

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country: The Philippines	
Project Title: Promoting conflict prevention, social cohesion and community resilience in BARMM in the time of COVID-19	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality:	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF	<input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund
<input type="checkbox"/> PRF	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund
Name of Recipient Fund:	
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): 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)	
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): Moropreneur Inc (CSO), Bangsamoro Women's Commission (Government), Nonviolent Peaceforce – NP (INGO), World Vision Development Foundation, Inc. (INGO)	
Project duration in months¹: 18	
Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), Province of Cotabato (commonly known as North Cotabato)	
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative ²	
<input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative ³	
<input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions	
<input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):	
IOM: US\$ 1,600,000	
UNFPA: US\$ 750,000	
UN Women: US\$ 650,000	
Total: US\$ 3,000,000	
<i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i>	
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): N/A	

¹ Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

² Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

³ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

PBF 1st tranche (70%): IOM: US\$ 1,120,000 UNFPA: US\$ 525,000 UN Women: US\$ 455,000 Total: US\$ 2,100,000	PBF 2nd tranche* (30%): IOM: US\$ 480,000 UNFPA: US\$ 225,000 UN Women: US\$ 195,000 Total: US\$ 900,000	
<p>Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs): COVID-19 is posing a direct challenge to the peace and stability of the BARMM and its surrounding areas by straining efforts to reintegrate former combatants, driving up competition for scarce resources in localities with historical tension, and shifting institutional focus away from building inclusive policies during the formative stage of the region’s new administrative apparatus. To address these challenges, the project will seek to 1) fortify reintegration efforts for former women combatants by empowering them to engage and support peacebuilding, 2) support conflict understanding and prevention by promoting gender-responsive, inclusive, and culturally-sensitive legislation, policies and programmes, and 3) build the resilience of communities in conflict hotspots through collaborative socio-economic activities and inclusive community-based reconciliation mechanisms.</p>		
<p>Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalized groups):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 Sept- Resident Coordinator communicates to OPAPP Secretary Galvez the possibility of end-of-the-year funding from the PBF with focus on women ex combattants in Bangsamoro region in the context of the COVID-19 response. Secretary confirmed that Women, Peace and Security remains high priority for OPAPP. • 21 Sept – Virtual meeting between Resident Coordinator and Philippines Permanent Mission Representative Ambassador Manalo on the importance of Women, Peace and Security in Philippines’ peacebuilding agenda, amongst other topics. • 1 Oct – Meeting with Women Speakers Bureau to consult on priorities for women’s peacebuilding. • 5 Oct – IOM conducted field coordination with Municipal and Barangay officials of Datu Hoffer Ampatuan. • 15 Oct – PBF concept was discussed with the Peace Pillar with further meetings with UNDP and FAO set. • 15 Oct – Meeting with the Bangsamoro Women’s Commission and CSOs on the project design and the peacebuilding role of women in BARMM during COVID-19 • 15 Oct – Through email communications with UNICEF, PBF partner agencies agreed to incorporate awareness-raising on the protection of children in conflict and the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) into Gender and Peace Champion’s advocacy and awareness-raising activities. • 16 Oct – Meeting with the Co-Chair of the Joint Task Force on Camps Transformation (JTFCCT) on the status of the camp transformation plan, project overview and role of BIWAB in camp transformation and normalization. • 16 Oct – Meeting with the Director-General of the Bangsamoro Planning and Development Authority (BPDA) to present the project and seek for their suggestions and support for the project. • 20 Oct – Meeting held with the Vice Chair of the Task Force for Decommissioning Combatants and their Communities (TFDCC) on the status of the normalization process, institutional needs for peacebuilding and the status of BIWAB. • 22 Oct – Meeting held between PBF partners and FAO on cooperative support to former combatants. • 26 Oct – Meeting held with the leaders of the BIWAB to consult on the project design • 26 Oct – Meeting held with the MILF-BIAF Administrative Chief to consult on the project design • 28 Oct – Meeting held between PBF partners and UNDP on potential collaboration in capacitating BIWAB on peace promotion and conflict mediation • 27 Nov – Resident Coordinator met OPAPP Secretary Galvez to communicate that PBSO has approved the project and both agree on constructive triangular OPAPP-BARMM-UN cooperation 		

<p>on the project via the Project Board and Technical Working Group to provide strategic and technical advice/ support to the implementation of the project and to discuss possible convergence points among OPAPP, BARMM and the UN.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Dec – Signed letter sent by OPAPP Secretary Galvez to the Resident Coordinator formally expressing OPAPP’s interest to partner with the United Nations on the PBF project and initiate a new framework of OPAPP-BARMM-UN cooperation on peacebuilding. • 3 Dec – The 3 RUNOs and PDA communicate to the Director General Mohajirin Ali of the Bangsamoro Planning and Development Agency that PBSO has approved the project and make a technical presentation of the project to discuss and prepare for implementation. • 4 Dec - The 3 RUNOs and PDA meet with OPAPP counterparts to give a technical presentation of the project to discuss and prepare for implementation. 	
<p>Project Gender Marker score⁴: 3 A total of USD 2,388,606 (80% of the total budget) is allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women’s empowerment.</p> <p>Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women’s empowerment⁵: The project’s three outcomes all include activities that focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment. In Outcome 1, IOM and UNFPA will provide support to women former combatants in efforts to support their reintegration into civilian life and their peacebuilding capacity. In Outcome 2, UN Women and UNFPA will engage BARMM Ministries, commissions and civil society in order to promote gender-sensitive and responsive policies to conflict prevention, including inter-cultural and inter-generational dialogues between and among duty-bearers and rights-holders. In Outcome 3, IOM and UN Women will support women in conflict hotspots by building socio-economic resilience, increasing participation in conflict mediation and ensuring community safety mechanisms are gender responsive.</p>	
<p>Project Risk Marker score⁶: 1</p> <p>Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select ONLY one</i>)⁷: Implement and Sustain Peace Agreements</p> <p>If applicable, SDCF/UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes: Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (PFSD), UN Socioeconomic and Peacebuilding Framework</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes: This project contributes to SDG 5, 10, 16 and 17.</p>	
<p>Type of submission:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New project</p>	<p>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</p> <p>Extension of duration: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months</p>

⁴ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (GEWE)

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

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

⁵ Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

⁶ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁷ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

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

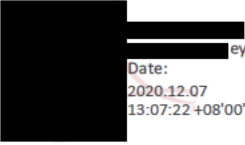


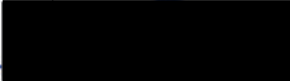
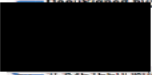

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

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

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

<input type="checkbox"/> Project amendment	<p>and new end date):</p> <p>Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment:</p> <p><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p>
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PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁸</p> <p><i>Kristin M. Dadey</i>  <small>Date: 2020.12.07 13:07:22 +08'00'</small></p> <p><i>Signature</i> Chief of Mission International Organization for Migration (IOM) Philippines <i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Head of UN convening agency</p> <p><i>Gustavo González</i> </p> <p><i>Signature</i> UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator UN Resident Coordinator Office in the Philippines <i>Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Recipient Organization(s)</p> <p><i>Selva Ramachandran</i> </p> <p><i>Signature</i> Country Representative a.i. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Philippines <i>Date & Seal</i> 08-Dec-2020</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Ahod B. Ebrahim</i> </p> <p><i>Signature</i> Chief Minister Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) <i>Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Recipient Organization(s)</p> <p><i>Mohammad Naciri</i> </p> <p><small>Date Signed by: 08-Dec-2020 12:00:46...</small></p> <p><i>Signature</i> Regional Director UN Women Asia and the Pacific <i>Date & Seal</i> 08-Dec-2020 2:23 AM EST</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Oscar Fernandez-Taranco</i> </p> <p><i>Signature</i> Assistant Secretary-General Peacebuilding Support Office <i>Date & Seal</i> 11 December 2020</p>

⁸Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

- a) A brief summary of **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age-responsive.

The Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) crisis comes at a tumultuous time for the nascent Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) in the Philippines, with ministries in the process of mass recruitment, the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) yet to fully configure its administrative apparatus, and the region as a whole attempting to navigate a delicate normalization process whereby new political bodies are formed, combatants are decommissioned and conflict-affected communities are supported on a path to peace and economic stability. In other post-conflict settings, this process would be Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) but the in the Bangsamoro, the rebels rejected the term “DDR” so “normalization” was adopted. Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in the country, there has also been a general rise in tension and violent conflict in communities across BARMM⁹. Skirmishes between the Armed Forces of Philippines (AFP) and the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), armed confrontations between the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) groups, local clashes between identity groups¹⁰ over land, and armed lawless elements risk derailing the fragile peace process and highlight the additional constraints on the region’s peace and security efforts.

It is notable that prior to COVID-19, the ratification of the Bangsamoro Organic Law in 2019, following the agreements set forth in the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) between the Government of the Philippines and the MILF in 2014, led to the creation of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). This heralded a potential era for peace in the region after decades of armed conflict and chronic insecurity including: vertical conflict between national armed forces and armed Moro-groups beginning in the 1970s (such as the MNLF and MILF which signed individual peace agreements with the Govt in 1996 and 2014 respectively); smaller breakaway factions such as the ASG and the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) which rejects the peace agreements resulting in ongoing clashes with the national armed forces; the more recent development of violent extremist groups exemplified by the Marawi siege in 2017; horizontal community conflict such as local inter-clan conflicts and inter-ethnic clashes over land which predate the vertical conflict and the ensuing cyclical displacement. The Bangsamoro Transitional Authority (BTA), comprising MILF and national government appointees, has assumed its role as the interim governing body and is currently leading the BARMM through a three-year transition ahead of national and regional elections in 2022 when representatives of the newly formed Bangsamoro Parliament will be elected. The establishment of the BARMM within Mindanao has inevitably added another layer of borders, identities, and alterities, in which there are opportunities for both peace and conflict. The adoption of the CAB sought to address some of the underlying causes of the Moro conflict, however there are still conflicts, both vertical and horizontal, affecting non-Moro ethnic groups that go beyond the peace agreement’s initial scope. The region’s nascent steps towards stability continue to be impacted by conflict between various ethnic identity groups, disputes between clans and factions, contentious political contests between status quo and new political actors in the run-up to the 2022 elections, as well as the potent threat of violent extremism. The current burdens and constraints leave the region facing stark scenarios. On the one hand, the confluence of the complex administrative restructuring, consequent opportunities for new leadership positions, the threat of the COVID-19 pandemic on collective prosperity and the 2022 elections could motivate warring groups to arrive at political settlements that end longstanding insurgencies in Mindanao. On the other hand, it could also provoke a more violent interlude of rising crime and community-level violence magnified by the current loss of livelihoods due

⁹ Peace remains fragile in the BARMM in the context of COVID-19. During ECQ, several conflicts have transpired in Maguindanao. From the period of 16 March to 23 April, there were 37 clashes recorded by the Armed Forces of the Philippines. The violence resulted in the death of a 10-year old girl, and her seven-year old sister, and injuries to their pregnant mother, and 13 others, during Eid’l Fitr marking the end of Ramadan.

¹⁰ Among various identity groups and sub-groups, the project will specifically target so-called tri-People: Muslim Moros, Christian Settlers and non-Moro Indigenous People.

to COVID-19, as well as a scramble for scarce economic and political resources on the eve of the 2022 national and local elections. Aside from reduced government resources for the implementation of the peace agreement's normalization track, the pandemic is also heightening resource competition among families, clans and identity groups. If the societal drivers are not addressed or mitigated, the conflict which is resulting from this competition will continue to tear at the already frayed social fabric. Restrictions on movement and in-person interactions have also inhibited or delayed peacebuilding and PVE interventions, further isolating communities that are vulnerable to violent extremism. Violent extremist and other armed groups have been exploiting the COVID-19 pandemic by highlighting the struggles of government authorities and pushing alternative narratives. Young people, in particular, are more vulnerable now to radicalization, as they are confined in their homes, with limited outlets for community engagement and participation. In remote and isolated communities, restless and dissident armed groups will attempt to fill this void and expand their influence.

The COVID-19 pandemic is exacerbating tensions against the backdrop of the peace agreement, the CAB, which is contingent on substantial commitments from both the national government and the MILF. While the CAB primarily addresses the vertical conflict between these two parties, the implementation of the agreement is expected to reduce conflict in the region beyond the agreement's scope by transforming one major armed movement into a legitimate political force, and by addressing key drivers of conflict through increased political representation, increased revenue transfers and government services to a hitherto underdeveloped and marginalized region of the Philippines. The MILF is actively presenting itself as the custodian of a new administrative structure that is able to govern and represent communities that are disenfranchised, such as those with non-Moro Indigenous Peoples (IPs), as well as entice communities that host splinter Moro armed groups, such as the BIFF, to rejoin civil society. This prospect is entwined with the CAB itself, which has two tracks: the political track and the normalization track. The political track includes the administrative establishment of the BARMM, while the normalization track commits to the decommissioning of the Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces (BIAF) of the MILF, including its all-female supplemental force, the Bangsamoro Islamic Women Auxiliary Brigade (BIWAB), and the transformation of MILF base commands into peaceful and resilient communities (Camp Transformation). This process is scheduled to be implemented in four phases until 2022, in the run-up to a final 'Exit Agreement' between the MILF and the national government which will end the transition as well as the political and normalization tracks of the CAB. Achieving the political and normalization milestones by 2022 was ambitious to begin with, but the delays to implementation brought on by COVID-19 as well as the repurposing of national government funds to address the pandemic have considerably raised the odds against a successful transition without strong commitment from both parties as well as significant political and financial support from development partners.

In practice, the GPH-MILF decommissioning process involves the provision of financial and in-kind assistance to combatants as they handover arms and reintegrate into civilian life. The assistance to each decommissioned combatant is comprised of a PHP 100,000 cash grant from Bangsamoro Transitory Family Support Package (BTFP), as well as about PHP 900,000 worth of socio-economic assistance, including scholarships for their children, housing, health care and livelihood projects. The sheer volume of MILF-BIAF combatants, estimated at over 40,000, coupled with budgetary constraints will likely leave many combatants without reintegration support.¹¹ The Joint Normalization Committee (JNC) recently called on government partners and other stakeholders to accelerate efforts to dispel growing frustration among combatants and MILF communities due to perceived lack of progress in implementation. The lack of inclusion is also an issue - only 311 BIWAB members¹² have been decommissioned amongst Phase 1 and 2's 13,060 recipients – a mere 2.4%.¹³ Although the recorded number of BIWAB members varies from 10,000 to 25,000 depending on the source of information, it is clear that the majority have not received the same level of socioeconomic or reintegration support as male former combatants, which, in turn, undermines their sustainable transition into civilian life. The BIWAB themselves have already made efforts to adapt to peaceful civilian life by reorganizing their 32

¹¹ The plan has not been realized yet due to the budget constraint and additional strain on resources caused by COVID-19. In addition to 12,000 (30%) decommissioned combatants in Phase 2, the government planned to decommission additional 30 per cent of combatants by the end of 2020 and the rest until 2022, but the Phase 3 of decommissioning has not resumed yet as of 31 October 2020.

¹² The estimated total number of BIWAB varies between 10,000 and 25,000 depending on the source of information and the number of decommissioned female fighters accounts for 1-3% of the total BIWAB members.

¹³ Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), Decommissioning process for 12,000 MILF combatants completed. 18 March 2020. Available at <https://peace.gov.ph/2020/03/decommissioning-process-for-12000-milf-combatants-completed/>

battalions into fledgling community-based associations (CBA) and cooperatives¹⁴ spread across the MILF's base commands and the region's conflict-affected communities. The BIWAB CBAs and cooperatives all operate under the guidance of one umbrella organization – the League of Moro Women's Organization Inc. (LMWOI) – that strives to reintegrate the women former combatants into society through sustainable economic activities and as active community peace- and resilience-building agents. BIWAB's influence as community leaders and helpers are constrained by rigid and subordinate gender roles in their communities. Given their potential for influence, the BIWAB members are in a unique position to drive peace and security from within – however this is only possible if they are empowered, organized and engaged. Exclusion from the decommissioning would not only negate this possibility, but it would actually reduce their influence in their communities further, as the need for armed combatants dwindles. If the only means for relevance is conflict, then this is a scenario that must be avoided. Current decommissioning plans will exert pressure on those left behind. This will in turn endanger the community, and family-level support for a peace agreement critical to the region's prospects for stability.

More than fifty years of armed conflict has decelerated socio-economic development in the region and resulted in cyclical displacements. Women and children constitute a majority of IDPs in Mindanao and are vulnerable to violence and human rights abuses, economic distress and marginalization, and deep-rooted social uncertainty. While a successful and inclusive implementation of the CAB will likely contribute to easing tensions between the national government and the MILF, as well as within a few contentious Moro communities, the agreement has yet to quell some of the more protracted horizontal conflicts in the BARMM region and its neighboring areas of Mindanao. These are numerous municipalities, including those in South Upi, the fractured cluster of municipalities termed the SPMS box¹⁵ and bordering areas of Cotabato Province (commonly known as North Cotabato), which have continued to experience deep-set community conflict throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. Waves of land dispossession and resettlement typify the histories of these communities, which often resemble a patchwork of Muslim Moro, non-Moro IPs and Christian settler identities. Decades of polarized power, prior to the CAB and cessation of GPH-MILF hostilities, weakened the social fabric of these communities and has left them as a battleground for local clan feuds (*rido*), interethnic disputes, as well as recurrent clashes between government forces and independentist and extremist groups that are outside the peace process. Since land tends to be the primary economic resource in these conflict- and poverty-stricken communities, spikes in forced displacement remain common and are often driven by ethnicity or clan-based claims to this scarce resource. While the CAB supported the formation of the Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) to understand the drivers of local conflict, inclusive and actionable transitional justice and reconciliation is still lacking in a region inundated by turbulent political dynamics and strained public resources. A lack of institutional understanding of local experiences, perspectives and community power dynamics was often cited as a major hinderance to conflict prevention efforts during the former ARMM's administration of the region, while a lack of inclusive, community-driven peacebuilding initiatives has left many groups resorting to violence to settle disagreements. The COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing community quarantine¹⁶ across Mindanao have acted as a conflict multiplier, with hostilities amongst clans and between different ethnic groups, such as between Moro and non-Moro IPs, resuming or intensifying throughout BARMM and neighboring regions. This increase in hostilities has been witnessed in key areas of the South Upi Municipality, the SPMS box and in the neighboring Municipalities of Midsayap and Pikit in North Cotabato. The pandemic and the ensuing community quarantines have unsurprisingly also seen a spike in gender-based violence. A recent study by UPPI anticipates that approximately 12,000 more GBV cases per month will be perpetrated nationwide due to quarantine measures. Violence against women is a fundamental barrier to building peace and eradicating poverty in any society and BARMM is not an exception.

¹⁴ In the context of this proposal, while CBA refers to informal/unregistered, non-profit associations formed by former BIWAB members, whereas a cooperative is BIWAB member-owned business structure registered to carry out various economic and social activities.

¹⁵ SPMS Box refers to Maguindanao's four adjoining towns of Shariff Aguak, Pagatin (Datu Saudi), Mamasapano, and Salibo, which has been a stronghold of the outlawed Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) and the centre of clashes between BIFF and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).

¹⁶ The Philippines Government has announced four types of community quarantines – 1) Enhanced Community Quarantine (ECQ); 2) Modified Enhanced Community Quarantine (MECQ); 3) General Community Quarantine (GCQ), and 4) Modified General Community Quarantine (MGCQ) – imposing different levels of limitation of movement and transportation as well as regulation of operating industries and socioeconomic activities.

These cases of gender-based violence are often underreported and in conflict context, such as those in the BARMM, GBV is exacerbated as women and girls become more vulnerable as a result of the pre-existing gender inequality, a breakdown of community networks, and a lack of protection mechanisms. With the BARMM in the process of configuring new administrative structures with legislative capacities, there are opportunities to engrain community-oriented and inclusive approaches to conflict prevention, which are mindful of the pitfalls of systematic marginalization and gender-responsive.

Inclusivity is a major obstacle to sustainable peace both at community and regional levels. This obstacle, as they relate to women and youth, is reflected in the conflict dynamics that have been historically present in the Bangsamoro region. In terms of youth, the Islamic State (IS)-inspired siege of Marawi City in 2017 demonstrated the impact that their disenfranchisement can have when left unaddressed. Marawi City was generally regarded as an academic hub for the region - and is still referred to as such in the BARMM's development plans. A spike in the recruitment of educated, but alienated youth preceded the militant Maute group's siege of the city which resulted in the mass displacement of almost all of the city's residents. Extremist narratives based on the vision of an Islamic state offered representation and relevance to young individuals that, despite their education, felt alienated from the existing governance structures. This disregard for youth perspectives can often be central to perpetuation of the smaller horizontal community conflicts in the region. Older clan leaders will expect strong and militant posturing of youth during *Rido*, while ethnic claims on land are often sparked by similar directives from older traditional leaders, whether from Moro or Non-Moro IPs. With limited spaces for youth engagement and representation among existing governance, youth will continue to either look to community-leaders for direction or for alternatives offered by extremist or splinter groups. The diminished role of youth in conflict mediation, resolution, and prevention is linked to local reliance on traditional and clan-based structures. The new regional administration will have opportunities to engage with these structures to ensure that youth can have an increased and constructive role in the future.

The complex nature of Mindanao conflicts is also reflected in the highly diverse roles that women play based on their identity, socio-economic condition, and history. A further layer of complexity derives from gendered perceptions by other community stakeholders of such roles. Women can be perceived as instigators and supporters of *rido*, as well as respected or feared members of combat-trained auxiliary battalions, such as that of the BIWAB. At the same time, women across identity groups are involved to varying degrees in conflict mediation, including those women involved in the conflict itself. The impact of conflict on gender norms, much like the state of conflict in Mindanao, is difficult to capture due to its localized and volatile nature. However, there has been a discernable trend regarding the socio-economic reliance on women within Mindanao's conflict-affected communities. The women that are part of or associated with armed groups typically align with auxiliary units such as the BIWAB which operate within the base commands that host the main armed contingent. Women that not have not been directly involved in the armed groups have been progressively left to fill the social and economic gaps within families and communities, as men, regardless of their role in conflict, have been struck by immobility in the face of recruitment, security operations and *rido* killings. These non-combatant women, such as those not engaged with the BIWAB, are often disproportionately affected by these perpetual conflicts. These women struggle to support their communities and families in the face of regular displacement and violence, yet rarely get the opportunity to participate in community decisionmaking. The socio-economic necessity for increased participation of women has led to the degradation of some of the more crystalized gender roles, however, women's influence and inclusion in community affairs in more fragile communities remains tenuous. A lack of formality and opportunity often manifest in decreased access to resources or influence in decision making. Herein lies the opportunity for engagement and inclusion. Women's peacebuilding expertise threatens to be overlooked amidst these competing priorities and a transitional leadership that is new to the task of governing. While conflicts have contributed to the transformation of traditional gender roles and dynamics within communities to some extent, there is opportunity to lay foundations for inclusive peace in communities and the newly formed BARMM institutions. Empowering women to engage in peacebuilding within insulated communities beset by local conflict is critical to creating and sustaining peace, given the added external stressors of COVID-19 and the regional transition.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and **UN strategic frameworks**¹⁷, how it ensures **national ownership**. If this project is designed in a PRF country, describe how the main objective advances a relevant strategic objective identified through the Eligibility Process

The proposed project aligns with and supports national and BARMM government priorities for sustaining peace in the region. Peace and development in Mindanao is an express priority of the National Administration, with commitments being made in the form of peace agreements, such as the CAB, as well as through socio-economic targets within the Philippine Development Plan 2017 – 2022, and the forthcoming mid-term update, predicated on sustaining peace in Mindanao. This approach draws a concurrent alignment with the strategy set forth by the UNCT’s Socioeconomic and Peacebuilding Framework (SEPF) which in turn updates the 2018 Partnership for Sustainable Development, the UN’s cooperation framework with the Government of the Philippines, for prioritized support in response to key recent developments, namely the COVID19 pandemic and the establishment of the BARMM in 2019. Support to normalization and the role of women and youth in peacebuilding are focus areas in the SEPF’s Peace Pillar.

National Government Agencies have been asked to prioritize the development efforts in the BARMM to counter COVID-19-induced delays and implement programmes to support former MILF combatants, their families, and the poverty-stricken communities most affected by years of conflict between the Government of Philippines and MILF. This proposed project responds to the JNC’s call for accelerated decommissioning efforts, and aims to support those most likely to be left behind - especially female former combatants and communities affected by local, protracted conflict. The project’s initiatives are also aligned with both the Camp Transformation Plan under the normalization track, and the first Bangsamoro Development Plan, which encompass support to ex-combatants and all conflict-affected communities, overseen by the Bangsamoro Planning and Development Agency. The Camp Transformation Plan is expected to be endorsed by the Government of the Philippines and MILF peace panels in November 2020 and will be incorporated into the first Bangsamoro Development Plan, which was endorsed by executive and legislative arms of the BTA.

Various national and regional frameworks on women, peace and security have also been developed to promote women’s participation in peacebuilding and address sexual and gender-based violence. Through the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAPWPS), and the recent adoption of BARMM’s Regional Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (RAPWPS) in October 2020, these WPS policies provide for the “enhanced role of Bangsamoro women in the implementation of peace agreement, in conflict transformation and in the protection of their human rights in conflict and post conflict transformation and in the protection of their human rights in conflict and post-conflict settings.” Outputs from the project will provide the content that informs the RAPWPS and the enhanced role of Bangsamoro women. These frameworks support the Bangsamoro Organic Law, including its gender-oriented provisions that a seat in Parliament is reserved for a woman; that 5 per cent of the Bangsamoro Government’s budget be set aside for gender and development programming; and that all laws of the new political entity be compliant with CEDAW.

The project contributes to the implementation of these National and Regional Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security, the National Action Plan on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (NAPPCVE), the ten UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security, the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and its domestic translation, the Magna Carta of Women. The Magna Carta of Women specifically calls for increased participation of women in discussions and decision-making in the peace process, including membership in peace panels recognizing women’s role in conflict-prevention and peacemaking and in indigenous systems of conflict resolution. It also ensures the development and inclusion of women’s welfare and concerns in the peace agenda in the overall peace strategy and women’s participation in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of rehabilitation and rebuilding of conflict-affected areas.

¹⁷ Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy.

Along with community-based peacebuilding, transforming governance and administrative structures under the political track of CAB is also critical for effective peacebuilding in the region. To sustain peace and prevent conflict in BARMM, it is crucial to foster political buy-in and ownership for violence prevention at all levels – from the community to the regional and national government level – which will further contribute to advancing the UN Secretary-General’s conflict prevention agenda.¹⁸ Recognizing that BARMM administrative structures are still in their formative phase, the proposed project aims to contribute to BARMM institutions’ understanding of the underlying drivers of local conflict and its impact on different identity groups, including those not covered or fully supported by the peace agreement, which can inform the policies and programmes of the BARMM government. Further, the proposed project aims to build the technical capacity of the region’s ministries, commissions, and civil society organizations in areas of conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

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

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
UNFPA - Capacity Building of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority for Supporting Social Reintegration of Former Female Soldiers (Feb 2020 - Mar 2021)	Embassy of Japan USD 1,255,715.06	60 municipalities in Maguindanao and Lanao del Sur	This one-year project focuses on capacitating BIWAB members to become para-social workers, women-friendly space facilitators and GBV watch group members in selected municipalities of Lanao del Sur and Maguindanao. This Japan-funded project will be complemented by the PBF project in face-to-face community awareness raising sessions by the Gender and peace champions and dialogues in the communities. This PBF project will fill a strategic gap in engaging women and young people in important discussions on prevention of GBV, including the GBV referral mechanisms, youth empowerment, and the culture of peace.
UNFPA - Protecting Women and Girls Affected by the Marawi Armed Conflict in Mindanao (Jun 2020 - Jun 2021)	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade - Australia USD 1,035,000	Marawi City, Marantao and Piagapo in Lanao del Sur	This one-year project is a continuation of UNFPA’s humanitarian response to the Marawi Crisis focusing on strengthening local protection mechanisms in the municipalities of Marantao and Piagapo and the City of Marawi in Lanao del Sur. The PBF project will not include these 3 city/municipalities but will be designed to complement the DFAT project in the capacity building of duty bearers to strengthen protection and coordination mechanisms especially at the provincial and regional level.
UNFPA - Capacity development of the new BARMM Cadre and Reintegration/	New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Cotabato City and all 36 municipalities	This project focuses on capacitating selected BIWAB members into para-social workers providing support to the Municipal Social Welfare Officers in

¹⁸ United Nations, *The 2020 Report of the Secretary-General on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace* (September 2020). Available from <https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/content/2020-review-un-peacebuilding-architecture>.

Transformation of Female Ex-Combatants into Gender-related Social Service Work (Oct 2020 - Sept 2022)	USD 259,000	of Maguindanao	Cotabato City and Maguindanao. This project will be complemented by the PBF Project through the awareness raising sessions to be done by gender and peace champions on sensitive issues, including GBV prevention and GBV referral mechanisms with the particular aim to overcome the culture of silence in the communities when it comes to SGBV.
IOM & UNFPA - Advancing Women's Rights and Influence through Socio-Economic Empowerment of BIWAB (Jun - Dec 2020)	Royal Norwegian Embassy USD 325,000 jointly	5 MILF camps located in Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao and North Cotabato	Under this project, IOM and UNFPA focus on different clusters of the BIWAB for socio-economic empowerment. The project capacitated the BIWAB leaders on leadership and governance while 5 cooperatives received livelihood support with its 75 members oriented on women's rights and GBV prevention to become gender advocates. Building on the ongoing intervention, IOM and UNFPA aim to reach the wider group of BIWAB cooperatives and CBAs. The proposed PBF project may engage some members of the 5 cooperatives in Localized Mediation and Peace Promotion Training Programme based on the results of needs assessments and community profiling.
UN Women: Women Sustain the Peace During Covid-19 in the Philippines (June - Dec 2020)	Royal Norwegian Embassy USD 203,000	Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur, BASULTA, South Upi, SPMS Box	This rapid response programme lays complementary groundwork for the proposed project by supporting women co-operatives, women civil society and BWC to promote social cohesion and maintain peace gains amid the pandemic. Whereas this programme concludes in 2020, the PBF project will scale up from the baselines initiated.
UN Women & UNODC: Supporting the normalization process towards peace and security in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) in the Philippines (Apr 2020 - Mar 2021)	Government of Japan USD 1,000,000 jointly	Whole of BARMM, Maguindanao	This project focuses on Security Sector Reform and the promotion of women's participation in the security sector. This programme is focused on formal security mechanisms and does not address women's engagement in the informal and community security mechanisms, however complementarity between the two programmes and the empowerment of women in the formal and informal security spaces will be pursued.
FAO: Support to Agriculture-based livelihoods and Agribusiness Enterprise for Sustainable Peace and Development in	New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade USD 2,583,000	Maguindanao, North Cotabato	IOM and FAO agreed to coordinate needs and market assessments, core beneficiary selection criteria and refer potential BIWAB cooperatives that intend to engage in each agency's focus livelihood area (FAO: agri-business, IOM: broader range of socioeconomic activities)

Maguindanao and Cotabato (Nov 2019 - March 2022)			
UNDP: School for Peace and Democracy (SPD) and Women's Rapid Action and Mobilization Platform (RAMP)	N/A	BARMM	<p>Based on the assessments, IOM, UNFPA, UN Women and UNDP will closely coordinate best ways to engage the 12 BIWAB members trained under UNDP's SPD in PBF project in terms of training, mentoring or peer support. The four agencies will also ensure that leadership and conflict management training is not duplicated for the same BIWAB members.</p> <p>Members of Women's RAMP will coordinate to better assist local mediation and conflict resolution efforts that will be supported through the PBF project. Conversely, individuals trained under the PBF project will also support the RAMP and participate in its local mediation and conflict resolution activities. The 4 agencies agreed to avoid duplication of training and seek to achieve complementarity between projects through constant coordination.</p>

Further details in relation to projects funded by the Royal Norwegian Embassy that are listed above:

PBF support will act as leverage to accelerate implementation of the WPS agenda as part of the new BARMM architecture, which is currently lacking sufficient support. UN Women's existing intervention to support WPS action in the context of COVID-19 is a rapid response project supported by the Government of Norway and due to conclude in December 2020. While this initiative has enabled the inception of activities to support women in BARMM in advancing WPS, it has lacked the broad engagement with BARMM Government actors that the PBF project will facilitate. It has also not enabled the scope of geographic engagement to address diverse conflict dynamics, including in areas impacted by intra-Moro conflict, that the PBF project will support. One of the key strategic gaps that the PBF project will fill is the multi-track peacebuilding approach that will see multiple complex conflict settings and dynamics engaged with simultaneously. Previous peacebuilding initiatives in BARMM in both UN Women's programming and the programming of other UN agencies and partners have oftentimes focused on a single dimension of the BARMM conflict (for example normalization, transitional justice, PVE), whilst other issues are left unsupported. In addition, the strategic benefit of joint engagement from the three RUNOs will allow integrated and coordinated advocacy on WPS objectives and engagement with key BARMM Government actors. The UNCT Peace Pillar consultation on the PBF proposal to maximise UNCT joint support has resulted in the agreement that IOM, UNFPA, UNWOMEN and UNDP will collaborate on the implementation of the recently adopted BARMM Plan on Women, Peace and Security and ensure that WPS is fully integrated into the Bangsamoro Community

Resilience Framework, the work of the Bangsamoro Youth Commission and the Bangsamoro Women's Commission.

Furthermore, IOM and UNFPA's ongoing project supported by the Government of Norway focuses on empowering the BIWAB in the context of COVID-19 through socio-economic support. The project with Norwegian Government is focused on short-term support during a humanitarian crisis. The PBF project, on the other hand, seeks to support their role in peacebuilding through various avenues including socio-economic empowerment as directly linked to the normalization track of the CAB peace agreement. The focus on improving their capacity to adapt to civilian life, while ensuring they have sustainable alternatives to conflict, ensure that there is a clear distinction from the project funded by the Norwegian Government.

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

- a) A brief **description of the project** focus and approach – describe the project's overarching goal, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- responsive).

The next 18 months are critical given the conflict trends and political dynamics. COVID-19 is posing a direct challenge to the peace and stability of the region by further straining efforts and resources to reintegrate former combatants, while also impacting conflict prevention and resolution at the institutional and community levels. In light of the prevalent drivers of conflict in the region, including COVID-19, the project will seek to 1) fortify reintegration efforts for former women combatants by empowering them to engage and support peacebuilding, in support of the normalization track of the CAB, 2) support conflict understanding and prevention by promoting gender-responsive, inclusive, and culturally-sensitive legislation, policies and programmes, in alignment with the institutional needs of the BARMM and the political track of the CAB, and 3) build the resilience of communities in conflict hotspots through collaborative socio-economic activities and inclusive community-based reconciliation mechanisms, following on the objectives of the political track of the CAB.

The project will utilize a hybrid implementation strategy that will harness the relationships between the RUNOs and the Bangsamoro authorities for institutional shifts, while utilizing the networks and community-knowledge of CSOs and local NGOs for interventions aimed at conflict-affected communities. This community-based approach, which will be supported by partners with strong community track records, will engage women and youth from different conflict areas in the BARMM and ensure that the intervention is timely and relevant. The project will center all activities around duty bearers, women and youth participation and inclusion, in order to effectively drive conflict prevention, mediation and resolution at all levels of governance.

In the context of COVID-19, the project will harness a flexible and agile implementation strategy, which will consider online activities as a replacement for in-person gatherings where it is deemed feasible and necessary. Where this is not feasible, for example in areas that have no internet connection or access to technology, the project will coordinate with local authorities for travel authorizations and ensure compliance with health protocols, such as social distancing, proper use of personal protective equipment and reducing the number of participants in compliance with local guidance. The project teams will continuously engage local authorities and community leaders to ensure that activities are sensitive to the risks of violence and conflict, while ensuring compliance to health protocol.

- b) Provide a **project-level 'theory of change'** – explain the assumptions about why you expect the project interventions to lead to changes in the conflict factors identified in the

conflict analysis. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on? Note, this is not a summary statement of your project's outcomes.

Overarching Theory of Change:

*If the perspectives and interests of women and youth from across BARMM's multi-layered conflict spectrum are harnessed and meaningfully integrated in the GPH-MILF normalization process, in policies that promote conflict prevention and in grassroots conflict mediation efforts **then** the immediate challenges to building and sustaining peace amidst the COVID-19 pandemic and during the crucial final stages of the BARMM's transition period will be mitigated by women and youth acting as local agents of peace **because** promoting inclusivity as a counterweight to the consolidation, stratification or polarization of resources, influence and power will foster vertical and horizontal social cohesion, community resilience and, eventually, prevent conflict.*

Sub-TOC 1:

If women former combatants have sustainable avenues to meaningfully participate in socio-economic affairs and expand their role in community protection and peace advocacy **then** they will be committed, empowered and enabled to engage in and support inclusive and transformative peacebuilding in communities that are in the process of reintegration **because** former combatants who are reintegrated through the normalization process are more likely to become active participants in the peace process and stabilization of their communities.¹⁹

Sub-TOC 2:

If the BARMM's ministries, commissions and CSOs have access to timely conflict analysis, listen to dialogue sessions between identity groups, and are provided with technical assistance on the WPS agenda **then** gender-responsive, locally-inclusive and culturally-sensitive approaches to conflict prevention will be mainstreamed into BARMM legislation, policies and programmes **because** institutions with a strong understanding of the drivers of conflict and its inter-relational impact on identity groups will advocate inclusive governance and peacebuilding.

Sub-TOC 3:

If women and youth in conflict hotspots are provided with opportunities to collaborate on positive socio-economic activities and enabled to participate in community-based reconciliation mechanisms **then** BARMM's conflict-affected communities will be more resilient to the internal and external drivers of violent conflict **because** gender-equitable, inclusive societies are less prone to relying on violence as a means to resolve inter- and intra-community disputes and social conflict.²⁰

- c) **Provide a narrative description of key project components** (outcomes and outputs), ensuring sufficient attention to gender, age and other key differences that should influence the project approach. In describing the project elements, be sure to indicate important considerations related to sequencing of activities.

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

To address this gap which has seen female ex-combatants benefitting very little from the reintegration and normalization processes so far, Outcome 1 will concentrate efforts in empowering BIWAB members to take part in peacebuilding in their communities, which, as a whole, are going through the process of reintegration to civil society. The provision of tailored support to their own reintegration efforts will not only empower them

¹⁹ Assumption based on the CAB's Normalization Annex.

²⁰ Research on women, peace, and security provides strong evidence that women's empowerment and gender equality are associated with more peaceful and stable outcomes. In addition, UN Resolution 1325 recognizes the importance of women's role in preventing and maintaining peace and security.: Crespo-Sancho, C. 2017. "The Role of Gender in the Prevention of Violent Conflict." Background paper for the United Nations-World Bank Flagship Study, Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict. World Bank, Washington, DC

and ease tensions during a turbulent transition, but also help sustain the peace and security of communities undergoing a wider demobilization. Under Outcome 1, the beneficiaries will be identified and selected through three phases: 1) identification of potential target beneficiaries in consultation with the LMWOI and senior BIWAB officers, 2) beneficiary assessment and selection based on pre-defined selection criteria that will be developed in consultation with the technical working group and relevant BARMM ministries, agencies and commissions, such as BPDA, MILG, MSSD and BWC, and 3) beneficiary verification through site visits. IOM and UNFPA agreed to establish a database for beneficiary selection and coordinate the process from the beginning of the project, taking into account the data protection principles, to ensure information sharing, appropriate targeting and complementarity between activities while avoiding potential duplication. As building local ownership, participation and capacities are early priorities of the project, IOM and UNFPA will also coordinate project activities with the BARMM government and other local stakeholders to ensure alignment with the government's normalization policies and programs and to address reintegration support needs of women former combatants who are non-beneficiaries of the project.

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

UNFPA will ensure that at least 200 BIWAB ex-combatants across the provinces of Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao and North Cotabato are empowered to be active agents in conflict transformation and post-conflict development through meaningful participation and leadership. The selection of these participants will be carried out in coordination with the brigade commanders and officers, including the battalion commanders in the different base commands using the criteria agreed with BIWAB, including age, educational attainment at least elementary level and residency. BIWAB members and disengaged young women formerly associated with the MILF (former child soldiers) will receive tailored technical and financial support to promote community engagement with women and youth groups, disadvantaged community members and local duty-bearers through awareness-raising strategies. This will promote women's rights, gender equality, and a culture of peace, in order to strengthen public support for peacebuilding strategies and initiatives. By creating embedded 'Gender and Peace Champions' in conflict-affected communities, the project will contribute to the promotion of gender equity, the empowerment of women and the return to civilian life for former combatants who may be left behind by the decommissioning process.

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

IOM will seek to empower members of the BIWAB, through targeted and layered socio-economic support for 15 fledgling BIWAB cooperatives situated across the MILF base commands, as means to harness their potential as drivers of stability and peace in their communities and provide economic dividends of the peace process. These cooperatives will be identified across Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao and North Cotabato based on vulnerability criteria, a market assessment, and an evaluation of the geographic context in terms of conflict. BIWAB cooperatives, both those registered and unregistered, are primarily composed of lower rank former combatants, who are more likely to be left behind in the decommissioning process due to their lower rank and education level. These cooperatives host a mix of older and younger women, often mothers and daughters, and typically comprise 20-25 individuals. IOM's initiative will be community-driven with targeted cooperatives choosing the livelihood they feel is best suited to their needs. IOM will ensure a thorough orientation of the possible livelihood ventures based on the market assessment as not reinforce any stereotypical livelihood options. This initiative will harness the technical support of the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) to offer a wide range of viable livelihood options to the BIWAB cooperatives. This socio-economic intervention will include registration support for unregistered BIWAB associations/cooperatives, livelihood trainings and mentoring - in partnership with TESDA and the Ministry of Basic, Higher and Technical Education (MBHTE) - as well as financial support and in-kind contributions in the form of productive assets. This activity builds upon IOM's ongoing socio-economic support to five BIWAB cooperatives in response to the immediate economic fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic. It is important to note that the majority BIWAB members live in and around the MILF base commands.

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

In line with the BIWAB's strategic priority to support peacebuilding in conflict-affected communities, and building upon their decades of knowledge and experience as conflict mediators, IOM will support ten BIWAB fledgling or aspiring CSOs to develop a localized and culturally-sensitive training curriculum on conflict mediation and prevention. These CSOs will not overlap with the entities targeted under Output 1.2, as these BIWAB groups have expressed an initial collective interest in civil society and peacebuilding advocacy. IOM will engage a specialist consultant to ensure that the new curriculum is reflective of the cultural context and relies on solid technical peacebuilding theory but is grounded by the BIWAB's own experiences of conflict mediation. The hired consultant will coordinate with UNFPA to ensure that the training package's under Output 1.1 and 1.3 include complementary components related to conflict transformation. Although Muslim Moro communities largely rely on traditional religious and cultural values as well as gender roles, the long-lasting conflict in Mindanao provided BIWAB with an opportunity of taking a new role of community leaders. There is particular opportunity to leverage the BIWAB's status among Moro groups to advocate peace from within communities that have often relied on violence to resolve disputes. As such, upon training members of each of the 10 BIWAB CSOs, the project will support the BIWAB CSOs conduct at least 40 conflict prevention, mediation and peace advocacy sessions across the 32 MILF base commands. The training sessions will include a specific consideration for youth and women in the base commands, including the BIWAB cooperatives that are supported under 1.2. When the BIWAB members under 1.2 have sustainable and beneficial livelihoods, they will be well situated to be trained and encouraged to advocate peace in their communities from a position of increased influence. IOM will also promote linkages with formal and informal mediation mechanisms in the target communities, depending on context, such as the Peace and Order Councils (POC) and tribal councils.

Outcome 2: Gender-responsive, locally-inclusive and culturally-sensitive approaches to conflict prevention are mainstreamed into BARMM legislation, policies and programmes

The BARMM administrative structures are still in their formative phase over a year into the three-year transition period. The pandemic has shone a spotlight on the performance of the new governing bodies as government-mandated restrictions and disinformation on COVID-19 strain daily life. Freshly staffed ministries need to develop an understanding of the underlying drivers of local conflict and its intergenerational impact on identity groups that have not been covered or fully supported by the peace agreement. Furthermore, the region's ministries, commissions and active CSOs require technical assistance to help them address gaps in the Women, Peace and Security agenda in terms of legislation, policy and programmes. This will include support to proposed legislation in development, such as the Bill on Protecting the Rights of IDPs, application of the Gender and Development Budget obligations in line with the Magna Carta of Women Act and upcoming policy development on issues including security sector reform. Additionally, ministries that deal *with rido* (clan conflict) and land disputes, such as the Ministry of Public Order and Safety (MPOS), the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR), the Ministry of Indigenous People's Affairs (MIPA), the Ministry Environment, Natural Resources and Energy (MENRE) and the Ministry of Interior and Local Government (MILG), require support in understanding local conflict dynamics as they develop conflict-sensitive programmes and policies. The BARMM region also needs duty bearers, service providers and policymakers who understand the sociocultural conditions of vulnerable women and formulate responsive solutions that are equitable, responsive and gender transformative.²¹ Building peaceful societies requires a continuous pipeline of such stakeholders who will champion gender equality and center protection issues across the Humanitarian, Development, Peace Nexus (HDPN). With the need for gender-responsive and inclusive legislation, policies and programmes being initiated throughout the governance structures, this Outcome will rely on BARMM institutions such as the BPDA to ensure a high degree of participation and engagement. Where possible, this outcome's activities will also be sequenced to feed results and insights from Output 2.1 through to Output 2.4 to improve targeting and relevance..

²¹ A recent study by UPPI anticipates that approximately 12,000 more GBV cases per month will be perpetrated nationwide due to the quarantine measures of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

IOM, with technical support from UNFPA, UN Women and BPDA, will engage a consultant to conduct a participatory action research on the historical patterns of violence and its underlying drivers in BARMM's most active conflict hotspots, including South Upi, the SPMS box and the BARMM's bordering communities in North Cotabato. This research will engage BIWAB CSOs, Bangsamoro Women's Commission, Women Speakers Bureau (WSB), BPDA, OPAPP, BARMM Ministries and active CSOs in order to develop insightful case studies that maximize reach and promote inclusivity of perspectives and context. This research will also focus on including perspectives of groups that may be underrepresented in the current understanding of the drivers of conflict and peace agreements, such as non-Moro IPs. IOM, UNFPA and UN Women will work closely to ensure that the research will harvest key community issues, especially those affecting women, youth and the elderly, IPs and IDPs, that could hamper the implementation and sustainability of local peace and development interventions. Prior to the delivery of the research output, three research validation workshops will be conducted with CSOs and other key stakeholders. The research will be shared with all Ministries, government entities and relevant stakeholders. In particular, the research will be used to support regional level dialogues between ministries and communities in Output 2.2 and to inform the Ministry-oriented workshops in Output 2.4. Furthermore, this research will also be used to inform community targeting and community-based activities in all of the projects outcomes. A separate participatory policy action research will also be conducted by UNFPA in collaboration with BIWAB CBAs to identify the scope of protection and safety issues facing women and girls in the BARMM that require policy solutions, feeding into the activities under 2.3.

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

Some identity groups, such as non-Moro IPs, in BARMM have been underrepresented in the peace agreement and in the ensuing policies that focus on WPS and wider conflict prevention. The project will also bring together representatives from different identity groups, including Moro, settlers and non-Moro IPs from conflict hotspots. The project activities under Output 2.2 will be consisted of four main components: 1) inter-generational and inter/intra-cultural dialogues between and among duty bearers and rights holders, 2) 'journeying sessions' with diverse women on conflict prevention which engages a reflective methodology of reflecting on women's individual and communal experiences of conflict and building collective approaches for empowerment, 3) regional dialogue sessions for ministries and conflict-affected communities, and 4) social cohesion and peace building initiatives by Lakas Kabataan youth groups and Bangsamoro Youth Commission. To promote tolerance, understanding and social cohesion, shifting from a culture of violence to a culture of dialogue and of 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, UNFPA will carry out 200 intergenerational and intra-intercommunity dialogues with local government officials, traditional leaders, religious leaders, women, men and young people from the Moro, non-Moro IPs and the settlers who reside in the specific project sites and facilitate the discussion on their vision of the future of their community, of BARMM. With these dialogues, it is hoped that there is a reduction of mistrust within and between the communities through dialogues among diverse groups of participants and improved capacities of participants to listen to each other, accept each other's difference, and recognize the importance of peaceful resolution to conflicts.

In particular, the regional level dialogue sessions organized by IOM will rely on the research in Output 2.1 to create dialogue session plans and invite community members from conflict hotspots to share insight and perspectives with government representatives, including the BPDA, Bangsamoro Women's Commission, Bangsamoro Youth Commission and the BARMM's newly formed ministries. Although transitional justice is part of the normalization phase, there has been no follow up by government to the listening sessions conducted in 2015 by the Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Commission. These dialogues will directly link key decision makers, such BARMM government officials and parliamentarians, to the communities in order to highlight the impact of local conflict dynamics on development and social cohesion. These activities will facilitate consideration of protection, gender, local dynamics and culture in legislation, policies and programmes. With the 2022 elections on the horizon, these events will provide an opportunity to share

community perspectives and experiences. IOM will also engage the Bangsamoro Youth Commission and Lakas Kabataan youth groups based in Maguindanao and Lanao del Sur to conduct ten social cohesion and prevention of violent extremism initiatives in target communities informed by the research in Output 1.1 and consultations with key stakeholders. These initiatives will be supported by a thorough series of policy and initiative design workshops that will ensure youth have a platform for policy dialogue on conflict prevention. The events will likely target conflict hotspots and areas inhabited by the children of former combatants – as such they will aim to transform societal values and norms towards durable peace and to counter any narrative for violent extremism. UNDP has initiatives on preventing violent extremism in Lanao del Sur inter alia working with former members of local terrorist groups, government institutions, religious leaders, CSOs and youth. UNICEF also has been working with Bangsamoro Youth Commission and the UN Youth Thematic Group to support a youth platform and policy dialogue on conflict prevention as well as supporting former MILF child soldiers. IOM will coordinate its intended activities with these two agencies and look into how these activities can be integrated.

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

In order for the duty bearers and policymakers in BARMM to understand the socio-cultural conditions of vulnerable women and formulate responsive solutions that are equitable, responsive and gender-transformative, there is a need for the influence of community-based advocates who will raise issues of inequity and present viable policy solutions. The project will support women-led CSOs in the development and dissemination of online and community advocacy messages on gender-responsive conflict prevention and peacebuilding, including advocacy on YouTube, Facebook and on the radio. This will enable civil society to gain increased access to the resources and skills necessary to advocate for gender-responsive governance and disseminate messages of peace and social cohesion among conflict-affected communities at the grassroots level. Targeting of locations will be informed by the activities in Output 2.1 and the results of the listening/dialogue sessions under Output 2.2. Key learning points from these outputs in terms of conflict sensitivity will be used to inform the advocacy messaging. This messaging will also be adapted in line to the impacts of COVID-19, as necessary.²² UNFPA will conduct capacity building and demand-generation activities with BIWAB CSOs to cultivate in-depth understating of BARMM governance legislative processes and build their policy advocacy skills on policy solutions regarding the protection and safety issues facing women and girls in the BARMM based on the participatory policy action research under 2.1. UNFPA will deepen coaching support to these trained BIWAB women to formulate and advance policy at the regional/BARMM Parliament, provincial, municipal and barangay levels. Meanwhile, UN Women will work with women-led CSOs in developing and disseminating advocacy messages that will cover promoting women's role in conflict resolution and mediation, call for women's participation in the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPAT) and local POCs, and call for gender-sensitive and transformative, peace-promoting and socially inclusive messages. This advocacy work will also provide opportunity for the promotion of the new BARMM Regional Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (WPS). The policy and thematic focus of the messaging engaged in by these CSOs will be determined through consultations to identify priority areas of WPS and peacebuilding advocacy. This will ensure the advocacy model is well targeted to promote influential and long-lasting outcomes. UN Women will engage CSOs from across BARMM to develop this messaging, which will be channeled at the local barangay and LGU levels through presentation of advocacy materials in addition to social media and radio outreach, as well as towards creating collective messaging to lobby BARMM ministry officials and parliamentarians. UN Women will also engage the Women Speakers Bureau (WSB) established under previous PBF programming to scale up their learnings and build a larger group of women peacebuilders. The receipt of this messaging by duty bearers will be advanced through linking the identified advocacy focus areas with policy-makers under Output 2.4. The Women Speakers Bureau are a diverse constituency of Moro and IP women that have built skills in peacebuilding education and messaging among their own communities to promote local trust and support. Under this new phase of engagement, further capacity building will be undertaken and they will engage

²² Preliminary evidence highlights that hate speech, fake news, discrimination, and stigma have spread quickly, undermining social cohesion and reigniting historical tensions. As COVID-19 drives a growing sense of social exclusion and insecurity, there is a real risk that COVID-19 could impact peace and security. COVID-19 has put pressure on persistent disparities and inequalities, including gender inequality. In BARMM, this is compounded by ongoing radicalization and violent extremism, including gender-based targeting and recruitment of women and girls to violent extremist organizations

in the opportunity to share their learnings in advocacy with other members of women's civil society and conflict-affected women engaged in the initiative. This knowledge exchange around the successes of their previous advocacy engagement will build understanding of the impact and results that individual women peacebuilders can achieve, to inform new advocacy commitments. The membership of the WSB will expand, targeting 25 to 35 women by the end of the project.

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

UN Women will provide focused technical and financial support for the Bangsamoro Women's Commission to advocate for gender-responsive, socially-inclusive and conflict-sensitive legislation, policies and programmes, including the Regional Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (RAP-WPS) and the application of earmarked Gender and Development Budget (GDB).²³ This advocacy for gender-responsive legislation, policies and programmes, including the RAP-WPS and the GDB, will be informed by the progress and results made under Outputs 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3. Furthermore, the strong civil society engagement throughout this project will be harnessed to advance implementation of the recently adopted RAP-WPS. Civil society support from all three RUNOs will be aligned to the RAP-WPS, enabling Output 2.4, among others, to contribute to the implementation framework of the RAP. A consultative body in the BARMM government, composed of civil society organizations working on gender, youth and peace, IDPs, former combatants and other marginalized groups, that will be actively involved in legislative and policymaking processes will be initiated in support of the Bangsamoro Organic Law's commitment to women and civil society participation. Preliminary discussions have been held with BWC regarding this effort to establish an oversight body on the compliance of BARMM legislation with CEDAW in line with the requirements of the BOL. Advocacy to advance the establishment of this body will be supported through the project. To complement efforts in the regional level, UNFPA will also conduct capacity-building activities for 300 duty-bearers such as council members (committee chairs on women and family welfare, on youth, on peace and order, on justice, etc.), social welfare officers, members of the Women and Family Committee, and VAW Desk Officers, at provincial levels, as well as at the barangay and municipal level in conflict-affected areas. This will aim at strengthening political support for protection issues, as well as facilitating their prioritization and integrating policies to assure gender-responsive GBV services and interventions are provided to women and girls. UN Women will also provide technical assistance to women civil society groups in developing WPS Community of Practice and advocating for gender-responsive mediation approaches. With the support and coordination of the BPDA, IOM will also use this opportunity to provide technical assistance for MIPA, MPOS, MILG, MAFAR and MENRE through the conduct of four tailored inter-Ministerial workshops in the area of conflict prevention. These workshops will be supported by the conflict research in Output 2.1, as well through the hiring of consultants to help assess the specific needs of each of these key ministries in light of COVID-19 and their new mandates. Initial consultations have indicated a need to focus support on an information sharing platform for land disputes, the development of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials for communities in regard to land claims, as well on the strategies to adapt peacebuilding to the realities of COVID-19. These workshops will also facilitate inter-ministry discussions to promote understanding of different perspectives on conflict. The newly passed BARMM Administrative Code will delineate the roles and responsibilities of the BARMM Ministries and the proposed inter-Ministerial workshops will provide timely technical support for the 5 Ministries, especially newly established MIPA and MPOS, in carrying out their multi-sectoral mandates and coordinating on these cross-cutting conflict-related issues.

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

Outcome 3 focuses on communities that are experiencing horizontal conflict in BARMM and that are in different areas to those in Outcome 1, which focuses on demobilizing MILF communities after decades of vertical

²³ This advances the Women's Agenda adopted in the aftermath of the 2019 plebiscite by civil society and government representatives as priority areas to realize the gender-responsive implementation of the Bangsamoro Organic Law and the peace transition: <https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2019/04/outcome-document-of-the-inaugural-bangsamoro>

conflict with the national government. The horizontal conflicts that permeate the BARMM and surrounding areas of Mindanao are characterized by complexity and highly localized power dynamics. Inter and intra community conflict can be rooted in any combination of land rights issues, *rido*, clashes between rival armed factions, or even within the same faction. This inherent complexity is reflected in the highly diverse roles that women play in conflict prevention, mediation and resolution based on their identity, socio-economic condition and history. Building on evidence that societies that are gender-equitable and that promote the inclusion of youth in peacebuilding and socio-economic activities are less prone to conflict, there is urgent need to build the resilience of communities in conflict hotspots to the internal and external drivers of violent conflict. This project will look to address this by providing opportunities for women and youth to collaborate on socio-economic activities and in conflict prevention in order to transform harmful gender norms, increase their influence in conflict prevention and mitigate the impact of violent extremism in conflict hotspots. This approach will be guided by a lens of transitional justice and reconciliation, and as such will also promote the sustainability of peace during the BARMM transition and reduce the potential of recruitment and exploitation by violent extremist groups as a disruptor to that peace.²⁴ This will be advanced through a ‘do no harm’ approach that ensures women are not exposed to backlash for participating in gender equality interventions, but supports the collective empowerment of communities that shifts gender social norms with the engagement of male family and community members. Whereas Outcome 1 is targeted specifically at supporting the Normalization annex of the CAB, namely the sustainable transition of female ex-combatants to civilian community peacebuilders and influencers, Outcome 3 supports community-based peace and conflict prevention by women peacebuilders more extensively. Outcome 3, which will work closely with MILG and local government counterparts, will also provide socio-economic support coupled with community-focused conflict prevention education in geographic areas with a high prevalence of inter-group conflict generally related to land and *rido*, as opposed to the MILF base command areas that typically host the BIWAB.

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

As part of efforts to fortify community-based mechanisms, the project will strengthen women-led mediation by enhancing the conflict prevention and community security capacities of a constituency of women peace actors, including the Bangsamoro Women Commission, Speakers Bureau Women, BIWAB, Gender and Peace champions, and CSO peacebuilders that are active in conflict hotspots and members of communities experiencing conflict.²⁵ This collective engagement is designed to facilitate dialogue and peacebuilding interventions between diverse actors in the affected communities to promote broad reach and community engagement in mediation that is strongly harmonized. Building on the skills and learnings gained from Outcomes 1 and 2, the project will enable trained women leaders and mediators to conduct community dialogues to sustain peace, including in the context of *rido* and land conflict, and facilitate knowledge-exchange sessions on mediation and training methodologies tailored to diverse groups, including gender in the context of Muslim and indigenous identities.²⁶

²⁴ Qualitative research undertaken by Monash University Gender, Peace and Security Centre in late 2018 in Basilan, Maguindanao, Zamboanga and Lanao del Sur found that hostile sexist attitudes towards women and support for violence against women are the factors most strongly associated with support for violent extremism. A key recommendation to mitigate this is “shifting gender norms creates opportunities both for women and men, as well as mechanism for increased protection of women’s human rights, reducing the risks associated with gender-based recruitment and exploitation by violent extremist groups, and can inform strategies for preventing violent extremism.” Increasing women’s socio-economic status through livelihood interventions informs this shift in gender norms, enabling women more influence in the home and community. For more, please see: <https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20eseasia/docs/publications/2020/05/bls20099unwmisogynyvephilippinesweb0022b.pdf?la=en&vs=1821>; and <https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2020/05/academic-paper-a-gender-sensitive-approach-to-empowering-women-for-peaceful-communities>.

²⁵ In 2019, UN Women supported the Bangsamoro Women Commission (BWC) in localizing the planned BARMM Regional Action Plan on Women Peace and Security (2020-2022), beginning with the province of Maguindanao. The plan outlines the strategies and actions to strengthen the role of Bangsamoro women in the implementation of the Bangsamoro peace agreements, conflict transformation and protection of human rights in conflict and post-conflict settings. The BWC organized internally displaced women leaders to serve as mediators and negotiators between the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) to prevent occurrences of potential conflict.

²⁶ For baseline initiatives in building women’s advocacy capacities in BARMM that this project will build on, please see: <https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/02/report-on-the-mapping-of-select-women-leader>; and

Based on the conflict analysis from Output 2.1, IOM will target 15 barangays across the identified conflict hotspots in South Upi, Pikit, Midsayap and around the SPMS box as determined by the planned conflict analysis under Outcome 2 (*See* Table of Annex F. Project Map for preliminary details, however final list of barangays is subject to assessment and validation) where there have been inter-communal attacks over land in 2019 and 2020, as well as a prevalence of *rido*. The 15 target barangays will be selected in consultation with stakeholders involved in activities under Outcome 2, such as BARMM ministries that deal with *rido* and land disputes and with CSOs active in peacebuilding work, as well as other key stakeholders. IOM will work with a CSO partner familiar with specific contexts of the final identified barangays to conduct sectoral, inter and intra- listening and dialogue sessions with the three main identity groups present in the target areas (typically Non-Moro IPs, Muslim Moros, and Christian Settlers). The first round of intra-group listening sessions will be held with representatives from the women, youth and traditional leaders and one mixed group session from each identity group in the 15 target communities (Intragroup listening sessions: 4 sessions per identity group per community, a total of 180 sessions). The next round will focus on multi-identity group listening and dialogue sessions with engagement from across conflicting groups (6 sectoral sessions specifically for women, youth and traditional leaders, and 1 mixed session per community, a total of 105 sessions). These layered sessions will provide opportunities for women and youth to voice grievances amongst their identity groups and, eventually, have dialogues with their peers from conflicting groups. After these sessions and as means to enhance the sustainability of the intervention, specialized mediation trainings will be held for participants that have demonstrated a capacity for conflict mediation in each area, with support from the local Peace and Order Councils (POCs). The most willing and collaborative participants will also be offered an opportunity to join Community Working Groups under Output 3.2.

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

IOM will look to provide socio-economic support to at-risk groups that are currently residing in the 15 target communities (*See* Annex F. Project Map) from Output 3.1 through community-driven processes that encourage collaboration among different identity groups. The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed the socio-economic frailties that exist across the BARMM and particularly affects those living in conflict situations. Building on the listening and dialogue sessions from Output 3.1, IOM, with support from Municipal and Barangay authorities, will create Community Working Groups (CWGs) comprised of key decision makers and participants from the inter-group listening sessions, including women, youth and traditional leaders. IOM will conduct an initial screening and assessment of potential beneficiaries from amongst the target communities for socio-economic packages based on conflict risk factors and vulnerability – however, the final selection will be made by the CWGs, and not be by IOM. Collaboration will be key, as the mixed identity CWGs will select 20 at-risk individuals or families, including those with indigenous women, single mothers and widows, and women with disabilities, per community (total of 300 individuals) for social entrepreneurship and technical skills trainings, as well as tailored livelihood packages. The benefits of this activity are three-fold: 1) the CWG’s beneficiary selection activity will bridge communities with hostile groups by providing a clear and tangible motivation to work together for mutual benefit, 2) the end line beneficiaries will be selected from a list of community individuals who are at-risk of recruitment or exacerbating the conflict context, and 3) the work of CWG, with engagement from multiple ethnic groups, will strengthen social cohesion and highlight the benefits of engaging with governance structures. This resilience building initiative will be supported by the MILG, POCs, the Ministry of Basic Higher and Technical Education (MBHTE), and TESDA.

The COVID-19 pandemic has also exposed the socio-economic frailties that exist in South Upi, UN Women will provide individuals with business and technical skills trainings, as well as tailored in-kind/cash-based support in order to increase their resilience to a risk-laden environment. These individuals will include

<https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/03/bangsamoro-womens-journey-towards-peace>. These mediation approaches and support are adapted to the varied conflict drivers within and between communities and the distinct challenges, for example the distinct approaches taken in the baseline work within BASULTA, Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur, and Maguindanao, North Cotabato and Cotabato City. For a baseline training kit on women’s leadership, please see: <https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/01/strengthening-womens-leadership-and-participation-in-the-bangsamoro>

indigenous women, single mothers and widows, and women with disabilities. The project activities will be designed based on a combination of the dialogues in Outcome 2 and the formation of community working groups, comprised of representatives from different identity and sectoral groups. The community members will select representatives of CWGs but IOM will provide guidance, including development of a TOR for CWGs, to ensure equal representation of different groups. The target communities and beneficiaries will be determined based on selection criteria which will be developed in consultation with CWGs. The project will look to target at least two pilot communities for intervention and support 50 beneficiaries in each. IOM and UN Women will work collaboratively under this initiative to ensure that the packages of assistance to IOM's 15 target communities and UN Women's 2 target communities are comparable and do not adversely privilege one community or beneficiary group over the other.

UN Women will provide socio-economic support coupled with peacebuilding and social cohesion education in conflict-affected areas. This approach will focus on strengthening the peacebuilding roles of women in conflict-affected areas through technical capacitation and by creating an enabling socio-economic conditions for their agency. This activity will support 32 women's cooperatives (non-BIWAB communities) in Maguindanano and Lanao del Sur, through expected partnerships with the CSO The Moropreneur Inc., MTIT and MAFAR. Criteria for selection includes assessment of the capacity of cooperatives to remain self-sustaining beyond the lifespan of the project and ensures women in conflict-affected communities are targeted, comprised of Moro and indigenous women who are exposed to the double burdens of community unrest and the additional socio-economic strains of COVID-19. Each cooperative comprises approximately 20 members. These cooperatives will be empowered to be active socio-economic agents contributing to social cohesion in their communities. It is important to note that these communities are not specifically MILF, or BIWAB, communities. This builds on previous livelihood interventions conducted by UN Women with women's cooperatives to build social cohesion whilst engaged in locally meaningful livelihood activities, such as PPE production and halal food production, and prevent violent extremism and the escalation of conflict. This intervention builds on previous work conducted by UN Women together with implementing partner the Moropreneur Inc. and these women's cooperatives will not overlap with groups targeted by IOM. This support will be coupled with peacebuilding education to promote women's leadership at the household and community level. In addition, UN Women will also support 5 cooperatives in South Upi with specific inclusion of indigenous women, single mothers and widows, women with disabilities, among others. This support will differ from the cooperative support provided in that the focus will be on social entrepreneurship and peace education for marginalized women. For both sets of interventions, profiling of areas and beneficiaries will include gender and social inclusion questions that could cover the areas of gender division of labour in the domestic, productive and community spheres. Social preparation activities will follow the "Do No Harm" approaches and ensure that there are safe spaces for indigenous women, single mothers and widows, women with disabilities, to articulate their issues and concerns and meaningfully participate in shaping the economic interventions in their area.

Output 3.3 Fragile communities have improved community-based safety and security mechanisms through enhanced BPAT and increased IDP participation

The project will also support community safety mechanisms by providing technical, in-kind and financial support, depending on circumstance and need, to most-affected internally displaced communities, BIWAB members and community safety actors. The primary aim will be to strengthen community networks responsible for conflict prevention and mitigation, whether formal (BPAT) or informal (IDP leader) by providing tools and skills that promote peace and support responsive community safety. This activity will also build stronger network between the formal and informal mechanisms, while ensuring that they are both responsive to local conflict dynamics and gender considerations. The project will engage 15 Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) from the communities targeted in Output 3.1 and 3.2. These teams serve a number of protective and safety functions including community-led conflict prevention and disaster response, in communities that experience frequent displacement due to conflict. The project will provide in-kind support and technical capacity-building for these teams and their communities to ensure that BPAT activities are inclusive, gender-sensitive and accountable. The project will also support IDP leaders, particularly women, that take an active role in community safety and security in areas that do not have existing barangay structures, have weak existing community safety and security mechanisms and are more reliant on tribal and clan leaders, such as in the SPMS box.

Use Annex C to list all outcomes, outputs, and indicators.

- d) **Project targeting** – provide a justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of stakeholders/beneficiaries (must be disaggregated by sex and age). Indicate whether stakeholders have been consulted in the design of this proposal. Do not repeat all outputs and activities from the Results Framework.

The project will target areas in and around BARMM affected by varying conflict dynamics such as *Rido*, war, conflicts between armed groups and insurgent groups, and land disputes, which include the provinces of Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao and North Cotabato. Within these provinces, the project will target municipalities beset by localized or regional conflict (*See Annex F. Project Map and Annex G. Conflict Hotspot Map for more details*). Information in the maps related to conflict has been collected through government consultations and previous project activities.

Under Outcome 1, the project aims to support around 375 members from 15 BIWAB cooperatives with socioeconomic empowerment activities and capacitate 100 members of 10 BIWAB CBAs as conflict mediators. The trained BIWAB members will facilitate Mediation and Peace Promotion trainings for about 400 community residents in 32 base commands. Under Outcome 2, the project will engage key BARMM Ministries and relevant government institutions, including the Bangsamoro Women Commission (BWC), Bangsamoro Youth Commission (BYC), MAFAR, MIPA, MPOS, MENRE and MILG, in policy dialogue on conflict prevention in BARMM and strategy workshops to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on BARMM's peacebuilding and stabilization efforts. Key women and youth groups, such as BYC, BWC, Lakas Kabataan and Women Speakers Bureau, will take part in various peace dialogue, social cohesion and peace building initiatives – this will likely involve at least 200 people. Under Outcome 3, the project aims to engage 180 intra-groups and 105 multiple identity sub-groups from 15 target communities in conflict hotspot areas in listening and dialogue sessions for community-based mediation. This activity will likely directly engage at least 1,800 different individuals across multiple sessions. Additionally, 300 persons in vulnerable situations, including women, youth and older persons, from the same communities will benefit from livelihood support and 15 BPATs will be capacitated through training and in-kind support. Outcome 3 will also see 37 women's cooperatives (non-BIWAB) in Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur (32) and South Upi (5) supported. Each has approximately 20 members, and as such, approximately 740 individuals will benefit.

IOM, UNFPA and UN Women have so far conducted 11 rounds of consultation with key stakeholders, including BIWAB, MILF, BIAF, BPDA, JTFCT, TFDCC, Bangsamoro Women's Commission and CSOs, Municipal and Barangay Local Government Units (LGUs), Women Speakers Bureau, Peace Pillar group, FAO, and UNDP. The RUNO's partner agencies will continue consultation with IOM's beneficiaries for socio-economic activities under Outcome 1 and Outcome 3 will be identified based on pre-defined selection criteria and verification process, which will encompass socio-economic variables such as income and education level, gender, age and ethnic/identity group, main sources of livelihood, community and individual capacities, vulnerability, among others. Priority will be given to impoverished and marginalized persons living below poverty line, female/child/older person-headed households, households with many dependents, persons with disabilities, and human trafficking and Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) survivors. The activities for conflict prevention, mediation and peace promotion will ensure different groups of the communities, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons and various identity groups (i.e. Muslim Moro, non-Moro IPs and Christian settlers), are equally represented.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list all direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief

justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local knowledge and existing capacity.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Convening Organization: IOM Implementing partners: TBD – subject to an open selection process for a CSO partner for Output 3.1. Awardee will likely be chosen from IOM Philippines’ list of evaluated partners.	USD 12.2m	USAID, GFEMS, British Embassy, Embassy of Norway, Government of Japan, KOICA, New Zealand MFAT	Manila, Cotabato City, Kidapawan City, Marawi City, Zamboanga City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 133 staff in IOM Philippines • 48 staff in project zones • 23 staff contributing to the project (5-100% of their time) 	National Project Officer – Transition & Recovery Unit
Recipient Organization: UNFPA Implementing partners: Nonviolent Peaceforce, World Vision Development Foundation, Inc.	USD 2.8m	Government of Japan, Embassy of Norway, DFAT-Australia, MFAT-New Zealand	Manila, Cotabato, Iligan City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 61 staff in UNFPA Philippines • 16 staff in project zones 	National Project Officer – Gender and GBV; Programme Officer – Gender and Peacebuilding
Recipient Organization: UN Women Implementing partners: The Moropreneur Inc., BWC	USD 2.5m	EU Government of Japan Embassy of Norway	Manila, Cotabato	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 staff in UN Women Philippines • 3 staff in project zones 	WPS Specialist WPS Programme Analyst x2

- b) **Project management and coordination** – Indicate the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explicitly indicate how the project implementation team will ensure sufficient gender or youth expertise. Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex A.1** and attach key staff TORs.

The Project Implementation Team will consist of representatives from each RUNO, including an Inter-Agency Coordinator in Cotabato City (IOM, already recruited – charged 25% to the project) that will provide overall

project management, a National Project Officer in Cotabato City (IOM, yet to be recruited - 100%), IOM's Head of Cotabato Sub-Office (IOM, already recruited - 10%), the WPS Specialist in Manila (UN Women, already recruited – charged to a different funding source) and the WPS Programme Officer (UN Women, already recruited – 100%), National Project Officer – Gender and GBV (UNFPA, already recruited - charged to a different funding source), Head of Cotabato Sub-Office (UNFPA, already recruited – charged to a different funding source), Programme Officer (UNFPA, yet to be recruited - 100%), M & E Analyst (UNFPA, yet to be recruited - 50%). The listed team will provide managerial oversight of field activities. The RUNOs will each engage implementing partners (ranging from pre-selected NGOs to open calls for CSO partners) to promote community-driven interventions, sustainability and local capacity building. Each RUNO will provide technical oversight from their Country Offices in Manila and management oversight from their offices in Cotabato City.

The project implementation team will be regularly convened to discuss implementation strategies and approaches, including lessons learned and emerging good practices and issues in the context of implementation in conflict- and post-conflict areas. The group will ensure that Do No Harm and Leaving No One Behind approaches are consistently applied throughout the project processes and activities. The team will lead joint programme implementation and shall be responsible for the following functions: i) Discuss implementation strategies and approaches, including lessons learned and emerging good practices and issues in the context of implementation in conflict- and post-conflict areas; ii) Analyzes programme bottlenecks, tracks progress, identifies actions to be taken, and recommends strategies and innovative approaches to joint programming and in addressing risks and operational issues; iii) Coordinates the implementation processes and activities per Output and across Outputs to ensure results are achieved and coordinated; and iv) Develops joint work plans to ensure coherent approaches in policy design and programming for results as well as regular monitoring, reporting and evaluation.

Throughout the planning, implementation and monitoring of the activities, the project will ensure the strategic direction of the project is maintained through a Project Board. The Project Board will have representatives from the UNRC, the OPAPP and the BARMM Regional Government, including from the BPDA and BARMM Ministries as guided by the Office of the Chief Minister. The Project Board will also include representatives from civil society organization and/or academe from the Bangsamoro (engaged in peacebuilding but who are not members of the implementing partner organizations) as deemed necessary. The Project Board will provide accountability on behalf of the project's partners and stakeholders. The Project Board will also guide the formation of a Technical Working Group (TWG) for the project. The project's TWG will be encouraged to take a critical approach to the project's implementation strategy and achievements, and highlight relevant risks and gaps as they emerge, and recommend remedial measures to the project implementation team. The Technical Working Group will also provide avenues to discuss points of convergence with other peacebuilding initiatives, projects and programmes, as well as support the project's sustainability. In addition to the coordination through the Project Board and the TWG, all the RUNOs have established partnerships with the BARMM government since the signing of the BOL in 2019. The project implementation team will ensure sufficient gender and youth expertise by engaging with local sectoral experts, such as those from the Bangsamoro Women Commission, Bangsamoro Youth Commission, the Women's Speakers Bureau and other, as well as with the community leaders and sectoral representatives. While the project has specific interventions targeted at many of these actors, their perspectives will be taken into consideration during the implementation of all activities.

The Senior Peace and Development Advisor also plays a crucial role in project management and project coordination/liaison support, linking the project implementation team with the Peace Pillar, PBF Secretariat, and other UN Agencies regarding UN Programming and providing project oversight and technical advice to the project implementation team, as she has been involved in project development and will continue to be involved in project implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

- c) **Risk management** – Identify project-specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include a Do No Harm approach and risk mitigation strategy.

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Security situation: the deterioration of the security situation might result in safety risks and temporarily reduced access to communities	High	Agencies will prioritize safety of staff, partners and communities and will constantly coordinate with the security sector and envisage temporary refocusing of activities until security is restored.
Health situation: government-imposed mobility restrictions in response to COVID-19, or other pandemics might reduce access to communities.	High	Project team will harness its experience in conducting operations under enhanced community quarantine in Mindanao to develop alternative and innovative arrangements to meet project objectives.
Engagement: some of the parties involved in the project might decide not to continue participating in project activities	Medium	Project team will ensure strong parties' commitment by fostering both communities' and leaders' ownership of project activities.
Non-acceptance: some community members might not accept the roles and perspectives of project beneficiaries	Medium	Project team will ensure all relevant groups are informed about the capacitation and support to project beneficiaries to minimize reactive behavior
Misuse of funds: service providers might use funds in a non-transparent and -accountable manner or for purposes unrelated to the project.	Low	Project team will capacitate engaged service providers on resource management, impose rigorous financial standards and dilute disbursements in multiple installments. M&E of beneficiary driven initiatives will be constant throughout the project.
Political situation: change in the political landscape might result in the need to engage new government counterparts and pitch the project anew.	Medium	Continued active engagement with all stakeholders involved in the political and peace processes to ensure widespread awareness and overall support to the project's activities throughout the 18-month project cycle. Project team will pitch the project anew if there are delays; if the project ends on time, and there is a change in govt, the project will need to ensure buy-in by new govt so that the project's gains are sustained
Exclusion: Existing conflict mediation mechanisms may not permit the participation of project actors and beneficiaries	Medium	Project team will be sure to coordinate thoroughly with all stakeholders at each stage of the project and explain the intend outputs.
Accountability: Lack of accountability by government institutions to commitments of CEDAW/UNSCR 1325 under the Bangsamoro Organic Law	Medium	Project activities will include a capacity assessment of key government actors in areas of women's rights, M&E of participant progress and advocacy especially of top BARMM leadership to strengthen action.
Gender discrimination: Government actors discriminate against women and girls and refuse to receive inputs on gender-responsive priorities to peace and security.	Medium	Programme approach and methodology for implementation will include eliminating gender discriminatory attitudes. Project team will also prioritize engagement of political actors who can be advocates of women's rights.
Natural disaster: a significant natural disaster may affect project implementation	Low	Agencies will ensure emergency preparedness and response capacities of target are considered in the

		planning of key activities with stakeholders and alternatives are available in the event.
Participation: traditional approaches and risk of stigma may prevent women and youth from participating in project activities	Medium	Project team will conduct thorough project orientations that promote safe participation from women and youth, grounded by Do No Harm principles.
Lack of supply: limited supplies in the market, including due to logistical complications, might delay delivery of materials needed for project activities	Medium	Needed items will be procured through an adaptive procurement apparatus that will shift from local, nationwide or international tenders as applicable.
Grievance: Identity groups and sub-groups not included in project activities might be aggrieved and might harm or discredit the others	Medium	Project team will conduct thorough project orientations and explain the processes to identified stakeholders.
GBV: Empowerment of women included in project activities in both community and decision-making settings exposes them to gender based violence	Medium	Project team will seek support of LGUs and barangays for community-based activities and engage male community leaders as champions of the programme. Project team will also carefully craft public communication messages to frame interventions in a way that will not result in backlash against beneficiaries.

- d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – Describe the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include: a budget break-down for both monitoring and evaluation activities, including collection of baseline and end line data and an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Fund recipients are obligated to reserve at least 5-7% of the project budget for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality, independent evaluation.

The project will establish an inter-agency M&E group, composed of each agency's M&E focal, and coordinate M&E activities on a regular basis, including the co-development of assessment and M&E tools and coordination with RCO M&E focal on relevant corporate guidance and requirements, taking into account lessons from previous PBF project evaluations in The Philippines. The project will develop a monitoring, evaluation and reporting framework that is most appropriate and effective for measuring activity, output, outcome and objective indicators as reflected in the results matrix and for regular tracking of budget utilization. Transparency and accountability mechanisms that are in line with the principles of conflict sensitivity, Do Not Harm and Leaving No One Behind will be integrated into the framework. In particular, the project will aim to put in place a flexible community based monitoring tool, empowering selected beneficiary representatives to provide real-time feedback on a few specific project relevant and peace relevant issues as they evolve in their communities, enabling the project to respond quickly and track community level progress and project satisfaction.

Further, following a results-oriented approach, the M&E framework will not only focus on monitoring progress but also on facilitating organizational learning and quality improvement to strengthen evidence-based programming. The project recipient organizations (IOM, UNFPA and UN Women) and implementing partners will have project monitoring meetings on a monthly basis to report activity and output level progress, which will be shared on with the Project Board and the project's Technical Working Group. These monthly meetings will also inform adjustments to the project work plans. The inter-agency M&E group will also convene quarterly meetings focusing on broader achievements and impact, with support from the Project Implementation Team, to allow for collective reflection on the implementation strategy. The Technical Working Group will be involved in M&E sessions, as needed, and provide feedback on the progress of the project based on the agreed M&E Framework.

Project teams of each implementing agency will also conduct field visits to monitor, document and adequately manage and draw from progress, challenges, risks and opportunities. Where it's deemed necessary, the project teams will facilitate joint field visits. If field visits are not possible due to travel restrictions particularly in isolated and hard-to-reach areas, remote monitoring will be conducted, as well as post-activities online interviews of beneficiaries. Where travel is possible, they will also conduct field visits to assess impact on the ground.

The joint programme will be subjected to a joint final independent evaluation. It will be managed jointly by RUNOs as per established processes for independent evaluation, including the use of a joint evaluation steering group and dedicated evaluation managers not involved in the implementation of the joint programme. The evaluation will follow the United Nations Evaluation Group's (UNEG) Norms and Standards for Evaluation in the UN System, using the guidance on Joint Evaluation and relevant UNDG guidance on evaluations.

The M&E costs account for 7.27 per cent (USD 218,023) of the total budget. Of these, 78 per cent will be allotted for regular monitoring activities throughout the project period and 22 per cent is for an independent final evaluation.

- e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability** – Briefly explain the project's exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do concretely and pro-actively to try to ensure this support from the start. Consider possible partnerships with other donors or IFIs.

The project's objectives will be delivered through a lens of sustainability focused on local ownership, accountability, and partnerships. Over the course of the 18-month implementation period, the project will foster skills that transcend the immediate objectives of the project and support the target beneficiaries in their multi-faceted social and economic roles. The project utilizes a phased approach to capacity building, which layers skills trainings, mentoring and incentive schemes to slowly decrease reliance on the project. This approach steadily strengthens beneficiaries' ownership of the objectives and builds beneficiary accountability to themselves. As the PBF project supports the broader Normalization process which will be implemented by the national government, MILF-led BTA and development partners, the PBF joint project will be presented to all these key stakeholders to improve the visibility of the global donors of the Fund and leverage additional funding and financing for potential scale up and support. Currently, the Norwegian Embassy in Manila is providing support to the normalization process through IOM and UNFPA, in line with their WPS strategy. The project implementation team will ensure that sustainability of the planned activities is at the forefront of the strategic approach and, in coordination with the Technical Working Group, will actively seek synergies and complementary action.

As done in previous PBF-supported projects, UN Women will sustain its support to the members of the Women Speakers Bureau, the critical mass of women advocates capacitated by the agency since 2016. Its expansion, through this project, will be sustained through continuous conduct of online learning sessions and engagement in future projects as advocates or community peace facilitators. Additionally, IOM contributed to the early development of the Lakas Kabataan youth group in 2017; the group now has members across all provinces of BARMM. This grassroots project will benefit from the project's linkage activities with the BYC, which will greater aid in their capacity to sustain youth-driven peacebuilding. The commitment and support of policy- and decision-makers within the Bangsamoro Transition Authority and the local government units will also be a key factor in the success, sustainability and multiplier effect of this initiative. Partner BARMM ministries, such as Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD), MIPA, and MPOS, and commissions, such as the BWC and the BYC, will be involved from the beginning of the project to foster ownership and accountability.

IV. Project budget

Provide brief additional information on projects costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include sufficient funds for an independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit. Fill out **Annex A.2** on project value for money.

Please note that in nearly all cases, the Peacebuilding Fund transfers project funds in a series of performance-based tranches. PBF's standard approach is to transfer project funds in two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients, releasing second and third tranches upon demonstration that performance benchmarks have been met. All projects include the following two standard performance benchmarks: 1) at least 75% of funds from the first tranche have been committed, and 2) all project reporting obligations have been met. In addition to these standard benchmarks and depending on the risk rating or other context-specific factors, additional benchmarks may be indicated for the release of second and third tranches.

Please specify below any context-specific factors that may be relevant for the release of second and third tranches. These may include the successful conduct of elections, passage of key legislation, the standing up of key counterpart units or offices, or other performance indicators that are necessary before project implementation may advance. Within your response, please reflect how performance-based tranches affect project sequencing considerations.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

In the first Excel budget table in Annex D, please include the percentage towards Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) for every activity. Also provide a clear justification for every GEWE allocation (e.g. training will have a session on gender equality, specific efforts will be made to ensure equal representation of women etc.).

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
Planning			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	√		UNFPA will engage NonViolent Peaceforce and World Vision Development Foundation, Inc. as implementing partner. UN Women anticipates engagement of the Moropreneur Inc. and BWC as implementing partners, subject to compliance with UN Women's partnership agreement processes. IO is planning to engage a CSO partner for Output 3.1 through an open selection process in the first two months of the project.
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	√		UNFPA has a finalized TOR for Programme Officer and M&E Analyst. TOR for UN Women WPS Programme Officer has been drafted. IOM has a finalized TOR for National Project Officer position.
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	√		Project sites have been identified at municipal/barangay level (See Annex F and G) and more specific target areas will be determined after conducting needs assessments.
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	√		IOM conducted field coordination with Municipal and Barangay officials of Datu Hoffer Ampatuan, and will facilitate additional consultations with key stakeholders and target communities in the first two months of the project. UN Women will conduct additional consultations and courtesy calls with all LGUs and

		barangays in implemented areas. UNFPA has carried out consultations with MILF-BIAF, BIWAB leaders and members. The project team will continue to reach out to consult and later update relevant ministries and offices such as Ministry of Social Services, Development, Bangsamoro Women Commission, Bangsamoro Youth Commission, and Ministry of Interior and Local Government in the course of the project.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	√	Through the consultation with BIWAB and based on the lessons learned from the ongoing projects, more needs on socioeconomic support and capacity building have been identified (e.g. coaching/mentoring for marketing strategies) and reflected to activity design. UN Women will further conduct a Light Review of its current WPS-COVID project, to conclude in December 2020, to ensure lessons learned inform the new activity approach.
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	√	All three agencies have pre-established beneficiary selection criteria and beneficiary verification process and will tailor it to the proposed actions in the first month of the project
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	√	No formal agreement has been made with government counterparts. However, participating agencies have had several rounds of key government counterparts, including

		BPDA, JTFCT, TFDCC, BWC and Municipal/Barangay LGUs, and they agreed to provide necessary support for implementing the project.
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	√	
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	√	Additional consultations will be made with UNDP on their PCVE initiatives in Lanao del Sur working inter alia and with UNICEF on their activities providing a youth platform. IOM will coordinate its intended activities with these two agencies and look into how these activities can be integrated.
Gender		
10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?	√	UN Women is a participating agency.
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	√	Participating agencies had consultations with key stakeholders, including BIWAB, Bangsamoro Women's Commission, Women CSOs and Women Speakers Bureau.
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	√	The majority of activities are targeting adult women, women and youth groups, community-based organizations/entities, and BARMM Ministries and other relevant authorities.
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	√	

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	√		
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	√		Unit costs are same as or similar to those of ongoing projects in same target locations. Some unit costs were adjusted based on the experience and lessons learned from ongoing interventions.
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	√		Project budget was prepared based on the number of beneficiaries, number of target locations, varying logistics costs depending on the distance/remoteness of project sites, etc.
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	√		
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	√		From IOM side, four international staff will contribute to implementing the project but budgeted at a minimum level. IOM as the co-lead of Peace Pillar, Chief of Mission (5%) will be responsible for the overall coordination with RCO, participating agencies, Peace Pillar members and key government authorities at the policy level to ensure that the project is aligned with the strategic direction of the Peace Pillar and the UN Socioeconomic and Peacebuilding Framework as well as complementarity with other UN agencies' peacebuilding programming. Resource Management Officer

		<p>(5%) will regularly monitor expenditure and burn rate of the overall project, and consolidate inputs for financial reporting from participating agencies and produce consolidated financial reports. Head of Sub-Office in Cotabato (10%) will manage the overall IOM programming; provide regular supervision and technical support to national staff; and be responsible for liaising with senior-level BARMM authorities, UN agencies and other stakeholders. Inter-Agency Coordinator (25%) will be responsible for coordinating activities among three participating agencies, facilitating regular inter-agency coordination and monitoring meetings, and consolidating periodic narrative reporting with inputs from other participating agencies.</p>
<p>6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.</p>	<p>√</p>	
<p>7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.</p>	<p>√</p>	
<p>8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.</p>	<p>√</p>	<p>The senior management and supporting staff are partially or fully funded by other sources but will contribute to implementing this project through technical support. Also, participating agencies will utilize existing assets, including vehicles, in implementing project activities.</p> <p>The Senior Peace and Development Adviser, from the UN Resident Coordinator's Office,</p>

		<p>has been providing and will continue to provide in-kind support with an estimated 30% level of effort through coordination support with PBSO, liaising with the Peace Pillar and other UN Agencies and providing technical guidance and oversight throughout the project cycle.</p>
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Annex B.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

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

AA Functions

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

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

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

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

Financial reporting and timeline

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

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

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

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

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting:

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	RC/O on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	RC/O on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an	RC/O on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

	annual report if timing coincides)	
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

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

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient

Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

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

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

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.²⁷
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.

²⁷ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

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

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
Outcome 1: Women former combatants are empowered to engage in and support peacebuilding in communities in the process of reintegration		Outcome Indicator 1a: % of engaged BIWAB representatives in conflict-affected areas participating in GBV and peacebuilding awareness activities Baseline: 0 Target: 60%	Field reports monitoring and evaluation reports (e.g. KAP survey, FGDs, KIIs etc.), meeting minutes activity report, operational database Quarterly	2021: 60% of BIWAB members have improved knowledge, attitudes and capacity toward Gender and Peace Development
		Outcome Indicator 1b: % of engaged BIWAB members that perceive an improvement in their reintegration into society Baseline: 0 Target: 50% % of targeted community members (m/f) that perceive an improvement in the BIWAB members' reintegration in their communities Baseline: 0 Target: 50%	Activity reports, Community consultation workshop reports M&E tools and reports (e.g. baseline- endline assessment reports, FGD, KII, PDM reports) Short- and long-term evaluation reports Quarterly	2021: 60% of engaged BIWAB members reported to have been capacitated on sustainable socio-economic activities
		Outcome indicator 1C: % of LMWOI- identified relevant conflicts in which BIWAB CBAs engage in mediation processes Baseline: 0 Target: 20%	Activity reports, LMWOI consultation reports M&E tools and reports (e.g. baseline- endline assessment reports FGD KII PDM reports) Short- and long-term evaluation reports Quarterly	
	Output 1.1: BIWAB representatives are empowered to become local Gender and Peace Champions in conflict-affected areas	Output Indicator 1.1.1. # of local GBV and peacebuilding awareness raising activities developed and led by BIWAB Baseline: 0 Target 200	Activity reports, M&E reports (field monitoring reports), operational database Regular: weekly/bi-weekly	Capacity building, mentoring and coaching activities conducted 200 local GBV and peacebuilding awareness raising activities are conducted by BIWAB
		Output Indicator 1.1.2:	Activity reports, CfW & CfC beneficiary list, post activity monitoring reports	200 BIWAB members and disengaged young women that are capacitated through technical, cash

		# of BIWAB members trained to conduct education and advocacy work through a.) technical support b.) CFW c.)CJT d.) CfC Baseline: 0 Target: 200	Quarterly	and in-kind support have successfully conducted education and advocacy work.
	Output 1.2: BIWAB cooperatives have increased capacity to transition to civilian life through sustainable economic activities	Output Indicator 1.2.2 % of BIWAB cooperatives supported that maintain economic activities for the duration of the project Baseline:0 Target: 75% % of BIWAB CBA target communities with perceived decreased level of violence due to the socio-economic support provided by the project Baseline: 0 Target: 50%	Tech-voc training reports, M&E tools and reports (FGDs, KIIs and survey reports), Field Monitoring reports, operational database Independent evaluation Perception Survey Bi-annually	Q1 of 2022: All 15 target BIWAB cooperatives are capacitated and operational based on livelihood trainings and have productive assets
	Output 1.3: BIWAB CBAs have technical capacity to support gender-responsive conflict prevention, mediation, and peace advocacy within MILF base commands	Output Indicator 1.3.1: # of BIWAB CBAs that participated in localized mediation and peace promotion training programme and express an improved understanding of conflict prevention, mediation and peace advocacy Baseline: 0 Target: 10	Activity reports: meeting minutes, M&E tools and reports (field monitoring reports, evaluation reports) Quarterly	Q3 2021: 10 BIWAB CBAs are trained in localized peace promotion curriculum based on their own experiences
		Output Indicator 1.3.2: # of trainings on mediation and peace promotion conducted in MILF Base Commands, Baseline: 0 Target: 40 % of trainees that report increased knowledge of mediation and peace promotion. Baseline: 0 Target: 70%	Training reports, M&E reports (e.g. pre and post test results training evaluation reports), localized peace promotion curriculum document Quarterly	Q1 2022: 40 BIWAB CBA-led peacebuilding sessions conducted across 32 MILF base commands Q2 2022: BIWAB CBA localized peace promotion curriculum adapted based on rollout to 32 MILF base commands
Outcome 2: Gender-responsive, locally-inclusive and culturally-		Outcome Indicator 2a:	Activity reports, M&E reports, pre and post test results	BARMM institution and CSOs have developed

sensitive approaches to conflict prevention are mainstreamed into BARMM legislation, policies and programmes		% of BARMM ministries, bodies and CSOs representatives that report an enhanced understanding of the conflict and capacity on conflict prevention Baseline: 0 Target: 75% (from MPOS, MAFAR, M PA, MENRE, MILG)	KII/FGD, consultation workshop reports meeting minutes), Independent Evaluation Quarterly	better understanding of the underlying factors of local conflict and its inter-relational impact on identity groups.
		Outcome Indicator 2b: % of new legislations policies or programs include gender responsive, locally and culturally inclusive approaches in consultation with different identity groups Baseline: 0 Target: 5 (MPOS MAFAR MIPA MENRE MILG) 50% within the project period	Activity reports, M&E reports Policy/legislation review reports Quarterly and end of project	Members of different groups have reported increased representation in the peace agreement process.
		Outcome Indicator 2c: # of women led CSOs that participate in policy submissions on protection and gender responsive conflict prevention and peacebuilding presented to government Baseline: 20 (2019) Target: 32 (20 baseline + 12 new)	Policy/position papers, activity reports Bi-annually	Women-led CSOs have increased access to the resources and skills to advocate for gender responsive governance.
	Output 2.1 BARMM institutions and CSOs have access to participatory action research, local conflict analysis and peacebuilding modeling	Output Indicator 2.1.1: Action plan developed and supported by key stakeholders on issues and concerns identified from the participatory action research conducted Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Research paper Action Plan	2021: Research results are reported and shared to relevant key stakeholders
		Output Indicator 2.1.2 # of BARMM ministries engaged in conflict analysis Baseline: 0 Target:7 (MPOS, MAFAR, M PA, MENRE, M LG, BWC, BYC)	Partner (activity/ documentation) reports, Quarterly	Q2 of 2021: Consultant completes and validates research on local conflict dynamics
	Output 2.2	Output Indicator 2.2.1:	Activity reports, M&E reports Perception Survey	2021: 60 inter-generational dialogues

	Members of different ethnic identity groups are provided with spaces and mechanisms for policy dialogue on conflict prevention	# of duty bearers and rights holders who participated in the inter-generational dialogues Baseline: 0 Target: 360	Quarterly	conducted participated by different identity groups and duty bearers
	Output Indicator 2.2.2 # of participants in journeying sessions who report increased confidence to engage in conflict prevention Baseline: 0 Target: 150 # of women advocating for representation in conflict resolution mechanisms or bodies Baseline: 100 (2016) Target: 200 (100 baseline + 100 new)	Activity/documentation reports; position/ policy papers 2 nd quarter 2021	Q2 2021: 10 journeying sessions completed with 200 women Q1 2022: Women are able to advocate for representation and participation in conflict resolution mechanisms or bodies, at the local or regional levels	
	Output Indicator 2.2.3: # of identity groups involved in regional-level dialogues and workshops conducted Baseline: 0 Target: 3 (youth, women and traditional groups)	Activity reports, M&E reports 3 rd Quarter 2021	Q3 of 2021: 3-Day Regional Dialogue involving research from output 2.1, with community participants, complete	
	Output Indicator 2.2.4 # of youth-led peace building initiatives conducted (Lakas Kabataan and BYC) Baseline: 0 Target: 10 # of policy recommendations and action plans on PP/PVE developed as a result of the initiatives conducted by youth Baseline: 0 Target: 5	Activity/Workshop reports, M&E reports (KII/FGD), youth-led PVE initiative documents, Quarterly	Q2 of 2021: Inception and Interim workshops on Youth Peace and Security policy with BYC and Lakas Kabataan complete Q3 of 2021: 10 Peace Promotion-Preventing Violent Extremism initiatives designed by Lakas Kabataan, with input from BYC Q2 of 2022: 10 Peace Promotion-Preventing Violent Extremism initiatives rolled out among MILF base commands and conflict affected areas of Maguindanao and Lanao del Sur	
	Output 2.3	Output Indicator 2.3.1:	Activity reports, M&E reports	2021: 75 BIWAB representatives are

	Women-led CSOs, including the BIWAB CBAs are empowered to roll-out policy advocacy campaigns to strengthen local protection and peacebuilding mechanisms	% of BIWAB representatives engaged and capacitated on governance legislative processes and policy advocacy Baseline: 0 Target:75	Quarterly	engaged and capacitated on governance legislative processes and policy advocacy
		Output Indicator 2.3.2: # of advocacy campaigns developed advancing and promoting local protection and peacebuilding concerns Baseline: 0 Target: 3	Activity reports, M&E reports Quarterly	2021: Advocacy campaigns are developed and promoted in BARMM
		Output Indicator 2.3.3 # of advocacy activities conducted by women-led CSOs Baseline: 15 (2020) Target: 20 (15 baseline + 5 new)	Activity/documentation reports; IEC materials/ knowledge products developed Activity/ documentation reports 3 rd quarter 2021 and 1 st quarter 2022	Q3, 2021: 20 CSOs capacitated on governance, legislative processes and policy advocacy Q1 2022: Women-led CSOs are able to advocate for laws/ policies/ programs on gender equality, peace and governance, at the local or regional levels
	Output 2.4 BARMM institutions and CSOs have improved understanding of local dynamics and technical capacity to develop gender-responsive policy	Output Indicator 2.4.1 # of technical assistance support on WPS provided to BWC and other BARMM ministries Baseline: 5 (2020) Target: 10 (5 baseline + 5 new)	Meeting highlights, activity reports Quarterly	Q1, 2021: BWC able to identify priority laws policies and programs on gender equality, peace and governance to be pursued at the regional level, inc. their TA needs, together with the CSOs Q1, 2022: Gender-responsive regional laws policies and programs on gender equality, peace and governance passed/ adopted/ implemented

				through BWC advocacy/ lobbying
		<p>Output Indicator 2.4.2</p> <p># of BARMM CSOs that received technical assistance support on WPS</p> <p>Baseline: 5 (2020) Target: 10 (5 baseline + 5 new)</p> <p># of intra-community WPS communities of practice established</p> <p>Baseline: 5 (2020) Target: 10 (5 baseline + 5 new)</p>	<p>Meeting highlights, activity reports</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	<p>Q1, 2021: CSOs are able to advocate for priority laws policies and programs on gender equality, peace and governance to be pursued at the regional level, in partnership with BWC</p> <p>Q1 2022: Gender-responsive regional laws, policies and programs on gender equality peace and governance passed/ adopted/ implemented through CSO advocacy/ lobbying</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.4.3:</p> <p># of duty bearers (regional, provincial, municipal, brgy.) supported in the strengthening of protection and coordination mechanisms</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 300</p>	<p>Activity reports, M&E reports</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	<p>Protection and coordination mechanisms are developed and/or strengthened by the duty bearers supported by the project</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.4.4:</p> <p># of BARMM agencies with strengthened capacity on mitigation strateg development on the risks and impacts of COV D-19 on peacebuilding</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4 (MILG, MAFAR, MENRE, MPOS)</p>	<p>Activity/workshop reports, M&E reports (workshop evaluation reports)</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	<p>Q4 2021: Consultants complete assessment of COVID-19's impact on peacebuilding for MILG MAFAR, MIPA, MENRE and MPOS</p> <p>Q2 of 2022: 4 workshops to build capacity of MILG, MAFAR MIPA MENRE on land issues and Rido complete</p>
<p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>BARMM communities that are beset by horizontal conflict are more resilient to the internal and external drivers of violence</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 3a:</p> <p># of community members (m/f) reporting improved skills to engage in dialogues on conflict prevention and mediation</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 50% increase</p>	<p>Activity reports, M&E reports (e.g. KI /FGDs, perception survey) baseline-endline assessment report</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	<p>2021: Dialogues on conflict prevention and mediation are participated by capacitated fragile community members</p>

		<p>Outcome Indicator 3b:</p> <p>% of community conflicts in targeted localities which result in violence</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 30% reduction</p>	<p>Community monitoring reports: Municipal and local PNP reports and barangay safety and security reports</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	<p>2022: Conflicting identity groups in 15 communities have collaborated in CWGs to award socioeconomic assistance to individuals that have conflict-oriented vulnerabilities</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 3c:</p> <p>% of community members (m/f) with perception of having safer and more secured communities through enhanced BPAT and increased IDP participation</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 70%</p>	<p>Activity reports, M&E reports</p> <p>Baseline-Endline FGDs with target communities</p>	<p>2021: BPAT members are equipped with the necessary tools and skills to support community policing and conflict sensitivity and peace promotion efforts of their communities</p>
	<p>Output 3.1</p> <p>Fragile communities have skills and community-based mechanisms to enable dialogue on conflict prevention and mediation</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.1</p> <p># of interface sessions with women in conflict-affected areas conducted</p> <p>Baseline 2 (2020) Target: 5 (2 baseline + 3 new)</p> <p># of advocacy activities/ dialogues conducted</p> <p>Baseline 2 (2020) Target: 5 (2 baseline + 3 new)</p>	<p>Activity/documentation reports</p> <p>2nd quarter 2021</p>	<p>Q2, 2021: 5 Interface sessions between trained women and women in fragile communities conducted</p> <p>Q2, 2022: 5 advocacy activities/ dialogues by women in fragile communities conducted towards representation and participation in conflict resolution mechanisms or bodies, at the local levels</p>
	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.2</p> <p>% of inter-identity dialogues conducted with participation from all conflicting groups in the community</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 60% (from a total of 105 sessions - 7 sessions per each of the 15 communities, involving Moros, Non Moro Ps, and Christian Settlers)</p> <p>% 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</p>	<p>Session guides and reports, meeting minutes, community monitoring reports, M&E reports, field monitoring/consultation reports</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	<p>Q1 of 2021: 15 target communities validated by stakeholders for intervention</p> <p>Q2 of 2021: 180 intra-group listening sessions conducted for women, youth and leaders in 15 target communities</p> <p>Q4 of 2021: 105 Multiple Identity sub-Group Listening sessions for 15 target communities complete</p>	

		Baseline: 0 Target: 70%		Q1 of 2022: Identified candidates from identity groups in the 15 target communities receive mediation training with support from POCs
	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 Indicator 3.2.1: % of CWGs that are able to determine socio-economic interventions that involve all conflicting identity groups in their community Baseline: 0 Target: 60% (1 CWG for each of the 15 communities)	Activity reports, community monitoring reports, M&E reports, CWG formation documents list of livelihood package, CWG reports Quarterly	Q4 of 2021: Community Working Group established in 15 target communities with representation from listening session participants Q2 of 2022: 375 Livelihood Packages (25 per community, 15 communities) for at-risk groups based on multi-identity CWG collaboration
		Output Indicator 3.2.2: # of cooperatives composed of P women, single mothers and widows and women with disabilities provided with economic empowerment support alongside skills on peace and social cohesion Baseline: 0 Target: 5 # of most-vulnerable women trained on socio-entrepreneurship Baseline: 0 Target: 150 (to cover 5 cooperatives composed of 30 members)	Activity/ documentation reports, livelihood package support beneficiary list, cooperative registration documents Bi-annually	Q1, 2021: Profiling women of IP women, single mothers and widows, and women with disabilities conducted Q1, 2022: 5 Trainings and cooperative development interventions completed
	Output 3.3 Fragile communities have improved community-based safety and security mechanisms through enhanced BPAT and increased IDP participation	Output 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 Baseline: 22 (2019) Target: 32 (22 baseline + 10 new)	Activity/documentation reports, livelihood package support beneficiary list Quarterly	Q1, 2021: 32 cooperatives assessed, especially in terms of sustainability in the context of conflict- and post-conflict scenarios Q1, 2022: Trainings to strengthen cooperatives' capacities to sustain itself in the context of conflict-

				and post-conflict scenarios completed
		Output 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 Baseline: 22 (2019) Target: 32 (22 baseline + 10 new)	Activity/documentation reports Quarterly	Q2, 2022: Trainings to strengthen 32 cooperatives to sustain itself in the context of conflict- and post-conflict scenarios completed
	Output 3.4 Fragile communities have improved community-based safety and security mechanisms through enhanced BPAT and increased IDP participation	Output Indicator 3.4.1 # of communities with trained BPATs that perceive an improvement in community policing, conflict sensitivity and peace promotion, and DRR Baseline: 0 Target: 10 out of 15 targeted	Activity reports, M&E reports, training reports, pre and post test perception survey Quarterly	Q2 of 2021: BPATs trained in each of the 15 target communities on gender-sensitivity, peace advocacy and community policing
		Output Indicator 3.4.2 # of BPATs that feel they have the skills knowledge and equipment to support conflict prevention and mediation in their communities Baseline: 0 Target: 15 out of 15 targeted	Beneficiary list, Distribution plan, post distribution monitoring reports	Q2 of 2021: BPATs in each community receive BPAT kit necessary for community safety
		Output Indicator 3.4.3 # of communities with IDP women leaders that are active in implementing community-based safety and security mechanisms Baseline: 0 Target: 15	Activity/ documentation reports, policies issued/ adopted Bi-annually	Q1 2021: 15 communities composed of youth leaders, including indigenous peoples assessed in advocating for improved community-based safety and security mechanisms through enhanced BPAT and increased IDP participation Q1, 2022: Trainings to strengthen youth leaders including indigenous peoples' capacities in advocating for improved

				community-based safety and security mechanisms through enhanced BPAT and increased DP participation
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