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PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project Title: *Strengthening National and Local Resilience to Risks of Violent Extremism in the Philippines*

Project Number: 00100448

Implementing Partner: UNDP Philippines

Responsible partners: Al-Qalam Institute, Ateneo de Davao University; National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF); Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP); National Security Council (NSC); Anti-Terrorism Council (ATC); Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG); Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP); Philippine National Police (PNP); National Bureau of Investigation (NBI); Office of Civil Defense (OCD); Local government units in the Bangsamoro region, especially those in Marawi and Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao and Sulu; Leaderships of Moro organizations (MILF and MNLF); Dar-ul-Ifta of ARMM; Community-Based Monitoring System Network-Philippines; Clingendael Institute; Insider Mediators Group; Friends of Peace; Nahdlatul Ulama; Muhammadiyah; Muslim religious, traditional, civic leaders; Youth organizations in the Bangsamoro region

Start Date: April 2018

End Date: April 2019

PAC Meeting date: 2nd week of July 2018

Brief Description

The siege of Marawi City in the province of Lanao del Sur by the Maute Group has increased the risks of the spread of violent extremism in Southern Philippines. In the short run, extremist groups may bring further instability to additional towns around Lake Lanao, and a revival of conflict in Butig, where the dispute that eventually led to the siege of Marawi originally started. These have also been further aggravated by delays in the passage of the Bangsamoro Basic Law, the growing influence of more radical and articulate religious preachers and teachers, the active recruitment into violent extremist groups among the youth and the shadow parallel economy that has supported violent extremism in Southern Philippines. Such risks have built on the growing discontent among affected sectors in the Bangsamoro regions, particularly those members of groups who are vulnerable to radicalization and violent extremism. However, despite these risks, a number of opportunities also exist for potentially successful prevention of violent extremism. For instance, local government and civic actors in the Lake Lanao area that are now at risk have shown strong interest in working with the security sector and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) to develop and implement local security plans to detect early signs of emerging violence, and to carry out preventive actions. Ulama and other religious leaders have now evinced a keen interest in developing common instruction for mosques, and shared and validated syllabi for *madaris* or faith-based schools. There is also a strong interest in acquiring and applying capacities for mediation and negotiation so that they can more effectively help resolve local disputes. Networks of youth, including the Salaam network based at the Ateneo de Davao University, have begun to challenge radical narratives with alternatives of their own, focusing on issues such as "jihad"—which is presented as a positive struggle for individual redemption through efforts to achieve social justice, for instance—within a more mainstream Islamic perspective. The Marawi crisis and the MILF's collaboration with the government in alleviating its humanitarian impact have also generated goodwill in Manila towards the swift establishment of special autonomy.

In this context, the Project will contribute to strengthening national and local resilience to risks of violent extremism in the Philippines by strengthening capacities of key actors at the national and local level in addressing the key drivers of violent extremism. The Project will seek to enhance inter-faith action and solidarity against radicalization, particularly among the youth, as well as support religious leaders in the development of a common framework for Islamic teaching. It will also provide platforms for shared analysis and discussions among national government agencies on the development and adoption of a National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Extremism. Initiatives to strengthen community security through the establishment and operationalization of early warning and response systems and the development of mediation and dialogue capacities among religious, tradition and civic leaders, will also be supported. The establishment of an information system consisting of socio-economic data for Lanao del Sur will also be assisted to serve as basis for evidence-based planning, monitoring and evaluation of interventions for economic empowerment and social cohesion. Finally, the Project will also assist Moro leadership in establishing an effective strategy to prevent violent extremism as well as in engaging government counterparts on this agenda. The Project will be implemented in close collaboration with government agencies, local government units, academic institutions, civil society organizations, Muslim religious, traditional and civic leaders, key intermediaries and the MILF.

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD or GPD):

By 2018, capacities of claimholders and duty bearers will have been strengthened to promote human rights, inclusivity, integrity, accountability and the rule of law in governance (UNDAF Outcome 3)

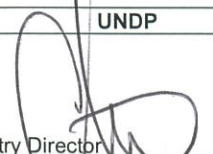
By 2018, local and national duty-bearers and claimholders will have enhanced capacities to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts and to sustain peace (UNDAF Sub-Outcome 3.4)

Indicative Output(s) with gender marker²: GEN1

- (1) Inter-faith action and solidarity against radicalization enhanced
- (2) Development of a National Action Plan for the prevention of violent extremism
- (3) Community security enhanced in communities at risk of extremist violence
- (4) Religious leaders effectively supported to develop uniform teaching
- (5) Information system for planning, monitoring and evaluation of programs developed
- (6) Moro leadership effectively supported to establish an effective strategy against violent extremism, and to engage with national leaders in this regard

Total resources required:	USD 3,000,000.00	
Total resources allocated:	UNDP TRAC:	
	Japanese Government:	USD 3 million
	Government:	
	In-Kind:	
Unfunded:		

Agreed by (signatures):

UNDP	Implementing Partner
 Name: Titon Mitra, Country Director	Name:
Date:	Date:

JUN 22 2018

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The siege of Marawi City in 2017 in the Lanao del Sur province of the Philippines by the ISIS-linked Hapilon network (consisting primarily of the members of the Maute Group) has increased the risks of the spread of violent extremism in Southern Philippines. Results of conflict analysis exercise conducted among local experts and academics from the educational institutions such as the Ateneo de Davao University and the Mindanao State University have identified the Marawi siege as creating the following urgent risks:

- **Inroads by ISIS:** The network established by Isnilon Hapilon, formerly of the Abu Sayyaf group, is likely to continue to grow, with more former members of the mainstream Moro armed groups being inspired by the Marawi siege to join the network. The network is directly linked to ISIS through inputs such as strategic advice, financing, and the provision of foreign fighters;
- **Further spread of extremist violence:** Members of this network may bring further instability to additional towns around Lake Lanao, possibly including Bayang, Lumbayangague, Lumbatan and Piagapo, and a revival of conflict in Butig, where the dispute that eventually led to the siege of Marawi originally started. All the towns at risk also host their own inter-clan feuds or “rido.” Indeed, the Marawi conflict originally started as a “rido;” or a violent inter-clan rivalry, between the Maute matriarch and the mayor of Butig;
- **“Horizontal” violence:** Members of the Maute clan, including those that did not take part in the siege of Marawi, are likely to be targeted for “rido” by neighboring clans for bringing ruin to Marawi. Thus, repeated cycles of violence could veer into further violent extremism;
- **Weakened religious institutions:** Many mosques and Islamic educational institutions in the Lanao del Sur province are now under the influence of radical and more articulate preachers and teachers trained in the Middle East. Nationally-trained and affiliated “ulamas” find themselves at a disadvantage, and unable to push back against the more radical narratives. In addition, and unlike radical youth as well as recruiters, the traditional political and religious leaderships have no worthwhile presence on social media with which to offer viable alternative narratives;
- **Continuing recruitment:** Active recruitment into violent extremist groups is also continuing to take place at university campuses as well as in prisons. Incoming residents are welcomed by their classmates or inmates into “peer groups” or “cells” that help orient the new arrivals, address their immediate needs, and then provide mentorship. Eventually, these same cells guide their members towards membership in extremist groups;
- **Continuation of the shadow economy:** Despite government efforts to interdict illegal drugs and illicit financing, the shadow parallel economy in Southern Philippines that has supported violent extremism continues to thrive. Partly prompted by the lack of credible systems for Islamic finance and banking, the parallel economy has supported “rido,” identity-based conflicts, and elections-related violence in the past, and has now been implicated in support of violent extremism. Disentangling this parallel economy has been a complicated task as many prominent clans are involved;
- **Continued stalling of Bangsamoro autonomy:** A key recruiting tool for violent extremist groups has been the stalling of the Bangsamoro peace process, as traditional Moro leaders are seen as having been unable to deliver on the promise of Moro autonomy. Additional delays are seen to provide more fodder for radical recruiters;
- **Uncertain return of internally-displaced persons:** As the Marawi siege was brought to a close in September 2017, conflicts among the returning “internally-displaced persons” (IDPs) over land titles and property are likely to increase the risk of further violence, especially “rido.” This could also increase the ranks of those joining violent extremist groups. Slow return, and the inadequate provision of services, could also enhance frustration among the IDPs and thus lead to more violent extremism; and,
- **Lack of coherent response and prevention:** The Philippines lacks a National Action Plan against violent extremism. A lack of coherent strategy, one that systematically engages different stakeholders on the prevention of further violence or addressing of further risks, need to be put in place.

More recently, contentions over the plans and processes for Marawi recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation have also surfaced over community inclusion and participation as well as government transparency and

accountability in this endeavour. It is important to note that any perceptions on the failure, delay or marginalization/exclusion in the recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation of Marawi could potentially lead to further discontent among disenfranchised groups and thus support the narrative of violent extremism groups.

Despite these risks, a number of opportunities have been identified for potentially successful prevention, such as the following:

- **Early warning and response**: Local governments and civic actors in municipalities in the Lake Lanao area that are now at risk have expressed keen interest in working with the security sector and with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front to develop and implement local security plans to detect early signs of emerging violence, and to carry out preventive actions;
- **“Ulama” activism**: Ulama and other religious leaders (including the traditional “sultans”) have now evinced a keen interest in engaging in dialogue across conventional lines of division (usually clan-based) and developing common instruction for mosques, and shared and validated syllabi for *madaris* or faith-based schools. There is also a strong interest in acquiring and applying capacities for mediation and negotiation so that they can more effectively help resolve local disputes;
- **Progressive youth activism**: Networks of youth, including the Salaam network based at the Ateneo de Davao University, have begun to challenge radical narratives with alternatives of their own, focusing on issues such as “jihad” – which is presented as a positive struggle for individual redemption through efforts to achieve social justice – within a more mainstream Islamic perspective. Other groups have also expressed willingness to use the methodology of the radicals themselves – forming peer and mentoring groups for new students in colleges and universities – to implant more positive narratives from an early stage;
- **Growth of local mediation efforts**: The UNDP-supported national “insider mediators group,” an informal group of senior intermediaries working primarily on the Bangsamoro peace process and convened under the auspices of the Bangsamoro Study Group and the Consortium of Bangsamoro Civil Society, have begun efforts to support local mediators who can help address the multitude of “horizontal” conflicts in Muslim Mindanao beginning with the vicinity of Lake Lanao. The group is also supporting negotiations between the MILF and the breakaway Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF), as well as a dialogue between senior security officials and IDP leaders in the Marawi area around a phased and sequenced return of IDPs so as to prevent and allay further tensions as well as resentment against the government;
- **Initial efforts towards comprehensive and consolidated plans/approaches for the prevention of violent extremism (PVE)**: Last 20 September 2017, the Manila Declaration to Counter the Rise of Radicalization and Violent Extremism, adhered to by 10 ASEAN Member States including the Philippines, was adopted during the 11th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime. The Declaration put forth specific principles and action agenda to address the threats of violent extremism in the region. Furthermore, the Philippine Government has convened a conference on Peace and the Prevention of Violent Extremism in Southeast Asia last 22-23 September 2017, which aimed to enable ASEAN Member States to share their current approaches towards developing national plans of action for the prevention of violent extremism. The event was organized by the Philippine Center for Islam and Democracy with UN support. Conference participants, comprising of leaders from government, ASEAN civil society, women, youth, business, academia, religious and political organizations, have also issued a statement focusing on the adoption of conflict-sensitive, peace-promoting, comprehensive, sustainable, multi-level and inclusive approach to the prevention of violent extremism;
- **A new governmental approach at the local level**: With UNDP support, the governments of Marawi City and the province of Lanao del Sur, accompanied by the local military complement supporting recovery as well as civic actors, have formulated a recovery plan using the UN-World Bank Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment methodology. The plan includes measures to address some of the social and economic factors driving violent extremism including the lack of a viable Islamic financial sector. The plan advocates for micro-finance initiatives within an Islamic Framework for Marawi and neighboring communities adjacent to Lake Lanao;
- **Favorable environment for Bangsamoro autonomy**: Whether Bangsamoro autonomy is achieved through the passage of separate legislation or through the devolution of the entire country to a federal system, the Marawi crisis and the MILF’s collaboration with the government in alleviating its humanitarian

impact have generated goodwill in Manila towards the Bangsamoro cause. Well-placed advocates such as the “insider mediators’ group” and the Friends of Peace, led by Archbishop of Cotabato Cardinal Quevedo, can assist with the necessary advocacy and track-two efforts; and,

- ***Inter-faith solidarity.*** Despite the initial efforts of the Maute Group to sow religious discord by defacing or destroying churches and executing Christian civilians, the crisis appears to have inspired even greater inter-faith solidarity. The month of Ramadan saw significant gestures of solidarity, many carried out by youth, towards primarily Muslim IDPs. Leaders of both the Christian and Islamic faiths have intensified efforts towards dialogue, and youth networks and platforms have launched activities to create greater mutual understanding and tolerance.

II. STRATEGY

A. Alignment with National and UN Policy Frameworks

National Policy Framework

This Project is in line with the Government's overall policy framework for attaining just and lasting peace and ensuring security, public order and safety (Chapters 17 and 18 of the Philippine Development Plan 2017, respectively).

Under Chapter 17 on attaining just and lasting peace, the Government commits to (1) pursue the negotiation and implementation of peace agreements with all internal armed conflict groups and (2) ensure that communities in conflict-affected and vulnerable areas are protected and developed. Thus, the Government will pursue the following: (1) the meaningful implementation of the agreement with Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) towards healing in the Bangsamoro through an enhanced approach and roadmap for the implementation of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro and its annexes, in close partnership with the MILF and (2) the completion of the implementation of the remaining commitments under the Government of the Philippines (GPH)-Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) Peace Agreements. Likewise, the Government will also try to implement peace-promoting and catch-up socioeconomic development in conflict areas; empower communities by increasing their capacity to address conflicts and reduce their vulnerabilities; and, make government more responsive to peace, conflict, and security issues.

Under Chapter 18 on ensuring security, public order and safety, the Government commits to enhance the capacities of its institutions to significantly reduce criminality and terrorism, and to ensure the safety and security of all Filipinos in the country and overseas from all forms of hazards. In the face of threats from radicalization and extremist violence, Government will seek to enhance the capabilities of the security sector institutions to address external and internal security threats and deepen international partnerships to counter violent extremism.

In the Socio-Economic Report 2017 of both Chapters published by National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), the Government has highlighted the following strategies in support of the prevention and countering of violent extremism:

- Promoting the culture of peace through the Peoples’ Peace Tables to prevent and counter violent extremism;
- Developing a conflict-sensitive, peace-promoting, comprehensive, and sustainable national action plan to counter and prevent violent extremism;
- Enhancing education programs designed to inculcate the values of peace, tolerance, respect, commitment to the rule of law, democracy, social justice, human rights, and freedom and strengthening the Madrasah system to instill these values in the youth and create platforms for both inter- and intracultural and inter- and intra-faith dialogue;
- Engaging and empowering stakeholders, especially the youth and women, on issues related to violent extremism, as well as engaging with local communities through the madrasahs, sultans, ulamas, and other religious and traditional leaders to discourage and prevent recruitment of youth in violent extremist groups
- Utilizing social media to build peaceful communities online – to challenge messages of violence, hate, and intolerance by promoting trust and acceptance of our cultural diversity;
- Strengthening mechanisms to monitor internal security threats; and

- Ensuring that the Marawi City rehabilitation and recovery program includes psychosocial healing processes and incorporates conflict-sensitive, peace-promoting, and inclusive governance to prevent violent extremism.

At the regional level, ASEAN Ministers from ten (10) Member States issued the Manila Declaration to Counter the Rise of Radicalisation and Violent Extremism, which was adopted last 20 September 2017. In this document, the ASEAN Ministers put forth general strategies to counter radicalization and violent extremism that included the following:

- (1) Capacity-building programmes on promoting peace education, conflict resolution and social and ethical values, especially among the youth;
- (2) Information sharing and exchanges on best practices among ASEAN Member States on countering and preventing violent extremism;
- (3) Development of an integrated, evidence-based approach to address threats of radicalization and violent extremism by promoting dialogue and conflict-prevention, strengthening good governance, human rights and the rule of law, engaging communities, empowering youth, empowering women and promoting gender equality, providing education, skills development and employment facilitation, and strengthening strategic communications in the internet and social media; and,
- (4) Enhancement of community-police relations by building trust and strengthening cooperation between communities vulnerable to radicalization and the police towards developing more community-based approaches to countering and preventing radicalization and violent extremism.

Within this context and in support of these national initiatives on PVE, the Project will contribute to efforts to strengthen national and local resilience to risks of violent extremism in the Philippines.

UN Policy Framework

The proposed Project is consistent with the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Outcome 3.4, which envisions that “by 2018, local and national duty bearers and claimholders will have enhanced capacities to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts and to sustain peace.” It is also aligned with the UN Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism issued last 24 December 2015, which called for a comprehensive approach that focused not only on security-based counter-terrorism measures but also on holistic and systematic initiatives to address the underlying factors that drive individuals and communities towards radicalization and violent extremism.

The Project is also aligned with UNDP’s corporate framing paper to prevent violent extremism (*“Preventing violent extremism through promoting inclusive development, tolerance and respect for diversity: A development response to addressing radicalization and violent extremism”*), which proposed eleven inter-linked building blocks that can help inform global, regional and national strategies in the prevention of violent extremism (PVE):

1. Promoting a rule of law and human rights-based approach to PVE;
2. Enhancing the fight against corruption;
3. Enhancing participatory decision-making and increasing civic space at national and local levels;
4. Providing effective socio-economic alternatives to violence for groups at risk;
5. Strengthening the capacity of local governments for service delivery and security;
6. Supporting credible internal intermediaries to promote dialogue with alienated groups and re-integration of former extremists;
7. Promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment;
8. Engaging youth in building social cohesion;
9. Working with faith-based organizations and religious leaders to counter the abuse of religion by violent extremists;
10. Working with the media to promote human rights and tolerance; and,
11. Promoting respect for human rights, diversity and a culture of global citizenship in schools and universities.

The Project also supports the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Institutions) that seeks to “promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.”

B. Theory of Change

The root causes of violent extremism are complex, multi-dimensional and interwoven, as the phenomenon can be traced to various historical, political, economic and social drivers. Based on the analysis of risks and opportunities

presented in initial sections of this document, the proposed interventions under this Project will seek to capitalize on key opportunities that can help mitigate and address the immediate risks as well as initiate actions to address the long-term and structural drivers of violent extremism in the Philippines. The theory of change thus emphasizes the need for Project interventions to actively respond to urgent and emerging risks, while laying foundations for structural/systemic changes that will tackle deep-seated drivers that push marginalized and vulnerable groups down the path of violent extremism.

Each of the six outputs put forth under this Project will contribute towards building national and local resilience to risks of violent extremism in the country, by tackling specific risks and building on key opportunities as provided in the analysis presented above.

- 1) Enhancing inter-faith action and solidarity against radicalization will build on key opportunities linked to ulama activism, progressive youth activism and inter-faith solidarity. This will involve the building of a shared space (Bitiala Center) for inter-faith dialogue, meditation and reflection and the expansion the Madaris Volunteer Programme in partnership with the Al-Qalam Institute of Ateneo de Davao University. In addition, the development of a youth network that will support conflict transformation and peacebuilding among young people who are most vulnerable to violent extremism will also be supported in collaboration with the National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF). These key activities will seek to address risks related to the continuing recruitment of violent extremist groups among the marginalized and vulnerable youth.
- 2) Support for the development of a National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Extremism and the development and implementation of effective actions against violent extremism by state institutions will build on key opportunities related to the willingness and commitment of Philippine Government to develop and pursue a comprehensive and consolidated plan for the prevention of violent extremism (PVE). Likewise, the development and implementation of more effective actions in the prevention of violent extremism by state institutions also capitalizes on key opportunities related to initial efforts of the Government on the prevention of violent extremism as well as the emergence of a new governmental approach at the local level.

These will involve the conduct of research on the role of madaris and religious schools in the promotion and prevention of violent extremism, with the National Commission on Muslim Filipinos as implementing partner. The Project will also facilitate capacity development among national government institutions on the prevention of violent extremism by providing support for joint exercises for shared analysis, planning and development of the Philippine National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Extremism. Collaborating institutions will include the following: National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF), Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), National Security Council (NSC), Anti-Terrorism Council (ATC), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), Philippine National Police (PNP), National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), and Office of Civil Defense.

These key activities will focus on addressing risks related to the lack of coherent strategy in responding to and preventing violent extremism, as well as other related risks relative to governance, security and development.

- 3) Enhancing community security in communities at risk of extremist violence in Marawi City will maximize opportunities related to the setting up of early warning and response systems and the growth of local mediation efforts.

The Project will support capacity development for local government institutions and Muslim religious, traditional and civic leaders for the prevention of violent extremism. Such capacity development will entail supporting community-level platforms/mechanisms for early warning and response for conflict and violence in partnership with local government units in Lanao del Sur and security sector agencies (AFP and PNP). Trainings and deployments on mediation and dialogue will also be implemented, with capacity-building supported by Clingendael Institute of Netherlands.

These key activities will focus on mitigating risks related to “horizontal” violence, further spread of extremist violence, the continuation of shadow economy, the continuing recruitment into extremist groups, and inroads made by ISIS in the region.

- 4) Support for religious leaders to develop uniform teaching and preaching frameworks will maximize opportunities related to ulama activism and inter-faith solidarity while helping address risks related to weakened religious institutions and continuing recruitment into extremist groups.

Project interventions will thus focus on capacity development for Muslim and Christian religious leaders to promote inter-faith dialogue in partnership with the NCMF. The development of a common framework for Islamic teaching by ulamas will also be undertaken in collaboration with the Insider Mediators' Group, the Dar-ul-Ifta (Ulama Council) of ARMM, and the Nahdlatul Ulama of Indonesia.

- 5) The establishment of an information system that will enable planning, monitoring and evaluation of programs on socio-economic inclusion, empowerment and social cohesion in the province of Lanao del Sur will take advantage of opportunities related local government approaches on recovery, rehabilitation and socio-economic inclusion.

Socio-economic baseline data for the province of Lanao del Sur, differentiated and disaggregated up to the barangay and household levels, is expected to contribute towards planning and development of programs to address the social and economic factors that drive violent extremism and thus help address risks related to social and economic conditions in the province, including the situation of internally-displaced persons from the Marawi siege. The conduct of the baseline research, along with the establishment of an information system that will house datasets from the research, will be carried out in partnership with the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Network Philippines and local government units.

- 6) Moro leadership will also be assisted towards developing and establishing an effective strategy against violent extremism by building the capacities of the MILF to provide social services and engage in community service within an Islamic framework, with support from the MILF Central Committee and capacity-building from Muhammadiyah of Indonesia.

The Project will also provide platforms for Moro leaders to convene and develop a shared strategy on the prevention of violent extremism, with facilitation from the Insider Mediators' Group and the MILF Central Committee.

These key activities are expected to build on opportunities related to the favourable environment for Bangsamoro autonomy and the growth of local mediation efforts to help address the risks linked to the perceived stalling of the Bangsamoro Basic Law and the further spread of extremist violence.

One key assumption that underpins the theory of change presented above is that the government, the MILF and various stakeholders will continue to pursue the Bangsamoro peace process. Another assumption pertains to the capacities of the peace infrastructure to prevent any major outbreaks of violence. Government efforts on the recovery and rehabilitation of Maraw City will also be a key determining factor that can contribute to either the promotion or prevention of violent extremism among vulnerable groups in the vicinity of Marawi City and in the wider Bangsamoro region.

More detailed risks are presented in the risk log annexed to this document.

C. UNDP Programme of Support

UNDP, through Japanese support, will pursue an integrated programme of support that will contribute to strengthening national and local resilience to risks of violent extremism by enhancing the capacities of key actors at the national and local level in addressing the key drivers of violent extremism. The Project will be pursued through six interrelated outputs:

Output 1: *Inter-faith action and solidarity against radicalization enhanced through greater mutual awareness of culture, lifestyles and critical issues, and especially among the youth*

Output 2: *Development of a National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Extremism, and the development and implementation of more effective actions against violent extremism by state institutions, advanced through policy dialogues and sharing of relevant experiences and best practices among governmental and non-government actors*

Output 3: *Community security enhanced in communities at risk of extremist violence in the vicinity of Marawi City*

Output 4: Religious leaders effectively supported to develop uniform teaching based on rigorous reading of scripture for mosques and other public spaces

Output 5: Information system for planning, monitoring and evaluation of programs on socio-economic inclusion, empowerment and social cohesion for the province of Lanao del Sur developed/enhanced

Output 6: Moro leadership effectively supported to establish an effective strategy against violent extremism, and to engage with national leaders in this regard

UNDP shall assume full programmatic responsibility and financial accountability for the funds provided by Japan. UNDP shall engage in partnerships with government agencies, academic institutions, civil society organizations, non-government organizations, consultants (individual and firm) and other parties to provide goods, services or expertise to enable the execution of specific project activities. For some interventions, UNDP will undertake direct implementation, which involves providing procurement, finance and logistical support.

UNDP will also handle recruitment of project personnel and engagement of consultants/experts or individual contractors. It will also provide technical support in terms of project quality assurance as well as monitoring, reporting and evaluation. Finally, UNDP will also lead the documentation of good practices and lessons learned from the implementation of this Project. Knowledge products on the prevention of violent extremism may also be developed to inform other initiatives aimed towards addressing the drivers of violent extremism and strengthening national and local resilience to risks of extremist violence.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

A. Expected Results

Contributing Outcome:

UNDAF Outcome 3: By 2018, capacities of claimholders and duty bearers will have been strengthened to promote human rights, inclusivity, integrity, accountability and the rule of law in governance.

UNDAF Sub-Outcome 3.4: By 2018, local and national duty-bearers and claimholders will have enhanced capacities to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts and to sustain peace.

Project Outcome:

"By end of the project, key actors at the national and local level will have enhanced capacities in mitigating immediate risks and addressing key drivers of violent extremism."

Output 1: Inter-faith action and solidarity against radicalization enhanced through greater mutual awareness of culture, lifestyles and critical issues, and especially among the youth

Key Activities:

1.1 Development, including construction and launch of the Bitiala Center for inter-faith dialogue, meditation and reflection in Cotabato City

The Bitiala Center for inter-faith dialogue, meditation and reflection in Cotabato City will be developed, constructed and launched in partnership with the Al-Qalam Center for Islamic Identities and Dialogue in Southeast Asia of the Ateneo de Davao University. The Center will be constructed in Cotabato City, the epicenter of the MILF struggle, which has significant Muslim and Christian populations. Joint action by members of both Muslim and Christian communities against radicalization will both help preserve peace as well as provide a positive rationale for struggle for youth who are looking to be inspired and to contribute meaningfully to society.

The Project will support the construction of the Center, as well as training and salaries for ten (10) dialogue facilitators (for up to twelve (12) months) who will work full-time at the Center. These facilitators will also be tasked to organize at least ten (10) sessions of inter-faith dialogue for participants from different areas in the Bangsamoro region. Additional funds will then be mobilized during this period from other donors to continue the activities of the Center.

The Al-Qalam Institute will lead the design and construction of the Center in consultation with local Christian and Muslim religious leaders. Procurement for the construction of the Center will be done under UNDP rules and

regulations. Periodic reports will be submitted by Al-Qalam Institute to UNDP to provide updates on the Center's operations, including its administrative structure, financial status, and plans for future activities and funding. To help manage costs, an existing facility could also be renovated.

1.2 Expansion of the Madaris Volunteer Programme

The Madaris Volunteer Programme, run through the Al-Qalam Institute, places volunteers in religious schools (madaris) throughout Mindanao to provide education on both secular and religious subjects; identify and mentor young leaders; and increasingly provide counselling as well as alternative narratives to push back against radicalization and violent extremism. At present, the MVP deploys 28 volunteers in 12 major madaris in Maguindanao, Cotabato City, and Lamitan City.

Through the Project, the number of volunteers will be increased and their capacities to empower students to engage proactively with critical social and economic issues within a faith-based framework will be enhanced. Sustained interaction between students and volunteers, and between volunteers and the wider communities in which they work, will be supported in order to create greater mutual understanding across communities and to "immerse" students and teachers within a more empowering rather than alienating environment. With the proposed expansion, up to 2,000 students are expected to be reached.

Specifically, Project funds will be applied to an expansion to 60 volunteers and targeting an additional eleven (11) major madaris. Project support will also be applied to the following items:

- Ten (10) training exercises for the entire group of volunteers (both current and prospective volunteers; with current volunteers training and mentoring new ones);
- Travel and other costs for the deployment of volunteers in up to 23 madaris (eleven [11] more than the existing twelve [12] madaris); and,
- Consultancies for up to five (5) experts who have played similar mentoring roles in the wider Southeast Asia region to provide specific guidance to the volunteers.

1.3 Development of a Youth Network Against Violent Extremism in three provinces of Muslim Mindanao

Many young people in Muslim Mindanao are looking for opportunities to contribute substantively to addressing the issues faced by their community and their faith. Faced with violent alternatives and the lack of peaceful channels for youth engagement, some of them may thus resort to violent extremism. To address this risk, young people in three (3) provinces in Muslim Mindanao will be trained on conflict transformation, wherein they will be trained to engage in peacebuilding efforts that transform existing schisms or conflicts into opportunities for innovation, greater mutual understanding, and positive change.

Through this initiative, approximately 2,000 individuals aged 18-35 years old in the provinces of Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao and Sulu will be assisted in acquiring and applying skills for conflict resolution and community-level mediation within an Islamic framework, thus enabling them to contribute to peaceful and positive change as opposed to violence.

Under the auspices of the National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF), these young people will be constituted into a network through which they can share their experiences and learn from each other. Staffing and operational support for these activities will be provided by UNDP. The Project will support the following:

- Twenty (20) training exercises in mediation and conflict resolution for 6,000 selected youth;
- Deployment of at least 500 trained individuals in the first year to assist with community conflict resolution and mediation efforts in areas affected by violent extremism; and,
- Establishment of a virtual network "center" at the NCMF – staffed by five (5) volunteers – to manage the activities of the network and keep its members connected via social media.

Output 2: Development of a National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Extremism, and the development and implementation of more effective actions against violent extremism by state institutions, advanced through policy dialogues and sharing of relevant experiences and best practices among governmental and non-government actors

Key Activities:

2.1 Conduct of research on the role that madaris and religious schools play in Muslim communities, and in the promotion or prevention of violent extremism

Research will be conducted on the role that religious schools play in Muslim communities as well as on why and how they propagate particular ideologies or world views. This research is envisioned to enable more nuanced national responses to the PVE challenge by detailing the most frequent path to radicalization. This research will be carried out through a network of ulamas and researchers affiliated with the National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF).

The Project will support consultancies and travel costs for a team of five (5) researchers who will assess the roles of religious schools in three (3) communities each for Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao and Sulu (a total of nine [9] communities in the ARMM area). A workshop focused on sharing and synthesis of results from the research will also be conducted.

2.2 Capacity development for national government institutions on the prevention of violent extremism

National government institutions, especially those from the security sector, will be assisted to better understand and work on the issue of violent extremism. It is envisioned that greater convergence of analyses and perspectives among key government institutions, as well as shared methodologies for prevention and response, will lead to more nuanced and effective interventions.

The Project will support five joint exercises for up to nine government institutions from the peace and security sector to collaboratively examine available information on the causes and impacts of violent extremism; identify a joint approach to dealing with violent extremism; and integrate this joint approach into the National Action Plan for Prevention of Violent Extremism, which is currently under development. The target government institutions to be included in these joint exercises are the following: Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), National Security Council (NSC), National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF), Anti-Terrorism Council (ATC), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), Philippine National Police (PNP), National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), and Office of Civil Defense (OCD).

The Project funds will be used to cover the travel expenses, consultancies, and other operational costs related to the joint exercises, which will be held in different locations – Cagayan de Oro City, Davao City, Cotabato City, Manila and Tagaytay.

Output 3: Community security enhanced in communities at risk of extremist violence in the vicinity of Marawi City

Key Activities:

3.1 Capacity development for local government institutions on the prevention of violent extremism

Local government bodies, such as "peace and order councils" and disaster response mechanisms at the barangay and municipality levels in ten (10) communities in Lanao del Sur province will be assisted to acquire the ability to provide early response to emerging signs of radicalization and violence. This will be undertaken through trainings in conflict management, formation of ad hoc local peace committees, and establishment of joint operational procedures with security forces. The goal is to empower these actors to secure their public and social spaces from radical intrusion. Local peace committees will include ulamas and community leaders as members and will operate out of the offices of local government units (LGUs).

The Project will support a total of thirty (30) design and planning workshops (three [3] per community) that will bring together LGU and security officials and local leaders to create platforms (such as local peace committees or other mechanisms) through which they can identify and respond to emerging risks of violence. The Project will also cover logistical and operational costs for the work of these platforms for the remainder of 2018, and until these costs are integrated into LGU budget for 2019.

3.2 Capacity-development for Muslim religious, traditional and civic leaders to prevent extremist violence

Mediation skills will be developed for religious leaderships, traditional leaders, and civic actors in addressing “rido” or inter-clan conflict; facilitating further dialogue among conflicted Moro groups; and defusing conflicts over the return of internally-displaced persons to Marawi.

Initial training workshops have already been done for ulamas, traditional leaders, and civic leaders in the vicinity of Marawi by UNDP in partnership with the Clingendael Institute of Netherlands, with about 50 individuals having been trained. These leaders have expressed strong interest in applying their training, and also significantly expanding the circle of those trained.

With support from the Project, this training will be expanded to cover around 600 individuals through a maximum of ten (10) workshops. The trained individuals will then be deployed to help solve local conflicts under the auspices of local government units. Trained individuals will also support the “early warning and response” platforms developed with support from the Project. The Project will cover the travel and other related costs associated with their deployment for specific mediation efforts. A minimum of sixty (60) deployments will be conducted in 2018, with funds for further deployment in 2019 integrated into the LGU budgets.

Output 4: Religious leaders effectively supported to develop uniform teaching based on rigorous reading of scripture for mosques and other public spaces

Key Activities:

4.1 Capacity development for Muslim and Christian religious leaders to promote inter-faith dialogue

Currently, there appears to be little engagement by local faith-based leadership with issues and questions of national concern, with regard to the prevention of violent extremism, and even lesser collaboration with national actors. To address this, selected local faith-based leadership will be assisted in utilizing inter-faith dialogue to engage with issues related to the prevention of violent extremism, particularly through narratives centered on inter-faith dialogues and solidarity. In addition, these leaders will also be supported in engaging with national actors involved in the issue.

Under the Project, workshops on creating narratives on the prevention of violent extremism among schools, teachers and educationalists in the Philippines will be held, inviting lecturers from relevant institutions. These workshops will include topics such as inter-faith dialogue between Muslims and Christians; and inter cultural dialogues between Asia and the Middle East, among others. Detailed programmes will be developed by UNDP with close consultations with the Government of Japan.

4.2 Development of a common framework for Islamic teaching by Ulamas

Ulamas from the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) will be assisted to establish, with the support of Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) from Indonesia which has the relevant experience, a dialogue platform for harmonizing teachings and preaching that are used in madaris and mosques respectively. In the aftermath of the start of the Marawi siege in 2017, prominent ulamas in the vicinity of Marawi with access to radicalized groups (including two who spoke Bahasa and were trained in Indonesia) asked for assistance in launching a dialogue platform to develop common core teachings for mosques in the ARMM area, and to propagate the teachings. They pointed out that preachers trained in the Middle East tended to be more radical, capable and articulate, and often went outside the boundaries of the traditional, moderate, form of Islam practiced in Southeast Asia. Locally trained ulamas needed to work together to push back. They particularly expressed interest in following the example of Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) in Indonesia, which has developed common curricula and teachings.

With support from the Project, fifty (50) ulamas from ARMM (covering the provinces of Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur and Sulu, and identified with the support of the Dar-ul-Ifta of ARMM) will travel to Indonesia for training and experience sharing. A total of two (2) exercises will be held in Indonesia in partnership with the NU. Ten (10) NU members will also travel to Mindanao to provide coaching and mentoring.

Subsequently, the 50 ulamas will spearhead a dialogue platform that will be based in Cotabato. The platform will be initially supported by UNDP until a suitable local host is identified (the Bitiala Center mentioned under the first activity can be a potential host). The Project funds will also be applied to ten (10) meetings of the dialogue platform to harmonize Islamic teachings.

Output 5: Information system for planning, monitoring and evaluation of programs on socio-economic inclusion, empowerment and social cohesion for the province of Lanao del Sur developed/enhanced

Key Activity:

5.1 Conduct of research to establish detailed socio-economic baselines to help measure effectiveness of programme for economic inclusion, empowerment and social cohesion, covering at least half of households in Lanao del Sur provinces

The province of Lanao del Sur ranks 83rd out of 83 provinces and regions in the Philippines in terms of GDP and economic development, making it officially the poorest. Data on the socio-economic conditions of households, and relevant social attitudes and perceptions, is also underdeveloped. It is important to note that any multi-dimensional efforts to address the drivers of violent extremism and to ensure effective recovery will require detailed, differentiated and disaggregated data. An effective online system for local governments wherein this data can be updated and regularly shared will also need to be developed.

The Project will work with the Community-Based Monitoring Systems (CBMS) Network Office of the De La Salle University in Manila, which has significant prior experience in both data collection and data-systems design, to gather and collate data and to support municipalities to establish the relevant architectures.

The Project will support data collection for at least half of the estimated 170,000 households in Lanao del Sur. In addition, the Project will also be applied to the design and establishment of the system through which the data will be maintained and updated by the government of Lanao del Sur. The Project funds will then cover software and hardware requirements, consultancies, as well as training of relevant staff.

Output 6: Moro leadership effectively supported to establish an effective strategy against violent extremism, and to engage with national leaders in this regard

Key Activities:

6.1 Capacity-building for the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) to provide social services

Following the decision by its Chair and Central Committee in December 2014 to convert the MILF into two bodies—a political party and a social service organization—once Bangsamoro is established, the MILF will be assisted to make this transition, especially with the Bangsamoro Basic Law now more likely to pass in 2018. The MILF had already established its political party in 2015, and initial support has been provided by development partners for this step. With the forthcoming passage and enactment of the Bangsamoro Basic Law, the MILF has expressed its willingness to begin to transition to a social organization focusing on providing social services and creating opportunities for community service within an Islamic framework, and therefore options for non-violent activism. In January 2018, an agreement was reached between the Government of Indonesia, the MILF, and the Muhammadiyah organization with UNDP support, wherein it was agreed that the MILF will use the Muhammadiyah model for a social organization. Muhammadiyah provides social services, and creates opportunities for community service within an Islamic framework. Muhammadiyah has been an important bulwark against violent extremism in Indonesia, and the MILF has expressed interest in drawing on this experience.

The Project funds will be applied to five (5) joint workshops between leaders and community organizers from both sides so that Muhammadiyah can assist the MILF cadre to concretely design and develop the new organization. An estimated fifty (50) MILF civilian leaders and military commanders will participate in each workshop. The workshops should allow for the finalization of a detailed workplan for the transformation of the MILF into a civilian entity that can better engage with the issue of violent extremism. At least one (1) of the workshops will be held in Indonesia in order to expose the MILF to the manner in which Muhammadiyah organizes its roles at the community level.

6.2 Support for the development of a joint strategy by major Moro armed groups for combating violent extremism

Discussions in Congress around the Bangsamoro Basic Law and Moro autonomy also include questions on how the new autonomous entity will engage with the issue of violent extremism, and also work with Philippine national authorities in this regard. The Moro leadership has not yet prepared a strategy for joint advocacy and action on the issue of the prevention of violent extremism.

Through the Project, Moro leadership will be assisted towards the development of a common PVE strategy and a shared basis with which to engage the Government on the issue. The Project will assist Moro leaders in this initiative through the Insider Mediators (IM) Group, a group of high-level intermediaries with access to all parties who are working informally to expedite the peace process. Other intermediary groups, such as the Friends of Peace, who are also engaged with these issues can also provide assistance.

Through the support of the Project, the IM Group will convene three (3) meetings bringing together relevant leaders from the major Moro groups (MILF, MNLF, sultanates, regional political organizations) wherein they will develop their shared strategy. The IM Group has already successfully brought members of these groups together in 2017 to develop common positions around the version of the BBL to be transmitted by the Bangsamoro Transition Commission to the President, and on the response to the Marawi crisis, and are trusted by various actors to convene them.

B. Resources Required to Achieve Expected Results

To effectively implement the project, UNDP will:

- Deploy qualified personnel and collaborate with experts as appropriate;
- Engage partner institutions (government and non-government; local and international) in the conduct of research, training workshops, consultations and dialogues, and other capacity-building initiatives;
- Undertake monitoring, evaluation and learning along different stages of Project implementation to successfully address challenges, identify good practices, and harvest lessons learned.

C. Partnerships

UNDP will collaborate and complement initiatives of national and local actors on the prevention of violent extremism. In particular, UNDP will partner with the following actors in the implementation of this Project:

- Al-Qalam Institute, Ateneo de Davao University
- National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF)
- Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP)
- National Security Council (NSC)
- Anti-Terrorism Council (ATC)
- Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)
- Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP)
- Philippine National Police (PNP)
- National Bureau of Investigation (NBI)
- Office of Civil Defense (OCD)
- Local government units in the Bangsamoro region, especially those in Marawi and Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao and Sulu
- Leaderships of Moro organizations (MILF and MNLF)
- Dar-ul-Ifta of ARMM
- Community-Based Monitoring System Network-Philippines
- Clingendael Institute
- Insider Mediators Group
- Friends of Peace
- Nahdlatul Ulama
- Muhammadiyah
- Muslim religious, traditional, civic leaders
- Youth organizations in the Bangsamoro region

Through a Project Cooperation Agreement, the Al-Qalam Institute of Ateneo de Davao University will be a major implementing partner for this Project. AQI-AdDU will take the lead in the implementation of two main components of this Project, namely:

- (1) Development, including construction and launch of the Bitiala Center for inter-faith dialogue, meditation and reflection in Cotabato City, including initial trainings for dialogue facilitators, conduct of inter-faith dialogues, and other peacebuilding initiatives; and,
- (2) Expansion of the Madaris Volunteer Programme, including volunteer teacher deployment, capability enhancement trainings and peace advocacy.

As implementing partner under a Project Cooperation Agreement, the AQI-AdDU will be responsible for the overall accountability and management, including financial management, and delivery of specific project activities to achieve the expected results related to the two components mentioned above. AQI-AdDU will also be expected to facilitate records maintenance relative to documents on the implementation of these two components and to submit regular reports on the progress, activities, achievements and results of the project, specifically focusing on the two components identified above.

Over the years, AQI-AdDU has continued to demonstrate substantive experience in and engaging with conflict-affected communities in the Bangsamoro, especially in relation to interfaith dialogue, peace advocacy, prevention of violent extremism, and youth in the Bangsamoro. AQI-AdDU will also work with its own network of Muslim religious leaders, youth leaders, educators and other civil society organizations in ensuring the effective and efficient delivery of outputs. It is expected that AQI-AdDU will be able to capitalize on its previous experience and existing networks in the field of PVE/CVE in its performance of its roles and responsibilities as an implementing partner for this Project.

The table below indicates specific requirements for each component:

Components	Specific Requirements
Development, including construction and launch of the Bitiala Center for inter-faith dialogue, meditation and reflection in Cotabato City	<p>Conduct of the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Preparations following conflict-sensitivity and peace promotion standards; • Construction of the center and the provision of the necessary fixtures; • Prepare and submit maintenance and sustainability plan for the structure and operations of the Bitiala Center; • Formation and building of the capacities of a pool of at least 10 dialogue facilitators; • Conduct of at least 10 inter-faith dialogues with participants coming from different areas of the Bangsamoro; • Train at least 300 youth on peacebuilding and conflict transformation / resolution; • Documentation and transcription of Pandita Pakuruan (indigenous knowledge) of conflict transformation and resolution; and • Submission of quarterly monitoring and assessment reports, covering at least three (3) quarters, regarding the status of the construction / operation of the Bitiala Center.
Expansion of the Madaris Volunteer Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct of the following activities focused on planning, recruitment, training, implementation, monitoring and assessment of at least 15 additional Madaris volunteers: (1) Volunteer Teacher Deployments, (2) Capability Enhancement Trainings, and (3) Peace Advocacy • Conduct of capacity enhancement initiatives for all MVPs • Expansion of the Madaris program to the island provinces of Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-tawi as well as to Zamboanga peninsula; • Engage at least 5 experts who have played similar mentoring roles in the wider Southeast Asia region to provide specific guidance to the volunteers; • Assist the partner madaris in the delivery of quality instruction in DepEd-mandated subjects and contribute in building and strengthening harmonious relationship between and among madrasah stakeholders and the program partners towards achieving genuine peace in the Bangsamoro and the Philippines in general; • Extend the reach of the Madaris program for a total of 2,000 students in the Bangsamoro; and • Prepare a plan on mobilizing resources to ensure the sustainability of the MVP and network.

D. Risks and Assumptions

One key assumption that underpins the theory of change presented above is that the government, the MILF and various stakeholders will continue to pursue the Bangsamoro peace process. It is assumed that the Philippine Government and key parties to peace agreements will remain committed to a peaceful resolution of the conflict. The passage of the Bangsamoro Basic Law is crucial to efforts to prevent the spread of violent extremism among communities in the Bangsamoro. Indeed, the MILF leadership have stated that the passage of the BBL will be the “best antidote to violent extremism” in the Bangsamoro, quelling discontent among vulnerable groups and thus effectively challenging narratives of radicalization particularly among the youth.

Another assumption pertains to the capacities of the peace infrastructure to prevent and manage any major outbreaks of violence. It is assumed that joint mechanisms are capable of responding effectively to armed skirmishes and other violent actions that may trigger bigger outbursts of violence, as what happened in the Marawi siege. Continuous assessment of the peace and security situation and close coordination with peace and security sector actors can help the Project Board to make the appropriate policy and program adjustments to contribute to conflict prevention and management.

Government efforts on the recovery and rehabilitation of Marawi City will also be a key determining factor that can contribute to either the promotion or the prevention of violent extremism among vulnerable groups in the vicinity of Marawi City and in the wider Bangsamoro region. Challenges in ensuring that the recovery and rehabilitation process is inclusive and participatory as well as sensitive to gender, culture and conflict dynamics will need to be addressed in order to contest narratives of radicalization and violent extremism that stem from the destruction of Marawi City. Likewise, mechanisms for addressing feedback and grievances arising from the recovery and rehabilitation of Marawi City will also need to be put in place.

Another assumption is that the local government units, especially of Marawi City and the province of Lanao del Sur, will be supportive of efforts to strengthen local resilience to risks of violent extremism, such as the development and operationalization of early warning and response systems, as well as the conduct of socio-economic baseline studies. It is also assumed that local groups, including civil society organizations, religious leaders, academic institutions and other key stakeholders will be willing to participate in the Project’s activities and initiatives. There is a risk that differences in political and religious perspectives among Project stakeholders may hamper the implementation of the Project. To mitigate this, the conduct of regular consultations, dialogues and even mediation initiatives will be undertaken.

E. Stakeholder Engagement

The primary target groups for the Project include the following: members of groups/communities vulnerable to radicalization and violent extremism, such as youth and women; local government units in areas affected by and vulnerable to violent extremism; Muslim religious, civic and traditional leaders; national government agencies comprising the peace and security sector; and the MILF. Other partnerships may be further developed in the course of project implementation. Throughout the implementation of the Project, platforms for multi-sectoral, multi-level stakeholder engagement will be established and sustained. The Project Board and project team will ensure that at least a third of all participants in key activities are women.

F. South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

This Project will not entail formal South-South or Triangular Cooperation, but technical expertise and lessons learned will be obtained from PVE experiences and political transitions in the Southeast Asia region to better inform the efforts under this Project.

G. Knowledge

The Project will document good practices and lessons learned in the course of Project implementation. It will produce baseline data and establish information system on socio-economic conditions in the province of Lanao del Sur. It will support the formulation of policy documents on PVE; research on the role of madaris and religious schools in the prevention or promotion of violent extremism; and the conduct of consultations and discussions on PVE. A social media platform will also be established and sustained to facilitate discussions and dialogues around alternative narratives to radicalization and violent extremism, particularly among the youth.

H. Sustainability and Scaling Up

At the end of the Project implementation, capacities, systems and mechanisms will have been put in place at both the national and local levels to strengthen resilience to risks of violent extremism.

- At the national level, a National Action Plan on the Prevention of Violent Extremism will have been developed and finalized, which can then provide policy and program directions on whole-of-nation approaches to preventing radicalization and violent extremism.
- At the local level, mechanisms, skills and knowledge on dialogue, mediation, conflict prevention and management will have been significantly strengthened. The integration of these capacities into local government budgets will also ensure sustainability.

Sustainability may also be drawn from other institutional infrastructures that may be developed in the course of Project implementation.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

A. Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

All project interventions will be implemented in close collaboration with organizations with extensive knowledge of the complexities of political, cultural and gender dynamics of Muslim Mindanao. These organizations will also have established management structures and operational networks. Project implementation will also be reviewed on a quarterly basis to ensure that the original theory of change holds and any necessary adjustment of interventions will entail minimal costs.

B. Project Management

The Project will be supervised by the UNDP Team Leader for Resilience and Peacebuilding and Senior Advisor for Peacebuilding and will be implemented under the overall supervision of the UNDP Country Director. Its implementation will be supported by a programme manager at the P-3 level, specifically recruited for this purpose.

To ensure that project results are achieved, a multi-stakeholder Project Advisory Board will be established, which includes representatives from key implementing partners and stakeholders. The Project Board will meet every quarter to review implementation and provide detailed substantive guidance.

Quality assurance will be provided by a team comprised of the UNDP Country Director, UNDP Team Leaders, and senior staff with relevant technical experience. Project staff will be based in Cotabato and Manila, as the primary stakeholders will be based in these locations.

Full participation of the government of Japan in this Project will be carried out through the following steps:

- a) The project will be launched in June featuring the appropriate high-level officials from Japan, the Philippine government, partner organizations, and UNDP;
- b) Japan will provide substantive guidance to implementation through representation by the Japanese embassy in Manila in the Project Appraisal Committee and Project Board meetings;
- c) Japanese embassy staff will be briefed regularly on the implementation of the project, and will provide inputs on a continuous basis into project adaptation and risk mitigation strategies as circumstances evolve;
- d) The building of capacity of faith-based teachers for teaching tolerance and dialogue will be carried in partnership with Japanese non-government organizations identified in consultation with the NCMF, UNDP, and the Japanese government; and,
- e) Where possible, all activities in Mindanao, and especially those in Cotabato and involving the ARMM, will be implemented in close coordination and substantive partnership with the JICA office in Cotabato.

The role of the Japanese government in this Project will be recognized through the follow approaches: (1) banners at all workshops and training activities conducted will bear the appropriate Japanese logos and symbols and (2) the proposed Bitiala Center for Interfaith Dialogue in Cotabato will carry visible public recognition of the Japanese contribution, and will be launched with Japanese participation.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK¹

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework (UNDAF 2012-2018):
By 2018, local and national duty-bearers and claimholders will have enhanced capacities to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts and to sustain peace.

Intended Outcome as stated in Strategic Plan IRRF 2018-2021:
Outcome 3: Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises

Outcome Indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets (UNDAF 2012-2018):

- *Percentage of duty bearers and claim holders (groups) in localities identified as conflict-affected areas applying peacebuilding principles and processes in local governance (Baseline: TBD, Targets: 30% increase from baseline)*
- *Percentage of communities in conflict-affected areas engaging in processes of dialogue, negotiation and mediation (Baseline: TBD, Targets: 50% increase from baseline)*
- *Number of national and local legislation, issuances and plans addressing conflict prevention and peacebuilding (Baseline: TBD, Target: 30% increase from baseline)*
- *Number of functional peace and development mechanisms (Baseline: TBD, Target: 30% increase from baseline)*
-

Outcome 3 Indicators as stated in Strategic Plan IRRF 2018-2021:

- *Number of forcibly displaced people (millions), disaggregated by type (refugees, asylum seekers, internally-displaced persons) and by sex and age to the extent possible (Baseline: TBD, Targets: TBD)*
- *Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause (Baseline: TBD, Targets: TBD)*

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: (2018-2021)

- UNDP SP 2018-2021 Outputs:
 - *Output 3.2.1: National capacities strengthened for reintegration, reconciliation, peaceful management of conflict and prevention of violent extremism in response to national policies and priorities*
 - *Output 3.2.2: National and local systems enabled and communities empowered to ensure the restoration of justice institutions, redress mechanisms and community security*
 - *Output 3.3.1: Evidence-based assessment and planning tools and mechanisms applied to enable implementation of gender-sensitive and risk-informed prevention and preparedness to limit the impact of natural hazards and pandemics and promote peaceful, just and inclusive societies*
 - *Output 3.3.2: Gender-responsive and risk-informed mechanisms supported to build consensus, improve social dialogue and promote peaceful, just and inclusive societies*

Project title and Atlas Project Number: Strengthening National and Local Resilience to Risks of Violent Extremism in the Philippines; Project ID 00100448

¹ UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ²	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)		DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	2018	2019 (Final)		
Output 1 Inter-faith action and solidarity against radicalization enhanced through greater mutual awareness of culture, lifestyles and critical issues and especially among the youth Key Activities: (1) Development, including construction and launch of the Bitiala Center for inter-faith dialogue, meditation and reflection in Cotabato City (2) Expansion of the Madaris Volunteer Programme (3) Development of a Youth Network Against Violent Extremism in three (3) provinces of Muslim Mindanao	1.1	Bitiala Center for inter-faith dialogue, meditation and reflection constructed and launched	None	2017	Completed and operational	Completed and Operational	Accomplishment and Progress Reports	
	1.2	Number of dialogue facilitators trained and engaged to facilitate inter-faith dialogue, meditation and reflection in the Bitiala Center	0	2017	10	10	Accomplishment and Progress Reports	
	1.3	Number of inter-faith dialogue sessions conducted in the Bitiala Center	0	2017	5	10	Accomplishment and Progress Reports	
	1.4	Number of participants engaged in inter-faith dialogue sessions in the Bitiala Center	0	2017	TBD	TBD	Accomplishment and Progress Reports	
	1.5	Number of Madaris Volunteer Programme volunteers trained and deployed	28	2017	32	60	Accomplishment and Progress Reports	
	1.6	Number of additional madaris served by the Madaris Volunteer Programme	12	2017	11	23	Accomplishment and Progress Reports	
	1.7	Number of students reached through expansion of the Madaris Volunteer Programme	TBD	2017	Approx. 2,000	Approx. 2,000	Accomplishment and Progress Reports	
	1.8	Number of trainings conducted on mediation and conflict resolution for selected youth in Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao and Sulu	National Commission on Muslim Filipinos	0	2017	20	20	Accomplishment and Progress Reports
	1.9	Number of youth participants from Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao and Sulu trained on mediation and conflict resolution		0	2017	2,000	2,000	Accomplishment and Progress Reports
	1.10	Number of trained individuals deployed to assist with community conflict resolution and mediation efforts in areas affected vulnerable to conflict and violence	0	2017	500	500	Accomplishment and Progress Reports	
	1.11	Virtual Network against violent extremism via social media established and operationalized	None	2017	Established and operational	Established and operational	Accomplishment and Progress Reports	

² It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ³	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)		DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	2018	2019 (Final)		
Output 2 Development of a National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Extremism, and the development and implementation of more effective actions against violent extremism by state institutions, advanced through policy dialogues and sharing of relevant experiences and best practices among government and non-government actors Key Activities: (1) Conduct of research on the role that madaris and religious schools play in Muslim communities, and in the promotion or prevention of violent extremism (2) Capacity development for national government institutions on the prevention of violent extremism	2.1	Research conducted on the role of madaris and religious schools in the promotion or prevention of violent extremism, including conduct of synthesis and sharing workshop	NCMF	Baseline research on Muslim religious leaders conducted by AQL-AdDU	2017	Completed	Completed and disseminated	Accomplishment and Progress Reports Research Reports
	2.2	Number of government institutions from peace and security sector engaged on the development of a National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Extremism	NCMF, OPAPP, NSC, ATC, DILG, AFP, PNP, NBI, OCD	TBD	2017	9	9	Accomplishment and Progress Reports Documentation Reports
	2.3	Number of joint exercises conducted among government institutions for shared analysis, planning and development of National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Extremism		TBD	2017	5	5	Accomplishment and Progress Reports Documentation Reports
	2.4	National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Extremism developed and completed		Under development	2017	Completed	Completed and disseminated	Accomplishment and Progress Reports Research Reports Policy document on NAP for Prevention of Violent Extremism

³ It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ⁴	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)		DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	2018	2019 (Final)		
Output 3 Community security enhanced in communities at risk of extremist violence in the vicinity of Marawi City Key Activities: 2.1 Capacity development for local government institutions on the prevention of violent extremism 2.2 Capacity development for Muslim religious, traditional and civic leaders to prevent extremist violence	3.1	Number of design and planning workshops conducted to create platforms for early warning and response systems for conflict and violence	Communities and LGUs in Lanao del Sur AFP PNP	0	2017	30	30	Accomplishment and Progress Reports
	3.2	Number of community-level platforms / mechanisms trained and engaged on conflict management, early warning and response for conflict and violence		0	2017	10	10	Accomplishment and Progress Reports
	3.3	Number of community-level platforms / mechanisms with operational early warning and response systems		0	2017	10	10	Accomplishment and Progress Reports
	3.4	Number of training workshops on mediation and dialogue skills conducted for Muslim religious, traditional and civic leaders	Clingendael Institute – Netherlands LGUs	TBD	2017	5	10	Accomplishment and Progress Reports
	3.5	Number of Muslim religious, traditional and civic leaders trained on mediation and dialogue skills	Muslim religious, traditional and civic leaders	50	2017	350	650	Accomplishment and Progress Reports
	3.6	Number of deployments of trained individuals undertaken for specific mediation and dialogue efforts		0	2017	30	60	Accomplishment and Progress Reports

⁴ It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRE, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ⁵	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)		DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	2018	2019 (Final)	
Output 4 Religious leaders effectively supported to develop uniform teaching based on rigorous reading of scripture for mosques and other public spaces Key Activities: (1) Capacity development for Muslim and Christian religious leaders to promote inter-faith dialogue (2) Development of a common framework for Islamic teaching by Ulama	4.1 Number of Islamic teachers and religious leaders capacitated on inter-faith dialogue and solidarity	NCMF	0	2017	0	20	Accomplishment and Progress Reports
	4.2 Number of ulamas from ARMM trained under Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) of Indonesia	Insider Mediators Group	0	2017	30	50	Accomplishment and Progress Reports
	4.3 Dialogue platform for harmonization of Islamic teachings and preaching established and operational	Nahdlatul Ulama	None	2017	Established	Established and operational	Accomplishment and Progress Reports
	4.4 Number of meetings conducted under the dialogue platform to harmonize Islamic teachings and preaching	Dar-ul-ifta (Ulama Council) of ARMM	0	2017	5	10	Accomplishment and Progress Reports
	4.5 Common framework for Islamic teaching and preaching by ulamas developed		None	2017	Completed	Completed and disseminated	Accomplishment and Progress Reports

⁵ It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ⁶	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)		DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	2018	2019 (Final)	
Output 5 Information system for planning, monitoring and evaluation of programs on socio-economic inclusion, empowerment and social cohesion for the province of Lanao del Sur developed / enhanced Key Activity: (1) Conduct of research to establish detailed socio-economic baselines to help measure effectiveness of programme for economic inclusion, empowerment and social cohesion, covering at least half of households in Lanao del Sur provinces	5.1 <i>Percentage of households in Lanao del Sur province covered by Community-Based Monitoring System baseline research</i>	LGUs in Lanao del Sur Community-Based Monitoring System Network – De La Salle University	TBD	2017	50%	2019 (Final)	Accomplishment and Progress Reports
	5.2 <i>Socio-economic baseline study conducted in Lanao del Su and baseline consolidated</i>		TBD	2017	Completed	Completed	Accomplishment and Progress Reports
	5.3 <i>Information system consisting of socio-economic datasets on Lanao del Sur municipalities and barangays established and operational</i>		None	2017	Established	Established and operational	Accomplishment and Progress Reports

⁶ It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ⁷	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)		DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	2018	2019 (Final)		
Output 6 Moro leadership effectively supported to establish an effective strategy against violent extremism, and to engage with national leaders in this regard Key Activities: (1) Capacity-building for the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) to provide social services (2) Support for the development of a joint strategy by major Moro armed groups for preventing violent extremism	6.1 Number of joint workshops conducted with Muhammadiyah	MILF Central Committee Muhammadiyah	0	2017	3	5	Accomplishment and Progress Reports	
	6.2 Number of MILF members capacitated on the provision of social services / engagement in community service within an Islamic framework		0	2017	30	50	Accomplishment and Progress Reports	
	6.3 Detailed workplan for the transformation of the MILF into a civilian organization developed and finalized		None	2017	Partially developed	Fully developed and finalized	Accomplishment and Progress Reports Finalized workplan	
	6.4 Number of meetings conducted towards development of shared strategy on prevention of violent extremism		Insider Mediators Group Friends of Peace Leadership of Moro organizations	0	2017	3	3	Accomplishment and Progress Reports
	6.5 Number of Moro leaders convened to develop shared strategy on prevention of violent extremism			TBD	2017	TBD	TBD	Accomplishment and Progress Reports
	6.6 Strategy for joint advocacy and action on PVE among Moro leaders developed and disseminated			None	2017	Fully developed and disseminated	Fully developed and adopted	Accomplishment and Progress Reports Finalized strategy paper

⁷ It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:

A. Monitoring

▪ Quarterly Progress Reporting

Quarterly progress reports shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board, using the standard reporting format, which will contain the progress towards completion of key results, risks and assumptions which may have affected the project implementation based on the Project's results framework and lesson-learned to ensure adaptive management and learning. Feedback from partners and stakeholders will also be collected as part of performance assessment.

▪ Annual Progress Reporting

An annual progress report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board. The Annual Review Report shall be used to assess the performance of the Project and will consist of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets (output level). The Annual Review will also examine challenges encountered, lessons learned and recommendations for sustainability. This review will be spearheaded by the Project Board and will involve other key stakeholders as necessary.

▪ Final Project Terminal Report and Lessons Learned

The Project's Terminal or Project Completion Report (PCR) will summarize the level of the Project's accomplishments in meetings its results. The PCR will also highlight the key achievements in terms of innovations and lessons learning, which are worth replicating in similar projects.

▪ Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

An M&E plan shall be submitted and updated to track progress on results indicators and key management actions/events (including field monitoring visits, Project board meetings, etc.)

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.		\$10,000.00
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.		\$10,000.00
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.		\$2,000.00
Annual Project	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be		\$2,000.00

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Quality Assurance	standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.		reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.		\$2,000.00
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)			\$2,000.00
Project Review (Project Board)	The Project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the project performance and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	At least annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.		\$2,400.00

B. Evaluation

An independent evaluator will be engaged at the mid-point and the conclusion of the project to review project implementation and results, and make recommendations to the Project Board. Both evaluation initiatives will be conducted with the participation of different Project stakeholders. Regular monitoring/field visits as well as feedback and reflection sessions with project implementers and stakeholders shall be conducted throughout the duration of the project. An audit of the Project will also be undertaken based on standard UNDP audit guidelines.

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN ⁸⁹

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year		RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
		Y1	Y2		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)	
Output 1: Inter-faith action and solidarity against radicalization enhanced through greater mutual awareness of culture, lifestyles and critical issues and especially among the youth Key Activities: (1) Development, including construction and launch of the Bititla Center for inter-faith dialogue, meditation and reflection in Cotabato City (2) Expansion of the Madaris Volunteer Programme (3) Development of a Youth Network Against Violent Extremism in three (3) provinces of Muslim Mindanao	1.1 Project Cooperation Agreement with Al-Qalam Institute-Ateneo de Davao University covering the conduct of the following activities			Al-Qalam Institute-Ateneo de Davao University, UNDP	Japan	72600 - Grants	500,000.00	
	1.1.1 Development, including construction and launch of the Bititla Center for inter-faith dialogue, meditation and reflection in Cotabato City	x	x					
	(1) Establishment and operations of Bititla Center for inter-faith dialogue, meditation and reflection	x	x					
	(2) At least 10 dialogue facilitators trained to facilitate inter-faith dialogue, meditation and reflection in the Bititla Center	x	x					
	(3) At least ten (10) inter-faith dialogue sessions conducted in the Bititla Center	x	x	Al-Qalam Institute-Ateneo de Davao University, UNDP	Japan	72600 - Grants	225,000.00	
	1.1.2 Expansion of the Madaris Volunteer Programme	x	x					
	(4) At least ten (10) training exercises for MVP volunteers conducted	x	x					
	(5) At least sixty (60) MVP volunteers trained and deployed	x	x					
	(6) At least 11 additional madaris served by MVP volunteers	x	x					
	1.2 At least twenty (20) training exercises in mediation and conflict resolution conducted for 2,000 selected youth from provinces of Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao and Sulu	x						
	1.3 At least 500 trained individuals deployed to assist in community conflict resolution and mediation efforts	x		National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF)	Japan	72600 - Grants	190,000.00	
	1.4 Establishment and operationalization of Virtual Network center against violent extremism	x						
					Sub-Total		725,000.00	
					Sub-Total		190,000.00	

⁸ Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

⁹ Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year		RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
		Y1	Y2		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)	
		Sub-Total for Output 1						915,000.00
Output 2: Development of a National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Extremism, and the development and implementation of more effective actions against violent extremism by state institutions, advanced through policy dialogues and sharing of relevant experiences and best practices among government and non-government actors	2.1	Conduct of research on the role of madaris and religious schools in the promotion or prevention of violent extremism	x		National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF)	Japan	72600 - Grants	75,000.00
	2.2	Conduct of workshop on research synthesis and sharing of the results of the research on the role of madaris and religious schools in the promotion or prevention of violent extremism	x					
	Sub-Total							75,000.00
	2.3	At least five (5) joint exercises conducted among government institutions for shared analysis, planning and development of the National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Extremism	x				75700 – Learning Cost 71600 – Travel Cost	56,250.00 26,442.30
	2.4	At least nine (9) government institutions engaged on the development of a National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Extremism	x			Japan	NCMF, OPAPP, ATC, NSC, DILG, AFP, PNP, NBI, OCD 71300 – Local Consultant 75000 - Supplies	14,423.08 2,884.62
	2.5	Development and finalization of National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Extremism	x					
Sub-Total							100,000.00	
Key Activities: (1) Conduct of research on the role that madaris and religious schools play in Muslim communities, and in the promotion or prevention of violent extremism (2) Capacity development for national government institutions on the prevention of violent extremism	Sub-Total for Output 2							175,000.00
Output 3: Community security enhanced in communities	3.1	At least thirty (30) design and planning workshops conducted to created platforms for early warning and response systems for conflict and violence	x		LGUs in Lanao del Sur	Japan	71200 Contractual Services	180,000.00

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year		RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
<p>at risk of extremist violence in the vicinity of Marawi City</p> <p>Key Activities:</p> <p>(1) Capacity development for local government institutions on the prevention of violent extremism</p> <p>(2) Capacity development for Muslim religious, traditional and civic leaders to prevent extremist violence</p>	3.2 At least ten (10) communities in Lanao del Sur province assisted through training in conflict management; formation of ad hoc local peace committees; and establishment of joint operational procedures with security forces to provide early response to emerging signs of radicalization and violence	x		AFP PNP UNDP	71600 – Travel Cost	20,000.00	
	3.3 At least ten (10) community-level platforms/mechanisms trained and engaged on conflict management, early warning and response for conflict and violence	x	x				
	3.4 At least ten (10) community-level platforms/mechanisms with operational early warning and response systems	x	x				
	Sub-Total						
	3.5 At least ten (10) training workshops on mediation and dialogue conducted for Muslim religious, traditional and civic leaders	x	x	Clingendael Institute – Netherlands	75700 – Learning Cost	180,000.00	
	3.6 At least sixty (60) deployments undertaken for specific mediation and dialogue efforts	x	x	UNDP	71600 – Travel Cost 71300 – Local Consultant 75000 – Supplies	55,384.62 10,000.00 4,615.38	
Sub-Total							
Sub-Total for Output 3							
200,000.00							
450,000.00							
<p>Output 4:</p> <p>Religious leaders effectively supported to develop uniform teaching based on rigorous reading of scripture for mosques and other public spaces</p> <p>Key Activities:</p> <p>(1) Capacity development for Muslim and Christian religious</p>	4.1 At least twenty (20) Islamic teachers and religious leaders trained on inter-faith dialogue and solidarity		x	NCMF UNDP	72600 - Grants	105,000.00	
	4.2 At least fifty (50) ulamas from ARMM trained under Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) of Indonesia	x	x	Insider Mediators Group	75700 – Learning Cost	114,772.00	
	4.3 Establishment and operationalization of dialogue platform for harmonization of Islamic teaching and preaching	x	x	Nahdlatul Ulama	71600 – Travel Cost	55,228.00	
	4.4 At least ten (10) meetings conducted under the dialogue platform to harmonize Islamic teachings and preaching	x	x	Dar-ul-ifta (Ulama Council) of ARMM			
	Sub-Total						

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year		RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Y1	Y2		Funding Source	Budget Description
(2) Development of a common framework for Islamic teaching by Ulama	4.5 Development and finalization of common framework for Islamic teaching and preaching by ulamas	x	x			
					Sub-Total	170,000.00
					Sub-Total for Output 4	275,000.00
Output 5 Information system for planning, monitoring and evaluation of programs on socio-economic inclusion, empowerment and social cohesion for the province of Lanao del Sur developed / enhanced	5.1 Conduct of socio-economic baseline study in Lanao del Sur, with differentiated and disaggregated data			Community-Based Monitoring System Network LGUs UNDP	Japan	500,000.00
	5.2 Establishment and operationalization of information system containing socio-economic datasets on Lanao del Sur municipalities and barangays	x	x			
					Sub-Total for Output 5	500,000.00
Output 6 Moro leadership effectively supported to establish an effective strategy against violent extremism, and to engage with national leaders in this regard	6.1 At least five (5) joint workshops conducted with Muhammadiyah on providing social and community services	x	x	Muhammadiyah	Japan	55,770.00 54,807.69
	6.2 At least fifty (50) MILF members capacitated on the provision of social services / engagement in community service within an Islamic framework	x	x	MILF Central Committee UNDP		3,000.00 1,422.31
	6.3 Development and finalization of detailed workplan for the transformation of the MILF into a civilian organization	x	x			
Key Activities:					Sub-Total	115,000.00
(1) Capacity-building for the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) to provide social services	6.4 At least three (3) meetings conducted among credible intermediaries towards development of shared strategy on prevention of violent extremism	x		Leaderships of Moro organizations Insider Mediators' Group Friends of Peace UNDP		65,192.31 3,000.00
(2) Support for the development of a joint strategy by major Moro armed groups for combating violent extremism	6.5 Development and finalization of strategy for joint advocacy and action on PVE among Moro leaders	x			Japan	1,807.69

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year		RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
		Y1	Y2		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)	
		Sub-Total						
						Sub-Total for Output 6	70,000.00	185,000.00
Programme Management	Start up and day to day operations	x	x	UNDP	Japan	71400 Service Contract- Individual 72200 Equipment and Furniture 72400 Communication & Audio Visual Equip 72500 Supplies 72300 Fuel 73100 Rental & Maintenance-Premises 74100 Professional services 71600 Travel 71600 -Monitoring and evaluation 75700 - Learning Cost 61100 - DPC CO	50,312.87 10,769.23 3,173.08 5,500.86 6,923.08 7,692.30 1,923.08 15,334.00 30,400.00 32,131.26 113,618.02	
						Sub-Total for Programme Management	277,777.78	
General Management Support		x	x		Japan	75100 – Facilities and Administration	222,222.22	
	TOTAL							

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

A Project Advisory Board will be established to:

- Provide inputs relative to the project's overall strategic directions
- Provide inputs as may be necessary to ensure continued relevance and effectiveness to achieve the project's intended results
- Review and approve project work plans when required and authorizes any major deviation from these agreed work plans.
- Provide inputs / advise on solutions towards addressing bottlenecks and challenges in project implementation
- Project reviews at designated decision points during the running of a project, or as necessary when raised by the Project Manager

The Project Advisory Board members are:

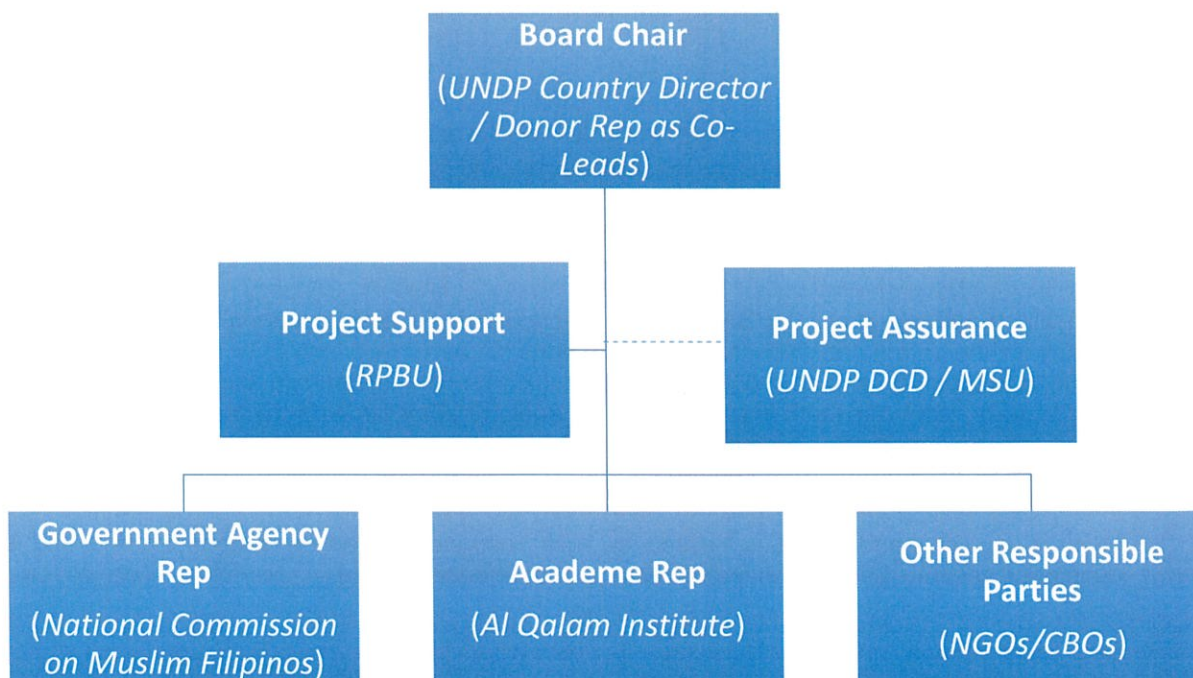
- The Project Board Executive: represented by the UNDP Country Director and the Donor Representative (Japan) who will act as Co-Chairs of the Board
- Primary Responsible Party: Represented by Al Qalam Institute,
- Project Beneficiaries: Government Agency Representatives (such as NCMF and NEDA), Civil Society Organization Representatives (CSOs) or Community-Based Organizations (CBOs).

Quality Assurance (to ensure that the project remains strategic, relevant, efficient, effective, sustainable, and meets social and environmental standards) will be the responsibility of the Deputy Country Director and the Management Support Unit.

Meanwhile, the Resilience and Peace Building Unit (RPBU) will provide project management and support services in close coordination with the primary responsible partner, AQI and the other Responsible Parties.

The Project will be implemented by UNDP through Direct Implementation (DIM) modality.

Project Board Structure



IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of the Philippines and UNDP, signed on (date). All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by UNDP in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds]¹⁰ [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document]¹¹ are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aa_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.
3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
5. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
6. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:
 - a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA [*for the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document*], the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
 - i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

¹⁰ To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

¹¹ To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

- b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.
- c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
- d. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
- e. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.
- f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

- g. UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

- h. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
- i. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

- j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XI. ANNEXES

1. **Quality Assurance Report**
2. **Social and Environmental Screening Report**
3. **Risk Log**

OFFLINE RISK LOG

Project Title	Strengthening National and Local Resilience to Risks of Violent Extremism in the Philippines	Award ID	Date
		00100448	30 May 2018

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Counter-measures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Non-passage of the BBL and further stalling of Bangsamoro autonomy may lead to recurrence of armed conflict and push vulnerable groups towards extremism	April 2018	Political	P = Medium I = High	Continued support for the BBL passage to provide an enabling environment for the Bangsamoro peace process	Programme manager	Programme manager	May 2018	No change
2	Possibility of major outbreaks of violence caused by other armed group and other violent extremist groups in the Bangsamoro region	April 2018	Political	P = Medium I = High	Continued support for capacity enhancement of Normalization bodies/mechanisms Regular assessment of peace and security situation and close coordination with peace and security sector	Programme manager	Programme manager	May 2018	No change
3	Differences in political and religious perspectives among project stakeholders leading to difficulties in project implementation	April 2018	Environmental Political	P = Medium I = High	Conduct of regular consultation and dialogue initiatives among various stakeholders	Programme manager	Programme manager	May 2018	No change
4	Dissatisfaction among Marawi IDPs and other affected sectors arising from government's recovery and rehabilitation plan for Marawi City	April 2018	Environmental Political	P = Medium I = High	Continued support to efforts towards mediating between GPH and Marawi affected sectors and providing platforms / spaces for negotiation and consensus-building on Marawi recovery and rehabilitation	Programme manager	Programme manager	May 2018	No change
5	Local environment, such as leader (religious, political, civic) attitude and practices, may not be supportive to capacity-development initiatives on	April 2018	Environmental	P = Medium I = High	Regular mapping / assessment of peace and conflict dynamics, along with stakeholder positions, interests and needs	Programme manager	Programme manager	May 2018	No change

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Counter-measures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
	dialogue, mediation, conflict resolution and other initiatives on prevention of violent extremism (e.g., common framework for Islamic teaching and preaching)				Conduct of dialogues and consultation initiatives to facilitate consensus building on capacity development interventions for PVE				