



**Peace, Reconciliation, and Empowerment  
Initiatives in the Bangsamoro  
(PRIME Bangsamoro)**



TERMINAL REPORT

# **Peace, Reconciliation and Empowerment Initiatives in the Bangsamoro (PRIME-Bangsamoro)**

## **Project Description**

The signing of the GPH-MILF Comprehensive Agreement on Bangsamoro (CAB) in March 2014 and the subsequent drafting of the Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL) signaled the transition process to the new Bangsamoro government. The CAB provides platforms to address social cleavages, advance human security, and transform institutions to steer the Bangsamoro towards long-term peace and development. The CAB implementation mainly consisted of two main components of the agreement—the legislative track that focused on the approval of the Bangsamoro Organic Law and the establishment of a political entity in line with the Bangsamoro aspiration for self-determination and the normalization track that focused on facilitating the transformation of conflict-affected communities and former combatants into peaceful and productive civilian lives.

However, in 2015-2016, the peace process faced setbacks owing to the Mamasapano incident and the subsequent non-passage of the BBL which subsequently created various levels of discontent among some sectors of the Bangsamoro, which made the region vulnerable to radicalism and violent extremism. As a result, signs of dissatisfaction and resentment appeared among the Bangsamoro especially from the sector of the youth, with indications that some youth have begun to embrace more radical options that made them vulnerable to violent extremism. This was then followed by the Siege of Marawi in 2017 which led to the devastation of the Islamic City in Lanao del Sur. To date, poverty and underdevelopment has continued in many parts of the Bangsamoro, with four out of five provinces of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) being ranked as among the poorest in the country. Furthermore, recurring violent conflicts in the region have also contributed to the seemingly endless cycle of poverty.

It is within this context that the Project PRIME-Bangsamoro was implemented, with the goal of contributing to strengthening the enabling environment for peace and stability and sustaining the gains for peace and development in the Bangsamoro. Specifically, the Project has provided support for the following critical initiatives:

- Capacity-building to sustain the transformation of the MILF and MNLF towards active engagement in political processes;
- Facilitating multi-stakeholder dialogue and increasing people's participation in the peace process;
- Facilitating intra-Moro convergence and support for legislation of the Bangsamoro Organic Law and the resumption of the Bangsamoro Transition Commission (BTC); and,
- Installation of prevention mechanisms and early response systems against radicalism and violent extremism.

The Project was implemented in close collaboration with government agencies, local government units, academic institutions, civil society organizations, Muslim religious, traditional and civic leaders, key intermediaries and Moro liberation groups. Among the key partners under this project are the following:

- Moro liberation front groups – Moro Islamic Liberation Front and Moro National Liberation Front-Jikiri faction, Bangsamoro Islamic Women Auxiliary Brigade -Moro Islamic Liberation Front (BIWAB -MILF)
- Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao – Office of the Deputy Governor for Christians

- Academic institutions, such as Al Qalam Institute for Islamic Studies-Ateneo de Davao University (AQI-AdDU) and Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology
- Bangsamoro Transition Commission (BTC)
- Civil society organizations, such as Consortium of Bangsamoro Civil Society (CBCS), Kadtabanga Foundation for Peace and Development Advocates Inc. (KFPDAI), Katiyakap Inc., Maranao People's Development Center (MARADECA), Tumikang Sama Sama (TSS), United Youth in the Philippines -Women (UNYPhil Women)
- Faith-based organizations such as Social Action for Justice and Peace-Archdiocese of Cotabato
- Ministries of the Bangsamoro - Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR), Ministry of Interior and Local Government (MILG), Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), Ministry of Trade Industry and Tourism (MTIT), Regional Commission on Bangsamoro Women (RCBW)

## PROJECT COMPONENTS AND KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

### OUTCOME 1: TRANSFORMATION OF THE MILF AND MNLF TOWARDS ACTIVE ENGAGEMENT IN POLITICAL PROCESSES SUSTAINED

#### *Support for capacity-building for MILF and MNLF active participation in political processes*

Both the MILF and MNLF have demonstrated their active participation in political processes as supported by various capacity building activities that were supported under PRIME-Bangsamoro. Aside from organizing their political parties – the United Bangsamoro Justice Party (UBJP) and the Bangsamoro Party (BaPa), both organizations have also endorsed their members to undergo capacity building activities such as skills training on negotiation, mediation and dialogue as well as learning exchanges in political transition and reintegration.

The Project supported transformation of Moro liberation fronts towards active engagement in democratic political processes. This entailed support for the MILF and MNLF in acquiring the needed capacities to effectively manage the Bangsamoro political transition process, including collaborative leadership, strategic planning, conflict management and related fields.



Representatives from the MILF and members of host organization during the Retreat and Learning events in Jakarta and Banda Aceh

The MILF has consistently played a vital role in the different transformation processes leading to the signing of the Organic Law and is also expected to take on leadership roles in the transitional bodies and mechanisms leading to the Bangsamoro Government. In line with this, the project supported a series of retreat and learning exchanges for the MILF in Jakarta and Banda Aceh in Indonesia towards building their capacities to design and implement the Bangsamoro political transition process. The Project supported the conduct of retreat and learning exchanges held in Jakarta and Banda Aceh, Indonesia in January-February 2018 and October 2018. These activities enabled the participants to acquire and enhance their skills with regard to the civilian roles in governance and public administration; hear and reflect on lived experience in Indonesia from processes and challenges of political transition from combatants to civilian life; and, learn from selected experts on relevant topics (such as preventing violent extremism) from the peace processes in the Indonesia.

As such, these exchanges provided MILF senior leaders and technical officers with the opportunity to learn from the experiences of the Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (GAM) as GAM transitioned to self-governance in Aceh. The MILF participants were able to learn from resource persons from Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (GAM), Muhammadiyah, Nahdlatul Ulama, and other institutions that have played an integral role in the Aceh political transition and reintegration process. The host institutions helped the MILF participants to identify key needs and priorities in transitioning into a new Bangsamoro government.

As a result of these exchanges, the Government of Aceh has pledged support for the MILF by sharing relevant experience on the Normalization process. The GAM also indicated support for MILF in the establishment of institutions, similar to its Academy for Peace and Development, that will help train former combatants as public administrators, civic and public servants.



The Project also supported the transformation of the MNLF into a political organization through the formation of the Bangsamoro Party (BaPa). Specifically, it provided assistance in the process of conceptualization to the formulation of the constitution and by-laws that eventually led to the organization of the MNLF political party. Together with the MILF's United Bangsamoro Justice Party (UBJP), the BaPa served as the Moro fronts' platforms for peaceful articulation of their aspirations, interest and needs.

In partnership with the Bangsamoro Study Group (BSG), the Project supported the development of issue-based communication platform to enhance inter-party dialogue and enhance inter-party conversation to strengthen transparency and accountability. This initiative resulted in the

establishment of a communication mechanism that facilitated conversation and coordination between UBJP and other political parties.

Both the MILF and MNLF, together with the religious and traditional leaders in the Bangsamoro, have also undergone various capacity building activities in line with fulfilling their roles in post-conflict political transitions. One of these capacity-building initiatives have focused on providing customised dialogue, negotiation, mediation and political skills training in partnership with the Clingendael Institute based in Netherlands. The training provided the target participants with the needed knowledge and skills in diplomacy and conflict resolution as leaders of the Bangsamoro. The training was undertaken through a combination of interactive simulations to improve participant's skills, extended debriefings combined with best practices and interactive lectures to help participants reflect on both the theory and practice of mediation. In partnership with Clingendael Institute, the training workshops on negotiation and mediation techniques was availed by the following groups: 40 MNLF leaders, and 40 Muslim religious, traditional, and civil society leaders.



Both the MILF and the MNLF, together with their partner organizations, have also spearheaded information, education and communication campaigns for the ratification of the Bangsamoro

Organic Law. Together with the Kadtabanga Foundation for Peace and Development Advocates (KFPDAI) and the United Youth of the Philippines-Women (UNYPhil-Women), Atty. Omar Yasser Sema, former BTC commissioner and now member of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA), led an IEC campaign on the BOL in Moro communities in mainland and island provinces of the ARMM (now BARMM).

The Project also supported capacity-building on basic policy processes for prospective technical staff of the BARMM, in partnership with the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA), the Bangsamoro Leadership and Management Institute (BLMI), and other development partners. The 45 training participants were comprised of some members of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority, BARMM cabinet, regional managers and technical staff of BDA, members of the Bangsamoro Support Group of the MILF, and technical staff from the MILF Social Welfare Committee, Tarbiyyah Committee, UBJP and BLMI. The training, which was the second in a series, focused on the following themes: public policy development, implementation, financing, monitoring and evaluation; parliamentary systems and policy decision making within the BTA; Islamic finance and banking and Halal industry development; and integrity and anti-corruption policies.



### ***Support for strategic review, reorganization and planning of new ministries of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)***

Following the installation of the BARMM, the Project PRIME-Bangsamoro provided technical and operational assistance in the strategic review, reorganization and planning of the following ministries of the BARMM: Ministry of Interior and Local Government (MILG); Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR); Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST); Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism (MTIT), and; Regional Commission of Bangsamoro Women (RCBW). The outputs from these initiatives will serve as inputs for the BARMM transition plan.

- (1) The Ministry of Interior and Local Government (MILG) was able to gather all the senior staff of the DILG and their counterparts from the provincial local government level. They were able to revisit the existing plan of the DILG and harmonize these with the context and needs of the current government. This activity was also fundamental as BARMM must strengthen its relationship with the local government units. The BARMM will have to

formulate its own local government code that should be in harmony with the code of the local government units in the Bangsamoro.

- (2) The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR) was able to hasten the merging of the three departments (Agriculture, fisheries and Agrarian Reform) and agencies into the MAFAR. The plans of all the departments were also integrated in the three-year priority plan of MAFAR.
- (3) The Regional Commission for the Bangsamoro Women (RCBW) was able to identify the limitations and challenges of the RCBW as well as the priority programs and activities that informed the organizational structure and its staffing.
- (4) The Ministry of Trade, Investment and Tourism (MTIT) was also able to harmonize the functions of the Regional Board of Investments (RBOI), Department of Tourism (DOT), Department of Trade and Investment (DTI) and Cooperative Development Authority (CDA), establish complementation among the agencies, and come up with organizational structure integrating their mandates and functions, and recommended staffing and job descriptions. It was also realized that there are some overlaps in terms of roles and functions of agencies specifically on supervision over investments from SMEs to big investments.
- (5) The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) was able to identify programs that are inherent to the Department of Science and Technology and program and mandate based on the powers provided by RA11054, translated this into new organizational structure, staffing and job descriptions.



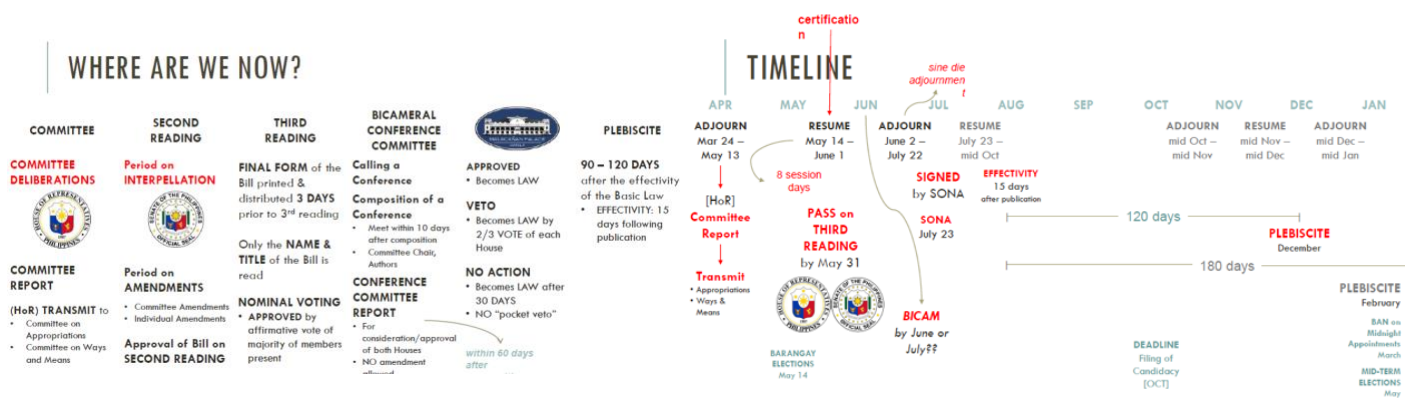
In addition, the project also supported the review of the mandate and organizational planning of the Bangsamoro Islamic Women Auxiliary Brigade (BIWAB). The BIWAB is the women support group of the Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces of the MILF.

## OUTCOME 2: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BANGSAMORO POLITICAL ENTITY STRENGTHENED AND SUSTAINED

The Project has contributed to strengthening the enabling environment for continued peace and stability by providing a platform for discussion and experience-sharing among key actors and stakeholders, towards defining concrete steps and recommendations in support of the Bangsamoro peace process. This included building intra-Moro convergence on key issues in the Bangsamoro Organic Law through support for the Bangsamoro Transition Commission; strengthening participation of sectoral groups in peacebuilding initiatives through dialogue efforts; and supporting the push for the passage and ratification of the Bangsamoro Organic Law.

### **Support for intra-Moro dialogue efforts and convergence of peace agreements and drafts of the Bangsamoro Organic Law and linkages between federalism and CAB implementation**

The Project supported engagements of the Bangsamoro Insider Mediators Group, an informal network of Bangsamoro from different backgrounds, including MILF, MNLF, women groups, youth groups, CSOs and government officials. Through training provided by the Clingendael Academy, this informal network and the mediation and negotiation skills that its members had acquired, played an important role in getting the peace agreement ratified. The Insider Mediators Group also worked together on addressing issues related to federalism and constitutional change, the Bangsamoro plebiscite and Marawi rehabilitation and recovery. To date, 15 of the 130 trained Insider Mediators have joined the Cabinet and / or the Bangsamoro Transitional Authority, three of them as ministers. In addition, another 12 Insider Mediators hold senior positions in the legislative and executive branches of the BARMM.







PRIME-Bangsamoro also supported dialogue efforts undertaken by the Friends of Peace movement in support of the passage of the Bangsamoro enabling legislation. Through the leadership of His Eminence Orlando Cardinal Quevedo, the Friends of Peace met with key legislators to discuss the issues that were identified by the FOP in their meetings with various Moro leaders, and other representatives of civil society organizations. The key issues raised include possible roadblocks in the passage of the new BBL and issues and concerns of the MNLF and MILF regarding the convergence (of both agreements and structures) approach of the Duterte administration.



***Support for increasing participation by women and youth in peacebuilding efforts***

Project PRIME-Bangsamoro extended support for the MILF Peace Implementing Panel and its partner organization, the Bangsamoro Leadership and Management Institute (BLMI), to undertake community-based outreach initiatives towards engaging grassroots communities and orienting them on the BOL deliverables, the referendum and ratification processes, and the transition from the ARMM to the envisioned Bangsamoro autonomous government.



In this engagement, the BLM helped the Project achieve the following: 1. Facilitated outreach activities and dialogues to engage various groups, specifically women, youth and religious leaders, to discuss the Bangsamoro Organic Law, the Bangsamoro autonomous government, and transitional mechanisms and processes including the plebiscite and ratification processes; 2. Sought to address any misconceptions on the BOL and the peace process and shared good practices to resolve the concerns and fears of communities included in the proposed Bangsamoro core territory; 3. Strengthened the participation of women, youth and religious sectors in the Bangsamoro peace process by providing them with a space to discuss misconceptions, fears and concerns, as well as good practices and recommendations on the BOL and; 4. documented questions, issues and recommendations on the BOL and submitted this documentation to the MILF leadership and members of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority.

### ***Support for interfaith dialogue and cooperation for the Bangsamoro peace process***

The Project supported the organization of a movement among Christian groups in the Bangsamoro region geared towards active engagement in the Bangsamoro peace process. This series of discussions resulted in garnering the support and acceptance of the BOL among minority Christian groups. In addition, dialogue initiatives between Bangsamoro and Christian leaders also resulted in enhanced inter-faith dialogue and cooperation for peace and development in the Bangsamoro. These initiatives resulted in the formulation of the 17-point Christian agenda that contains the concerns and recommendations of the Christian communities to the Moro leadership.



Embodying this enhanced inter-faith understanding is the Manifesto for Peace, which highlighted common appreciation of Bangsamoro and Christian leaders to realities and challenges in the Bangsamoro, a shared call for inclusive and participatory Bangsamoro governance, communal condemnation of all acts of terrorism, and the institution of proactive programs and interventions to address these issues. The Manifesto for Peace was signed by the following personalities:

- His Eminence Orlando Cardinal Quevedo, Archdiocese of Cotabato;
- Al-Haj Murad Ebrahim, Chair of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and now Interim Chief Minister;
- Hon. Yusoph Jikiri, Chair of the Moro National Liberation Front-Jikiri Faction;
- Deputy Governor Edgardo Ramirez, Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao;
- Rev. Edwin dela Pax, Prelature of Marawi;
- Rev. Danilo Bustamante, Episcopal Diocese of Southern Philippines; and,
- Bishop Noel Pantoja, Philippine Council of Episcopal Churches.

**"Blessed are the Peace Makers"**  
(A Manifesto of the Bangsamoro and Christian Leaders)

We, the leaders of the Bangsamoro and Christian Communities of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Peace Dialogue do hereby profess a common appreciation of the realities and challenges in implementing the various peace agreements signed by the Moro National Liberation Front and Government of the Republic of the Philippines known as the 1996 Final Peace Agreement, the signed peace agreement by the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the Government of the Philippines (GPH) entitled as Comprehensive Agreement for the Bangsamoro (CAB), and recently the approved Republic Act 11054 otherwise known as the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL).

*First*, we recognize that a greater responsibility is put on our shoulders after the BOL's passage to implement it, to make it inclusive and participatory.

*Second*, we are indeed grateful to the effort of the Christian leaders in fleshing out some of the salient provisions in the BOL through their 17-Point Agenda for Peace, spearheaded by: 1. the Social Action for Justice & Peace (SAJP) of the Archdiocese of Cotabato; 2. United Nations Development Program (UNDP); 3. Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) through the Office of Deputy Governor for Christians; 4. SAJP of the Prelature of St. Mary in Marawi City 5. SAJP of the Prelature of Isabela de Basilan; 6. Social Action Ministry of the Episcopal Church in the Southern Philippines (ECSPP); 7. Office of the Municipal Mayor, Municipality of North Upi, Maguindanao; 8. Radio Mindanao Network (RMN); and 9. Metro Cotabato Suburbs and Ministers Fellowship, Incorporated (MCMF, Inc).

*Third*, we reaffirm with deeper appreciation that the peace agreements and their dividends gained after years of negotiations should be understood very well in the midst of high expectations of the stakeholders in terms of its concrete delivery to the community level, within and outside the proposed Bangsamoro areas.

*Fourth*, we express our deep concern that lawless elements are undermining our peace overtures based on their extreme beliefs.

Lastly, we commit ourselves to conduct joint initiatives between and among ourselves to further safeguard the gains of the peace process.

With the abovementioned premises, we, the stakeholders manifest the following calls:

1. Inclusive peace and progress in the future Bangsamoro Government must be an imperative undertaking so that no sector and community will be left out of the process;
2. Violent Extremism is definitely not the option but will simply reawaken the deep seated biases and prejudices of the people. Thus, we condemn and abhor any act of terrorism by proactively involving all faithful by instituting programme and activities;
3. Peace stakeholders, especially the bishops, ulama, priests, pastors and religious sisters within the proposed Bangsamoro area have to proactively share their time and resources in order to realize and sustain the gains of the peace process, to sustain peace education and more platforms for dialogues especially at the grassroots level;
4. We strongly call for the institutionalization of political dialogue and engagement between the Christian and Bangsamoro leaders and among religious leaders for purposes of peace and unity;
5. We commit and work for the ratification of the Bangsamoro Organic Law for Peace and Progress;
6. We urge the Philippine Government to translate into concrete actions their responsibility as a party to the Peace Agreements by issuing a policy directive to the LGUs within the Bangsamoro areas to take the lead in the information dissemination of the BOL;

Done and signed this 28<sup>th</sup> of September 2018 at Waterfront and Insular Hotel, Davao City Philippines.

For the Archdiocese of Cotabato

*Fr. Alfonso Quins*  
His Eminence Orlando Cardinal Quevedo, OMI, DD  
Archbishop of Cotabato

For the MILF

*Al Hajj Mujal Ibrahim*  
MILF Chairman

For the UNDP

*Winston Aylmer Camarinas*  
Head UNDP, Cotabato City

For the ARMM

*Edgardo B. Ramirez*  
ARMM Deputy Governor for Christian

For the MNLF

*Hon. Yusoph Jikin*  
MNLF Chairman  
*BY: HON. YUSOP JIKIN*  
*VICE CHAIRMAN FOR INTERNAL AFFAIRS*  
For the PCEC

For the EDSP

*Right Reverend Danilo Bustamante*  
Chairman EDSP Bishop-In Charge

*Bishop Noel A. Paropa*  
National Director

For the Prelature of St. Mary of Marawi  
*Most Rev. Edwin Dela Pena*  
Bishop

*Alfonso Quins*  
*Al Hajj Mujal Ibrahim*  
*Winston Aylmer Camarinas*  
*Edgardo B. Ramirez*  
*Hon. Yusoph Jikin*  
*Right Reverend Danilo Bustamante*  
*Bishop Noel A. Paropa*  
*Most Rev. Edwin Dela Pena*

Project PRIME-Bangsamoro also extended assistance to the summit on Catholic Intra-Faith Dialogue with the Bishops of Mindanao, along with other clergy, Catholic school administrators, seminary representatives, and representatives of various Mindanao-based peace centers. This Summit was intended to open a broad but involved conversation among the Catholic leadership in Mindanao and other stakeholders in the Mindanao peace process regarding the recently passed Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL) as well as the dual peace process operating in the region—i.e. the peace process with the Muslim communities and the peace process with the Communist Party of the Philippines and its armed wing, the New People's Army.



As a result of this summit, the Mindanao Catholic Church Leaders for Peace or MCCL for Peace, a group of Catholic Church leaders including presidents of Catholic-run schools, moved for the approval of the following recommendations: 1. Catholic school curriculum should integrate the true (well researched) history of Mindanao in order for its education to be effective; 2. The approach to teaching the history of Mindanao must also include Martial Law history and the historical context of the Indigenous Peoples, perhaps also including Environmental Education; 3. Catholic schools should help address the need for transitional justice, healing and reconciliation in the Bangsamoro, and; 4. Catholic schools should encourage more involvement with the peoples and cultures of the Bangsamoro and the indigenous peoples of Mindanao and support for the Bangsamoro peace process.

### **Support for advocacy and outreach for the passage and ratification of the Bangsamoro Organic Law**

The Project provided extensive support for the passage of the BOL through assistance in the establishment of different platforms for communication and engagement. Together with the Institute for Peace and Development in Mindanao of the Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute for Technology (MSU-IIT) and its partner CSOs in Lanao del Sur, Lanao del Norte, the following advocacy and outreach activities were undertaken: Social media campaign and radio program; production and distribution of BOL information materials; Citizens' assemblies (forums, *pulong-pulong/mashuwara*, listening and learning sessions, conversations, study circles, sports peace), and; speakers and social media training sessions.



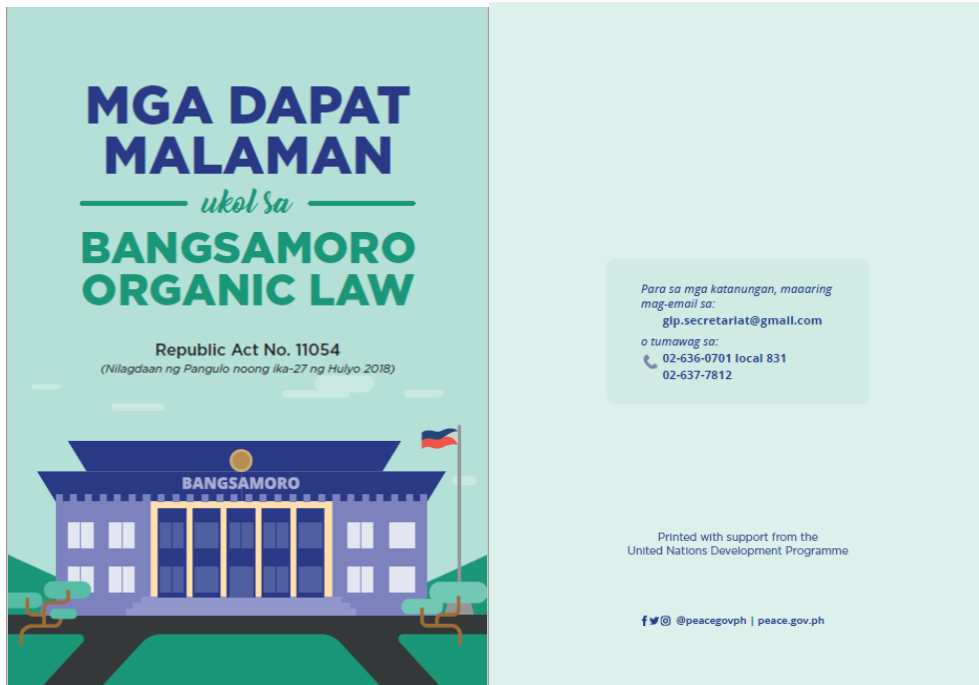
The MSU-IIT Multi-Focal Campaign Platforms and Support Activities for the BOL Plebiscite And Transition Period accomplished the following: 1. Provided wider and more frequent visibility of the BOL campaign and also reached more people in far-flung areas; 2. Provided simplified / customized packaging of BOL messaging and information, using the native language of grassroots communities; 3. Increased face-to-face engagements, thus offering a platform for clarification / information dissemination / generating support; 4. Fostered good relationships among the organizers and participants that created collaborative efforts during the campaign; 5. Provided a venue / platform for sharing of ideas, questions and even issues felt by the communities; 6. Promoted free and constructive discussion that helped people to decide to support the passage of BOL; 7. Provided reference materials for people to understand specific concerns; 8. Enhanced people's knowledge about the contents of the BOL as well as the challenges during the transition period, and; enhanced the participation of women and youth in all the campaign platforms.



In partnership with the United Youth of the Philippines-Women (UNYPil Women), community-level information dissemination on the BOL and the progress of the peace process was conducted in the six major camps of the MILF, traversing the following provinces: Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur, Lanao del Norte and North Cotabato. The support of the MILF, the local government units and the Bangsamoro Transition Commission helped facilitate the smooth conduct of the activity.

Major MILF Camps	Location Municipalities
<b>Camp Rajamuda North Cotabato</b>	Kabacan, Carmen, Aleosan, Pigkawayan, Pikit, Midsayap, Mlang, Montawal, Pagalungan, Gen. S.K Pendatun, Buluan, Sultan sa Barongis, Rajah Buayan, Datu Piang, Kabuntalan
<b>Camp Abubakar as -Siddique in Maguindanao</b>	Malabang, Kapatagan, Balabagan, Matanog, Barira, Buldon, Parang, Sultan Kudarat
<b>Camp Bilal in Lanao del Norte</b>	Baloi, Pantar, Tagoloan, Munai, Tangkal, Nunungan
<b>Camp Omar ibn al-Khatabb in Maguindanao</b>	Sharif Aguak, Datu Unsay, Ampatuan, Mamasapano, Datu Hoffer, Datu Salibo
<b>Camp Badre</b>	Guindulungan, Talayan, Datu Odin Sinsuat, North and South Upi, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Talayan
<b>Camp Bushran Somiorang in Lanao del Sur</b>	Butig, and surrounding towns

Project PRIME-Bangsamoro also supported IEC initiatives of the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), particularly in the production and dissemination of primers and flyers and the placement of radio advertisements in local radio networks in ZamBaSuITa, Maguindanao, Cotabato and Lanao del Sur. These IEC initiatives focused on advocacy on the BOL, the Bangsamoro Transition, the Normalization Program and the Roadmap on CAB implementation.



**ORGANIC LAW FOR THE  
BANGSAMORO  
AUTONOMOUS REGION  
IN MUSLIM MINDANAO**

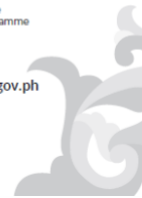
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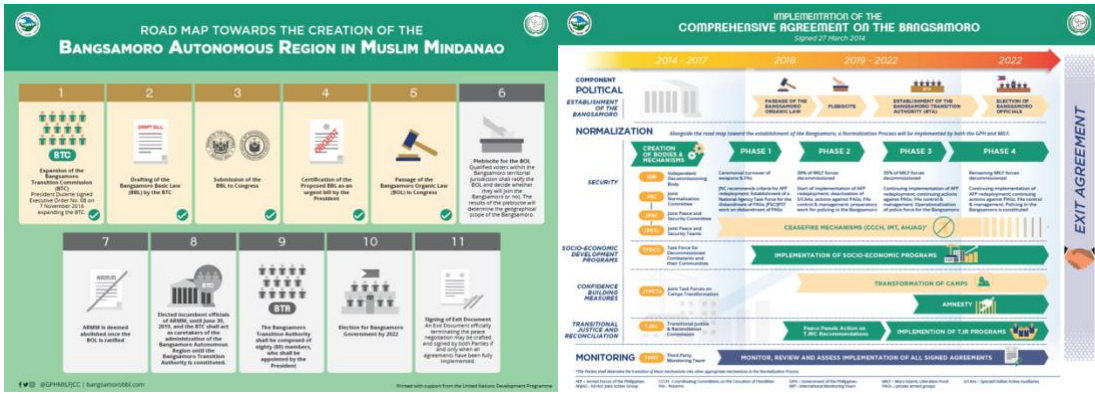
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### ANNEX ON NORMALIZATION

#### THE COMPREHENSIVE AGREEMENT ON THE BANGSAMORO

Initiated on 14-25 (17 Nov 2014)

The normalization of young process involves the transition of the MILF from an armed group to a political party, including the reformation of the MILF from an armed group to a political party, including the reformation of the MILF from an armed group to a political party...

The MILF will be transformed into a political party, including the reformation of the MILF from an armed group to a political party, including the reformation of the MILF from an armed group to a political party...

### SEGURIDAD

#### MGA BHAGING PANG-TRANSITON NG NORMALIZATION

Maglathang pagpapalathok ng mga MILF sa pangamagay-ayon ng mga MILF sa pagpapalathok ng mga MILF sa pangamagay-ayon...

**DECOMMISSIONING**

Sadalina ang MILF sa pangamagay-ayon ng mga MILF sa pangamagay-ayon...

**KAPULISAN**

Pangamagay-ayon ng mga MILF sa pangamagay-ayon ng mga MILF sa pangamagay-ayon...

**REDEPLOYMENT NG AFP**

Mga AFP sa pangamagay-ayon ng mga MILF sa pangamagay-ayon...

**MGA UXO AT LANGHINE**

Mga UXO at langhine sa pangamagay-ayon ng mga MILF sa pangamagay-ayon...

**PAGBUWAG NG MGA PRIBADONG ARMADONG GRUPONG (PAAGS)**

Mga PAAGS sa pangamagay-ayon ng mga MILF sa pangamagay-ayon...

### Transition from ARMM to BANGSAMORO

The transition or interim period for the establishment of the Bangsamoro shall commence upon the signing of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) and shall end upon the signing of the BSA.

#### WHAT IS THE BANGSAMORO TRANSITION AUTHORITY?

The Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) shall be the interim government or governing body in the Bangsamoro during the transition period until the Bangsamoro Government is elected in 2022. During the transition period, executive power shall be exercised by the Interim Chief Minister, who shall be elected by the BTA. The Interim Chief Minister shall appoint the Interim Cabinet and shall appoint an Interim Deputy Chief Minister, who shall also be a member of the BTA. For official acts, the Interim Chief Minister shall be assisted by the Interim Deputy Chief Minister.

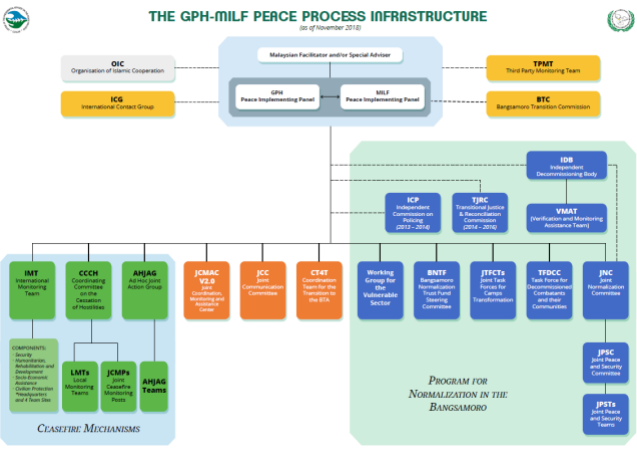
#### FUNCTIONS

- Enactment of priority legislation in Bangsamoro
- Administrative Code of Bangsamoro
- Bangsamoro Electoral Code of Bangsamoro
- Administrative Code of Bangsamoro
- Bangsamoro Education Code of Bangsamoro
- Bangsamoro Civil Service Code of Bangsamoro

**COMPOSITION OF THE BTA**

The BTA shall be composed of 50 members, representing all sectors and groups in the Bangsamoro region, including:

- Interim Chief Minister
- Interim Deputy Chief Minister
- Interim Cabinet Members
- Interim Members of the BTA



**Support for trust and confidence-building and networking of the MILF with development partners and other stakeholders**

Project PRIME-Bangsamoro also supported a forum for Bangsamoro development partners headlined by the MILF, with support from UNDP and OPAPP. The forum was aimed towards providing the MILF, specifically Chair Al-Hajj Murad Ebrahim, with the opportunity to brief the donor community on the needs, challenges and preparations for the transition to the BARMM. In his speech during this forum, Chair Murad highlighted two major transitions that are critical to ensuring success in the Bangsamoro: 1. Transition of the MILF from a revolutionary organization into governance, focusing on the decommissioning process for MILF combatants, and; 2.



transition from the ARMM to the Bangsamoro, focusing on governance, public administration and leadership.



Chair Murad also identified the following 10 priorities for the Bangsamoro Transition Authority:

- (1) Enact priority measures mandated by the Bangsamoro law such as Electoral Code, Civil Service Code, Administrative Code and other legislations that need to be enacted during the term of the BTA;
- (2) Review and integrate the Bangsamoro Development Plan, the Regional Development Plan of ARMM, the Camp Transformation Plan and other Bangsamoro plans to make them responsive to current needs;
- (3) Study and design the appropriate bureaucracy for the Bangsamoro Government to ensure the right balance between the size of the bureaucracy and the services that need to be delivered as well as the appropriate skills required of people in the bureaucracy;
- (4) Set up programs that will respond to the pressing social and economic challenges in the Bangsamoro such as poverty, education, health, access to clean water and electricity, job opportunity, agricultural productivity, and access to capital market;
- (5) Special programs for transitioning combatants and their families apart from regular programs of the government like 4Ps, Philhealth, among others to ensure that these programs are tailored fit to their needs so that they will become productive members of the society;
- (6) Rehabilitation and reconstruction of Marawi, as every delay is an opportunity for violent extremists to use it for propaganda and recruitment;
- (7) Develop policy environment on transparency, accountability, and prudent fiscal policy as well as improvement on revenue generation;
- (8) Energy development and power generation improvement to support the development of industries that will generate jobs and other opportunities;
- (9) Enhance security by maximizing the utilization of available legitimate forces on the ground and leveraging on the network of the MILF in the Bangsamoro communities by deploying such joint forces such as the JPSTs (Joint Peace and Security Teams), and;
- (10) Ensure a productive partnership between the Bangsamoro Government and Development Partners as well as the national government to ensure complementation of programs to maximize results.



**OUTCOME 3: INSTALLATION OF A PREVENTION MECHANISM AGAINST VIOLENT EXTREMISM IN THE FORM OF A GROUP OF CREDIBLE INTERMEDIARIES, AS WELL AS AN EARLY-WARNING-AND-RESPONSE SYSTEM**

The project has supported various initiatives on raising the awareness of concerned sectors regarding the phenomenon of violent extremism and prevention mechanisms. Towards this end, Project PRIME-Bangsamoro extended assistance for both civil society organizations and academic institutions to raise consciousness among Bangsamoro communities regarding root causes and drivers of radicalization and violent extremism. Through community and school-level consultations, guidance on preventing the spread of violent extremism has been consolidated and integrated in schools and other relevant institutions.

The Al-Qalam Institute of Ateneo de Davao University convened representatives from various CSOs, NGOs, academe, government institutions, Moro religious sectors and private sectors to discuss radicalization and violent extremism. The participants were able to: 1. Create an operational definition of radicalization; 2. Identify the factors contributing to negative radicalization; 3. Identify the challenges in the current implementation of PVE- / CVE-related initiatives; 4. Collate existing PVE / CVE activities implemented, and; 5) create an action plan to streamline ground initiatives. Participants also formed a Mindanao-wide network for PVE / CVE initiatives per sector with the Al Qalam Institute of the Ateneo de Davao University as the secretariat.



The Maranao Peoples Development Center (MARADECA) also implemented innovative interventions on preventing violent extremists from recruitment in schools. Activities included round table discussions, lectures and workshops sessions regarding the threats of violent extremism and identification of measures on PVE / CVE at the school level. In coordination with school administrators, principal, teachers, students and parents, MARADECA sought to establish PVE mechanisms through consolidating the core issues that facilitate recruitment into the violent extremist groups and highlighting the role of parents and schools in preventing students / youth from being recruited. All the outputs / results in preventing the youth from being recruited into extremist activities were also consolidated in materials that were distributed in the different school campuses including those other schools in Marawi and Iligan.



Project PRIME-Bangsamoro also supported the implementation of the Bangsamoro Youth Initiatives for Development. The BYID is Bangsamoro youth platform that provides an avenue for the emerging young leaders to participate in social development initiatives. To date, Katiyakap was able to facilitate the conduct of consultation sessions in General Santos, Davao, Cotabato, Iligan and Zamboanga covering a total of 216 youth leaders representing their Moro communities. The sessions were able to elicit and document key issues affecting the youth, their actual experiences on said issues and its effect on their behavior / culture. Participants were also able to identify and map out the positive and negative factors (e.g., relational, institutional, ecological, political) affecting the Moro youth and its degree of influence / impact to the individual. The session likewise identified factors considered as drivers of violent extremism among the youth: 1. Desire for more attention / fame; 2. Lack of employment opportunities; 3. Strong feelings of marginalization; 4. Discrimination due to religious and cultural affiliation; 5. Dissatisfaction with local governance (*i.e., perceived endemic corruption, issues with delivery of basic social services,*

inability to address human rights violations); 6. Prevalence of propaganda issues and misinformation in traditional and social media, and; 7. misinterpretation of Islamic teachings.



Capability strengthening initiatives were also undertaken for youth leaders for expanded Peace and Development Communities (PDC) in Maguindanao, undertaken by the Kadtabanga Foundation for Peace and Development Initiatives. The focus of this initiative was to capacitate young leaders to serve as co-champions in conflict transformation and help facilitate the transformation of 15 barangays into PDCs. KFPDAI also initiated community consultations as part of the effort to facilitate the declaration of at least five PDCs from the target barangays.

The Consortium of Bangsamoro Civil Society Organizations implemented dialogue initiatives on promoting peace and preventing violent extremism, which involved Bangsamoro CSO leaders in Central and Western Mindanao towards generating mass support for the passage of the Bangsamoro enabling law and identification of practical approaches on the PVE. A series of consultations among Moro Civil Society Organizations (CSO) focused on the following topics: 1. Structural roots of violent extremism in the Bangsamoro from transitional justice lens; 2. Religious perspectives on violent extremism in the Bangsamoro; the Southeast Asian context of violent extremism; 3. The Bangsamoro Basic Law as promoting social justice, national unity and reconciliation, and; 4. The Bangsamoro Basic Law as a tool in addressing legitimate grievances and correcting historical injustices for the Bangsamoro.



In addition, a Bangsamoro CSO Leaders Peace Summit was also conducted, with the participation of more than a hundred CSO leaders from all over Mindanao participating and expressing their unity, solidarity and support for their Maranao brothers and sisters. The summit

reaffirmed the insights from the two previous consultation-dialogues and confirm the Moro CSO leaders' commitment in promoting peace and preventing violent extremism.

Tumikang Sama-Sama Inc. or TSS partnered with UNDP, Sulu Ulama Council for Peace and Development (SUCPD) and Sulu-Darul Ifta (SDI) to support activities on Prevention of Violent Extremism through Islamic perspective focusing on the youth in Zamboanga, Basilan, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi. The Project aimed to achieve the following: 1. reduce the number of youth engaging with lawless elements; 2. Avert the escalation or occurrence of armed violence; 3. prevent youth recruitment by Islamic State inspired groups; 4. Provide better understanding of violent extremists' strategies in influencing young individuals to be their cohorts; 5. Counter inappropriate interpretation of Islamic definition of true peace and change, and; 6. Promote true Islamic beliefs on Jihad. The TSS conducted seminar-workshops on "Prevention Violent Extremism through Islamic perspective" targeting on sectors of youth in Sulu, and three other areas of Zamboanga, Basilan and Tawi-Tawi. At least 350 youth sector representatives have gone through the training to enhance understanding of violent extremism and philosophies and ideologies of violent extremist groups. The seminar workshop helped ensure that the youth can understand violent extremism and avoid being recruited by extremist groups or lured into lawlessness.

## KEY LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are some of the key lessons learned from the implementation of PRIME Bangsamoro, along with corresponding recommendations to sustain gains from different project initiatives:

### ***(1) Sustaining strategic relationships with dialogue partners, civil society organizations and non-government organizations***

Integral to the success of the project was sustaining strategic relationships with dialogue partners such as the MILF and MNLF, as well as local CSOs and NGOs. Such relationships enabled UNDP to continuously update its conflict analysis and identify potential areas for intervention thus ensuring conflict sensitivity. By tapping its partners, UNDP was able to undertake strategic and innovative responses focused on preventing violent extremism, which involved key sectors – women, youth, religious leaders - in different areas in the Bangsamoro. Likewise, relationships with both MILF and MNLF also enabled UNDP to engage in substantive conversations/dialogues to accompany both Moro liberation fronts in their respective journeys towards building capacities for governance and peacebuilding. Sustaining partnership also involve providing spaces for learning and collaboration among different partners, such that partners can be invited to share on their achievements and lessons learned.

### ***(2) Building on local capacities and resources to deliver context-sensitive inputs and initiatives***

Local partners have a wealth of capacities and resources that should be recognized in developing and implementing any peacebuilding initiative. Recognizing the value of local capacities and resources helps facilitate sense of ownership among partners. This is particularly important in operating within the context of the Bangsamoro struggle for the right to self-determination. UNDP seeks to involve partners in different processes of project implementation and in doing so, is able to harness local capacities and ownership. For instance, in the partnerships with selected BARMM ministries, partners were highly involved in the different aspects of activity, such as in the activity

design and facilitation, documentation and communication. UNDP believes that by fostering sense of ownership, partners will be more motivated to utilize outputs and sustain gains from the accomplishments.

***(3) Strengthening active participation/involvement of marginalized and vulnerable sectors, such as women, youth and indigenous peoples***

Efforts to strengthen active participation/involvement of sectors such as women, youth and indigenous peoples need to be highlighted. The situation of a community can be best assessed by asking members of these sectors. UNDP was able to tap women, youth and IP sectors in some of its initiatives under PRIME Bangsamoro. Platforms for systematic and substantive participation of marginalized and vulnerable groups will need to be established and made accessible for members of such groups. This will entail engaging not only existing CSO and NGO partners, but also reaching out to groups that may not be part of the mainstream and may thus be considered as those left behind.

***(4) Adopting a programmatic approach but still allowing for flexible and nuanced responses to emerging issues***

On the one hand, adopting a programmatic approach to peacebuilding and PVE helps to ensure that capacities are continuously built and gains are sustained over time. This also ensures that appropriate planning is undertaken to ensure that effective implementation. However, given shifts in peace and conflict context and emergence of challenges, it is important that project allows for flexibility and nuancing of responses/interventions. UNDP, together with its partners, was able to produce accurate assessments of situations and organize appropriate responses leading to quality outputs. PRIME Bangsamoro was able to strike a balance between implementing planned initiatives and pursuing more responsive interventions given changes in contexts and processes.

Recommendations for future initiatives include strengthening monitoring, evaluation and communication aspects of project implementation. These entail identifying more innovative, conflict-sensitive, quick-response and community-based approaches to assessing progress, surfacing outcomes and lessons learned, and conveying messages on peacebuilding and PVE.

## Interim Financial Report

By Component	Total Contribution	Financial Expenditures	Balance	Delivery Rate
<b>Component 1</b>	<b>1,794,203.02</b>	<b>1,529,821.65</b>	<b>264,381.37</b>	<b>85%</b>
PRIME-C1	1,428,399.41	1,428,399.41	-	100%
FASTRAC	344,466.48	80,085.11	264,381.37	23%
IDB	21,337.13	21,337.13	-	100%
<b>Component 2</b>	<b>280,950.00</b>	<b>280,950.00</b>	-	<b>100%</b>
<b>Component 3- (FW)</b>	<b>280,373.83</b>	<b>280,373.83</b>	-	<b>100%</b>
<b>Component 4 (PM+DPC)</b>	<b>386,502.13</b>	<b>386,502.13</b>	-	<b>100%</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,742,028.98</b>	<b>2,477,647.61</b>	<b>264,381.37</b>	<b>90%</b>
<b>GMS</b>	<b>219,362.32</b>	<b>198,211.81</b>	<b>21,150.51</b>	<b>90%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,961,391.30</b>	<b>2,675,859.42</b>	<b>285,531.88</b>	<b>90%</b>

Total Contribution	Original Currency	in USD	Actual Expenditures	Delivery Rate
DFAT	AUD 3,530,000.00	2,666,060.30	2,380,528.42	89%
Funding window	USD 295,331.00	295,331.00	295,331.00	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,961,391.30</b>	<b>2,675,859.42</b>	<b>90%</b>

<b>Actual Expenditures in AUD ave. 1.324 ExRate</b>	<b>3,151,819.63</b>
<b>Delivery Rate</b>	<b>89%</b>