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Project Title:

STABILIZATION, RECOVERY, AND TRANSFORMATION for PEACE (START-PEACE): A UNDP Project in Support of Lasting Peace in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region on Muslim Mindanao (BARRM)

2019 Annual Work Plan

Implementing Partner: United Nations Development Programme

Project Partners: 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); Bangsamoro Transition Authority; National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF); Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP); Philippine National Police (PNP); Bureau of Jail Management and Penology; National Bureau of Investigation (NBI); Office of Civil Defense (OCD); Development Academy of the Philippines; 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; Independent Decommissioning Board; Nahdlatul Ulama; Muhammadiyah; Muslim religious, traditional, civic leaders; Youth organizations in the Bangsamoro region; Various civic groups, and particularly the following: GZOPI, MARADECA; Balay Mindanaw; UNYPAD; Al-Qalam Institute of the Ateneo de Davao University; Tumikang Sama-Sama; Nisa Ul Haqq Fi; Teach Peace, Build Peace; Asian Institute of Management, and; Galing Pook Foundation)

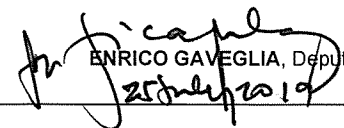
Project Description

A comparative analysis of the implementation of peace agreements in the Philippines (the 1996 peace agreement), South Africa, Kenya (following post elections violence in 2008), Indonesia (Aceh), Nepal, Northern Ireland, and El Salvador, as well as of post-conflict governing arrangements in Zimbabwe, South Sudan, and Cambodia, reveals that political transition and transition of armed combatants into productive and resilient to be particularly critical from a global perspective. The nature of transitions by armed groups, and their ability to practice, participate in, and lead a different type of politics, have been the critical cornerstone in every success or failure. In addition, the transition in Aceh; the failure of successive local peace deals in northern Nigeria; and the current Philippines context also highlight the prevention of violent extremism as a critical factor. In the seven years since a lasting ceasefire was signed between the Government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), Cotabato City, which is the economic hub of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), has moved to being among the ten fastest growing urban areas in the country, and is now also considered the second safest city. For these achievements to be translated into wider impact for the whole region, peace will have to be sustained. The transitions indicated above will therefore have to be implemented successfully

With other development partners are also engaged in supporting lasting peace in Bangsamoro, UNDP's programme will draw on its comparative advantage in the following areas as accrued from supporting peace processes or agreements in approximately twenty countries (in addition to the Philippines) over the past three decades: Transition of Armed Groups, and; Prevention of Violent Extremism. The programme will contribute to the following two outcomes: 1. Moro revolutionary groups successfully transitioned to civilian roles and leadership, and ; 2. Secure and resilient communities successfully address factors driving violent extremism.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Country Programme Period: | 2019-2023 |
| Project ID/Output ID: | <u>00113222 / 00111489</u> |
| Project Start Date: | 04 April 2019 |
| Project End Date: | 03 April 2022 |
| Project Board Meeting/LPAC Date: | <u>08 June 2019</u> |

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2019 AWP budget: | USD <u>1,749,032.95</u> |
| Total resources required | <u>USD 3,892,427.00</u> |
| Total allocated resources: | _____ |
| • Regular: | _____ |
| • Other: | _____ |
| o DFAT-Australia | <u>AUD 5.5 million</u> |
| o Government | _____ |
| Unfunded budget: | _____ |
| In-kind Contributions: | _____ |

Agreed by UNDP:  ENRICO GAVEGLIA, Deputy Resident Representative
Date: _____

I. PROGRAMME ALIGNMENT

A.1 2019-2023 PFSD/CPD Outcome alignment

3: National and local governments and key stakeholders recognize and share a common understanding of the diverse cultural history, identity and inequalities of areas affected by conflict, enabling the establishment of inclusive and responsive governance...

A.2 2019-2023 CPD Output Indicator alignment

Output Indicator 3.1. Number of non-state armed groups transformed into legitimate socioeconomic / political organizations

Baseline (2016): 1

Target: 5

3.1.1 Number of former combatants who have completed integration, healing, and reconciliation programs through UNDP support

| Baseline | Targets / Cumulative Results | | | | | End of Project Target | |
|----------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Year | Quantity/ Points /Rating | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Target | Actual |
| 2018 | 143 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 8,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | |

3.2.2 Number of local security plans and mechanisms that integrate the UNDP-developed early warning system for threats of conflict [IRRF 3.3.1.1]

| Baseline | Targets / Cumulative Results | | | | | End of Project Target | |
|----------|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----------------------|--------|
| Year | Quantity/ Points /Rating | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Target | Actual |
| 2018 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |

A.3 2018-2021 UNDP SP IRRF Output Indicator Alignment

3.1. Effective participation of former combatants in local governance, public administration, and political processes supported to secure lasting peace.

SP Output Indicator 3.4: Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population by sex, age and cause

| Baseline | Targets / Cumulative Results | | | | | End of Project Target | |
|----------|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----------------------|--------|
| Year | Quantity/ Points /Rating | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Target | Actual |
| 2018 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

A.4 Sustainable Development Goals Target Alignment

Sustainable Development Goal 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

**A.5 Project Document
Outcome Indicators**

Outcome: 1 Moro revolutionary groups successfully transitioned to civilian roles and leadership

| Baseline | | Targets / Cumulative Results | | | | | End of Project Target | |
|----------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------|------|------|--------|-----------------------|--|
| Year | Quantity/ Points /Rating | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Target | Actual | |
| 2018 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | |

Outcome 2. Secure and resilient communities successfully address factors driving violent extremism

| Baseline | | Targets / Cumulative Results | | | | | End of Project Target | |
|----------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------|------|------|--------|-----------------------|--|
| Year | Quantity/ Points /Rating | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Target | Actual | |
| 2018 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 6 | | |

II. 2019 ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Project Title: STABILIZATION, RECOVERY, AND TRANSFORMATION for PEACE (START-PEACE): A UNDP Project in Support of Lasting Peace in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region on Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)

Project ID: 00113222

Output ID: 00111511

Implementing Partner: United Nations Development Programme

EXPECTED OUTPUTS

Output 1.1: MILF successfully assisted to institute an architecture for a social movement/ organization, and to transfer at least a fourth of its civilian and military personnel to the movement/ organization.

| Project Output Indicator/s | Baseline | Annual Target (Annual) | Cumulative Target (from Start Year) Start year: 2019 | End-of-Project Target End year: 2022 |
|--|----------|------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | |
| 1.1.1 No. of joint workplan for capacity development for an MILF social movement/organization | 2018 | 0 | 1 joint workplan | 1 joint workplan |
| 1.1.2 No. of social mobilizers trained | 2018 | 0 | 30 | 60 |
| 1.1.3 Number of MILF civilian and military personnel inducted/trained in developing a social movement/organization | 2018 | 0 | 30 | 60 |

| Activity/Sub-Activity Description | Activity Target ¹ (provide guidance) | TIMEFRAME | | | | RESPONSIBLE PARTY ² | Funding Source/Donor | PLANNED BUDGET (for Output No.1.1) | | | |
|---|--|-----------|----|----|----|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | | Code | Budget | | Amount |
| | | | | | | | | | Description | | |
| 1. Joint plan of work developed between MILF and partner organizations from Indonesia and the Philippines for capacity development for an MILF social movement/ organization; | 1 joint workplan | | | | | UNDP, CSOs | DFAT-Australia | 71200 | International Consultant | 33,000.00 | |
| | | | | | | | | 71300 | Local consultant | 458.57 | |
| | | | | | | | | 75700 | Learning Cost | 21,078.57 | |
| | | | | | | | | 71600 | Travel | 22,091.26 | |
| | | | | | | | | 72500 | Supplies | 401.25 | |
| 2. Training and other capacity development undertaken for the social mobilizers of the new movement/ organization. | At least 30 social mobilizers equipped with appropriate skills | | | | | UNDP, CSOs | DFAT-Australia | 72300 | Materials & Goods | 420.35 | |
| | | | | | | | | 75100 | Facilities and Administration | 6,196.00 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Specify units, e.g., number of trainings, number of participants, number of representations, etc.

² Indicate who will deliver the activity, e.g., UNDP, IP, or Responsible Parties (indicate name of RP)

| PLANNED ACTIVITIES (for Output No.1.1) | | | | PLANNED BUDGET (for Output No.1.1) | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------|----|------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------|-------------|-------------------|
| Activity/Sub-Activity Description | Activity Target ¹ (provide guidance) | TIMEFRAME | | | | RESPONSIBLE PARTY ² | Funding Source/Donor | Budget | | Amount |
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | | Code | Description | |
| 3. Initial induction and capacity development conducted for members of the new movement/ organization, with a special focus on MILF members and former combatants. | At least 30 members of MILF and former combatants | | | | x | UNDP, AIM, DAP | DFAT-Australia | | | US\$ 1=Php 52.807 |
| OUTPUT 1 Sub TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | |
| 83,646;00 | | | | | | | | | | |

EXPECTED OUTPUTS

Output 1.2 : Moro groups successfully assisted to develop a representative and effective leadership cadre for public administration and governance in the new BTA through a "School for Peace and Democracy."

| Project Output Indicator/s | Baseline | Annual Target (Annual) | Cumulative Target (from Start Year) Start year: 2019 | End-of-Project Target End year: 2022 |
|---|----------|------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1.2.1 Curricula developed for the "School of Peace and Democracy" | 2018 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1.2.2 No. of trainers deployed to deliver the curricula | 2018 | 0 | 30 | 60 |
| 1.2.3 Training Facility constructed for the "School of Peace and Democracy" | 2018 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1.2.4 Long-Term Maintenance Plan for the Facility | 2018 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

| PLANNED ACTIVITIES (for Output No. 1.2) | | | | | PLANNED BUDGET (for Output No.1.2) | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------|----|----|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------|--|--|
| Activity/Sub-Activity Description | Activity Target ³ (provide guidance) | TIMEFRAME | | | | RESPONSIBLE PARTY ⁴ | Funding Source/Donor | Budget | | Amount US\$ 1=PHP |
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | | Code | Description | |
| 1. Appropriate curricula comprising of elements of democratic leadership, management, public administration, M&E, accountability, and negotiation developed; | Final draft of curricula | | | | X | UNDP, AIM, DAP | DFAT-Australia | 72600 | Grants International consultant Local consultant Learning Cost Travel Supplies Materials and Goods Service Contract Facilities and Administration | 360,000.00 6,000.00 1,000.00 3,500.00 1,000.00 500.00 437.46 |
| | | | | | | | | 71300 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 75700 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 71600 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 72500 | | |
| 2. Trainers deployed to deliver the curricula; this support can also be delivered through virtual courses, classroom training, and mentoring programmes. | 30 trainers | | | | X | UNDP, AIM, DAP | DFAT-Australia | 71400 | | 115,966.69 |
| | | | | | | | | 75100 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Basic infrastructure of the facility installed, simultaneously with the development of curricula and deployment of trainers. | One Training Facility | | | | X | UNDP, AIM, DAP | DFAT-Australia | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Capacity for the longer-term maintenance of the facility developed. | Draft Maintenance Plan | | | | X | UNDP | DFAT-Australia | | | |
| OUTPUT 1.2 Sub TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | 527,476.48 |

³ Specify units, e.g., number of trainings, number of participants, number of representations, etc.

⁴ Indicate who will deliver the activity, e.g., UNDP, IP, or Responsible Parties (indicate name of RP)

EXPECTED OUTPUTS

Output 1.3: MILF combatants successfully assisted, through the Independent Decommissioning Body, with the verification, registration, and decommissioning necessary to obtain assistance for more sustained rehabilitation efforts.

| Project Output Indicators | Baseline | Annual Target (Annual) | Cumulative Target (from Start Year) Start year: 2019 | End-of-Project Target End year: 2022 |
|--|----------|------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | |
| 1.3.1 Number of verified MILF combatants | 0 | 1500 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| 1.3.2 Number of registered MILF combatants for decommissioning | 0 | 1500 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| 1.3.3 Proportion of total combatants and weapons decommissioned by IDB | 0 | 1/3 | 4,000 | 4,000 |

| Activity/Sub-Activity Description | Activity Target ⁵ (provide guidance) | TIMEFRAME | | | | RESPONSIBLE PARTY ⁶ | Funding Source/Donor | PLANNED BUDGET (for Output No.1.3) | | |
|--|--|-----------|----|----|----|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | | Code | Budget Description | Amount US\$ 1=Php 52.807 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Number of MILF combatants eligible for decommissioning verified; | 1,500 verified former MILF combatants | | | X | | UNDP, IDB | DFAT-Australia | 75700 | Learning Cost | 187,801.78 |
| 2. Registration facilities for combatants established, and combatants registered; | 1,500 registered former MILF combatants | | | X | | UNDP, IDB | DFAT-Australia | 72300 | Materials & Goods | 15,636.27 |
| 3. One-third of combatants decommissioned, with weapons being put "beyond use" by IDB. | 1/3 of registered decommissioned MILF combatants | | | X | | UNDP, IDB | DFAT-Australia | 71600 | Travel | 69,200.74 |
| | | | | | | | | 74200 | Comm&Audio Visual Equip | 9,906.48 |
| | | | | | | | | 74500 | Miscellaneous | 11,887.78 |
| | | | | | | | | 72500 | Supplies | 62,200.32 |
| | | | | | | | | 75100 | Facilities and Administration | 28,530.67 |
| OUTPUT 1.3 Sub TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | 385,164.05 |

⁵ Specify units, e.g., number of trainings, number of participants, number of representations, etc.

⁶ Indicate who will deliver the activity, e.g., UNDP, JP, or Responsible Parties (indicate name of RP)

EXPECTED OUTPUTS

Output 1.4: MILF successful assisted to establish credible outreach, including through its commanders and combatants, to the wider Moro community in support of its transition process

| Project Output Indicators | Baseline | Annual Target (Annual) | Cumulative Target (from Start Year) Start year: 2019 | End-of-Project Target End year: 2022 | |
|---|----------|------------------------|--|---|---|
| | | | | | 1.4.1 No. of times that the MILF social movement/organization is mentioned in print, broadcast and social media |
| 1.4.2 No. of MILF Commanders trained to play leadership roles in the transformation process | 2018 | 0 | 12 | 52 | 52 |
| 1.4.3 No. of MILF camps and commanders supported | 2018 | 0 | 3 major and 3 minor camps and 12 commanders | 3 major and 3 minor camps and 12 commanders | 3 major and 3 minor camps and 12 commanders |

| Activity/Sub-Activity Description | Activity Target ⁷ (provide guidance) | TIMEFRAME | | | | RESPONSIBLE PARTY ⁸ | Funding Source/Donor | PLANNED BUDGET (for Output No.1.4) | | | |
|--|--|-----------|----|----|----|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|--|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | | Code | Budget | | Amount |
| | | | | | | | | | Description | | |
| 1. Public presence and outreach, including on social media, established for the new social MILF social movement/ organization. | At least 10 cases of coverage by print, broadcast and social media | | | X | X | UNDP | DFAT-Australia | 72600 71400 75100 | Grants Service Contract Facilities and Administration | US\$ 1=PHP 52,807 | 60,761.94 11,600.00 5,788.96 |
| 2. MILF Commanders capacitated to play leadership roles in transforming political and institutional cultures with Moro revolutionary groups, and to participate in the development of a wider curriculum to this effect. | 12 MILF commanders equipped with leadership skills | | | X | X | UNDP | DFAT-Australia | | | | |

⁷ Specify units, e.g., number of trainings, number of participants, number of representations, etc.

⁸ Indicate who will deliver the activity, e.g., UNDP, IP, or Responsible Parties (indicate name of RP)

| PLANNED ACTIVITIES (for Output No. 1.4) | | | | | PLANNED BUDGET (for Output No.1.4) | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------|----|----|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------|-------------|-------------------|
| Activity/Sub-Activity Description | Activity Target ⁷ (provide guidance) | TIMEFRAME | | | | RESPONSIBLE PARTY ⁸ | Funding Source/Donor | Budget | | Amount |
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | | Code | Description | |
| 3. MILF camps and commanders and camps assisted to develop and implement joint strategies for maintaining social cohesion, including on the prevention of violent extremism, during the period of economic and political transformation, including through new structures such as political parties and social movements; at least three major and three minor camps will be targeted for this support. | 12 commanders and 3 minor and 3 major camps provided with technical assistance on social cohesion and PVE | | | X | X | UNDP | DFAT-Australia | | | US\$ 1=PHP 52.807 |
| OUTPUT 1.4 Sub TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | |
| 78,150.90 | | | | | | | | | | |

EXPECTED OUTPUTS
Output 1.5: Moro leaders successfully assisted to engage women, faith-based leaders, minorities and indigenous communities to create a framework and narrative for an inclusive Bangsamoro identity.

| Project Output Indicator/s | Baseline | Annual Target (Annual) | Cumulative Target (from Start Year) Start year: 2019 | End-of-Project Target End year: 2022 |
|---|----------|------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | |
| 1.5.2 No. of social media platforms established | 2018 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

| PLANNED ACTIVITIES (for Output No. 1.5) | | | | PLANNED BUDGET (for Output No.1.5) | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|----|------------------------------------|----|---|----------------------|--|---|---|
| Activity/Sub-Activity Description | Activity Target ⁹ (provide guidance) | TIMEFRAME | | | | RESPONSIBLE PARTY ¹⁰ | Funding Source/Donor | Budget | | Amount |
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | | Code | Description | |
| 1. MILF and MNLF leaders assisted to develop and implement specific workplans for the integration of roles and participation of women and minorities into post-military organizations such as social movements and political parties. | 5 MILF and 5 MNLF leaders assisted in developing and implementing workplans on integration of women and minorities in social movements and political parties | | | X | X | UNDP | DFAT-Australia | 71300 75700 71600 72500 72300 75100 | Local consultant Learning Cost Travel Supplies Materials & Goods Facilities and Administration | 687 85 22,881,40 7,060,89 601,87 630,53 2,549,00 |
| 2. Drawing on ongoing Moro visioning exercises and the leadership summit planned for early 2019, Moro leaders assisted to install social media platforms for interactive dialogue around a shared Bangsamoro identity. Platforms could be installed at various Mindanao State University campuses | At least 1 social media platform established | | | X | X | UNDP | DFAT-Australia | | | |
| OUTPUT 1.5 Sub TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34,411,54 | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXPECTED OUTPUTS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.6: BTA successfully assisted to integrate sensitivity to peacebuilding and diversity into all plans and programmes, thus helping to generate a narrative of a government concerned for all its citizens. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project Output Indicators | | Baseline | | Annual Target (Annual) | | Cumulative Target (from Start Year) Start year: 2019 | | End-of-Project Target End year: 2022 | | |
| 1.6.1 No. of BTA civil service members trained on conflict sensitivity | 2018 | 0 | 10 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | | | |
| 1.6.2 No. of critical line agencies which have integrated conflict sensitivity into their plans and programmes | 2018 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | | |

⁹ Specify units, e.g., number of trainings, number of participants, number of representations, etc.

¹⁰ Indicate who will deliver the activity, e.g., UNDP, JP, or Responsible Parties (indicate name of RP)

| PLANNED ACTIVITIES (for Output No. 1.6) | | | | | PLANNED BUDGET (for Output No.1.6) | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------|----|----|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---|---|--|
| Activity/Sub-Activity Description | Activity Target ¹¹ (provide guidance) | TIMEFRAME | | | | RESPONSIBLE PARTY ¹² | Funding Source/Donor | Budget | | Amount |
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | | Code | Description | |
| 1. Sensitivity training implemented for all the members of the BTA civil service over its lifespan. | 20 BTA leaders equipped with skills on sensitivity to peacebuilding and diversity | | | X | X | UNDP | DFAT-Australia | 71300 75700 71600 72500 72300 74200 75100 | Local consultant Learning Cost Travel Supplies Materials & Goods Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs Facilities and Administration | 24,687.85 103,090.32 36,429.55 40,601.87 12,630.53 10,000.00 18,195.21 |
| 2. Initial training followed by close accompaniment by a technical team—under UNDP auspices—to assist critical line ministers (MILG; MSWD; MEENR; MOH; MinEd) to integrate conflict sensitivity into plans and programmes during the first year of BTA. | 5 BARMM line agencies have integrated conflict sensitivity into workshops and programmes | | | X | X | UNDP | DFAT-Australia | | | |
| OUTPUT Sub 1.6 TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 245,635.33 | |

EXPECTED OUTPUTS
Output 1.7: Moro leaders successfully assisted to maintain a consensus-based and integrated vision as the basis for BTA policies and programmes

| Project Output Indicator/s | Baseline | Annual Target (Annual) | Cumulative Target (from Start Year) Start year: 2019 | End-of-Project Target End year: 2022 |
|--|----------|------------------------|---|---|
| 1.7.1 No. of relevant activities implemented by the newly established inter-faith advisory group | 2018 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 1.7.2 Evidence of establishment of the All-Moro Dialogue platform | 2018 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

¹¹ Specify units, e.g., number of trainings, number of participants, number of representations, etc.

¹² Indicate who will deliver the activity, e.g., UNDP, IP, or Responsible Parties (indicate name of RP)

| PLANNED ACTIVITIES (for Output No. 1.7) | | | | | PLANNED BUDGET (for Output No.1.7) | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------|----|----|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|
| Activity/Sub-Activity Description | Activity Target ¹³ (provide guidance) | TIMEFRAME | | | | RESPONSIBLE PARTY ¹⁴ | Funding Source/Donor | Budget | | Amount US\$ 1=PHP 52,807 |
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | | Code | Description | |
| 1. An inter-faith advisory group comprised of leaders of all faiths practiced in the core Bangsamoro territory established to advise BTA on issues pertaining to religious freedoms, address emerging challenges, and prevent the alienation of individual groups and communities; at least five initiatives in this regard undertaken by the advisory group. | 2 initiatives undertaken by advisory group | | | X | X | UNDP | DFAT-Australia | 71300 75700 71600 72500 72300 75100 | Local consultant Learning Cost Travel Supplies Materials & Goods Facilities and Administration | 6,146.42 20,252.03 45,000.00 1,003.11 1,050.88 5,876.20 |
| 2. Following the leadership summit in early 2019, a standing platform for all-Moro dialogue established for the duration of the BTA to ensure that the conclusions from the visioning exercises are translated into policies and actions by Moro leaders; Insider Mediators' Group, the only current entity with a cross-Moro membership, could host the platform. | Establishment of the All-Moro Dialogue Platform | | | | X | UNDP | DFAT-Australia | | | |
| OUTPUT 1.7 Sub TOTAL | | | | | | | | | 79,328.64 | |

¹³ Specify units, e.g., number of trainings, number of participants, number of representations, etc.

¹⁴ Indicate who will deliver the activity, e.g., UNDP, JP, or Responsible Parties (Indicate name of RP)

EXPECTED OUTPUTS

Output 1.8: BTA successfully assisted to establish platform for sustained coordination, partnership and collaboration with development partners, national and international, and to implement a shared M&E system—with data visualization capabilities—for collective monitoring of its achievements.

| Project Output Indicator/s | Baseline | Annual Target (Annual) | Cumulative Target (from Start Year) Start year: 2019 | End-of-Project Target End year: 2022 |
|--|----------|------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1.8.1 Evidence of establishment of a mechanism for systematic consultation under the Office of the BTA Chair | 2018 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1.8.2 Evidence of establishment of M&E system with data visualization | 2018 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

| Activity/Sub-Activity Description | Activity Target ¹⁵ (provide guidance) | TIMEFRAME | | | | RESPONSIBLE PARTY ¹⁶ | Funding Source/Donor | PLANNED BUDGET (for Output No.1.8) | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------|----|----|----|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|------------------|
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | | Code | Budget | | Amount |
| | | | | | | | | | Description | | |
| 1. Building on the donors' consultative forum established by the MLF Chair with UN assistance, and where support towards this end was specifically requested from UNDP, a mechanism for systematic consultation—with a substantive secretariat—established for the lifetime of the BTA under the auspices of the Office of the BTA Chair; | Establishment of mechanism for systematic consultation | | | | X | UNDP | DFAT-Australia | 75700 | Learning Cost | 4,000.00 | |
| | | | | | | | | 71600 | Travel | 20,000.00 | |
| | | | | | | | | 72500 | Supplies | 250.00 | |
| | | | | | | | | 72300 | Materials and Goods | 254.64 | |
| | | | | | | | 75100 | Facilities and Administration | 1,960.37 | | |
| 2. Shared M&E system with data visualization established for the overall BTA workplan for its three-year duration and housed with the Office of the BTA Chair. | Establishment of M&E system with data visualization | | | | X | UNDP | DFAT-Australia | | | | |
| | | OUTPUT 1.8 Sub TOTAL | | | | | | | | | 26,465.01 |

¹⁵ Specify units, e.g., number of trainings, number of participants, number of representations, etc.

¹⁶ Indicate who will deliver the activity, e.g., UNDP, IP, or Responsible Parties (Indicate name of RP)

EXPECTED OUTPUTS

Output 2.1: Women leaders empowered to challenge violent radicalization through social media platforms on campuses and community spaces.

| Project Output Indicators | Baseline | Annual Target (Annual) | Cumulative Target (from Start Year) Start year: 2019 | End-of-Project Target End year: 2022 |
|---|----------|------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 2.1.1 No. of female Ulama and Ustadja assisted in developing a framework for assessing risks of violent extremism | 2018 | 0 | 10 | 30 |
| | | | 30 | 30 |

| Activity/Sub-Activity Description | Activity Target ¹⁷ (provide guidance) | TIMEFRAME | | | | RESPONSIBLE PARTY ¹⁸ | Funding Source/Donor | PLANNED BUDGET (for Output No. 2.1) | | | |
|--|---|-----------|----|----|----|--|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--------|
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | | Code | Budget | | Amount |
| | | | | | | | | | Description | | |
| Female ulama (alimat) and ustadja (teachers) assisted to develop— through select civil society organizations (Kadtabanga; Maradeca; Teach Peace Build Peace)—a framework for assessing risks of violent extremism in their families and communities and providing an early psychosocial as well as theological response; specific attention will be paid to remoter areas where unaffiliated schools and religious institutions proliferate. | 10 associations equipped with the skills on risks assessment of violent extremism | | | X | X | UNDP, KADTABANGA, MARADECA, TEACH PEACE, BUILD PEACE | DFAT-Australia | 61100 | Salary - FT | 14,712.09 | |
| | | | | | | | | 75700 | Learning Cost | 2,000.00 | |
| | | | | | | | | 71600 | Travel | 2,000.00 | |
| | | | | | | | | 72500 | Supplies | 500.00 | |
| | | | | | | | | 72300 | Materials and Goods | 500.00 | |
| | | | | | | | | 75100 | Facilities and Administration | 1,576.97 | |
| OUTPUT 2.1 Sub TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | 21,289.06 | |

¹⁷ Specify units, e.g., number of trainings, number of participants, number of representations, etc.
¹⁸ Indicate who will deliver the activity, e.g., UNDP, JP, or Responsible Parties (indicate name of RP)

EXPECTED OUTPUTS
Output 2.2: National agencies supported to develop and implement detailed programming for the draft National Action Plan on PCVE, currently being finalized, in a consultative and inclusive manner

| Project Output Indicator/s | Baseline | Annual Target (Annual) | Cumulative Target (from Start Year) Start year: 2019 | End-of-Project Target End year: 2022 |
|---|----------|--|---|---|
| | | | | |
| 2.2.1 No. of LGUs participating in detailed consultations on the NAP-PCVE interventions | 0 | 10 | 30 | 30 |
| 2.2.2 Number of agencies assisted in the development of effective strategies for deradicalization | 0 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| 2.2.3 Evidence of implementation of communications strategy on NAP PCVE | 2018 | At least one LGU adopting or localizing strategic communications on PCVE | At least one online venue for government-civic dialogue on PCVE | At least one online venue for government-civic dialogue on PCVE |

| PLANNED ACTIVITIES (for Output No. 2.2) | | | | | PLANNED BUDGET (for Output No.2.2) | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------|----|----|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---|--|--|
| Activity/Sub-Activity Description | Activity Target ¹⁹ (provide guidance) | TIMEFRAME | | | | RESPONSIBLE PARTY ²⁰ | Funding Source/Donor | Budget | | Amount |
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | | Code | Description | |
| 1. Detailed consultations on specific interventions under the NAP-PCVE held with concerned LGUs; critical sectors; and line agencies to develop specific workplans for implementation. | 30 LGUs participating in PVE consultations on the NAP PCVE interventions | | | | | UNDP | DFAT-Australia | 71300 61100 75700 71600 72500 72300 75100 | Local consultant Salary – FT Learning Cost Travel Supplies Materials & Goods Facilities and Administration | 26,255.35 13,856.14 2,000.00 2,000.00 500.00 500.00 3,608.92 |
| 2. Bureau for Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) and other relevant agencies assisted to develop and implement—drawing on current work as well as experiences from the wider SE Asian region—effective strategies for deradicalization. | BJMP and four other relevant agencies equipped with the skills to develop deradicalization strategies | | | | | UNDP | DFAT-Australia | | | |

¹⁹ Specify units, e.g., number of trainings; number of participants; number of representations, etc.

²⁰ Indicate who will deliver the activity, e.g., UNDP, JP, or Responsible Parties (indicate name of RP)

| PLANNED ACTIVITIES (for Output No. 2.2) | | | | | PLANNED BUDGET (for Output No.2.2) | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------|----|----|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|--------|-------------|-------------------|
| Activity/Sub-Activity Description | Activity Target ¹⁹ (provide guidance) | TIMEFRAME | | | | RESPONSIBLE PARTY ²⁰ | Funding Source/Donor | Budget | | Amount |
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | | Code | Description | |
| 3. Government assisted to develop and implement a strategic communications strategy around the NAP-PCVE as well as its wider engagement with this issue, with a focus on public participation and engagement with officials via online platforms; currently there is no online venue for government-civic dialogue on PCVE. | An online venue for government-civic dialogue on PCVE | | | | | UNDP | DFAT-Australia | | | US\$ 1=PHP 52,807 |
| OUTPUT 2.2 Sub TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48,720,41 | | | | | | | | | | |

EXPECTED OUTPUTS

Output 2.3: Building on current civic initiatives for developing alternative narratives, faith-based and student leaders successfully assisted to develop standing mechanisms for coordination, alignment, cooperation in this area, and a critical mass of collective impact.

| Project Output Indicator/s | Baseline | Annual Target (Annual) | Cumulative Target (from Start Year) Start year: 2019 | End-of-Project Target End year: 2022 |
|---|----------|------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 2.3.1 Evidence of established platforms for dialogue on alternative narratives | 2018 | 0 | 1 platform | 1 platform |
| 2.3.2 No. of students, faculty and youth associations assisted in systematic approaches to deradicalization | 2018 | 0 | 10 associations | 30 associations |

| PLANNED ACTIVITIES (for Output No. 2.3) | | | | PLANNED BUDGET (for Output No.2.3) | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------|----|------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------|----------------------|---|--|--|
| Activity/Sub-Activity Description | Activity Target ²¹ (provide guidance) | TIMEFRAME | | | | RESPONSIBLE PARTY ²² | Funding Source/Donor | Budget | | Amount US\$, 1=Php |
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | | Code | Description | |
| 1. Standing platform for dialogue on alternative narratives, and the development of an overall framework in this regard inclusive of different theological schools, established among leaders of both formal ulama institutions as well as informal entities; the National Commission of Muslim Filipinos, the ARMM/BTA Darul Ifta, and Mindanao State University will be among the partners. | Established platforms for dialogue on alternative narratives | | | X | X | UNDP, NCMF, MSU | DFAT-Australia | 75700 71600 72500 72300 75100 | Learning Cost Travel Supplies Materials & Goods Facilities and Administration | 2,000.00 2,000.00 500.00 500.00 400.00 |
| 2. Islamic student, youth, and faculty associations in major educational institutions in the Bangsamoro area assisted to develop—through both curricular and extra-curricular interventions—systematic approaches to addressing radicalization | 10 associations of Islamic students, youth and faculty equipped with the systematic approaches to addressing radicalization | | | X | X | UNDP | DFAT-Australia | | | |
| OUTPUT 2.3 Sub TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | 5,400.00 |

²¹ Specify units, e.g., number of trainings, number of participants, number of representations, etc.

²² Indicate who will deliver the activity, e.g., UNDP, IP, or Responsible Parties (Indicate name of RP)

EXPECTED OUTPUTS

Output 2.4: Eighteen local governments in Lake Lanao area—already identified with OPAPP and DLG—successfully assisted to establish effective, operational early-warning-and-response mechanisms to deal with imminent threats to peace-and-security

| Project Output Indicator/s | Baseline | Annual Target (Annual) | Cumulative Target (from Start Year) Start year: 2019 | End-of-Project Target End year: 2022 |
|---|----------|------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | |
| 2.4.1 No. of LGUs with operational early warning and response (EWR) systems | 2018 | 0 | 18 | 18 |
| 2.4.2 No. of LGUs assisted in resource mobilization for EWR | 2018 | 0 | 18 | 18 |
| 2.4.3 No. of LGUs supported in addressing potential threats | 2018 | 0 | 18 | 18 |

| Activity/Sub-Activity Description | Activity Target ²³ (provide guidance) | TIMEFRAME | | | | RESPONSIBLE PARTY ²⁴ | Funding Source/Donor | PLANNED BUDGET (for Output No.2.4) | | Amount |
|--|---|-----------|----|----|----|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | | Code | Description | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Operational components of effective early-warning-and-response systems identified by concerned LGUs (mayors of Butig and Plagapo have already drawn up operational components with UNDP/OPAPP support). | 6 LGUs equipped with EWR systems | | | X | X | UNDP, LGUs | DFAT-Australia | 71400 71300 75100 | Service Contract Local Consultant Facilities and Administration | 42,205.00 50,000.00 7,376.40 |
| 2. LGUs assisted to develop resource mobilization and partnership (drawing on civic organizations capacitated with DFAT support) strategies for EWR systems. | 6 LGUs equipped with resource mobilization strategies | | | X | X | UNDP, LGUs | DFAT-Australia | | | |
| 3. At least nine LGUs supported to identify and address up to six potential threats during the first eighteen months of the project reporting period. | Nine LGUs | | | X | X | UNDP, LGUs | DFAT-Australia | | | |
| OUTPUT 2.4 Sub TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | 99,581.40 |

²³ Specify units, e.g., number of trainings, number of participants, number of representations, etc.
²⁴ Indicate who will deliver the activity, e.g., UNDP, IP, or Responsible Parties (indicate name of RP)

| PLANNED ACTIVITIES (Programme Management) | | | | | PLANNED BUDGET (for PM) | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------|----|----|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Activity/Sub-Activity Description | Activity Target ²⁵ (provide guidance) | TIMEFRAME | | | | RESPONSIBLE PARTY ²⁶ | Funding Source/Donor | Budget | | Amount |
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | | Code | Description | |
| 4. Programmen Management | Personnel | | | x | x | UNDP, LGUs | DFAT-Australia | 61100 | Salary - FT | 10,155.33 |
| | Operating Cost | | | x | x | UNDP, LGUs | DFAT-Australia | 71400 | Salary - PS | 25,830.00 |
| | Monitoring & Support /Audit | | | | | | | 72400 | Communic & Audio Visual | 5,433.96 |
| | | | | | | | | 72500 | Supplies | 4,528.30 |
| | | | | | | | 72300 | Mat & Goods | 4,528.30 | |
| | | | | | | | 73100 | Rental | | |
| | | | | | | | | Maintenance-Premises | 20,377.36 | |
| | | | | | | | | Learning cost | 14,000.00 | |
| | | | | | | | | Travel | 20,483.91 | |
| | | | | | | | | Facilities and Administration | 8,426.98 | |
| OUTPUT 2.4 Sub TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | 113,764.13 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | 1,749,032.95 |

²⁵ Specify units, e.g., number of trainings, number of participants, number of representations, etc.

²⁶ Indicate who will deliver the activity, e.g., UNDP, IP, or Responsible Parties (Indicate name of RP)

III. 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 Resident Representative or the Deputy Resident Representative and the Donor Representative (DFAT-Australia) who will act as Co-Chairs of the Board
- Project Beneficiaries: Government Agency Representatives (such as OPAPP 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 Management Support Unit.

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

Meanwhile, the Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

The specific responsibilities of the Project Manager would include the following:

Overall project management:

- Manage the realization of project outputs through activities;
- Provide direction and guidance to project team(s)/ responsible party (ies);
- Liaise with the Project Board or its appointed Project Assurance roles to assure the overall direction and integrity of the project;
- Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project;
- Responsible for project administration;
- Liaise with any suppliers;
- May also perform Team Manager and Project Support roles;

Running a project

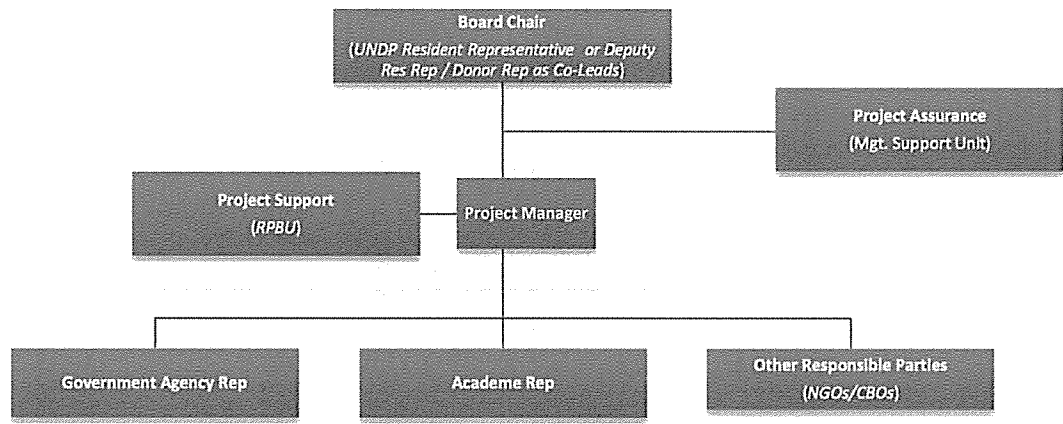
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the initial quality criteria.
- Mobilize goods and services to initiative activities, including drafting TORs and work specifications;
- Monitor events as determined in the Monitoring & Communication Plan, and update the plan as required;
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, using advance of funds, direct payments, or reimbursement using the FACE (Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures);
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Manage and monitor the project risks as initially identified in the Project Brief appraised by the LPAC, submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the Project Risks Log;
- Be responsible for managing issues and requests for change by maintaining an Issues Log.
- Prepare the Project Quarterly Progress Report (progress against planned activities, update on Risks and Issues, expenditures) and submit the report to the Project Board and Project Assurance;
- Prepare the Annual review Report, and submit the report to the Project Board and the Outcome Board;
- Based on the review, prepare the AWP for the following year, as well as Quarterly Plans if required.

Closing a Project

- Prepare Final Project Review Reports to be submitted to the Project Board and the Outcome Board;
- Identify follow-on actions and submit them for consideration to the Project Board;
- Manage the transfer of project deliverables, documents, files, equipment and materials to national beneficiaries;
- Prepare final CDR/FACE for signature by UNDP and the Implementing Partner.

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

Project Board Structure



IV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

Monitoring Plan

| Expected Results (Outcome & Output) | Indicators | Data Collection Methods | Time or Schedule and Frequency | Means of Verification: Data Source and Type | Responsibilities | Resources | Risks and assumptions |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|-------------------|---|
| <p>Outcome 1: Moro revolutionary groups successfully transitioned to civilian roles and leadership</p> | <p>Outcome 1 Indicator: Number of Moro revolutionary groups successfully transitioned to civilian roles and leadership Baseline: 1 (2018) Target: 1 (2019)</p> | <p>Monitoring reports from M&E Officer Key Informant Interviews</p> | <p>Quarterly Following the frequency cited in the monitoring plan, progress data against the results indicators will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.</p> | <p>Data collection from government agencies/websites Primary data collection (field monitoring/ observation) Validated against secondary data collection (report from Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity)</p> | <p>- Coordinating data collection: Project Manager - Collecting data: Project M&E Officer - Verifying/ triangulating data quality: Programme Officer - Analysing the data: Programme Officer and Manager</p> | <p>USD: _____</p> | <p>Risks: (Please refer to risk log in Section V below) Assumptions A key assumption is that the government, the MILF and various stakeholders will continue to commit to the implementation of the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL) and build upon the gains of the peace process. It is assumed that the Philippine Government and key parties to peace agreements will remain committed to completing</p> |

| Expected Results (Outcome & Output) | Indicators | Data Collection Methods | Time or Schedule and Frequency | Means of Verification: Data Source and Type | Responsibilities | Resources | Risks and assumptions |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|-------------------|---|
| <p>Output 1.1: MILF successfully assisted to institute an architecture for a social movement/ organization, and to transfer at least a fourth of its civilian and military personnel to the movement/ organization.</p> | <p><u>Indicator 1.1.1:</u> No. of joint workshop for capacity development for an MILF social movement/ organization <u>Baseline:</u> 1 <u>Target:</u></p> <p><u>Indicator 1.1.2:</u> No. of social mobilizers trained. <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> <p><u>Indicator 1.1.3:</u> Number of MILF civilian and military personnel inducted / trained in developing a social movement / organization <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> | <p>Monitoring reports from M&E Officer Key Informant Interviews Focus Group Discussions</p> | <p>Quarterly Following the frequency cited in the monitoring plan, progress data against the results indicators will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.</p> | <p>Data collection from government agencies/websites Primary data collection (field monitoring/ observation) Validated against secondary data collection (report from Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity) Primary data from interviews with government agencies</p> | <p>- Coordinating data collection: Project Manager - Collecting data: Project M&E Officer - Verifying/ triangulating data quality: Programme Officer - Analysing the data: Programme Officer and Manager</p> | <p>USD: _____</p> | <p>the transition process towards a peaceful Bangsamoro. With the generally positive results of the plebiscite on the BOL, it is hoped that this will help quiet the 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 remain capable of responding effectively to armed skirmishes and other violent actions that may trigger bigger outbursts</p> |

| Expected Results (Outcome & Output) | Indicators | Data Collection Methods | Time or Schedule and Frequency | Means of Verification: Data Source and Type | Responsibilities | Resources | Risks and assumptions |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|-------------------|--|
| <p>Output 1.2: Moro groups successfully assisted to develop a representative and effective leadership cadre for public administration and governance in the new BTA through a "School for Peace and Democracy."</p> | <p><u>Indicator 1.2.1:</u> Curricula developed for the "School of Peace and Democracy" <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> <p><u>Indicator 1.2.2:</u> No. of trainers deployed to deliver the curricula <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> <p><u>Indicator 1.2.3:</u> Training Facility constructed for the "School of Peace and Democracy" <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> <p><u>Indicator 1.2.4:</u> Long-Term Maintenance Plan for the Facility <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> | <p>Monitoring reports from M&E Officer</p> <p>Key Informant Interviews</p> <p>Focus Group Discussions</p> | <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Following the frequency cited in the monitoring plan, progress data against the results indicators will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.</p> | <p>Data collection from government agencies/websites</p> <p>Primary data collection (field monitoring/ observation)</p> <p>Validated against secondary data collection (report from Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity)</p> <p>Primary data from interviews with government agencies</p> | <p>- Coordinating data collection: Project Manager</p> <p>- Collecting data: Project M&E Officer</p> <p>- Verifying/ triangulating data quality: Programme Officer</p> <p>- Analysing the data: Programme Officer and Manager</p> | <p>USD: _____</p> | <p>of violence. 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.</p> <p>Another assumption is that the local government units 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.</p> <p>It is also assumed that local groups, including civil society</p> |

| Expected Results (Outcome & Output) | Indicators | Data Collection Methods | Time or Schedule and Frequency | Means of Verification: Data Source and Type | Responsibilities | Resources | Risks and assumptions |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|-------------------|--|
| <p>Output 1.3: MILF combatants successfully assisted, through the Independent Decommisioning Body, with the verification, registration, and decommisioning necessary to obtain assistance for more sustained rehabilitation efforts.</p> | <p><u>Indicator 1.3.1:</u> Number of verified MILF combatants. <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> <p><u>Indicator 1.3.2:</u> Number of registered MILF combatants for decommisioning. <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> <p><u>Indicator 1.3.3:</u> Proportion of total combatants and weapons decommisioned by IDB <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> | <p>Monitoring reports from M&E Officer</p> <p>Key Informant Interviews</p> <p>Focus Group Discussions</p> | <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Following the frequency cited in the monitoring plan, progress data against the results indicators will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.</p> | <p>Data collection from government agencies/websites</p> <p>Primary data collection (field monitoring/ observation)</p> <p>Validated against secondary data collection (report from Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity)</p> <p>Primary data from interviews with government agencies</p> | <p>- Coordinating data collection: Project Manager</p> <p>- Collecting data: Project M&E Officer</p> <p>- Verifying/ triangulating data quality: Programme Officer</p> <p>- Analysing the data: Programme Officer and Manager</p> | <p>USD: _____</p> | <p>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.</p> |

| Expected Results (Outcome & Output) | Indicators | Data Collection Methods | Time or Schedule and Frequency | Means of Verification: Data Source and Type | Responsibilities | Resources | Risks and assumptions |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|-------------------|-----------------------|
| <p>Output 1.4: MILF successful assisted to establish credible outreach, including through its commanders and combatants, to the wider Moro community in support of its transition</p> | <p><u>Indicator 1.4.1:</u> No. of times that the MILF social movement/organization is mentioned in print, broadcast and social media</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> <p><u>Indicator 1.4.2:</u> No. of MILF Commanders trained to play leadership roles in the transformation process</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> <p><u>Indicator 1.4.3:</u> No. of MILF camps and commanders supported</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> | <p>Monitoring reports from M&E Officer</p> <p>Key Informant Interviews</p> <p>Focus Group Discussions</p> | <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Following the frequency cited in the monitoring plan, progress data against the results indicators will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.</p> | <p>Data collection from government agencies/websites</p> <p>Primary data collection (field monitoring/ observation)</p> <p>Validated against secondary data collection (report from Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity)</p> <p>Primary data from interviews with government agencies</p> | <p>- Coordinating data collection: Project Manager</p> <p>- Collecting data: Project M&E Officer</p> <p>- Verifying/ triangulating data quality: Programme Officer</p> <p>- Analysing the data: Programme Officer and Manager</p> | <p>USD: _____</p> | |

| Expected Results (Outcome & Output) | Indicators | Data Collection Methods | Time or Schedule and Frequency | Means of Verification: Data Source and Type | Responsibilities | Resources | Risks and assumptions |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|-------------------|-----------------------|
| <p>Output 1.5: Moro leaders successfully assisted to engage women, faith-based leaders, minorities and indigenous communities to create a framework and narrative for an inclusive Bangsamoro identity</p> | <p><u>Indicator 1.5.1:</u> No. of MILF and MNLF leaders assisted <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> <p><u>Indicator 1.5.2:</u> No. of social media platforms established <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> | <p>Monitoring reports from M&E Officer</p> <p>Key Informant Interviews</p> <p>Focus Group Discussions</p> | <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Following the frequency cited in the monitoring plan, progress data against the results indicators will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.</p> | <p>Data collection from government agencies/websites</p> <p>Primary data collection (field monitoring/ observation)</p> <p>Validated against secondary data collection (report from Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity)</p> <p>Primary data from interviews with government agencies</p> | <p>- Coordinating data collection: Project Manager</p> <p>- Collecting data: Project M&E Officer</p> <p>- Verifying/ triangulating data quality: Programme Officer</p> <p>- Analysing the data: Programme Officer and Manager</p> | <p>USD: _____</p> | |
| <p>Output 1.6: BTA successfully assisted to integrate sensitivity to peacebuilding and diversity into all plans and programmes, thus helping to generate a narrative of a government concerned for all its citizens.</p> | <p><u>Indicator 1.6.1:</u> No. of BTA civil service members trained on conflict sensitivity <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> <p><u>Indicator 1.6.2:</u> No. of critical line agencies which have integrated conflict sensitivity into their plans and programmes <u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> | <p>Monitoring reports from M&E Officer</p> <p>Key Informant Interviews</p> <p>Focus Group Discussions</p> | <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Following the frequency cited in the monitoring plan, progress data against the results indicators will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.</p> | <p>Data collection from government agencies/websites</p> <p>Primary data collection (field monitoring/ observation)</p> <p>Validated against secondary data collection (report from Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity)</p> <p>Primary data from interviews with government agencies</p> | <p>- Coordinating data collection: Project Manager</p> <p>- Collecting data: Project M&E Officer</p> <p>- Verifying/ triangulating data quality: Programme Officer</p> <p>- Analysing the data: Programme Officer and Manager</p> | <p>USD: _____</p> | |

| Expected Results (Outcome & Output) | Indicators | Data Collection Methods | Time or Schedule and Frequency | Means of Verification: Data Source and Type | Responsibilities | Resources | Risks and assumptions |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|-------------------|-----------------------|
| <p>Output 1.7: Moro leaders successfully assisted to maintain a consensus-based and integrated vision as the basis for BTA policies and programmes</p> | <p><u>Indicator 1.7.1:</u> No. of relevant activities implemented by the newly established inter-faith advisory group</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> <p><u>Indicator 1.7.2:</u> Evidence of establishment of the All-Moro Dialogue platform</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> | <p>Monitoring reports from M&E Officer</p> <p>Key Informant Interviews</p> <p>Focus Group Discussions</p> | <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Following the frequency cited in the monitoring plan, progress data against the results indicators will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.</p> | <p>Data collection from government agencies/websites</p> <p>Primary data collection (field monitoring/ observation)</p> <p>Validated against secondary data collection (report from Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity)</p> <p>Primary data from interviews with government agencies</p> | <p>- Coordinating data collection: Project Manager</p> <p>- Collecting data: Project M&E Officer</p> <p>- Verifying/ triangulating data quality: Programme Officer</p> <p>- Analysing the data: Programme Officer and Manager</p> | <p>USD: _____</p> | |
| <p>Output 1.8: BTA successfully assisted to establish platform for sustained coordination, partnership and collaboration with development partners, national and international, and to implement a shared M&E system—with data visualization capabilities—for collective monitoring of its achievements.</p> | <p><u>Indicator 1.8.1:</u> Evidence of establishment of a mechanism for systematic consultation under the Office of the BTA Chair</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> <p><u>Indicator 1.8.2:</u> Evidence of establishment of M&E system with data visualization</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> | <p>Monitoring reports from M&E Officer</p> <p>Key Informant Interviews</p> <p>Focus Group Discussions</p> | <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Following the frequency cited in the monitoring plan, progress data against the results indicators will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.</p> | <p>Data collection from government agencies/websites</p> <p>Primary data collection (field monitoring/ observation)</p> <p>Validated against secondary data collection (report from Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity)</p> <p>Primary data from interviews with government agencies</p> | <p>- Coordinating data collection: Project Manager</p> <p>- Collecting data: Project M&E Officer</p> <p>- Verifying/ triangulating data quality: Programme Officer</p> <p>- Analysing the data: Programme Officer and Manager</p> | <p>USD: _____</p> | |
| <p>Outcome 2: Secure and resilient communities successfully address factors</p> | <p><u>Outcome Indicator:</u> No. of communities which have successfully addressed factors</p> | <p>Monitoring reports from M&E Officer</p> | <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Following the frequency cited in the monitoring plan,</p> | <p>Data collection from government agencies/websites</p> | <p>- Coordinating data collection: Project Manager</p> | <p>USD: _____</p> | |

| Expected Results (Outcome & Output) | Indicators | Data Collection Methods | Time or Schedule and Frequency | Means of Verification: Data Source and Type | Responsibilities | Resources | Risks and assumptions |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|------------|-----------------------|
| driving violent extremism | <i>driving violent extremism</i> Baseline: Target: | Key Informant Interviews Focus Group Discussions | progress data against the results indicators will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs. | Primary data collection (field monitoring/ observation) Validated against secondary data collection (report from Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity) | - Collecting data: Project M&E Officer - Verifying/ triangulating data quality: Programme Officer - Analysing the data: Programme Officer and Manager | | |
| Output 2.1: Women leaders empowered to challenge violent radicalization through social media platforms on campuses and community spaces | <i>Indicator 2.1.1:</i> No. of female Ulama and Ustadja assisted in developing a framework for assessing risks of violent extremism. Baseline: Target: | Monitoring reports from M&E Officer Key Informant Interviews Focus Group Discussions | Quarterly Following the frequency cited in the monitoring plan, progress data against the results indicators will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs. | Data collection from government agencies/websites Primary data collection (field monitoring/ observation) Validated against secondary data collection (report from Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity) Primary data from interviews with government agencies | - Coordinating data collection: Project Manager - Collecting data: Project M&E Officer - Verifying/ triangulating data quality: Programme Officer - Analysing the data: Programme Officer and Manager | USD: _____ | |
| Output 2.2: National agencies supported to develop and implement detailed programming for the draft National Action Plan on PCVE, currently being finalized, in a | <i>Indicator 2.2.1: No. of LGUs participating in detailed consultations on the NAP-PCVE interventions</i> Baseline: Target: <i>Indicator 2.2.2:</i> | Monitoring reports from M&E Officer Key Informant Interviews Focus Group Discussions | Quarterly Following the frequency cited in the monitoring plan, progress data against the results indicators will be collected and analysed to assess the | Data collection from government agencies/websites Primary data collection (field monitoring/ observation) | - Coordinating data collection: Project Manager - Collecting data: Project M&E Officer - Verifying/ triangulating data | USD: _____ | |

| Expected Results (Outcome & Output) | Indicators | Data Collection Methods | Time or Schedule and Frequency | Means of Verification: Data Source and Type | Responsibilities | Resources | Risks and assumptions |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|-------------------|-----------------------|
| <p>consultative and inclusive manner</p> | <p>Number of agencies assisted in the development of effective strategies for deradicalization. Baseline: Target:</p> | | <p>progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.</p> | <p>Validated against secondary data collection (report from Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity)</p> <p>Primary data from interviews with government agencies</p> | <p>quality: Programme Officer</p> <p>- Analysing the data: Programme Officer and Manager</p> | <p>USD: _____</p> | |
| <p>Output 2.3: Building on current civic initiatives for developing alternative narratives, faith-based and student leaders successfully assisted to develop standing mechanisms for coordination, alignment, cooperation in this area, and a critical mass of collective impact.</p> | <p><u>Indicator 2.3.1:</u> Evidence of established platforms for dialogue on alternative dialogues Baseline: Target:</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.3.2:</u> No. of students, faculty and youth assisted in systematic approaches to deradicalization Baseline: Target:</p> | <p>Monitoring reports from M&E Officer</p> <p>Key Informant Interviews</p> <p>Focus Group Discussions</p> | <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Following the frequency cited in the monitoring plan, progress data against the results indicators will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.</p> | <p>Data collection from government agencies/websites</p> <p>Primary data collection (field monitoring/ observation)</p> <p>Validated against secondary data collection (report from Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity)</p> <p>Primary data from interviews with government agencies</p> | <p>- Coordinating data collection: Project Manager</p> <p>- Collecting data: Project M&E Officer</p> <p>- Verifying/ triangulating data quality: Programme Officer</p> <p>- Analysing the data: Programme Officer and Manager</p> | <p>USD: _____</p> | |
| <p>Output 2.4: Eighteen local governments in Lake Lanao area—already identified with OPAPP and DLG—successfully assisted to establish effective,</p> | <p><u>Indicator 2.4.1:</u> No. of LGUs with operational early warning and response (EWR) systems Baseline:</p> | <p>Monitoring reports from M&E Officer</p> <p>Key Informant Interviews</p> | <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Following the frequency cited in the monitoring plan, progress data against the results indicators</p> | <p>Data collection from government agencies/websites</p> <p>Primary data collection (field monitoring/ observation)</p> | <p>- Coordinating data collection: Project Manager</p> <p>- Collecting data: Project M&E Officer</p> | <p>USD: _____</p> | |

| Expected Results (Outcome & Output) | Indicators | Data Collection Methods | Time or Schedule and Frequency | Means of Verification: Data Source and Type | Responsibilities | Resources | Risks and assumptions |
|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|--|-----------|-----------------------|
| operational early-warning-and-response mechanisms to deal with imminent threats to peace-and-security | <p><u>Target:</u></p> <p><u>Indicator 2.4.2:</u> No. of LGUs assisted in resource mobilization for EWR</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p><u>Target:</u></p> <p><u>Indicator 2.4.3:</u> No. of LGUs supported in addressing potential threats</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p><u>Target:</u></p> | Focus Group Discussions | will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs. | Validated against secondary data collection (report from Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity) | <p>- Verifying/ triangulating data quality: Programme Officer</p> <p>- Analysing the data: Programme Officer and Manager</p> | | |

Monitoring & Evaluation Budget

| Total Budget on Monitoring in Reporting Year | USD _____ | Total budget on Decentralized Evaluations in Reporting Year (Mid Term / Final) | USD _____ |
|--|-----------|---|-----------|
| <p>Guidance: Costs associated with UNDP/project staff, consultants, project partners, supporting national statistical systems in designing project specific data collection methodologies (qualitative and quantitative), monitoring methods including stakeholder surveys and other qualitative methods, collection of data, analysis and dissemination of the findings to inform a project, either with project partners or to fulfill specific UNDP/project requirements (preferably the former)</p> | | <p>Guidance: Costs associated in designing, implementing and disseminating evaluations for specific projects</p> | |

V. ANNUAL PROCUREMENT PLAN

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Project Title: | STABILIZATION, RECOVERY, AND TRANSFORMATION for PEACE (START-PEACE): A UNDP Project in Support of Lasting Peace in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region on Muslim Mindanao (BARRM) |
| Project Type : | Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) |
| Date Prepared: | 25 July 2019 |

| Atlas Project ID No. | Category | Brief Description of goods, services or works required | Unit of Measure | Quantity | Estimated Unit Price in USD | Estimated Total Price in USD | Requested delivery date | Target Date for the Submission of TOR/Specs/SOWs to Procurement Team | Delivery Location | Home-based | Duty Station (if consulting services) |
|----------------------|----------|--|-----------------|----------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Output 1 | | | | | | | | | |

Under the Project, none of the engagements will require expenditures above USD10,000.00. As such, there is no need to upload a procurement plan into the PROMPT system

VI. RISK LOG

| # | Description | Date Identified | Type | Impact & Probability 1= Very Low 5= Very High | Counter-measures / Management response | Owner | Last Update | Status |
|---|--|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---|-------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 | Possibility of major outbreaks of violence caused by other armed group and other violent extremist groups in the Bangsamoro region | March 2019 | Political | P = 3 I = 4 | 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 | March 2019 | No change |
| 2 | Differences in political and religious perspectives among project stakeholders leading to difficulties in project implementation | March 2019 | Environmental Political | P = 3 I = 4 | Conduct of regular consultation and dialogue initiatives among various stakeholders | Programme manager | March 2019 | No change |
| 3 | Local environment, such as leader (religious, political, civic) attitude and practices, may not be supportive to capacity-development initiatives on dialogue, mediation, conflict resolution and other initiatives on prevention of violent extremism (e.g., common framework for Islamic teaching and preaching) | March 2019 | Environmental | P = 3 I = 4 | Regular mapping / assessment of peace and conflict dynamics, along with stakeholder positions, interests and needs Conduct of dialogues and consultation initiatives to facilitate consensus building on capacity development interventions for PYVE | Programme manager | March 2019 | No change |
| 4 | The training facility will pose as a target for extremists and therefore put the nearby communities and constructors at risk of being caught in the crossfire. | March 2019 | Moderate | P = 3 I = 3 | The selected site will be sufficiently secured jointly by the GPH and the MILF to ensure that deterrents are in place to dissuade potential attackers. | Programme manager | March 2019 | No change |
| 5 | The training facility may cause adverse environmental impact if it is built in areas that have rich biodiversity and / or considered to be protected areas. | March 2019 | Low | P = 2 I = 4 | The Project will conduct social and environmental scanning procedures to ensure that the construction of the School for Peace and Democracy will have minimal impact on the environment. | Programme manager | March 2019 | No change |
| 6 | The construction of the training facility will have social impact if it is erected in such a way that it will displace populations or minimize social interaction or disrupt economic activities in the area. | March 2019 | Low | P = 2 I = 4 | The Project will conduct social and environmental scanning procedures to ensure that the construction of the training facility will have minimal impact on the social fabric. | Programme manager | March 2019 | No change |

Highlights of the Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) Meeting

STABILIZATION, RECOVERY, AND TRANSFORMATION for PEACE (START-PEACE)

A UNDP Project in Support of Lasting Peace in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao

08 June 2019, 1330H-1530H | SEDA Abreeza Hotel, Davao City

Attendance:

1. Mr. Chetan Kumar – UNDP Resilience and Peacebuilding Unit (RPBU)
2. Mr. Winston Aylmer Camariñas – UNDP RPBU Cotabato Field Office
3. Mr. Nelson Peloton Jr. – UNDP RPBU Cotabato Field Office
4. Ms. Judith de Guzman – UNDP RPBU Cotabato Field Office
5. Ms. Elisa Vistavilla – UNDP RPBU Cotabato Field Office
6. Mr. Melanio Teodoro Adao – Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP)
7. Mr. Oliver Binancilan – OPAPP
8. Ms. Vanessa Estraño – OPAPP
9. Ms. Amina Rasul – Philippine Center for Islam and Democracy
10. Ms. Bernadette Fernandez – Teach Peace Build Peace Movement (TPBPM)
11. Ms. Saturnina Rodil – Mindanao State University, Iligan Institute of Technology (MSU-IIT)
12. Mr. John Mayo Enriquez – Ateneo de Zamboanga University (ADZU)
13. Mr. Ibrahim Salic – Maranao People Development Center Inc. (MARADECA)
14. Mr. Guiamel Alim – Consortium of Bangsamoro Civil Society (CBCS)
15. Mr. Mohamad Omar – CBCS
16. Mr. Windel Diangcalan – Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA)
17. Ms. Hadja Giobay Diocolano – Kadtabanga Foundation for Peace and Development Advocates (KFPDAI)
18. Ms. Juhaira Bayan – KFPDAI
19. Ms. Lyca Sarenas – Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)
20. Mr. Abunawas Maslamama – Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces, Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF)
21. Mr. Akmad Brahim – Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces, MILF
22. Mr. Marhan Burhan – Da'wah Committee, MILF
23. Mr. Naguib Sinarimbo – Ministry of the Interior and Local Government, Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (MILG-BARMM)

Welcome remarks and context of the LPAC Meeting

The Team Leader of the UNDP's Resilience and Peacebuilding Unit, Mr. Chetan Kumar, welcomed the participants to the LPAC meeting and requested them to briefly introduce themselves. After the introductions, Mr. Kumar gave a brief overview of the LPAC meeting. He mentioned that a similar session had been made by UNDP with DFAT in which the latter concurred with the overall design framework of the project. He indicated that the meeting was convened to consult stakeholders regarding the Project design and its components, and encouraged them to give their comments and inputs regardless of whether they are supportive or critical. He added that UNDP is committed to do the project in the most transparent way possible, remain flexible in its implementation, adjust according to needs on the ground and bring in new partners along the way as necessary.

Overview of the START-PEACE Project

Mr. Kumar then proceeded with a presentation on the project. He said that the overall design is anchored on the premise that lasting peace in the Bangsamoro will largely depend on four (4) key transitions: (1) successful transition of Marawi and Lanao del Sur to full recovery and reconciliation; (2) an effective transition from ARMM to the new political entity BARMM, and of major Moro fronts from armed groups to vehicles for constructive political participation; (3) transition from reactive responses to violent extremism to more proactive as well as preventive approaches; and, (4) the transition, through the normalization process, from armed groups and combatants to peaceful and productive individuals within resilient communities.

He added that while lessons in peacebuilding and post-conflict transitions globally generally imply that various inputs and achievement of targets add up to peace being built, emerging wisdom suggests that these are not enough and that discrete interventions whether by national or international actors do not necessarily add up to what is a self-sustaining, dynamic process of governance in any particular area, which is essentially what is necessary to sustain peace—the ability to make certain decisions that will lead, in the long term, to development and lasting peace. The key is to get the framework in place, to get the process rolling, and to make sure that those in trying situations have the ability and platforms to make decisions that would drive processes for progress and development to continue.

He then proceeded to explain the four key processes that stand out from the various consultations: (1) **participation**, which would allow people to influence or be involved in critical political and economic decision-making impacting their daily lives; (2) **opportunities**, by which people can access, obtain and expand the resources and prospects through which they can better their lives; (3) **positive narratives**, whereby people can form positive and peaceful “worldviews” through continuing dialogues and engagements, and then take actions to change not-so-ideal conditions based on these worldviews; and, (4) **collaboration**, which encourages people to work together for a common good, build cooperation and consensus, and coexist in shared economic and social spaces.

The Project will then concentrate on these four processes in framing interventions that would focus on the Bangsamoro political transition and prevention of violent extremism (or promotion of peaceful engagements) as outcome areas since others are already leading the work in Marawi rehabilitation and normalization process. With the indicative activities reflected in the Project Document provided to participants, Mr. Kumar highlighted key outputs pertaining to the two outcome areas and according to the four categories of participation, inclusion, narratives and collaboration. He also mentioned the primary target groups of the Project as well as likely partner institutions and organizations from the government, BARMM, academe, private sector and civil society.

Discussions

On narratives, Ms. Rodil of MSU-IIT suggested that the Project may want to consider supporting ongoing efforts of mainstreaming the Bangsamoro and Mindanao history in the educational system. Some of the current initiatives include the integration of Mindanao’s history in books for elementary to college students, recognition of heroes from Mindanao and inclusion of the Mindanao weave into university subjects. These efforts are intended to improve perceptions from people outside the Bangsamoro region and Mindanao, especially the decision makers from Luzon and Manila. Mr. Kumar acknowledged that a similar concern had been raised in previous consultations and is already being considered as an area of intervention in the next Peacebuilding Fund Project alongside issues on transitional justice and reconciliation, and with the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) for the creation of a liaison office for Moro diaspora communities.

Ms. Sarenas of VSO inquired if UNDP and Bangsamoro leadership would be open to supporting initiatives on improving social accountability since people need to feel that they are able to participate in governance processes during the transition. She expressed hope that the BTA and other governing bodies in BARMM would be open to types of citizen-led monitoring as platform to give people opportunity to check on their work, jointly formulate recommendations to achieve promised changes for the Bangsamoro and identify solutions for current gaps. For UNDP, Mr. Camariñas concurred with the idea of having a strong partnership between civil society and the BTA during the transition. Initiatives are ongoing to build on and strengthen existing platforms allowing civil society organizations (CSOs) to talk with and engage the BTA/BARMM leadership on pressing concerns. BARMM may want to consider adopting the DevLive system of UNDP whereby ordinary citizens can provide feedback through the use of a mobile phone application. Mr. Sinarimbo meanwhile responded that MILG-BARMM already set up its own Transparency and Participatory Governance Unit that would lead in operationalizing the idea of participatory governance at the different levels of local government units. The mechanism however is not yet established at the regional level and would have to be initiated by the Office of the Interim Chief Minister. The MILG would be happy to share the concept.

Mr. Sinarimbo then raised an emerging concern regarding the political transition from ARMM to BARMM. He mentioned that since a substantial part of the transition would have to come from the generosity of the central government, it would be very difficult for the regional government and the Bangsamoro region to chart its own destiny if Central Offices of national government agencies continue with their attitude of treating the ministries as their regional extension. He added that the law is clear about the setup and the level of autonomy that should be present but has become diluted when interpreted and acted upon by functionaries in the national government. Hence the proposal to include activities in the Project that could address this concern since a large part of the work, the substantive transition that needs to happen, would require a change in the mindset of those who hold important positions in the national government.

Mr. Kumar responded that the Project can already cover this concern under two activities: (1) finalize an agreement with the consortium led by the Asian Institute of Management (AIM) and Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP), along with the Local Government Academy and Galing Pook, for the implementation of a bridging leadership program for the ministers and senior officials of BARMM, especially those who are new in the government service; and, (2) session for executives at the national level on what the BOL means in terms of their relationship with the BARMM ministries and how the latter should be dealt with differently as compared to the regional offices of each department. Mr. Kumar then asked if OPAPP would want to consider organizing an event, in which UNDP could also assist, for other government departments to familiarize with the implications of the BOL as well as to solicit inputs that would feed into the final framework for intergovernmental relations.

For his part, Mr. Diangcalan of BDA expressed his appreciation of the Project's theory of change and the focus on processes. He mentioned that the BDA can play a major role in these processes by continuing being the development arm of the MILF. With the MILF currently heavily invested in managing governance concerns and strengthening its political party, the BDA is anchoring the work on the MILF's transition into a social movement and in defining how it would operate in the Bangsamoro. He added that the BDA's presence across communities places it in a good position to help the Bangsamoro government, through the ministries, in the delivery of basic services and in eliciting community participation in governance. He also reiterated the agency's commitment in supporting the political party in the 2022 elections; in monitoring the implementation of the integrated MNLF-MILF Bangsamoro Development Plan, a copy of which was already submitted to the Office of the Interim Chief Minister; in tracking the progress of the transition using the plan's results framework; and, in providing feedback to help ensure that the Bangsamoro government deliver by 2022.

Mr. Kumar agreed with the points raised by Mr. Diangcalan and affirmed that BDA would be a very critical carrier of process going forward. He shared that empirical evidence from groups around the world transitioning from revolutionaries to civilian and political roles suggest that those with a part of them becoming a think-tank or as a nexus for policy development, intellectual work or mobilizing people for ideas have fairly done better in transitioning and in the longer term. He added that there is something to be said about having a part of the MILF that continues to work on ideas, policies and broader principles as it would keep people together and provide them with a continuing driving force for change.

On capacity building, Mr. Enriquez of ADZU suggested that a bridging leadership program at the regional level be also cascaded to the municipal and barangay levels, particularly for the Sangguniang Kabataan (SK). He mentioned that based on consultations with youth groups in Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi, their main challenge remains to be their limited capacity to deliver or implement their own ideas, including concepts or initiatives on peacebuilding. He broached the idea of having a joint bridging leadership arrangement, a youth-adult partnership scheme that also recognizes the structure at the barangay level, and other capacity building activities for the SK. On narratives, he put forward the idea of also looking into how to change the negative narrative of madrasah teachers, students and religious leaders being seen as complicit to the spread of violent extremism ideologies. ADZU conversations with these groups highlight strong feelings of being discriminated, accused and targeted.

For Kadtabanga, Ms. Diocolano shared that their peacebuilding work, including their engagements with the youth, is rooted on the core principles of culture of peace and conflict transformation. She mentioned that their efforts related to the promotion of peaceful engagements are predicated on the idea of developing peace and development communities where all stakeholders have to work together to address the factors or drivers of

conflict. For the youth, Kadtabanga interventions include capacity building activities, continuous monitoring of those trained, organizing them into youth associations and provision of small-scale livelihood assistance packages considering that the reasons commonly cited for young individuals joining extremist groups are lack of attention, marginalization and poverty.

Still on narratives, Ms. Rasul of PCID added that crucial to the development and sustaining of narratives is building of consensus and bringing in diverse groups of people, even opposing parties, to do so. She said it would be essential to have continuing engagements among parties concerned as well as presence of groups that would focus on consensus-building in order to maintain core messaging and communications at all levels. Otherwise, advocacies and sectors to be supported become dependent on the priorities of funding institutions which in most cases are very opportunistic. She recommended for the creation of a multi-year program focusing on capacitating about 100-150 Bangsamoro CSOs on training, project development and communications strategy among others, to make them strong autonomous organizations, working with BARMM and linking with the national government, to consistently push for their sectoral priorities and other development agenda.

On discussions pertaining to the prevention of violent extremism (VE), Mr. Omar of CBCS remarked that he has not heard of any approach engaging the security sector to combat the growing threats of VE. He suggested options that the Project may want to consider doing with the security sector which include the conduct of culture of peace workshops, lectures on the culture and traditions of the Bangsamoro, and the review of policies on the implementation of government's anti-terrorism campaign in order to address alleged and perceived human rights violations by security forces during enforcement operations. Mr. Kumar responded that there are already initial discussions with the Ministry for Public Order and Safety as well as with officials from Philippine National Police regarding the framework for policing and community security in the Bangsamoro. Ms. Rodil added that there were already engagements with the security sector before which included training sessions on conflict analysis and peace education; and, that current efforts are geared towards institutionalizing peace education by integrating modules into a more formal, weeks-long course for the different levels of leadership in state security forces.

Mr. Alim of CBCS meanwhile expressed his concerns regarding the: (1) possible relapse into violence if Government fails to fulfill agreements like the timely release of funding for major programs, i.e., conditional cash transfer or the 4Ps; (2) MILF's ability to maintain its mass base amidst the decommissioning work and to muster enough support to still secure critical posts in the regional government by 2022; and, (3) MILF's identity and priorities moving forward whether it will remain as a liberation front or focus more on its transition into a political party and social movement.

Mr. Sinarimbo then apprised the group on recent developments at the LGU level which could be helpful in the programming of possible support from the Project. For the SKs, they would now have their own funding and separate account, no longer co-mingled with the internal revenue allotment funds and are authorized to sign disbursements for their respective account. The MILG already programmed consultations in order to ensure that while SKs are now given the liberty to define their own programs for implementation, their independence and spending power will be matched with corresponding responsibility and accountability. For the LGUs, the ministry is focusing on the capacity development for critical functionaries who drive development efforts at the barangay level like the Barangay Chair, Secretary, Treasurer and member of the Lupon; and, the Mayor, Vice Mayor, Planning and Development Coordinator, Treasurer, Assessor and members of Local Special Bodies at the municipal level. The Minister suggested that there should also be a focus on strengthening the demand side of governance, on making sure that there is a strong mechanism for CSO engagement, to serve as check and balance as well as to prevent one institution from dictating everything that should happen in a locality. Ms. Rasul recommended that initiatives on SK revitalization and capacity building should include the National Youth Commission.

Relative to engagements with the security sector, Ms. Sarenas reiterated the need to pursue human rights documentation since there are still a lot of stories from the ground about human rights violations despite the several trainings conducted in the past. There is still a deficit on how to report them, whom to go to and how to address them given the limited capacity of the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) to look into all cases and amidst the ongoing drug war. Mr. Kumar remarked that in the case of BARMM, it will depend on the level of desire of the leadership to establish a Regional CHR and how it would define its relationship with the national body.

Without further comments from the group, Mr. Kumar then proposed that START-PEACE Project, given its multiple components and implementation modalities, be directly implemented by UNDP in close collaboration with the implementation partners present. Those present agreed to this proposal.

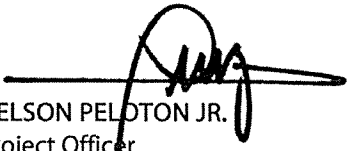
Closing

Mr. Adao of OPAPP mentioned that he is looking forward to the full devolution of powers to the BARMM. He recognized that the transition period is critical for the future of the region and that timely support is essential. He emphasized the importance of all sectors working together to implement the transition plan and see to it that while there is continuing capacity building for BARMM leadership at all levels, the socio-economic development needs of communities should also be simultaneously addressed.


Finally, Mr. Kumar thanked everyone for their inputs and indicated that the same group along with other organizations listed in the Project Document as implementing partners and direct beneficiaries, will be invited to a Project Board setting to provide updates, generate feedback, further collaborate, and adapt or adjust, as needed.

The LPAC meeting officially ended at 1530H.

Prepared by:


NELSON PELOTON JR.
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Resilience and Peacebuilding Unit

Approved by:


CHETAN KUMAR
Team Leader a.i.
Resilience and Peacebuilding Unit

