**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT**

**COUNTRY: PHILIPPINES**

**TYPE OF REPORT: ANNUAL**

**YEAR OF REPORT: 2021**

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| **Project Title:**   Promoting conflict prevention, social cohesion and community resilience in BARMM in the time of COVID-19    **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** [**00125194**](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fmptf.undp.org%2Ffactsheet%2Fproject%2F00125194&data=04%7C01%7Cpatricia.ababio%40undp.org%7C708bafb4fab34445bcdf08d8a154a30a%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C637436732174304092%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C1000&sdata=SnQtEjcLv3jzYbGbrNj7iXZEFuGicU6z6CvlX2wE42w%3D&reserved=0) |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** ☐ Country Trust Fund☐ Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:**       | **Type and name of recipient organizations:** International Organization for Migration- IOM (UN)United Nations Population Fund- UNFPA (UN)United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women- UN Women (UN) |
| **Date of first transfer:**   17 December 2020   **Project end date:**       14 June 2022 **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** No |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**☐ Gender promotion initiative☐ Youth promotion initiative☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions☐ Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):** **Recipient Organization Amount**  IOM $ 1,600,000     UNFPA     $    750,000    UN WOMEN $    650,000         Total: $ 3,000,000      Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 39**%** \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment:  **US$ 2,388,628.59**   Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: **US$ 883,729.87** |
| **Project Gender Marker: 3****Project Risk Marker: 1****Project PBF focus area:** Implement and Sustain Peace Agreements |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: Matthew Bidder, IOM Philippines   Project report approved by:      Did PBF Secretariat review the report:  |

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

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*
* *Please include any COVID-19 related considerations, adjustments and results and respond to section IV.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):

The preliminary stage of the project resulted in the establishment of institutional relationships and consultative mechanisms with the government partners, community leaders, and the Bangsamoro Islamic Women Auxiliary Brigade (BIWAB) leaders. These strengthened relationships have been maximized to overcome the challenges brought by the pandemic and support the implementation of initiatives in conflict-prone areas of the BARMM. Thus far all staff have been onboarded and all implementing partners engaged, with two partners to be contracted in December 2021 for technical assistance to women-led CSOs and cooperatives. The hiring of consultants for the Participatory Action Research, business mentoring for cooperatives, and for the gender and peace champion support have all been completed. Moreover, to streamline the need for an efficient accountability mechanism with government counterparts, the project will present its progress and upcoming plans to the Bangsamoro Economic and Development Council, which will achieve the objectives of the steering committee.

In terms of implementation, the project is currently on-track to complete the core outputs across Outcomes 1 and 2. Outcome 3 has faced delays due to gathering and movement restrictions related to COVID-19 and the security situation in target areas. While the security situation will remain unstable due to the upcoming local elections, COVID-19 restrictions have eased as cases nationwide drop. The key achievements at this stage include, a) the empowerment of 320 BIWAB members to engage in inclusive and transformative peacebuilding, b) mainstreaming of the women, peace and security (WPS) agenda in 17 local government mechanisms and, c) integration of peacebuilding in community safeguarding structures of all 15 identified conflict-prone communities.

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):

* As part of ensuring accountability and coordination with regional government counterparts, the project will present its progress and upcoming plans to the Bangsamoro Economic and Development Council (BEDC) during its next session (either late 2021 or early 2022).
* Bangsamoro Youth Parliament will discuss the RAP-YPS in their next convention in early December 2021. Peacebuilding initiatives designed by the capacitated youth groups will be presented and highlight the importance of creating feedback mechanisms between communities and youth-oriented policies.
* The 15 BIWAB cooperatives will receive livelihood kits in the coming December and January to complement completed capacity building activities. A ceremonial handover and appreciation event in February 2022 will be attended by UN partners, government representatives, BIWAB leadership and members of the Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces.
* The findings from the participatory action research will be maximized through a regional dialogue with BARMM Ministries, parliamentarians and COMELEC[[1]](#footnote-2) in January 2022. This high level event will include conflict prevention recommendations that are applicable to long term government peacebuilding initiatives and immediate security and safety concerns such as the upcoming elections in May 2022.

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):

While this project is not within 6 months of completion, there have been contributions to institutional and structural shifts in the peacebuilding practice of target communities. The project directly contributed to increased trust and confidence of all the 15 volatile communities identified for this project towards their local safeguarding mechanisms in areas with high levels of conflict-related displacement, particularly in and around the SPMS box. This was demonstrated in 13 of the 15 (80%) communities which indicated a strengthened and more conflict-sensitive behaviour among BPAT members monitored four months after the project provided support. Furthermore, as part of support to mainstreaming Women, Peace and Security in BARMM the project was able to support the localization of WPS into the Gender and Development (GAD) plans of 17 municipal LGUs including all municipalities in SPMS box. These LGUs have now created strategies that utilize the skills of women to be leaders, mediators, and peacebuilders in times of conflict. This is a major structural contribution since these BARMM municipalities are among those most affected by the recent Maguindanao conflict (March 2021) and helps address the lack of institutionalized gender-sensitive programming related to peacebuilding. The impact of this project is continuously being monitored and will be further discussed in the project evaluation report.

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):

* BIWAB Cooperatives and Associations

The women former combatants that are part of already active cooperatives shared that the income from their livelihood is mostly used for their household expenses, food, and their children’s education. For them, the project’s training and business mentoring sessions helped them strengthen the functionality of their cooperatives and organizations as well as understand how their associations can simultaneously be a proponent of social cohesion and income generation.

* Gender and Peace Champions

One of the trained Gender and Peace Champions from Lanao Del Sur shared that being given an opportunity to talk to decision makers of their LGUs improved her confidence and communication skills. Meanwhile, one of the community members who took part in the awareness raising sessions expressed that the discussions on gender-based violence expanded her knowledge about consent and she recognized her rights to say no to her husband.

* Peacekeeping Teams

Communication devices provide critical support for conflict-prone and conflict-affected communities to deliver immediate care, first aid response and de-escalation of conflict. There are also areas that are not reached by telecommunication signals and traditional radio devices are still preferred. The project provided these communication devices to the 15 BPATs as part of their safeguarding kits and they have so far maximized the use of these devices. As a result, the peacekeeping teams, local government, local police and community members have been actively communicating to report disputes and incidents thus allowing quicker response and de-escalating violence. The BPAT chiefs have shared that they have been responding to issues ranging from misunderstanding in markets, petty theft to complex issues such as clan feuds, arson and referral of COVID-19 cases.

* Facebook Posts

International Day of Rural Women <https://www.facebook.com/IOMPhilippines/photos/a.226623200825493/2105436002944194/>

International Day of Non-Violence

<https://www.facebook.com/IOMPhilippines/photos/a.226623200825493/2095538937267234/>

International Day of Peace

<https://www.facebook.com/IOMPhilippines/posts/2087413514746443>

BIWAB Story

<https://www.facebook.com/IOMPhilippines/photos/a.226623200825493/2048164095338052/>

BPAT Story

<https://www.facebook.com/IOMPhilippines/posts/2107753959379065>

Ministry representative

<https://www.facebook.com/magtaibankita/photos/a.1560886847544544/2779311119035438/>

Women Mediators in Action

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=363640931899272>

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

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

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

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

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

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On track**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

The project capacitated 200 BIWABs to become Gender and Peace Champions, playing a significant role in the peacebuilding activities of their community through building confidence of the women former combatants and trust towards other members in their community. A total of 2,300 individuals from 80 communities (1,857 women and girls and 443 men and boys) in 80 identified communities from Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur and North Cotabato were engaged by the Gender and Peace Champions, composed of 180 women former combatants and 20 disengaged young women (former child soldiers), in their awareness raising sessions wherein they facilitated a safe space for the community members to have an in-depth discussion about drivers of conflict in their community, existing laws and peacebuilding solutions. In the initial evaluation, 77 per cent of the women former combatants improved their knowledge and attitudes on gender and peace development after their training as Gender and Peace Champions. The awareness raising sessions not only strengthened the individual skills of the women former combatants but also improved their relationship with fellow community members who are non-combatants, a critical step in their reintegration into civil society. With the training of the BIWAB members and the awareness-raising sessions in the communities, two gender-based violence cases (intimate partner violence and child abuse) have been reported and the BIWAB facilitated the report through the established GBV referral mechanisms. Thus, these activities are becoming a significant peacebuilding contribution of women former combatants through the protection of women and girls in conflict-affected communities.

Another key step in the reintegration of the women former combatants is to empower their socio-economic decision-making and influence in their communities. The project supported this by providing all the 15 identified cooperatives led by the women former combatants with business mentoring and skills trainings to enhance their knowledge on market trends and to formalize their businesses. These range from dressmaking, food processing to printing shops. Results of post-training evaluations suggest that the cooperative leaders improved their knowledge on managing their cooperatives by 22 per cent. Through this acquired knowledge, inclusive consultations, market analysis and business planning with the cooperative leaders, around 30 per cent of the cooperatives decided to pivot their business priorities to better respond to the needs of their community and their local market. For instance, a food processing business converted to a printing shop since there was more demand for printing services in that community. The rest opted to enhance their pre-existing business model, especially those with established customers in their community. The results of the strengthened capacity of these women and their cooperatives are expected to create self-sustaining livelihoods that can drive productive economic activity for their families and fellow community members who are expectant of peace dividends and have previously experienced displacement and loss of income due to conflict.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

The improvement on the confidence and leadership skills of the women former combatants and child soldiers greatly contribute to the achievement of Outcome 1. Hence, the activities during this period were done for, with, and by these women. These women also received cash for work, transportation and communication needs. Results from the monitoring activities show that the women used the allowance to help pay tuition fees, personal and household needs and additional capital for their small business. It was discovered that many of the BIWAB women did not have legal documents to prove their identity during cash distribution activities. By harnessing the project’s strong network of stakeholders, including the BIWAB central committee, battalion commanders, Ministry of Social Services and Development and the LGUs, the project increased inclusion to services by finding avenues for these BIWAB members to regain or attain identification documents.

Further, to sustain some of the headway made towards women’s empowerment amongst MILF base commands, the project will shift approach slightly to promote the inclusive benefit of BIWAB cooperatives to the community and among men former combatants. There has been growing discontent amongst the broader BIAF contingent due to a slow decommissioning process. As such, the project will support the BIWAB in the development and rollout of small social cohesion activities grounded by their livelihood activities. Examples could include base command clean-up activities by the BIWAB Metal-scrap work cooperatives or feeding programmes for schools by the BIWAB Bakeshop Cooperatives.

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

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Off track**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

The project is continuously processing the results and feedback from the participatory action research initiatives to gain a better understanding of the conflict dynamics prevalent across the Bangsamoro region, the impact of COVID-19 on these dynamics, and the practical approaches for conflict prevention. The research has thus far engaged key representatives from local and regional governments and host government security groups in dialogues. Validated research findings will be delivered by the end of December 2021 and presented during regional dialogues with BARMM ministries, parliament and COMELEC in January 2022. One key initial finding of the PAR is that the ISIS-linked BIFF are exploiting the delayed and partial delivery of decommissioning support to the BIAF with increased recruitment activities. Specific locations will be shared once validated in December, however this has prompted more inclusive strategies in Outcome 1, to ensure BIAF involvement in project activities.

By engaging with policymakers on gender-responsive and inclusive governance in the Bangsamoro, the project aims to enable active participation of women and youth. During this reporting period, the project has supported 21 youth representatives and 57 gender focal points from Maguindanao and Lanao Del Sur to mainstream the youth, peace and security (YPS) and women, peace and security (WPS) agendas in their communities. The engagement with the youth representatives is the initial phase of peace promotion activities in the next quarter which are expected to capacitate them and their peers on peacebuilding solutions to prevent violent extremism. Meanwhile, the 57 gender focal points from LGUs, police, religious leaders and teachers of 17 municipalities (11 Maguindanao, 6 Lanao Del Sur) were supported to update the gender and development (GAD) plans which is a critical reference for LGUs in appropriating annual budgets to support gender responsive programmes and activities and to support women and girls in conflict prevention and peacebuilding. Moreover, this allowed LGUs to prioritize the development and operationalization of early warning and response mechanisms to address cases of violence against women and children.

Technical support to Bangsamoro Women Commission (BWC) and BARMM ministries has increased institutional capacity to implement RAP-WPS to be more inclusive of civil society, women peace builders and mediators. As a result, this led to a greater space for civil society engagement with BWC, BARMM ministries and LGUs to identify four priority policy instruments to address specific issues and challenges faced by women in peace building, conflict prevention and resolution. This have been a major gap that has not been sufficiently addressed in the persistent conflicts in BARMM. Furthermore, BWC is able to effectively influence other BARMM ministries and LGUs to integrate WPS priorities into their work plans and budget allocations, including the security sector, particularly the police and military. Moreover, direct capacity building support to women mediators and MPOS led to the drafting of the gender-sensitive and ethical guidelines for local mediators in BARMM as well as the improvement of MPOS’ database to ensure sex disaggregation and inclusion of GBV cases for the *rido* database and profiling system. With the support to build partnership between BWC, MPOS and civil society, civil society constituents advocating for WPS in BARMM has expanded, resulting in 17 new CSO action plans on supporting RAP-WPS. In addition, 20 CSOs were supported to develop a community of practice among local women mediators from different communities in Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, and SGA. As a result of the CSO advocacy work, 4 LGUs have committed to include more women in local mediation councils and allocating resources to support women’s work on community safety and protection.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

The LGUs engaged in this project have existing presumptions that when the program is led by BWC and UN agencies, the participants that they usually encourage to attend are mostly women. As a response, the project is using a 75/25 per cent rule for community level capacity-building activities wherein 75 per cent are the women participants while the remaining 25 per cent will be men. Where this approach is not directly transferrable, activities have been adjusted to be more inclusive of gender dynamics.

Furthermore, the project has thus far conducted 11 Intergenerational Dialogues (IGD) on the Normalization process across Special Geographic Area (SGA), Maguindanao, and Lanao Del Sur attended by duty bearers and rights holders to facilitate prioritization of protection issues, assurance of gender-responsiveness of programs, including GBV services and interventions. Young people and the men and women from the communities previously expressed that they do not have any access to information on the status of normalization particularly on the decommissioning and socio-economic support. The IGD provided a venue to discuss their issues and concerns regarding normalization which they view as the process that will change the lives of the people particularly the combatants and their families.

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

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Off track**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

Strengthening the resiliency and inclusivity of communities with high conflict and displacement rates is essential in ensuring that peace is sustainable. The project identified a lack of conflict-sensitivity and peacebuilding skills among BPATs who are considered as first responders to both conflict and disasters in the community. Thus, a total of 387 peacekeeping team members (356 males, 31 females) from all the 15 identified high-risk communities, particularly from the SPMS box and South Upi, were provided with skills training that enhanced this capacity. Results from the pre and post-tests of the training reflect an overall ten per cent increase in the knowledge of the participants across all the topics, with 100 per cent of participants demonstrating an enhanced knowledge of peacebuilding practices. After these trainings, the project engaged 253 (97 males and 156 females) leaders from sectoral groups of women, youth, indigenous peoples, and internally displaced people from the same 15 communities to support their connection to BPATs and ground their understanding of basic community safeguarding principles. Moreover, women leaders from 11 displaced communities were capacitated as members of the Community Quick Response Team (CQRT) to enhance community safety and security in all cycles of displacement. Capacitating these members which do not hold a policing or key decision-making role in their community is critical in providing a balanced safeguarding mechanism in the community.

Some of these teams were already able to practice their skills by handling cases of theft, arson, clan feuds (*rido*) in their communities. For instance, one team in Maguindanao were first responders during a fire incident in the community market. Due to their stronger networks with their community and toolkits, they were able to safeguard vulnerable community members and contact the relevant authorities. In a post-training evaluation survey, all 12 chiefs of the BPATs felt that their training and new equipment improved their standing in the community and opened communication lines between them and fellow community members. The project also capacitated women leaders from 11 IDP communities in South Upi as members of the Community Quick Response Team (CQRT) to enhance community safety and security in all cycles of displacement. Results from their analysis of gender and conflict dynamics in their community revealed the urgency to firm up the peace and humanitarian nexus in their approach and support actions to address conflict-related (*rido*) GBV cases. Subsequent activities will focus on strengthening ties between CQRTs and BPATs in South Upi – further bridging the communities.

Despite strong early results, this outcome remains off-track as there has limited progress in supporting Women-led and IP cooperatives in conflict-affected areas, due to constrained access. Furthermore, the prioritization of 300 at-risk individuals by CWGs in conflict-affected areas has also been set back to enhance sustainability, as the project shifted track to focus from Community Working Groups to formal local mediation bodies, namely the Barangay Peace and Order Committees (BPOC). This shift in focus requires additional capacity building and time to promote inclusivity. Sporadic conflict and COVID-19-related restrictions continue to hamper community-based work where online solutions remain unavailable. This particularly affects the project’s work with community dialogues and listening sessions due to gathering restrictions. While the drop in cases and the subsequent easing of restrictions will help the project catch-up in the Q1 2022 window, many of these activities may benefit from an extended timeline to adequately address the drivers of communal conflict.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

There continues to be a gap on the gender inclusivity of the peacekeeping teams since majority of the team members are male. The traditional perception that safeguarding communities is still a man’s responsibility remains a key factor in the team composition. There were only 33 women, or 8.7 per cent of the total participants, who took part in the trainings. The average age of the members of the peacekeeping teams is 40 years old and the youngest at 18. The generational gap among team members is addressed by designing the trainings to be flexible across different age groups. This realization and gap have catalyzed support from the Norwegian Embassy, who has provided funding to help improve gender balance in key community safeguarding bodies, including the BPAT, in this project’s target areas.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit) | UNFPA, UN Women and IOM created a monitoring system to check the progress, identify gaps and generate impact-level results to ensure that the activities align and is responsive to the needs of the community. Project monitoring tools such as a project operational database, post activity evaluation tools, pre and post tests were developed. Furthermore, monitoring visits, community profiling, capacity building needs and livelihood assessments were conducted with the BIWAB base commanders, BIWAB cooperatives, communities and other stakeholders to facilitate a more inclusive and participatory project planning and implementation. IOM, UNFPA and UN Women also finalized a baseline report which was jointly collected and analyzed. Despite the limitations brought about the ongoing pandemic, monitoring and evaluation activities are continuously being implemented in the communities.  |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? | Evaluation budget (response required): USD 15,000 -IOMUSD 15,000 -UNFPAUSD 15,000 -UN Women   If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*:      No Evaluation has been conducted during this reporting period. Preparations for a third-party final evaluation will begin six months prior to the end of project. This will include the development of an evaluation terms of reference, evaluation design and recruitment of a third-party evaluator. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.  | Name of funder: The Women Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF)Amount: USD 1,000,000The call for The Women Peace and Humanitarian Fund was made in August 2021 and significant number of Mindanao-based women CSOs applied. 19 organizations were included in the long-list with significant focus on WPS projects in BARMM. Several proposals connect to the current efforts PBF. The selection is expected to be finalized by early 2022.The WPHF recently selected the Philippines to support civil society organizations working on women, peace and security. This funding complements that of the PBF and prioritises organizations working in the peacebuilding and humanitarian spaces where there are active conflicts like the BARMM.Name of funder: UNFPA Emergency FundAmount: USD 291,900This funding complements the activities under the PBF project to support the critical Sexual and Reproductive Health, Gender, and Mental Health and Psychosocial services needs of women, adolescent girls and youth, who are displaced by the conflict in Maguindanao. The implementation period for this project is from June to December 2021. Name of funder: Ministry of Foreign Affairs - NorwayAmount: USD 225,800This funding, mentioned in Outcome 3’s progress, complements the activities under the PBF project by providing support to three BIWAB cooperatives in Lanao del Norte, an area outside of the BARMM and not covered by this project. Furthermore, this funding is building on the efforts of the PBF project by promoting improved representation of women and at-risk groups among community safeguarding bodies, such as the BPATs in the PBF target areas.       |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* | The upcoming May 2022 national and local elections in the Philippines are expected to have an impact on the implementation of the remaining activities especially those scheduled during the campaign period from January to April. However, there will be no drastic changes to the plan since the project team has been reviewing all the activity schedules and meeting with relevant ministries to synchronize the timing of implementation. Furthermore, this project was designed to be responsive to the risk of exacerbated conflict during the elections. The delayed progress in Outcome 3 throughout 2021 also presents an opportunity to tailor interventions to any spikes in community tension. Furthermore, the presentation of the PAR results during the regional dialogues will include a session on recommendations to prevent electoral violence. COMELEC will be a participant during the dialogues, as they will play a key role in monitoring local election violence. Further, the possible change in local leadership in the municipalities and provinces after the elections might affect the sustainability of interventions. |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

*Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

 1) Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

$ 0

2) Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

All in-person activities, meetings and trainings follow the minimum prescribed protocols of the government to prevent the spread of COVID-19. The safeguarding kits provided for the peacekeeping teams included COVID-19 infection prevention and control (IPC) related items such as alcohol, face masks, and personal protective equipment (PPE). Activities related to Outcome 3 in September and October were also mostly rescheduled due to the outbreak of the delta variant in some of the target communities, forcing them in lockdown. The constant coordination of IOM, UNFPA and UN Women ensured that adjustments in the schedule and activities are clearly communicated to the communities.

3) Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

☐ Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

☐ Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

☐ Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

☐ Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

☐ Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

☐ Other (please describe):

The project will tailor interventions to be responsive to any violence or conflict as a result of the national and local elections.

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)

The provision of radio equipment for the peacekeeping teams were immediately used to refer active COVID-19 cases in the community which helped patients receive their needed assistance and curb the spread of the virus.

**PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| Outcome 1Women former combatants are empowered to engage in and support peacebuilding in communities in the process of reintegration       | Indicator 1.1% of engaged BIWAB representatives in conflict affected areas participating in GBV and peacebuilding awareness activities      | 34.5% | 60%   | 2021: 60% of BIWAB members have improved knowledge, attitudes and capacity toward Gender and Peace Development | 77.53% of all the 200 identified women (180 BIWAB and 20 disengaged youth) who were capacitated and were engaged to facilitate GBV and peacebuilding awareness activities in their respective localities, have improved knowledge, attitudes and capacity toward Gender and Peace Development. | In addition, all 200 women were assessed for their perception and confidence and based on the result of the training pre-test and post-test * 75.89% committed to address GBV issues in their communities;
* 71.88% believed women must be included and participate in community programs and gatherings; and
* 84.82% believed that every individual has equal rights and inequality of rights and opportunities must be addressed.

While 77.53% have demonstrated improved knowledge, in line with the milestone, the final percentage of those participating in GBV and peacebuilding will be determined through the project end line assessment. |
| Indicator 1.2% of engaged BIWAB members that perceive an improvement in their reintegration into society % of targeted community members (m/f) that perceive an improvement in the BIWAB members’ reintegration in their communities | 55% of BIWAB indicated to be fully reintegrated already. | 50% improvement: final target of 82.5% among target BIWAB who indicate reintegration   | 2021: 60% of engaged BIWAB members reported to have been capacitated on sustainable socio-economic activities | 100% of engaged BIWAB members report to have been capacitated on sustainable socio-economic activitiesIndicator to measure BIWAB member perception towards reintegration to be conducted as part of endline  | There were 15 BIWAB cooperatives and community-based associations (6 in Maguindanao, 6 in Lanao del Sur, and 3 in Special Geographic Areas) that have been engaged to review the operations and needs of their existing organizations. They were also provided a monthly business coaching, mentoring and market analysis. A perception survey and performance evaluation will be conducted with the 15 organizations as part of the end line assessment of the project.  |
| Indicator 1.3   % of LMWOI- identified, relevant conflicts in which BIWAB CBAs engage in mediation processes   | 0%  | 20%   | N/A | 0%   | A perception survey and performance evaluation will be conducted with the 15 organizations as part of the end line assessment of the project. BIWAB CBAs are not currently engaged in any mediation processes. |
| Output 1.1BIWAB representatives are empowered to become local Gender and Peace Champions in conflict-affected areas      | Indicator 1.1.1# of local GBV and peacebuilding awareness raising activities developed and led by BIWAB     | 0   | 200  | Capacity building, mentoring and coaching activities conducted 200 local GBV and peacebuilding awareness raising activities are conducted by BIWAB  | 48% (95 out of the 200) of targeted GBV and peacebuilding awareness sessions were developed and led by BIWAB. | The 95 sessions have engaged a total of 2,300 participants (443 males, 1,857 females) from 80 communities. The remaining sessions are continuously being rolled out.Changes in knowledge and attitudes through the culture of peace and GBV prevention and response sessions have been observed as the increased community awareness on GBV reporting mechanisms have led to an increase in GBV cases reported.This is particularly significant for communities where the culture of silence and the gender-based codes of honor and pride within family and communities is the norm among GBV survivors. They are often unable to report their experience and access life-saving interventions due to the stigma attached to sexual violence. Often it is used to prevent the escalation of rido and avoid violent retribution from the community and family members. |
| Indicator 1.1.2# of BIWAB members trained to conduct education and advocacy work through a.) technical support b.) Cash for Work (CfW) c.) Cash for Transportation (CfT) d.) Cash for Communications (CfC) | 0  | 200      | 200 BIWAB members and disengaged young women that are capacitated through technical, cash, and in-kind support have successfully conducted education and advocacy work  | 100% of target BIWAB (180 BIWAB and 20 disengaged youth) were capacitated and received continuous technical support from MMI and NP and received their CfW, CfC and CfT in conducting 74 awareness raising sessions.  | Completed. The 200 champions continue to receive mentoring and coaching to improve the skills and knowledge on the topics that they can use in facilitating the community sessions. |
| Output 1.2BIWAB cooperatives have increased capacity to transition to civilian life through sustainable economic activities | Indicator 1.2.1% of BIWAB cooperatives supported that maintain economic activities for the duration of the project | 0 | 75%     | Q1 of 2022: All 15 target BIWAB cooperatives are capacitated and operational based on livelihood training and have productive assets  | 100% (15 out of 15) BIWAB cooperatives have been capacitated in sustainable livelihoods. Assets will be provided before Q1 of 2022.  | All 15 BIWAB cooperatives and community-based associations have completed their trainings and are currently undergoing monthly business mentoring sessions. The delivery of livelihood packages will begin in December 2021. These packages have been identified after the thorough assessment with each organization and customized based on the needs of their business to succeed in the market. To gauge the utilization of the packages and impact of the socio-economic support, a perception survey and evaluation will be conducted with the 15 organizations as part of the end line assessment of the project. This will give time for the cooperatives to maximize and implement the assistance that were extended to them. |
| Indicator 1.2.2% of BIWAB CBA target communities with perceived decreased level of violence due to the socio-economic support provided by the project | 0 | 50%     | 0 |
| Output 1.3BIWAB CSOs have technical capacity to support gender-responsive conflict prevention, mediation, and peace advocacy within MILF base commands | Indicator 1.3.1# of BIWAB CBAs that participated in localized mediation and peace promotion training programs and express an improved understanding of conflict prevention, mediation, and peace advocacy      | 0      | 10     | Q3 2021: 10 BIWAB CBAs are trained in localized peace promotion curriculum based on their own experiences | 15 BIWAB CBAs engaged in the development and rollout of training on localized peace promotion curriculum Final validated TOT to be conducted in early Dec 2021. | The project is currently engaging 15 cooperatives/CBAs to be part of the trainer’s training on mediation and peace promotion. These groups have selected participants of the peacebuilding TOT that have not responsible for key functions in their livelihood (supported under output 1.2). These women have been contributing to the development of the training modules, based on their experiences as combatants and their communities’ needs. These modules are currently being finalized in time for the start of the ToT in December 2021. |
| Indicator 1.3.2% of trainees that report increased knowledge of mediation and peace promotion. | 0      | 70%     | Q1 2022: 40 BIWAB CBA-led peacebuilding sessions conducted across 32 MILF base commandsQ2 2022: BIWAB CBA localized peace promotion curriculum adapted based on the rollout to 32 MILF base commands | Rollout of peacebuilding sessions in MILF base commands to be conducted in Q1 and Q2 of 2022 – with continuous feedback to validate/adapt. | The training of trainers from the 15 cooperatives and CBAs will finish in December. The trainers will reconvene in January to prepare the roll out of peacebuilding and mediation sessions to the identified base commands from February to March 2022. The participants of these sessions will include fellow BIWAB members from different base commands, members of the Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces (BIAF), the male counterpart of the BIWAB. |
| Outcome 2Gender-responsive, locally inclusive and culturally-sensitive approaches to conflict prevention are mainstreamed into BARMM legislation, policies, and programs      | Indicator 2.1 % of BARMM ministries, bodies, and CSOs representatives that report an enhanced understanding of the conflict and capacity on conflict prevention      | 0  | 75% | BARMM institutions and CSOs have developed a better understanding of the underlying factors of local conflict and its inter-relational impact on identity groups. | End line to be collected to validate percentage. 100% of relevant BARMM ministries/bodies engaged18 conflict-prone LGUs engaged | The findings of the Participatory Action Research are currently being analysed to reflect the results of the BARMM ministries’ enhanced understanding on conflict and capacity on conflict prevention. These results will be reflected in the next quarter.7 BARMM ministries and 18 LGUs have been engaged thus far to develop policies, generate knowledge, and enhance programs that promote gender-responsive and inclusive conflict prevention/resolution. |
| Indicator 2.2% of new legislations, policies, or programs include gender-responsive, locally and culturally inclusive approaches in consultation with different identity groups     | 0 | 50% | Members of different groups have reported increased representation in the peace agreement process. | 4 policy instruments drafted (out of a target of 5) | 4 policy instruments pursuing gender-responsive approaches to peacebuilding and conflict prevention has thus far been drafted together with relevant BARMM ministries and women CSOs (detailed in 2.4.1)A total of 17 conflict-prone LGUs (11 Maguindanao and 6 Lanao Del Sur) have been supported to revisit and update the GAD plans to prioritize and address the protection of women and their participation in conflict prevention and resolution. A total of 57 (15 male, 42 female) gender focal points participated in these GAD planning activities.  |
| Indicator 2.3# of women-led CSOs that participate in policy submissions on protection and gender-responsive conflict prevention and peacebuilding presented to government | 20 | 32 | Women-led CSOs have increased access to the resources and skills to advocate for gender-responsive governance. | 23 women-led CSOs  | A total of 52 CSOs both formal and informal women-led groups from Maguindanao, Lanao Del Sur and SGA are currently being engaged to mainstream WPS in government institutions at local and regional levels. The 23 CSOs are those who have already endorsed 17 regional action plans on WPS. The remaining CSOs have yet to do policy submissions. |
| Output 2.1BARMM institutions and CSOs have access to participatory action research, local conflict analysis, and peacebuilding       | Indicator 2.1.1Action plan developed and supported by keystakeholders on issues and concerns identified from the participatory action research conducted | 0    | 1 | 2021: Research results are reported and shared with relevant key stakeholders (2)2022: Guideline on local conflict analysis and peacebuilding for BARMM is developed and shared with BARMM bodies and CSOs (1) | 3 ongoing | Two on-going participatory action research focuses on (1) analysis of gender and protection 2) immediate conflict dynamics of the conflict hotspots in the region1. The limited qualified consultants who have gender, GBV and peacebuilding lens in BARMM has caused a delay in the starting period of the Participatory Action Research for protection and gender.
2. The timeline for the PAR on conflict dynamics has been extended to include a wider geographic base. The findings will be validated and shared in December.

The results of both researches will support the development of Gender-Sensitive Guidance Framework for Local Conflict Analysis and Peacebuilding Modelling (LCAPM) which will be finalized in Q1 2022. |
| Indicator 2.1.2# of BARMM ministries engaged in conflict analysis  | 0  | 7 (MPOS, MAFAR, MIPA, MENRE, MILG, BWC, BYC)  | Q2 of 2021: Consultant completes and validates research on local conflict dynamics | 7 (MPOS, MAFAR, MIPA, MENRE, MILG, BWC, BYC)  | PAR activities engaged 7 relevant BARMM ministries and commissions. The findings of the PAR will be used to inform the regional dialogue with BARMM ministries, BTA and COMELEC in January 2022. Bangsamoro Women Commission (BWC) and Ministry of Public Order and Safety (MPOS) were engaged in consultative workshops with local women peacebuilders and mediators to develop the Gender-Sensitive Guidance Framework on LCAPM. Limitations faced by women peacebuilders on influencing policy and institutional change in BARMM were identified which includes the narrow focus on individual and community-level conflicts and the lack of entry points for strategic engagement with policymakers in BARMM. |
| Output 2.2Members of different identity groups are provided with spaces and mechanisms for policy dialogue on conflict prevention       | Indicator 2.2.1# of duty bearers and rights holders who participated in the intergenerational dialogue       | 0      | 360 | 2021: 60 intergenerational dialogues conducted participated by different identity groups and duty bearers | 430 duty bearers and rights holders11 intergenerational dialogues | There are on-going dialogues on the normalization process being conducted across North Cotabato, Maguindanao and Lanao del Sur. A total of 430 (206 males, 224 females) participants of which 60 are duty bearers from local governments units, police and regional ministry representatives in 11 sessions has been reached so far. These dialogues between duty-bearers and rights-holders provide an avenue to identify issues and common solutions, thereby contributing to trust-building and promoting social cohesion among authorities and the people from the community. A more comprehensive assessment will be discussed in the next report when all sessions are completed. |
| Indicator 2.2.2# of participants in journeying sessions who report increased confidence to engage in conflict prevention   # of women advocating for representation in conflict resolution mechanisms or bodies   | 0 100 | 150 200 | 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 | 0200  | Journeying sessions engaging 200 women from marginalized groups will roll-out in Q1 2022. An implementing partner with local socio-economic expertise will lead this activity and expected to start in January 2022.100 additional women advocates from Maguindanao, Lanao Del Sur and SGA were capacitated on mediation, peacebuilding and advocacy skills to participate in conflict resolution mechanisms and bodies. 1. Formal mechanisms- Peace and Order Council, *Lupong Tagapamayapa* (local court) and Barangay Peace Action Teams (BPATs).
2. Informal mechanisms- Council of Elders, Religious leaders and the *Kamal*.

Among the 100, the advocacy work of 16 women from conflict-affected communities in SGA successfully integrated women in their Lupong Tagapamayapa in four barangays of SGA.  |
| Indicator 2.2.3# of identity groups involved in regional-level dialogues and workshops conducted | 0 | 3 | Q3 of 2021: 3-Day Regional Dialogue involving research from output 2.1, with community participants, complete | Delayed due to expanded PAR and limited access to communities. Regional Dialogue scheduled for mid-January 2022. | The validated findings of the PAR will be released in December and will be used to inform the program of the regional dialogue with BARMM ministries in January 2022. These ministries are continuously being engaged in various activities of the project. The community participants for this dialogue will also be determined from the PAR findings. |
| Indicator 2.2.4# of youth-led peacebuilding initiatives conducted (Lakas Kabataan and BYC)# of policy recommendations and action plans on PP/PVE developed as a result of the initiatives conducted by youth | 00 | 105 | Q2 of 2021: Inception and Interim workshops on Youth Peace and Security policy with BYC and Lakas Kabataan completeQ3 of 2021: 10 Peace Promotion-Preventing Violent Extremism initiatives designed by Lakas Kabataan, with input from BYCQ2 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 | Completed workshops on inception of YPS initiatives10 Peace Promotion-PVE initiatives designs drafted by youth groups – will be enhanced by BYC and the project in December 2021.10 Peace Promotion-PVE initiatives to be rolled out by Q2 2022. | The Lakas Kabataan Maguindanao and Lanao Del Sur, and Bangsamoro Youth Commission were engaged in the development of the workshops on Youth Peace and Security policy and Peace Promotion-Preventing Violent Extremism from August to September through multiple virtual meetings. The workshops have been conducted in the first week of November. As part of the post-workshop activities, five engaged youth organizations have drafted community PVE and cohesion initiatives. These initiatives will help the groups provide recommendations on peacebuilding policy, which the BYC and Bangsamoro Youth Parliament will apply to the RAP YPS and future programmes. The roll-out of the initiatives by the youth organizations will commence in January 2022. |
| Output 2.3Women-led CSOs, including the BIWAB CBAs, are empowered to roll out policy advocacy campaigns to strengthen local protection and peacebuilding mechanisms      | Indicator 2.3.1% of BIWAB representatives engaged andcapacitated on governance, legislative processes, and policy advocacy     | 0 | 75% | 2021: 75 BIWAB representatives are engaged and capacitated on governance, legislative processes, and policy advocacy | 67% (50 out of 75) BIWAB representatives/leaders engaged and capacitated.  | The 50 BIWAB leaders represented by 19 base commands wherein 21 BIWABS are from Maguindanao, 14 from Lanao del Sur, 10 from North Cotabato and 1 Sarangani have been engaged in late October. These leaders are capacitated on governance, legislative processes, and policy advocacy, o be able to influence policy-making at the parliament level on issues such as advancing gender equality, the role of women in peace and security, representation in decision-making activities, and on making protection mechanisms and GBV-response services accessible |
| Indicator 2.3.2# of advocacy campaigns developed advancing and promoting local protection and peacebuilding concerns       | 0   | 3 | 2021: Advocacy campaigns are developed and promoted in BARMM     | 0 | Activities are set to start Q4 of 2021 until 2022 |
| Indicator 2.3.3# of advocacy activities conducted by women-ledCSOs | 15 | 20 | Q3, 2021: 20 CSOscapacitated ongovernance, legislativeprocesses and policyadvocacyQ1, 2022: Women-ledCSOs are able toadvocate for laws/policies/ programs ongender equality, peaceand governance, at thelocal or regional levels | 21 – 6 new advocacy activities conducted by women-led CSOs Mapped activities of 31 CSOs working in peacebuilding and conflict prevention – limited capacity to effectively advocate on WPS | 2 women-led CSOs conducted 6 advocacy activities in SGA barangays (4) and South Upi (2) to mobilize support and participation of women in peacebuilding and conflict resolution. This advocacy led to the South Upi LGU allotting financial resources for a Community Quick Response Team (CQRT) in 2022 to strengthen early warning mechanisms. Team was subsequently formed under Outcome 3.CSO mapping suggested limited capacity and a need to build broader coalition of CSOs to effectively advocate for policy/programme interventions at the regional and local levels. The findings from the CSO mapping informed the engagement with BWC and other BARMM Ministries/bodies.   |
| Output 2.4  BARMM institutions and CSOs have improved understanding of local dynamics and technical capacity to develop gender-responsive policy    | Indicator 2.4.1# of technical assistance support on WPSprovided to BWC and other BARMM ministries | 5  | 10      | Q1, 2021: BWC able toidentify priority laws,policies and programs ongender equality, peaceand governance to bepursued at the regionallevel, inc. their TA needs,together with the CSOsQ1, 2022: Gender-responsiveregional laws,policies and programs ongender equality, peaceand governance passed/adopted/ implemented through BWC advocacy/lobbying |  10 -5 new workshops/technical assistance on WPS leading to development of 4 policy instruments | Policy instruments were identified during the workshops as priorities for advocacy to enhance gender-responsive peace building process, conflict prevention and resolution: 1. LGU Resolution on the adoption of action plans on WPS for Municipalities in SPMS Box, Upi Complex, and Iranun areas addressing women’s challenges among these conflict-affected areas.
2. Memorandum Circular with the Ministry of Trade Investment and Tourism, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform, Ministry of Labor and Employment and Ministry of Social Services and Development) to support women cooperatives to promote women’s economic empowerment through livelihood and social cohesion initiatives in the COVID-19 recovery
3. Memo Circular from Office of the Chief Minister to integrate WPS priorities into the GAD Plan and Budgets of the BARMM ministries and agencies to enhance resource allocation to support women’s role peacebuilding
4. Localization of the 2012 Joint Memorandum Circular from Department of Interior and Local Government on enhancing the role of MILG and BWC to provide the oversight function to monitor and track the utilization of the GAD funds that support women and girls in conflict prevention and peacebuilding through coalition and capacity building.

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| Indicator 2.4.2# of BARMM CSOs that received technical support/assistance?# of intra-community WPS communities of practice established assistance support on WPS     | 5 5  | 1515 | 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 BWCQ1, 2022: Gender-responsive regional laws, policies, and programs on gender equality, peace and governance passed/ adopted/ implemented through CSO advocacy/ lobbying (not responding to indicator) | 23 CSOs (including 5 previously supported)2 communities of practice (with 20 CSOs) | In partnership with BWC, 23 BARMM-based CSOs working on WPS were provided technical assistance to promote and advocate for policies and programs on gender-responsive peacebuilding. 17 CSOs were then able to create action plans aligned with the RAP-WPS 20 CSOs were supported in forming communities of practice for local women mediators in two areas: one from Lanao del Sur and one from Maguindanao and SGA. This led to the drafting of gender-sensitive and ethical guidelines for local mediators in BARMM and improvement of MPOS database for the *rido* profiling system to include sex disaggregated data and conflict related GBV cases |
| Indicator 2.4.3 # of duty bearers (regional, provincial, municipal, Brgy.) supported in the strengthening of protection and coordination mechanism | 0 | 300 | Protection and coordination mechanisms are developed and/or strengthened by the duty bearers supported by the project | 42 | Duty bearers from the Municipal offices of MSWO, GAD Focal/Municipal Planning, Facilitation MDRRMO, PNP-WCPD, SB Member of Committee on Women and Children, Religious Leader and Teacher from the 3 Municipalities of Maguindanao and 6 Municipalities of LDS were trained and updated the GAD plans to strengthen protection and coordination mechanisms. Since this is still on-going, the results of these dialogues will be further discussed in the next reporting period. |
| Indicator 2.4.4# of BARMM agencies with strengthened capacity on mitigation strategy development on the risks and impacts of COVID-19 on peacebuilding | 0 | 4 | Q4 2021: Consultants complete assessment of COVID-19's impact on peacebuilding for MILG, MAFAR, MIPA, MENRE and MPOSQ2 of 2022: 4 workshops to build capacity of MILG, MAFAR, MIPA, MENRE on land issues and Rido complete | TORs for consultants focused on peacebuilding bottlenecks being developed.One workshop conducted | The project has identified key peacebuilding bottlenecks across the BARMM ministries. Key issues include: access to transitional justice and reconciliation (TJR), institutionalization of a registry of community mediators, and more inclusive community mediation bodies. Consultations are ongoing with ministries on the development of TORs for consultants that will support access to TJR and improved representation among BPOCs, BPATs and other community mediation mechanisms.Thus far conducted one workshop regarding on the needs for camp transformation with four identified ministries. The remaining workshops will be implemented in tandem to the work of the consultants on the above peacebuilding needs of the ministries. |
| Outcome 3BARMM communities that are beset by horizontal conflict are more resilient to the internal and external drivers of violence    | Indicator 3.1% of community members that identify local conflict mediation and peaceful dialogue as primary mechanism for conflict resolution | 0% (baseline) | 20% increase | 2021: Dialogues on conflict prevention and mediation are participated by capacitated fragile community members | To be collected as part of end line | The program design for the dialogues on conflict prevention and mediation of the 15 targeted communities is currently being finalized. The roll out will be starting in late November. Results from evaluation of these dialogues will be reflected in the end line assessment.  |
| Indicator 3.2 % of community conflicts in targeted localities which result in violence | 1.4 cases of conflicts per community that result in violence per year | * Approximately 21 cases of violent conflict annually across the target areas: target remains30% decrease for 2022 onwards
 | 2022: Conflicting identity groups in 15 communities have collaborated in CWGs to award socioeconomic assistance to individuals that have conflict-oriented vulnerabilities | To be collected as part of end line 15 BPOCs, one per target community, have been engaged and are being strengthened.  | More details on baseline figure provided in the baseline report – final analysis relied on qualitative data.Based on the request of local government and to enhance sustainability, the project has realigned CWG activities to focus on existing local mediation bodies, namely the BPOCs. The focus is now on broadening their membership for more inclusive mediation.  |
| Indicator 3.3 % of community members (m/f) with perception of having safer and more secured communities through enhanced BPAT and increased IDP participation | 0 | 70% | 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 | 80% of BPATs indicate improved community safety - to be validated by community during end line  | More detail on baseline figure provided in the baseline report – final analysis relied on qualitative data. In-depth evaluation, including community perception, will fall under the end line.15 BPAT teams (incl. 356 male and 31 female team members) have been provided with community safeguarding trainings and toolkits. Initial monitoring conducted after two months.The May 2022 elections are expected to see a spike in violent conflicts among target communities – the role of BPAT teams in mediation will be monitored. |
| Output 3.1Fragile communities have skills and community-based mechanisms to enable dialogue on conflict prevention and mediation | Indicator 3.1.1# of interface sessions with women in conflict affectedareas conducted# of advocacy activities/ dialogues conducted      | 22 | 5  5   | Q2, 2021: 5 Interfacesessions between trainedwomen and women infragile communitiesconductedQ2, 2022: 5 advocacyactivities/ dialogues bywomen in fragilecommunities conductedtowards representationand participation in conflictresolution mechanisms orbodies, at the local levels | 00 | An implementing partner with local expertise on mediation and peacebuilding in BARMM will be on-boarded in early December 2021. The design of the program will also be jointly planned with them. The partner will support the series of trainings to enhance skills and community-based mechanisms for conflict prevention and mediation targeting 5 fragile communities (barangays) in Maguindanao and Lanao del Sur. The expected output of this activity is to identify lessons and challenges in mainstreaming women on conflict resolution mechanisms which will be endorsed to the BWC. |
| Indicator 3.1.2% of inter-identity dialogues conducted with participation from all conflicting groups in the community % of people from identity groups reported that they were given enough time and space to raise their issues and concerns during the sessions and dialogues      | 0 0  | 60%70%     | Q1 of 2021: 15 target communities validated by stakeholders for interventionQ2 of 2021: 180 intra-group listening sessions conducted for women, youth and leaders in 15 target communities | 15 communities have been validated based on their degree of conflict between identity groups (non-moro IPs, Moros, settlers)Delayed – Validated guides for listening sessions will be completed within November.  | Conflict Mapping and analysis/finalization of session guides will be developed in late November. Training of stakeholders and community peace dialogue sessions will commence in the first quarter of 2022. |
| Output 3.2At-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      | Indicator 3.2.1% of CWGs that are able to determine socio-economic interventions that involve all conflicting identity groups in their community      | 0   | 60%    | Q4 of 2021: Community Working Group established in 15 target communities, with representation from listening session participantsQ2 of 2022: 375 Livelihood Packages (25 per community, 15 communities) for at-risk groups based on multi-identity CWG collaboration   | On-going through 15 BPOCs. Work is focused now on ensuring representation from excluded groups.Final list of agreed recipients for livelihood packages expected in Q1 of 2022. | Q4 2021 milestone achieved. The barangay peace and order committees (BPOCs) of each of the 15 identified communities have been identified and consultations on at-risk individuals will be completed in December to determine socio-economic interventions needed by the community. The roll out of the technical assistance and livelihood packages will commence in January 2022. |
| Indicator 3.2.2# of cooperatives composed of IP women, singlemothers and widows, and women with disabilitiesprovided with economic empowerment supportalongside skills on peace and social cohesion# of most-vulnerable women trained on socio-entrepreneurship      |   0  0  |   5150    | Q1, 2021: Profiling womenof IP women, singlemothers and widows, andwomen with disabilitiesconducted Q1, 2022: 5 Trainings andcooperative developmentinterventions completed | 0 | An implementing partner with local socio-economic expertise will lead this activity and still in the selection process. The TOR of the implementing partner has also been developed. The delay in the engagement of the implementing partner is due to the pandemic wherein activities such as the profiling of marginalized women, conducting training and cooperative development interventions are needed to be done in person. This is planned to start in early 2022 which will include profiling of women from different marginalized groups, including indigenous women who are single mothers and widows, and women with disabilities as part of the targeted support to women cooperative to build social cohesion in selected communities in Maguindanao and Lanao del Sur.The cooperatives to be engaged will be determined together with the implementing partner.        |
| Output 3.3 Cooperatives and community-based organizations in fragile communities have access to capacity building and economic inputs | Indicator 3.3.1# of women’s cooperatives provided with livelihoodsupport through a.) cash and b.) in-kindcontributions that report increased resilience toconflict impacts      |    22   |    32   | Q1, 2021: 32 cooperativesassessed, especially in terms of sustainability inthe context of conflict- and post-conflict scenariosQ1, 2022: Trainings tostrengthen cooperatives’capacities to sustain itselfin the context of conflict-and post-conflict scenarioscompleted | 0 | The same implementing partner for indicator 3.2.2. This is planned to start in early 2022.      |
| Indicator 3.3.2# of women’s cooperatives supported throughconflict prevention, PVE and social cohesion andleadership education that report increasedresilience to conflict impacts      |  22     |     32  | Q2, 2022: Trainings tostrengthen 32cooperatives to sustainitself in the context ofconflict- and post-conflictscenarios completed  | 0 | The same implementing partner for indicator 3.2.2. This is planned to start in early 2022. |
| Output 3.4Fragile communities have improved community-based safety and security mechanisms through enhanced BPAT and increased IDP participation     | Indicator 3.4.1# of communities with trained BPATs that perceive an improvement in community policing, conflict sensitivity and peace promotion, andDRR | 0 | 10 | Q2 of 2021: BPATs trained in each of the 15 target communities on gender-sensitivity, peace advocacy and community policing | 15 communities hosted capacitated and provisioned BPATs and community leaders.  | BPAT teams from the 15 target communities have been trained and provided with toolkits. Initial monitoring indicates improved community safety and integration, however, an in-depth evaluation will be done as part of the end line.  |
| Indicator 3.4.2# of BPATs that feel they have the skills, knowledge and equipment to support conflict prevention and mediation in their communities | 0 | 15 | Q2 of 2021: BPATs in each community receive BPAT kit necessary for community safety | 100% of BPATs received kits and skills training on Conflict Sensitivity and Peace Promotion |
| Indicator 3.4.3# of communities with IDPwomen leaders that are active in implementingcommunity-based safety and security mechanisms | 0 | 15 | 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 participationQ1, 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 IDP participation | 11 communities | The project trained 17 women leaders from IDP communities from the 11 conflict-affected barangays in South Upi and 6 male representatives from the LGUs, local police, DRRM to support the integration of a gender perspective into community-based safety and security mechanisms.  The women leaders are volunteers in the Community Quick Response Team (CQRT) who provide assistance for IDPs through databasing, early warning and management of evacuation centres. The team conducted a dialogue with 12 family members including husbands, siblings, and parents to discuss how to better support the CQRT members and avoid *rido*.  Q1 2022 will focus on linking the CQRT with supported BPATs in South Upi to further improve coordination and community trust in government services |

1. COMELEC, or the Commission on Elections, is the body responsible for monitoring and reporting election violence as well as ensuring the integrity of the elections themselves. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)