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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

*Updated October 2022*

**COUNTRY:** PHILIPPINES

**TYPE OF REPORT: FINAL**

**YEAR of report:** 2020-2022

**Project overview**

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| --- | --- |
| **Project Title:** Promoting conflict prevention, social cohesion and community resilience in BARMM in the time of COVID-19  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** [**00125194**](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fmptf.undp.org%2Ffactsheet%2Fproject%2F00125194&data=04%7C01%7Cpatricia.ababio%40undp.org%7C708bafb4fab34445bcdf08d8a154a30a%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C637436732174304092%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C1000&sdata=SnQtEjcLv3jzYbGbrNj7iXZEFuGicU6z6CvlX2wE42w%3D&reserved=0) | |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  International Organization for Migration- IOM (UN)  United Nations Population Fund- UNFPA (UN)  United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women- UN Women (UN) |
| **Date of first transfer:** 17 December 2020  **Project end date:** 15 December 2022  **Has this project received a cost or no cost extension? No Cost Extension (6 months)**  **Will this project be requesting a cost or no-cost extension? No**  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** Yes | |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**  Gender promotion initiative  Youth promotion initiative  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions  Cross-border or regional project | |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):**   * *Please enter the total amounts in US dollars allocated to each recipient organization* * *Please enter the original budget amount, amount transferred to date and estimated expenditure by recipient.* * *For cross-border projects, group the amounts by agency, even where transfers are made to different country offices. You can provide the detail in the attached budget.*  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Recipient organisation** | **Budget Allocated ($)** | **Amount Transferred to date ($)** | **Amount spent to date ($)** | | **IOM** | **$ 1,600,000** | **1,600,000** | **1,600,000** | | **UNFPA** | **$    750,000** | **750,000** | **750,000** | | **UN WOMEN** | **$    650,000** | **650,000** | **650,000** | | **TOTAL** | **$ 3,000,000** | **3,000,000** | **3,000,000** |   Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: **100%**  \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*  **The budget templates are available** [**here**](https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/content/application-guidelines)  **Implementing partners**  To how many implementing partners has the project transferred money to date? **8**  Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each to date   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | ***Name of Implementing Partner*** | ***Type of Organisation (ex. Govt, civil society, etc.)*** | ***What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner to date*** | ***Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner (175 mots)*** | | Mindanao Peoples Caucus | Civil Society | USD 45,592.67 | -Conduct Participatory Action Research for Promoting Conflict Prevention, Social Cohesion and Community Resilience in BARMM in the time of COVID-19  -Organize and facilitate two regional peace dialogues | | Baba Foundation | Civil Society | USD 33,915.55 | -Conduct Market Analysis  -Provide business Coaching and Mentoring (Bangsamoro Islamic Women Auxiliary Brigade (BIWAB) Cooperative/Association & At-Risk Individual) | | Consortium of Bangsamoro Civil Society | Civil Society | USD 62,404.61 | -Conduct conflict mapping and analysis, and stakeholder analysis  -Conduct community-based peace dialogue and listening session | | YGOAL, Inc. | Civil Society | USD 59,013.06 | -Conduct Mediation and Prevention to BIWAB  -Develop a localized and translated Conflict Mediation and Prevention TOT and Roll out Session Manuals | | Aussie International Public | Local Consulting Firm | USD 17,805.66 | Video/ Documentary on Human Stories on Conflict Transformation | | Nonviolent Peaceforce Philippines | INGO | USD 368,214.61 | -Conducted capacity building, mentoring and coaching to 200 champions  -Led the Cash for Work, Cash for Transportation and Cash for Communication activities  -Conducted a Participatory Action Research on Protection and Safety Issues of Women and Girls in BARMM. – Conducted the Intergenerational Dialogues participated by different groups and duty bearers  -Capacitated 75 BIWAB representatives on governance and policy advocacy.  –Led the development of the advocacy campaign advancing and promoting local protection and peacebuilding concerns | | United Youth of the Philippines-Women (UNYPHIL) | NGO | USD 47,310.32 | - Trained women mediators  - Conducted community advocacy and dialogue to integrate women in conflict resolution mechanisms  - Developed Lessons Learned on Integrating Women in Local Conflict Mediation | | The Moropreneur Inc. (TMI) | NGO | USD 125,000 | - Provide cash and capacity grants to partners  - Conduct entrepreneurship training  - Conduct journeying sessions and learning sessions on social cohesion and PCVE |   **Gender-responsive Budgeting:**  Indicate what percentage (%) of the budget contributes gender equality or women's empowerment (GEWE)? 80%  Indicate dollar amount from the project document to contribute to gender equality or women’s empowerment: **US$ 2,400,000**  Amount expended to date on efforts contributing to gender equality or women’s empowerment: **US$ 2,400,000** | |
| **Project Gender Marker: 3**  **Project Risk Marker: 1**  **Project PBF focus area: Implement and Sustain Peace Agreements** | |
| **Steering Committee and Government engagement**  Does the project have an active steering committee?  No  If yes, please indicate how many times the Project Steering Committee has met over the last 6 months? n/a  Please provide a brief description of any engagement that the project has had with the government over the last 6 months? Please indicate what level of government the project has been engaging with? (275 words max.)  The project engaged government stakeholders at all levels including 13 regional ministries, 224 barangay LGUs, 25 municipal LGUs, 2 national technical agencies, Philippine National Police (PNP), Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity (OPAPRU). They were actively coordinated throughout the project which resulted in thorough guidance on community engagement, policy advocacy, and technical assistance across all outputs. All outcomes were designed and delivered with careful consideration of the perspectives of all government stakeholders. This active engagement will continue in all evaluation activities.  A steering committee meeting was held on December 15, 2022 attended by eight representatives from Members of the Parliament, Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity (OPAPRU), Bangsamoro Planning and Development Authority (BPDA), Ministry of Trade, Investment and Tourism (MTIT), Cooperative and Social Enterprise Authority (CSEA), Bangsamoro Youth Commission (BYC), Bangsamoro Women Commission (BWC), and members of civil society organizations, BIWAB and Non-Moro Indigenous Peoples (NMIP), the Heads of Agency of IOM and UNFPA and the Joint Program technical team. The meeting was co-chaired by the Resident Coordinator and Director-General of the BPDA. The members discussed the achievements of the project and five key recommendations from the policy forum which is the culmination activity of the project to identify ways forward. The recommendations highlighted sectors requiring future support from the BARMM government and the UN including further strengthening of engagement with the NMIPs and the island provinces. Through the key decision makers present in the meeting, including the BARMM Director General, Members of the Parliament, and Ministers, they agreed to further plan the institutionalization of all the recommendations. | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: Angeli Monique Siladan, IOM Philippines  Project report approved by: Gustavo Gonzales, Resident Coordinator, UN Philippines  Did PBF Secretariat review the report: | |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

*- Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*

*- Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*

*- Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*

*- Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

*- In the results table, please be concise, you will have 3000 characters, including blank spaces to provide your responses*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

**Please rate the implementation status of the following preliminary/preparatory activities** *(Not Started, Initiated, partially Completed, Completed, Not Applicable):*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Contracting of Partners | Completed |
| Staff Recruitment | Completed |
| Collection of baselines | Completed |
| Identification of beneficiaries | Completed |

Provide any additional descriptive information relating to the status of the project, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (250 word limit):

The project has completed all the outputs of the project and observed peacebuilding results across all communities and stakeholders engaged. Despite challenges encountered during project implementation due to COVID-19 and the political context, all partners have been onboarded and they supported the delivery of conflict prevention activities including socio-economic support, research-based policy advocacy, capacity building, community engagement and safeguarding. The project has been locally driven with 25 per cent of the budget chanelled through eight partner Civil Society Organizations and engaging more than 150 groups from grassroots civil society, community and cooperatives that included women, youth and non-Moro indigenous peoples (NMIP). These groups complement the intensive government engagement of the project which contributed to the key preparatory activities of the program such as identifying the recipients and target areas, content of the training sessions, items for the livelihood and safeguarding kits and sustainability planning among others. The RUNOs monitored all these engagements throughout the project.

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (550 word limit):

The project has contributed to the achievement of the peace agreement in the Bangsamoro region by harnessing the potential of women and youth, strengthening capacities of the key regional and local institutions to respond to conflict during this transition period and building evidence to better understand the dynamics of conflict in the region. Overall, it contributed to accomplishing Sustainable Development Goals 5: Gender Equality, 10: Reduced Inequality and 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

The women former combatants and their families that are engaged in this project were mostly isolated within Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) camps and communities, with little to no source of livelihood and roles in their communities at the beginning of the project. After 22 months, these women have improved their leadership skills and confidence, as demonstrated in their engagement and eventual adoption as regular para-social workers/women peace facilitators by the partner local municipal social welfare and development offices, have a stable source of livelihood, contribute to gender-inclusive policy-making and actively engaging with other non-MILF communities. The intervention has resulted in conflict resolution among community members, increased inter-community social cohesion, and new Women, Peace and Security (WPS) policies that are responsive to the agency and needs of women, especially in conflict hotspots. These indicate the project’s positive contribution to the sustainable reintegration of women former combatants who are left behind in the decommissioning process, constituting less than five per cent of the total combatants to be decommissioned.

The women are dedicated to the sustainability of their livelihoods, through self-led expansion and better financial management, which has supported their further integration in the community. The endline assessment demonstrates that 89 per cent, or 8 out of the 9, of the BIWAB cooperatives engaged are fully operational, generating income from PHP1,000 to PHP109,000 per month. Notably, the scrap iron cooperatives have a substantial income stream of PHP109,000 per month as the cooperative has ventured into multiple businesses, including car washing, vulcanising, made-to-order scraps, and buying-selling cars. Meanwhile, cooperatives involved in bread and pastry as well as dressmaking earn less as the bulk of their income is used to purchase raw materials and invest in equipment and machines indicating the need to improve guidance and training to cooperatives on livelihoods choices.

The project also strengthened the newly established regional governance mechanisms by providing the needed assistance to address its gaps in technical knowledge, resource constraints, and enhancement of existing mechanisms. The results of this support have produced key regional and local policies which will normally take more than one year to progress without the project’s support. This includes policies and technical assistance to the Bangsamoro Women’s Commission and 17 municipalities to localize the WPS agenda. Another accomplishment is the establishment of the Peace, Security and Reconciliation Office (PSRO) in October 2022 based on recommendations from participatory action research conducted through the project followed by technical assistance and consultations with relevant BARMM institutions for endorsement, resulting in executive action. The PSRO will support key peacekeeping mechanisms and will be instrumental in continuing the collaboration among peace actors and government leaders and to transition the 2014 peace agreement security mechanisms to the current security context in BARMM. All these project achievements indicate the contribution to sustaining the peace dividends in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM).

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

**How many outcomes does the project have? 3**

**Outcome 1: Women former combatants are empowered to engage in and support peacebuilding in communities in the process of reintegration**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On track with Peacebuilding Results**

**Progress summary:** *(350 word limit)*

To promote reintegration of women former combatants, the project provided comprehensive socio-economic support and, leadership skills and confidence building to approximately 755 women former combatants from Maguindanao, North Cotabato and Lanao Del Sur. These women established and maintained cooperatives in their communities which contribute to the local economic growth and improving trust between themselves and their non-Moro and non-MILF neighbours. These local businesses have been earning constant profit, providing sustainable livelihoods to help the women reintegrate. With better income streams, they are now able to engage in the activities of both MILF and non-MILF communities. The endline assessment highlights the reduction of violence in the communities where trained women former combatants and their businesses operate. Notably, 85 per cent of the supported BIWAB members described their community as more peaceful, while 69 per cent of the surveyed community members reported decrease in the level of violence.

Gender-based violence (GBV) has also been identified as a conflict driver in the communities resulting in clan feuds and early/forced marriages. GBV continues to be underreported due to stigma and the fear of retaliation. A total of 255 communities and 10,155 (2,978 males, 7,177 females) individuals in conflict hotspots have improved their awareness of GBV and peacebuilding led by the 200 champions including women former combatants, their children and other young members of the BIWAB. An increase in the reported cases of GBV has been observed in the communities where these sessions have been conducted. Furthermore, 29 champions have been accredited as para-social workers in the Ministry of Social Services and Development for one year starting from March 2022 and 13 became Barangay VAWC desk officers. The support provided by the women complements the work of municipal social workers to reduce GBV and its provision of protection services to affected populations. This is a volunteer role with a Php3,000 stipend which the women use for their family’s needs, education and additional capital for their small businesses. The women maximized their knowledge to mentor para-social workers who have not been trained ongender sensitivity, women’s rights, peacebuilding, referral mechanisms and psychological first aid.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(350 word limit)*

The project contributed to the increasing confidence and leadership skills of women former combatants, from their homes, businesses and to their communities. This is highlighted in key findings from the endline assessment, wherein BIWAB members shared that they actively re-affirmed learning from the seminars, especially on the rights of women, familial relationships, actions in cases of abuses, and the existing referral mechanisms in cases of conflict. They also applied their learnings as they either directly mediated conflicts or referred them for further dispute resolution, sharing that they feel communities now increasingly seek their advice to resolve conflicts.

During the election season, one of the cooperatives was perceived as a political threat by the incumbent local government official seeking re-election because of their community gatherings and activities. In some cases, the cooperatives were also limited by the local government units in the conduct of their social cohesion events. Despite their lack of experience in communicating with local politicians prior to the project, they confidently reached out to their local government units (LGU) for dialogue and to clarify the role of their organization as a non-political entity. These dialogues resulted in both parties co-leading activities to diffuse conflicts. Since then, the cooperatives and the local government units have been working together to sustain their initiatives and acknowledge the contribution of the women in community building. More than the capacity to contribute to the financial income of their households, the project provided women former combatants a platform where they can contribute to the resolution of shared issues such as peace and conflict prevention in their community. Furthermore, the majority of the gender and peace champions are also young women which are either students or active youth leaders in their communities so they are influencers in their own right. Their training as facilitators and knowledge of GBV and peacebuilding go beyond the community awareness sessions, and as influencers, they are advocates in their schools and youth groups.

**Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key outcome indicators for Outcome 1 in the table below**

* If the outcome has more than 3 indicators, select the 3 most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight.
* Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (3000 characters max per entry)

| **Outcome Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 1.1  % of engaged BIWAB representatives in conflict affected areas participating in GBV and peacebuilding awareness activities | 35% | 60% | 100% | 100% of all the 200 identified BIWAB, including 20 disengaged youth (former BIAF child soldiers/recruits who were delisted by the MILF in compliance with international humanitarian law and rights of the child-related treaties), who were capacitated and were engaged to facilitate GBV and peacebuilding awareness activities in their respective localities, have improved knowledge, attitudes and capacity toward Gender and Peace Development. |
| Indicator 1.2a  % of engaged BIWAB members that perceive an improvement in their reintegration into society  Indicator 1.2b  % of targeted community members (m/f) that perceive an improvement in the BIWAB members’ reintegration in their communities | 55% of BIWAB indicated to be fully reintegrated already  n/a | 75%  50% | 80%  92% | A perception survey and focus group discussions were conducted with the 15 organizations and community members as part of the endline assessment of the project. A significant 80% (74 F) of engaged BIWAB members report an improvement in their reintegration into society. The endline assessment captured reintegration of BIWABs through improvement in social relationships (e.g., social networks, public participation, and trust), orientation towards common good (e.g., solidarity), and safety and security.  A significant 92 per cent or 86 (69 F, 17 M) report improvement in the reintegration of BIWAB members in their communities. Community members reported that engagement of BIWABs have made their community more peaceful to live in.  The content of the livelihood packages was tailored based on the needs and capacities of each cooperative and was decided through thorough consultations. Furthermore, regular, technical assistance helped identify and address the ad-hoc challenges especially in their social and economic development. This included support to enhance approaches to community engagement and sharing of returns to their communities. This allowed the support to be responsive and effective, resulting in the higher percentage results. |
| Indicator 1.3    % of LMWOI- identified, relevant conflicts in which BIWAB CBAs engage in mediation processes | 0% | 20% | 40% | In the endline assessment, 51 internal and external conflicts were referred to the BIWABs for mediation. This includes horizontal (organizational issues, rido) and vertical conflicts (security forces and community). Among these conflicts, 40 per cent or 21 cases have been resolved by the BIWABs and 30 cases have been referred to relevant authorities. |

**How many Outputs does Outcome 1 have? 3**

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 1 and for each output, and using the project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators

**Output 1.1: BIWAB representatives are empowered to become local Gender and Peace Champions in conflict-affected areas**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 1.1.1  # of local GBV and peacebuilding awareness raising activities developed and led by BIWAB | 0 | 200 | 255 | A total of 255 GBV and peacebuilding awareness sessions have been conducted by Gender and Peace Champions (GPCs) reaching a total of 10,155 (2,978 male, 7,177 female) residents across 186 barangays in Maguindanao, North Cotabato and Lanao del Sur.  The 55 additional sessions were added as a result of the consultations conducted with key communities in the conflict-affected hotspots/areas.  Changes in knowledge and attitudes after the sessions have been observed. The increased community awareness on GBV reporting mechanisms have led to an increase in GBV cases reported. From 2021 to 2022, a total of 88 cases were reported by MSSD. While PNP-BARMM has recorded a total of 73 rape cases from since 2021 in the mainland provinces.  This is particularly significant for communities where the culture of silence and the gender-based codes of honor and pride within family and communities are the norm among GBV survivors. They are often unable to report their experience and access life-saving interventions due to the stigma attached to sexual violence. |
| Indicator 1.1.2  # of BIWAB members trained to conduct education and advocacy work through a.) technical support b.) Cash for Work (CfW) c.) Cash for Transportation (CfT) d.) Cash for Communications (CfC) | 0 | 200 | 200 | All 200 target BIWAB members, including 20 disengaged youth, have been capacitated to conduct education and advocacy work. The 200 GPCs have received mentoring and coaching to improve their skills and knowledge on the topics including additional capacity-building activities in facilitating the community sessions.  GPCs have expressed the need to continue CfW activities, such as community patrolling, text blasting, awareness raising, and supporting MSSD in mapping beneficiaries and affected populations of the flooding in North Cotabato. Accordingly, these activities are essential in building an environment to sustain the strengthening of conflict-related GBV prevention, protection and response at the grassroots level. The activities will also continue to facilitate BIWAB reintegration in the community.  GPCs were able to build stronger relationships and acceptance from the duty-bearers. A total of 29 champions in Maguindanao and Lanao del Sur have been accredited as para-social workers for disaster risk reduction and protection services in the MSSD for one year starting from March 2022. There are also 13 VAWC Desk Officers absorbed in the SGA Barangays in North Cotabato. The support provided by the women complements the work of municipal social workers to further reduce GBV in the region and its provision of social services to affected populations.  As mentioned by the BIWAB in the assessment conducted, CFW assistance has supported their multiple needs, around 52 per cent of the BIWAB have used the CFW to support their education, 30 per cent have allocated their CFW as business capital, 14 per cent utilized their budget to buy farming inputs and 63 per cent have allocated portion of their CFW to support their household needs. |

**Output 1.2: BIWAB cooperatives have increased capacity to transition to civilian life through sustainable economic activities**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 1.2.1  % of BIWAB cooperatives supported that maintain economic activities for the duration of the project | 0 | 75% | 100% | All or 100 per cent of BIWAB cooperatives supported have been capacitated with sustainable livelihood packages. The delivery of livelihood packages for the 15 BIWAB cooperatives and CBAs have been completed in August 2022 and all are reported as operational, with some businesses already expanding using the support provided. These packages have been identified after a thorough assessment of each organization and customized based on the needs of their business to succeed in the market. |
| Indicator 1.2.2  % of BIWAB CBA target communities with perceived decreased level of violence due to the socio-economic support provided by the project | 0 | 50% | 69% | According to the endline assessment, 69 per cent or 64 (46 F, 18 M) reported decrease in level of violence, among which 94 per cent or 60 (45 F, 15 M) stated that the involvement of BIWABs in social affairs made a positive difference in the level of violence in the community while 95 per cent or 61 (45 F, 16 M) stated that the involvement of BIWABs in conflict mediation made a positive difference in the level of violence in the community. |

**Output 1.3: BIWAB CSOs have technical capacity to support gender-responsive conflict prevention, mediation, and peace advocacy within MILF base commands**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 1.3.1  # of BIWAB CBAs that participated in localized mediation and peace promotion training programs and express an improved understanding of conflict prevention, mediation, and peace advocacy | 0 | 10 | 15 | A total of 105 BIWAB members from the 15 BIWAB CBAs and cooperatives have been trained on localized mediation and peace promotion curriculum. Upon consultation with the BIWAB core decision makers, it was recommended that each of the 15 cooperatives and CBAs are represented to ensure the continuity of the project and members are not competing with the support provided. The chosen BIWAB members are not responsible for key functions in their livelihood (supported under output 1.2). These women have contributed to the development of the training modules, informed by their experiences as combatants and community needs. |
| Indicator 1.3.2  % of trainees that report increased knowledge of mediation and peace promotion | 0 | 70% | 55% | 55 per cent of BIWAB member participants of the peacebuilding TOT demonstrated improvement in knowledge of mediation and peace promotion through  increased scores in their post-tests. Trained BIWAB participants demonstrated high pre-test, an indication of prior knowledge amongst the participants pre-training on conflict prevention, mediation, and peace advocacy, and contributed to underachievement. These mediation skills have been recognized by their communities and they have practiced as mediators, as reported in Indicator 1.2.2 |

**Outcome 2:**

**Gender-responsive, locally inclusive and culturally-sensitive approaches to conflict prevention are mainstreamed into BARMM legislation, policies, and programs**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On Track with evidence of peacebuilding results**

**Progress summary:** *(350 word limit)*

The project strengthened the understanding of conflict drivers and its inter-relational impact on identity groups through establishing evidence with the community and engaging government actors on inclusive and gender-sensitive policymaking, and meaningful participation of women, youth and IPs. The results of the participatory action researches (PAR) and partnerships, which emphasize the implementation of community-level initiatives to reduce horizonal conflicts especially rido and gender-based violence, have guided the accomplishments of the project including the Guidance Framework on Gender-Sensitive Local Conflict Analysis and Peacebuilding Modelling adopted by BARMM ministries, and the establishment of the Peace, Security and Reconciliation Office (PSRO). The dialogues conducted between duty-bearers and rights holders also served as a platform to mitigate potential conflicts in the community by improving information sharing on pathways to access available government services.

The STEP-BARMM Joint Multi-stakeholder Policy Forum in December 2022 engaged 35 government stakeholders, and 36 community partners including BIWABs, IPs, and youth to discuss the policies resulting from the project which have been drafted by and for the Bangsamoro youth, the regional WPS agenda, local GAD plans and NMIP priorities inter alia. Recommended priorities were identified during the forum and presented to ministries in the joint program’s final Steering Committee meeting:

1. Improve the participation of women, youth, settlers and non-Moro IP communities in BARMM governance at all levels.
2. Promote inclusive peace mechanisms through meaningful and safe participation of women, youth, settler and non-Moro IPs.
3. Strengthen institutionalized approaches to supporting community initiatives for peace.
4. Drive the development of IP Code in an inclusive and consultative manner as the issue of Ancestral Domains which is the most important for non-Moro IPs is also one of the main drivers of conflict in BARMM.
5. Strengthen evidence-based programming for left behind and underserved communities especially in the island provinces of Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi and non-Moro IP areas.

Overall, government and community stakeholders engaged by the project have been empowered to advance conflict-sensitive and inclusive policies, further detailed in the results framework, which contribute to the reduction of conflicts in BARMM.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(350 word limit)*

The coordination with the Joint Normalization Committee (JNC) for the inclusion of women in the Joint Peace and Security Team (JPST) has resulted to the capacity building of the 56 all-male JPST members in Maguindanao province on Gender, Peace and Conflict Resolution. The JPST also acknowledged that GBV is one of the major drivers of horizontal conflicts in their communities. JPST committed to monitor GBV cases in their areas of responsibility and facilitate referral to appropriate agencies.

The project engaged 25 non-Moro IP women to draft a policy paper on the IP Code to ensure that the intersectionality of IP women is emphasized and the rights of women in the IP communities are well protected, recognized, respected and promoted. Drafting the IP code increased the familiarity of the IP women participants on relevant policies and laws like the Bangsamoro Organic Law, IP Rights Act, RAP WPS, and others. This paper has been endorsed to the Member of the Parliament representing the Indigenous Peoples in December 2022.

Through the engagement of the project with various youth organizations, youth policymakers, and officials of the Bangsamoro Youth Commission, the development of a policy manual has been supported by the project to ensure that youth participation in the policy making of BARMM is mainstreamed across the government. BYC was able to launch the full manual during the policy forum in December 2022 and is using it to process the bills being lobbied by the trained youth.

**Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key outcome indicators for Outcome 2 in the table below**

* If the outcome has more than 3 indicators, select the 3 most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight.
* Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (3000 characters max per entry)

| **Outcome Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 2.1  % of BARMM ministries, bodies, and CSOs representatives that report an enhanced understanding of the conflict and capacity on conflict prevention | 0 | 75% | 100% | A total of 12 BARMM ministries and 18 LGUs have been engaged thus far to develop policies, generate knowledge, and enhance programs that promote gender-responsive and inclusive conflict prevention/resolution.  All or 100 per cent of relevant BARMM ministries and bodies have been engaged in the two Participatory Action Research (PAR) focused on the current status of the peace process and two regional dialogues based on the outcomes of the PAR. The findings of the two PAR reflect the results of the BARMM ministries’ enhanced understanding on conflict and capacity on conflict prevention.  The results of both research supported the development of Guidance Framework on Gender-Sensitive Local Conflict Analysis and Peacebuilding Modelling (LCAPM). The LCAPM provided an analysis of the impacts of local conflicts on women in the Bangsamoro from the pressing threats of land conflicts, clan feuding, patriarchal norms, perceived absence of governance in the SGA, women trafficking in Tawi-Tawi, and armed conflicts in Basilan and Sulu. Further, with reference to their individual contexts of conflicts, the peacebuilding modelling draws its attention to how Bangsamoro women were involved in peacebuilding by suggesting some gender-related strategies, practical gender considerations, or gender-sensitive approaches that worked across four WPS pillars as women navigated their multiple roles in a patriarchal public space. This section intends to contribute to any ongoing exercise that looks at emerging peacebuilding models in practice that centered on women’s significant contributions to achieving peace outcomes within the context of Bangsamoro’s social and political life. |
| Indicator 2.2  % of new legislations, policies, or programs include gender-responsive, locally and culturally inclusive approaches in consultation with different identity groups | 0 | 50% | 120% | Over 120% of new legislations, policies, or programs (6 policy instruments, out of a target of 5), pursuing gender-responsive approaches to peacebuilding and conflict prevention has been drafted, including two BTA resolutions and the activation of the Gender and Development (GAD) Focal Point System, together with relevant BARMM ministries and women CSOs (detailed in 2.4.1).  A total of 17 conflict-prone LGUs, 11 in Maguindanao and six in Lanao Del Sur, have been supported to revisit and update the GAD plans to prioritize and address the protection of women and their participation in conflict prevention and resolution. A total of 57 (15 M, 42 F) gender focal points participated in these GAD planning activities. |
| Indicator 2.3  # of women-led CSOs that participate in policy submissions on protection and gender-responsive conflict prevention and peacebuilding presented to government | 20 | 32 | 43 | A total of 43 CSOs, including 23 new formal and informal women-led groups from Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur and North Cotabato, are currently being engaged in various platforms to mainstream WPS in government institutions at local and regional levels. The CSOs are mobilized to review and help formulate the next cycle of RAP-WPS. |

**How many Outputs does Outcome 2 have? 4**

**Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 2 and for each output, and using the project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators**

**Output 2.1: BARMM institutions and CSOs have access to participatory action research, local conflict analysis and peacebuilding**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 2.1.1  Action plan developed and supported by key  stakeholders on issues and concerns identified from the participatory action research conducted | 0 | 1 | 1 | One action plan, included in the Guidance Framework on Gender-Sensitive Local Conflict Analysis and Peacebuilding Modelling have been developed, informed by the 2 PARs and was presented to the BARMM ministries and other project stakeholders for their support during the policy forum in December 2022  Two PARs focusing on (1) analysis of gender and protection (2) analysis of conflict dynamics in the conflict hotspots have been completed. |
| Indicator 2.1.2  # of BARMM ministries engaged in conflict analysis | 0 | 7 (MPOS, MAFAR, MIPA, MENRE, MILG, BWC, BYC) | 12  (MPOS, MAFAR, MIPA, MENRE, MILG, MTIT, BWC, BYC, BTA, BHRC, MSSD, and the Attorney General’s Office) | PAR activities engaged 12 relevant BARMM ministries and commissions, namely Ministry of Public Order and Safety (MPOS), Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR), Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs (MIPA), Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Energy (MENRE), Ministry of the Interior and Local Government (MILG), Ministry of Trade, Investments and Tourism (MTIT), Bangsamoro Women Commission (BWC), Bangsamoro Youth Commission (BYC), Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA), Bangsamoro Human Rights Commission (BHRC), Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD), and the Attorney General’s Office.  By the end of the project, key recommendations from the PAR were adopted, e.g. the establishment of the Peace Security and Reconciliation Office and identification of 6 GAD-WPS policy priorities.  The PAR findings and recommendations highlight the knowledge and insights on local conflict analysis, conflict resolution strategies and peacebuilding models that are already implemented at the community level as well as challenges and gaps.  Through the Bangsamoro Women Commission (BWC), 12 BARMM agencies and security sectors were engaged to conduct gender-based analysis and integration of WPS to GAD Plans resulting in identifying policy and capacity gaps. It identified six policy priorities for BARMM. |

**Output 2.2: Members of different identity groups are provided with spaces and mechanisms for policy dialogue on conflict prevention**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 2.2.1  # of duty bearers and rights holders who participated in the intergenerational dialogue | 0 | 360 | 666 | A total of 666 duty bearers and rights holders have been engaged as the main resource speakers for the inter-generational dialogues (IGD). Duty bearers are the members of the LGU who provide basic services, such as municipal health officers, social workers, VAWC desks officers, and GAD officers. In the initial events, the duty bearers and rights holders were able to re-echo the lessons and this has gained traction in multiple communities. This has contributed to the team’s decision to reaching more than the target indicator.  A total of 1,846 community members, such as Moro women and men, settlers in North Cotabato, Traditional and Religious Leaders and youth, and stakeholders such BLGU’s, PNP, Joint Peace and Security Taskforce (JPST) members, Municipal Social Welfare Office (MSWO), GAD Focal, VAWC Officer and Municipal LGU officials have participated in 109 IGDs.  The IGDs continued to provide safe spaces for women, men, and youth to express their issues and needs to respective duty-bearers while duty-bearers were given an avenue to inform the rights holders of their current programs, projects and services that communities can access to. This strengthened both horizontal social capital at the community level as well as vertical social capital between the community and duty bearers.  Through the conduct of IGDs, duty-bearers were able provide relevant information to address the emerging and pressing issues raised by the community. As such, IGD created an enabling environment to mitigate potential conflict arising from misinformation and/or lack of information. |
| Indicator 2.2.2  # of participants in journeying sessions who report increased confidence to engage in conflict prevention  # of women advocating for representation in conflict resolution mechanisms or bodies | 0  100 | 150  200 | 150  226 | A total of 10 journeying sessions conducted on women’s experience of conflict. 150 women participants have been engaged in the journeying sessions.  A post-test was administered inquiring the level of confidence of women participants to engage in conflict prevention. A total of 129 of 150 participants or 84 per cent increased confidence to engage in conflict prevention after the journeying sessions.    126 additional women advocates from Maguindanao, Lanao Del Sur and North Cotabato have been capacitated on mediation, peacebuilding and advocacy skills to participate in formal and informal conflict resolution mechanisms and bodies:   1. Formal mechanisms – Peace and Order Council, *Lupong Tagapamayapa* (local court) and Barangay Peace Action Teams (BPATs). 2. Informal mechanisms – Council of Elders, Religious leaders and the *Kamal* 3. Capacity Building on Facilitating Community Dialogue and Mediation for TTLAW Women   Tupo na Tao sa Laya Women (TTLAW) is a women-led CSO in North Cotabato, Special Geographic Area, whose members perform are particularly engaged in local conflict mediation, among other peacebuilding interventions in their community.  Among the 226, the advocacy work of 20 women from 4 conflict-affected communities in North Cotabato has successfully integrated women in their *Lupong Tagapamayapa*. Additional 30 women from Maguindanao have been trained to advocate for women’s inclusion in the local mediation councils. |
| Indicator 2.2.3  # of identity groups involved in regional-level dialogues and workshops conducted | 0 | 3 | 3 | The regional dialogue engaged three identity groups, including representatives from Non-Moro Indigenous Peoples, Moros, and Settlers. The findings of the PAR have been discussed during the regional dialogue with BARMM ministries and BTA on March 2022, with CSOs on June 2022 and all partners on December 2022 |
| Indicator 2.2.4a  # of youth-led peacebuilding initiatives conducted (Lakas Kabataan and BYC) | 0 | 10 | 8 | A total of 8 youth-led peacebuilding initiatives have been conducted by Lakas Kabataan and BYC. The Lakas Kabataan Maguindanao and Lanao Del Sur, and BYC have been engaged in the development of the workshops on Youth Peace and Security Policy and Peace Promotion-Preventing Violent Extremism through multiple virtual meetings.  As part of the post-workshop activities, 10 engaged youth organizations and 12 youth leaders have drafted 10 community PVE and cohesion initiatives, ranging from Training of Trainers, workshops, lectures, dialogue sessions, and livelihood training, of which 8 proceeded for implementation while the two student-based organizations had to withdraw their proposals due to conflicting schedules.  These initiatives, along with the Youth, Peace, and Security Policy Making Workshop, helped the groups provide recommendations on peacebuilding policy, which the BYC and Bangsamoro Youth Parliament will apply to the RAP YPS and future programmes. |
| Indicator 2.2.4b  # of policy recommendations and action plans on PP/PVE developed as a result of the initiatives conducted by youth | 0 | 5 | 15 | A total of 15 draft policy recommendations have been turned over to the BYC on September 2022 drafted by the youth groups engaged throughout the project. The policy recommendations covered issues ranging from institutional strengthening of BARMM ministries, local government on peacebuilding, indigenous people’s rights and youth participation in governance. These recommendations are directed for different government offices both at local and regional level. Some of the policy recommendations are:   1. Local Government Units in BARMM to Provide Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services for the Youth in their Municipalities Every Quarter and Provide Appropriate Fund Thereof 2. Creating a Coordinative Mechanism for Youth Engaged in Rido and Creating a Culture of Peace Among the Youth 3. A policy agenda on strengthening the implementation of peace education in the Bangsamoro Region 4. A policy paper on promoting social entrepreneurship as a youth peacebuilding tool to address structural violence and social inequality 5. Institutionalization of peace and security programs for youth in all local government units in the BARMM and providing funds thereof 6. Inclusion of Bangsamoro history in the curriculum of all HEIs in the Bangsamoro Region. 7. A policy paper for BYC and MSSD to address forced marriages among female minors in BARMM 8. Local Governments to provide Peace Education and Life Skills Training as Support for the Youth Including Children of Deceased Combatants, Youth Former Combatants, Out of School Youth and Orphans |

**Output 2.3: Women-led CSOs, including the BIWAB CBAs, are empowered to roll out policy advocacy campaigns to strengthen local protection and peacebuilding mechanisms**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 2.3.1  % of BIWAB representatives engaged and  capacitated on governance, legislative processes, and policy advocacy | 0 | 75% | 100% | All or 100 per cent BIWAB representatives or leaders have been engaged and capacitated on governance, legislative processes, and policy advocacy.  Nine policy briefs were endorsed to BARMM, primarily focusing on securing BIWAB's representation in the Bangsamoro parliament and participation of BIWAB as an organisation in the BARMM 2025 election, provision of employment, education, housing for BIWAB members and transportation to bring services in far-flung areas. |
| Indicator 2.3.2  # of advocacy campaigns developed advancing and promoting local protection and peacebuilding concerns | 0 | 3 | 3 | Three advocacy campaign materials and peacebuilding key messages focusing on strengthening the advocacy to end VAWC, Early Marriage, Gender-based Violence and Peacebuilding in BARMM have been developed advancing and promoting local protection and peacebuilding concerns through a participatory workshop on the development of campaign materials to 21 Selected Women Peace Facilitators. |
| Indicator 2.3.3  # of advocacy activities conducted by women-led  CSOs | 15 | 20 | 21 | A total of 21 advocacy activities have been conducted by two women-led CSOs to mobilize support and participation of women in peacebuilding and conflict resolution, including 6 new activities which resulted to an excess in the targeted number of advocacy activities.This contributed to the allocation of financial resources by the South Upi LGU towards the organization of a Community Quick Response Team (CQRT) in 2022 to strengthen early warning mechanisms by an already existing women-led CSO. The team was subsequently formed under Outcome 3.  CSO mapping suggested limited capacity and a need to build broader coalition of CSOs to effectively advocate for local protection and peacebuilding policy/programme interventions at the regional and local levels. The findings from the CSO mapping informed the engagement with BWC and other BARMM Ministries/bodies. |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**Output 2.4: BARMM institutions and CSOs have improved understanding of local dynamics and technical capacity to develop gender-responsive policy**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 2.4.1  # of technical assistance support on WPS  provided to BWC and other BARMM ministries | 5 | 10 | 15 | A total of 10 workshops or technical assistance, including five new initiatives, on WPS have been provided to BWC and other BARMM ministries. The technical support has led to the development of 6 policy instruments.  Policy instruments were identified during the workshops as priorities for advocacy to enhance gender-responsive peace building process, conflict prevention and resolution:   1. 17 LGU Resolution on the adoption of action plans on WPS for Municipalities in SPMS Box, Upi Complex, and Iranun areas addressing women’s challenges among these conflict-affected areas passed. 2. Joint MTIT-MAFAR- MOLE-MSSD Memorandum Circular to support women cooperatives to promote women’s economic empowerment through livelihood and social cohesion initiatives in the COVID-19 recovery 3. Memo Circular from Office of the Chief Minister to integrate WPS priorities into the GAD Plan and Budgets of the BARMM ministries and agencies to enhance resource allocation to support women’s role peacebuilding 4. Localization of the 2012 Joint Memorandum Circular from Department of Interior and Local Government on enhancing the role of MILG and BWC to provide the oversight function to monitor and track the utilization of the GAD funds that support women and girls in conflict prevention and peacebuilding through coalition and capacity building. 5. Adoption of the Regional Action Plan-WPS and Supporting its Sustained Implementation 6. Resolution Enjoining All Ministries and Agencies of the Bangsamoro Government to Adopt Gender-Based Data Collection and Management for Purposes of Performance Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting |
| Indicator 2.4.2a  # of BARMM CSOs that received technical support/assistance  Indicator 2.4.2b  # of intra-community WPS communities of practice established | 5  0 | 15  5 | 25  2 | In partnership with BWC, 25 BARMM-based CSOs, including five previously supported CSOs, working on WPS have been provided technical assistance to promote and advocate for policies and programs on gender-responsive peacebuilding. Among the 25 CSOs, 17 were then able to create action plans aligned with the RAP-WPS.  Two intra-community WPS communities of practice have been established to support on WPS thus far. A total of 20 CSOs have been supported in forming communities of practice for local women mediators in two areas: one from Lanao del Sur and one from Maguindanao and SGA. This led to the drafting of gender-sensitive and ethical guidelines for local mediators in BARMM and improvement of MPOS database for the *rido* profiling system to include sex disaggregated data and conflict related GBV cases.  Follow up workshops with SGA mediators expanded the membership of women mediators to MNLF and MILF women leaders. Thus far, the project improved capacity of 75 mediators across Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, SGA and Cotabato City. |
| Indicator 2.4.3  # of duty bearers (regional, provincial, municipal, Brgy.) supported in the strengthening of protection and coordination mechanism | 0 | 300 | 327 | In total, 327 duty bearers from the Municipal Social Welfare Office (MSWO), Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO), Philippine National Police Women and Children Protection Desk (PNP-WCPD), Sangguniang Bayan (SB) Member of Committee on Women and Children, religious leaders and teachers from the three municipalities of Maguindanao and six municipalities of Lanao del Sur have been trained on updating the GAD plans to strengthen protection and coordination mechanisms.  Of the 327, 109 duty bearers from the Philippine National Police Women and Children Protection Desk and local government officials engaged and 18 barangays institutionalized VAWC desks and 11 barangays adopted a GBV referral pathway.  A total of 64 police officers from Municipal Police Stations in Maguindanao improved their capacities in handling VAWC cases for better protection of the victim-survivor. These officers will operationalize the GBV Guidance Note developed by the project to their municipalities to improve trust among community members in reporting GBV cases. |
| Indicator 2.4.4  # of BARMM agencies with strengthened capacity on mitigation strategy development on the risks and impacts of COVID-19 on peacebuilding | 0 | 4 | 7  BYC, MTIT, MAFAR, MPOS, MIPA,  MILG, and Bangsamoro Commission on Preservation of Culture and Heritage (BCPCH) | The project has identified key peacebuilding bottlenecks across different BARMM ministries. Some of these priority issues include access to transitional justice and reconciliation (TJR), institutionalization of a registry of community mediators, and more inclusive community mediation bodies.  Thus far, the project conducted one workshop on the needs for camp transformation with four identified ministries. The workshop has led to lobbying efforts to establish the Peace Security and Reconciliation Office which engaged various BARMM agencies.  The engagement with 15 communities in Outcome 3 was seen as a better entry point to discuss COVID-19 risks and impact in their work as community safeguarding mechanisms. Thus, as part of their training, health emergencies were also discussed.  During the turnover of policy recommendations and reflection session co-facilitated with the BYC, the effects of health emergencies in youth-led programming has been thoroughly discussed and integrated in planning the policies with seven BARMM ministries. |

**Outcome 3: BARMM communities that are beset by horizontal conflict are more resilient to the internal and external drivers of violence**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On-track with peacebuilding results**

**Progress summary:** *(350 word limit)*

The project contributed to the improved resilience of communities to the internal and external drivers of violent conflicts by providing opportunities for participation especially in conflict hotspots. The endline assessment covering nine of the 15 BPATs, suggest that all nine feels that they have the skills, knowledge and equipment to support conflict prevention and mediation in their communities. BPATs use radios, megaphones and sirens for early warning or monitoring especially in evacuation activities during disasters or crossfire between armed groups. The endline results demonstrate that 97 percent of the surveyed community members reported that their communities are more peaceful.

The project also enabled platforms for dialogue between different identity groups including Moros, Non-Moro Indigenous Peoples, women and traditional leaders. These platforms have been used to discuss prevention of violent extremism, address clan feuds, apply the humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus and strengthen socio-economic conditions in communities. Local mediation councils from eight LGUs also appointed women mediators trained by the project, one of the recommendations in Policy Paper on Women and Mediation in BARMM developed by the project. The project also supported the Barangay Peace and Order Councils (BPOC) of 15 communities through advocacy sessions wherein the inclusion of women, youth and NMIPs in conflict resolution was encouraged. Furthermore, the BPOCs have been capacitated via the project to become more responsive to their communities’ needs and provide support which in turn means that at-risk households can turn to their BPOC for support, rather than seek protection or support of armed groups.

Livelihood support has been provided to 32 women-led cooperatives, eight non-Moro IP cooperatives and 300 at-risk individuals which increased the resilience of these communities to conflict by having profitable and growing sources of income that can be sustained beyond the project. Recipients have reported increase in income since they started their businesses and highlighted their high satisfaction, utility and quality of the livelihood kits provided. All of these kits have been consulted with the recipients and BPOCs. All the livelihood recipients have also undergone peace education which they are encouraged to apply in their businesses and pass on to their fellow community members.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(350 word limit)*

There are 192 women (64 per cent) of the 300 at-risk individuals that have been provided with livelihood support as identified by their BPOCs. The gender sensitivity training and continuous consultations with the BPOC members contributed to the decision of identifying more women to be provided with the support because women can better manage the resources and sustain these livelihoods beyond the project, and these micro enterprises can be managed by stay-at-home mothers who can now engage more actively with their communities while still focusing on their families.

The engagement with the BPOCs is also contributing to changes in BPAT composition to include more women and acknowledge the roles of women in community security. In the monitoring activities, the BPOCs and BPATs shared that they are still currently consulting with their communities on how to better engage women who can leverage community knowledge and networking to enhance community security. Thus far, there are two communities in SPMS, known for their conservative stance on women’s inclusion, that increased the membership of women in their BPATs.

**Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key outcome indicators for Outcome 2 in the table below**

* If the outcome has more than 3 indicators, select the 3 most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight.
* Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (3000 characters max per entry)

| **Outcome Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 3.1  % of community members that identify local conflict mediation and peaceful dialogue as primary mechanism for conflict resolution | 0% (baseline) | 20% increase | 67% | The endline assessment confirmed the relevance of peaceful community dialogues session to 67% of community members as a mechanism for conflict resolution. Community members that mediated in domestic issues, youth disputes, and rido highlighted the importance of clear communication with all parties involved in thoroughly understanding the situation, strong referral mechanism, and the need to mediate immediately to deescalate tensions. Communities also shared efforts to re-echo key learnings from the sessions and initiate activities on peace promotion.  The tailor-fit training sessions, provision of livelihood kits based on thorough consultations, as well as technical assistance in social cohesion and community engagement worked effectively in synergy to increase community support, which contributed to the overachievement. |
| Indicator 3.2  % of community conflicts in targeted localities which result in violence | 1.4 cases of conflicts per community that result in violence per year | Approximately 21 cases of violent conflict annually across the target areas: target remains 30% decrease for 2022 onwards | 1.5 cases of conflicts per community that result in violence per year | A series of key national and local events, such as the national elections and Maguindanao plebiscite marked 2022, which contributed to the 22 cases of conflict resulting in violence across the target areas or 1.5 cases per community in 2022. However the number of cases would have been higher given the 2022 context without the project’s interventions in the target areas. |
| Indicator 3.3  % of community members (m/f) with perception of having safer and more secured communities through enhanced BPAT and increased IDP participation | 0 | 70% | 100% | The endline assessment confirmed all or 100 per cent of surveyed community members reported that involvement of BPATs in the mediation process and disaster management response made their communities very (64% or 78 respondents – 58 F, 20 M) or moderately peaceful (36% or 44 respondents – 36 F, 8 M).  The tailor-fit training sessions, provision of BPAT kits based on thorough consultations, as well as technical assistance in social cohesion and community engagement worked effectively in synergy, which contributed to the overachievement. |

**How many Outputs does Outcome 3 have? 4**

**Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 2 and for each output, and using the project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators**

**Output 3.1: Fragile communities have skills and community-based mechanisms to enable dialogue on conflict prevention and mediation**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 3.1.1a  # of interface sessions with women in conflict affected  areas conducted  Indicator 3.1.1b  # of advocacy activities/ dialogues conducted | 2  2 | 5  5 | 8  8 | Eight interface sessions with 51 women from 2 target barangays in SGAs and 3 Municipalities in Maguindanao have been conducted followed by six advocacy meetings with LGU leaders focusing on advocacy to involve more women in mediation and address GBV. The interface dialogue sessions raised issues on child marriage, women in local leadership and mediation.  There are five new rounds of advocacy dialogues that were conducted by UNYPHIL in SPMS box resulting in agreement from three male-dominated MPOCs to engage more women mediators in rido settlement and conflict prevention, starting as observers.  The series of dialogues and trainings with women mediators resulted in the Policy Paper on Women Mediation in BARMM shared to policymakers during the project-supported Multi-Stakeholder Policy Forum. This Policy Paper will further inform future advocacy of local women mediators in BARMM. |
| Indicator 3.1.2a  % of inter-identity dialogues conducted with participation from all conflicting groups in the community  Indicator 3.1.2b  % of people from identity groups reported that they were given enough time and space to raise their issues and concerns during the sessions and dialogues | 0  0 | 60%  70% | 100%  84% | All or 100 per cent of inter-identity dialogues have been conducted with participation from all conflicting groups in the community. A total of 71 (26 male, 45 female) stakeholders across 15 target communities have been trained to facilitate conflict prevention, mediation, and resolution. Target communities include barangays Biarong, Kabinge, Kuya Mantao, Mother Tuayan, Pandan, Pilar, Romongaob, Sayap, Taib, Maguindanao and barangays Bagoinged, Lagunde, Nalapaan, Olandang, Tumbras, North Cotabato.  Rollout of 285 community peace dialogue sessions have been conducted. A total of 180 sessions were conducted for interest groups including Moro, Non-Moro, and Christian Settlers, 90 sessions for sectoral groups such as Youth, Women, and Traditional Leaders and 15 sessions for mixed groups across 15 target communities. The sessions reached 637 (355 F, 282 M) people from different identity groups, including IPs, Moros, non-Moros, and traditional leaders.  Endline assessment confirmed 84 per cent reporting that they were given enough time (82% or 70 respondents – 54 F, 16 M) and space (85% or 73 respondents 55 F, 18 M) to raise their conflict-related issues and concerns during the sessions and dialogues.  The participatory approaches in designing the sessions and dialogues helped enhance the responsiveness in conducting the initiatives and effectively catered to the needs of the participants, which resulted in the overachievement. during the sessions and dialogues. |

**Output 3.2: At-risk groups, including women, youth and older people in vulnerable situations, have increased skills and resources to prevent conflict and violent extremism community-driven processes**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 3.2.1  % of CWGs that are able to determine socio-economic interventions that involve all conflicting identity groups in their community | 0 | 60% | 100% | The barangay peace and order committees (BPOCs) of each of the 15 identified communities have determined the socio-economic interventions needed by the identified at-risk individuals in the community. 300 (109 male, 191 female) at-risk individuals have received technical assistance and livelihood packages, including eateries, carpentry, chair for rent, goat raising, hog raising, poultry, rice retail, grocery (*sari-sari)* store, school supplies, tailoring, and welding kits. In the endline assessment with 205 respondents (150 F, 53 M and 2 unidentified), 94 per cent rated the livelihood support with “very” and “somewhat satisfied”. The quality of the livelihood kits has been rated “excellent and good” by 81 percent, while 91 percent rated the items included in the kit as “helpful”. |
| Indicator 3.2.2  # of cooperatives composed of IP women, single  mothers and widows, and women with disabilities  provided with economic empowerment support  alongside skills on peace and social cohesion  # of most-vulnerable women trained on socio-entrepreneurship | 0  0 | 5  150 | 8  211 | The eight cooperatives with most vulnerable women have been provided with cash and in-kind grants and engaged in capacity-building activities. Through thorough consultations with communities and stakeholders, additional cooperatives were identified. Maximizing the cost efficiency, the project was able to accommodate and extend the support to the three additional cooperatives.  The 211 members of the women cooperatives participated in various socio entrepreneurship training sessions such as using TikTok Shop Account to onboard agri-coops and suppliers to the TikTok Shop platforms to help them expand their market reach, and learning how to set up social enterprises including (generating business ideas, developing a business plan, capitalization, and business registration), Costing and Pricing, and Record Keeping. |

**Output 3.3: Cooperatives and community-based organizations in fragile communities have access to capacity building and economic inputs**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 3.3.1  # of women’s cooperatives provided with livelihood  support through a.) cash and b.) in-kind  contributions that report increased resilience to  conflict impacts | 22 | 32 | 32 | A total of 32 cooperatives received a cash grant for their operational expense, initial inventory and capacity building. The capacity building grant funded peacebuilding activities by the women collective/cooperatives including peace education and other community activities that promote peace, prevention of extremism, and social healing. Through thorough consultations with communities and stakeholders, the 10 cooperatives were identified. |
| Indicator 3.3.2  # of women’s cooperatives supported through  conflict prevention, PVE and social cohesion and  leadership education that report increased  resilience to conflict impacts | 22 | 32 | 32 | A total of 32 women-led cooperatives, engaging 211 cooperative members, have been trained in conflict prevention, preventing violent extremism and social cohesion, and leadership. The capacitated 32 women-cooperatives also engaged in the journeying sessions under Output 2.2 These women cooperatives were also given a capacity building grant to continue education sessions on conflict prevention and social cohesion.  To ensure that discussions on preventing violent extremism among women’s cooperative members continue after the project ends, the participants drafted a Women’s Agenda which articulated their issues, guiding principles, and recommendations on building community resilience and preventing violent extremism in BARMM. |

**Output 3.4: Fragile communities have improved community-based safety and security mechanisms through enhanced BPAT and increased IDP participation**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 3.4.1  # of communities with trained BPATs that perceive an improvement in community policing, conflict sensitivity and peace promotion, and  DRR | 0 | 10 | 14 | A total of 387 (31 F, 356 M) BPAT members from 15 BPAT teams in 15 barangays and 253 community leaders (156 F, 97 M) from 15 target communities have been trained in community safeguarding.  A total of 13 representatives out of the 15 BPAT teams reported that they are more confident in conflict prevention and mediation and emergency response in their communities through the community-based safeguarding training and BPAT kits.  Furthermore, all 14 surveyed target communities during the endline assessment reported that the involvement of BPATs in the mediation process and disaster management and response have made their communities either very peaceful or moderately peaceful. One remaining community was not covered as there was ongoing security issue during the conduct of the endline assessment. |
| Indicator 3.4.2  # of BPATs that feel they have the skills, knowledge and equipment to support conflict prevention and mediation in their communities | 0 | 15 | 9 | The endline assessment only covered nine BPATs due to the unavailability of the six remaining teams. The results suggest that all nine or 100 per cent feel that they have the skills, knowledge and equipment to support conflict prevention and mediation in their communities. BPATs reported knowledge increase in conflict prevention, disaster risk reduction and management, Camp Coordination and Camp Management and COVID-19 prevention and control. Equipment provided, such as the ICOM and megaphone, are used regularly by the BPATs. It was especially important during the onslaught of Tropical Storm Paeng (Nalgae) in October 26, where it was used to monitor the situation and welfare in the community. |
| Indicator 3.4.3  # of communities with IDP women leaders that are active in implementing  community-based safety and security mechanisms | 0 | 15 | 35 | A total of 35 communities with IDP women leaders have implemented community-based safety and security mechanisms. A total of 17 women leaders from IDP communities from the 14 barangays in South Upi and Upi and six male representatives from the LGUs and local police have been trained to support the integration of a gender perspective into community-based safety and security mechanisms. In response to Tropical Storm Paeng in October 2022, an additional 21 communities in South Upi, Upi and Maguindanao were included as Paeng triggered lethal floods and landslides especially in South Upi, Upi and other LGUs in Maguindanao.  The IDP women leaders are volunteers in the Community Quick Response Team (CQRT) who provide assistance for IDPs through databasing, early warning and management of evacuation centres.    Through the project, the CQRT has evolved to include conflict prevention activities and training on peacebuilding because communities are vulnerable to conflict as well as natural disasters so the triple nexus is relevant to their community. |

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

Is the project planning any significant events in the next 6 months (eg. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc.) **No**

If yes, please state how many, and for each, provide the approximate date of the event and a brief description, including its key objectives, target audience and location (if known)

**Human Impact**

This section is about the human impact of the project. Please state the number of key stakeholders of the project, and for each, please briefly describe:

1. The challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implementation
2. The impact of the project on their lives
3. Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Key stakeholder | What were the challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implementation? (350 words max) | What has been the impact of the project on their lives (350 words max) | Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group (350 words max) |
| BIWAB Cooperatives | The BIWAB cooperatives have members between 30 to 200 and are led and composed of women former combatants, young women, stay-at-home mothers, farmers and traders in local markets. These women face several challenges resulting from conflict and displacement. They are also not prioritized in the decommissioning process compared to their male counterparts who are receiving cash grants and livelihood support. Most of the older women in the group do not have identity documents which further constrains their access to government resources. After the peace agreement was signed, each battalion established cooperatives to start sustainable livelihoods and contribute to their cohesion with non-BIWABs in their communities. So the cooperatives were conceived to support reintegration, economic empowerment and social cohesion but were insufficiently capacitated to play this role, | The project used a holistic approach to determine and provide a responsive socio-economic project to the BIWAB cooperatives. The cooperatives and individuals were not only provided with livelihood kits but also strengthened their fundamental knowledge of operating businesses to grow their income and sustain their gains. There was a thorough needs assessment at the beginning of the engagement which helped tailor the support provided for each cooperative. The support included registration of the business, provision of startup kits, and entrepreneurship training for both their leaders and members. As of December 2022, all the cooperatives supported are functional and have been earning income used for their households. The initial inventory provided has since been replenished from the proceeds and the cooperatives can operate effectively on their own so these are sustainable businesses.  The social cohesion activities organized by the women have made them more actively engaged in their communities and doing meaningful work that benefits both their families and fellow community members. The support has been designed to ensure sustainability of the business beyond the project. The cooperative members feel that they are now recognized as a viable business and an empowered women’s group. The women supported by the project were also guided to register for valid government IDs to establish their identity and legitimize their enterprise. Their membership with the cooperative also encouraged the women to have a permanent address which is contrary to their experience in the past being displaced due to conflict. The cooperatives have also completed their business and operational plans. The progress of these cooperatives will be continuously monitored, and they were encouraged to renew their cooperative license for the following years leveraging on the institutional partnership with CSEA. In short, the project has supported the cooperatives in fully reintegrating former women combatants, empowering them economically and giving them a civilian identity that is valued by their community. | Nor-ain, the chairperson of the Abubacar Women Marketing Cooperative shared, “Our cooperative is part of our Jihad. We are grateful for the support but the success and progress of this cooperative will be in our hands. This has been given to us because of our important role in providing economic support to our family and maintaining peace in our community. This support for the BIWAB will help us transition to a good and normal life, help our family and community and God willing, we will not return to war or experience armed conflict again.” |
| Gender and Peace Champions | Before the BOL was signed, BIWABs were advised not to go outside their homes because of prevailing negative stereotypes depicting the MILF as an aggressive and violent group. They were also associated with the armed forces of the MILF, or BIAF. The BIWAB members shared that most of them struggled to stand in front of a crowd and talk to other people especially those that are not part of the MILF communities. | As GPCs, the BIWABs have been provided with capacity building and tools on mainstreaming peace and reducing gender-based violence in their communities. Most of the GPCs are young women whose confidence has been boosted through better communication and facilitation skills. As GPCs, the women experienced engaging with government officials which led to their expanded roles in key government offices such as the MSSD where they have been tapped to become para-social workers. More importantly, non-MILF communities have opened up to them and are willing to work together to address key issues on gender and peace in their areas bridging the divide between MILF and non-MILF communities. | Noraya, one of the GPCs shared that her inhibitions and self-doubt slowly faded away as she underwent training and conducted community sessions. All the discrimination she experienced in the past for being an out-of-school youth became her motivation to go the extra mile and strive to be the best version of herself. “We were afraid that we would incorrectly answer their (the participants’) questions, so we studied even more. We took it as a challenge.” The assistance of the project team also helped them navigate the communities where discrimination is common. “I liked to learn how to properly coordinate, openly communicate, to build peaceful relationships.” This learning taught them how to effectively engage with the barangay captains before conducting activities in the area. Noraya was proud to share that even barangay councilors helped them in gathering participants for the activities. Oftentimes, they would exceed their target number of participants since more people were eager to learn.  “As much as possible, we try to target men when we conduct peacebuilding and GBV sessions. Men should outnumber the women because they are the usual perpetrators of violence.” |
| Youth peace facilitators | The youth engaged in this project has been actively participating in their communities though their youth organizations. However, since they are mostly either full-time students or professionals, they are not usually exposed to peacebuilding and organizational management training. Consequently, they cannot grow their organization and raise enough funding. | Via the project’s youth focused outputs, these youth has increased their confidence in their capacity to participate in the development of the region. The youth are now able to effectively lead community projects, draft policy recommendations and lobby relevant ministries. They are now an engagement entry point with the Bangsamoro Youth Commission via the project which has also engaged them in several key activities and capacity building initiatives that have strengthened their youth organizations. Furthermore, the small grants provided to them boosted their accountability to their communities and allowed them to implement community peacebuilding initiatives which they proudly designed and planned. | A youth participant from Lakas Kabataan Maguindanao said, “This support made me realize that the children of today are the leaders of tomorrow. It also allowed us, young people, to listen and recognize each other’s ideas, to trust ourselves more. We must continue to endure life’s challenges. We are not *just youth*, we are *the youth*.” |
| At-risk individuals | The individuals engaged are from conflict-afflicted areas and belongs to marginalized sector such as widows, single mothers, persons with disabilities, out-of-school youth, and unemployed individuals. They have been identified by the BPOCs due to their lack of or very limited means to support themselves and their families which makes them vulnerable to recruitment by extremist groups or targeted by traffickers. | After the distribution of the livelihood kits, the beneficiaries have been motivated and are making efforts to ensure that their business and livestock farms grow. The owners of small grocery stores and eateriesbeneficiary group have added new goods to sell in their stalls while livestock beneficiaries have ensured that the animals are healthy and thriving so they can have off-spring which they can resell for profit. Beneficiaries felt less economically insecure and less at risk as a result. | A single mother raising her children on her own was very grateful for the livelihood assistance. After receiving the assistance, she was later able to expand her business by reinvesting in the inventory of her small grocery store, improving her income and potential to support family. The small business has also allowed her to further participate in her community through the BPOC. |
| Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams | The members of BPATs are mostly male community volunteers with a minimal stipend to support regular patrolling, deterrence and early warning and coordination with the police in their communities. These teams do not have formal training on community safeguarding and only learned on-the-job or through previous BPAT members. They focus mainly on apprehending criminals rather than conflict prevention. Since these teams do not have a budget, they generally have no equipment and rely on very basic tools. | In three communities involved in a rido (clan feud), the BPATs highlighted how their first-aid training and enhanced coordination mechanism involving the security sector and local government units due to the project contributed to the rescue of victims that were severely wounded during these encounters. Aside from their response activities, the project supported the regular collaboration between BPATs and community leaders to establish approaches that can reduce conflict in their community. For instance, one community which was often caught between conflicts of neighbouring barangays positioned BPAT outposts on the entry and exit points of their barangay and listed non-residents entering their barangay. By doing so, they were able to anticipate a conflict and apply necessary protocols. In another community, the BPAT members used their mediation skills to diffuse the conflict between two rival families that could have resulted in violence and the displacement of many civilians. | A BPAT member shared:  “After the training, we now listen to all the parties involved if there is a conflict. We try to diffuse the tension by listening and offering solutions other than violence. We also now know which conflicts we must coordinate with the police and army because we know they have a better capacity to respond. During accidents, we are the first to be at the scene, and the first-aid training has really helped me during these situations. Overall, our team has really improved, and we work together better.” |
| Local women mediators | Conflict mediation in BARMM is currently a male and elite-dominated platform and has historically excluded women due to traditional stereotypes. Only women regarded with high social status, often a wife of a leader, are able to participate in mediation processes, but even in those opportunities, they only attend to domestic violence cases or other petty conflicts. As a result, even trained women mediators are not engaged in mediation, and mediation as a practice has been found to be gender-averse in many communities, such as rape cases being resolved by forcing the survivor to marry the perpetrators. Contrary to the Philippines’ criminal law, rape can be mediated under BARMM’s justice system which could entrench GBV and discrimination if traditional mediation remains patriarchal and non-inclusive. | The project trained women mediators and built their network in BARMM to strengthen their support system, in effect a community of practitioners (COP) As a result, they improved their skills and confidence, learning from one another how to approach different rido cases. This also resulted in the participants advocating for ethical and gender-sensitive mediation in BARMM as opposed to patriarchal, traditional mediation, | Connie Dumato, one of the trained mediators said, “After the project completed the women mediators training, the demand for our group to mediate in community conflicts increased which means the community has better trust and confidence in us. The community is gaining awareness that not all mediation contributes to peacebuilding, e.g. if the mediation perpetuates injustice. |
| IP Women Peace Builders | Dispossession and displacement from ancestral domains remain a major issues for Non-Moro Indigenous Peoples in the BARMM. Without the IP Code protecting their rights, these minority IP groups continue to experience discrimination, insecurity and uncertainty about their future in BARMM given the history of conflict and displacement they have experienced in the past perpetuated by Moros and outsiders. The leaders of the Teduray, Lambangian, Dulangan Manobo, Higaonon, Arumanen, Blaan Makat and Blaan Bunawan, ethnolinguistic groups in the BARMM’s Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur and SGA have repeatedly expressed these concerns to available platforms but concrete action has yet to be taken to address their concerns. | The project provided assistance to the NMIP women to draft a policy position paper on the IP Code that was presented to the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) Committee on IP Affairs responsible for shepherding the IP Code for ratification by the BTA. Consultations on the IP code that outlines the Bangsamoro government’s commitment to secure the rights of IPs and protect IP aspirations, , have been further improved through direct consultations with IP community members facilitated by the project | Project beneficiary, Member of the Parliament and representative of the IPs, Froilyn Mendoza said, “To my fellowIP leaders, our united IP voice emerging from these community consultation is concrete evidence which we can present to the 78 Members of the BTA and Cabinet. Let us be open enough to say what we want to say in order that this will be integrated and incorporated into the Cabinet Bill No. 40 or the New IP Code”. |

In addition to the stakeholder specific impact described above, please use this space to describe any additional human impact that the project has had. (650 word limit):

**BIWAB Cooperative**

“What we want now is to help others in our town who are not members of our association. We have received so much blessings from Allah that we also want to share to others.” — Noraima Abbas, NDBC Battalion Commander

Giving back to the community as part of their commitment to attaining peace is one of the reasons the Sajaratudor Association has continued operating. This Bangsamoro Islamic Women Auxiliary Brigade (BIWAB) association from Barangay Sundig, Butig, Lanao Del Sur is composed of diverse women of all ages carrying different stories as former MILF women combatants. Association members shared that four months after the dressmaking start-up livelihood kits were given to them, they had already earned by selling different products such as traditional clothes, hijabs, bedsheets and bags. As a way of giving back to their community, the association initiated a social cohesion activity wherein they distributed kofi and hijabs to madrassah students, provided malong to the widows, and conducted a series of fun games and feeding programs in the community. They said that it feels good to extend their work to others and at the same time become visible in the community. They see the activity has contributed to an increase of cohesion between them and non-MILF community members. The association believes that at the end of the day, great impacts begin from small steps. These steps that they took in the community will meaningfully benefit their barangay to attain and maintain harmonious living in society.

**Youth Facilitator**

“While some youth today are turning to various online businesses, we, the IP youth here in South Upi, will pursue handicraft-making and turn this into a business to preserve our native culture as Tedurays”. This was said by Nasrollah Payao, a member of the United Indigenous People’s Youth Organization (UNIPYO) supported by the project. The UNIPYO initiated the MKK Project: Monom Këtanëk – Këfaginsëg (Stitchers of Peace and Development) to promote tolerance, understanding and social cohesion – shifting from a culture of violence to a culture of dialogue an prevention by using the knowledge and experience of previous generations to create awareness and promote long-term solutions for the risks faced by the communities.

As a means to addressing the protection of IP youth from violence and conflict in South Upi, Maguindanao, particularly in Barangay Itaw and Kuya, the MKK initiative further aims to promote peace, security and development as an alternative to violence and conflict, and to preserve cultural heritage via weaving and handicraft-making as an income generating project for development in the cultural communities. From 09-10 June 2022, UNIPYO successfully trained 10 IP youth as stitchers of peace who will pass on their learnings to their respective communities. They have also invited master weavers from both communities to hone the skills of the youth in weaving.

“I reached this old age not being able to teach my children the skill of weaving. I am weeping with delight that I was finally able to share my knowledge and skills in weaving to others. This should serve as a lesson to everyone that traditional activities such as this should be passed on to the younger generations in order to preserve our heritage,” said one of the master weavers.

To further sustain the initiative, UNIPYO will develop core groups from the participating IP youth with oversight and close coordination from different stakeholders from the Bangsamoro region such as the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs, which mainly supports and recognizes efforts for the benefit of the indigenous people.

You can also upload upto 3 ﬁles in various formats (picture ﬁles, powerpoint, pdf, video, etc..) to illustrate the human impact of the project and 3 links to online resources (OPTIONAL)

* Attachment

Project Communications and Visibility Report

* Links

Stories from Partners (BIWAB, BWC and BPAT)

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=3314518288864664>

IP Women

[IP CODE UNWOMEN STEP.mp4 - Google Drive](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1S8dEs-BX47VPke81vxieRFz6vcL7wXAu/view?fbclid=IwAR07uoGdXOA6aiLoGdHxyO-7pVz5LrNqc55Qj0Y7nNXAfX6L2x2aBTrGw5o)

Policy forum with partners

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1560009961114600>

Launching of Bangsamoro Government's Peace Security and Reconciliation Office (PSRO)

<https://www.facebook.com/IOMPhilippines/posts/pfbid05exkKf87LyBWj3hymrZgz3haCBwtYPUTiohi9VS3xWUcy8ZsHrk5imd4dnNGNBx2l?_rdc=1&_rdr>

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| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (350 word limit)  The project staff have undertaken field visits to monitor implementation of project activities in target areas across Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur and North Cotabato. Pre- and post-tests are continually facilitated in various capacity building activities under all three outcomes. Post-distribution monitoring has also been conducted on BPAT kits and socio-economic support to at-risks individuals under Outcome 3. | Do outcome indicators have baselines? Yes  If yes, please provide a brief description  A series of joint baseline assessments, conducted from July to October 2021, utilized a mixed method approach in the target areas across Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur and North Cotabato. A baseline face-to-face survey was conducted with 383 BIWAB representatives from 15 Cooperatives and CBOs. It gathered information about women former combatants’ level of participation in their reintegration and overall peace process in their communities. Qualitative data was collected through focus group discussions (FGDs) with different sectors of the communities and key informant interviews (KIIs) with Ministry representatives and municipal focal points. A total of 95 FGDs – 50 FGD sessions in Maguindanao, 20 in Lanao del Sur and 25 in North Cotabato covering 24 barangays – captured in-depth understanding of perceptions of the different sectors in the community in terms of safety and security, inclusive community participation, reintegration processes of BIWAB members and sustainable livelihood. Meanwhile, KIIs with a wide range of people involved in local governance, planning and implementation provided insight into the project’s relevance.  The baseline assessments covered all three outcome areas. It provided baseline figures on several outcome indicators and key information on project implementation for all outcome areas.  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Yes  If yes, please provide a brief description (350 word limit)  There were several perception surveys conducted with the BIWABs, community, leaders, youth and most of the stakeholders engaged in the baseline and endline assessments. A baseline and end line assessment was conducted on BIWAB’s perception of their knowledge, attitudes and practices including their capacity and knowledge on the issues of peacebuilding and protection particularly on GBV. The assessment included measurement of the level of accessibility by BIWAB of government programs and social services, access to quality education, participation and representation to community and decision-making activities. An after-action review was conducted in 2022 to review and measure the accomplishment including the project impact in their community and individually.  A baseline and endline assessment were also conducted on the BIWAB’s level of reintegration covering several aspects of social, economic and political participation. Simultaneously, a perception survey with the community members in target areas was also conducted to capture community members’ perception of BIWAB’s reintegration into their community. Additionally, a perception survey was also conducted with community members in target areas with capacitated BPATs. The assessment measured the impact of the support provided to the BPATs on the level of conflict and violence in their communities. |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?  No | Evaluation budget (response required):  USD 15,000 -IOM  USD 15,000 -UNFPA  USD 15,000 -UN Women  If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(350 word limit)*:  The two-person third-party evaluation team, comprising of an international consultant and local specialist has been recruited to conduct the joint final independent evaluation. The final version of the evaluation report is currently being reviewed for publication.  The evaluation examined the overall performance, achievement of results and impact of the joint programme through a Theory Based Approach and use Outcome Harvesting to identify both expected and unexpected high-level results in a participatory manner. The evaluation generated evidence on the impact of the joint programme, including lessons learned, effective strategies and best practices, and joint programme effectiveness in encouraging greater coherence and collaboration of the broader United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and UN reform agenda.  The evaluation is managed jointly by the RUNOs. It has been guided by the Evaluation Management Group, comprised of evaluation focals from RUNOs, on day-to-day oversight and management of the evaluation with strategic oversight by the Evaluation Reference Group, composed of members of the JP Steering Committee. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project since it started. | * Name of funder: Amount: * Global Affairs Canada: CAD 3 million * Women Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF): USD 1,000,000 * UNFPA Emergency Fund: USD 291,900 * Norway Ministry of Foreign Affairs: USD 225,800 * Australia Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade: AUD 1 million |
| **Catalytic Eﬀect (non-ﬁnancial):** Has the project enabled or created a larger or longer‐term peacebuilding change to occur?  ***Please select***  No catalytic eﬀect  Some catalytic eﬀect  Signiﬁcant catalytic eﬀect  Very Signiﬁcant catalytic eﬀect  Don't Know  Too early to tell | 1) Based on the pilot by the project of tapping BIWAB members as para-social workers, the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) launched the flagship program, *Lingkod Pamayanan para sa Payapang Pamayanan* which hired the BIWABs as MSSD's para-social workers who will support Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officers (MSWDO) in providing protection services, GBV monitoring, and in the facilitation of psychosocial support services in humanitarian and development settings. For this year, the program has deployed a total of 1,145 volunteer para-social workers under the direct supervision of MSWOs across BARMM which includes the BIWABs in Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur and SGA in North Cotabato. The MSSD has also allocated funds for 2023 for the expansion of this program.  2) The successful localization of the WPS agenda in 17 municipalities supported by the project has become the regional template for WPS localization in BARMM that will be led by the Bangsamoro Women’s Commission (BWC) and supported by 43 CSOs capacitated by the project. These CSOs are already being mobilized to review implementation of the localized WPS action plans and to help formulate the next cycle of the BARMM WPS Action Plan. At the national level, the Office of the Presidential Advisor on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity (OPAPRU) has adopted the localized WPS action plans in BARMM as the template for the roll-out of localized WPS action plans across the country.  3) The curriculum and training modules for women developed by the project have been adopted by the MPOS to expand the pool of women mediators going forward; the 75 mediators capacitated by the project are being deployed in the barangay justice system as well as peace and order council reforming the prevailing patriarchal local mediation processes.  4)The training of GAD focal points from the participating BARMM ministries supported by the project and coordinated by the Bangsamoro Women’s Commission has been extended across all BARMM ministries/offices, state institutions such as the police and LGUs to ensure the effective utilization of the GAD budget allocated to government offices for WPS-related priorities including the integration of BIWAB in security mechanisms and of women mediators in the Lupon and BPOCs.  5) Under Outcome 3 (Community Quick Response Teams) the project has pioneered women-led EWER triple nexus platforms that integrate humanitarian protection needs with women’s role in peacebuilding to transform conflict dynamics and prevent conflict. This women-led EWER Nexus model, pioneered with Non-Moro IP women in South Upi under the project, has been adopted by other development partners with different communities in other parts of BARMM.  6)Under Outcome 2, the project conducted the first assessment of the Joint Peace and Security Teams (JPSTs), an innovative peace and confidence-building mechanism under the peace agreement comprising members of the BIAF, Philippines army and police. The assessment has highlighted the success of the JPSTs in instilling public confidence in the peace agreement as well as recommendations for further improvement. Crucially, it has provided evidence-based advocacy to convince the national government and Congress to allocate resources so that more JPSTs can be deployed.  7)The establishment of the Peace Security and Reconciliation Office (PSRO) under the project will provide institutionalized and sustainable support to the predominantly cease-fire focused peace mechanisms from the peace negotiations involving BIAF commanders that need to evolve from a vertical to a horizontal conflict and prevention approach which is a longer-term peacebuilding change that the project has identified, laid the foundations for and handed over the reins to the regional government.  8)The project’s focus on and inclusion of Non-Moro IPs, a marginalized sector that does feel included in the peace agreement, in inter-communal dialogues, supporting empowering IP-led platforms like the Community Quick Response Teams and providing them with the space to articulate their concerns about marginalization and ongoing violence as well as present recommendations in community dialogues at the barangay level up to regional public platforms like the Multi-stakeholder Policy Forum where IP leaders engaged with BARMM ministers and legislators, have had a significant impact. It has led to the acknowledgment by the MILF-led Bangsamoro Transition Authority that the IP Code which will usher in longer-term changes and address many of their insecurities, is a priority code to be included in the 2023-2024 legislative workplan. |
| **Sustainability:** Does the project have an explicit exit strategy?Please describe any steps that have been taken to ensure the sustainability of peacebuilding gains beyond the duration of the project (350 word limit)  The project has ensured sustainability and scalability of the support to its community partners including the cooperatives, local government units, and the women. The government stakeholders were thoroughly consulted and involved by all implementing agencies in the project activities and were regularly updated. After training the Gender and Peace Champions, the team has turned over the database in the MSSD to ensure their participation in the ministry’s programs. Furthermore, the implementing partners have been actively engaged in the normalization process of the peace agreement, thus they can serve as an oversight in the sustainability.  Meanwhile, the results from the support for cooperatives and individuals have solidified the commitment of these women to improve their socio-economic status and it is apparent in the way they were able to reinvest and expand their businesses from the initial support provided. The project’s impact on their economic resiliency and participation in peacebuilding, is an entry point for better inclusion in drafting legislations and partnerships. For instance, the draft Women’s Agenda on Community Resiliency and Social Cohesion may be used to inform policies and interventions on WPS in BARMM. Furthermore, the work has also provided a model for how women entrepreneurs from vulnerable communities can support the prevention of violent extremism.  Lastly, the project had a significant influence on the WPS agenda in BARMM, particularly through the support for the Bangsamoro Women Commission and women members of the Parliament. There are currently seven priority policies on WPS and GAD in the Parliament facilitated by the project and waiting for approval. The mediators are also being linked to the MPOS so they can continue their practice beyond the project. They will also contribute to setting up the BARMM local women mediators’ agenda to be integrated into the LGUs and MPOS. All women engaged will continue the WPS activities in BARMM including policy dialogues and localization of the Regional Action Plan WPS. The conscious effort to engage these women in the drafting of the post-2022 RAP-WPS also strategically ensures that they take part in the institutionalisation of this long-term policy. | |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(350 word limit)* | |