

# SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE



## PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

<b>Country(ies): The Philippines</b>	
<b>Project Title: Contributing to Sustainable Peace in the BARMM by Supporting IDP Inclusion and Displacement Resolution Measures</b>	
<b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):</b>	
<b>PBF project modality:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b>
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.):</b> United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (UN); International Organization for Migration (IOM) (UN); Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (UN)	
<b>List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO):</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Government: Ministry of the Interior and Local Government (MILG); Peace, Security and Reconciliation Office (PSRO); Ministry of Public Order and Safety (MPOS); Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD); Police Regional Office-Bangsamoro Autonomous Region (PRO-BAR); Marawi Compensation Board (MCB); Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA); Bangsamoro Human Rights Commission (BHRC); Ministry of Human Settlements and Development (MHSD); Ministry of Indigenous Peoples Affairs (MIPA) <input type="checkbox"/> Government and peace mechanisms (advisory role): Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity (OPAPRU) and GPH-MILF Joint Normalization Committee (JNC) <input type="checkbox"/> Local CSO: Consortium of Bangsamoro Civil Society (CBCS), Initiatives for Dialogue and Empowerment through Alternative Legal Services (IDEALS), Magungaya Mindanao Inc. (MMI), Moro Women Development and Cultural Center (MWDECC), Institute for Bangsamoro Studies (IBS), United Youth of the Philippines-Women (UnYPhil-Women), Maranao People Development Center (MARADECA), Community Organizers Multiversity (COM), Philippine Legislators Committee on Population and Development (PLCPD), Teduray-Lambangian Women's Organization, (TLWOI), Teduray-Lambangian Youth Student Association (TLYSA) <input type="checkbox"/> INGO: Nonviolent Peaceforce	
<b>Project duration in months<sup>1 2</sup>:</b> 24 months <b>Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation:</b> Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), Philippines	
<b>Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <sup>3</sup>	

<sup>1</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 24 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

<sup>2</sup> The official project start date will be the date of the first project budget transfer by MPTFO to the recipient organization(s), as per the MPTFO Gateway page.

<sup>3</sup> Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

<input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <sup>4</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project		
<b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b> UNDP: \$ 1,362,500 IOM: \$ 1,262,500 UNHCR: \$ 375,000 Total: \$3,000,000 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i> Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):		
<b>PBF 1<sup>st</sup> tranche (70%):</b> UNDP: \$ 953,750 IOM: \$ 883,750 UNHCR: \$ 262,500 Total: \$ 2,100,000	<b>PBF 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche (30%):</b> UNDP: \$ 408,750 IOM: \$ 378,750 UNHCR: \$ 112,500 Total: \$ 900,000	
<b>Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):</b> This project aims to significantly contribute to efforts to address the causes and impacts of conflict-induced displacement in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM); help enable conditions conducive for longer-term solutions, especially peace and security, access to rights and services, socio-economic inclusion and strengthened governance processes; and create a safe, voluntary, and dignified pathway for IDPs to achieve tailored solutions to resolve their displacement. By strategically addressing various factors influencing conflict-induced displacement; promoting sustainable IDP returns, relocation, or integration in areas of displacement; and building peace and social cohesion, the project contributes to the attainment of safer, more resilient, and peaceful communities. The enhancement of capacities, frameworks, and approaches ensures that the rights of IDPs are upheld, conflict drivers are mitigated, and sustainable solutions are pursued, leading to improved well-being and stability for all stakeholders involved. These in turn contribute to sustaining the gains from the implementation of Bangsamoro peace agreements.		
<b>Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalized groups):</b> RUNOs have conducted project consultation meetings with the following BARMM ministries, offices and agencies: MILG, MPOS, MSSD, PSRO, PRO-BAR, Ministry of Human Settlement and Development (MHSD), and the Bangsamoro Transition Authority Office of NMIP Member of Parliament. RUNOs were also able to consult with CSO partners such as the Consortium of Bangsamoro Civil Society (CBCS), IDEALS, Nonviolent Peaceforce, Magungaya Mindanao Inc., UNYPhil-Women and Community Organizers Multiversity. Results of previous advocacy forum and profiling exercises with IDP communities were also used to inform the project design process.		

<sup>4</sup> Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

**Project Gender Marker score<sup>5</sup>: 2**

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: **35.03% (\$1,051,041.03)**

**Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment <sup>6</sup>:**

The project will advocate for equal gender participation and representation at the data collection and analysis phase in Output 1.1 and within the community working groups (CWGs) and decision-making processes at Output 1.3 and Output 1.4. IOM and UNDP will facilitate the CWGs to identify officer and membership compositions, ensuring that women and vulnerable sectors are adequately represented. The socio-economic support will prioritize women-headed households to organize women-led livelihoods. All capacity-building support at community level will advocate for at least 50% participation of women. The project's operations team, including the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), will ensure that data collection, assessments, monitoring, and reporting reflect sex disaggregation. Under Output 2.1, the project will strengthen the inclusion of women peacebuilders and mediators into conflict prevention and peacebuilding exercises conducted by MILG, MPOS and PSRO. Capacity-building, organizing, dialogue and mediation initiatives to be conducted with CSO partners will also be designed to facilitate at least 50% participation of women under Output 2.2.

**Project Risk Marker score<sup>7</sup>: 0****Is the project piloting new approaches: Yes ☒ No ☐**

The Project is one of the first initiatives implemented under the Peacebuilding Fund that support displacement solutions through peacebuilding. It is also one of the pioneering collaboration efforts among the three agencies involved. The project will also be implemented through Nexus approaches, within the context of the implementation of peace agreements.

**Does the project design incorporate climate, peace and security related considerations:**

Yes ☒ No ☐

The Project will be implemented in areas that are affected not only by conflict-induced displacement, but also displacement arising from natural hazards. This will necessitate that interventions are also designed to address climate, peace and security related considerations.

**Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*)<sup>8</sup>:**  
(2.3) Conflict prevention/management

If applicable, SDCF/UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes:

<sup>5</sup> **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

**Score 2** for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE

**Score 1** for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

<sup>6</sup> Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**.

<sup>7</sup> **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 1** = medium risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 2** = high risk to achieving outcomes

<sup>8</sup> **PBF Focus Areas** are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue.

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management.

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

The Project will contribute to Outcome 1 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2024-2028 which aims that by 2028, all people, especially those at risk of being left behind, have increased resilience to economic, climatic, disaster, and public health risk through improved, equitable, and gender-responsive access to and utilization of quality social services, social protection, and healthy habitat.

**Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s)** to which the project contributes:

SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

**Type of submission:**

☒ New project

☐ Project amendment

**If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:**

**Extension of duration:** ☐ Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date):

**Change of project outcome/ scope:** ☐

**Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:** ☐

**Additional PBF budget:** ☐ Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX

**Brief justification for amendment:**

*Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in*

*TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.*

## PROJECT SIGNATURES

<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>[1]</sup></b></p> <p><i>Selva Ramachandran</i>    <i>DocuSigned by:</i>  <i>Signature</i>   Resident Representative  United Nations Development Programme  Philippines  Date &amp; Seal 04-Nov-2023</p>	<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)</b></p> <p><i>Maria Ermina Valdeavilla-Gallardo</i>    <i>Signature</i>  Head of National Office  Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  Date &amp; Seal 06 November 2023</p>
<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)</b></p> <p><i>Tristan Burnett</i>    Chief of Mission  International Organization for Migration (IOM)  Philippines  Date &amp; Seal 06 Nov. 2023</p>	<p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p> <p><i>Hon. Atty. Naguib G. Singrimbo</i>    <i>Signature</i>  Minister, Ministry of the Interior and Local Government  Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao  Philippines  Date &amp; Seal</p>
<p><b>Head of UN Country Team</b></p> <p><i>Gustavo González</i>    <i>Sig</i>  Resident Coordinator  United Nations Philippines  Date &amp; Seal 06 November 2023</p>	<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b></p> <p><i>Elizabeth Spehar</i>    <i>Signature</i>  Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support  Date &amp; Seal 27 November 2023</p>

<sup>[1]</sup> Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

## I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

- a) A brief summary of gender-responsive **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project.

The Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) is implementing a Peace Agreement, which ended a 50-year conflict focused on the Bangsamoro people's struggle for the right to self-determination. Commitments in the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB, 2014) and the follow-up Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL, 2019) are targeted to be fulfilled before the 2025 BARMM parliamentary elections and the 'exit agreement' with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) is envisioned to be signed if these commitments are satisfactorily completed. Local and international actors aid in this, focusing on peaceful transition and normalization (DDR) processes. While the peace agreement reduced state-MILF conflict, violent conflicts involving actors outside the peace agreement such as local clans, private armed groups and extremist groups persist. Election-related violence has also been observed in light of the 2023 barangay (local) elections and is also anticipated leading to the 2025 regional elections.

Research by IOM<sup>9</sup> in 2022 identified key drivers of violent conflicts that lead to displacements in BARMM's conflict hotspots. The project will focus on addressing some of these drivers such as clan feuds, territorial disputes, and political rivalries. These conflicts displace communities and hinder peace and stability. This instability undermines peace efforts and erodes trust in the BARMM Government and the peace process. Thus, ongoing displacement can lead to grievances, tensions, and further conflicts. The following sections will discuss the latest information on IDPs in BARMM particularly in Marawi City and Maguindanao Provinces.

### The Internally Displaced Persons in BARMM

As of June 2023 based on existing data, around 18,000 families (90,000 individuals) remain displaced in BARMM, comprising 75 per cent of Mindanao's total displaced population. Among the currently displaced 18,000 families in BARMM due to conflict triggers, approximately 27 per cent (5,000 families/24,000 individuals) are still living in transit sites established by the government, while the rest (73 per cent) are in home-based settings or outside evacuation centers with relatives, friends or on their own away from their habitual residences. In terms of geographic scope, 89 per cent (16,000 families/80,000 individuals) are IDPs due to the siege in Marawi City in 2017 and 11 per cent have been displaced due to various conflicts in Basilan and Maguindanao provinces. It is notable that these data do not fully capture the IDP situation in BARMM, as multiple identity groups are not fully considered in this statistical data given difficulties in gathering granular sets of data reflecting actual disaggregation of data according to sex, gender, ethnicity, religion and other relevant demographics. Data gaps will be further discussed in the subsequent section.

#### A. IDP Communities affected by the 2017 Marawi siege

Since 2017, Marawi siege IDPs have faced repeated displacement. In March 2023, IOM assessed 13 transit shelter settlements, finding that 79 per cent experienced multiple displacements, with some enduring up to nine since 2017. Of these, 85.8 per cent left behind property, mostly destroyed or demolished. A key land ownership issue is lack of legal documentation; only 43 per cent have a land title, 17 per cent a deed of sale, and 30 per cent a tax declaration. These documents are crucial for proving ownership and resolving conflicts and enabling their return. Regarding their intentions, 61 per cent want to return for stable livelihoods and home. However, challenges include shelter (34.2 per cent), income and capital (33.3 per cent), and conflict and land issues (9 per cent). Of those intending to return, only 59.3 per cent are confident. Tensions in transitional sites (34 per cent) and contract endings (31.25 per cent) hinder staying.

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<sup>9</sup> Research by IOM in 2022 identified key drivers of violent conflicts in BARMM's hotspots: family feuds, territorial disputes, political rivalries, drug-related conflicts, and ideological clashes. The Participatory Action Research (2022) was commissioned under the UN Peacebuilding Fund project of the Philippines in 2020-2022: Promoting conflict prevention, social cohesion and community resilience in BARMM in the time of COVID-19

Women, who make up 72 per cent of IDPs, are disproportionately affected, with about 64 per cent as heads of households. The main income sources for women-led households are local businesses (42.62 per cent), employment (19.67 per cent), and remittances (14.75 per cent). Yet, 75 per cent earn less than PhP 5,000 monthly, well below the national poverty threshold of PhP 12,082/month for a family of five (as of 2021).

## **B. IDP Communities in the SPMS Box and Upi Complex**

In parts of Maguindanao province, conflicts have led to recurring displacements. The SPMS Box includes Datu Salibo, Shariff Aguak, Pagatin (Datu Saudi Ampatuan), Mamasapano, and Shariff Saydona Mustapha, often affected by military operations against the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF). The BIFF is an armed separatist organization that originated as a breakaway group from the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) because it rejected the MILF's peace agreement with the national government and continues armed conflict for an independent state for the Bangsamoro. At present, most military operations are carried out against the BIFF in areas within and contiguous to the SPMS Box. Conflict-induced displacement, sometimes lasting weeks, forces IDPs to build shelters, as livelihoods are tied to their homes and land. There is also a risk of child recruitment into armed groups due to IDP conditions and resentments toward the military.<sup>10</sup> BIFF-military clashes in the SPMS Box affect both Moro and non-Moro communities, leading to evacuations and casualties.

In a 2022 IOM study, IDPs from Upi Complex and SPMS Box recalled displacements since 2001. They expressed willingness to return with safe roads and assurance of safety, but UXOs and armed groups hinder their return. In the 1970s, Upi saw sectarian violence between Maguindanaon (Moro) landowners and Teduray (non-Moro) indigenous peoples, allied with armed Christian settlers. Present-day land conflicts involve Maguindanaon landowners, attacks on Teduray and Lambangian (non-Moro IP) residents, and tensions over MILF areas in sacred Teduray lands.

### *Displacement among Non-Moro Indigenous Peoples Communities*

Conflicts between armed groups have resulted in significant displacements among NMIP communities, leading to abandonment of their areas, belongings, agricultural products and livestock. This further strains the socio-economic development of NMIPs, some of whom have repeatedly faced displacement despite the establishment of the BARMM in 2019. NMIPs have also faced some challenges in realizing meaningful participation in the peace process and have continued to advocate for the recognition of NMIP rights and welfare in the BARMM. In July 2023<sup>11</sup>, about 100 households from three (3) Maguindanao del Sur communities who have been displaced for at least four years expressed their intentions to return and are being supported by their NMIP Member of Parliament despite challenges related to registration in some government systems. Yet, in the same month, an armed attack on a NMIP community in Maguindanao del Sur that destroyed houses and a religious hall led to new displacement of another 100 NMIP households. In some instances, conflict between Moro armed groups, such as BIFF attacks against MILF commands, have also displaced some NMIP communities.

In response to these, Non-Moro IP groups continue to call for the cessation of armed hostilities and the establishment of community security and protection mechanisms while also advocating for the passage of the Indigenous Peoples Code, which seeks to recognize and protect the rights of non-Moro IPs in the Bangsamoro.

### *Women's Experiences in Displacement Situations*

The experiences of women and girls in displacement situations tend to be different from men and boys, as women and girls encounter specific risks and challenges given intersections of gender and displacement. In times of conflict and displacements, women and girls are especially burdened by sudden adjustment to

<sup>10</sup> UNICEF 2022, Migration and Child Protection Responses: Responses to the protection needs of internally displaced children and families in the BARMM, Philippines

<sup>11</sup> Details from the interview with NMIP representative in BARMM Parliament, 27 July, 2023

become breadwinners as the result of loss of family members (including providers), livelihood and income. Coupled with limited access to information and social safety nets, they become the easy target for illegal recruitment agencies, which often expose women and girls to trafficking and other human rights violations, and further for violent extremist groups that are increasingly mainstreaming socioeconomic incentives into their persuasion or recruitment strategy. Despite the relatively disproportionate impact of displacement, women and other marginalized groups are often excluded from key decision-making and planning processes due to the lack of inclusive governance mechanisms in camps and displacement sites. In BARMM, such processes are often driven by interests of clans and traditional power blocs rather than the needs of vulnerable communities, suggesting the significance of proactive actions towards strengthening inclusion.

Displaced women and girls also tend to be most vulnerable to sexual and gender-based violence, and thus endure severe mental, physical and economic consequences. These experiences have emerged in consultations contributing to the formulation of the Bangsamoro Regional Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2023-2028, resulting in specific action points on (1) ensuring services provided to IDP communities are attentive to the needs of women and girls and (2) providing socio-economic opportunities for women and girls affected by and vulnerable to armed conflict including IDPs.

### *Information Gaps*

The BARMM region currently lacks comprehensive information regarding internally displaced persons (IDPs). Most of the datasets are presently used to inform critical humanitarian programming, such as protection and assistance interventions and there is a lack of data on protracted displacement. Consequently, there is still a scarcity of data to inform long-term solutions. The existing systems for tracking displacements in the region, managed by various ministries like Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) and Ministry of the Interior and Local Government (MILG)-BARMM Rapid Emergency Action on Disaster Incidence (READI), do not provide comprehensive coverage of the necessary information to guide and support sustainable solutions. Moreover, these databases only include certain IDP populations and may lack granular datasets. Gaps exist in understanding key displacement areas, intentions for return, and the specialized support required, both immediately and in the longer term. It is crucial to have information on context-specific conditions and needs to ensure that inequalities are not perpetuated, and that policies and assistance programs effectively address the unique needs of all displaced populations, including those coming from groups in marginalized and vulnerable situations such as Non-Moro Indigenous Peoples.

Home-based IDPs from the Marawi siege have reported a lack of access to clear and complete information about returning to their original residences, leading to negative sentiments of feeling excluded from government assistance.<sup>12</sup> Information about service providers, government agencies' responsibilities, and how to access them is also essential. During consultations, respondents indicated that some BARMM ministries, local government units (LGUs) in both the origin and displacement barangays, and other entities have varying degrees of involvement and responsibility. Accurate information about conflict dynamics in return areas is also lacking, hindering the safe and informed decision-making process for those considering returning to their places of origin.

Over time, regular monitoring of protracted displacement situations tends to decrease, resulting in outdated and less relevant displacement data. In Marawi City, the IDP profiling initiative called Kathanon, conducted by the Government in collaboration with the World Bank, has not been updated since its completion in 2019 due to limited prioritization and resources. Although existing tools explicitly outline the collection of disaggregated datasets, there is a varying degree of compliance among personnel in gathering the information making it difficult to effectively target beneficiaries and optimize the utilization of limited resources. To assist IDPs in identifying safe and sustainable solutions, a comprehensive understanding of

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<sup>12</sup> Results from IDP forum conducted by UNHCR in 2022



potential conflict and security risks, as well as the capacities for peacemaking and peacebuilding, is crucial. Failure to address these data gaps may result in missed opportunities to develop tailored interventions and solutions, and hinder efforts to address the root causes of displacement.

To ensure that displacement solutions are inclusive and responsive to the needs of groups in marginalized and vulnerable situations, particularly those coming from non-Moro Indigenous Peoples, women and girls, assessments of displacement risks will need to ensure the collection of granular data at the household and community levels regarding intersectional experiences of these groups.

### *Legislative and Governance Gaps*

As of August 2023, the Philippines still has no dedicated law recognizing and protecting IDP rights including the right to long-term and sustainable solutions to displacement. The country anchors its legal guidelines on displacement response, based on the disaster management framework under the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010, among other frameworks, so the entire response mechanism is humanitarian in scope and lacks a rights-based foundation that should underpin the institutional framework. A legislation that does not explicitly recognize and address the rights and needs of IDPs will make people feel that their rights are not safeguarded and their basic needs are not being addressed. Legislation that is too general, which is the current case for the Philippines, fails to address the specific vulnerabilities and needs of IDPs, such access to long-term safety and security, basic services and livelihood, and mechanisms to address housing, land, and property issues. Failure to address these vulnerabilities render IDPs (1) more susceptible to recruitment by armed groups with a promise that their needs will be met; and (2) escalating frustration towards government institutions and the host community leading to inter-community tensions and insecurity. Without a law, there will be no sustainability in the implementation of programmes for the protection of IDPs. Relevant government agencies will not be able to disburse funding if there is no specific legislation supporting appropriations to support the legislation. Hence, programmes of the Government would just be ad hoc. This can heighten the risk of further grievances and tensions that could lead to renewed conflict. This poses a great impact on the protractedly displaced populations in the region and contributes to the further deterioration of their security.

The absence of an IP Code at the BARMM level is also another gap in governance and legislation contributing to higher risk of displacement and challenges for marginalized groups especially the NMIP communities to even access basic services and to further their ability to pursue their preferred solutions. The passage of IP code, despite being identified as a priority for the BARMM's legislative agenda for 2023-2024, has met with delays and little support from key policymakers, with process providing limited opportunities for community engagement to ensure inclusivity and promote integration of the voices concerned. Currently, there are two draft IP Code being proposed to the BARMM Parliament. The process towards finalizing the IP Code provides opportunities to institute stronger mandate for BARMM Ministries to recognize and protect basic rights of NMIP, including their rights to land and property, resolve conflicts, and access basic services. At the same time, there is a known capacity gap within the Ministry of Indigenous People's Affairs and their local counterparts especially in managing NMIP data and delivering needs and evidence-based programs and services to NMIP. Strengthening technical assistance to MIPA will ensure proper operationalization of the IP Code and other relevant legislations. The absence of an approved BARMM IP Code has posed certain risks and vulnerabilities for NMIP communities affected by conflicts and displacement, particularly the lack of a legal framework for the recognition, protection and promotion of IP rights and welfare in the BARMM.

Challenges linked to cohesive and responsive LGU planning and programming processes that mandate LGU roles and responsibilities on effectively addressing the causes and impacts of conflict-induced displacement can also be observed. Thus, there is a need to ensure that LGU mechanisms respond to specific needs of IDPs as well as tensions and grievances resulting from these unmet needs and expectations are strengthened and institutionalized. This will also necessitate the integration of displacement solutions and inclusion in regional and local government plans, programs and priorities.

Among the key regional institutions and mechanisms that support conflict-prevention and peacebuilding in the BARMM are the Ministry of the Interior and Local Government (MILG), Ministry of Public Order and Safety and Peace (MPOS), Security and Reconciliation Office (PSRO). The MILG is mandated to assist the Chief Minister in the regulation and supervision of BARMM constituent local government units towards inclusive, accountable, responsive, and participatory governance. Building on this mandate, the MILG has anchored LGU-focused programs related to building community resilience and ending local armed conflict. Closely related to this, the MPOS is responsible for public safety, coordinating with offices and agencies in charge of public order and safety, and performing functions related to peacebuilding, reconciliation and inter-community unity. Another BARMM institution that performs functions related to conflict prevention and peacebuilding is the Peace, Security and Reconciliation Office (PSRO). Established in 2023 with support from the previous PBF project, the PSRO is mandated as the primary agency to support existing peace mechanisms such as the MILF-Ad Hoc Joint Action Group (AHJAG) and the MILF-Coordinating Committee on the Cessation of Hostilities (CCCH) and focuses on conflict involving MILF combatants.

While capacity-building support has been provided for these regional institutions and mechanisms, some critical gaps can still be observed, including (1) the lack of targeted local-level organizing and operations guided by area-based peace and development analysis in developing IDP solutions, (2) the tendency for these institutions and mechanisms to work in silos, thus the lack of convergence and collaboration approaches in addressing IDP issues, and (3) challenge in facilitating processes to maximize existing structures and mechanisms at the local level towards conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

### *Existing and Emerging Tensions in IDP Communities*

The ongoing protection challenges faced by IDPs, particularly those in long-term displacement situations, underscore the imperative to bolster the pathways leading to lasting solutions. During the 2022 IDP Forum hosted by UNHCR, representatives of IDPs affected by the Marawi siege expressed that discrimination was a primary factor motivating their desire to return to their places of origin. Some IDPs recounted experiences of being targeted and even receiving death threats due to their IDP status. Tensions between IDPs and host communities also emerged, particularly concerning access to food assistance. IDPs reported that local residents often voiced grievances about not receiving adequate food aid support, prompting some IDPs to share their rations in order to maintain peaceful coexistence. In addition to discrimination, limited access to essential services, including livelihood support in temporary locations, pervasive sense of insecurity in their current displaced areas due to the proliferation of small firearms, and housing, land, and property issues back home (e.g. demolition of houses without consent) and in displaced location (e.g. possible secondary displacement following expiry of contract of IDPs in transitory sites) further motivate their desire to return to their habitual residences.

Displaced communities can often face additional challenges when seeking refuge in the designated evacuation areas, which include tensions, and sometimes, violent conflict between the displaced and host communities. IOM's recent interviews with communities of conflict hot spots, for example, identified following distinct cases:

- In Maguindanao del Sur, the influx of displaced communities from Datu Salibo was viewed as 'competitors' and 'violators' of local, cultural protocols over marsh – the main source of livelihood for the host communities of the Kabuntalan. The increased population and competition over the marsh lead to open grievances and implementation of new rules to limit the access to marsh and livelihood activities of the displaced communities by host residents of Kabuntalan.
- In Ampatuan Municipality, Maguindanao del Sur, cases have been reported wherein limited receptive capacity of hosting LGU and communities have led to the return of NMIPs despite the displaced individuals having concerns and fear over peace and security situations in their places of origin.

- Some residents also highlighted the increase in tension while the host communities, especially the already marginalized and poor, witnessed IDPs benefiting from or improving their lives from socioeconomic services available to the displaced communities. Such cases are highly likely to emerge in Marawi City, especially with the current progress in the implementation of the Marawi Compensation Law.

Furthermore, in Marawi City, a spike in tensions<sup>13</sup> between land claimants is expected as the Marawi Compensation Board starts the process of compensating affected assets during the Marawi Siege. Although this would be a different order of conflict - horizontal conflict amongst community members - social tensions and grievances can lead to radicalization which can potentially result in new rounds of conflict-induced displacement. The Marawi Compensation Board (MCB) is an independent and quasi-judicial body that is mandated to oversee the implementation of the law that seeks to provide compensation and reparation for residents affected by the Marawi siege. Challenges have been observed relative to the magnitude of the compensation and reparation claims vis-à-vis the resource available for the MCB. The MCB is allocated with the budget of around PHP 1 billion for 2023 to address cases of death claims and structural damage during Marawi Siege. Most of the MCB budget for 2023 has already been exhausted while limited scope of compensation highlights the need for additional support to facilitate locally-led solutions for the populations affected by Marawi Siege. More recently, the eviction of IDPs from two transitory sites was raised due to issues related to management and lease agreement. Dialogues between national, regional and local stakeholders were conducted to help avert possible massive displacement of IDP communities in these transitory sites.

Relative to displacement among NMIP communities, some of the key challenges observed pertain to tensions arising from (1) competition in access to services and sources of livelihood, (2) LGU orders for some displaced NMIP communities to return to their respective areas but NMIP communities are hesitant to return because there is no clear peace and security mechanism in place, and (3) continued armed harassments leading to new and prolonged displacements.

In addition to the tensions with and between IDP communities, there is also an increased risk of influence of non-state armed groups within IDP communities. In Maguindanao, the presence of non-state armed groups, including those affiliated with BIFF and ISIS, also remains a primary factor contributing to recurrence of violent conflicts and thus hindering the return of displaced individuals. Ongoing law enforcement operations targeting these entities also consequently impact on the overall safety and security of affected communities. . Horizontal conflicts involving armed groups contesting resources, such as land, primarily affecting non-Moro Indigenous Peoples (NMIPs) have also led to their displacement. There is the risk of the non-Muslim NMIPs joining local communist armed groups operating in contiguous areas in order to protect their communities and land and causing further inter-community polarization. This pervasive sense of insecurity significantly impacts on the income-generating activities of the displaced population.

#### *Exclusion faced by IDPs*

While significant gains have been made in implementing the CAB, the post-conflict transition period and the implementation of the peace process continue to be marked by fragility due to various factors as explained above. At the core of these factors lie challenges related to meaningful inclusion and participation of groups in marginalized and vulnerable situations in conflict-prevention, peacebuilding and governance. In the IDP forum conducted by UNHCR in 2022 in BARMM, respondents reported being unable to vote and lack of involvement in any peace or conflict resolution processes in their areas. Without efforts to effectively address sources of exclusion and marginalization affecting specific groups and communities in the BARMM, alienation, grievance and disempowerment among some sectors can negatively impact on the sustainability and durability of the peace process.

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<sup>13</sup> Based on consultations with Marawi City Police and PRO-BAR in May 2023 and July 2023, respectively

The continued internal displacement in some areas in the BARMM can be seen as both caused by and contributing to the persistence of conflict and violence linked to lethal political rivalry, clan feuds and land or resource-based conflicts.

For displacement solutions to be sustainable, institutional and community capacities to provide required services, enable meaningful inclusion and participation in conflict prevention and peacebuilding will need to be strengthened, particularly in areas that have long experienced protracted conflict and displacement.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**<sup>14</sup>, how it ensures **national ownership**.

The project is aligned and will contribute to achieving national and subnational government priorities and will continue the on-going support to the transition process of BARMM especially reducing vulnerabilities of IDPs in the most conflict-affected areas of the region.

At the national level, the project leverages on other relevant national plans and frameworks such as the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) Chapter 3 on Peace and Security 2023 to 2028<sup>15</sup>, National Resettlement Policy Framework and the Rehabilitation and Recovery Planning Guidelines of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council. These frameworks emphasize livable resettlement communities and the restoration of livelihoods and guide the planning processes for post-disaster rehabilitation and recovery. Both the National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace and Security and Youth, Peace and Security for 2023-2033 are currently being finalized.

At the regional level, the project contributes to peace and security efforts by preventing new displacement, addressing recovery needs, and promoting normalization in conflict-affected communities, with a specific focus on displaced populations who have tended to be excluded from the peace processes. It aligns with the Normalization Annex of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro, which emphasizes development efforts, rehabilitation, and programs for IDPs. Furthermore, the project is also aligned with the Bangsamoro Development Plan (BDP) 2023 to 2028 which outlines the broader economic and social transformation goals for an inclusive and resilient full transition of the BARMM government. The project also complements rehabilitation initiatives in Marawi City and provides technical support to institutions responsible for implementing the Marawi Compensation Act of 2022. It also supports conflict prevention and dispute resolution processes involving Marawi IDPs. The BARMM Government is formulating a Bangsamoro Rehabilitation, Rebuilding and Development Plan (BRRDP) 2023-2029 that aims to inform the identification of priority programs, projects and activities proposed for funding under the Special Development Fund (amounting to PHP 50 billion over 10 years or PHP 5 billion per year) as provided under the Bangsamoro Organic Law. Processes and outputs from this project can contribute to the design and implementation of BRRDP priority programs focusing on IDP communities. Data gathered through community profiling exercises under the project will further inform policy and programming on IDP solutions. Governance and accountability mechanisms will build on existing structures in communities vulnerable to displacement, enhancing local peace and development plans and systems.

The Bangsamoro Regional Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2023-2028 was launched in October 2023, with the overall goal of enhancing the leadership of women and girls in the Bangsamoro governance and in the peace process, the full realization of their human rights in conflict situations and post-conflict

<sup>14</sup> Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

<sup>15</sup> Chapter 13 of the Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028 priorities: (1) complete the implementation of all signed peace agreements; (2) ensure the full transition of the BARMM government; (3) expedite normalization and reintegration of former combatants and their families and the rehabilitation of conflict-affected communities, including Marawi City; (4) strengthen convergence of programs and ensure that development interventions are conflict-sensitive and peace-promoting; (5) advance healing and reconciliation, social cohesion, and transitional justice interventions as key components of peacebuilding; and (6) establish appropriate mechanisms to counter threats from terrorism, radicalization, and violent extremism

transformation towards inclusive and sustainable peace and development in the region. Specific action points on (1) ensuring services provided to IDP communities are attentive to the needs of women and girls and (2) providing socio-economic opportunities for women and girls affected by and vulnerable to armed conflict including IDPs have been integrated into the BARMM RAP-WPS. In addition, the Bangsamoro Action Plan on Youth, Peace and Security 2023-2028 is being finalized, with action points on Participation, Protection, Prevention, Partnerships, and Disengagement and Reintegration.

At the global level, the project aligns with the UN Socioeconomic and Peacebuilding Framework for COVID-19 Recovery, the forthcoming UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It seeks to identify long-term solutions to displacement and supports the Peace Pillar of the UN Socio-Economic and Peacebuilding Framework 2020-2023. It aims to reduce community-based conflicts, enhance community security, and strengthen economic empowerment. The Project aligns with Outcome 1 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2024-2028 which aims that by 2028, all people, especially those at risk of being left behind, have increased resilience to economic, climatic, disaster, and public health risk through improved, equitable, and gender-responsive access to and utilization of quality social services, social protection, and healthy habitat. Furthermore, the project aligns with the UN Secretary General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, addressing durable solutions, preventing new displacement crises, and ensuring effective protection and assistance for displacement communities through institution strengthening and inclusion efforts.

There also exist specific windows of political and institutional opportunities that this project is designed to maximize, such as the recent progress on the IDP Bills both at the national and BARMM levels, the opening of the Marawi Siege Victims Compensation Fund, and the establishment of the Peace, Security, and Reconciliation Office (PSRO) in early 2023 as the primary agency to support existing peace mechanisms, which can amplify efforts to end and prevent displacement if properly supported and maximized. Building on the progress of the IDP Bills at the national and regional levels, the project will support policy monitoring and advocacy for these legislations and provide technical advice on integrating sustainable solutions for IDPs in the operationalization of these bills. The project will also complement efforts of the Marawi Compensation Board through sharing of information from IDP community profiles, convening of governance and accountability mechanisms, and potential support for conflict resolution initiatives. Assistance for capacity-development and local-level conflict-prevention of the Peace, Security and Reconciliation Office (PSRO) focusing on intra-MILF conflict leading to displacement will also be extended under the project. The ongoing processes on the review and approval of the BARMM IP Code also presents an opportunity to institutionalize the support for NMIP communities affected by conflict-induced displacement.

Moreover, there are ongoing important location-specific initiatives led by local leaders to address IDP needs. For example, the current efforts of the NMIP Member of Parliament in the Bangsamoro Transition Authority Member (MP) to engage with relevant local politicians, MILF members, peace mechanisms, and the security sector on protection and sustainable solutions to displacement among NMIP communities. Such efforts highlight the need to build consensus among key actors through specific engagements on a case-by-case basis determined by context and to support local champions for IDP rights. The project will support these localized initiatives and consultations with the affected IDP communities to help foster an environment conducive to safe and sustainable returns.

- c) A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions, PBF funded or otherwise. Also provide a brief **summary of existing interventions** in the proposal's sector by filling out the table below.

The project builds on and expands existing programmes of the RUNOs in BARMM, particularly in its focus on contributing to efforts to address the causes and impacts of conflict-induced displacement by adopting the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus approach and funding the Peace component of the

Nexus, which has been under-funded so far. As the project builds on lessons learned and good practices on protection, prevention and peacebuilding, it fills a critical gap in addressing the risks and vulnerabilities experienced by one of the most marginalized and vulnerable sectors amidst the ongoing implementation of peace agreements – the IDP communities, including the non-Moro Indigenous People IDPs who are particularly vulnerable. The project seeks to demonstrate the linkages across establishing access to rights and services, socio-economic inclusion and strengthened governance processes; mitigating risks and vulnerabilities due to violent conflict and resulting displacement; and moving towards more sustainable peace and development. With its specific focus on locally-led solutions developed through meaningful participation and leadership of IDP communities in target geographical locations, the project thus contributes to the durability of the peace agreement as it addresses existing and emerging tensions that can potentially endanger the gains from the peace process.

The project builds on lessons learned from previous initiatives, including those that extended humanitarian assistance in line with the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction of Marawi. According to the report of the Special Committee on Marawi, several national, regional, and local governments as well as other relevant development partners have implemented different initiatives meant to address the immediate needs of IDP communities affected by the Marawi siege but sustainable longer-term solutions to displacement have not been addressed. The committee report served as one of the key references in the development of this project.

The project seeks to address critical gaps in displacement assistance in Marawi and in Maguindanao related to (1) data and evidence on IDP needs and aspirations from peacebuilding lens, (2) legislation and accountability mechanisms to ensure rights-based displacement solutions, (3) socio-economic and community empowerment alternatives to be further supported through engagement with private sector, and (4) institutional and community capacity-building targeted at local-level operations on conflict-prevention and peacebuilding.

Importantly, the project fills a strategic gap in terms of developing a proof-of-concept for inclusive, rights-based and convergence approaches to facilitating sustainable displacement and peacebuilding solutions in the context of consolidating and protecting the gains from the implementation of the peace agreement. The project complements underfunded still ongoing initiatives in support of the above aims. The project also fills a key gap in including non-Moro Indigenous Peoples in all its components, recognizing the specific set of vulnerabilities and exclusions that they have faced, which is contribution to the continuation of horizontal conflicts in BARMM and which this project can address as a major catalytic contribution.

<b>Project name (duration)</b>	<b>Donor and budget</b>	<b>Project focus</b>	<b>Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal</b>
UNDP - Enhancing Food Security and Livelihood in the Bangsamoro  (March 2023-February 2024)	Government of Japan USD 2,314,814	BARMM-wide and adjacent areas with conflict-affected, marginalized, and neglected communities	This project seeks to contribute to conflict prevention and sustaining peace by investing in food security and livelihoods amidst the food crisis and grievances towards the delayed delivery of peace dividends in the Bangsamoro. This project will extend food security and livelihood interventions to IDP communities and other groups in marginalized and vulnerable situations. The proposed new PBF project will build on results of consultations conducted with IDP communities in target areas to identify food security and livelihood interventions towards strengthening socio-economic development

<b>Project name (duration)</b>	<b>Donor and budget</b>	<b>Project focus</b>	<b>Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal</b>
			alternatives and community empowerment initiatives for IDP communities under Output 1.4.
UNDP-UN WOMEN – Empowering women for sustainable peace in the BARMM  (April 2022- September 2025)	Global Affairs Canada CAD 3,000,000	BARMM-wide, with focus on Island provinces	This project aims to (1) strengthen inclusive, gender-responsive policy and programming on conflict prevention and resolution by government institutions in the BARMM and (2) improve the meaningful participation and leadership of women peace mediators and women’s organizations in conflict prevention/resolution and peace-humanitarian nexus. The current PBF project will be implemented in complementarity to this WPS project. The Bangsamoro Regional Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2023-2028 seeks to institutionalize and localize efforts to effectively address the protection, prevention, empowerment and participation needs of IDP women.
UNDP - Advancing Women’s Meaningful Participation and Leadership in Conflict-Prevention, Peacebuilding and Governance in the Bangsamoro through Accompaniment of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda (Phase 3)  (June 2023-March 2024)	UK Government GBP 370,000	BARMM-wide, with focus on Mainland provinces	The Project significantly contributes to strengthening the meaningful inclusion and participation of women in the implementation of the Bangsamoro peace process, in the protection and advocacy for women’s rights and meaningful engagement in political processes, as well as in community-based initiatives on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and governance. This WPS project will complement conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts in target areas such as Marawi City in Lanao del Sur and SPMS Box and Upi Complex in Maguindanao, with specific focus on assisting women peacebuilders and mediators as they participate and lead in these efforts.
UNDP - Sustainability, Transformation, Accompaniment and Inclusion for Peace in BARMM (SUSTAIN- Peace)  (April 2022-June 2023)	Australian Embassy in the Philippines AUD 2,173,861	BARMM-wide	This project helped to support peace process mechanisms to sustain the gains of the Bangsamoro peace process; engage critical change agents in conflict prevention and peacebuilding; providing platforms to address grievances on the part of minorities and marginalized groups; facilitate strategic accompaniment initiatives for groups and communities affected by and vulnerable to armed

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
			<p>conflict. More specifically, this project helped facilitate transformation and transition of MILF combatants into peace advocates, and helped organize these combatants into mediation groups, under the supervision of the PSRO. The proposed new PBF project will build and extend the initiatives undertaken under the closed project, specifically on establishing policies and mechanisms for conflict prevention and peacebuilding, including the strengthening of mediation capacities among former combatants who are involved in the conflict-induced displacement in the locations covered by the project.</p>
<p>IOM, UNFPA, UN WOMEN- Promoting conflict prevention, social cohesion and community resilience in BARMM in the time of COVID-19</p> <p>(December 2020- December 2022)</p>	<p>UN Peacebuilding Fund</p> <p>USD 3,000,000</p>	<p>Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao del Sur, Special Geographic Areas</p>	<p>Under this previous PBF project, the three agencies were able to strengthen the capacities of partners from the regional government to the communities to prevent and resolve conflicts at the height of the pandemic including Moro and non-Moro women peacebuilders and CSOs. Building on the gains of this project, the proposed PBF project will continue its engagement with these women peacebuilders and key government partners relevant to peace and security in BARMM, including the Peace, Security and Reconciliation Office which was started through the support of this PBF project. The women former combatants supported with livelihoods will be engaged as resource persons and support the activities in Output 1.4. of this new PBF proposal. Similarly, the Lakas Kabataan and youth organizations from this project will be engaged in mentoring and peer-group support with the youth in Output 1.4. in the new proposal.</p>
<p>IOM, WFP, FAO, UNDP- Conflict Transformation in areas affected by armed conflict in BARMM through area-based</p>	<p>Australia Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)</p> <p>AUD 1,000,000</p>	<p>Piagapo, Lanao del Sur; Pikit, Special Geographic Area; South Upi, Maguindanao del Sur</p>	<p>This project is currently in the validation phase in limited piloted locations. The project provides technical support in the planning processes of the regional and local governments, livelihood provision to vulnerable communities and enhancing the transitional justice and reconciliation mechanisms in</p>



<b>Project name (duration)</b>	<b>Donor and budget</b>	<b>Project focus</b>	<b>Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal</b>
community-driven development  (January 2022- December 2023)			BARMM. The project is supporting MPOS to develop a standardized conflict reporting pathway for BARMM. This will be used in the rollout and training of the key EWER focal points in Output 2.1. under the proposed new PBF proposal. IOM is also conducting public consultations engaging communities of different sectoral groups including NMIPs to help enhance the current draft IP Code. The proposed activities on IP Code can build on the result of the ongoing consultations to further strengthen the advocacy efforts and engagement with wider communities either through consultations or education campaigns depending on the needs and progress of the bill. The ongoing CT JP brings the experience and lessons of working in conflict hotspots with emblematic conflict dynamics which are often prone to displacement which the new PBF proposed project will build on.
IOM- Driving Marawi Rehabilitation through IDP Support, Community Development, and Peaceful Transitional Actions  (January 2020-June 2023)	Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)  USD 5,500,000	72 conflict-affected communities in Marawi City  Tawi-Tawi	IOM provided support to 72 communities to improve inclusive governance, social cohesion and socio-economic resilience through capacity building and provision of equipment and social infrastructures. The focus of this support is on the least-affected areas of the Marawi Siege while the proposed PBF project will be engaging with the most-affected areas and IDPs living in transitional sites. The lessons and best practices, especially the institutional relationships with the city government from the previous project will be maximized for this proposed project.
UNHCR - IDP Protection and Solutions Programme in Mindanao  (01 January 2020 – 31 December 2022)	Australia Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) AUD 3,000,000	Mindanao – Major areas in BARMM	The project contributed to the improvement of the protection conditions of internally displaced persons in Mindanao, in particular in priority areas within the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region, and to the reduction of the risks faced by IDP and host communities through provision of emergency assistance and peaceful co-existence quick impact projects. The work on normative framework to pursue legislative reform for IDPs under this

<b>Project name (duration)</b>	<b>Donor and budget</b>	<b>Project focus</b>	<b>Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal</b>
			project will continue to be supported by this joint program with IOM and UNDP.

## **II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy**

### **a) A brief description of the project focus and approach**

This project aims to address the causes and impacts of conflict-induced displacement in BARMM; contribute to conditions conducive for longer-term solutions, especially peace and security, access to rights and services, socio-economic inclusion and strengthened governance processes; and create a safe, voluntary, and dignified pathway for IDPs to achieve tailored solutions to resolve their displacement. It will do so by (1) empowering the IDP communities and relevant institutions at local and regional levels to establish and drive conducive policies, programming, planning and process for locally led and defined solutions to displacement and, (2) strengthening the peace mechanisms at regional and local levels to capacity and resolve to prevent and transform conflicts leading to displacements in the project's locations, which will be guided by data collected under the project in order to support the locally-led and defined solutions to displacements. The project will maximize the relationships between the RUNOs and the BARMM, LGUs, private sector and civil society organizations partners, particularly those with presence, operational capacity and experience in the target communities.

The project will be implemented at a critical period in the lead-up to the BARMM elections in May 2025. As the 2025 elections will end the current transition and determine the future regional balance of power, conflict and political dynamics are evolving rapidly, and in this context the unresolved problems of displacement - as the result of both horizontal and vertical conflicts - can lead to further instability and undermine the ongoing peacebuilding efforts. Meanwhile, IDP returns, local integration, or relocation are not sustainable without the requisite conditions including safety, security, and socio-economic development. Supporting the major steps to resolving displacements and instituting a stronger foundation to prevent displacements will be an important component for achieving and sustaining the peace towards and beyond the BARMM's 2025 elections and end of the transition. These include supporting gender-sensitive evidence and legislation on displacement solutions; enabling access to rights and services, socio-economic inclusion and strengthened governance processes by IDP community members in more marginalized and vulnerable situations such as women, youth and NMIPs; facilitating pathways for IDPs to achieve tailored and sustainable solutions; and preventing recurrence of conflict-induced displacement in identified locations based on evidence by addressing local causes and impacts.

The project seeks to support the communities affected by conflict-induced displacements, including NMIPs and those in protracted situations, and adopts implementation strategies that underscore the importance of inter-community dialogues and engagement with IDPs themselves as key stakeholders.

Establishing the data analytical frameworks and data partnership to assess displacement drivers, obstacles, and opportunities is a critical component for accelerating evidence and needs-based processes and efforts on solutions and conflict prevention. This addresses the gaps in the humanitarian data collection system that tracks and monitors IDPs. It requires comprehensive data, clear processes for the longer-term solutions (i.e., integration, relocation, or return), understanding of conflict dynamics, and dialogue involving IDPs and other stakeholders. The cases presented in the data emphasize the complexities involved in supporting IDP's aspirations, particularly when they include return to their original communities. Based on the data collected, the project will support communities in the SPMS Box in identifying and accessing pathways for sustainable displacement solutions prioritizing stabilized areas where the threat of violent extremist groups has been neutralized and where the project can make meaningful impact. Effective coordination

and mediation among government bodies, security forces, local leaders, and peace mechanisms is essential to address the multifaceted challenges and ensure the well-being of vulnerable populations such as NMIP and SPMS Box IDPs.

The project will strengthen platforms and mechanisms for conflict-prevention, resolution and peacebuilding by building capacities to effectively mitigate risks and vulnerabilities related to conflict-induced displacement. Interventions under this project will focus capacity building and organizing on local-level operations, and convergence of existing platforms and mechanisms in addressing key issues driving conflict-induced displacement. In addition, informed by relevant data on conflict-induced displacement, these platforms and mechanisms will not only seek to prevent, resolve or transform conflicts affecting IDP communities, but will also help advocate for sustainable solutions such as return, reintegration or relocation.

#### b) **Project-level ‘theory of change’**

This project aims to address the causes and impacts of conflict-induced displacement; contribute to conditions conducive for longer-term solutions, especially peace and security, access to rights and services, socio-economic inclusion and strengthened governance processes; and create a safe, voluntary, and dignified pathway for IDPs to achieve tailored solutions to resolve their displacement. Through combined approaches to enhancing institutional and individual capacities, frameworks and policies, and facilitating inclusive and consultative processes as well as more tailored local engagements with key actors, the project ensures that the rights of IDPs are upheld, conflict drivers are mitigated, and sustainable solutions are pursued, leading to safer, more resilient and peaceful communities in BARMM.

**If** regional and local government institutions have access to comprehensive data and information on conflict-induced displacement and are accompanied to analyze and utilize these data and information, **then** these institutions will be able to better address the needs and situations of IDP communities, **because** these comprehensive data and information can aid them in undertaking evidence-based policy and programming that are responsive to IDP concerns and aspirations and to better distribute limited funding in ways which are more responsive to the IDP needs, especially those who tend to be marginalized and excluded such as the NMIPs.

**If** stronger policy and legal frameworks are enacted for IDPs, the Government will be more accountable to provide predictable and coordinated response to address internal displacement from the onset to recovery phase, **then** IDPs will freely exercise and enjoy their rights and access services in safe environments, **because** those policies and laws will provide government with the mandate, resources, and capacity to protect the rights of IDPs and deliver services that they can freely and equitably access.

**If** mechanisms for governance and accountability between duty bearers and IDP communities are strengthened to promote inclusive, participatory and community driven solutions to displacement, **then** sources of vertical and inter-community grievances and tensions can be effectively reduced, **because** these mechanisms can help duty bearers, IDPs and host communities to collaborate on developing more responsive and sustainable solutions to displacement and there will be more transparency in those solutions, increasing the trust between the communities and the institutions.

**If** access of IDP communities to socio-economic alternatives and community empowerment initiatives is enhanced through greater inclusion in planning and through greater availability of mutually beneficial economic opportunities, **then** these communities can gain the needed resources and capacities to pursue their preferred long-term displacement solution whether it be return, integration or relocation, **because** socio-economic barriers as a key step towards those solutions. In addition, the process of accessing and implementing socio-economic alternatives and community empowerment initiatives, if undertaken following conflict sensitive and peacebuilding approaches, can also lead to strengthened inter-community social cohesion and community resilience, while reducing stigma and resentment towards each other.

**If** key formal and informal institutions are supported to develop capacities and access data and resources to implement responsive conflict management, promote evidence-based conflict resolution and peacebuilding programming related to conflict-induced displacement, **then** cases of specific conflicts leading to displacement can be reduced, **because** these institutions will be able to better recognize and more effectively address the causes of specific conflict-induced displacement, such as *rido*/clan disputes, territorial disputes, election-related violence, among other conflict drivers.

**If** communities that are affected by and vulnerable to conflicts leading to displacement are supported to meaningfully participate in prevention and resolution of these conflicts, **then** conflicts can be reduced and prospects for building peace and social cohesion can be pursued, **because** community members, especially those in marginalized and vulnerable situations, will be able to exercise their voice and agency in conflict prevention and peacebuilding, thus making prevention more responsive to their needs.

### c) A narrative description of key project components

**Outcome 1: Target IDP communities are able to access pathways conducive for longer-term solutions to conflict-induced displacement, especially access to rights and services, socio-economic inclusion and strengthened governance, peace and security processes.**

Outcome 1 aims to contribute to developing a safer and more peaceful environment and trust between IDPs, host communities and duty bearers by strengthening evidence, governance, security, inclusion and testing pilot initiatives towards durable solutions. The target communities will be identified and selected through three phases upon activation of the project: (1) identification of potential target groups through existing IDP databases and reports, (2) recipient assessment and selection based on pre-defined selection criteria that will be developed in consultation with the RUNOs, LGUs and relevant BARMM ministries, agencies, such as MILG, MPOS, PSRO, MSSD, MIPA and (3) recipient verification through site visits. All three RUNOs will coordinate the process of establishing common criteria from the beginning of the project, taking into account data protection principles, to ensure information sharing, appropriate targeting and complementarity between activities while avoiding potential duplication. Data gathered through the community profiling will also include sex-disaggregation and NMIPs who tend to be excluded as well as data on risks and vulnerabilities to conflict and violence. At the end of the project, partner ministries and LGUs are expected to utilize the evidence and improve their capacity to scale and replicate the pilot initiatives that contribute to peacebuilding in similar communities with high incidence of displacement.

**Output 1.1. Regional and local government leaders have access to comprehensive data and information which inform policy and programming for displacement solutions and prevention.**

The Project will contribute to building capacities of BARMM in driving evidence-based planning, processes, policies and programming for displacement prevention and sustainable solutions. It aims to address the gap in data collection, management, and analysis, while providing updated and context-specific information on IDPs and displacement situations in Marawi City and Maguindanao including areas of displacement affecting non-Moro IP communities in the Upi Complex in Maguindanao del Sur and Maguindanao del Norte. Data collection in the SPMS Box will determine areas amenable to sustainable solutions given ongoing military operations. The RUNOs together with key BARMM ministries will jointly develop a comprehensive assessment and profiling tool which will be used to probe the data gaps in displacement and conflict hotspots of Marawi, Maguindanao del Norte and Maguindanao del Sur including NMIP communities.

As the first step towards achieving this output, the project will initiate desk reviews to have a better understanding on the data gaps as well as existing tools and systems, to avoid duplication and to ensure that the project leverages on and complements the efforts of the local governments and partners on evidence-building. This includes, for example, tracking and monitoring IDP Profiling and Response

Tracking (IPART) of the MSSD that tracks the number and movement of IDPs as well as the assistance they have received. Available resources such as from local NMIP- and women-led CSOs as well as other development and peace actors will also be reviewed to capture initial data that are not managed by the government counterparts. Utilizing the available datasets collected through IPART and other available information, this step comprises a critical process to informing the development of the assessment tool and the operational plan for data collection.

The approaches and methodologies to collecting the data will be determined based on the assessment tools and the operational plans, which will be crafted with key BARMM ministries, RUNOs, and other key development and peace actors, and in consultation with experts on IDP and data. This step will emphasize inclusive participation especially from NMIP and women to ensure that the developed tools and plans reflect the needs of the marginalized groups amongst the displaced communities. The Project will organize a team of trained data collectors to conduct the assessment, involving the identified data focal points from local government units (LGU) and key personnel from relevant ministries. They will be further trained on evidence-building through conflict-sensitive, gender- and minority-inclusive and responsive data collection, management, and utilization, as well as basic principles of data protection, to ensure potential risks of all stakeholders and rightsholders are well managed at all processes of data processing.

The envisaged Community Assessment Profiling (CAP) will collect datasets and information that are critical to inform lasting solutions for IDPs in protracted situations. These datasets include basic profiles, socioeconomic vulnerabilities and needs, available and accessible services, perceptions amongst IDP, host communities and local governments on their intended solutions to displacement and on land ownership, displacement patterns, conflict trends and conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms in the displaced community so that data collection goes beyond protection needs and makes peacebuilding integral to sustainable displacement solutions. It will include sex, age and disability disaggregated data to capture the gender dynamics and challenges and experiences faced by different vulnerable sectors especially NMIP and women. IDP and data experts will be engaged to support the data analysis and development of the comprehensive report including findings and recommendations for displacement and conflict prevention and de-escalation.

The findings and recommendations will be validated through information sessions with the local CSOs, LGUs, Bangsamoro Transition Authority and BARMM ministries including the MSSD, MILG, MIPA, MPOS, PSRO, BWC, BYC and MCB<sup>16</sup>. These sessions will also serve as opportunities to strategically plan for sustainability and utilization of the collected data. In particular, it will assist duty-bearers in formulating a guidance note outlining procedures for utilizing their newly acquired skills and tools, encourage integration of the project's additional indicators to the existing assessment tools used in their regular programmes, and include budget allocation for the regular updating of data using the tools developed. In doing so, the Project will provide technical assistance in identifying the needed resources to conduct the assessment as part of the LGU regular programmes and further tailored to the needs of the communities. The frequency and coverage of the assessment will depend on the indicators being used in the assessment.

The results of this report will be used to identify the priority communities that will be targeted throughout the Project as well as the context and details of the initiatives that will be supported under Output 1.4. The project will also help integrate the results into the relevant development plans as recommended by MILG. The reports and guidance note resulting from this output will also be shared with other peace and development partners implementing peacebuilding and displacement programmes in the BARMM. Furthermore, leveraging the information and advocacy sessions as well as coordination and consultation platforms of the Project with the key policy-makers, development partners and stakeholders, it will ensure that the evidence gathered is maximized to enhance awareness and drive the integration of strategic

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<sup>16</sup> Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD), Ministry of the Interior and Local Government (MILG), Ministry of Public Order and Safety (MPOS), Peace, Security and Reconciliation Office (PSRO), Bangsamoro Women Commission (BWC), Bangsamoro Youth Commission (BYC), and Marawi Compensation Board (MCB)

approaches to preventing or addressing displacement in key legislations such as the pending IDP and IP codes, among others.

- Activity 1.1.1 Conduct desk reviews on existing data and tools such as IPART that monitor conflict-induced displacement in BARMM
- Activity 1.1.2 Conduct assessment planning and tools development workshops engaging the 3 RUNOs, representatives from relevant ministries and LGUs
- Activity 1.1.3 Conduct capacity-building sessions with LGU data focal points, key local stakeholders and relevant ministries on importance and operationalization of evidence-based and inclusive peacebuilding programming and policies
- Activity 1.1.4 Develop a comprehensive Community Assessment Report on Conflict-Induced Displacement in BARMM (including the data collection activities) ensuring a particular focus on different categories of IDPs and their needs, including women and NMIPs
- Activity 1.1.5 Facilitate information and advocacy sessions using the report amongst the representatives of IDPs, Bangsamoro Transition Authority members, community stakeholders, peace and security actors, NMIP/women-led CSOs, and local government leaders from City/Municipality and Provincial level LGUs

**Output 1.2. Rights-based legal and policy frameworks for IDPs that recognize their rights, help prevent conflict, and institutionalize sustainable solutions are enacted**

Acknowledging that national legal instruments alone cannot completely resolve the issue of internal displacement, their adoption represents a crucial initial stride towards establishing lasting support for IDPs. In the Philippines, once the IDP Bill is enacted into law, the provisions outlined in this legislation will be formally integrated and established within the Government's legal framework. This will grant the Government a clear mandate and authority to create the necessary guidelines, structures, and processes for addressing existing internal displacement issues and preventing future ones. In practical terms, this means that with the law in place, the government will have a legal obligation to take specific actions to support IDPs. These actions encompass resource allocation, policy development, and program implementation, all of which must occur in a predictable, consistent, and reliable manner. It is worth noting that the current versions of the IDP Bills being advanced in both the Bangsamoro Parliament and the Congress not only address the immediate humanitarian needs of IDPs but also incorporate provisions for long-term and sustainable solutions. By providing mechanisms to address the grievances of IDPs and host communities at all stages of displacement, these bills can help mitigate tensions within and between communities, thus reducing the potential for renewed violence.

To accomplish the desired goals for this output, UNHCR will employ a two-pronged approach while mainstreaming the centrality of protection and utilizing UNHCR's Age, Gender, and Diversity approach. Stakeholder engagement will focus on policy advocacy and strategic advisory support, while ensuring meaningful participation of IDPs from different sectors (women, non-Moro IPs, youth, persons with disabilities, among others), and capacity building and development around rights-based mainstreaming and sustainable displacement solutions.

For the policy advocacy and strategic advisory efforts, coordination meetings and dialogues with key partners at the national and sub-national level will be undertaken. At the national level, with the approval of the House Bill No. 8269 (*An Act Protecting the Rights of the Internally Displaced Persons and Penalizing the Acts of Arbitrary Internal Displacement*) at the House of Representatives, UNHCR together with PLCPD and key partners will accelerate coordination at the Senate and generate their support to champion the immediate enactment of the proposed IDP law. It will also scale up its coordination and advocacy efforts with the other relevant agencies at the executive branch to amplify the importance of a

national legislation for IDPs. At the sub-national level particularly in BARMM, with the significant progress of the Parliament Bill No. 32 - *An Act Protecting the Rights of the Internally Displaced Persons of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao*, UNHCR will continue to work alongside the MSSD, BHRC and the CBCS on legislative advocacy, protection monitoring, and capacity building particularly in the development of the Implementing Rules and Regulations once the bill will be passed into law. UNHCR will also provide advocacy and technical support and explore potential areas of complementation across related bills such as the BARMM Indigenous People's Code which also addresses specific NMIP protection concerns, land and rights to displacement solutions.

The advocacy undertakings will be complemented with capacity building and development initiatives to ensure that Government and other relevant actors are empowered to effectively address the long-term needs of IDPs particularly those in conflict-affected areas of Mindanao. The development of local policies and ordinances for IDPs by LGUs will be one of the prioritized capacity building supports that UNHCR aims to carry out under this project. The other focus of UNHCR's capacity building and development support includes mainstreaming of IDP support into national, local, and sectoral plans within the broader development and peacebuilding agenda while upholding the centrality of protection.

- Activity 1.2.1 Conduct bill monitoring through coordination meetings and dialogue and facilitate the review and enhancement of legislation and policies to ensure that these are inclusive, rights-based, gender-responsive, conflict-sensitive and considers and addresses the needs of IDPs and have specific provisions related to conflict prevention and solutions, with special attention paid to the needs of non-Moro IPs
- Activity 1.2.2 Identify and empower accountable policy champions at different levels of the Government and other relevant stakeholders through coordination and conduct of training and workshops on IDP protection and displacement resolution
- Activity 1.2.3 Popularize the importance of a domestic legislation through information awareness and public advocacy related undertakings
- Activity 1.2.4 Provide technical advice in the development/enhancement of regional bills such as the BARMM IP Code, municipal level policies and guidelines that do not only address displacement but establish mechanisms to prevent displacement and provide pathways to lasting and gender sensitive solutions for IDPs.
- Activity 1.2.5 Once approved, UNHCR will support the crafting of the implementing rules and regulations (IRR) of both BARMM and National level IDP protection and related laws

### **Output 1.3 Duty-bearers and IDP communities effectively collaborate in addressing risks and challenges related to conflict-induced displacement at the regional and local levels.**

To address displacement-related tensions and to ensure the integration of displacement solutions in regional and local government plans, programs and priorities, the Project will help to strengthen inclusive governance and accountability mechanisms to promote community-driven, evidence-based solutions at the regional and local levels. The focus of these governance and accountability mechanisms will be in providing the platforms and authority levers for IDP communities, especially community members from more vulnerable groups such as women, children, youth and NMIPs to seek commitments from BARMM and LGU institutions, who can provide the needed assistance and leadership to effectively resolve and address IDP issues and concerns related to sustainable solutions and prevention. By establishing mechanisms to identify and provide solutions to IDP issues and concerns, these sources of grievances and tensions, which can potentially lead to conflict, can be effectively addressed. These platforms will also provide the mechanisms for IDP communities and duty-bearers to identify roles and responsibilities of government institutions in addressing the humanitarian, development, and prevention aspects of displacement and promote humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus approaches in terms of

government policies, processes and programmes for sustainability beyond the project. These mechanisms will build on the evidence generated from Output 1.1 and the legal and institutional frameworks from Output 1.2 to inform the implementation and institutionalization of these inclusive governance and accountability mechanisms.

These new governance and accountability mechanisms will be integrated where feasible into existing structures of the LGUs, such as the Peace and Order Council (POC) and the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (DRRMC) or can be convened separately. These platforms/mechanisms will feature the participation of the following institutions: (1) local government units (municipal, provincial); (2) BARMM ministries, offices and agencies (MSSD, MILG, MPOS, PSRO, MIPA, BTA); and (3) security sector (AFP, PNP). Leaders and representatives from IDP communities, especially those representing groups in more vulnerable situations such as women, children, youth, NMIPs, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, will be supported in substantively engaging with duty-bearers on developing and implementing solutions to effectively identify and address their needs, risks and challenges related to conflict-induced displacements. Advocacy to establish/strengthen authority levers, such as local ordinances, resolutions and policies, in support of the mandate and functions of these platforms/mechanisms will also be undertaken. These governance and accountability mechanisms will also be mobilized to facilitate the integration of IDP sectoral agenda and recommendations into LGU and regional peace and development plans, policies, programs and legislations. The LGU platforms will include and build on the Community Working Groups (CWGs) under Output 1.4, and help bridge the communities with government decision-makers at the regional, provincial and municipal levels. Mainstreaming of these IDP sectoral agenda and displacement solutions into LGU and regional peace and development plans, policies and legislations can help ensure that action points from these agenda/strategy documents are integrated into plans and budgets of institutions. These mechanisms are also expected to contribute to implementation and monitoring of displacement-related provisions in the regional and local action plans on Women, Peace and Security and Youth, Peace and Security.

- Activity 1.3.1 Establish/strengthen LGU platforms for regular consultations and collaboration between IDP community leaders/representatives (women, youth, IP, former combatants) including the Community Working Groups (CWGs) under Output 1.4, host communities and government institutions/duty-bearers to facilitate agreements on roles and responsibilities of LGU and regional government on humanitarian, development and prevention aspects of displacement and nexus approaches in policies and programmes.
- Activity 1.3.2 Ensure integration of IDP sectoral recommendations into regional and local peace and development plans, policies and programmes (e.g., Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plans; Peace and Order and Public Safety Plans; Shelter Plans, among others) and monitor implementation of these recommendations and commitments, strengthening institutional transparency and accountability mechanisms

**Output 1.4: Displaced families and their communities have access to socio-economic alternatives and community-empowerment initiatives that help build resilience and social cohesion, reduce stigma and support pathways to preferred displacement solutions.**

The Project will tailor, package, and provide assistance to at least 10 priority IDP communities out of the communities assessed under Output 1.1, with pilot socio-economic alternatives and community-empowerment initiatives, which focus on addressing socio-economic challenges of IDPs to pursuing their preferred solutions, mitigating the risks of vulnerable IDP communities such as women-headed IDP households, NMIPs and youth resorting to violence, crimes and violent extremism, as the result of socioeconomic hardships and unaddressed grievances, and alleviating potential tensions and conflict amongst the IDPs and their host communities, hence also reducing resentment and stigma. It will do so by maximizing the potential of the existing socioeconomic resources, opportunities and markets, as well as the power of women and youth as active agents of peace and social cohesion.



The content of the assistance will be determined by communities themselves, in consideration of vulnerabilities and needs of the communities and households, the local government plans and capacity to facilitate solutions, safety and security factors including land disputes, and availability of other services that could help sustain the Project's gains. The assistance for local integration, relocation, and return will be supported only when conditions are met for the safety, security and dignity of the stakeholders involved. Given the complexity of risks and vulnerabilities affecting IDPs and displacement-affected communities, elements and processes of healing and reconciliation, social cohesion and community resilience will be further mainstreamed into these socio-economic alternatives and community empowerment initiatives. Conflict-sensitive and peacebuilding approaches will be applied at all stages of these interventions.

UNDP, in coordination with IOM, will facilitate area-based peace and development analysis and planning to support local socio-economic recovery and development in localities where IDP communities are seeking to locally integrate, relocate or return. These analytical and planning exercises will be undertaken through a participatory research process and will inform value chain development, market linkages and transition to more sustainable livelihood and socioeconomic opportunities for IDPs and wider affected communities. The result of this analysis will help provide guidance on initiatives to help foster the socio-economic integration of IDPs in host communities or in their areas of origin or relocation, with focus on strengthening access to livelihoods and jobs.

This enhanced mechanism will be further organized into a Community Working Group (CWG) which will facilitate planning, decision-making, implementation and monitoring of the Project activities. The Project will provide technical guidance and support in promoting inclusive representation including NMIPs and participation of IDPs, their host/returning/relocating communities, and local government units, including individuals of all gender, age, and abilities. The CWG will be capacitated with skills to coordinate the needs and deliver and continue these responsibilities throughout and beyond the project period. Through the facilitation of the CWGs, the targeted communities will determine priority initiatives that could best assist their preferred options for displacement solutions. During this process, CWGs will be oriented on the recommendations and findings of the Community Assessment Profiling results (Output 1.1) and the area-based peace and development analysis to inform their decision-making. An expert on IDP issues will also be engaged to provide advice on determining the priorities, feasibility, appropriateness, gender-sensitivity and viability of the initiatives. Furthermore, engagement with private sector will also be promoted during the CWG planning sessions to enhance their awareness on the needs and priorities, and most importantly, strengthen communities' linkages with potential investors to and supporters of solutions. The CWGs will also be maximized to orient communities on needs and progress of key legislative agenda, such as IDP Bill and IP Code, supported under Output 1.2. They will also be linked to the LGU platforms for governance and accountability (Output 1.3) ensuring that IDP communities (including NMIPs and women) are adequately represented and can meaningfully participate in policy and decision-making processes concerning IDPs. Members of the CWGs will be invited to participate as regular members of the LGU platforms, and their recommendations presented during meetings of the LGU platforms.

There will be three key pilot support that each CWG will be provided through the Project, which are proposed based on best practices from previous projects (such as with IDPs in Marawi City and marginalized communities that are prone to displacement) which worked effectively in addressing their challenges to return, integrate or resettle. Depending on the results of community-driven planning and assessment results, comprehensive livelihood, social infrastructure, and / or social cohesion activities would be supported:

- (1) *Comprehensive livelihood*: CWGs will support the organization or enhancement of community-driven, particularly women-led, cooperative or association. The focus towards women in these displaced communities, particularly the women-headed households, aims to increase the financial capacity and decision-making role of women contributing to increased and stable income and employment

opportunities, and reduction or deterrence of violent behaviors within the household as well as the broader community. Comprehensive livelihood support may include livelihood kits, skills training, contextualized entrepreneurship training, the rehabilitation of previous sources of livelihoods or the establishment of new sources of livelihoods, depending on the decision of IDP community members relative to return, integration or resettlement. Livelihood initiatives can take the form of agricultural production, micro-enterprises or employment, with specific focus on women, NMIP and youth collectives given the intersectional risks confronting these groups. UNDP will work closely with IOM on climate-proofing these livelihood interventions, as well as in ensuring that these are peace-positive and contribute to social cohesion and community resilience to violence.

- (2) *Development and rehabilitation of social infrastructure or public goods*: These initiatives aim to contribute to enhancing social cohesion and socio-economic conditions of target communities. Through collective planning and decision-making of CWG and the RUNOs, social infrastructure or public goods can focus on addressing the key socioeconomic challenges to displacement solutions which benefit both IDPs and host communities. Prioritization will be undertaken based on the vulnerabilities of the surrounding community members, estimated impact, and effectiveness of the intervention in terms of contributing to the community's socioeconomic recovery and social cohesion.
- (3) *Youth-/Women-led social cohesion activities*: The Project will provide technical and operational support to the CWG, to be led by its youth and/or women members, to design and conduct social cohesion activities to engage the youth in their community and empower the youth and women to be at the forefront of peacebuilding in their communities by boosting participation and trust between different sectors and identity groups. Social cohesion activities may include activities to jointly address climate change impacts and disaster risk reduction, dialogues, community sports activities, symposiums, and youth parliament, while building stronger inter-group relationships and reducing stigma. The Project will support CWGs in engaging with their communities to understand their needs, review and help improve the proposed activity design that reflect community needs and integrate social cohesion and peacebuilding approaches, implement the initiatives based on the enhanced activity design, and monitor the results and effect of the initiatives on the communities. It will also link with the women and youth networks and peace champions from the previous PBF STEP-BARMM project to facilitate sharing of best practices and lesson learned and establish peer support network amongst these groups.

Towards the end of the project, the CWGs, women leaders of the cooperative/association, and youth leaders will be engaged in sustainability planning workshops for the continuation of these initiatives beyond the project period.

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| Activity 1.4.1 | Facilitate area-based peace and development analysis and planning to support local socio-economic recovery through value chain development, market linkages and transition to more sustainable livelihood opportunities  |
| Activity 1.4.2 | Establish/enhance inclusive CWGs that include representations from IDPs, vulnerable and sectoral sectors (Non-Moro IPs, women, youth, PWD etc.) and BLGUs and assist CWG in organizing locally-driven planning sessions to identify initiatives that support communities' preferred displacement solutions anchoring on the results of CAP (Output 1.1), local development plans (Output 1.3), area-based peace and development analysis, and community needs and capacity assessment (Output 1.4) |
| Activity 1.4.3 | Provide comprehensive socioeconomic support (livelihood kits, skills training, entrepreneurship training, lessons exchange with BIWAB cooperatives from the previous PBF STEP-BARMM project) to inclusive local livelihood in the target communities (including women-led and youth-led cooperatives)  |

- Activity 1.4.4 Facilitate conduct of women-led and youth-led social cohesion and peace promotion activities in the target communities
- Activity 1.4.5 Develop/rehabilitate social infrastructures identified by the CWG
- Activity 1.4.6 Facilitate linkages between IDP communities and BARMM regional institutions, LGU, private sector and development partners to unlock financing to complement socio-economic development and community empowerment initiatives integrating elements of social cohesion and community resilience

**Outcome 2 Institutions and communities in BARMM more effectively resolve and transform conflicts leading to displacement through meaningful participation and leadership of affected and vulnerable groups.**

As Outcome 1 seeks to provide pathways to longer-term solutions for displaced communities, Outcome 2 will contribute to developing an enabling environment that addresses the identified drivers of conflict that causes the displacement of the target communities in locations under Outcome 1 based on the data collected under Output 1.1. Thus, Outcome 2 will focus on strengthening the conflict-prevention and peacebuilding capacities of key institutions in the LGUs of the target communities and the relevant ministries, offices and agencies at the regional level. Outcome 2 will also help enable capacities of at-risk communities in the areas identified under Outcome 1 to meaningfully participate in localized conflict-prevention and peacebuilding initiatives to address some of the identified drivers of conflict-induced displacement and obstacles to IDP return, integration or relocation.

**Output 2.1 Key formal and informal peace institutions have increased capacities and technical resources to promote inclusive conflict resolution and peacebuilding programming.**

The Project aims to address existing capacity and resource gaps, as well as emerging risks and tensions that can lead to conflict-induced displacement. The project will provide capacity-building and operational support to relevant BARMM institutions and LGUs to enhance their abilities in fulfilling their respective mandates and functions related to preventing and resolving conflict and violence leading to displacement. This will include efforts to ensure meaningful inclusion and participation of IDPs in processes related to conflict prevention, peacebuilding and governance.

The Project will offer technical and operational assistance to the MILG in bolstering LGU capacities to spearhead conflict-prevention and peacebuilding initiatives in conflict-affected localities identified by the data collection under Output 1.1. While the MILG has anchored LGU-focused programmes related to building community resilience to violence and ending local armed conflicts, there remains the challenge of operationalizing these programmes at the local level through multi-stakeholder, participatory and evidence-based approaches which remain critical gaps. The project will assist MILG in (1) operationalizing guidelines outlining LGU roles and responsibilities in averting and resolving conflict and violence in areas that are highly affected by displacement, (2) enhancing the capacities of pertinent BARMM institutions and LGUs in conducting participatory conflict assessments, designing and implementing LGU-specific interventions to address main drivers of violent conflicts leading to displacement, and (3) improving interoperability between key government institutions, the security sector, and community-based peace actors in conflict prevention, resolution, and peacebuilding, including in institutionalizing early warning, prevention, and response to violent conflicts. Capacity-building support will focus on implementation of key interventions to address conflict issues identified through the CAP from Output 1.1, the area-based peace and development analysis under Output 1.4 and the participatory conflict assessments under Outcome 2. Moreover, the project will help institutionalize support for LGU-specific peacebuilding interventions by aiding MILG in designing and implementing locally-led conflict-prevention and peacebuilding initiatives that will be further integrated into its regular programmes.

Both MILG and MPOS have mutually reinforcing security, local governance and peacebuilding mandates. There are currently a variety of conflict reporting mechanisms in different BARMM regions lacking coherence and leading to subpar Early Warning Early Response (EWER) institutionalization. Using the standardized conflict reporting pathway and manual developed with MPOS and MILG, the project will support the rollout and training to EWER volunteers from CSOs, the security sector, local government focal points such as members of LGU Peace and Order Councils (POCs) and Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) in the target communities to ensure that all EWER constituents know one another and respective roles and responsibilities. The project will further strengthen or establish the EWER system if unavailable.<sup>17</sup> The project will support MILG-MPOS convergence on EWER with MILG focusing on LGU capacity and implementation, while supporting MPOS in the roll-out of training of all EWER members on the standardized conflict reporting pathway and manual. In delivering this output, the project can rely on BPATs, CSOs including NMIP-/women-led groups, and community-based volunteers engaged in previous PBF, to ensure inclusivity of the EWER. Engagement of these groups not only promote gender-responsive and inclusive EWER but can maximize their existing basic skills and knowledge as frontline responders, which have been instilled in previous PBF project, and furthermore, leverage the conflict monitoring manual developed with MPOS, MILG or other ministries.

While the PSRO has made progress in dispute resolution involving MILF members and supporting the MILF operations of the GPH-MILF peace mechanisms there are significant gaps in its technical and operational capabilities because it was newly established in 2023. The project will provide support to the PSRO to enhance its capacities, outreach, and operations for conflict prevention and peacebuilding via organizational needs assessments, capacity strengthening, strategic plan development, and operational manual creation focusing on intra-MILF conflicts leading to displacement. These processes will build on the results of the CAP, the area-based peace and development analysis across the target areas, and results of consultations and dialogues conducted under this project. The project will also help PSRO in building capacities of local MILF peace mediators and provide support for conflict mediation de-escalation activities wherein they directly engage with conflicting MILF actors causing displacement. UNDP and IOM will also provide technical and logistical support in PSRO peace mediation missions in conflicts related to displacement in the project's locations as well as in the documentation of their activities. A critical output of this support will be the accurate recording and documentation of ongoing and completed cases that the PSRO handled. This will also involve facilitating joint inception, planning and assessment sessions for PSRO, MILG, MPOS, LGUs and other peace actors from the target localities where the project will be implemented.

UNDP and IOM will collaborate to assist the three (3) institutions to jointly operationalize a functioning integrated EWER system, ensuring that roles and capacities are complementary and responsive to community resilience building. Engagements with each institution will be undertaken through a converged UNDP-IOM approach that takes into consideration capacity-assessment, capacity-building and support for on-the-ground operations for conflict prevention and response. An integral part of this support will include mainstreaming of gender sensitivity and Women, Peace and Security agenda in the conflict-prevention work of MILG, MPOS and PSRO. As capacity building on gender and conflict analysis has been supported by many development partner and UN initiatives this project will focus on (1) the engagement of Moro, NMIP and settler women peacebuilders and mediators across the different EWER processes, and (2) integration of WPS indicators in the EWER system.

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<sup>17</sup> The LGU POCs are mandated to create Local Peace, Order and Public Safety Plans, facilitate discussions on major peace and order concerns, and recommend strategic actions. Meanwhile, the BPATs are community-level safeguarding mechanisms that serve as frontline responders to community crises including displacement.

- Activity 2.1.1 Working with MILG, operationalize guidelines on LGU roles and responsibilities on conflict prevention and peacebuilding, including conduct of participatory conflict assessments, design and implementation of LGU-specific interventions to address key drivers of violent conflicts leading to displacement, and convergence of key government institutions, including security sector and community-based peace actors involved in EWER.
- Activity 2.1.2 In collaboration with MPOS, roll out training of EWER members from different sectors using the standardized and enhanced conflict reporting pathway so that EWER can be operationalized involving the security sector, LGUs (including POCs and Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils), CSOs and community volunteers (including BPATs) operating in target communities.
- Activity 2.1.3 Provide technical and operational support for PSRO and other key peace actors, in conflict mediation involving MILF members, including needs assessments and capacity-strengthening, as well as documentation of conflict mediation and resolution processes pertaining to conflict-induced displacements in the project's locations.

## **Output 2. 2: At-risk communities in conflict hotspots are able to meaningfully participate in mechanisms that enable prevention and resolution of conflicts leading to displacement**

Sustaining peace and security in BARMM cannot be achieved without the meaningful inclusion and participation of marginalized and vulnerable groups in conflict-prevention, peacebuilding and governance. As the BARMM nears the end of the transition period in 2025, there is a critical need to enable and strengthen the meaningful inclusion and participation of women, youth, non-Moro Indigenous Peoples (NMIPs) and other minority groups in efforts to address root causes of conflict-induced displacement, prevent violence and build mechanisms for sustainable and durable peace in the region. In this Project, communities in target locations that are most affected by and vulnerable to conflict-induced displacement will be accompanied through support for community organizing, capacity-building and advocacy for meaningful inclusion and participation in conflict prevention and peacebuilding. This would also include location-specific, tailored mediation initiatives involving relevant actors promoting the enabling security conditions for IDP communities supported by the project to seek sustainable solutions to displacement. At-risk communities will also be assisted in strengthening community-based mechanisms on prevention and resolution of conflicts.

Given that contestations over land represent one of the main drivers of conflict in the region, the Project aims to de-escalate tensions in the target communities of Outcome 1 by reinforcing educational campaigns and access to legal counseling services on land and property claims in relation to their host communities and places of origin. It will aim to provide clarification on the relevant bodies of law including, but not limited to, land titling, proof of ownership, personal property, customary law and ancestral domain (indigenous land rights). Filing legal documents in land disputes aims to effectively de-escalate tensions by enhancing clarity, transparency, and legal recognition. Supporting the establishment of official record of ownership will provide parties with a clearer understanding of the property's legal status and reducing potential misunderstandings and conflicts. This documentation will also lay the foundation for promoting informed discussions instead of confrontations and enforcing rights. Recognized legal authorities will be assisted to make binding decisions, further encouraging compliance and preventing tensions from escalating due to defiance. Furthermore, the Project acknowledges that while filing legal documents is a valuable step, a comprehensive approach involving education and addressing underlying concerns will be necessary for the sustainable de-escalation of land-related tensions, including support for the BARMM IP Code.

The pilot communities will be supported to enhance their knowledge of legal pathways to address land-related issues through the support of legal experts and coordination with relevant government agencies. IDEALS, a local CSO focused on providing this comprehensive legal support including identification and

filing of necessary documents and negotiations, will most likely be engaged to ensure participatory, needs-based and conflict-sensitive approaches when dealing with community stakeholders. This support will be tailor-fit based on the legal needs identified during the assessment, which may include awareness sessions and direct legal counseling services and highlight inclusivity that engages marginalized communities such as NMIP and women with barriers to accessing to information and relevant services. In addition, LGUs at the barangay and municipal levels in collaboration with their Peace and Order Councils will be engaged in policy advocacy sessions to promote community-oriented policing (COP) in the community and improve trust and confidence between the security sector, host communities and IDPs. These sessions will be undertaken potentially in partnership with NGOs like Nonviolent Peaceforce and the security sector including the Police Regional Office in BARMM (PRO-BAR) and AFP, in close coordination with MPOS, MILG and the EWER system under Output 2.1.

The project will contribute to strengthening the capacity of peacebuilding CSOs in BARMM by promoting strategic approaches, strengthening organizing capacity and coordination to improve their role in addressing the drivers of conflicts leading to displacement in the project's locations. RUNOs will build on previous initiatives and enhance these through convergence of peace actors focusing on the target communities. For example, in response to the increasing volume of local violent skirmishes resulting in casualties and forced displacement of families in Maguindanao in 2023, the CSO Movement for Sustainable and Durable Peace (CSO-MSDP) composed of different CSOs and CBOs from localities most affected by conflict and displacement launched its call for cessation of hostilities, protection of human rights especially of groups in marginalized and vulnerable situations, and adoption of non-violent means to address conflicts. Recent conflicts in Maguindanao in July-September 2023 resulting in the burning of NMIP houses, religious halls and the displacement of NMIP communities reinforce the need to support local CSOs and CBOs from localities most affected by conflict and displacement in conflict prevention and advocacy. At the same time, ongoing localized initiatives led by tri-people leaders (Moro, NMIP, settlers) on conflict resolution and IDP reintegration involving relevant stakeholders could potentially reverse displacement outflows. This project will extend support to these initiatives at the provincial and municipal levels towards (1) facilitating multistakeholder dialogues leading to local agreements regarding cessation of hostilities and peaceful return/reintegration for IDP communities, (2) convening dialogue and mediation processes to address and resolve horizontal conflicts, and (3) support the EWER implementation under Output 2.1 by undertaking community organizing and working with LGUs and the security sector for more inclusive, gender responsive and participatory early warning, prevention and response mechanisms.

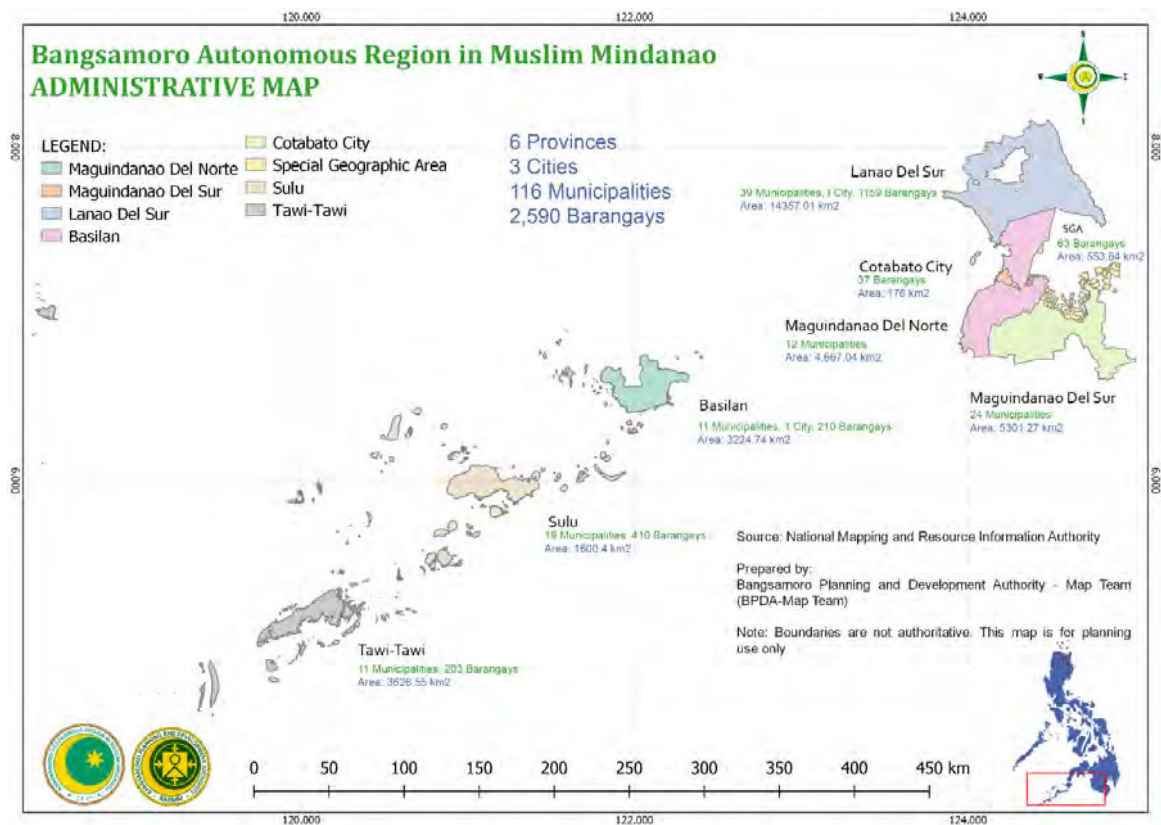
The Project will also extend support for NMIP CSOs, structures (such as the Timuay Justice and Governance<sup>18</sup> and alliances (such as the tri-people solidarity and social cohesion platforms) in strengthening their advocacy efforts on NMIP rights, welfare and priorities, including the passage of the BARMM IP Code, and facilitating stakeholders engagement, networking and constituencies to develop and integrate solutions to NMIP displacement. In particular, the Project will help support negotiation and mediation processes leading to conflict resolution and sustainable and peaceful return/reintegration agreements of displaced NMIP communities. It will also extend assistance to IP communities to identify and implement locally-led initiatives for prevention and peacebuilding, including advocacy, community consultations, and monitoring on the proposed IP Code in BARMM. The support for peacebuilding CSOs and movements as well as the assistance for NMIP organizations / institutions will ensure substantive inclusion and participation of women-led and women-focused organizations, as well as women traditional and religious leaders, taking into consideration critical gender and youth considerations.

Activity 2.2.1 Facilitate conduct of legal missions to promote educational campaign and provide legal counseling services on IDP legal issues that are contributing to increased community tensions (i.e., land, assets, permits, identity) in the target communities

<sup>18</sup> Timuay Justice and Governance is a traditional form of leadership and tribal-based self-governance practiced by the Teduray and the Lambangian tribes which are non-Moro.

- Activity 2.2.2 Conduct community-based policy advocacy sessions with B/M/PLGUs and their POCs in partnership with security sector (PRO-BAR, AFP) to promote community-oriented policing, which will contribute to an integrated EWER system described in Output 2.1
- Activity 2.2.3 Enhance capacities of peacebuilding CSOs and CBOs in (1) convening multistakeholder dialogues (with particular attention paid to needs and participation of women, young people and NMIPs) leading to local agreements regarding cessation of hostilities and peaceful return/reintegration of IDP communities, (2) community organizing and advocacy initiatives for inclusive, early warning, prevention, and responsive mechanisms, (3) facilitating coordination on conflict-prevention in target areas
- Activity 2.2.4 Extend technical and operational support to local NMIP CSOs, structures and alliances in strengthening their advocacy efforts on NMIP rights and welfare (including on the passage of the IP Code) and stakeholders engagement, networking and constituencies to develop and integrate solutions to NMIP displacement

#### d) Project targeting



The target communities will be identified and selected based on the results from Output 1.1 data collection and will include the participation of women and youth across different outputs. Target IDP communities to be supported under the project include:

- 32 communities affected by conflict-induced displacement in the target geographical areas identified above covered by the CAP exercise (under Output 1.1)



- At least 10 communities from communities covered by CAP exercise to be engaged and empowered to identify locally-led displacement solutions and peacebuilding (approximately 8,000 individuals / 1,300 families).

The selection criteria will be developed on the following guideposts: (1) prioritization based on vulnerabilities of IDP communities; (2) safety and security considerations; (3) political will and capacities of LGUs to actively engage in project activities; and (4) access and availability of government services, private sector and other development partners. The Project will also ensure gender-sensitive and inclusive approaches through engaging with women-led, youth-led and NMIP-led collectives to become part of the CWGs, assisting these collectives to implement social cohesion activities, and mainstreaming gender equality and women empowerment considerations in the technical assistance provided for BARMM and LGU institutions.

While the project will be focusing its interventions on the mainland provinces, its component on strengthening the peacebuilding capacities of the duty bearers will engage the relevant key regional ministries and local (provincial and municipal) structures. This can then enhance the capacities of the partner institutions to provide improved services and programmes to other IDPs in the region. The project will be implemented in three geographical areas in BARMM:

(1) Communities in the Most-Affected Areas in Marawi City in Lanao del Sur

Majority of the IDP population of BARMM is concentrated in Marawi City as a result of war between the Philippine security forces and ISIS-affiliated Maute Group in 2017. Marawi City is part of the province of Lanao del Sur and is known as the only Islamic City in the Philippines.

(2) Communities most affected by and vulnerable to violent conflicts in Maguindanao del Sur

Known by the military term “SPMS Box”, these areas include the municipalities of Shariff Aguak, Pagatin (now Datu Saudi Ampatuan), Mamasapano, Datu Salibo and Shariff Saydona Mustapha in Maguindanao del Sur. These areas are affected by ongoing conflict between government forces and violent extremist groups, as well as horizontal conflicts which lead to recurring displacement. The project will only conduct activities in SPMS areas where conditions are conducive to impactful engagement. The selection criteria will be developed on the following guideposts: (1) prioritization based on risks and vulnerabilities of IDP communities; (2) safety and security considerations; (3) political will and capacities of LGUs to actively engage in project activities; and (4) access and availability of government services, private sector and other development partners.

(3) Non-Moro IP Communities in the Upi Complex in Maguindanao del Sur and Maguindanao del Norte

The Upi Complex, which is composed of the following municipalities - North Upi, South Upi, Datu Odin Sinsuat, Datu Hoffer, Datu Blah Sinsuat, Datu Saudi Ampatuan and Ampatuan in Maguindanao del Sur and Maguindanao del Norte. The Upi Complex is home to Indigenous Peoples communities and has been the site of horizontal conflicts and armed violence that have displaced IP communities from their ancestral domains.

**(4) Project management and coordination**

**a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners**

UNDP, IOM and UNHCR have long-established presence in Mindanao and have been working with multi-stakeholders in complex situations, thus establishing a record of community-level engagements particularly in the advancement of the humanitarian, peace and development nexus. UNDP, IOM and UNHCR have built strong working relations with regional and local government stakeholders and fostered community acceptance. The initiatives of all three organizations have been recognized by the Bangsamoro government as they align and contribute to the achievement of the development roadmap of the region. The three



agencies are actively supporting the implementation of the Action Agenda on Internal Displacement and are key members of the Steering Group on Solutions created to help in scaling up work on durable solutions. The three RUNOs bring unique capacities to durable solutions globally, including extensive experience in community recovery, peacebuilding, stabilization, housing-land-property, displacement data, among other areas. Working together in the implementation of this project can tap into the wealth of resources of the three agencies, complement each other's capacities and bring the important peacebuilding dimension to durable solutions needed for sustainable return and reintegration. The agencies can bring on expertise and experience from their respective local to the global community of practices which can bring a more comprehensive set of interventions to the communities.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
<b>Convening Organization: UNDP</b> Implementing partners: For government – MILG, MPOS, PSRO For CSOs – Initial list of CSOs, with proven implementing UNDP peacebuilding initiatives. Review and selection process to be conducted to select final list of implementing partners, based on UNDP policies	USD 27.81 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Australian Government</li> <li>o Government of Japan</li> <li>o European Union</li> <li>o Global Affairs Canada</li> <li>o UK Government</li> <li>o Kingdom of the Netherlands</li> </ul>	Manila, Cotabato	Manila (support)  Cotabato – 30	Peacebuilding Project Manager and Analyst – Peace and Stabilization Team
<b>Recipient Organization: IOM</b> Implementing partners: TBD – subject to an open selection process for CSO partners. Awardee will likely be chosen from IOM Philippines' list of evaluated partners	USD 27.60 million	Governments of US, UK, Australia, Japan, Norway, Canada, ROK, KOICA, European Union, Multi-Partner Trust Fund, Private Sector, IDF	Manila, Legazpi, Cotabato City, Marawi City, Zamboanga City	Manila (support)  Cotabato City-28  Marawi City-17	National Project Officer – Emergency and Post Crisis Unit
<b>Recipient Organization: UNHCR</b> Implementing partners: Consortium of Bangsamoro Civil Society, Philippine Legislators' Committee on Population and Development Foundation, Inc., Bangsamoro Human Rights Commission (BHRC), Ministry of	USD 1.3 million	Australia, Japan, Denmark, Germany, USA, Private Sector; Coca-Cola Foundation and Suez Foundation	National Office in Makati City	Manila - 20	Assistant Protection Officer (on Temporary Appointment) with expertise on Durable Solutions and Information Management; Assistant Protection Officer with expertise on

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Social Services and Development (MSSD)					International Human Rights and Humanitarian Law; Senior Information Management Associate with focus on data management, GIS mapping and visualization

Engagement modalities for partner CSOs/NGOs will subscribe to specific guidelines of each RUNO, following assessment of comparative and collaborative advantages. Collaboration with community-based and peoples organizations will be strengthened to ensure more targeted, area-based approaches. CSOs/NGOs will be engaged to undertake community organizing, consultations and advocacy; facilitation of design and planning for delivery of socio-economic alternatives and community empowerment initiatives; and, conduct of various capacity-building activities on the ground. Total budget allocation for engagement with CSOs/NGOs will be determined during inception workshop. The RUNOs will ensure a coherent and coordinated approach to engaging CSOs/NGOs through regular joint meetings with CSOs/NGOs.

#### b) Project management and coordination

This Project will follow the guidance provided by the United Nations Development Group on joint initiatives.<sup>19</sup> The design of this PBF has been discussed extensively among the RUNOs, along with the process to define the parameters of greater UN system-wide coherence that support national priorities and needs. The RUNOs will mobilize their global community of practice and knowledge as well as national expertise to ensure the success of this Project. The design of this PBF project ensures that components build on each other, while providing clarity on the roles and responsibilities of each partner. The programme's M&E framework and the Joint Project Steering Committee (see below) are intended to guarantee mutual accountability on the delivery of development results.

The **UN PBF Steering Committee** is the overarching high-level mechanism that will provide leadership, vision and strategic direction, make resource allocation decisions, endorse the annual workplan and monitor the UN PBF project's progress towards achieving transformative change and desired objectives. The Steering Committee provides a platform for high-level dialogue, coordination, communication and advocacy among stakeholders, ensuring adaptation of the UN PBF and its Fund architecture based on evolving priorities.

The responsibilities of the UN PBF Steering Committee include providing overall strategic direction of the PBF project; approving documented arrangements for management and coordination; reviewing and revising the theory of change and expected results over the life-cycle of the fund; reviewing annual workplans and budgets, and making necessary adjustments; approving fund allocations based on agreed workplan; reviewing reports; identifying and recommending corrective action to emerging strategic and implementation problems; leading efforts to capitalize the Fund, through advocacy and mobilization of

<sup>19</sup> <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/guidance-note-new-generation-joint-programmes>

investments; ensuring coherence and seeking agreement on similar programs and projects by other donors; and approving communication and public information plans.

The UN PBF Steering Committee will be co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Minister for Interior and Local Government. Its membership will include: (1) one senior representative from each of the RUNOs (UNDP, IOM, UNHCR); (2) one senior representative from each of the key BARMM Ministries and OPAPRU; and (3) selected representative/s from civil society and/or academia (engaged in peacebuilding but who are not members of the implementing partner organizations), as deemed necessary. Efforts will be made to ensure gender balance in the composition of the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee will meet every six months or, exceptionally, at the request of the co-chairs. The PSC will be supported by the required technical and administrative expertise.

**Resident Coordinator Office Support.** The RCO will work closely with the RUNOs and provide strategic guidance and good offices support to the programme. This will involve strategic guidance from the Resident Coordinator, advisory support from the Senior Peace and Development Adviser, and expert advice relating to resource mobilization, communications, partnerships and M&E. As part of internal oversight, the RC will convene quarterly strategic meetings of RUNO HOAs, or as the need arises, to prepare for milestone activities of the JP.

**Partnerships and Stakeholder Engagement.** The interventions of the JP will require strategic partnerships with the BARMM government, in coordination with National Government line agencies. Periodic high-level meetings of the OPAPRU, the BARMM Designated Official and the UNRC will be convened to assess programme progress and impact. The JP will ensure close coordination with international development partners building on existing fora/mechanisms for synergies. The JP will ensure partner recognition and seek to apply and promote South-South and triangular cooperation.

**Project Implementation Team.** The Project Implementation Team manages for results for the duration of the programme according to the JP results framework, work plan and budget. The team comprises responsible programme and project staff from all RUNOs and non-UN partners *as applicable*. They sequence planned activities, monitor implementation and the achievement of results, learn lessons and make adjustments for greater effectiveness together with government and IPs. Members of the Project Implementation Team from the RUNOs will be located in their respective offices, in Cotabato and in Manila. Regular project coordination meetings of the RUNOs involving the relevant technical advisors from the RCO will be organized by the lead agency to ensure coherence and synergy across activities, outputs, outcomes and partners given the level of complexity of the project.

## UNDP

UNDP will serve as the lead/convening agency for the implementation of this PBF project, in close collaboration with IOM and UNHCR. UNDP will provide coordination and programmatic leadership during implementation. To effectively implement the project, UNDP will also recruit and deploy qualified personnel to complete the Project Management Unit (PMU) and work full-time (100% of their time x 24 months) for the project:

- A Full-time Project Manager will be responsible for the day-to-day management and operational decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the Contribution Agreement, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The Project Manager will ensure technical leadership in regard programme consistency and coherence, jointness and coherence, and coordinate monitoring and reporting requirements. All project staff working 100% for the project will co-report to this position, regardless of recruiting agency, to ensure coherence of implementation. The Project Manager is expected to provide technical advice on engaging women and NMIPs in the BARMM.

- ☐ The Monitoring and Evaluation Officer's main responsibilities include monitoring progress against the project monitoring plan, collect baseline and progress data, and preparation of draft project reports.
- ☐ Project Analyst's responsibilities shall include the development activity designs, terms of reference and other relevant project implementation documents, as well as engagement of and coordination with project stakeholders and data collection as inputs to progress reporting. The Project Analyst is expected to assist the Project Manager in ensuring the mainstreaming of gender-sensitive and inclusive approaches on engaging women and NMIPs in the BARMM.
- ☐ Admin/Finance and Logistics Assistant, in coordination with UNDP Peace Team's Admin and Finance Analyst, shall provide the necessary administrative, logistical, and financial management support to the implementation of the Project.
- ☐ A Driver shall help address the transportation requirements of PMU and UNDP staff for project implementation, monitoring and evaluation activities.

Project implementation will also include UNDP staff necessary for the implementation of the Project activities, charged for the time directly attributable to the implementation of the project:

- ☐ Peace Programme Team Leader (6% of time) shall provide general supervision of the PMU and ensure that project implementation is compliant with the general and special conditions of the Contribution Agreement and UNDP corporate guidelines.
- ☐ Peace Programme Analyst (12% of time) will provide programmatic and technical support to ensure project's alignment with programme priorities in the BARMM region as well as facilitate quality assurance and assist in ensuring project's compliance with UNDP's internal control framework and other corporate guidelines.
- ☐ Programme Associate (12% of time) will provide financial and administrative support in preparation of project technical and financial reports and help facilitate requirements for operational and financial closure of project.
- ☐ Programme Finance Associate (12% of time) will provide support in preparation and administration of budget and financial monitoring and reporting.
- ☐ Head of Office - Cotabato (7% of time) will provide operational and coordination support during project implementation and assist in working out collaborative arrangements with BARMM ministries and LGUs as well as potential complementation with other relevant UNDP projects.
- ☐ Admin and Finance Analyst (12% of time) shall provide general supervision and guidance to the Admin/Finance and Logistics Assistant and Admin Support relative to procurement, engagement of local service providers, monitoring of contracts, travel management, financial transactions, spot checks, transaction reporting, reconciliation, banking services, financial management support and reporting.
- ☐ Admin Support (12% of time) will extend support in the necessary administrative, logistical, and financial management support to the implementation of the project.

In addition, the project office costs required for the implementation of the project will include the office space (maintenance, cleaning, utilities and security), office equipment (laptops and stationary assets), information and communication technology or ICT services (email address, internet connection, ICT technical support and access to licensed software), and staff movement for project implementation and M&E (local DSA, flights, vehicle rental, fuel and maintenance).

## UNHCR

For this project, the team will be responsible for providing technical guidance to the State in ensuring that its commitment to relevant international frameworks and pledges is upheld. This will include support towards the development, enhancement and/or operationalization of policies and legislation relevant to IDPs and vulnerable sectors, as well as ensuring the inclusion of IDPs in national, local, sectoral plans and frameworks. In line with longer-term efforts to build a stronger rights-based environment for IDPs, this team will continue to provide technical assistance and advocate for the passage of a national IDP Protection

Law, in cooperation with the MSSD, Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), BHRC, Commission on Human Rights (CHR), and CSO partners, among others.

To effectively implement the project, UNHCR will deploy this key staff and work full-time (100% of their time) for the project:

- ☐ Assistant Protection Officer on Temporary Appointment contract status [1 position x 12 months x 100% of time]: The position which will focus on engaging with key stakeholders in support of finding pathways to durable solutions for and with IDPs will be leading and overseeing the technical and operational coordination for the activities to be implemented under the project. Serving as team leader, the position will ensure that appropriate strategic approaches are designed and undertaken based on a sound and up to date political mapping and analysis required for the project. The position will then be mainstreamed to the existing capacities of the UNHCR after 2024.

The other positions listed below **will not be funded** by the project but will be covered by the general staffing structure of UNHCR where their responsibilities shall include critical components of the expected outputs for UNHCR:

- ☐ Assistant Protection Officer [1 position x 24 months x 40% of time]: The position will be in charge of providing legal and policy advice and capacity building support in line with the legislative agenda to be pursued under this project.
- ☐ Senior Information Management Associate [1 position x 24 months x 30% of time]: The position will support in providing standardized analytical framework in every data collection undertaking by relevant BARMM ministries, perform accurate and comprehensive data analysis using statistically sound methodologies and help promote the use of evidence in programmatic planning and policy decision making by transforming data into visually meaningful knowledge products.
- ☐ Programme Associate [1 position x 24 months x 30% of time]: The position will be responsible for facilitating the stages of the planning process, including the proposal development, budgeting, progress reporting, financial monitoring, and reporting. The programme associate will also closely work with project partners to ensure timely download of instalments, correct financial reporting, and follow through to ensure that findings of monitoring exercises are reviewed and used to inform current and future programming.
- ☐ Protection Associate [1 position x 24 months x 50% of time]: The position will be responsible for the implementation of rights-based interventions and in ensuring that activities are consistent with protection principles and incorporate age, gender, diversity; disability inclusion principles; and rights-based and participatory approaches.
- ☐ Senior Administrative Assistant [1 position x 24 months x 15% of time]: The position will provide administrative, logistical and small-value procurement incidental to missions and capacity building components of the project.

This team composed of rights-based specialists are assigned to oversee activities in different areas of responsibility across BARMM to ensure coverage geographically and thematically. The team is responsible for monitoring the performance and impact as well as monitoring rights-based mainstreaming in all areas of work.

## IOM

To ensure successful and effective implementation of the project's initiatives, IOM will appoint a project personnel with local expertise in peacebuilding to manage the overall implementation and allocate staff necessary to execute the planned activities in a timely and consultative manner:

- ☐ National Emergency and Post-Crisis Officer (1 position x 24 months x 10%): The position will be responsible for technical and operational coordination and will provide overall supervision to implement the activities in line with the approved work plans and priorities of the project's stakeholders and beneficiary communities.

- ❑ Project Assistant for Data and Information Management (1 position x 10 months x 100%): The position will closely work with the research institution and IDP experts to support the development of a comprehensive Community Assessment Report on Conflict-Induced Displacement in BARMM (Output 1.1), particularly through developing data collection tools, determining methodologies, planning for roll-out of assessment, and analyzing data for the report.
- ❑ Project Assistants (2 positions x 24 months x 100%): The positions will be responsible for providing technical and operational support to the National Emergency and Post-Crisis Officer including through preparing activity designs, supporting administrative and logistics arrangement to execute the field activity, assisting the coordination with project's stakeholders, and maintaining close communication with beneficiary communities.
- ❑ Field Coordinators (2 positions x 24 months x 100%): Under the direct supervision of the two Project Assistants, the positions will be responsible for executing the community consultations, facilitations, and coordination and assisting the implementation of planned field activities in line with the approved activity design.
- ❑ Engineers (2 positions x 10 months x 100%): Under the direct supervision of the National Emergency and Post-Crisis Officer, the positions will support the proper execution of rehabilitation and refurbishment of social infrastructures (Output 1.4). They will be responsible for identifying initial needs requirements, coordinating with LGUs to ensure compliance with technical and legal requirements, developing work plans, providing oversight to the work of the service providers engaged in the rehabilitation, and supporting the sustainability planning of the social infrastructures with LGUs and communities.
- ❑ Drivers (2 positions x 24 months x 30%): Drivers will be responsible for transporting the project team to project implementation sites.
- ❑ Security Support Staff (1 position x 24 months x 30%): The position will be responsible for monitoring and assessing the security situations of the project implementation sites, providing advice and recommendations and coordinating with the UNDSS, local governments and security sectors to ensure safety of the staff and operations.

The Project will be supported by the IOM Chief of Mission's administrative oversight to the organization's peacebuilding programmes in Mindanao as well as to strategic advice and guidance on collaboration and engagement with UN partners and government stakeholders. IOM also allocated staff to ensure sufficient level of back-office support is provided as listed in the below; HR, administrative, financial, procurement and logistics transactions of the project are conducted in compliance with the donor and organizational requirements; and, that proper operational and financial monitoring and reporting is conducted.

- ❑ Head of Sub-Office (1 position x 24 months x 10%): The position, under the direct supervision of the Chief of Mission, will provide administrative oversight to the project activity and will provide operational and coordination support in promoting collaboration with key government stakeholders, donors and partner agencies.
- ❑ Head of Satellite Office (1 position x 24 months x 40%): The position, under the direct supervision of the Head of Cotabato Sub-Office, will provide administrative oversight to the project activity conducted in Lanao del Sur and will provide operational and coordination support in promoting collaboration with local stakeholders in Marawi and other areas of LDS.
- ❑ Resource Management Officer (1 position x 24 months x 5%), Resource Management Unit – Manila (24 months x 7%): The RMU will provide technical advice and guidance to ensure HR, financial, procurement and logistic activities are conducted in compliance with IOM's protocols and standards. The support in Manila will also assist in vendor creation and preparation of various contract agreements. The Resource Management Officer will be responsible for providing overall oversight to the RMU.
- ❑ Resource Management Unit – Cotabato / Marawi (24 months x 30%): The RMU will perform day-to-day tasks needed to process financial transactions, procurement and logistics arrangements including travel arrangements of the project staff and stakeholders as well as utility management of the project's field office, and HR including recruitment and staff contract management, pertaining to the project.



- ☐ Programme Support Unit – Manila (24 months x 10%): The PSU will provide technical advice and guidance on the project's Monitoring and Evaluation and project reporting for donors and other relevant stakeholders. It will also provide technical support for promoting strategic communications and visibility of the project.
- ☐ Programme Support Unit – Cotabato / Marawi (24 months x 30%): The PSU will closely work with PSU in Manila to conduct day-to-day monitoring of the project activities, support the coordination work, draft informal and formal reports, information and visibility materials for the donor, beneficiary communities, and other relevant project stakeholders.

Percentages consider the level of engagement of each member of staff to the Project. The costs for staff that are budgeted proportionally will be co-shared with other funding sources of IOM.

### c) Risk management

Project specific risk	Risk level	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Security situation: the deterioration of the security situation might result in safety risks and temporarily reduce access to communities	High	Agencies will prioritize safety of staff, partners and communities and suspend on-site activities in cases of increased security risk. Project team will constantly coordinate with the UNDSS, government security sector and local partners and facilitate temporary refocusing of activities until security is restored. Security protocols will also be discussed with community members to gather inputs on early warning and response to security incidents and shared problem-solving for prevention and response.
Security: the actions of violent extremist groups and law enforcement operations against these groups can result in security risks	Medium	Project team will choose locations for project implementation which have been stabilized or cleared of violent extremist groups in consultation with the security sector to mitigate overall risk. The project will also ensure proper coordination with UNDSS and relevant partners to address security risks. The community sensitization processes will include sharing and levelling off on project selection criteria and policies to ensure communities and different organizations/structures understanding on the project objectives and processes.
Grievance: some IDP communities may express grievance as only some communities will be able to receive socio-economic interventions from the project	High	Project team will ensure that mechanics governing the provision of assistance will be discussed with stakeholders, and pay particular attention to NMIPs and women within displaced communities. Decision-making on prioritization will also be undertaken with MILG as lead government counterpart. Project team will also coordinate with potential development partners to expand coverage of socio-economic interventions.
Engagement: some of the parties involved in the project might decide not to continue participating in project activities due to major shifts in security and political situation	Medium	Project team will ensure strong parties' commitment by fostering both communities' and leaders' ownership of project activities. In cases of major shifts in security and political situation that can lead to disengagement, the Project team will facilitate consultation and negotiation processes to identify and address obstacles to continued engagement.

<b>Project specific risk</b>	<b>Risk level</b>	<b>Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)</b>
Non-acceptance: some community members and stakeholders might not accept the roles and perspectives of project beneficiaries	Medium	Project team will ensure all relevant groups are informed about the capacitation and support to project beneficiaries to minimize reactive behaviour and engage government and non-government partners to mediate with reluctant stakeholders.
Misuse of funds: service providers might use funds in a non-transparent and -accountable manner or for purposes unrelated to the project.	Low	Project team will capacitate engaged service providers on resource management, impose rigorous financial standards and dilute disbursements in multiple instalments. M&E of beneficiary driven initiatives will be constant throughout the project.
Political situation: preparation for 2025 elections and change in the political landscape might result in less engagement by key stakeholders focused on other priorities and the need to engage new government counterparts and pitch the project anew.	High	Continued active engagement with all stakeholders involved in the political and peace processes to ensure widespread awareness and overall support to the project's activities throughout the 24-month project cycle. Project team will pitch the project anew if there are delays; if the Project ends on time, and there is a change in government, the Project will ensure buy-in by new government so that the project's gains are sustained. Key strategies will include engagement of the technical focals that will continue to have vital roles beyond the 2025 elections and involvement of key decision-makers of the Project, including the RC, representatives / chief of each PUNO, Ministers, governors and mayors at critical stages of the implementation. Constituency-building among civil society partners and outreach to government counterparts can also help build support from government even after the transition period.
Exclusion: Existing conflict mediation mechanisms may not permit the participation of project actors and beneficiaries, especially marginalized communities	Medium	Project team will be sure to coordinate thoroughly with all stakeholders at each stage of the project and engage local authorities and non-government partners to ensure that existing mechanisms do not exclude project actors and beneficiaries. Project team will also regularly analyze inclusion/exclusion criteria and closely coordinate with representatives of excluded groups such as the NMIPs.
Accountability: Lack of accountability by government institutions to commitments of CEDAW/UNSCR 1325 under the Bangsamoro Organic Law	Medium	Project activities will include a capacity assessment of key government actors in areas of women's rights, M&E of participant progress and advocacy especially of top BARMM leadership to strengthen action
Gender discrimination: Government actors discriminate against women and girls and refuse to receive inputs on gender-responsive priorities to peace and security	Medium	Programme approach and methodology for implementation will include advocacy and conscientization on gender equality and women empowerment, building on the commitments under the Bangsamoro RAP-WPS 2023-2028. Project team will also prioritize engagement of political actors who can be advocates of women's rights.
Natural disaster: a significant natural disaster may affect project implementation	Low	Agencies will ensure emergency preparedness and response capacities of target are considered in the planning of key activities with stakeholders and alternatives are available in the event.



<b>Project specific risk</b>	<b>Risk level</b>	<b>Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)</b>
Participation: traditional approaches, discrimination and risk of stigma may prevent women, youth and non-Moro IPs from participating in project activities	Medium	Project team will conduct thorough project orientations that promote meaningful participation from NMIPs, women and youth, grounded by Do No Harm and LNOB principles. Building on previous engagements, dialogues with traditional and religious leaders, as well as LGU officials, will be facilitated to explain inclusion and participation of women, youth and non-Moro IPs, while also encouraging inclusion and participation of other sectors within the community. DNH principles will include measures to ensure that project participants coming from marginalized and vulnerable situations are not further marginalized or put at risk by their participation in the project. This entails analysis of the community leadership structure and initiatives to negotiate support from these structures. This will also entail protection measures, such as prevention and protection to violence based on gender, age or cultural group membership, and making available the appropriate referral pathways for community members experiencing discrimination, harassment or violence.
Lack of supply: limited supplies in the market, including due to logistical complications, might delay delivery of materials needed for project activities	Medium	Needed items will be procured through an adaptive procurement apparatus that will shift from local, nationwide or international tenders as applicable.
Grievance: Identity groups and sub-groups not included in project activities might be aggrieved and might harm or discredit the others	Medium	Project team will conduct thorough project orientations and explain the processes to identified stakeholders.
GBV: Empowerment of women included in project activities in both community and decision-making settings exposes them to gender based violence	Medium	Project team will seek support of LGUs and barangays for community-based activities and engage male community leaders as champions of the programme. Project team will also carefully craft public communication messages to frame interventions in a way that will not result in backlash against beneficiaries. Reporting, protection and referral mechanisms will also be established to address actual cases of GBV related to the project.
Administration's priority legislative agenda may not include IDP-related bills/proposals at the national level	Medium	Strengthen public advocacy effort, ramp up person to person approach
Lack of Policy Champions for IDP bills at national level	Medium	Provide technical assistance through person-to-person approach, popularize the bills through public advocacy
IDPs are not consulted in crafting the IDP protection bills	Low	Effective community engagement via FGDs, consultations and dialogues

#### **d) Monitoring and evaluation**

UNDP, IOM, and UNHCR, along with their project partner/s, will maintain continuous monitoring and assessment of the project's implementation. The RUNOs will establish an inter-agency monitoring and evaluation (M&E) group comprising of focal points from each agency. This group will ensure effective coordination, M&E tool development, and adherence to corporate guidelines. Within three months of the program's initiation, RUNOs will share their M&E framework/plan and subsequently provide periodic progress and financial reports. Monitoring activities will encompass reports from partners, local authorities, direct observations, and ongoing assessments conducted by the agencies, including on-site visits. Through regular assessment and alignment meetings, the agencies will compare project achievements and expenditures with the established objectives. Upon project completion, learning sessions involving representatives from the target population and partners will be conducted, alongside impact assessments. Adhering to the UN principle of being accountable to affected communities, participatory approaches will also be utilized in M&E for the project, including community surveys and feedback sessions to foster meaningful participation.

The project will establish a comprehensive monitoring, evaluation, and reporting framework that is most effective and appropriate for measuring the progress of activity, output, outcome and objective and for regular tracking of budget utilization. This framework will also integrate mechanisms for transparency and accountability. To ensure responsiveness, a flexible community-based monitoring tool will empower beneficiary representatives to offer real-time feedback on pertinent issues. These can be undertaken by providing online and offline channels. Regular monthly project monitoring meetings will engage implementing agencies and partners, guiding necessary work plan adjustments. Quarterly meetings will provide a platform for discussing broader achievements. To oversee progress, mitigate risks, and seize opportunities, field visits will be conducted, and if required, joint visits may be arranged. Should travel limitations arise, remote monitoring and online interviews will be employed.

Each RUNO will have M&E focal that will coordinate and lead the set-up and operationalization of a results-based monitoring and reporting system for the Project. This will include facilitating processes to develop a joint M&E plan, designing baseline and endline data collection tools, formulating data collection methodologies, and reporting tools and templates. Baseline data will also be sourced from the Community Assessment Profiling (CAP) exercises under Output 1.1 as well as from institutional capacity assessments under Output 2.1. UNDP, as the lead agency, will consolidate agency inputs and prepare for joint project reports. A total of USD 241,227.53 has been budgeted to implement monitoring and evaluation activities, including baseline and endline that will capture the comparative data of the Project's achievements. Ultimately, a joint final independent evaluation, overseen by the relevant agencies, will adhere to established norms and standards for evaluation. The Project will budget USD 45,000 for the conduct of an independent final evaluation.

#### **e) Project exit strategy/ sustainability**

The RUNOs will aim to achieve the objectives of the project with significant consideration of sustainability measures throughout the project period. Some of these measures will include ownership of the outputs by the partner institutions, diligent documentation during project activities and their results, relationship building between communities and relevant government stakeholders, and institutionalization of the interventions. To strengthen the multiplier effect of this project, the relevant ministries such as MILG, MPOS and MSSD will be coordinated and included from the planning to the implementation of activities. Community-driven approaches will be promoted to contribute to building local ownership and accountability. The Project will utilize a phased approach to capacity building, which layers skills training, mentoring and incentive schemes to slowly decrease reliance on the Project. Furthermore, the Project, involving the Resident Coordinator and the Senior Management Team (Representatives and Chief of Mission of each PUNO), will actively seek for additional funding to support the expansion and scale-up of best practice established through the Project. It will leverage coordination and consultation platforms

within and outside the Project, including the UN Country Team, relevant Outcome Group under the new UN Cooperation Framework and Mindanao Humanitarian Team, to promote sharing and mainstreaming of proof of concept amongst governments, development partners and wider communities.

In Output 1.1, data focal points from the identified LGUs and ministries will be engaged in the designing of the tools, data collection and processing of the results to improve their knowledge retention and have practical experiences alongside enumerators of the RUNOs. Permanent government personnel will be prioritized in all outputs that include data collection and capacity-building activities to easily cascade their new knowledge in their respective organizations. The training materials and tools for data collection will also be contextualized and then distributed as reference materials for the recipients. The Project will also work with government partners to promote integration of the identified indicators into their regular assessment and mapping tools, which will bolster the continuity of the data collection practice based on the tools developed by the Project.

The CWGs will be supported to be institutionalized in their respective LGUs through a barangay resolution for the continuity of the group and better access to community services. To ensure initiatives are sustained, the project will also help the LGUs institutionalize the good practices and lessons learned identified into the local development plans under Output 1.3. In Output 1.4 and Outcome 2, existing community groups and peace mechanisms will also be engaged to further strengthen ownership of the support provided. These supported mechanisms will be further connected by the RUNOs to relevant partners (including private sector and development partners) that can support them beyond the project period. With regards to the interventions under Output 1.4 specifically, the Project will work to enhance and scale-up these socio-economic development initiatives. In particular, it will help facilitate linkages between IDP communities and BARMM regional institutions, LGUs and development partners to unlock financing including the Special Development Fund to further complement and support socio-economic alternatives and community empowerment initiatives. The Project will also help facilitate partnerships with private sector actors, including financial institutions, and other development partners. In addition to involving private sectors during the CWG planning process, the project will seek to co-develop concrete funding schemes for socio-economic development initiatives to integrate elements of social cohesion and community resilience.

#### **f) Communications and Visibility**

Following visibility guidelines and requirements of the PBF, the Project will ensure donor visibility for all activities and deliverables. This will include a clear display of the donor's logo on banners, signboards and other communication materials used for activities and events supported by the Project. Where possible, the donor's logo will also be placed on livelihood equipment, items and safe spaces improved through the Project. The Project will ensure donor visibility on digital channels and social media platforms of each PUNO and timely uploading of content on achievements, activities, and human-interest stories from the communities and stakeholders. Local media will also be engaged, whenever appropriate, at times of the project launch and handover ceremonies. One of the key objectives of the communications will be geared towards promoting the buy-in and visibility of the Project especially to global donors, which could potentially lead to additional financing for potential scale up and support.

#### **(5) (5) Project budget – See Annex D**

**Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness**

Question	Yes	No	Comment
<b>Planning</b>			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	X		The main implementing partners have already been identified.
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	X		Most of the TORs are already existing based on previous peacebuilding projects.
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		Three geographical areas have been identified as target sites.
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	X		Consultations have been undertaken with BARMM ministries, peace mechanisms and CSOs regarding the project.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X		Preliminary analysis and lessons learning has been undertaken to inform project design and implementation plan.
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.		X	RUNOs have established initial selection criteria for recipient communities. More specific criteria for beneficiary identification will be developed based on results of profiling exercise, which RUNOs plan to achieve in the first 6-7 months of the implementation.
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		Government counterparts have been briefed regarding the target geographical areas, approaches and areas of convergence. MILG and GPH-MILF JNC have also provided letters in support of the Project.
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		Areas of convergence and complementation in Project implementation have been identified by the RUNOs.
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		
<b>Gender</b>			
10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g., has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?		X	
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		RUNOs have consulted with CSOs and CBOs representing women and youth, as part of the Project design.
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X		
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X		

**Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money**

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	X		
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc.) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	X		Unit costs were derived from similar, ongoing projects implemented in the same geographical locations. Some changes (increase/decrease) were facilitated based on inflation and previous experience.
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	X		Budget preparation was informed by the scope of the project, including target communities and institutions.
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	X		
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	X		International staff are supported under this Project, but only minimally. International staff will contribute to oversight and M&E of the Project but will be mainly funded through other sources.
6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.		X	
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		X	
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.	X		Other staff that will extend technical support to the Project are mainly funded from other sources. RUNOs will also utilize existing assets in project implementation. Other technical in-kind support may also be provided in complementation with other projects.

## **Annex B.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations**

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

### **AA Functions**

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any cost extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations**

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist



End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

#### Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
<b>30 April</b>	Annual reporting – Report <b>Q4 expenses</b> (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i><b>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</b></i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

<b>31 July</b>	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
<b>31 October</b>	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

#### Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

#### Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website ([www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund](http://www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund)) and the Administrative Agent's website ([www.mptf.undp.org](http://www.mptf.undp.org)).

### Annex B.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

#### Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

### Reporting:

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

### Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
<b>28 February</b>	Annual reporting – Report <b>Q4 expenses</b> (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<b>30 April</b>	Report <b>Q1 expenses</b> (January to March)
<b>31 July</b>	Report <b>Q2 expenses</b> (January to June)
<b>31 October</b>	Report <b>Q3 expenses</b> (January to September)
<i><b>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</b></i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

### Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

### Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website ([www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund](http://www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund)) and the Administrative Agent website ([www.mptf.undp.org](http://www.mptf.undp.org)).



## Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The costs of such activity must be included in the project budget.

## Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

## Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax-exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.<sup>20</sup>
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

<sup>20</sup> Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

**Annex C: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated targets)**

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
Outcome 1: Target IDP communities are able to access pathways conducive for longer-term solutions to conflict-induced displacement, especially access to rights and services, socio-economic inclusion and strengthened governance, peace and security processes		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a Number of new policies and programmes implemented by target institutions to enable pathways to displacement solutions towards addressing the impacts of conflict-induced displacements</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 4 new policies or programmes implemented by either of the following institutions: MSSD, MILG, MPOS, BTA, MIPA, PSRO, and/or LGUs of the targeted communities</p>	Baseline/endline FGDs, KIIs, document review	2025 Q3: At least four (4) new policies or programmes implemented
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b % of target population* (IDP communities) enabled to take concrete steps towards preferred pathways to solutions</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 40% (approx. 3,200 persons)**</p> <p><i>* Data to be sex-disaggregated and include tracking of NMIPs</i> <i>** The percentage achieved will be measured based on a survey with sample size calculated in consideration of the confidence level and margin of error of the project's actual overall reach. The estimate number reached will then be calculated by multiplying the percentage to the actual overall reach of the project.</i></p>	Baseline/endline assessment survey, FGDs, KIIs	2025 Q2: At least 40% of target population (IDP communities) reporting increased confidence and capacities in pursuing their preferred pathways
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1c % of target population* (IDP communities) reporting increased social cohesion in their communities (including host communities)</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 60% (approx. 4,800 persons)</p> <p><i>* Data to be sex-disaggregated and include tracking of NMIPs</i> <i>** The percentage achieved will be measured based on a survey with sample size calculated in consideration of the confidence level and margin of error of the project's actual overall reach. The estimate number reached will then be calculated by multiplying the percentage to the actual overall reach of the project.</i></p>	Baseline/endline assessment survey, FGDs, KIIs	2025 Q2: At least 60% of target population (IDP communities) reporting increased social cohesion in their communities (including host communities)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
	Output 1.1 Regional and local government leaders have access to comprehensive data and information using inclusive approaches that would inform policy and programming for displacement prevention and solutions	Output Indicator 1.1.1 # of institutions that demonstrate utilization/adoption of community assessment tools, indicators and processes in their own operations  Baseline: TBD Target: TBD (MSSD, MILG and MPOS, and LGUs)	Document review, KIIs, FGDs	2024 Q1: The developed assessment tool is validated with key stakeholders  2025 Q1: At least three (3) institutions demonstrating utilization/adoption of community assessment tools, indicators and processes in their own operations
		Output Indicator 1.1.2 % of stakeholders* reporting increased awareness on the utilization of the tool and on evidence-based peacebuilding programmes  Baseline: N/A Target: 80%  <i>* Data to be sex-disaggregated and include tracking of NMIPs</i>	Post-workshop survey, KIIs, FGDs	2024 Q3: Capacity-building sessions with LGUs, ministries and key stakeholders are delivered.
		Output Indicator 1.1.3 # of peacebuilding initiatives / programmes planned or developed by government partners as the result of the assessment findings  Baseline: N/A Target: TBD	Document review, KIIs, FGDs	2024 Q3: Assessment results are validated with key stakeholders and peacebuilding initiatives / programmes are planned or developed by government partners based on the assessment results
	Output 1.2 Rights-based legal and policy frameworks for IDPs that recognize their rights, help prevent conflict, and institutionalize sustainable solutions are enacted	Output Indicator 1.2.1 Law on IDP protection enacted at the BARMM sub-national level  Baseline: 0 Target: 1 (Approved bill at Parliament level)	Law enacted, resolutions, ordinances and policies issued to support the bill	2023-2024: Approved bill at the Parliament
		Output Indicator 1.2.2 Law on IDP protection enacted at the national level  Baseline: 0 Target: 1 (Approved bill at the House level)	Law enacted, resolutions, ordinances and policies issued to support the bill	2023-2024: Approved bill at the House level

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.3 Extent to which the Implementing Rules and Regulations for the IDP Law at the BARMM level has been formulated</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: Draft IRR developed</p>	Reports, Minutes of the deliberation, position papers/non-papers, minutes of coordination/advocacy meetings	2024-2025: Draft IRR developed
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.4 Extent to which the national legal framework is in line United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (UNGPID).</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: Approved IDP Bill conforming with International Standards</p>	Baseline/endline assessment survey, FGDs, KIIs	2024-2025: Approved IDP Bill conforming with International Standards
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.5 Proportion of target population* who believe decision making on IDP concerns is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability, and population group</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: At least 25% (approx. 4,500 families)**</p> <p><i>*To disaggregate indicators specific for marginalized IDP groups (including NMIP, women, and youth)</i> <i>**Based on existing data, around 18,000 families remain displaced in BARMM as of June 2023</i></p>	Baseline/endline assessment survey, FGDs, KIIs	2025: At least 25% of target population believe decision making on IDP concerns is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability, and population group
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.6 Proportion of target population* who agree that the IDP legislation has enabled IDPs to access better protection and services</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: At least 25% (approx. 4,500 families)**</p> <p><i>*To disaggregate indicators specific for marginalized IDP groups (including NMIP, women, and youth)</i> <i>**Based on existing data, around 18,000 families remain displaced in BARMM as of June 2023</i></p>	Baseline/endline assessment survey, FGDs, KIIs	2025: At least 25% of target population agree that the IDP legislation has enabled IDPs to access better protection and services
	Output 1.3 Duty-bearers and IDP communities effectively	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1 Number of target LGUs with LGU platforms convening regular consultations and collaboration between IDP community leaders/representatives and government institutions</p>	Documentation reports, LGU ordinances /resolutions, KIIs, FGDs	2024 Q4: At least five (5) LGUs with LGU platforms convening regular consultations and collaboration

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
	collaborate in addressing risks and challenges related to conflict-induced displacement situation at the regional, and local levels	Baseline: TBD Target: At least five (5) LGUs with LGU platforms		
		Output Indicator 1.3.2 Number of policy/legislative documents indicating agreements on roles and responsibilities of LGU and regional government on humanitarian, development and prevention aspects of displacement  Baseline: TBD Target: At least five (5) (regional and LGU-level) policy/legislative documents	Documentation reports, regional and LGU ordinances/resolutions, KIIs, FGDs	2025 Q1: At least five (5) (regional and LGU-level) policy/legislative documents
		Output Indicator 1.3.3 Number of regional and LGU plans and budgets integrating IDP sectoral recommendations  Baseline: TBD Target: At least five (5) government institutions with plans and budget integrating IDP sectoral recommendations	Documentation reports, LGU ordinances /resolutions, KIIs, FGDs	2025 Q1: At least five (5) government institutions with plans and budget integrating IDP sectoral recommendations
	Output 1.4 Displaced families and their communities have access to socio-economic alternatives and community-empowerment initiatives that help build social cohesion and support pathways to preferred displacement solutions	Output Indicator 1.4.1 % of target community members* reporting inclusive and needs-driven planning process  Baseline: N/A Target: At least 70% (approx. 168 persons)**  <i>*Data to be sex-disaggregated and include tracking of NMIPs</i> <i>** The percentage achieved will be measured based on a survey that attended the planning sessions. The estimate number reached will then be calculated by multiplying the percentage with actual participants of the sessions.</i>	Post-planning sessions survey, FGDs, KIIs	2025 Q1: Local governance and accountability mechanisms are established and utilized for the community planning process  2025 Q3: At least 70% of target community members reporting inclusive and needs-driven planning process
		Output Indicator 1.4.2 # of cooperatives/CBOs reporting improved access to market and financial institutions  Baseline: 0 Target: Six (6) cooperatives/CBOs reporting improved access to market and financial institutions; at least 3 of these are women-led, women-focused cooperatives / CBOs (and tracking of NMIPs)	Baseline/Endline survey, FGDs, KIIs, financial and business transaction records of cooperatives/CBOs	2025 Q3: Locally-led community empowerment initiatives are implemented and achieved  Six (6) cooperatives/CBOs reporting improved access to market and financial institutions; at least 3 of these are women-led, women-focused cooperatives / CBOs (and tracking of NMIPs)



Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
		<p>Output Indicator 1.4.3: % of community members* reporting increased access to socio-economic support</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: At least 50% (approx. 200 persons)**</p> <p><i>*Data to be sex-disaggregated and include tracking of NMIPs</i> <i>** The percentage achieved will be measured based on a survey that received socioeconomic package. The estimate number reached will then be calculated by multiplying the percentage with recipients of the support.</i></p>	Baseline/Endline survey, FGDs, KIs	<p>2025 Q3: Locally-led community empowerment initiatives are implemented and achieved.</p> <p>At least 50% of community members reporting increased access to socio-economic support; at least 50% of these community members are women (and tracking NMIPs)</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.4.4 # of pilot socio-economic / community empowerment interventions that have gathered support from other partners to support expansion</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: At least five (5) interventions gathered support from other partners to support expansion; at least 50% of these are led by women</p>	Baseline/Endline survey, FGDs, KIs	<p>2025 Q3: At least five (5) interventions sustained/expanded through support from other partners</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.4.5 % of the targeted community members* reporting relevance and appropriateness of the supported initiatives (in pursuing their preferred solutions to displacement)</p> <p>Baseline: N/A Target: At least 70% of (approx. 1,400 persons)**</p> <p><i>*Data to be sex-disaggregated and include tracking of NMIPs</i> <i>** The percentage achieved will be measured based on a survey with sample size calculated in consideration of the confidence level and margin of error of the project's actual overall reach. The estimate number reached will then be calculated by multiplying the percentage to the actual overall reach of the project.</i></p>	Baseline/Endline survey, FGDs, KIs	<p>2025 Q3: Locally-led community empowerment initiatives are implemented and achieved.</p> <p>At least 70% of community members reporting relevance and appropriateness of the supported initiatives (in pursuing their preferred solutions to displacement)</p>
Outcome 2: Institutions and communities more effectively resolve and transform conflicts leading to		<p>Outcome Indicator 2a % of target population* (community members in project sites) reporting increased confidence and trust in local and regional conflict prevention and peacebuilding mechanisms</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: At least 60% (approx. 4,800 persons)**</p>	Baseline/Endline survey, FGDs, KIs	<p>2025 Q1: At least 60% of target population (community members in project sites) report increased trust and confidence in local and regional mechanisms</p>

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
displacement through meaningful participation and leadership of affected and vulnerable groups		<p><i>*Data to be sex-disaggregated and include tracking of NMIPs</i></p> <p><i>** The percentage achieved will be measured based on a survey with sample size calculated in consideration of the confidence level and margin of error of the project's actual overall reach. The estimate number reached will then be calculated by multiplying the percentage to the actual overall reach of the project.</i></p>		
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2b</p> <p>% of reported conflict cases successfully prevented or resolved by supported mechanisms</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target: At least 50% of reported conflict cases</p>	Baseline/Endline survey, FGDs, KIIs	2025 Q1: At least 50% of reported conflict cases successfully prevented or resolved by supported mechanisms
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2c</p> <p>% of target population* (community members in project sites) reporting improved participation in decision-making on planning, designing and implementing conflict prevention and peacebuilding policies and programmes</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target: At least 60% (approx. 4,800 persons)**</p> <p><i>*Data to be sex-disaggregated and include tracking of NMIPs</i></p> <p><i>** The percentage achieved will be measured based on a survey with sample size calculated in consideration of the confidence level and margin of error of the project's actual overall reach. The estimate number reached will then be calculated by multiplying the percentage to the actual overall reach of the project.</i></p>	Baseline/Endline survey, FGDs, KIIs	2025 Q1: At least 60% of target population reporting improved participation in decision-making on planning, designing and implementing conflict prevention and peacebuilding policies and programmes
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2d</p> <p>Number of target institutions with new and budgeted policies and programmes planned/drafted/formulated to strengthen conflict prevention and peacebuilding at regional and LGU level</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target: At least five (5) target institutions</p>	Documentation reports, regional and LGU plans and budgets, KIIs, FGDs	2025 Q1: At least five (5) target institutions with new and budgeted policies and programmes planned/drafted/formulated to strengthen conflict prevention and peacebuilding at regional and LGU level
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2e</p> <p># of target institutions accompanied under the project with evidence of conflicts prevented / resolved through support under the project</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p>	Documentation reports, KIIs, FGDs	2025 Q1: At least five (5) target institutions reporting evidence of conflicts prevented / resolved

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
		Target: At least five (5) target institutions		
	Output 2.1 Key formal and informal peace institutions have increased capacities and technical resources to promote conflict resolution and peacebuilding programming	Output Indicator 2.1.1 % of key formal and informal peace stakeholders* with increased knowledge, attitudes and intended practice on conflict prevention and peacebuilding programming  Baseline: N/A Target: At least 70% of key formal and informal peace stakeholders  <i>*Data to be sex-disaggregated and include tracking of NMIPs</i>	Pre-/Post-training test, attendance records	2024 Q3: Training, development of capacity building materials to operational support for key formal and informal peace actors is delivered.  2025 Q3: At least 70% of key formal and informal peace stakeholders with increased knowledge, attitudes and intended practice on conflict prevention and peacebuilding programming
		Output Indicator 2.1.2 % of community members* reporting expected satisfaction rate on localized conflict resolution and peacebuilding programming  Baseline: N/A Target: At least 70% (approx. 2,100 persons)**; at least 50% should be women  <i>*Data to be sex-disaggregated and include tracking of NMIPs</i> <i>** The percentage achieved will be measured based on a survey with sample size calculated in consideration of the confidence level and margin of the target population of the communities reached under output 1.2. The estimate number reached will then be calculated by multiplying the percentage with the actual reach.</i>	Post-rollout/distribution survey with community members, FGDs, KIIs	2025 Q1: Community-level trainings and engagements, technical assistance and in-kind support to operations are delivered.  2025 Q3: At least 70% of community members reporting expected satisfaction rate on localized conflict resolution and peacebuilding programming
		Output Indicator 2.1.3 # of successful cases of conflict resolution identified through monitoring missions  Baseline: 0 Target: TBD	Activity reports, documentations from the monitoring missions and the regional stakeholders' workshop	2025 Q3: Monitoring missions are supported and multi-stakeholders' regional workshops are conducted to validate best practices and lessons learned on conflict prevention and peacebuilding.
		Output Indicator 2.1.4 % of training participants with increased capacities and application of these capacities on conflict resolution/prevention and peacebuilding  Baseline: TBD Target: TBD; at least 50% should be women	Documentation reports, KIIs, FGDs, surveys	2025 Q1: Regional and LGU training participants report increased capacities and application of these capacities on conflict resolution/prevention and peacebuilding



Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
	Output 2.2 At-risk communities in conflict hotspots are able to meaningfully participate in mechanisms that enable prevention and resolution of conflicts leading to displacement	Output Indicator 2.2.1 % of targeted IDPs, host communities, and partners reporting expected satisfaction rate (80% or above) with the support provided by the Project  Baseline: N/A Target: At least 70% of target communities and partners <i>*Data to be sex-disaggregated and include tracking of NMIPs</i>	Activity reports of the engaged CSO, beneficiaries' satisfaction survey	2025 Q2: Partner CSO completed the legal missions in the targeted communities.
		Output Indicator 2.2.2 % of community leaders and security partners* with increased knowledge, attitudes and intended practice in conflict management  Baseline: N/A Target: At least 70% of community leaders and security partners  <i>*Data to be sex-disaggregated and include tracking of NMIPs</i>	Pre-/Post-training Test, attendance records	2025 Q1: Partner CSO completes the workshops on community-oriented policing
		Output Indicator 2.2.3 % of CSOs* with increased knowledge, attitudes and intended practice in conflict prevention and peacebuilding  Baseline: N/A Target: At least 70% of CSOs  <i>*Data to be sex-disaggregated and include tracking of NMIPs</i>	Pre-/Post-training Test, attendance records	2024 Q3: Strategic planning sessions and training to CSO is delivered.
		Output Indicator 2.2.4 % of community partners* reporting satisfaction regarding meaningful inclusion and participation in mechanisms on conflict prevention and peacebuilding  Baseline: N/A Target: At least 70% of community partners  <i>*Data to be sex-disaggregated and include tracking of NMIPs</i>	Pre-/Post-training Test, attendance records	2025 Q1: Needs assessment and linking mechanisms are facilitated for at-risk community members.

**Project Title: Contributing to Sustainable Peace in the BARMM by Supporting IDP Inclusion and Displacement Resolution Measures**

Totals				
	Recipient Organization 1 (UNDP)	Recipient Organization 2 (IOM)	Recipient Organization 3 (UNHCR)	Totals
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 77,919.66	\$ 464,664.00	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 587,583.66
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 75,901.39	\$ 104,077.54	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 189,978.93
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ 4,739.34	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,739.34
4. Contractual services	\$ 631,679.86	\$ 406,325.00	\$ 154,000.00	\$ 1,192,004.86
5. Travel	\$ 94,315.16	\$ 17,400.00	\$ 65,467.00	\$ 177,182.16
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 301,730.57	\$ 106,000.00	\$ 65,000.00	\$ 472,730.57
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 87,078.51	\$ 81,440.00	\$ 11,000.29	\$ 179,518.80
Sub-Total	\$ 1,273,364.49	\$ 1,179,906.54	\$ 350,467.29	\$ 2,803,738.32
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 89,135.51	\$ 82,593.46	\$ 24,532.71	\$ 196,261.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,362,500.00</b>	<b>\$ 1,262,500.00</b>	<b>\$ 375,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 3,000,000.00</b>

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown					
	Recipient Organization 1 (UNDP)	Recipient Organization 2 (IOM)	Recipient Organization 3 (UNHCR)	TOTAL	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 953,750.00	\$ 883,750.00	\$ 262,500.00	\$ 2,100,000.00	70%
Second Tranche:	\$ 408,750.00	\$ 378,750.00	\$ 112,500.00	\$ 900,000.00	30%
Third Tranche:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 1,362,500.00</b>	<b>\$ 1,262,500.00</b>	<b>\$ 375,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 3,000,000.00</b>	<b>100%</b>