

Documentation on the Proceedings of Design and Planning Meeting for Program on De-radicalization, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Aftercare for Former and Potential Violent Extremist



The 2-day meeting serves as a breakthrough in mobilizing national and local efforts to mitigate further and potential risks of violent extremist conditions in the vulnerable areas of Southern Philippines. The activity is an avenue to convene together concerned stakeholders across various fields to finalize and come-up with a cohesive and holistic plans of action and mechanism for future implementation of programs that would address the sustaining efforts on de-radicalization, rehabilitation, reintegration and aftercare of former and potential violent extremist.

New Dawn Plus Hotel, Cagayan de Oro City

June 17-18, 2019

DAY 1

The Design and Planning Meeting for Program on De-radicalization, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Aftermath Care for Former and Potential Violent Extremist started its first-day session, Monday, June 17, 2019 with an invocation led by Sheikh Loderson “Mahir” Gustahan. Ms Judith De Guzman, of UNDP, served as facilitator for the said activity. The meeting was attended by expert-pool practitioners from the government and development aid workers across the Bangsamoro region.



Overview

Following the events of Marawi crisis and recurring incidence of bombing attacks such as the Jolo Cathedral bombing, greater attention has been delved both by government authorities and non-government organizations towards the issue of violent extremism. Purported to have links with the Islamic State in the Middle East, the demonstrated risk of its further spread in the areas of Southern Philippines posed as an immediate concern to both affected and vulnerable communities. As such, to complement the actions done by the Philippine government through the National Action Plan in Preventing Violent Extremism, an inclusive program framework design grounded on local context, practices, and capacity-building initiatives is crafted towards a multi-tiered and multi-dimensional intervention agreed upon by implementing partners and stakeholders for the de-radicalization program. The meeting The 2-day meeting serves as a breakthrough in mobilizing national and local efforts to mitigate further and potential risks of violent extremist conditions in the vulnerable areas of Southern Philippines. The activity is an avenue to convene together concerned stakeholders across various fields to finalize and come-up with a cohesive and holistic plans of action and mechanism for future implementation of programs that would address the sustaining efforts on de-radicalization, rehabilitation, reintegration and aftercare of former and potential violent extremist.

UNDP's Role in the Process

UNDP Senior Adviser for Peace-building Mr Chetan Kumar welcomed and expressed his appreciation for the continued collaboration and support given by all stakeholders present. As part of the UNDP's role in the process, Mr Chetan Kumar directed once again the participants of the discussion about the objectives and background of coming up with the said activity. He pointed out that the new administrative program on de-radicalization is geared towards working with



people who are already engaged, specifically in the local context, in violent extremist activity and those people at risk. Identifying these groups of people and extending appropriate interventions entailed difficulty due to the uncertainty of the gravity of who were affected and who are potentially at risk. Nevertheless, Chetan Kumar stressed the necessity of coming up with strategies in addressing these concerns being the foremost aim of the program.



Mr Chetan Kumar provided important considerations from UNDP's side of active engagement supporting the process. Among these factors includes the interventions from the side of the government most notably from the side of the Provincial Government of Lanao del Sur as support to the rehabilitation and aftercare of the identified returnees of which UNDP has been in support.

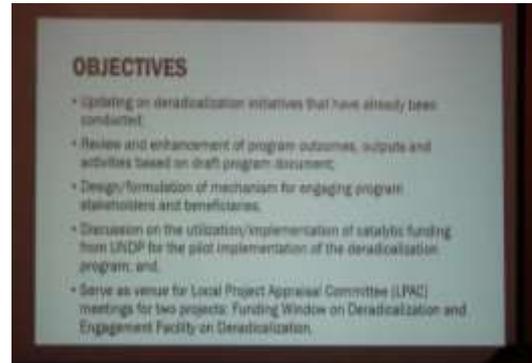
In terms of broader engagement, Chetan Kumar imparted the assistance extended by UNDP in developing the framework of the National Action Plan on Preventing and Combatting Violent Extremism (NAP-PCVE). Likewise, the same support is established by the institution towards the adoption of NAP-PCVE for the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). Further, he stated that based on preceding engagement the fundamental goal needed to be instituted is the shift of mind-sets, attitudes, and behaviour both for those people who recovering from the mentioned circumstance and those under duress of such circumstance in a way that does not compromise, obstruct, and negate the efforts for future corresponding engagement and intervention of those working on the ground.

Mr Chetan Kumar posed certain concerns that needs to be addressed as the mechanisms of the Program on De-radicalization is being crafted and revisited:

- ✚ How do we assess such arena? How do we engage? These questions come alongside with complex process most notably for those who work on the frontlines and directly encounter these concerns. A lot has already been done but so far based on consultations there is greater tasks to be done. The idea is to work, collaborate, and coordinate together so as not to duplicate tasks not also to strengthen our endeavors.
- ✚ On the side of the development partners, initial query puts emphasis on maximizing strategies and efforts. How does collaboration take place? What is the platform or framework? These concerns once addressed through systematized program would rally support among development partners.
- ✚ UNDP's support through internal resources is expected to galvanize a catalytic process for the realization of such program. Internal resources has been integrated in the various documents and meetings and will be thoroughly discussed throughout the session. Collaboration and coordination is a vital resource output expected to be in parallel with the program through partnerships and resource-sharing platforms towards a solid program on de-radicalization.

Objectives

Ms Judith De Guzman went through the objectives of the discussion and directed the participants to refer to the documents enclosed in their kits such as the proposed Program on De-radicalization which contains outcomes, outputs, and component activities for the succeeding sessions. A separate venue will be organized to tackle further the contents of the NAP-PCVE along with the National Security Council.



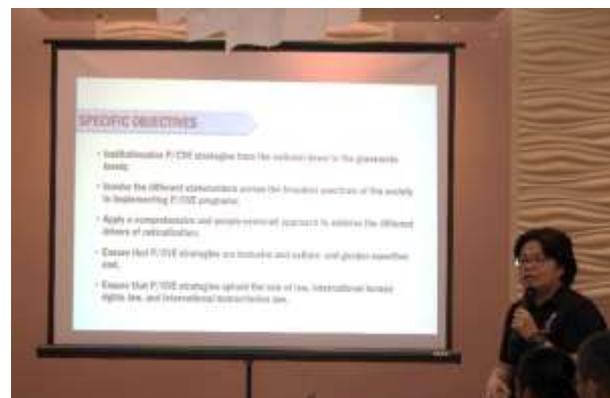
Session 1: Overview of the De-radicalization Issues and Interventions based on the Philippine National Action Plan on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism



The Philippine National Action Plan on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism has been formulated and anchored upon by the National Security Council and participated by various sectors of the society ranging from the national line-agencies of the government, civil society organizations, and religious groups. NAP-PCVE's objective is to prevent radicalization

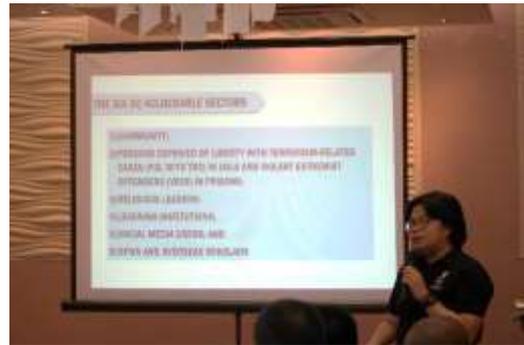
leading towards violent extremism through a “whole of nation approach” which converges all stakeholders for formative actions on the issue of de-radicalization. The said action plan has been approved by Anti-Terrorism Council.

Based on the NAP-PCVE, translating the strategies formulated at the national level will be triced down at the local level for implementation by involving wide-array of stakekeholders. This instututionalized mechanism is also seen to inculcate a “people-centered” approach in considering and understanding the driving factors of radicalization. In these way, mechanisms and strategies are also bounded on cultural, conflict, gender sensitivity, and adhere on international norms such International Humanitarian Law (IHL).



The Vulnerable Sectors

The NAP-PVCE has identified six (6) vulnerable sectors that includes the community; persons deprived of liberty with terrorism related cases (PDL-TRC) in jail and violent extremist offenders (VEO) in prisons; the religious leaders of various sectors; learning institutions which includes public and private secondary and senior-high schools and higher educational institutions (HEIs); social media users; and OFWs and overseas scholars.



Recap of Previous Meetings on De-radicalization

Salient Points of Discussion

As Ms Judith De Guzman lay down what has been accomplished from the previous meetings, it also provided avenue for possible review and comments. Ms De Guzman enumerated key considerable points for discussion in order to supplement enhanced policy directions and mechanisms relevant to the program on de-radicalization by taking into account best practices at the local context.

- Need for solid validation and vetting processes returnees.
- Intervention should not only be individually-oriented but also family-oriented.
- Develop programs for widows and orphans of fighter killed in combat. There's a need to reach-out in order to prevent further spread of violent extremist tendencies.
- Potential of developing shared profiling tools that can serve as baseline for any program intervention. The data obtained can be shared across program implementers to ensure appropriate and responsive intervention.
- Necessity of undertaking more comprehensive in-depth research on the journey of former violent extremist.
- Need for multi-tiered and multi-dimensional interventions that cater both to prevention and rehabilitation.
 - Rehabilitative De-radicalization – pertaining to those people who have engaged in violent extremist activities and ideology.
 - Preventive De-radicalization – pertaining to individuals and groups of people at risk of potential violent extremist tendencies.
- The challenge of creating cognitions for local reconciliation, restorative, and traditional justice. The impacts of violent extremist tendencies and activities



created a negative imprint towards communities that necessitates the creation of the identified cognitions.

- The challenge of institutionalizing the program and sustainability at the local level.
- Program development and capacity-building workshops on de-radicalization.

Sharing of Thoughts

The expert-pool of practitioners from the government and civil society organizations shared their insights and recommendations to enrich the program mechanism based on experiences at the grassroots level and the knowledge acquired through community immersion and best practices applied at the local context.

1. Continued collaboration with the security sector and emphasis on psychosocial aspect.



✚ Ms. Suzanne Faelnar shared the International Association for Human Values' engagement with the Civic Military Operations (CMO) of the Philippine Army. She believes the activities in partnership with the military through CMO is helpful enough for the field workers and nevertheless must be sustained. Yet, another component that must be taken into consideration is on the deepened psychosocial aspect of these vulnerable and affected groups on a long-term basis.

2. Interventions must be rooted on historical perspectives

✚ Dr. Jolly Lais from the Ministry of Public Order and Safety imparted the importance of historical context in determining plans of actions and interventions in addressing the issue on de-radicalization. He recalled the countless lives claimed in the 1970's that left behind surge of widows and orphans. These paved for the generational struggles and violence that has aggravated and lead to the present issue of radicalization. He furthers that awareness and understanding of these historical context must be one of the foundations for crafting the program on de-radicalization. The discontent felt by these surge of widows and orphans was later on fuelled by extremist ideologies. Education, as according to Dr. Lais, is an underpinning intervention most specifically on the Bangsamoro context and struggles in order for the youth to immerse and understand the need for peace and de-radicalization process at large.



3. Putting emphasis on social fabrics and cultural imprints of these vulnerable and affected areas.

- ✚ Sheikh Loderson Gustahan of Mahir Foundation enumerated various components that should be considered in crafting the program's mechanisms.
 - He affirmed the collaboration and partnership extended to Muslim religious leaders as means for participatory engagement of the program on de-radicalization in terms of contact support UNDP has provided across all stakeholders.
 - Sheikh Gustahan discussed the generational violence common among the families of demised members of former extremist that resulted to complex family intermarriages which could incite radical and violent extremist tendencies. Thus, concrete actions and steps must be made for the widows, children, and kin of these former extremist towards their re-entry into the mainstream.
 - Existing conditions of imprisoned and convicted extremists including their activities must also be monitored as there is continual proselytization of radical tendencies in prisons.
 - There must also be interventions on cultural and religious formation such as values and moral ascendancy.
 - Emphasis must be made on local and cultural context in terms of inculcation of Islamic law related to conflict rather than mere customary approach of IHL.
 - Hence, Sheikh Gustahan raised the question: What protection or guarantee would workers in the field have in implementing de-radicalization efforts?



4. Strengthening Communication and Family Ties

- ✚ Ms Khuzaimah Maranda of Thuma Service Organization shared her group's experience with women through Focus Group Discussion in Lanao del Sur as part of their activity launching for Women Against Violent Extremism (WAVE) together with MARADECA, Inc. It was established based on the consultations that open spaces for communication is crucial among families to hinder another incident like the Marawi crisis. Many mothers were unaware that their sons were already part of the extremist group that created several months of skirmish with the military. Most of the youth nowadays are shy to disclose any concerns and consult with



their parents. As such, it important to strengthen family ties and support-based system among family members

Mr Chetan Kumar shared two points from the on-going discussion:



❖ In terms of security of the development aid workers and peace-builders on the ground, there is still no component that delves on such concern. It is a good note that these concerns will be included on the crafted program to ensure safety of the program implementers and partners on the ground.

❖ Reference to terms such as PVE and de-radicalization only has been extensively used universally to address such context. However, if there could be platforms wherein a proactive term applicable can be used, it can be inculcated and mainstreamed in the various programs for de-radicalization.

5. Usage of terms such as PVE and de-radicalization

✚ Ms Vanessa Pallarco from the Office of Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity (OPAPRU) clarified that out from the NAP-PCVE, the term Former Violent Extremist (FVE) has been the suggested term as reference to the surrenders. Suggested revisions or change of terminologies to be used shall be coursed through the Office of the Presidential Adviser on Local Extremist Groups Concerns (OPALEGC) under Undersecretary Yusop Jimlani.



✚ Teach Peace, Build Peace Movement founder, Bai Rohaniza Sumndad-Usman elucidated the purpose of building a cohesive program on de-radicalization that is to transform the psyche of these group. Her idea is to convert the negative connotation embedded with the terms PVE and de-radicalization. We must be cautious with the usage of such terminologies. We should come up with proactive terms or better transform terms especially how we call/ address these groups of people. She elaborates further, “The more we use such terms, the more stigma persists. The time calls us to help them to holistically heal and have better lives.” She agrees with Sheikh Gustahan on concerns about children of returnees in a way to prevent a vacuum. She raises the following questions as reminders on the mechanisms that must be put in place for children and youth returnees, children of returnees, and parents:



- How would these children of returnees be integrated and protected into the mainstream? How are they going to return to the fold of learning/ education?

✚ Ms. Suzanne Faelnar upholds the commitment of changing the psyche of these groups of people in a way that moving forward must be reinforced with positive mechanisms both in process and intervention. Taking for instance, “healing, resilience, empowerment stand as key elements in moving forward that IAHV focus on.



6. Need for Intervention for Women



✚ Ms Bai Rohaniza Sumndad-Usman also highlighted the minimal interventions for women not just in terms of providing livelihood opportunities. These include the wives of returnees. The organization or part of the program that would look into the condition of women. Part of these interventions, as she suggested includes psychosocial aspect of widows and women returnees and other formation needs they should have.

✚ Ms Pallarco of OPAPRU affirmed the necessity for interventions on women as she shares their work engagement with the women returnees of which are wives and relatives of slain assailants of Marawi crisis. While there is already a Philippine National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security, there is limited interventions when it comes to category. Incorporating suggestions coming from the group would also improve the current programs and actions plans like working towards holistic interventions and looking at the family model approach as a springer mechanism.



7. Emphasis on Relationship-Building

✚ Ms Bai Rohaniza Sumndad-Usman reiterated that the term to be used as reference to the returnees should be positive regardless of what is contained in public documents such the NAP-PCVE to reinforce a unified direction in engaging at the grassroots level.

✚ Ms Charmaine Mae Bacong of Balay Mindanaw Foundation also shared challenges they've encountered during their implementation of projects for Abu Sayyaf returnees especially on the way they refer to these cohort. The strategy was to label them based on their economic activities as farmers and fisher-folks, for they are originally living productive lives prior to violent extremist engagement. Similarly, the same strategy must be employed on future programs for it should be based on relationship-building. It builds bridges, trust and confidence away from the vacuum created by the unwanted circumstances. These should also include the victims of violent extremist activities. We must ensure that out of the program we are dealing with social cohesion through activities and social enterprise shall be established among these communities. These includes among others camps of MILF and MNLF, survivors of these atrocities, hostage survivors. Nonetheless, the program on PVE must complement with or include a program/ support for the victims of violent extremist tendencies.



✚ Mr Abdulrahim Andaman from the Ministry of Public Order and Safety suggested to re-visit the relationship building methodologies of the GPH with MNLF and MILF. These came about as these groups through different peace processes involved are also partners for peace and development as this play a large role in the interventions at the grassroots. Also, there is a need to revisit the Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Committee Report in order to assess the things needed to be done and learn from what has been done.



Duyog Ramadhan

BGen. Romeo D. Brawner, Jr, of the AFP-PA 103rd Brigade, encouraged the participants to direct their attention to the audio visual presentation that documents the activities the military has been doing on the ground in collaboration with OPAPRU. The said presentation, according to Gen. Brawner also includes the MILF community as one of the active members in peacekeeping and peace-building which includes the Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces (BIAF) members.



Backgrounder from OPAPRU

Ms. Vanessa Pallarco shared details of the solidarity activity Duyog Ramadhan that started in 2017. Duyog Ramadhan is packaged into a bigger intervention that caters Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees, and communities affected by conflict. Among these interventions includes the IDPs in Iligan when they returned in 2018 to communities of such as Sagongsongan, Sarimanok, and Pag-asa. The year 2019 saw expansion as it caters the Islamic City of Marawi and the conflict-affected by AFP and Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters in SPMS Box of Maguindanao. Nevertheless, the program also has a component for GPH-MILF with six municipalities in Lanao del Norte and a model camp, Camp Bilal.



Ms. Pallarco also revealed, “We wanted to also ensure that our partners are capacitated before doing the roll-out by doing Conflict Sensitive and Peace Promoting (CSPP) Approaches Training with the 103rd Brigade and representatives from various battalion.”

In line with the on-going implementation of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security, the program also

optimize the presence of women troops or the hijab troopers. This concept entails to ensure that the narratives from the ground are being captured and translated into the policy level as we try to institutionalize this program.

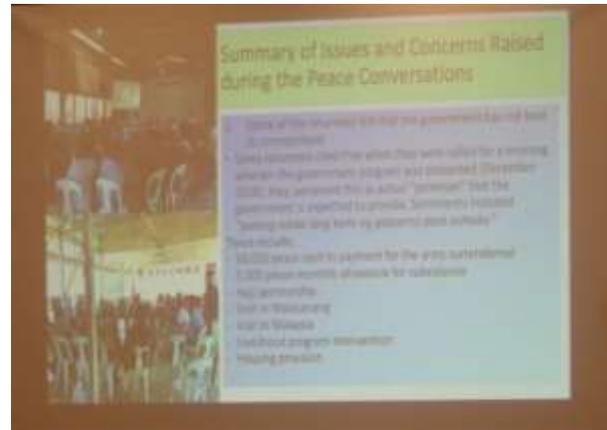
As Ms. Pallarco stated, “We call it the “peacemisan” we wanted to transform the stories of peace through sectorial peace conversations. We had with women IDPs from sarimanok, pag-asa, and hijab troopers. The plan is to roll-out also to women returnees that are part of communities in Butig, Piagapo, and Pagayawan.”

By means of creating social cohesion, parallel interventions are aspired by the program’s variously interlinked components. Among the newly sought interventions takes into account surrenders and returnees as part of the March 5, 2019 directive of the Office of the President to the concerned agencies. The Department of National Defense, Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation, and Unity, and Department of Interior and Local Government were tasked to come up with programs for the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) and other Moro surrenders that would provide assistance similar to programs given to NPA rebel returnees. Ms. Pallarco noted that the new program’s status shall be presented on the next few days by the newly created agency, OPALEGC, under Undersecretary Jimlani.

Duyog Ramadhan is a collaborative effort in the local level by the AFP and the provincial government of Lanao del Sur. The program's aim is to advance social healing and process of recovery for the conflict affected communities. Among the outputs of the said activity are basic profiling of returnees to address issue on safe-conduct pass, the peace conversations or "peacemisan", and Zakat distribution.

Issues needed to be addressed

- Perception that the government has not fulfilled its commitment as they perceived that prior interventions are meant to be acted upon.
- Their sentiments include that they were misled.
- They wanted to have cash for work and based on initial profiling most of the surrenders are farmers.



Key Observations



- ❖ Commitment has been earmarked not only in the brigade level but are also cascaded in the battalion level as it is proved quintessential for the local-based de-radicalization program. Among the three battalions, the 55th Battalion showed best practice in terms of engagement and well-established relationship with the surrenders through its Civic Military Operations Unit.
- ❖ It was also found out that women plays crucial role in peacekeeping as they were instrumental to the decision-making psyche of extremist to surrender. As such, Ms. Pallarco even suggested to tap the women directly involved in these situations.
- ❖ Amassing and Understanding the narratives of the surrenders serves as basis for the development of program's intervention to gauge the various reasons behind the spread enlistment strategies of violent extremist ideology.
- ❖ Ownership at the grassroots level is crucial for sustainability that were already applied as interventions that includes release of safe-conduct pass, cash for work incentives, and OPAPP Philhealth Grant accessible to these cohort.

Proposed Ways Forward

- ❖ Crafting of a comprehensive framework the de-radicalization and aftercare program for the Maute/ IS LDS returnees.
- ❖ Quick-win interventions to address brewing issues and grievances from the returnees.



- ❖ Use of Conflict Sensitive and Peace-Promoting Approaches that anchors culture and religious sensitivity, and capacity development for partners.
- ❖ Special intervention for women that could be coursed-through the National Action Plan for Women, Peace, and Security.
- ❖ Amassing support at the local level resembling the pilot interventions made in the communities of Padas and Pagayawan.
- ❖ Harmonized and coordinated government intervention through needs assessment platforms and revisiting of existing government programs like PAMANA, YLS, and Cash for Work.

Sharing of Thoughts

✚ Mr Farid Dastgeer of UNICEF shared some insight and suggestions related to children. He mentioned that inclusion of community members must also be made. When it comes to issues related to children, Mr Dastgeer imparted that a context-based needs assessment for children and psychosocial needs must also be incorporated. Another consideration that he suggested is to group adolescents and children accordingly as support to interventions to be made. Adolescents and youth must have participation in the discussions as active members to share information. On a separate account, Mr Dastgeer emphasizes the relevance of data source as there are varying accounts on the ground most especially on religious aspect between government-linked clerics and those in the adversaries. One consideration he also point out is to strengthen employment and livelihood opportunities to boost economic activities within these identified areas by enforcing existing labor and employment related statutes to safeguard the interest of the working members of the community and avert dissatisfaction.



✚ Sulu-based advocated Mr Gerry Marrack raised some points regarding program interventions. First, he made inquiries to OPAPRU about local extremist in Sulu. He cited the generational and cyclical violence that has plagued the residents. Among the stories he shared includes descendants of victims of historic Bud Dajo Massacre who fell prey of 1970's Martial Law. Progenies of these victims came to be known as members of MNLF, Abu Sayyaf, and most recently the Ajang-Ajang and Anak Iloh. He urged to include people on the ground as members of various security councils as even the local government units cannot suppress violent extremist tendencies. Relatives of Abu Sayyaf members should also be included in the program. In the next engagements of the program on de-

radicalization, Mr Marrack furthered to include the battalion commanders in Sulu as they are familiar with the situations on the ground as part of the next sessions. Livelihood programs must also be massive in remote areas of the island province to curtail further recruitment. The challenge is to work comprehensively and must not limited to only one situation. Lastly, he urged the Bangsamoro government to push for institutionalization of the different programs on de-radicalization.

- ✚ In response, Ms. Pallarco mentioned the OPALEGC that is tasked to implement programs and craft interventions specifically for the ZAMBASULTA area towards the issues of Abu Sayyaf and other groups with prioritization of the said programs for 2019. She discussed the importance of the new system of governance from policy level through the BTA to the replication of various success stories to bring programs for Sulu on-board. In terms of transitional justice, OPAPRU has been brewing certain policy direction options for the realization of what has been contained in the TJRC Report.



- ✚ Ms Giobay Diocolano of the Kadtabanga Foundation shared their experience following the signing of MNLF Final Peace Agreement by transforming the former combatants and communities into the path of peace and development. She recalled the relentless efforts they made to gradually change the perspectives of former combatants and communities away from conflict especially with the MNLF commanders wherein some sought

to pursue education, enterprise, and entered the bureaucracy. The target of their programs encompass the previously war-torn communities and filled the gap performed by the local government units that was deficient. She further imparted the value of teaching Mindanao history, culture of peace, and conflict transformation that must be at the core of interventions similar to the current engagement on de-radicalization. Ensuring the communities they helped become sustaining, Kadtabanga Foundation empowered the people to basic social services, health, and education. Programs to prevent violent extremism, as of the moment, are the primary interventions of the organization most especially in the conflict areas of SPMS Box in Maguindanao.

- ✚ Dr Jolly Lais of MPOS-BARMM added that as development worker on the ground concern must not only be with physical growth but also the psychological aspect. As such in-depth scientific study must be made as a congruent measure to the ongoing intervention. Part of this intervention includes the academe and the pool of experts on various fields to complement strategies on the ground as a continuing multidisciplinary input for the program.

Bridging Partners

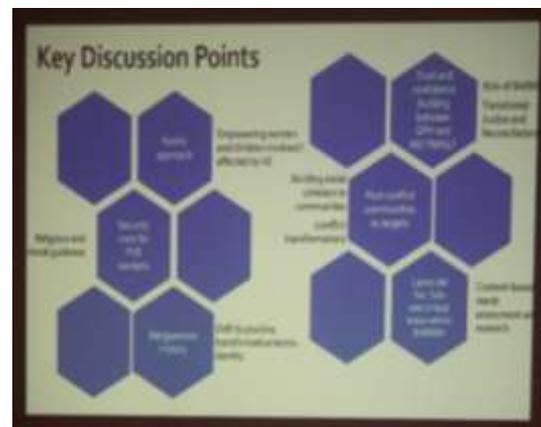
Ms. Pallarco then shared the audio visual presentation of the interventions they have been doing at the ground in the case of Marawi City and Lanao del Sur. An important feat that best describes the Duyog Ramdhan engagement is to bridge partnership and integrated effort when it comes to launching programs among various stakeholders.



Small Recaps

Ms Judith De Guzman synthesized the discussions and sharing made previously on the morning session. As part of the discussions essentially agreed points, she presented the following concerns raised by various stakeholders present:

- ❖ Interventions must be anchored on family approaches/ model.
- ❖ Empowerment of women and children involved/ affected by violent extremist tendencies must be guaranteed.
- ❖ Inclusion of cultural and religious context and values formation leading to moral guidance must be among the foundations of the interventions to be applied in the conflict affected communities.
- ❖ Safety and security of government and development workers, and advocates delivering PVE interventions and programs from risks must be assured.
- ❖ Revisiting the historical backgrounds and understanding Moro identity must be part of appropriate and accurate long-term interventions.
- ❖ Utilization of positive and transformative terms would reinforce proactive healing process both for victims and returnees.



- ❖ Main goal of the interventions is to introduce social cohesion through various programs on de-radicalization.
- ❖ Interventions are also geared towards sustaining confidence building and partnership with MILF and MNLF.
- ❖ Over-all, target of interventions must not only be limited in a particular geographic and circumstantial context but must encompass communities that are affected and vulnerable.

- ❖ Priority location of interventions includes Lanao del Sur, Sulu, and Maguindanao identified as critical areas within BARMM.
- ❖ Assessing interventions must be rooted on situations and circumstances that are different and distinct from one another. The idea employs the aid of the academe and experts to craft guide/ mechanisms through rigorous research.
- ❖ The current political system of now BARMM play crucial role in the process of change. Part also of social transformation is revisiting the recommendations and key points to be addressed based on the Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Committee.

Session 2: Presentation and Review of Draft Program Document Results Framework (Outcomes and Outputs)

The draft Program Document Results Framework has been the result of previous discussions on de-radicalization initiatives. On its conception stage, it is essential to review the content of the draft program and incorporate necessary elements to comprehensively design of the interventions and programs on de-radicalization, rehabilitation, reintegration, and aftercare for former and potential violent extremist.

Ms De Guzman emphasized points that would guide the participants in revisiting the program document.

- Key themes for review should highlight relevance, responsiveness, effectiveness, and feasibility.
- Identifying the geographic scope, targets, and strategies of delivery should be among the priorities.
- More importantly, what are key areas where UN can support and complement since government and various organizations already have programs and plans of action rolled-out on the ground. Where can UN potentially support these initiatives?



Mr Chetan Kumar mentions that some had been raising concerns on the geographical scope. What is the area of scope? On the side of the UN which includes UNDP and UNICEF, focus must be given initially at the areas of BARMM and five provinces for the reason that plenty of interventions across stakeholders are still sorted out. Factors driving radicalization and violent extremism are also needed to be tackled accordingly.

Hence, close coordination with agencies in the BARMM like the MPOS, MILG, RRUC and other relevant agencies are indispensable for the planning and execution of these crafted programs.

Background and Rationale

Programs on de-radicalization draws its confluence from the events that occurred in Southern Philippines that includes violent extremist activities taking roots from various socio-political factors and ramifying discontent among different sectors. Oppositely, noteworthy opportunities also took toll with the creation of the new political institution, the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, and the assumption of the 80-member Bangsamoro Transition Authority. Inputs from stakeholders represented by government agencies and civil society groups through a convergence has been contributory to the embodied National Action Plan on Preventing and Combating Violent Extremism. The plan was adopted and approved by the National Anti-Terrorism Council.

Challenges

With the NAP-PCVE and existing initiatives taking into form, foreseen challenges must be addressed for the program on de-radicalization.

- ❖ A comprehensive policy on de-radicalization. Mechanisms and plans of action must be collectively aligned with an adamant policy to ensure effectiveness and efficiency. The Office of the Presidential Adviser on Local Extremist Groups Concerns (OPALEGC) takes the lead in addressing this concern.
- ❖ Institutional capacity on the side of the government and civil-society organizations are limited for the process of de-radicalization and rehabilitation.
- ❖ Sustainability pose as one of the challenges due to shift in socio-political structures and processes.



Proposed Program on De-radicalization



[Provide comprehensive support on de-radicalization, rehabilitation, reintegration, and aftercare initiatives for former and potential violent extremist.](#)

- ❖ Former and potential violent extremists and their families assisted in their transformation to become resilient, productive, and peaceful citizens.

- ❖ Strengthen Institutional capacities of duty bearers in implementing and sustaining rehabilitation, reintegration, and aftercare programs for former and potential violent extremist. These includes the government sector and civil society organizations.

Principles

- ❖ local ownership
- ❖ positive social transformation
- ❖ family and community oriented
- ❖ posit multi stakeholder and major convergence
- ❖ sensitivity towards culture, religion, and gender context



Key Processes

- **Comprehensive Profiling and Needs Assessment** – As part of the initial steps of program development, important consideration must be given to the comprehensive data collection and analysis to provide substantive inputs for design, monitoring, and evaluation of the program interventions. Existing initiatives in the development of profiling technology for returnees are already developed similar to the interventions in Lanao del Sur as part of case management.



- **Capacity Building for Service Providers** – The program provides opportunities that allow training for facilitators, teachers, and information officers when and where it is needed. These entail development of facilities and material such as shared guidelines, toolkit, engagement platform, and information management system to support case management work.

➤ **Listening to the Narratives** – The process of listening to the narratives of individuals who have previously in violent extremism provides better understanding on causes and factors resulting to these circumstances. It also leads to policy research and development as means to institutionalize a comprehensive and responsive program for violent extremist tendencies.

- **Provide Technical Assistance** – Setting-up a Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning System would only push-through with adequate provision of technical assistance.

Components

1. Psychosocial and Creative

- ❖ Primary objective is to enhance the understanding, appreciation, and identification of beneficiaries to peaceful norms and values at the individual and

societal level. It was emphasized from the previous discourses that war does not only constitute physical capacity as it also depend on the psyche. As such, to introduce violent into nonviolent peaceful norms, shift must be dealt on the psychological aspect of these people.

- ❖ Second objective is to enhance interaction skills of these cohort that includes emotional quotient strengths, counselling, and therapy.

Activities

Activities inscribed in this component includes: mindfulness training, managing emotions, storytelling, games, sports, music, movement arts, psychosocial skills, dialogue, conflict resolution, and mediation.

Sharing of Thoughts

- ✚ Sheik Gustahan pointed out cultural sensitivity in dealing with interventions on the ground especially on the various activities mentioned. He further mentions that activities such as music and dances might rather increase conflict as it will fuel indoctrination of radical tendencies based on perceived “extraneous” undertakings. Most people in the island provinces of Sulu, Basilan and even in Zamboanga Peninsula treat this various undertakings as unacceptable base on cultural background and religious upbringing. Sheik Gustahan also raised his concern on areas outside of BARMM, like Sarangani Province, that should also be included in interventions due to its sizeable Muslim ethnicities among the population.
- ✚ Mr Dastgeer of UNICEF suggested, for social and creative component, fellow stakeholders to use the inter-agency standing committee guideline on psychosocial interventions.
- ✚ Mr Chetan Kumar affirmed Sheik Gustahan’s succeeding suggestion about geographic inclusion of areas outside BARMM. He recounted earlier talks with the BARMM leadership about the engagement with Muslim areas outside BARMM that could also be part for subsequent discussions.
- ✚ Ms Faelnar of IAHV imparts the inclusion of mindfulness training which could be a helpful intervention and backed by numerous studies worldwide. She also raised the concern if these would be permissible as part of the interventions to these target areas. These takes account of yoga that is usually consisted of physical exercises and movements. Psychosocial activities does not entail mind exercises as it also involves physical actions.



✚ Ms Sumndad-Usman of Teach Peace, Build Peace Movement clarified that mindfulness training would be a jumpstart intervention except the inclusion of yoga as this could form apprehension among clerics and community elders. She even stressed the importance of cautiously applying appropriate and sensitive terminologies that is cultural tolerable. Illustrations of psychosocial activities such as *zumba*, which is generally used as part of socialization, is generally unfitting for Muslim communities and instead must only apply activities in general like exercises or movements to prevent estrangement among locals' beliefs. She clarifies that activities like *zumba* are also applied in context to some refugee camps/ communities but should only be reliant of community's approval and consent and avoid obscene and frisky gestures and movements.



✚ Mr Andaman of MPOS-BARMM noted the in terms of activities such as music and arts, people in BARMM have distinct cultures. It is his suggestion that such activities befall on the category of cultural arts as to not make any confusion or trepidation with regards to utilization of these activities for interventions. He added by suggesting to include Alternative Dispute Resolution as part of dialogue and local processes usually common among the Indigenous Peoples in settling conflict and amicable settlements.



✚ Mr Gerry Marrack of Fhatwah Institute added that in the case of Sulu, using appropriate medium of art that is culturally-based like *pangalay* accompanied by music could better attract attention and interest among people. He believes on these kinds of strategies as having effective psychosocial reach for the program.

✚ Ms Khuzaimah Maranda of Thuma Service Org. argued that if possible dialogue, mediation, and conflict resolution must be separated. She elaborates, in terms of psychosocial and creative component, it should carry dialogue as part of activities involved while setting conflict resolution ad mediation as part of socio cultural component activities. It leads Ms Maranda



to her suggestion to consider indigenous/ traditional methods of handling conflict as part of conflict resolution and mediation.

- Ms Hyriah Candao of UNDP indicated seeking assistance and expert advice with a psychiatrist for the psychosocial interventions especially for mind-setting and mind-conditioning activities. Interventions must be guided upon by proper strategies and processes that are only supported by an expert advice and consultation with a psychiatrist.



- Mr Mouhammad Sharief of MSU-IPDM addressed his concern about the deficiency of psychiatrists in the area. In most cases, basic psychosocial support can be done by trained individuals but when it comes to advanced level cases medical attention could only be provided by a trusted expert. Another thinking that Mr Sharief shares with the group the innovative strategy of employing cultural attributes into popular or mainstream. An example is a battle of the bands where the aim is to entice the younger generation and incorporating cultural assets through songs and music. For him, it is difficult to provide such kinds of activities if program implementers have limited grasp and capacity of the culture of the communities they serve.



2. Moral and Religious/ Spiritual

- Address challenges related to the use of religious teachings as justification for violent extremism, specifically how misperceptions/ misunderstanding about Islam may fuel the conditions that give rise to radicalization and extremist violence.



Activities

Activities that are inscribed in this component includes:

- Faith-based leaders will be engaged to undertake this component.
- Spiritual exercises shall be undertaken to provide spaces for healing and reconciliation with self, significant others, and society.
- Intra-faith religious conversations.
- Islamic forum and advocacy on jihad.
- Community prayer exercises.



Sharing of Thoughts



✚ Mr Andaman of MPOS-BARMM reverberated the general principles taught by Islam. He discussed the prohibition of violent extremist tendencies as it goes contrary to the teachings of Islam. As such, he raised his concerns on the usage of terminologies such as misperception and misunderstanding that would implicate negative connotations about the religion. He even suggested to define further these objective so as to clarify and appropriately deliver the goals of such component.



✚ Mr Chetan Kumar emphasizes the importance of carrying-out religious intra-faith religious discussions, as there are shared characteristics, beliefs, and systems in common, there are conflicting interpretations varying from one region and group with another. It is on this premise that it would find difficulty transmitting a general message towards the greater populace. Intrinsicly, there is

a need to convene through intra-faith dialogue to harmonize and protract a unifying message. Mr Kumar illustrates the case in Colombia where the problem resides on how to convince the predominantly youth engaged in illegal drugs to normal civilian life. The Columbian government designed a multidimensional program supported by various stakeholders of which the alternative was not on livelihood programs but on lifestyle. This shift had not only provided them opportunities for self-renewal but also respect and inclusion in the communities they belong. As such, he pinpoints the importance of not only trying to ask these groups of people to leave something and withdraw from certain detestable activities alternatives must be also available may it be in terms of opportunities, self- renewal and identity, or community advocacy. He added, “Getting people to people to leave violence as a way of life does not work unless there is a credible alternative that was beyond economic and other components we have tackled.”

✚ Mr Jamilnur Sarip of Balay Mindanaw Foundation clarified regarding the phrase “advocacy on jihad”. He made mention that there is no such term or utilization of such phrase. He suggested to exclude the phrase as it is ambiguous.



Jihad as a concept and term could be further delved through discussions and forum.

✚ Sheikh Gustahan expounded the problems of extremism faced by in his community pertaining to the concept of war. He acknowledged that the issue emanates from the lack of knowledge of common folks attributed to the rules of war. He also recognized the untoward growth of extremism due to misperceptions regarding the concept of jihad and the various schools of thought in Islamic jurisprudence. What is needed, according to Sheikh Gustahan, is for a common ground to be established in defining the concept and the rules of war especially in our country. He narrates his experience on different accounts of people mislabelling and misinterpreting the term. As such, he agrees with Mr Sarip to paraphrase the terms into understanding jihad to give ample and clear cognizance of the terms used that the term advocating which implicates promotion of war/ violence. Another point raised by Sheikh Gustahan is the inclusion of traditional leaders to forum and inter and intra-faith dialogues as they are also crucial towards the attainment of the program goals due to their influence and earned respect among constituents. Part of understanding jihad is putting emphasis also on the conformity of International Humanitarian Law with the Shariah. As he discussed, even age of combatants which is universally recognized to be at the minimal age of 18 is also affirmed and even stressed by Shariah by putting emphasis on physical prowess but also intellectual, psychological, and emotional capacity with 21 years of age for fighters as the standard. Another important concern is to impart the significance an ultimate objective of the basics of Shariah to children to avoid misinterpretation among children. If principles such as protection of life, religions, resources, and knowledge are embedded in the minds of children at early ages, there would be minimal instances of violent extremist tendencies with the aid of peace education.



✚ Mr Fareed Dastgeer of UNICEF shares his experience relating to trainings they had conducted with the da'wah community of MILF with the topic jihad. The said training module developed encompassed the meaning of jihad, its forms which are available in Arabic, English, and local dialect. Mr Dastgeer offered copies of the said module to both UNDP and participants present.



✚ Ms Suzanne Faelnar suggested that for all the segment discussed, side notes or footnotes must be done as to the sensitivity of interventions on various areas. She made



mention to indicate particular areas that has to have sensitive and distinct interventions than the rest. Ms Faelnar apprehends her fellow participants of the generality of issues tackled and tiny details could be missed out. As such, she recommends to the organizers to take note of this important considerations accordingly.



✚ Ms Rohaniza Sumndad-USman raised if children are also part of the discussed component or if such component is only restricted towards faith leaders. Her inquiry is based on situations on the ground where there is great importance of teaching Islam as way of life beginning with children and the youth. She also imparted that moral lessons depicting the life of prophet Muhammad (saw) should also be touched by this component. This suggestion came out of her observation with children in the far-flung areas where many don't have adequate knowledge about these matters take for instance on the themes like leadership role of the key figures in Islam like prophet Muhammad (saw). She encourages to include in this component the approach and materials for children in madrasahs, communities, and refugee camps.

✚ Mr Gerry Marrack of Fhatwah Institute added to include culturally sensitive personifications in disseminated platforms such as storytelling activities utilizing common names, greetings, and gestures in Islam. He pointed out the by doing so, it would instil in the minds of children peace promoting and cultural sensitive principles.

✚ Mr James Abdul of OPAPRU made mention of the earlier discussion pertaining to inculcation of Shariah principles as suggested by Sheikh Gustahan towards children. In his belief, it is equally important to introduce such principles but in a subtle way as the term Shariah would have difficulty permeating in the young minds of children. His point of clarification was based on educational level capacity that should be introduced to children as part of learning strategy. For him, it would be difficult to directly introduce such concept to children as these matters are reserved for advanced level of education capacity. What would be commendable, as Mr Abdul was made mentioning is about the basic teachings of Islam and topics like Shariah would be easily grasped by age the brackets of adolescents and youth.



As he had observed with the discussions, interventions that had been presented and discussed had been prescriptive in terms of judgment towards violent extremist. He suggested that response and interventions must be with

caution in a way that it should be context-based putting in mind the preventive measures through progressive approach. He recalled interventions with the MNLF wherein programs and measures were simple in substance so as to empower them and make it sustaining by engaging them based on their own experiences. The case of Padas and Sultan Sumalindong are also examples of this progressive approach. Whereas, the basic interventions adapted sprung from enabling these people to freely move and interact with their communities. He strongly proposed to design the program through progressive approach that could be done per phases: preliminary, midterm, and final. These phases start from community organizing, establishing rapport, understanding their plight followed by several identified interventions determined based on the initial phase. Mr Abdul agrees with the various components provided that activities embedded on such employ progressive approach.

- ✚ Dr. Jolly Lais of MPOS-BARMM clarified that the teaching of Shariah principles should be adequately taught in madrasah as a proper forum. He subsequently noted that the participants present share the common ground in terms of the discussion, the point is to reach out to the general public that includes the media, and people from other areas about certain concepts related to the discussion as it would only limit the extent of outcomes and output if the very same individuals share understanding about this concerns. A possible alternative would be exposures from the side of these affected communities towards other communities outside of the box and vice versa to foster greater appreciation and understanding. Interventions must incorporate not only be at the local level but must extend to national level as inter-faith dialogue should not only limit its participation among the clergy and religious folks.
- ✚ Sheikh Gustahan supported Mr Abdul's suggestion to espouse simple but meaningful interventions. One instance, as shared by Sheikh Gustahan, is through kapihan sessions or simple coffee conversations very common among Muslim communities across BARMM. This would entice comfy zone for talks and confidence building that could progress towards tackling serious concerns. Another concern raised by Sheikh Gustahan is about the the integration of recently graduated foreign funded and schooled scholars to be mainstreamed. Problems would rise if differing interpretations and schools of thought would be established by these scholars through "toril" that would also potentially harness radical principles. It is important to monitor and oversee these instances especially in the Lanao area by the government. There should be platform to include these groups in the programs laid by various stakeholders.
- ✚ Ms Charmaine Bacong of Balay Mindanaw Foundation re-emphasized the inquiry made previously by Ms Khuzaimah Maranda of what is the point/meaning of community prayer spiritual exercises and how it is manifested as an activity of the component discussed. Second,



she also raised her concern on the context of intra-faith dialogue wherein, as mentioned by Mr Chetan Kumar, comprises territories of BARMM. She cautioned fellow participants that BARMM's demographics does not only constitute Muslim populace as it also has Lumad and Christian settlers. The context of violent extremism is seen in the window subjected to the religious beliefs of not only Muslims but also of other religious background. As such, she recommends to also highlight inter-faith dialogue as an integral part of the component that could also extend its reach towards adjacent areas of Lanao Norte and North Cotabato.

✚ Mr Mouhammad Sharief of MSU-IPDM explained the reason for quick-starting intra-faith dialogue as an intervention based primarily on the variations in beliefs and principles among Muslims that are forming divisive understanding of the concepts of violent extremism. There must be a streamline view that must be adopted within the Muslim community regarding the religion, its importance on our day-to-day living, and subsequently discussed through platforms the concept of jihad. As complex as the terms has been applied and understood, many people in the community do not have clear grasp of the meaning of such term and even the youth themselves have limited understanding as to what jihad is. He put emphasis on streamlining a cohesive and uniform definition of jihad initiated within the religious leaders and be propagated to communities. Then and only, according to Mr Sharief, can inter-faith discussions be materialized since there is already an established common footing from the rest of Muslim communities. Based on experience, the same strategy Mr Sharief was made mentioning proved effective most through khutbah/ sermon during Friday prayers where there is a uniform and cohesive message advocated as in the case of BOL plebiscite. He also recounts his experience handling Child Friendly Spaces of CRS wherein Mr Sharief refused to apply the given modules due to its foreign context depicting the social landscape in the Middle East. Thus, he opted to craft the module based on the localized context of Marawi that would be better understandable for children often paralleled with moral lessons culled with religion and culture.



✚ In relation to what has been imparted by Mr Sharief, Ms Khuzaimah Maranda wanted to complement and simultaneously implement both intra-faith and interfaith grounded on her experience with Marawi. She narrated the importance of putting together the two for inclusivity sake. Much more, it reinforces greater relationship-building among people of different backgrounds and religion.

- ✚ Ms Judith De Guzman recalled a similar meeting wherein inter-faith and intra-faith dialogue were discussed. Present during the event's first day were Orlando Cardinal Quevedo, ecumenical and episcopal pastors, Grand Mufti Abu Huraira Udasan. The second day was devoted for intra-faith. She affirms the necessity of complementing the two as part of the component's interventions. On another account, Ms De Guzman elaborated the background why spiritual exercises were part of the activities based on healing and reconciliation.

3. Social Welfare (Social Services and Health, Livelihood and Vocational)

- ❖ Address challenges related to unemployment, lack of access to basic services.

Activities

Through coordination with appropriate government agencies and non-government agencies:

- ❖ Provision of medical and dental assistance to returnees.
- ❖ Supplementary feeding for children of returnees.
- ❖ Facilitating access to social protection packages.
- ❖ Agriculture, livelihood, and vocational training.
- ❖ Provision of capital assistance.

Ms Judith De Guzman acknowledges that in this component, phasing is necessary to address gradual provision and assistance, and address challenges related to unemployment, lack of access to basic services.

Sharing of Thoughts



- ✚ Putting into consideration the discussions made with various counterparts throughout BARMM, Mr Chetan Kumar sees that one element is missing in terms of interventions as part of this component. He described forms of social assistance have been dealt fragmentarily and had been mainly focused on individuals. These preclude communal growth in the sense that equal footing in terms of interventions might

result to success of some and loss for another. And so, it does not fuel and add up on the communal level shift in terms of economic empowerment. In order to rectify there seemingly inadvertent inaccuracy, employing a win-win situation must be utilized in the form of an integrative approach. Part of this approach that has shown relatively high feat of success is by developing social enterprise or corporative form of business that brings together individual assets in a competitive manner both for local and regional value chain. Consideration for putting-up these shared capital conglomeration must include in the equation of what sells best; what is most profitable economic contribution; modernized form of agri-business through inter-cropping; commercially valuable cash crops,

aquaculture industry, different kinds of farming, and even local artisanal industry like handicrafts. What makes this as a good practice is the fact that the community decides together putting forth investment on what actually works. Nevertheless, it mobilizes and energizes the entire community making the whole reap the rewards rather than just one. As Mr Chetan Kumar implied, integrative approach through support towards social enterprise and corporate type of businesses must be part of the component's activities/ interventions.

- ✚ Sheikh Gustahan emphasized that the target must be the whole community that also includes returnees and their offspring.

- ✚ Ms Judith De Guzman recalled the sharing made by Ms Giobay Diocolano that part of interventions must also contain access to universal health care system like Philhealth and bridging health programs and services through facilities and clinics towards these affected areas.

- ✚ Mr Santiago Castillo of the National Security Council shared his teaching experience prior to joining the government workforce wherein he observed varying responses from college students on their perception about Islam, as a religion, and the Muslim believers. He pointed that students or the youth in general basing on different educational



access and level often have minimal to comprehensive knowledge of pressing societal issues. Often this leads them to acknowledge many ideas that are familiar and accessible within their reach and most of what they get from media and other sources are negative in its portrayal of Islam. As such he adamantly believes that educational institutions should espouse immersion and exposure activities to open their mind set of what traditional media often missed on providing a comprehensive notion of what is Islam and its believers are especially in areas where there is very limited understanding of these concepts like Metro-Manila for example. Institutions like the Department of Education must craft programs and activities to include exposure and immersion activities as means of cross-cultural learning.

- ✚ Ms Judith De Guzman also shared the exposure activities made by Balay Mindanaw Foundation for Abu Sayyaf returnees from Basilan in Cagayan de Oro as sort of cross-cultural formation.

- ✚ Mr Chetan Kumar informed the participants that a simultaneous activity in partnership with Office on Bangsamoro Youth Affairs was held in Davao regarding the youth's role in preventing and countering violent extremism. Part of the agenda was to establish a Bangsamoro Youth Volunteer Program targeting people between ages 18-35. He added that similar interventions could also be integrated in the components of the finalized package program. The youth will be trained with various capacity building exercises, life skills, dialogue, mediation, reconciliation and democratic participation towards being better citizens plus the stipend provided. Once finalized with OBYA, he

encourages the various stakeholders to participate in rolling-out the program in various areas of concern. More so, Mr Chetan Kumar, recognizing the importance of the youth sector and programs directed towards their participation in terms of community and nation-building, signified that these concerns be incorporated in the component being discussed.

✚ Mr Jose Regulus Ortega of OPAPRU affirmed Mr Chetan Kumar's suggestion to include social enterprise as part of the interventions. He elucidated the impacts of such scheme would pave way for economies of scale perceived to be crucial in the empowerment and sustainability of interventions among the returnees and their families. Complementing this initiative, he also affirmed the earlier recommendation of Mr James Abdul that similar interventions such the social enterprise must be done through phases. He furthered that communities should be included in the program's phases as the end point of programs and interventions with returnees and their families leads also to community inclusion, economic growth, and resilience.



✚ Ms Pallarco of OPAPRU informed the various stakeholders on the updates of the access of returnees to Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) of DSWD. The guidelines for the said engagement will be finalized by DSWD and coordinated with various agencies focused in Lanao Sur and Marawi. Previously, SLP also had accommodated various groups that includes among others MNLF. It is still on careful deliberation as SLP guidelines in general are stringent and the objective is to accommodate these cohort as the first intention was to provide cash for work assistance. Present interventions by the 103rd Brigade in the priority areas such as Butig is the provision of agricultural livelihood assistance. These were laid into platforms based on the profiling of returnees where it was found out that significant numbers were engaged in agricultural activities prior to their involvement with Maute-ISIS.



✚ Mr Oting Agting of Kadtabanga Foundation made his inquiry regarding access to social protection package incentives offered. His points raised includes the process and flow for program implementation, the institutional mainstreaming with government agencies concerned, and means in order to sustain the initiative.





✚ Mr Fared Dastgeer shared salient points relevant to the component such as inculcation of Family Needs Assessment for family needs intervention and development of family intervention plans that would strengthen program service delivery to the identified cohorts.

✚ Dr. Jolly Lais added insights relevant to livelihood by reinforcing its importance of giving purchasing power towards the community. At the same time, market development should entail utilization of community's resources including capacity building activities instead of conducting such fora outside of these locale. This would ensure that resources and investments revolve within the area as part of their purchasing power. Only then, the community could opt to outsource outside both for business growth and acquisition of greater resources.

✚ Sheik Gustahan cautioned also the participants that the delivery of program interventions must also be free of corruption and speedy in its implementation phases so as not to alienate further and fuel discontent among locals as in the case of Sulu where there were concerns regarding several months of delayed salary among field workers of the government



and delayed service delivery. He also affirmed the necessity of exposure taking for instance his experience from childhood to adult having negative perception and frame of thought with soldiers and people of other background at early age that has been transformed due to his contact and engagement with different walks of life. He also cautioned to frame interventions in a proactive manner especially towards youth could also be beneficial as lack of exposure and negative framing brought by media often results to misunderstanding and negative view of other's background. Part of this, as Sheik Gustahan implies, is a platform where advantages and disadvantages of the availability of information are taught towards the youth.

✚ Mr Andaman shared his thoughts as a rejoinder with the sharing of Sheik Gustahan about corruption. He reasoned that while BARMM is in its transition phase much is still needed to be done and BARMM government tries its best to resolve concerns of people on the ground most especially as the current system only had inherited the problems and even the budget of the defunct system. He pointed that the concerns raised by Sheik Gustahan would hopefully not incite or fuel further discontent and rise of violent extremism among people as in the case of Sulu.

✚ Dr Jolly Lais backed the information shared by Mr Andaman relative to the existing budget operationally utilized by the current government attributed to be the funds of the defunct system. As such, these funds are already appropriated based on priorities identified by then ARMM. He also shared that most of the

budget are not yet downloaded to BARMM and therefore includes delivery of services which results to minimal interventions on the part of BARMM.

✚ Ministry of Social Services –BARMM representative Ms Norlyne Montor, RSW clarified the matter regarding field workers with delayed salaries. She updated and reassured the stakeholders present that salaries of field workers in Sulu is due for releasing. She also attributed the delayed delivery of services due partly to the transition phase of ARMM to BARMM and largely to the delayed downloading of funds from national line agency from where services like 4Ps are initiated. Thus, she assured her fellow participants that MSSW- BARMM are upright in terms of project management and handling of frontline services.



✚ As part also of social welfare that includes livelihood, Mr Gerry Marrack suggested for the inclusion of a program fisheries and aquaculture especially for the island provinces. Another livelihood intervention foreseen by Mr Marrack is the inclusion of livestock raising.



✚ Ms Suzanne Faelnar raised her suggestion addressed to the members of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority relating to enactment of policies and legislations on livelihood that would cater on regional microeconomic and macroeconomic growth. This also constitute putting up of sustainable industries that are efficient and profiting compared to mere cottage industries. Ms Faelnar took the poultry industry as an example where some innovations are made in the Visayas region through serious investments and support provided.

4. Education

- ❖ Address challenges related to the lack of education, low literacy

Activities

- ❖ Existing educational programs for persons deprived of liberty with terrorism-related cases and former violent extremist offenders under the BJMP and Bureau of Corrections shall be reviewed and adapted for potential applications.
- ❖ Critical thinking and problem-solving skills.
- ❖ Formal education for the youth.
- ❖ Alternative Learning System (ALS)
- ❖ Adult supplementary education – literacy and numeracy skills.

Objectives	Activities
Address challenges related to lack of education, low literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing educational programs for persons deprived of liberty with terrorism-related cases and former violent extremist offenders under the BJMP and BuCor shall be reviewed and adapted for potential applications Critical thinking and problem-solving skills Formal education for youth Alternative learning system Adult supplementary education - literacy and numeracy skills

- ✚ Coming from the insights gained during the peace conversations by OPAPP with the returnees, education highlights to be one of the factors that led to the violent extremist tendency. In the case of Butig, according to Ms Vanessa Pallarco, many schools lack adequate facilities to house continuous education for children and youth. Place in Butig like Ragayan are only garbed in its façade while most of the facilities are pierced through by bullet holes and roofs are devastated that whenever heavy rain downpours, teachers are forced to suspend classes. Similar situation are also dealt with by students in Poctan where 300 students cramp altogether in three class rooms to conduct classes simultaneously. This difficulty alongside the arduous task of rehabilitating school building are among the top concerns that must be taken into account for the discussed component. Notwithstanding, the returnees also expressed their desire to go back to school but is hampered due to their peripheral proximity to these infrastructures present. She takes into account a similar initiative, PAVE, where returnees were assisted through ALS and it has been the constant heeding of OPAPRU to the Department of Education if similar interventions could also be applied in the context of returnees coming from the Lanao Sur. She added that Task Force Bangon Marawi's priorities does not include these interventions mentioned regardless of the seeming need coming from the side of the returnees towards education as the focus is to respond to the needs of the IDPs and rehabilitation of Marawi. The challenge, according to Ms Pallarco, is for the outsourcing of necessary funds for this concern wherein OPAPRU on its part tries to resolve the matter through fund realignment which proves to be minimal in its scope and intervention. Much of the task shall befall on BARMM's shoulders as they will take the lead in the next coming year in coming up with programs and services relating to the educational challenges foreseen.
- ✚ Mr James Abdul made mention of interventions such as in Padas where there is teeming agricultural potential in terms of farming and livestock but lack essential elements of accessibility and transferability. As such, he signified the crucial role of physical development through infrastructures present as a driving force behind success of interventions, sustainability of program, and access to development of impoverished communities. It is an imperative to allocate and invest in the physical development of these areas such as farm-to-market roads, school buildings, farm-related facilities, and community impact projects to maximize program visibility and success. It can also extend to nearby camps of MILF as



in the case of Padas as part of the normalization track ushered together by both the government and non-government organizations.

✚ Ms Khuzaimah Maranda pondered on the sets of activities under the education component that if possible it might include together or separately include functional literacy as means of intervention. These assumption is rooted on family-oriented approach wherein in every community or family members are encouraged to partake the benefits offered by educational learning interventions. These also implied a contextual-based platform present within their areas as there would be some who would opt for non-formal means of learning rather than the formal system. Functional literacy can be an option where they can be taught with financial literacy, health and hygiene, and other necessary life skills needed.



✚ Mr Oting Agting stressed the importance of including education in emergencies principle. His proposition was anchored on prevailing experiences on the ground where education is hampered by ensuing conflict, disaster, rido, and crisis. Oftentimes schools are converted into shelter and evacuation sites for affected members of the community. As such it is also part of the necessary interventions to craft mechanisms and concrete actions for education in emergencies that includes continuous learning through Alternative Delivery Modes (ADM).



5. Legal and Advocacy (Research)

- ❖ Help develop legal instruments to establish the legitimacy of the program.
- ❖ Address potential sensitivities/ reactions that may be raised by the program.
- ❖ Ensure awareness and understanding regarding the goals as well as direct elements conceptions and help facilitate institutionalization.

Activities

- ❖ Multi-sectorial consultations, information dissemination campaigns
- ❖ Importance of conducting research that would inform policy development
- ❖ Local networking and Advocacy

Sharing of Thoughts

✚ Capt. Ron Villarosa of the 103rd Brigade suggested to distinctly separate legal component from the advocacy cluster. This would warrant interventions and activities to be encompassing and



comprehensive like strategic communications without being limited and hinging on the legal aspect.

✚ Ms Judith De Guzman also suggested that research and advocacy go alongside together as a component separate from the legal aspect that was agreed by most of the participants. As such, the participants were requested to recommend possible objectives and activities for legal component as well as research and advocacy cluster.

✚ While fellow participants are trying to conceptualize the separate components mentioned, Ms Pallarco provided updates related to the legal component. A remarkable highlight as part of the legal component is the approved National Action Plan on PCVE. Similar to other action plans crafted like the National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security that has a corresponding Executive Order 865, it is vital for NAP-PCVE to be reinforced and supported by an executive order to be mainstreamed for outright implementation on the ground and in the long run as cohesive policy through legislation for sustainability and institutionalization through an IRR. For now, OPAPRU has been banking on initiatives at the local level as in the case of BARMM, provincial, and municipal level to reinforce the NAP-PCVE.



Ms Pallarco noted that updates are available and will be presented through a report and audi-visual presentation. On rehabilitation, Task Force Bangon Marawi is primary institution tasked to handle the process. Additionally, OPAPRU recommended for BARMM's membership including its line agencies of which on a recent engagement for strategic planning by DILG, it has mentioned the participation of MLG-BARMM. It is of importance that there should also be localization of existing interventions and plans of action which constitutes the adoption implementation of policies by concerned LGUs.

✚ Perhaps, as Ms Judith suggested, technical support for carrying-out an executive order to reinforce NAP-PCVE and initiatives on the platform could be a viable mechanism under the legal component. She also relayed to the participants an initial step forward in the advocacy and research component through with a concept note for in-depth research on the experiences, narratives of former violent extremist. The said concept note was anchored by Xavier University through Dr. Chona Echavez of RIMCU. The earlier discussions are taken into account on further enhancing and finalize the proposed program on de-radicalization, rehabilitation, reintegration, and aftercare of former and potential violent extremist.

✚ Mr Andaman requested OPAPRU to supplant updates regarding the rehabilitation of Marawi especially on “ground zero”, funds availability from the national government, foreign aid and funding, and challenges for the slow phase of program implementation.

✚ Mr Fareed Dastgeer pointed that as part of the legal component, the Philippine government had just recently enacted a statute for children in situation of armed

conflict. He draws further to include such statute as part of information dissemination for various stakeholders and government offices.

- ✚ Capt. Ron Villarosa imparted the participation at the local level in terms of legal assistance by the Provincial Prosecutors Office of Lanao del Sur in terms of legal cover as they are dealing with implicated personalities under the law. Public Attorney's Office, Integrated Bar of the Philippines, and Commission on Human Rights are also part of the legal sector assisting the local efforts for the de-radicalization.
- ✚ Ms Charmaine Baconga raised concerns about the protection of civilians from being implicated with charges concerning violent extremist tendencies to protect their names and their families from the stigma. As part, she believes these should be among the interventions under the legal component.
- ✚ Sheikh Gustahan also asked on the about reconciling cases filed under RA 9851 or the Philippine Act on Crimes Against International Humanitarian Law, Genocide, and Other Crimes Against Humanity.
- ✚ Atty. Basari Mapupuno of the Prosecutor's Office in Lanao del Sur clarified that once the case is filed its already of national concern.
- ✚ Ms Judith De Guzman provided the updates concerning the 163 implicated personalities of which six only were filed with cases. She also emphasized the thoughts shared by Mr James Abdul regarding the initial phase of their re-entry in the community, engagement, activities with an understanding that they bear the safety conduct pass in order to avoid further marginalization of these cohort.
- ✚ Ms Pallarco also addressed the points raised by Ms Baconga regarding the localization of the program on de-radicalization. She informed the group that the OPALEGC shall oversee the program at the national level entitled "Reintegration, Aftercare, and Rehabilitation Program for Surfacing Violent Extremist and their Families, Orphans, Widows of Killed Violent Extremist Fighters, Survivors, Victim's Families, and their respective Communities". Ms Pallarco noted that these will be among the programs to be launched at the national level anchored on NAP-PCVE. It terms of localization, OPAPRU has been eyeing the potential instruments of the LGUs, PPOCs and regional mechanism as well. Like the previously mentioned action plan for women that has an existing executive order, it is expected by OPAPRU for a roll-out through regional mechanisms likely to be implemented in the ZAMBASULTA area for 2019 and 2020 with the inclusion of areas in Central Mindanao to cater all the existing violent extremist groups. The program was based on the interventions made by the provincial government of Lanao del Sur in partnership with the 103rd Brigade being the de-radicalization framework.
- ✚ As mentioned throughout the discussion, part of the program output on de-radicalization is to strengthen the capacity of duty-bearers as mentioned by Ms Judith De Guzman. Another intervention also is the on-going fellowship program initiated by Balay Mindanaw Foundation on SCEs on PVE.



6. Socio-Cultural and Family

- ❖ Strengthening community cohesion, resilience, facilitating healing, reconciliation.

Activities

- ❖ Celebration of cultural events.
- ❖ Capacities for the conflict resolution and mediation.
- ❖ Alternative Dispute Resolution.
- ❖ Peace Formation, Culture of Peace sessions, conflict transformation sessions.
- ❖ Family Development Sessions, Counselling sessions.
- ❖ Communication and visits (for detained FVEs)
- ❖ Support for families of FVEs in jail and prisons

Sharing of Thoughts

- ✚ Mr Chetan Kumar shared that prevention elements could be incorporated in all the components discussed. Resulting from the discussions where majority of the participants made mention of the valuable roles of women in the early warning signs and prevention of violent extremist tendencies, an important consideration would be laying down the framework on what should be done, where to go to inform appropriate authorities concerned, organizing the steps needed to be done in solving the issue, risk issues, what practical support could be extended, what kind of practical support could be established for family members who are in poignant situation and prefer to keep among themselves learned information about their kin, what mechanisms should be crafted for these people bearing highly confidential information and trusted setting to support-based system. Among the concerns discussed, on particular option that could be optimized is a real-time action based support platform for women who are at the community and engaged in the problem of violent extremism. The platform is deemed to be action oriented and provide them with real-time support by connecting those people facing the similar challenges with one another, to resources in the community, the local government, and other needed platforms. It draws upon existing initiative without necessarily compromising the security and confidentiality of these people. They themselves could reach out and engage. Through the platform, these women will be provided with information and training. Local efforts are deemed to be greatly different from the institutional and foreign/ external efforts as local efforts constitutes involvement of people familiar and engaged on the ground.



- ✚ On strengthening capacities for conflict resolution, Mr. Oting Agting suggested to include mediation.
- ✚ Ms Judith De Guzman clarified that activities take both rehabilitative and preventive forms of interventions.
- ✚ Mr Fareed Dastgeer associated the earlier remarks made by Mr Chetan Kumar and specifically pointed that under the components emphasis must also be given to good parenting skills in terms of how to deal with adolescents and youth. Positive discipline strategies are also crucial parts of the parenting skills mentioned that could later on extend on community level.
- ✚ Ms Suzanne Faelnar asked for safe spaces to be included seeing that it has not been integrated on the program mechanisms. Having a venue for any necessary activity for women's groups and children by means creating an infrastructure is an essential characterization of safe spaces.

Ms Judith De Guzman inquired the participants if there are existing safe spaces for women and children in the areas of BARMM. The participants then confirmed that safe spaces are non-existent in the areas of BARMM. Meanwhile, she directs everyone to listen and observe on the presentation from the 103rd Brigade to better place discussion on the established and foreseen interventions that will be tackled on the next sessions.

103rd Brigade's Returnee Reintegration Program

Backgrounder

On behalf of Col. Romeo Brawner, Jr, Capt. Ron Villarosa of the 103rd Brigade presented the updates through its Returnee Reintegration Program in partnership with the Lanao del Sur Provincial Government, OPAPRU, and UNDP held last February 26, 2019.



The purpose of the said program is to supplant in-depth understanding of violent extremism as a concept and its propensities through research and advocacy. Part also of the objectives is to dig deeper into the psyche of violent extremists on the reason and factors, immediate and underlying, which led to their extremist tendencies. Findings and observations culled from these engagement will cater what would be recommended for the returnees. And lastly, to operationalize the results of the research piloted as a foundation for the conduct of PCVE in the vulnerable and affected communities.

The framework used, as discussed by Capt. Villarosa entails reintegration for returnees coupled with aftercare and growth of the communities these returnees belong. These interventions work alongside and in the middle of these interventions is the process of reintegration to assimilate both returnees and the communities they will go back into. He cautioned that as these interventions takes place, one cannot be

implemented without the other as it will result in a relapse or failure of the program itself.

Scope

A total of 163 returnees were identified to be target recipients of the program alongside their respective communities. These are implemented by the line battalions in Lanao del Sur such the 55th IB, 49th IB, and 82nd IB. As various interventions were done by these battalions, the resulting challenge is to sustainably prolong this program since it has been already almost two years since 2017 that the program commenced.

Program interventions were divided into three phases: early, intermediate, and long-termed interventions. On AFP's part, Capt. Villarosa mentioned that they could only cater early interventions with a period of six months after the returnee resurfaced and such time when policies should take place. Among the immediate concerns is the survival on the day-to-day basis of these cohort and guaranteed security against government and other entities.

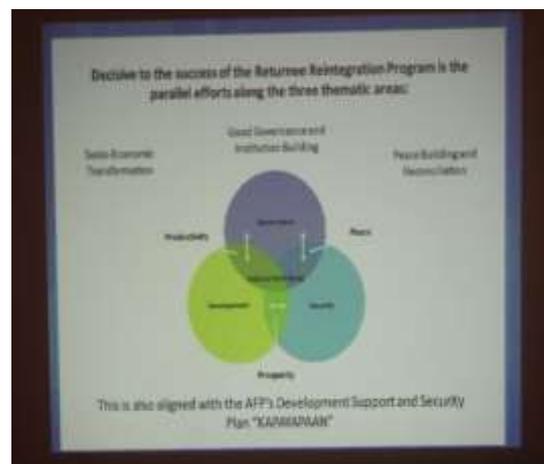
Interventions encompass partnerships with various identified clusters through provision of relief packages, livelihood opportunities and health and sanitary packages. Capt. Villarosa mentioned the urge to put on the table sustainable means of providing livelihood that entails economies of scale to make the these interventions full-functioning for the returnees and their families. Peace camps are also part of the psycho-social interventions in partnership with Xavier University. He recommends to incorporate family tracing and reconciliation through UNICEF.

One notable finding about these cohort is the correlation between the rise of violent extremist tendencies and the orphans left behind after the conflict that has ensued in the past decades. Take for instance the case of Mr Furjin Indama, an orphan of the '80's, who built one of the most surfacing terrorist and violent extremist group, the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG). On a similar note, the Marawi crisis left copious orphans that is needed to be traced to understand the trend and prevent the re-surface of violent extremist or at least conflict-ridden tendencies among these cohort in the next five to ten years on the aspect of reunification.

Implementation and Key Efforts

It has been proposed by the 103rd Brigade to create a Returnee Reintegration Office that would be under the auspices of the Peace and Development Office. To wit, the following thematic areas are covered by the initiative:

- ❖ Socio-Economic Transformation
- ❖ Good Governance and Institution Building
- ❖ Peace-building and Reconciliation



The three thematic areas mentioned embellish the “whole of nation approach” wherein interventions for the returnees are not only for the sole purpose of considering interventions limited to these cohort but also includes the community thinking in mind

the historical factors related to the context of these returnees. These also entail understanding the Bangsamoro struggle inimitably serving as the base considerations of push and pull factors to be looked unto in implementing key interventions at a localized level.

Key efforts are aligned with the consolidated efforts of various stakeholders with Marawi City as the seedbed of interventions due to its sheer vulnerability, more so with the IDPs. Capt. Villarosa pointed out that although the upper portion of Lanao del Sur suffered both in terms of casualties and wrecked properties especially Marawi City, the concentration of violent extremists tendencies rooted in the southern half of the province and as such adopting programs for violent extremism must focus on the source. Hence, resolving efforts are importantly needed in these areas south of Lanao Lake.

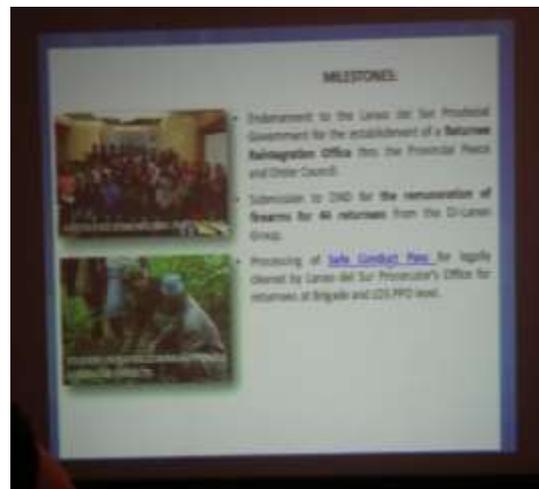
It was also found out of the research conducted that same skill sets are observed among the returnees and MNLF and MILF camps present within the target communities. The initial research was conducted by Ms Julie Chernov Hwang, a renowned expert on violent extremism, subject for comprehensive and in-depth review and further study. Notable findings of Ms Hwang's studies conducted include qualitative interviews of 15 returnees with various backgrounds. Out of the responses surfaced contextual conditions such as: abject poverty; lack of education; culture of violence; broad grievances of the Bangsamoro, and direct reason which encompass: kinship/ friendship; financial incentives; redemption; and revenge. It also entail reasons for leaving such as family. Understanding the social psyche of these cohort is also being undertaken by Xavier University's RIMCU.

Program Milestones

Program milestones accentuates various interventions that enabled returnees to integrate themselves into their communities and provided them avenues to modest living conditions.

These consists of:

- ❖ A body that could accommodate the returnees concerns and wellbeing through the Returnee Reintegration Office lodged with the Provincial Peace and Order Council of Lanao del Sur.
- ❖ The peace conversations anchored on Conflict Sensitive and Peace Promoting Approaches of OPAPRU which encompass planning, training, and workshops leading to profiling, dialogue, relief distribution together with the PSWDO. It's a step-by-step process to immerse the program implementers in the actual context of environment where returnees operate. An achieved outcome helpful towards the entire process is the identification of preceding conditions these returnees have taking for instance the lack of documentary records like birth certificates and major economic activities such as subsistence farming and

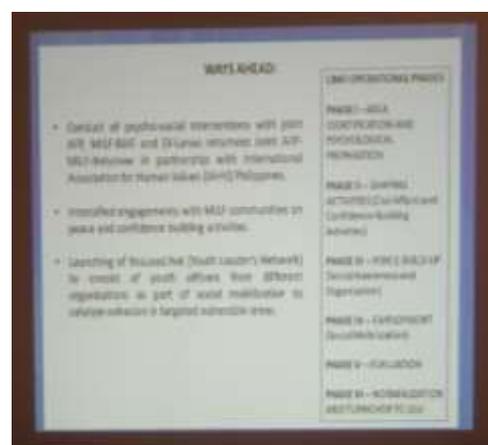


fishing. This implied that the agricultural landscape of Lanao del Sur, of which is predominantly farming-based economy, have stratified problems that lead to easy reach of violent extremist to these poor class that resulted to fighting. The economies of scale is an intervention that the 103rd Brigade desires to supplant among the returnees as a form of sustainable livelihood.

- ❖ Another consideration is to complement programs for returnees with efforts for development. Partnership with channel institutions like National Irrigation Authority enabled to at least remedy the underling concerns with agriculture. Implementation of irrigation systems in Lanao del Sur would provide better means of living and income generation for farmers. One potential intervention is to coordinate with the MILF for the implementation of development projects in the peripheries. The infrastructures being implemented would reinforce the sustainable livelihood interventions done by the program on the ground. On the part of the military, support to the various agencies directly implementing development initiatives would also bolster the success of the program with returnees.
- ❖ Availability of safe conduct pass for legal mobility of returnees and their liberty to conduct day-to-activities without interference due to their status.
- ❖ On socio-economic transformation, peace crops project were cascaded into communities of returnees.
- ❖ Strong ties and collaboration with MILF are needed as most of the returnees are entrenched in the vicinities of MILF camps. They play crucial role in the cohesive leadership formation in these communities serving as key communicators. Programs in collaboration with the MILF are solidarity and values formation activities, psychosocial, religious, and educational activities with the returnees together with IAHV.
- ❖ Farming machineries like tractors were given to the returnees for increased farming output while children were provided with playground. This employs a battleground to playground approach needed for the psychological therapy and mind conditioning of children in conflict areas. First of its kind in the area, children were observed to display a shift in their perspectives. It also made parents appreciate what has been offered to the kids. With simple programs and facilities, it enables a proactive environment among these people to live in peacefully and harmoniously.

Operationalization of program has been categorized into cumulative phases:

- ❖ Identification and psychological preparations – with two areas (Padas & Sultan Dumalundong or Sumalindao). The mentioned areas hold the biggest concentration of returnees. Psychological preparation seeks to establish rapport and condition the returnees of both military presence and intervention within their locale.



- ❖ Shaping Activities such as Civil Affairs and Confidence-building Measures. The purpose of the initiatives is to cohere capacity-building skills and psychosocial interventions with the MILF and returnees.
- ❖ Force Build-up that consist of social awareness and organization. These necessitate mobilization of various organizations for the rehabilitation of these areas. Plans include launching of Youth Leaders Network to catalyse cohesion in the vulnerable areas. Foreseen challenges that could hamper the intermediations are the limitations among organizations delving into the secluded and provincial areas of Lanao del Sur. Most often, Marawi City and Lanao del Sur are distinguished separately.
- ❖ Successive phases are mobilization, evaluation, and the last phase are normalization & turn-over to LGUs concerned.

In the military perspectives, reducing hostilities and violence are key methods to ensure the safety and success of implementing programs in these areas. Capt. Villarosa clarified that military's decision to carry firearms and ammunition is a way to limit hostilities that are foreseen to arise. This also has been the reason why social organizations are prevented to execute necessary interventions for protection purposes. It leads into the process of lowering violence in order to stabilize the situation and ultimately organize activities to prevent further violence from occurring.



Sharing of Thoughts

- ✚ Ms Rohaniza Sumndad-Usman commended the efforts done by the 103rd Brigade and their respective battalions. She recommends that conducting psychological preparations in the community is helpful as part of the crafted interventions. This includes the dos and don'ts and strong coordination with the military. She explained further, though as field workers immersed in community work, the landscape of the target areas are perceived to be unique in social setting. Situation is an essential component of psychological preparation the field workers needed before doing the actual engagement to ensure safety and prevent further aggravating the situation on ground by exhibiting the “do no harm” approach. Considerations must also entice adequate background on cultural norm and religious adherence of people on the ground to have uniform interventions.



- ✦ Captain Villarosa reiterated the carefulness of engaging in perimeters of target communities putting in mind logistics, transportation, and close coordination with the military for smooth flow of program activities.
- ✦ Dr Jolly Lais made mention of the difference between Islamic State and ISIS. As such, he urged his fellow participant to refrain using the term IS as this connote Muslim countries at large. More appropriately, ISIS would suitably be applied in the context of the program on de-radicalization to avoid misperception.
- ✦ Mr James Abdul affirmed the phases of intervention operationalized by the 103rd Brigade. What would be a kick-start in enriching these phases for the program on de-radicalization is to acquiesce consensus from people on the ground. The process should encompass agreement among these communities coupled with their participation on the process of peace-building.
- ✦ Mr Fared Dastgeer raised several points related to the discussions. Lack of individual documents which include birth and marriage certificates are widespread across BARMM. There is a need to revisit and take action on the policies pertaining to these concerns especially with the returnees as late registration proves financially difficult and costly. Second, adopt child friendly approach by involving social workers in the process of interviews and profiling of children. Lastly, from UNICEF point of view, involvement of civic organizations and institutions should be comprehensively applied in the process.
- ✦ Ms Pallarco explained the programs inclusion of other stakeholders including the PSDWO of Lanao del Sur who had conducted alongside with OPAPRU the conduct of interviews and translation of narratives. The Commission on Human Rights were also present. For Ms Pallarco, the recently conducted activity is a model that could be emulated by the program counting the efforts of civil society organization like Thuma and Teach Peace Build Peace Movement.
- ✦ Mr Marrack adamantly seeks for the very same interventions and programs be implemented in the province of Sulu. He recounts similar undertakings in cahoots with UNDP entitled, “from arms to farms” where limited success has been observed which only derailed due to sustainability concerns. As such it is an imperative for BARMM to craft policies regarding the program on de-radicalization.
- ✦ Capt. Villarosa emphasized the necessity of including BARMM in the process as the program on de-radicalization must be localized in the regional context.



DAY 2

The second-day of the meeting on de-radicalization, reintegration, and aftercare of former and potential violent extremist began with an invocation led by Mr Jamilnur Sarip. The second-day is a continuation of the previous discussions on the various program components taking into account the detailed specifications of program interventions towards the communities and returnees. Potentially, part of the day's sessions include targeting of post-conflict communities with active violent extremist incidence and tendencies. Discussions shall also be made with mapping prioritized geographical coverage targets. Initial discussions revealed that focus shall be given towards ZAMBASULTA area but would also pay attention to critical areas like SPMS Box in Maguindanao. Interventions to be done shall be grounded on context-based research of the locale.



Recap of Yesterday's Session on De-radicalization

Ms Judith went to enumerate the various agreements and points raised by the participants starting with the morning session recap. Further, she presented the following concerns and recommendations made by the group pertinent to the various program components and mechanisms highlighting interventions of the program on de-radicalization.



The following points, inputs, and comments were highlighted as part of the various components of the program:

1. Psychosocial & Creative Component

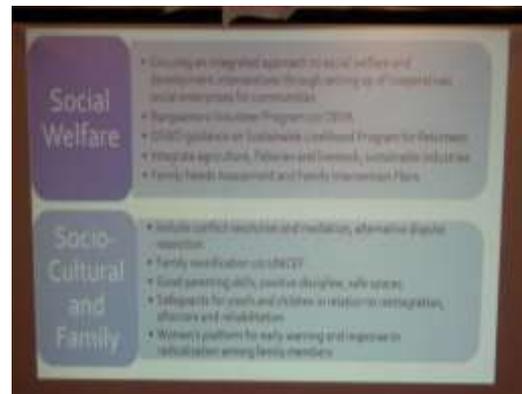
- Appropriate and culturally sensitive interventions
- Utilize Inter-Agency Standing Committee Guideline on mental health psychosocial support
- Inclusion of areas outside of BARMM territory
- Inclusion of mindfulness trainings
- Considering indigenous/ traditional methods of resolving conflicts
- Employing cultural attributes into mainstream popular culture
- Utilizing physical exercises as part of the activities instead of dance movements

2. Moral, Religious & Spiritual Component

- Going back to the fundamentals of Islam
- Carrying-out intra faith religious discussions
- Common ground on defining the concept of violent extremism
- Inclusion of the traditional leaders in the discussion
- Capacity building for teaching and preaching frameworks for faith-based leaders in masajids and madaris
- Teaching Islam as a way of life towards children
- Usage of gender and culturally-based personifications in disseminated platforms
- Interventions must be context-based and equip phasing for the program
- Employing interfaith dialogue
- Streamlining a cohesive and uniform definition of jihad and revising its references
- Complement strategies by both interfaith and intra faith

3. Social Welfare Component

- Employing integrative approach to social welfare and development through social enterprise and cooperatives for the entire community
- Youth Volunteer Program with OBYA to strengthen the aspect of active participation
- Guidance from the DSWD on the Sustainable Livelihood Program for returnees
- Target of interventions must be the entire community
- Espousing immersion activities or cross-cultural formation
- Participation of the youth
- Considering economies of scale
- Strengthen social protection packages
- Inculcation of Family Needs Assessment and family intervention plans
- Integrating programs for fisheries and aquaculture for island provinces
- Enactment of policies at the BTA level for livelihood and sustainable industries



4. Education Component

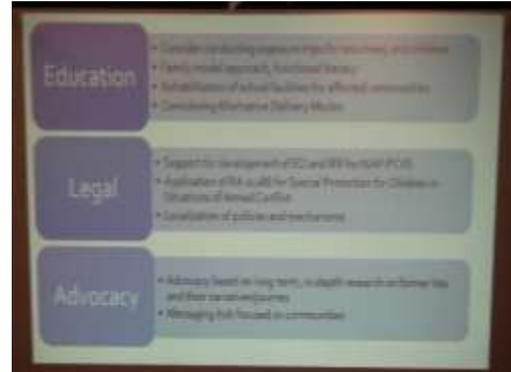
- Physical development and quality education through accessibility to infrastructures and school facilities and rehabilitation of the said infrastructures
- Inclusion of functional literacy as part of family model approach
- Education in emergencies principle
- Considering alternative delivery modes



- Cultural exchange programs across cultures and exposure trips to strengthen awareness among the youth and children

5. Legal & Advocacy Component

- Separately categorize legal component from advocacy and research
- Legal Component
 - Technical support for the EO on PCVE and corresponding IRR
 - Application of Law on children in situations of armed conflict or RA 11188
 - Protection of civilians from legal implication
 - Application RA 9851 and public understanding of the statute
 - Localizing policies and mechanism like NAP-WPS.
 - BARM developing its strategy and policies towards programs on de-radicalization
- Advocacy and Research Component
 - Strategic Communications
 - Long term in-depth research on former violent extremist including their narratives and journey
 - Consider messaging hub and communicate positively



6. Socio Cultural and Family

- Real-time action and support based system
- Inclusion of mediation in conflict resolution strategies
- Capacity building for good parenting skills and positive discipline strategies
- Programs on de-radicalization must have safe spaces with viable infrastructures for women and children
- Tapping the distinct role of women in early warning response to radicalization
- Teaching conflict resolution and mediation skills as well as alternative dispute resolution and traditional means of settling conflicts
- Initiative on family reunification/ family reunions

Ms Judith De Guzman presented feasible means of adopting a progressive approach to transforming actors that were formerly involved in or affected by violent extremism, families and communities. The process takes into account the individual as the initial target that gradually catalyses into the level of family and community. Community empowerment cycles and processes involves:



- ❖ Targeting and Analysis
- ❖ Confidence Building and Planning
- ❖ Implementation, Monitoring & Evaluation
- ❖ Transition referring to the resulting mainstreamed government interventions

Sharing of Thoughts

- ✚ Dr Chona Echavez recalled her experience on transitional justice on her exposures in Cambodia and Afghanistan where communication played a vital force in the healing process of people. Called “cooling of the hearts”, the program delves on long-time issues of grievances, anxiety, hatred, and fear of most of the older population have as a result of the Pol Pot regime in Cambodia. In another similar program, the lack of communication and conversation among family members brought by the inimical silence among the older generation having been accustomed to keep their mouths shut during Pol Pot’s regime. Some of the younger generation even do not believe of the atrocities committed to their elders during the said era. The program tried to do conversations within the family level that has been en massed at the community level. She stressed the greater due of communication and trying to release the qualms and revulsion as incomparable with the laid down programs. The echoing and talking about the experiences is a kick-starter for healing process to take place and in a larger perspective participation and willingness to engage in the programs. Dr. Echavez anticipates that these form of intervention be incorporated in the socio-cultural component of the program in a context specific manner.



In the aspect of security, she mentioned strengthening of networks like for instance networking of all those stakeholders working in the community to have safe spaces/ haven to go to in case of untoward incidents occurring as insurance or premiums do not allow venturing into these hostile areas. These safety nets would ensure protection of workers in the field.

- ✚ Ms Charmaine Cu-unjieng suggested to revise psychosocial and creative component with mind and stress management skills rather than mindfulness training. Counselling should also be altered as the term implies traditional psycho-cognitive therapy often administered by a psychologist. Instead, it would be safe to just indicate management and soft skills trainings.



- ✚ Mr Marrack shared stories of discriminatory practices of many companies towards Muslims. He affirmed the statements of Dr Echavez about no acceptance policy of insurance firms pertaining to engagements to hostile areas. As such, Mr Marrack adheres to the social protection and provision of insurance especially medical coverage for the returnees



and polices that would eliminate forms of discriminatory practices on these cohort and Muslims in general.



✚ Dr Jolly Lais believes that, in order to resolve the issues mentioned earlier by his fellow participants, reaching out to the business community would be an alternative in making them aware of the different scenario at the ground. Reaching out is a way of fabricating network and linkage in terms of resources and opportunities. It is important to engage the business community/

private sector in terms of support and complementation of programs due to their vital role in economic activities, employment, purchasing power, and commerce of the said area. He also pointed out media's influence in having this discriminatory tendencies. Revisiting history and reinforcing the educational system would also curb discriminatory practices through reaching out to people outside of BARMM in terms of prejudice with the Moros.

✚ Ms Pallarco and Ms De Guzman shares the same idea about resource tapping in terms of private sector's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) that has been also utilized by earlier programs such as in the case of MILF and the engagements in Lanao del Sur.

✚ Sheik Gustahan shared his routinely engagement during field activities wherein he makes sure that he is ensured with Philippine Red Cross card in case of untoward incidence for benefits of financial protection. He also added that prior to, during, and after engagement on the ground, strict adherence to security protocol must be observed to guarantee safety and security.



✚ On the military side, Capt. Villarosa talked about the social mobilization phase. In terms of security, it is likely that safekeeping does not only reside with the AFP as other groups could also provide protection. One consideration is building the trust and confidence of the MILF at the grassroots level as they are valuable assets in securing the perimeters of engagement and partners for implementation of programs and service delivery most notably in the mainland areas.

✚ Mr Andaman also imparted his observations about discriminatory practices especially on employment of firms with Muslim applicants. With this in mind, he also pondered about the context of providing employment opportunities to these former violent extremists.



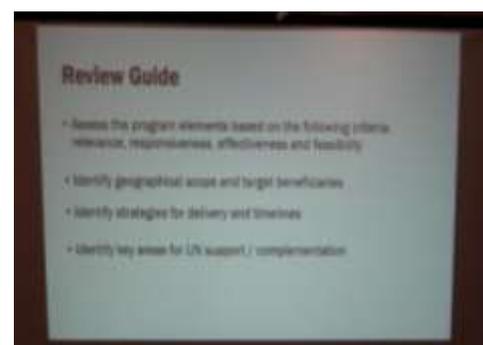
- ✚ Mr Fareed Dastgeer noted that in both prevention and reintegration in the community as part of transforming the actors former involved a mix of interventions at the individual, family, and community level to work collaboratively.
- ✚ Ms Charmaine Cu-unjieng sought to expand the psychosocial component by integrating the concept of resilience in handling stress to complement with the healing process highlighted on the same component. Part also of the strategy includes empowerment of these people apart from stressors by making them stronger and being able to respond in self-protective way.
- ✚ Ms Judith De Guzman reiterated the end-goal of the program towards the targets. Preventive interventions are directed towards the potential violent extremist while reintegration is for the former violent extremist as they are led to normal lives.
- ✚ Ms Suzanne Faelnar shares a quote that relates to transformation interventions of the program. When talking about returnees and detailing the stigma and re-entry of these people, it is best to look at them as part of the community and not label them so much.



Session 3: Activity Prioritization and Planning based on Enhanced Program Outputs

Ms Judith De Guzman directed the participant into the session on Activity Prioritization and Planning based on Enhanced Program Outputs. The session delves on reviewing further the components and identified interventions discussed in the previous sessions and prioritize the order of interventions. Which comes first and which comes after. The idea is to plan comprehensively what appropriate activities should kick-start then followed subsequently by the rest as part of the stages of implementation. This also entail what would be the most feasible interventions at a particular stage. Hence, a review guide enlists the following consideration needed to be done for the staging process.

- ❖ Assess the program elements based on the following criteria:
 - Relevance
 - Responsiveness



- Effectiveness
- Feasibility
- ❖ Identify geographic scope and target beneficiaries
- ❖ Identify strategies for delivery and timelines
- ❖ Identify key areas for UN support/ complementation

Sharing of Thoughts

✚ Mr Chetan Kumar gave insights related to the discussion. He clarified that the scope in entirety is BARMM and other relevant areas with various institutions that have been working on BARMM territory. The previous session highlighted different factors that adds up to the efforts on peace-building. He points out that broader economic aspects of peace-building are being taken care of by the government and development partners from the side of the European Union and Japan like jobs, livelihood, and economic development. Yet, there lies a correlation between economic development and incidence of violence. Causality is quite different from region to another as it is with root causes of the problem. It should be treated out on the level of individual communities bearing in mind the interventions needed. The aspects that do matter in one that has lesson of good work has to do with immediate factors. These entail the family and community that shape motives of kin, individuals, and groups in either way of joining violent extremist groups or come back from the edge and situations of violent extremism and re-engage with their families and communities. Those specific factors that shape behaviour is where the need to understand a lot more and do a lot more. The key priority for the program are actually in that area. Final point is what has been actually done and what complementary support are still needed. There are many critical communities at risk. We could priorities preventive measures. Understanding the risks and those potentially at risk would also enable appropriate approaches to be done. Coequally, the de-radicalization provides two facets with one dealing with the re-entry of formerly engaged individuals and another with the potentially at risk. Keeping these parameters in mind, it would help each one of us to focus on something. The focus would not be so much on broader economic development and vehicles for growth but on determining factors that affect the decision of people to go one way or another.



✚ Sheikh Gustahan raised his concerns about the children and widows of demised Abu Sayyaf members. Second, he seek updates regarding the former violent extremist in correctional facilities as it was relayed that there is a need for moral and religious guidance among these inmates. He pointed out the need for support in these kinds of intervention in terms of logistics and materials that

also encompass the context of education among the children of these former violent extremists to prevent another surge of violent extremists. Another concern, Sheikh Gustahan raised was about close coordination with the law enforcers in terms of their dealings and communication with these cohort to avoid implication and scrutiny on their part. Sheikh Gustahan's advocacy focus on moral transformation in a way that it bridges awareness among individuals in the advent of wide array of knowledge through multimedia among the youth and reaching out to radical groups to convince them and reason out of their psyche that led them astray. Part of their engagement includes areas in Patikul, Sulu and Sumisip and Tipo-Tipo in Basilan. Education is seen as an avenue to lessen or minimize these circumstances on the ground complementing Islamic principles that these people are enticed to partake.



✚ Ms Pallarco takes into account the context of data management as there are already line agencies of the government that had started doing the same kind of initiative. She suggested for this kind of mechanism to be also adopted by the program. Taking for instance the TFBM creating an online management system wherein service providers could upload and indicate real-

time interventions done in a specific area. The UNDP on their part also organized a management system related to DRRM wherein potential threats and disasters are mapped and identified providers doing the relevant intervention. A similar system could also be done with efficient security system in place including resource mapping and allocation in order to guarantee no replication of analogous interventions in a one area while other areas would also be covered. OPALEGC also has been brewing possible security measures in terms of the preparation and operationalization processes with various stakeholders. Ms Pallarco admits that the government does not have the full reach in terms of expertise and as such needs collaborative efforts with partners. On other facet, it could serve as an access point for the partners to reach out to the returnees.

✚ Ms Charmaine Cu-unjieng requested for financial resource and time allotment for the development of standard indicators. In terms of monitoring and evaluation, Ms Cu-unjieng noted that there a numerous overlapping work to be done. It would be easy to find measures of success at the beginning when taking into account programs towards target beneficiaries have sounding effects, impacts, and transformation that has occurred. She argued that it would be difficult to only craft and standardize indicators at the middle of the program to connectively attribute and evaluate progress done by each partner.

Small Recap

Ms Judith did a recap of the recently identified areas of program development. She laid down the various recommendation made earlier which is helpful for the designed program.

- ❖ Raising the potential of information management system to be better equipped in mapping interventions as well as resources. Information management should be based upon an agreed upon results framework with clear indicators for success.
- ❖ Moral transformation with identified geographic targets

Ms Judith De Guzman also directed the participants to re-examine the program's components and various processes in order to identify areas of prioritization in terms of intervention. This would also enable UN to look into the possible means of assistance and complementing efforts for the success of the program. An important consideration also in activity prioritization is the identification of the locus of interventions in relation to the themes of reintegration and prevention.



Session 4: Mapping Geographical Coverage and Targeting for Program Implementation

Sharing of Thoughts

- ✚ According to Mr Gerry Marrack, prioritization must be given towards livelihood. He also sought OPAPRU's feedback regarding the health insurance premium, Philhealth, especially in Sulu. Access to healthcare and hospitalization proved to be one of the biggest concerns in the island provinces even for ordinary citizens. Problem also arise with the returnees as they feel disenfranchised with the context of healthcare. He reiterated that the access towards healthcare be within reach of these returnees as part of the package of interventions at the community level. Mr Marrack also suggested that in the next meeting on de-radicalization military personnel assigned in Sulu should also be included in the discussions and for OPAPRU to facilitate the process of data management for these concerns.
- ✚ Ms Judith De Guzman spelled out of the sharing made by Mr Marrack if livelihood and social protection are already embedded in existing programs so as not to be confused with the on-going interventions designed for de-radicalization. She recalled that similar engagement has already been done through Sustainable Livelihood Program of DSWD in cahoots with OPAPRU and social protection package with the inclusion of Philhealth membership.
- ✚ Ms Pallarco heeded to answer the points raised by Mr Marrack regarding social protection package. She explained that that particular intervention with the Lanao leg through 103rd Brigade undergone social profiling prior to the provision





of livelihood and social protection package. In a similar note, the same process is also expected for the island provinces through the assistance of the military for the very same social profiling method. Only then could OPAPRU intervention for livelihood and social protection package be administered into these cohort.

In relation with the discussions, Ms Judith De Guzman highlighted the work done by translating the profiling forms into an info management system application for profiling and needs assessment which as of the moment have basic data available. In the areas of research, the current task is on developing an in-depth research going on the narratives of former violent extremist and potentially at risk including the youth.



✚ Capt. Ron Villarosa described the interventions done on the side of the military and its respective battalions in Sulu in so far as programs on de-radicalization is concerned. He stated that at the policy level the program already has initially kicked-off with the 6th Special Forces Battalion signifying his interest. On the level of putting the interventions on the ground, it has been perceived to be minimal as similar intervention in reference,

PAVE during the Hataman administration, was deemed to unsustainable with only being limited to program launching.

✚ Sheikh Maher Gustahan also suggested to the UNDP the potential inclusion of Zamboanga City in a similar forum for the returnees coming from Basilan and Sulu. This would also openly discuss avenues for the program realization in these areas of concern putting forth both logistics and networking considerations for various stakeholders delving on these areas mentioned.



✚ Capt. Villarosa noted Sheikh Gustahan's suggestions and disclosed the recommendation with OPALEGC to create a Technical Working Group (TWG) at the level of WestMinCom for the localization of efforts as policy level initiatives proved to be poles apart in comparison with actual footing on the ground. It has been revealed that WestMinCom through Col. Besana already has been informed about the possibilities of securing similar forum.

✚ Ms Khuzaimah Maranda clarified on the aspect of engaging former violent extremist and areas potentially at risk with priority activities. She recommended to identify specific areas with prevalence and apparent existence of potentially at risk individuals. As we do efforts with the former violent extremist's reintegration, simultaneous



movement for potentially at risk that are socially excluded, should also serve as a point of consideration.

- ✚ Ms Suzanne Faelnar stressed the need to get the youth heavily involved in the process. In her experience, the youth have always been enthusiastic and find for opportunities to be involved. It would be feasible to encapsulate youth leaders as part of the conversations that has profound participation in the process of peace-building, PCVE, and similar trades.

Ms Judith De Guzman led the participants to discuss the target locus of interventions and needed to be prioritized regarding what has been shared all throughout the session.



- ✚ For the OPALEGC mechanism, prioritization for 2019 circumnavigates around the ZamBaSuITa area. Ms Pallarco indicated that Lanao del Sur was also lobbied to be among the priority area subject for reconsideration. The said prioritization emanated from the Presidential directive to agencies DND, OPAPRU, and DILG to craft programs for the ASG. The military already have

data on potential entry-points and strengths for intervention with only a matter of harmonizing efforts made on the ground. These comprise the programs for the widows, children, and the youth as among the vital consideration of the said interventions. For 2020, priority areas revolves around Central Mindanao which comprise of Lanao del Sur and Maguindanao particularly SPMS Box. As Ms Pallarco had been listening to the narratives, little details were brought on the table regarding the BIFF. Perhaps, she argues that a similar forum could also be held in Cotabato City or Maguindano similar to what has been initially discussed for Zamboanga. Hence, she seeks to solicit the support of BARMM government in these platforms. If the government led mechanisms through OPALEGC falls short of integrate Lanao del Sur, Ms Pallarco asks for its inclusion in the currently designed program so that activities and progress will be sustained at the communal level.



- ✚ Auxiliary to the information imparted by Ms Pallarco, Mr James Abdul reinforces the commitment to engage in the identified areas of Lanao del Sur. These areas include Pagayawan, Sultan Dumalundong, Butig, and Piagapo. He suggested that for 2019, these identified areas would be the possible venues for convergence of programs to be implemented.



- ✚ Tubaran and Masiu were also identified as potential at risk by the participants. Mr Jamilnur Sarip shared the findings of a report that details of the remnants of the Maute ISIS group still lurking in the areas mentioned from the nearby town of Butig. In the case of Masiu, intelligence reports show that some

relatives of the violent extremist group. There is also an ongoing recruitment in the area.

- ✚ Ms Khuzaimah Maranda also made mention of Madalum as prior to encounters in Butig and the recent Marawi incident, the seedbed of violent extremism started to materialize in these area.



- ✚ Ms Suzanne Faelnar suggested a guide for mapping out of which are: areas identified with heavy activity and recruitment of radicalization; locations of major armed conflict, attacks, skirmishes, sieges, kidnappings, rido, and bombings within the past decade; the largest concentration of illegal activity and trade such as

firearms, drugs and etc.; the largest concentration of Christians and Muslims in a plural community; the largest major Christian/ Catholic and Muslim places of worship; the madaris and top universities in BARMM areas and Mindanao; a map of the economic topography of BARMM and Mindanao; roads and infrastructure network in BARMM and in Mindanao. For Ms Faelnar, these criteria are helpful enough in mapping out targets and apply appropriate interventions.



- ✚ Sheikh Gustahan puts reference to adjacent areas of the SPMS Box in Maguindanao to be also mapped as geographic targets especially in the aspect of preventive approaches. These includes areas leading to the North Cotabato such as Pikit, and Kabacan, and going south extending as far as Sarangani province. He stressed the importance of embracing

these areas and should not only contain interventions in the specified areas of BARMM since part of the program is also for prevention. In terms of prioritization, SPMS BOX houses the different factions of BIFF and in these parts interventions are also greatly needed.

For the island provinces, it is also important to consider Zamboanga Peninsula for preventive mechanisms as it is also prone to recruitment and has evident presence of MILF and MNLF. Target areas in Basilan includes Tipo-Tipo, Al Barka, Sumisip, and Maluso plus Patikul, Indanan, Talipao, Kalingaan Caluang, and parts of Maimbung for Sulu. Zamboanga City has its own TWG for countering violent extremism that could also provide insights on the activities conducted in their vicinity.

Sheik Gustahan also pointed out the inclusion of the Sangil indigenous groups in Sarangani for potential preventive interventions.

Imprisoned members of violent extremist groups should also be accounted as targets mostly due to their proselytization inside jails and correctional facilities. Moral and religious transformation would not be enough as action-oriented interventions must really seep into the mind sets of these people.

Lastly, he expounded on the possibility of taking into account the youth in educational institutions and universities and out of school youths as targets of the program. He cautioned his fellows that this cohort must be also prioritized.

- ✚ Ms Charmaine Baconga raised few points about the program document provided. She clarified with the group the 235 individuals perceived to be the targets of the de-radicalization program. She inquired about the estimated numbers of youth and potentially at risk and the areas of the identified 235 returnees. She explained that it is noteworthy to recognize the areas where these people come from as it is part of the initial steps in mapping out geographic scope of the program. Keeping in mind that identified areas where returnees come from, it is also important to identify the adjacent areas where protective and preventive interventions will be applied. As much as the coverage of the programs would comprehensively cater, it is important to go back on the base level of harmonizing the efforts especially that there has been an initial target in mind and limited time frame. It is commendable that prospective areas and buffer zones were mentioned by the group, as such, Ms Baconga highlighted the participation of other civil society organizations working in the same context to be counted in the mapping out strategies which also entail their specific interventions that could be complementarily support the efforts programed.



- ✚ Mr Chetan Kumar elucidated the points of discussion regarding prioritization and targets. While most of the discussions center on identifying targets and mapping locations, he made mention of the two documents that were supplanted at the beginning of the discourse. The first document encompass the discussion that has transpired whereas the second document is an internal paper meant for catalytic funding on UNDP's end applied to a limited program. The first document entails the overall program being discussed which involves the mapping out process and identification of potentially at risk areas and groups, the detainees, and the additional 100. He clarified that these numbers signify the starting point for interventions. As such, arrangements with the various groups are intended to provide networks and partnerships for the delivery of activities agreed upon. Certainly, Mr Chetan Kumar hopes to engage more partners and implementers and one key factor is to capacitate the service providers to widen the scope of both effective and successful implementation of the program on de-radicalization.



- ✚ Coming from the DILG's perspective, Ms Darlene Castro revealed that a memo was circulated pertinent to the data management of the engagements of all civil society organizations with regard to the issue on violent extremism. This move

by the DILG was made for the purpose of avoiding duplication of interventions being done and provide avenues for collaboration. She urged all the CSOs present to communicate and team up with the MLGOOs so that there will be no singled-out interventions performed on the ground.



- ✚ Capt. Villarosa reiterated his previous recommendations to convene as part of a technical work group in Western Mindanao Command. As far the military is concerned, though they have existing programs if it has been deemed not fit of the operational tempo in the area it would likely be unsuccessful. He suggested for small meetings with definite timeline instead as WestMinCom is very much willing to accommodate such concerns for the program to materialize on the ground as part of the ways forward.



- ✚ Mr Andaman raised the issue about the IDPs in Tipo-Tipo. Previously, many IDPs were victimized. Most of these people have no means of doing their usual livelihood activities. Mr Andaman's concern was directed to the participants coming from the island provinces. Mr Andaman stressed that interventions should not only be done in the aftermath of the situation as it

should also encompass meeting the demands and needs of these people during the said situations.

- ✚ To answer Mr Andaman's query, Capt Villarosa briefed his fellow participants of the previous situation as he is unacquainted with the current context. One of the problems in the area is the lack of capacity of the local government unit to respond to this type of circumstances. Another concerns is the political dynamics. On the AFP's side, the only thing that they could do is to provide relief. As such, the LGU should be capacitated to handle this problems.

- ✚ For the psychosocial aspect, Ms Cu-unjieng wishes to conduct pilot studies to cull out best practices since there is very limited literature on the matter. It would provide ample space for redesign and evaluate measures that have been implanted. As part of the psychosocial component, identifying communities that manifest open relationship and visibility of young leaders would enable the various stakeholders to also sustain presence and prioritize them in the next 6-7 months. Ms Cu-unjieng referred to the 6 MILF camps as possible areas of prioritization. She also made distinction on CVE and PVE bearing in mind that



part of PVE interventions involve school based or university-based programs. Ms Cu-unjieng also discussed about a particular engagement specifically a roll-out of peace education curriculum at a certain educational institution where they provided soft skills training to make students resilient towards peer and external pressure and distinguish the definition of youth existing in conflict setting or in the formal educational setting. These things would be highly useable as in the case of Mindanao State University where there is peace and development program that could be supported along the line.

✚ Mr Chetan Kumar highlighted the usage of the term community creatively. He illustrated student associations, schools and universities where students and faculty complement can be inferred as a community. For Mr Kumar, this leads the way into understanding the way communities should be perceived in the context of the program on de-



radicalization. Gaps are also identified in the creative sense. One point is the adaptation of the traditional peace and development curriculum but has been deemed to be not engaging and often treated as one of the drivers of alienation. Some of those who implement this traditional method are often seen by the alienated as part of the challenge to themselves. There are issues needed to be looked upon. Mr Kumar shared a particular framing from Ateneo de Davao where violent extremism has been epitomized in a form of a virus and the best treatment would be what looks like the virus itself. Mr Kumar then proceeded to explain that religious and scholarly framing of which violent extremist are distorting to propagate a certain worldview and movement to fend off this worldview. This has to be done by someone that is part of the very same community as external drivers would not be able to moderate this kind of thinking. As Mr Chetan Kumar expounded, this are among the things that could be done in the manner of gradually putting on the ground the preventive interventions of the program by empowering people in these circumstances to do this sort.

✚ Ms Charmaine Cu-unjieng continued to explain the pitching of a university based program as part of the interventions in a peer to peer manner. There are many practices with same framing taking for instance Ms Cu-unjieng's work with HIV awareness where there are a lot of peer to peer counselling. In a sort of way, this could be replicated in the light of the discussion as a new initiative to the curriculum on peace and development. The task at hand, as according to Ms Cu-unjieng is to help them facilitate this kinds of activities through youth empowerment and programs within the schools and out of schools.



✚ Ms Judith De Guzman added to the discussion the probability of identifying schools where potential radicalizations is taking place as priorities and the out of school youths.

✚ Ms Giobay Diocolano shared her insights with the work that has been done with schools about PCVE. The activity's target were the senior high school students as it was seen that they are the most vulnerable among the youth cluster. They have targeted 10 schools including MSU-Maguindanao and Mamasapano National High School in the SPMS Box as these areas were



seen as the hotbed of potential radicalization. Based on Kagui Giobay's account, she identified 9 areas where interventions are badly needed which comprise Mamasapano, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Datu Salino, Shariff Saydona Mustapha, Shariff Aguak, Datu Unsay and adjacent areas of Rajah Buayan, Sultan sa Baronguis due to its frequent locus of conflict and untowards incidence. Part of the interventions, according to Kagui Giobay involves the tapping of madaris networks believed to be spawning advocacies for recruitment. They also empowered the said madaris into mainstream educational system through SEC registration and accreditation with the Bureau of Madaris Education for capacity trainings for the asatidhs (ustadz). She also observed that after the creation of BARMM there has been minimal activities recorded with the BIFF. She even compared the recently observed Ramadhan season to be relatively peaceful and free of skirmishes from both fronts as compared to the usual fighting in the holy month in the previous years. Feedbacks coming from the ground also cited BIFF members saying that if the government would fulfil its promises there would be a likely chance of their return to normalcy.



✚ Germane to what has been tackled by Ms Cu-unjieng regarding school based organizations, Ms Khuzaimah Maranda shared her experiences with the recent peace mission in Padas and Sumalindao where they brought youth religious organizations and fraternity within MSU Marawi. They helped facilitate the process of engagement with the returnees and families.

✚ For IPDM's part, forms of engagement includes youth orgs across the MSU campus through peace camps through peace advocacies. The activity ventures throughout Lanao del Sur and frequently in Marawi City. The institute believes in paying keen consideration with the growing incidence of radicalization within Marawi. Current engagements also included the fraternities inside the campus to make them productive through worthwhile missions in and outside the campus. Part of the interventions revolves around the program "Peace in our Hearts" where these groups were engaged in



psychosocial activities in the form of arts. The program sustains its interventions through donations and volunteering platforms.



Due to the large numbers of youth groups and wide array of potential targets, Ms Suzanne Faelnar suggested to amalgamate these groups. She envisions the program to not only address the issues but also consolidate movements and efforts to maximize results. She explained that efforts must be in unison so that these strategies would not be wasted. Mapping out is crucially important

as it provides a clear and bigger picture of both problems and solutions that are on hand. She also suggested that stakeholders must take into account complementary efforts through compatibility with other implementers that way program implementation would achieve success.

Mr Fareed Dastgeer agreed to what has been shared by Ms Faelnar in terms of complementing efforts with various stakeholders and pledged UNICEF's support for collaborative and complementary efforts with other stakeholders to work hand in hand in the various program objectives for the youth and children as part of de-radicalization. He cited UNICEF's partnership with VSO



in building towards a consortium for the Bangsamoro youth where 464 youth groups had been marked. Mr Dastgeer made mention of the possibilities of working together pertaining to that particular program. Another point Mr Dastgeer raised was about family tracing and reunification of children that could also supplant avenues for collaborative efforts with the guidance of the Ministry of Social Services and Welfare. Lastly, he mentioned of the current engagements with the Bangsamoro Regional Da'ul Ifta for the religious leaders sector that could also espouse teamwork in the UNICEF side with other interested partners.

Sheikh Gustahan pointed out a more positive engagement with the religious leaders and youth wherein re-branding de-radicalization program and make it enticing for the rest of the religious leaders to participate is something that could also be done in the light of the program. Muslim youth and student organizations/ associations are also promising partners and likely active participations for the ensuing discussions about the program as some of these leaders have been part of the existing extremist groups across the country.

Ms Khuzaimah Maranda shared essential points to be considered for the youth sector. She imparted the efforts currently being laid down by the Office on Bangsamoro Youth Affairs in creating a TWG in mapping out youth orgs across BARMM that includes engagements with various Sangguniang Kabataan officials at the provincial level plus the six core municipalities of Lanao del Norte. At the Lanao del Sur provincial level, there's a plan to launch the youth

leaders network of all youth groups operating/ working at the provincial and community level within the area in partnership with the 103rd Brigade.

- ✚ Ms Pallarco unveiled the process of cropping a National Action Plan on Youth, Peace, and Security similar to the previously created NAP-WPS. The action plan aims to institutionalize and mainstream collective efforts in pushing for the youth agenda. Just in recent times, BARMM Youth Peace & Security Agenda crafting was held that



identified five relevant issues among youth leaders in thematic areas which are: political participation and governance through the Bangsamoro Youth Commission; transitional justice and reconciliation with the priority of pushing forward the Bangsamoro historical memories; for human rights the emphasis on socio-economic rights; culture of peace and conflict prevention that contains efforts on peace education; rehabilitation and development of areas like Marawi City. Around 57 line agencies of the government are actively participating in the TFBM. One of the suggestions laid down is to integrate the BARMM youth in the mechanisms of the TFBM. While NYC sits as part of the TWG, it is better to have representation coming from the BARMM areas that has also been worked out to mainstream linkage between TFBM and the youth sector. OPARU intends to follow the localization done with NAP-WPS through the cascading of the agenda to the regional, provincial, and municipal level of BARMM.

- ✚ Ms Judith De Guzman reinforced the idea of adopting the UNSCR 2250 on Youth Peace and Security through the National Action Plan agenda to be localized in every areas of concern.
- ✚ Capt. Villarosa also reinforced the idea of Youth Peace Network patterned with what has been done in Basilan on the basis of direct involvement in the communities targeted for intervention. Part of the efforts done in Basilan were immersion activities that paved way for interaction between the youth sector and returnees that has been sustained until this moment. The 103rd Brigade plans to bring youth leaders from Tawi-Tawi and Sulu to Lanao in a peer to peer manner expected to bring sustained results through networks. The only challenge foreseen by Capt. Villarosa is on technicalities that includes funding and as such he encourage potential stakeholders on board to work hand in hand with the realization of the program just like with what has been forged with Rotaract and JCI.
- ✚ Mr Sharief regarded grouping or creating clusters as one viable alternative to the consolidate efforts with youth organizations to mainstream both actions and programs. He laid emphasis on making suitable strategies in reference to various situation as with their case, the Marawi incident, wherein activities are designed to meet what are likely proven to work on the ground. In terms of funding, he encouraged to also maximize volunteerism as an avenue to at least resolve funding concerns and adopt strategies that could sustainably fund measures done just like social enterprises.

- ✚ Ms Faelnar raised her concerns that while there has been an existing loop of young leaders, most of these individuals really don't have grasps of issues that are discussed in context. As a result minimal phase of progress has been done notwithstanding the duplication of efforts. Hence, she suggested to have youth dialogue and conferences established to provide equal footing in terms of the bigger picture and not just solely being limited to the peripheries most of these youth groups were accustomed to mobilize. Ms Faelnar pointed out that there should be communication facilitated among these groups for them to see what has been done by their peers and become turning points also in evaluating their own programs and activities.
- ✚ Mr Oting Agting acquainted his fellow participants of the efforts made by Kadtabanga Foundation. Their strategy does not entail programs directed towards the youth but programs the youth themselves crafted. This constitutes ownership for these youth groups of both the process and the programs they themselves share benefits with. Part of this strategy delves on organizing youth federation network across Maguindanao province. He also made mention of only few youth groups tapped for the de-radicalization program.
- ✚ Ms Judith De Guzman clarified that while there are large numbers of youth groups identified, the program's focus lodges on socially excluded youth groups as they are seen as potential cohort for violent extremist tendencies as compared to the youth belonging to the mainstream.



✚ Mr Jamilnur Sarip disclosed previous experiences being head of the student council MSU Marawi and member of the federation of student councils of MSU System being the one of the largest conglomerate student association in the country. He narrated that part of their efforts before to lobby and craft a resolution for peace education across the entire MSU System. It is

important to accommodate these youth leaders in the process as they are also familiar with dynamics related to the issue on violent extremism as it was also found out that majority of recruitment comes from the students inside the state universities. It is also important to tap the units inside university campuses in-charged with student affairs to recognize youth groups functioning in the academic community and the Federation President of the Student Council sitting in the Board of Regents to encompass all MSU campuses.

- ✚ Ms Faelnar reiterated her point of inquiry about the participation of youth associations in the process. She underscored the importance of recognition to reaffirm their significance not only in the process of de-radicalization but also on other activities. This process of recognition will only come into fruition by consolidating them into a cluster.

✚ When talking about empowering people, Ms Cu-unjieng has been pondering if vulnerability applies to student leaders or to students who were not connected with the youth groups. More so, she lamented that usual recruitment occurs with the disenfranchised youth often disengaged, anxious, and felt separated. If the program really looks at prevention, as



Ms Cu-unjieng stated, prioritization must be on the youth who are having emotional issues. She expounded by the re-telling the story of a girl during the peace curriculum sessions she attended that has experienced suicidal tendencies and has an abusive mother. Ms Cu-unjieng proceeded to denote the improbability of the girl being part of the student leaders but rather belongs to the disenfranchised youth. She directed her fellow participants to look at the program as an avenue for healing and teaching the youth in managing their stress and emotions as most of these youth who are unable to manage their emotions are the usual people prone to suicidal attempts and vulnerable to radical ideologies. These cohort are most likely the people whom you would not find in the youth leadership groups. Ms Cu-unjieng suggested that in looking for the drivers of these tendencies attention must be given to those who are not connected with the rest. She enumerated the out of school youth as disenfranchised students as people seeking belongingness either towards a group that radically accommodates their interest or people they can associate themselves with. As such, she expressed great desire to look into possibilities of reaching out to these youth as part of the program's healing, resiliency, and empowerment processes through activities like wellness, stress management. It is not only about de-radicalization but main and imposing pint would be why thy result to these tendencies.

✚ Ms Judith De Guzman directed the participant to sharpen the focus and understanding those who are not connected and disenfranchised while talking to those who are in the mainstream.

✚ Mr Marrack also discussed about the potential tapping of youth groups. He made mention that most of the youth groups are openly available for consultation and be part of the process. The only challenged seen by Mr Marrack is on the way institutions tap youth and who they tap. In his experience, most of the youth leaders

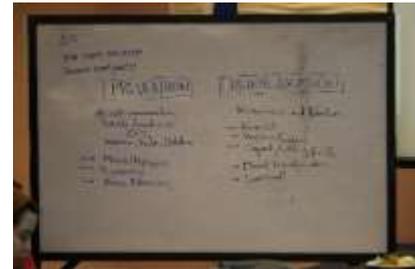


that were made to participate in the discussion are not really familiar and directly involved to problems on the ground. It is important to always bear in mind and consider youth groups and leader who are really working on the ground and knows best of the situation happening. He also made mention about scholarship opportunities that should also be espoused to deserving youth who are really in the community. He also went into suggesting to define MSU as

partners and in the very same manner prevent the brandishing of institutions as areas of radicalization.

- ✚ Based on the insights shared by her fellow participants, Ms Faelnar highlighted key words that are helpful in the program's processes, of which are: connectivity and communication, and coming up with a common vision or "3 Cc".
- ✚ Ms Micah Versoza supplemented additional key points with regards to involving peace education approach for children in a way that it involves the entire community to forge resiliency and prevention from the potential vulnerability towards violent tendencies.

Prior to break off of the morning session, Ms Judith De Guzman hinted the participants to consider the mapping out strategies in terms prevention and reintegration as the two main themes of the program on de-radicalization. Indicated below are summarized inputs for the two main themes discussed exhaustively during the session.



Prevention

- At risk communities, schools, madaris, OSY, women, youth, and children
- Moral/ religious
- Psychosocial
- Peace Advocacy

Reintegration

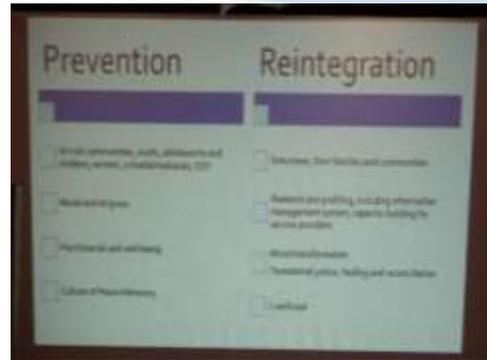
- Returnees and families
 - Research
 - Profiling System
 - Capacity Building for Service Providers
 - Moral transformation
 - Livelihood

Small Recap

Ms Judith De Guzman provided a preview of the two remaining agenda items for the afternoon session. The first being the further discussions on engagement platform and how to continually engage with various stakeholders on capitalizing resources that are available as of the meantime. The second session revolve on the second program document provided pertaining to a project initially developed to support implementation of the specific aspects of the NAP-PCVE. One decisive factor at hand is on how the contents of the said program document be implemented and what would be the suggestions or recommendations on going about the program.



Ms Judith De Guzman again hinted the two areas of intervention which are prevention and reintegration in relation to PCVE. More specifically, interventions are meted towards returnees, their families, their communities, individuals previously involved and those at risk of being involved in violent extremist. Part of the prevention cluster's identified target groups comprise of at risk communities up to the municipal level; youth, adolescents, and children; sharpening the focus on those potentially vulnerable such as the alienated and socially excluded; the potential of women as drivers of prevention; school and madaris as potential sites for preventive action; out of school youth. More so, prevention also extends to moral and religious guidance; psychosocial and well-being; and culture of peace advocacy. For the reintegration aspect, the focus is on the returnees. Previously, it was identified that the following interventions are needed for the reintegration process of returnees which include: research and profiling; and information system to assist profiling and case management work; capacity-building for service providers; moral transformation particularly in jail, prisons, and detention facilities; cooling of the hearts as the returnees are reintegrated back to the communities they belong as part of the umbrella of transitional justice, healing, reconciliation and resilience building; and livelihood.



Session 5: Developing an Engagement Platform for De-radicalization Initiatives

What could be the mechanics of such engagement platform? This is among the context of ideas expected from the participants to identify in solidifying the platform of the program on de-radicalization and continually harness the resources available within each of the stakeholders involved.

Ms Judith De Guzman continued to elucidate about the engagement platform by reasoning out the relevance of all the actions that has transpired and will transpire in the near future. And how will these efforts be sustained.

Sharing of Thoughts

- ✚ Ms Charmaine Cu-unjieng suggested to have break-out sessions based on thematic groups. Within these thematic groups, come up with an integrated task management structure, consolidate actions done, understand what is being done; know the gaps and assess who, where, and when from the pool of



resources and stakeholders could address the gaps. It also signifies working together to prioritize target groups and activities and map out together the intervention so as not to overlap tasks and waste resources but also to reinforce efforts and complement what others on the same thematic area have been doing. This would also equip service providers to pinpoint indicators, evaluate the program's interventions, and trying to come up with measures to see and ascertain the impacts of intervention that in turn could be utilized as a tool for the over-all assessment of the program interventions on each thematic areas. And in a larger perspective, consolidate the progress and activities done by each of the thematic groups to bring everyone on the same page. This also indicate that regular updating and meeting would also enhance program execution in a cost-effective manner for both resources and manpower.

- ✚ Before any interventions to crafted and designed, Ms Faelnar stressed the importance of listening. The process of listening reaches out to those who limited voice, the most feasible individual that could represent sectors of the community, and the returnees as they are imperatively the threshold of all the plans envisioned. As these members of their own community serve



as the targets, it is crucial that they be given a sense of ownership and be connected with what has been provided to them by the program. Otherwise, if they feel dissociated with the interventions that has been provided, the program is deemed pointless. As such, she reminded her fellow participants to be mindful of the basic but essential values of communication and sense of ownership.

- ✚ Sheikh Maher Gustahan cited the importance of greater and aggregated efforts across stakeholders in doing program interventions wherein it may be ascribed as division of labor or narrow specification and accountability of tasks deemed to contribute in parcel to the over-all goals of the program. He also made mention of ground resource tapping that enables channels of communication and linkage with the community as sort of a focal person in that particular community to expedite efforts and aggregate interest based platforms emanating from the community level through social media and other related platforms.

- ✚ Mr Winston Aylmer Camariñas of UNDP suggested for a community of practice platform to be done in this particular setting where in each areas/ clusters, groups gather to discuss, share experiences and knowledge, and learn from each other. These would also entail continued conversations and updates of what



has been done and what are the deemed best practices worthy of emulation, and address issues common within each respective areas. In addition, the platform could also be an avenue to engage other stakeholders that are also working on the ground for increased collaboration. On the part of UNDP, Mr Camariñas assured the participants of the support the institution will try to provide in maintaining and sustaining these kinds of engagement.

- ✚ Ms Judith De Guzman made mention of an existing group similar in Lanao del Sur to what has been shared by Sheik Maher Gustahan. The viber group forms a network of updates with various activities on ground.

Small Recap

Ms Judith De Guzman provided an initial take-off of the ideas shared on the afternoon session on engagement platform. The suggestions made earlier were:

- Consolidate and form into thematic groups – This encompass an over-all group for the program, the thematic areas where groups would worked into, and area based groups that could update and share thoughts with one another.
- Towards a Community of Practice on Prevention and Reintegration – forms of meeting could either be physical or via online channels that could harness the resources of its members, complement each one's efforts, and build on the strengths and capacities of each other.

Ms Judith De Guzman directed the participants to loosen up and slacken off through ice-breaker exercises introduced by Ms Charmaine Cu-unijieng. The primary goal of the activity is to re-establish joy and fun as key themes that must be introduced to both service providers and the in communities where interventions are done.



Sharing of Thoughts

- ✚ One possibility, according to Mr Chetan Kumar, is to identify an academic center, university, or institute in each of the key geographic areas where they can support periodic meetings apart from the over-all meetings conducted so there will be a subgroup tasked to do respective meetings and updates that keeps discussions in writing, online, and putting it on their bulletin of information in their areas of concern at least the knowledge could be shared. And if there are available manuals, training modules, and those sorts of products developed then it could also be part of the arrangement. The leadership and maintenance of these platforms could be done by these academic institutions which are doable and not costly. The main resources are in the minds of people working together and the availability of safe spaces where these kinds of discussion could be done.
- ✚ Dr Jolly Lais suggested a similar idea of putting up a convergence center in a certain area so that these clusters could focus on the peculiarities of the respective geographic set up.
- ✚ Ms Cu-unjieng added to devise a physical mapping so that each of the stakeholders could be informed of the area, who to contact, and what resources are available at a specific location that could be updated in the next coming discussion including the specificities of contact details of each stakeholder on the loop.
- ✚ On the part of the UNDP, Ms Judith De Guzman takes the advantage of consolidating the engagement platform and communities of practice and provide each of the stakeholders present a copy of the agreements and even a potential design.
- ✚ Creating a directory of all PCVE involved agencies and institutions would be helpful that also includes the youth orgs and academic institutions.
- ✚ Ms Darlene Castro reiterated what she previously shared to the group in terms of the directive from the DILG for MLGOOs to account the various CSOs and institutions working within their areas of concerns. This includes international organizations, government line agencies, and religious groups. The mechanism was viewed by DILG to be a preventive strategy in aid of the PCVE programs and efforts to avoid miscommunication on the ground as these could also be used in part to radicalize the area.



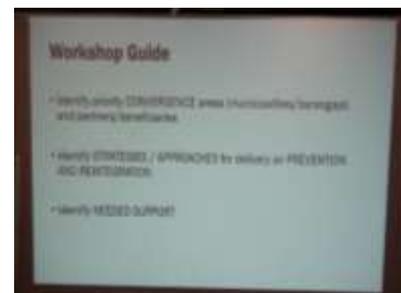
- ✚ As the discussion delves on the context of crafting a directory, Dr Echavez proposed to start the said communication network with an email group of the participants present. Then later on, the said loop could be expanded to accommodate other groups and stakeholders through the linkages fostered by those present for the group to come up with a directory.

- ✚ In addition to the suggested contents of the said directory, Ms Cu-unjieng hinted for specific columns that would identify the various sectors they belong into to have a detailed profiling content for the said directory.
- ✚ Mr James Abdul adverted that the call for the day is to really pin areas for reintegration of which Lanao del Sur was already identified. His proposal is to work for a program intervention as mechanisms have already started for Lanao leg with the TWG spearheaded by the provincial government and active participation of 103rd Brigade. For Mr. Abdul, these are among the priorities that should be settled at the end of the day.

Workshop on Platform Engagement

Mr Winston Camariñas recommended that clusters would be put in place for various stakeholders that would want to engage in a specific areas of concern. Clusters would consist of the Lanao leg, the ZamBaSulTa cluster, and Maguindano as each of these area including the various stakeholders working in these locations have varying activities on hand.

Ms Judith instructed the participants to group according to their intended cluster and step by step directions shall be given to enable the groups to adress their respective platform’s mechanism. Within each respective clusters, participants are directed to identify potential convergence areas that needed prioritization encompassing specific institutions, geographical coverage. It also entails acknowledged partners and the beneficiaries of the program mechanisms. Based on interventions that has been gone through, participants were asked to associate sets of components as part of of strategies and approaches for delivery on prevention and reintegration. It necessitates the type of project and specified means to attain the implementation of such project. Lastly, what support is needed and who to tap for these needed support.





Workshop Presentation



LANAO CLUSTER

Ms Khuzhaimah Maranda presented the group's output which details into account the various areas of consideration, strategies, and needed support. As agreed, the group identified the areas of Pagayawan and Sultan Dumalondong as the PCA in consultation with the 103rd Brigade for reintegration. The group identified the areas of Masiu, Binidayan, Tubaran, Marantao, Tamparan, Madalum, and Tugaya where there are likely potential risk. Initially the groups omitted some of these areas but decided to include all as they were banking on the existing network of service providers working on these areas. For reintegration delivery strategies, the group decided to have close coordination with partners and harmonizing all the kind of interventions each organizations have been doing as means of complementation. As such, there are specified sectors that each organization are engaging so that there will be no overlapping in terms of engagement given the context of these identified areas. These comprised of the LGU, youth and women; livelihood, psychosocial, medical and social services, peace education and workshops. For prevention, they have identified strategies such as peace education, unified sermons/ khutbah, socially excluded youth. Ms Khuzaimah Maranda hinted on how would all of these interventions be functional by going back back to the basics of coordination, social preparation, collaboration, and taking consideration having those existing interventions be the reference point for additional efforts. Banking on the existing strategies rather than formulating new ones, the group enlists the support of the identified organizations/ institutions as shown in the table below.

PLATFORM OF ENGAGEMENT FOR LANAO CLUSTER		
Potential Coverage Area (PCA)	Strategies for Delivery	Support Needed and Who to Tap
Reintegration: + Pagayawan + Sultan Dumalundong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ For LGU <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PCVE program development c/of LGU & IPDM ❖ Youth and women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development of the youth and women agenda ❖ Livelihood c/of Balay Mindanaw and Maradeca ❖ Psychosocial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For children, ex-combatants, OSY, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ OPAPRU ➤ UNDP ➤ UNICEF ➤ PBSP ➤ Provincial Government ➤ Municipa; Government ➤ DSWD ➤ BARMM ➤ TPBP ➤ AFP ➤ MARADECA ➤ IAHV ➤ Balay Mindanaw

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c/of TPBP, Thuma, IAHV ❖ Medical and Social Services through the assistance of MSSW BARMM ❖ Peace Education c/of IPDM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Peace camps ○ Workshop 	➤ IPDM
<p>Prevention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Masiu ✚ Binidayan ✚ Tubaran ✚ Marantao ✚ Tamparan ✚ Madalum ✚ Tugaya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Peace Education c/of IPDM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Peace camps and peace clubs ❖ Support for unified Friday sermon/ khutbah c/of IPDM ❖ Socially excluded youth c/of LGU & Thuman on funtional literacy profiling and module ❖ Peace Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Intra-faith for religious leaders c/of IPDM 	

ZAMBASULTA CLUSTER



Sheikh Gustahan and Mr Gerry Marrack presented the output crafted by the ZamBaSuTa cluster. They categorized potential convergence area into three subcategories, namely: the locus of interventions; the existing and potential partners; and the target beneficiaries. Some areas were also included as it was seen to be potentially at risk like Bongao while they included Zamboanga due to its adjacency to the hostile areas of the island provinces of Basilan and Sulu and the prevalence of MNLF returnees in the aftermath of Zamboanga siege. Close coordination with the identified partners are also needed prior to any engagement to ensure safety of service providers and deterrence of potential incidence of conflict. They have identified the areas of Jolo, Patikul, Kalingalan

Caluag, Maimbung, Parang, Indanan, and Talipao in Sulu where there is high prevalence of conflict and hostilities present while targeting the municipalities of Tipo-

Tipo, Muhammad Ajul, Albarka, Ungkaya Pukan, Sumisip, Maluso, and Tuburan in the province of Basilan being the hotbed of military operations against the ASG. For the strategies, they have identified assessment and *situationer* as the foregoing strategy given the hostile landscape of the areas mentioned. The group divided the strategies further into phases of which are the individual, family, and community level where certain forms of intervention were specified. Taking for instance livelihood, the group identified strategies based on geographical considerations and cultural norms existing within the area. Also, each of these strategies are inclusive of the reintegration and prevention aspect intended for the various cohorts identified and has benchmarked existing and potential stakeholders to tap and solicit support.

PLATFORM OF ENGAGEMENT FOR ZAMBASULTA CLUSTER		
Potential Coverage Area (PCA)	Strategies for Delivery	Support Needed and Who to Tap
<p>Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Zamboanga City ✚ Bongao, Tawi-Tawi (Prevention) ✚ Province of Sulu <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Jolo ○ Patikul ○ Kalingalan Caluang ○ Maimbung ○ Parang ○ Indana ○ Talipao ✚ Province of Basilan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tipo-Tipo ○ Muhammad Ajul ○ Albarka ○ Ungkaya Pukan ○ Sumisip ○ Maluso ○ Tuburan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Assessment/ Situationer ❖ Individual <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Religious/ Moral Transformation (R/P) ○ Technical Vocational Skills (R/P) ❖ Family <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Peace Conversation (R/P) ○ Dialogue (R/P) ○ Psychosocial (R) ❖ Community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Social Enterprise (R/P) ○ Livelihood (R/P) ○ Community Transformation of peace and development in the community (R/P) ○ Documentation – Knowledge Management and Stories of Transformation (R) ○ Exposure/ Exchange (R/P) ○ ALS (R/P) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ OPAPRU ➤ DILG ➤ UNICEF ➤ UNDP ➤ Line agencies of the government ➤ CSOs ➤ Academe ➤ BARM ➤ DND ➤ AFP
<p>Partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ AFP ✚ Legal ✚ LGU ✚ Other stakeholders present in the community 		
<p>Beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ For Zamboanga City <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Returnees (MNLF) ○ Youth ○ IDPs ○ Widows 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Youth (OSY and in-school youth) ✦ Returnees ✦ Orphans ✦ Widows 		
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MAGUINDANAO CLUSTER



Mr Abdulrahim Andaman presented the Maguindanao cluster's output that puts into consideration both the areas within BARMM and adjacent areas as part of the PCA. The group categorized their PCA according to important areas of consideration comprised of Datu Salibo, Datu Piang, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Datu Unsay, Shariff Aguak, Mamasapano, Rajah Buayan,

Sultan sa Baronguis, Gen. Salipada K. Pendatun, and Shariff Saydona Mustapha. They also included the adjacent areas from the core territories mentioned bordered with two provinces: North Cotabato with Pikit, Midsayap, Pigcawayan, Aleosan, Kabacan, and Libungan; Sultan Kudarat encompassing Lambayong, Esperanza, Isulan, and President Quirino; and the adjacent municipalities of Pagalunga, Datu Montawal, and Datu Paglas in the province of Maguindanao. They have included all of these areas mentioned as they see fit that conflict and hostilities transgress political boundaries and mobility of violent extremist groups makes these areas potentially at risk. For strategies and approach, they have identified visible forces within the ground and stratified platforms across the regional, provincial, municipal, down to barangay level. Part of the approach pointed out was to engage and provide avenues for collaboration with the various instrumentalities working on the ground. A notable feat of the presented output by the Maguindanao cluster is the categorization of reintegration and prevention mechanisms and strategies as separate from the over-all strategies identified as discussed on various phases of implementation.

PLATFORM OF ENGAGEMENT FOR LANA O CLUSTER		
Potential Coverage Area (PCA)	Strategies for Delivery	Support Needed and Who to Tap
Convergence Areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Datu Salibo ✦ Datu Piang ✦ Datu Saudi Ampatuan ✦ Datu Unsay ✦ Shariff Aguak ✦ Mamasapano ✦ Rajah Buayan ✦ Sultan sa Baronguis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Identify agencies and groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ AFP, PNP, LGUs, religious and traditional leaders, BLGUs, PLGUs, MPOS, MSSW ❖ Roundtable Discussion with line agencies and 	Needed Support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Financial ➤ Technical ➤ Logistics/ materials ➤ Reference Materials Who to tap? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ OPAPRU ➤ UNDP

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Gen. Salipada K. Pendatun ✚ Shariff Saydona Mustapha <p>Adjacent Municipalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ North Cotabato <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pikit ○ Midsayap ○ Pigcawayan ○ Aleosan ○ Kabacan ○ Libungan ✚ Maguindanao <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pagalungan ○ Datu Montawal ○ Datu Paglas ✚ Sultan Kudarat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lambayong ○ Esperanza ○ Isulan ○ President Quirino 	<p>groups (Regional, Provincial, Municipal, and Barangay Level)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Target Output is to come up with plans of activities and priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Advocacy Works (Prevention) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Interfaith and Intra-faith Dialogues ○ Culture of Peace ○ Conflict Transformation and Mediation ○ Moral and Behavioral Transformation ○ Advocacy on PVE ❖ Pre-Implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identify need interest through KII and FGD ○ Resources needed such as printed materials/ references ○ Consolidation of Output ❖ During Implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capacity Building/ continuous education ○ Livelihood programs ○ Provision of basic services ❖ Post Implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evaluation on the quick impact of interventions ○ Documentation and good practices ○ Established sustainability mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ UNICEF ➤ TAF ➤ Save the Children ➤ MSS-BARMM ➤ MPOS ➤ MSSD
<p>Reintegration Beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Returnees ✚ Families ✚ Orphans and Widows ✚ Solo Parent 		
<p>Prevention Beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Families ✚ Communities ✚ Vulnerable Conflict Areas ✚ IDPs ✚ Schools and madaris ✚ OSY 		

Additional Commentaries

- ✚ Ms Suzanne Faelnar added inputs based on what has been presented by the Lanao cluster. She raised her concerns on possible wariness other areas and groups might feel since they were not part of the targets identified for program intervention. Perhaps, she suggested to find ways in order to address such concern by communicating with this people in a way that it does not add more resentment and indifference.

- ✚ Mr Oting Agting added that among the agencies that are needed to be tapped for potential partnership is the RCBW for the women sector, OBYA for the youth, and the Ministry of Local Government for the LGUs. Putting also in account for the interventions are mechanisms for technical and vocational education and trainings.

WAYS FORWARD

Given the development of the discussion leading into planning at the level of convergence areas, Ms Judith revealed that instead of reviewing the second project document disseminated, UNDP will take into account all the points that has been raised. As a take-off, the program organizers will consolidate all the inputs imparted within the two-day discussion to revise the second project document as part of the ways forward shared all throughout the discussions. Ms Judith De Guzman also added that after all the necessary increments are laid down implementation shall be directly implemented by the implementing partners.

Ms Pallarco suggested to put OPALEGC on board with the discussions on the same context. She made mention of the discussion's achievement as a good starting avenue for the localization and regionalization of NAP-PCVE at the grassroots level.

Mr Winston Camariñas suggested for each area to organize a meeting that would flesh out the details discussed as part of moving forward and drive plans of action on the ground that would hopefully be complemented and supported by partners like UNDP. He encourage the participants within each cluster to convene and aggregate other active stakeholders in the area to catalyse and encapsulate real-time movement to take place.

Ms Alma Concepcion also introduced her task of putting together outcomes and outputs and develop several knowledge products. She has been a long-time member and partner of UNDP and has extensive experience in peace-building and crisis management and recovery.

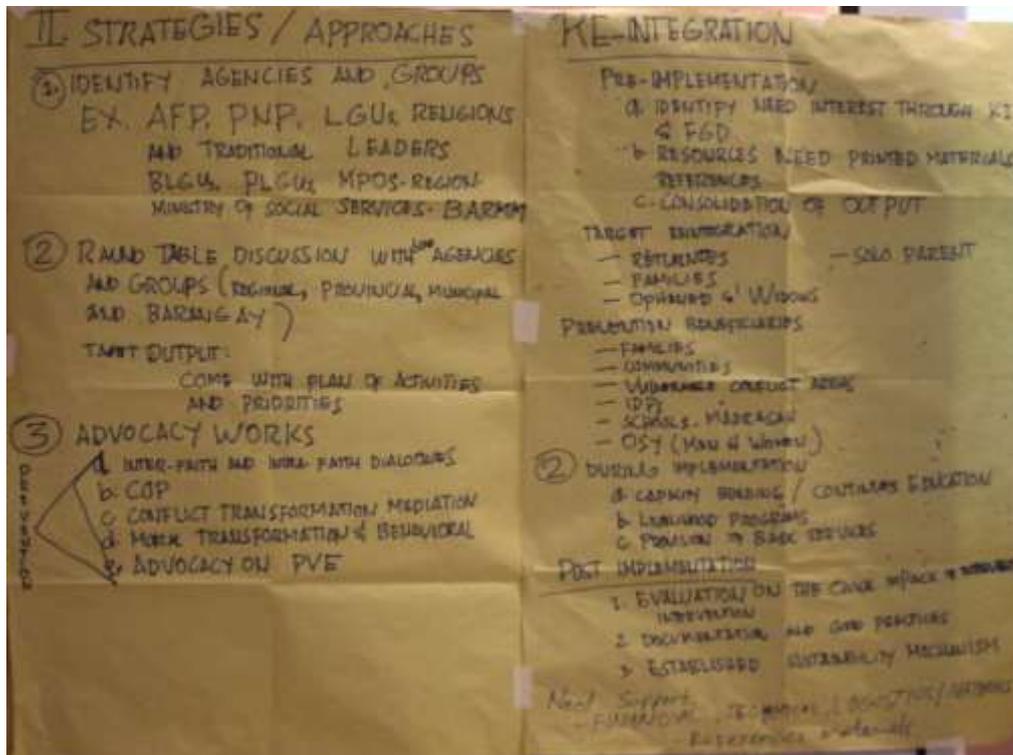
The representatives coming from the provincial government of Lanao del Sur also hinted for possible avenues to convene as a group/ cluster within the premises of the provincial capitol in Marawi City in close coordination with OPAPRU.

Mr Chetan noted of the active engagement each of the participants in the light of the discussions about the program on de-radicalization. More than just a program, he detailed the roles played by each one in synergizing and facilitating but more so on the contributory efforts ventured. Also, he made mention of the locus of agreement planned to take place once the program and framework design kick-starts into implementation that would be adherent and aligned with the NAP PCVE at the national level. In addition to what has been said, Mr Chetan Kumar conveyed the message of continuously engaging one another not only as implementers but as key drivers to meet as a platform, share ideas, and experience through collective format as journey of moving forward.

No.	Name of Participant	Gender		Position/Organization
		M	F	
1	Mr Santiago Castillo	x		National Security Council
2	Mr Mouhammad Sharief	x		MSU – IPDM
3	Dr. Jolly Lais	x		MPOS-BARMM
4	Mr Abdulrahim Andaman	x		MPOS-BARMM
5	Mr Gerry Marrack	x		Fhatwah Institute Foundation
6	Ms Napsa Loong Julkanain		x	Fhatwah Institute Foundation
7	Ms Nafkhaiza Julkanain		x	Fhatwah Institute Foundation
8	Atty. Basari D. Mapupuno	x		DOJ
9	BGen. Romeo D. Brawner, Jr.	x		Commander, AFP-PA 103 IB
10	Capt. Ron Villarosa	x		AFP-PA 103 IB
11	1Lt. Cathrene O. Enderez		x	AFP-PA
12	PFC Kien D. Endab		x	AFP-PA
13	Jhonvey Fernandez	x		AFP-PA
14	Noel Sawadjaan	x		AFP-PA
15	Joselito Padilla	x		AFP-PA
16	Mr Loderson “Mahir” Gustahan	x		Mahir Foundation
17	Ms Vanessa Pallarco		x	OPAPP
18	Mr Jose Regulus Ortega	x		OPAPP
19	Mr James Alih T. Abdul	x		OPAPP
20	Ms Bai Rohaniza Sumndad-Usman		x	Teach Peace Build Peace
21	Ms Micah Emille Versoza		x	Teach Peace Build Peace
22	Ms Darlene Castro		x	DILG
23	Dr. Chona Echavez		x	XU-RIMCU
24	Ms Khuzaimah S. Maranda		x	Thuma Service Org., Inc.
25	Ms Maharlanny Alonto		x	Province of Lanao del Sur
26	Ms Yunisha Saripada		x	Province of Lanao del Sur
27	Ms Anna Rakim		x	Province of Lanao del Sur
28	Ms Nor Fatmah S. Balt		x	Province of Lanao del Sur
29	Mr Jamilnur Sarip	x		BMFI
30	Ms Charmaine Mae Baconga		x	BMFI
31	Ms Nadrie Lawi		x	BMFI
32	Mr Ben Aspera	x		BMFI
33	Ms Giobay Diocolano		x	Kadtabanga Foundation
34	Mr Oting A. Agting	x		Kadtabanga Foundation
35	Mr Salic Ibrahim	x		MARADECA, Inc.
36	Mr Aquila Kahar	x		MARADECA, Inc.
37	Ms Charmaine Cu-unjieng		x	International Association for Human Values
38	Ms Suzanne “Zac” Faelnar		x	International Association for Human Values

39	Mr Tarique Nasim Khan	x		International Association for Human Values
40	Ms Norolyne Montor, RSW		x	MSSW-BARMM
41	Mr Fareed Dastgeer	x		UNICEF Philippines
42	Mr. Joseph Kit Marcella	x		UNICEF Philippines
43	Mr Chetan Kumar	x		UNDP
44	Ms Alma Concepcion		x	UNDP
45	Mr Winston Aylmer Camariñas	x		UNDP
46	Ms Judith De Guzman		x	UNDP
47	Ms Bai Hairyah Candao		x	UNDP
48	Mr Eduardo Baus	x		UNDP
49	Mr Saudi Ampatuan	x		UNDP
50	Mr Aaron-Jeff Usman	x		Documenter
	TOTAL	27	23	50 Participants

ANNEX A: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS



ANNEX B: PHOTO DOCUMENTATION OF WORKSHOP OUTPUTS



PROVINCE OF MAGUINDANAO
 CONVERGENCE AREAS (MUNICIPALITIES / BARANGAYS)

- DATU SALIBO
- DATU PIANG
- DATU SAUDI AMPATUAN
- DATU UNSAY
- CHARIEF AGUAK
- MAMASAPAN
- RAJAH BUKYAN
- SULTAN SA BARANGIS
- GSKP
- SHARIF SAIDUNA MUSTAPHA

ADJACENT MUNICIPALITIES

FROM NEIGH COUNTRY

- 1. PAKIT
- 2. MOKYAP
- 3. PUSANAYAU

FROM MAGUINDANAO

- 1. POKUNGAN
- 2. DATU MONTAJAL
- 3. DATU PAGLAS

SULTAN KUDAZAT

- 1. LANGAYAN
- 2. ESPERANZA
- 3. ISULAN
- 4. PRESIDENT QUIRINO

FROM ALBOSAN
 1. KABACAN
 2. LIBUNGAN

FACT NA SUGEST NEEDED WHO TO TAP?
 SUGGEST UNDP, CRAPP, UNICEF, TAE
 Saw for children, MSS-RABH
 MPOS, USSD.



