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Programme on Stabilization, Peacebuilding and Resilience in the Bangsamoro (PROSPER-Bangsamoro)

United Nations Development Programme

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Executive Summary

PROSPER-Bangsamoro has significantly contributed to advancing inclusive governance, community resilience and social cohesion, and normalization in the Bangsamoro region. The Project and its components remain relevant in the period leading to the transition to the regular Bangsamoro Government.

Under Outcome 1, PROSPER-Bangsamoro contributed to improved governance through collaboration with target BARMM institutions in the implementation of key peace and development programs, as well as in the enhancement of guidelines and processes towards more inclusive, participatory and conflict sensitive planning and programming at the LGU level. To illustrate, four (4) BARMM institutions – Ministry of the Interior and Local Government (MILG), Ministry of Public Order and Safety (MPOS), Special Geographic Area Development Authority (SGADA) and Peace, Security and Reconciliation Office (PSRO) – have implemented key policy development and capacity-building initiatives on peace and security planning and programming. With support from the Project, LGUs in Tawi-Tawi (11 LGUs) and SGA (8 LGUs) have enhanced capacities for conflict-sensitive and peace-promoting planning. Similarly, linkages between national government, regional government and LGUs on preventing and countering violent extremism have also been strengthened through the Project.

Under Outcome 2, the Project helped to enhance community resilience and social cohesion through the accompaniment of key minority and sectoral groups towards meaningful participation and leadership in conflict prevention, governance and peacebuilding. These include the establishment of the Mindanao Religious Leaders Conference (MiRLeC) as well as the strengthening of multistakeholder processes in early warning and early response mechanisms. The Project also provided platforms for the substantive engagement of women and youth in governance and peacebuilding – first, through the Gender and Development (GAD) and Women, Peace and Security (WPS) initiatives of the Bangsamoro Women Commission and second, through the Bangsamoro Youth Volunteer Programme. PROSPER-Bangsamoro was also instrumental to enabling more inclusive and participatory approaches in the finalization of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Bangsamoro Indigenous Peoples Act of 2024. The Project also made significant contributions to policy and programming for rehabilitation and development of conflict-affected areas – through the Mindanao Development Forum 2024 and the Balik-Barangay Program Assessment and Planning covering 10 barangays in Patikul, Sulu.

Under Outcome 3, PROSPER-Bangsamoro engaged with MILF peace mechanisms, such as the CCCH and AHJAG, to enhance community awareness on the Bangsamoro peace process. Organizational strengthening of the MILF-CCCH was supported through strategic assessment, planning and alignment interventions. An assessment of results from the School of Peace and Democracy-Bangsamoro was conducted, with findings contributing to curriculum enhancement and module development. Advocacies for the integration of the SPD-Bangsamoro into BARMM institutional programs and services have also been supported through the Project.

Some of the key factors that affected project implementation include election-related violence linked to the May 2025 national and local elections (NLE) as well as changes in leadership in BARMM institutions and potential conflicts arising from these changes. Project implementation was also recalibrated in relation to LGU peace and development capacity-development and planning processes following the results of the 2025 NLE as well as the enactment of key legislations in the BARMM, such as the creation of the eight (8) municipalities in SGA and the BARMM Indigenous Peoples Code. The Project also considered key issues and challenges in recalibrating targeting and design of interventions, such as issues related to the exclusion of Sulu from BARMM, the postponement of the BTA Elections to October 2025, and challenges in the Normalization process. A critical issue that needs to be closely monitored pertains to intragroup and intergroup divisions related to whether the BTA transition should be extended or whether the first BARMM Parliamentary elections should push through in October 2025.

Strategic entry points and opportunities for policy development and programming include (1) formulation of local peace and development plans, such as the first SGA Development Plan and the Balik-Barangay Rehabilitation and Development Plan, (2) development of policy guidance on enhancing conflict sensitivity, Women, Peace and Security and community resilience approaches in LGU development planning and capacity-building; and (4) bill on institutionalizing the SPD-Bangsamoro in the BARMM Government.

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Background

The Bangsamoro peace process faces a critical juncture in the last remaining months until the end of the transition period in 2025. While the interim Bangsamoro Government continues to push forward in completing its key deliverables, the situation on the ground – most particularly in communities and sectors in marginalized and vulnerable situations marked by fragility - require attention. Within this context, efforts to strengthen post-conflict governance, enable community stabilization and support normalization processes are urgently needed.

The Programme on Stabilization, Peacebuilding and Resilience in the Bangsamoro (PROSPER-Bangsamoro) seeks to contribute to efforts to strengthen post-conflict governance, enable community stabilization and support normalization processes. PROSPER-Bangsamoro aims to achieve the following objectives:

(1) Enhance capacities and convergence among different regional and local institutions towards greater inclusion, participation, responsiveness, transparency, and accountability in governance and peacebuilding;
(2) Facilitate conditions for stabilization and resilience in communities most affected by violent conflicts and violent extremism, through support for community resilience and social cohesion; and,
(3) Support normalization processes, particularly on the accompaniment and transformation of former combatants towards peaceful and productive civilian lives and Moro revolutionary groups into social movements.

PROSPER-Bangsamoro seeks to: (1) facilitate technical and operational support to BARMM ministries, offices and agencies (MOAs) and local government units in enhancing institutional capacities and convergence for inclusive and responsive governance; (2) enable conditions for stabilization, social cohesion and community resilience through assistance for meaningful inclusion and participation of women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, civil society organizations and local social formations in conflict-prevention and peacebuilding; and, (3) accompany normalization processes through assistance for peace process mechanisms and for complementary support for transition and transformation of former combatants and their communities towards peaceful and productive civilian lives and Moro revolutionary groups into social movements.

The Project partners with Bangsamoro regional and local government institutions as well as civil society organizations and local social formations representing groups in marginalized and vulnerable situations in the region, such as women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and former combatants from both Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). The Project also actively coordinates with peace process mechanisms in the design and implementation of key components of PROSPER-Bangsamoro.

Building on the networks established and strengthened under the previous conflict-prevention and peacebuilding programmes supported by DFAT-Australia and implemented by UNDP Philippines, PROSPER-Bangsamoro also works with women peacebuilders and mediators, youth advocates, Indigenous Peoples representatives, and graduates of the School of Peace and Democracy (SPD)-Bangsamoro comprising of former combatants from the MILF.

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Context

The Bangsamoro peace process faces a critical juncture in the last remaining months until the end of the Bangsamoro transition period in October 2025. While the interim Bangsamoro Government continues to push forward in completing its key deliverables, the situation on the ground – most particularly in communities and sectors in marginalized and vulnerable situations – continues to be marked by fragility, conflict and violence. More recently, the appointment of new Interim Chief Minister Abdulraof Macacua by the National Government, replacing former ICM Ahod Balawag Ebrahim, has raised serious concerns regarding the legitimacy of the process in line with the provisions of the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL) and the 2014 Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro. Official statements from the MILF Central Committee raised key questions regarding Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) appointments that were not in accordance with the list endorsed by the MILF Central Committee, while some editorials published in MILF Committee on Information website *Luwaran* warned of eroding trust in peace process as the MILF becomes marginalized in the Bangsamoro transition.

Among the relevant developments that happened within the reporting period are the following:

- Exclusion of Sulu Province from the BARMM: In September 2024, while the Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of the BOL, the same decision also ruled that the Province of Sulu should not be part of the BARMM after majority in the province voted "No" to the ratification of the BOL in 2019. This decision triggered strong reactions across different sectors, with some opposing the decision given historical significance of Sulu in the Bangsamoro struggle and some supporting the decision as part of Sulu's right to self-determination. National and regional governments have directed the continuation of essential services by the BARMM Government, with the regional MOAs still including Sulu in their 2025 budgets while transition arrangements are being finalized to ensure a smooth transition for the province.

- Creation of the eight (8) municipalities under the Special Geographic Area of BARMM: Pursuant to Bangsamoro Autonomous Act Nos. 41 to 48 dated 15 September 2022 and ratification through a plebiscite conducted on 13 April 2024, eight (8) municipalities were created in the Special Geographic Area (SGA) of the BARMM, namely, Pahamuddin, Kadayangan, Nabalawag, Old Kaabakan, Kapalawan, Malidegao, Tugunan, and Ligawasan. These municipalities originally comprised the 63 barangays in North Cotabato that voted for inclusion in the Bangsamoro region as part of their pursuit of self-determination and aspirations for peace and development in their communities. Last July 2024, after application and review processes, the BARMM Government announced the appointment of local government officials for the eight (8) municipalities comprising the SGA, which marked another significant milestone in the Bangsamoro transition process. With the assumption of the appointed (officers-in-charge) local government officials, the task of establishing the governance structure for these municipalities becomes a key priority for the Bangsamoro Government.

- Passage of key legislations amid questions regarding constitutionality of previous codes: The Bangsamoro Government enacted two key legislations reflective of the protection of rights and promotion of welfare of groups in marginalized and vulnerable situations. These are the Bangsamoro Autonomy Act No. 62 or the Rights of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region Act of 2024, which was passed in November 2024, and the Bangsamoro Autonomy Act No. 64, also known as the Bangsamoro Indigenous Peoples' Act (BIPA) of 2024, or the IP Code, passed in December 2024. On the other hand, questions regarding the constitutionality of the Bangsamoro Electoral Code and the Bangsamoro Local Governance Code are still pending at the Supreme Court.

- Continuing challenges in the implementation of the Normalization track: Critical components of the Normalization process continue to encounter some delays in implementation, thus impacting on trust and confidence in the peace process among former combatants, their families and communities. These include delays in the delivery of socio-economic interventions as part of the decommissioning process, implementation of transitional justice and reconciliation recommendations, and granting of amnesty for former combatants. Last April 2025, the Office of the President issued a memorandum

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order authorizing the National Amnesty Commission to issue safe conduct passes for amnesty applicants, which is expected to increase amnesty applications.

- Postponement of the BTA Parliamentary Elections to October 2025: Following the exclusion of Sulu from BARMM and the need to redistribute the seven (7) BTA seats allocated to Sulu, regional and national government officials moved for the postponement of the BTA Parliamentary elections with Presidential approval re-scheduling this to October 2025, five (5) months from the original May 2025 schedule. Following this postponement and the appointment of a new Chief Minister, a re-organization of the BTA saw new appointments, with the MILF questioning the process. These developments have further raised apprehensions on the integrity of the peace process. Recently, intragroup divisions within MILF have also been observed between those advocating for another extension and those pushing for the Parliamentary elections to be held in October 2025.

- Persistence of horizontal violence and escalations during May 2025 national and local elections: Reports from the Council for Climate and Conflict Action (CCCA) showed that at least 242 people were killed in 719 election-related violence in the BARMM. Apart from political rivalry/election-related violence, other key issues driving conflict in the BARMM include *rido* or feuds between and among families or clans, (2) land, territory or resource-based conflicts, (3) illicit economy such as drug trade, (4) violent extremism, and (5) conflict legacies, such as human rights violations, intergroup polarization and historical injustice. Reports have shown that some individuals and groups associated with the MILF have been involved in several incidents of violent conflict in the past year.

- Changes in local government leadership in Maguindanao del Sur: Candidates of the United Bangsamoro Justice Party (UBJP), the official political party of the MILF, won the top local government posts in the Maguindanao provinces and Cotabato City, defeating powerful political clans and allies. Following this victory, the UBJP now faces the challenge of delivering on the promise of moral governance in these areas.

- Intersections of violent conflicts, climate and disaster risks: Effects of climate change have become increasingly pronounced in Mindanao, posing new challenges to peacebuilding efforts in the region. Historically considered largely free from typhoons, the island has experienced typhoons, extensive flooding, devastating landslides, and prolonged droughts in the previous years. These environmental stresses have compounded existing vulnerabilities, particularly in conflict-affected communities, where limited resources and fragile governance structures hinder effective response and recovery. Climate-related disasters not only disrupt livelihood and displace populations but also risk reigniting tensions over land, water and aid distribution – undermining hard won gains in stability and social cohesion.

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Summary of Key Results

Over the past year, the project has made significant contributions to advancing inclusive governance, community resilience, and normalization in the Bangsamoro region.

To strengthen institutional capacities and foster convergence among regional and local actors, the Project supported the integration of conflict-sensitive frameworks into the Peace and Order and Public Safety (POPS) Plans of 11 municipalities in Tawi-Tawi. These efforts, grounded in the Bangsamoro peace process and guided by Conflict Sensitivity and Peacebuilding Planning (CSPP) approaches, reflect a deepened commitment to responsive and accountable governance. Capacity-building initiatives included the training of 60 personnel from the MILF's Training and Education Department in peace mediation, conflict analysis, and non-violent communication as well as 70 participants from CSOs and security sector under the Bangsamoro Peace Institute. Local governance was further reinforced through a Peace and Development Planning Workshop for newly appointed LGU officials and technical focal persons from eight (8) Special Geographic Area (SGA) municipalities. The project also provided technical support for the inaugural meeting of the SGADA Board of Directors, which resulted in the adoption of key resolutions on internal governance, budget disbursement, and development planning. In parallel, the SGA Peace and Order Committee was convened to assess election-related security risks and coordinate with COMELEC to ensure peaceful and secure elections. National-regional alignment workshop on the implementation of the National Action Plan on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (NAP-PCVE) was also supported through PROSPER-Bangsamoro.

In pursuit of stabilization and resilience in communities most affected by violent conflict and extremism, the project implemented targeted interventions to strengthen social cohesion and community peacebuilding. Platforms such as the Mindanao Religious Leaders Assembly and the launch of the Mindanao Religious Leaders Conference (MiRLeC) revitalized the role of faith-based actors in peacebuilding. Additionally, the project provided complementary support for the Bangsamoro Women Commission in organizing the Bangsamoro Women Summit and the GAD Congress, which helped to advance gender-responsive governance and built momentum for the enactment of the Bangsamoro GAD Code. Twenty-four (24) community leaders from Basilan were trained in early warning and early response mechanisms to mitigate conflict and violence. The project also extended support for the International Conference on Women, Peace and Security (ICWPS), which served as a platform for sharing global and local experiences in promoting women's leadership in peace processes. Youth engagement was also a key focus, with 24 PeaceVoltz volunteers deployed to Bangsamoro ministries, where they led community initiatives and contributed to institutional development. This initiative has since been institutionalized as a flagship program under the Bangsamoro Youth Commission. Community consultations with Non-Moro Indigenous Peoples (NMIP) surfaced critical issues related to displacement, land disputes, Camps Transformation and the implementation of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA), contributing to the finalization of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the Bangsamoro Indigenous Peoples Act (BIPA) 2024. The Mindanao Development Forum (MDF) 2024, co-convened with the Mindanao Development Authority, generated actionable policy inputs for the enhancement of the Mindanao Peace and Development Framework Plan 2010–2030. In Patikul, Sulu, a program assessment and planning workshop has initiated the development of Barangay Rehabilitation and Development Plans for ten (10) barangays recovering from armed conflicts involving the Abu Sayyaf Group, laying the foundation for peacebuilding and socio-economic resilience interventions.

To support normalization, the project accompanied former combatants and revolutionary groups in their transition to peaceful and productive civilian life. Continuing engagements with the MILF-CCCH and MILF-AHJAG include complementary support for initiatives meant to strengthen community awareness of the Bangsamoro peace process. A strategic assessment and planning workshop in April 2025 brought together MILF-CCCH members for the first time since 2017 to reflect on operational challenges and propose recommendations on election security, grievance mechanisms, the Normalization process, and the inclusion of women in peace structures. Meanwhile, SPD-Bangsamoro graduates participated in outcomes assessments and curriculum enhancement sessions, contributing to the refinement of the SPD-Bangsamoro curriculum. These efforts culminated in the submission of the Bangsamoro Democracy, Peace, Justice and Development Management Course for mujahideen/mujahidat officials and employees to the Ministry of Finance, Budget and Management for funding beginning FY 2026. Advocacy initiatives are being undertaken towards filing of BTA Resolution supporting the institutionalization of the SPD-Bangsamoro Institutional and Community tracks in BARMM.

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Progress Against the Work Plan

The implementation of PROSPER-Bangsamoro is generally on track, with some delays encountered due to recalibrations in line with the 2025 national and local elections, emerging political developments related to BARMM leadership and risks and challenges confronting the implementation of the Bangsamoro peace agreements. Over the past year, PROSPER-Bangsamoro made the following significant contributions:

(1) Advancing inclusive and responsive governance through collaboration in the implementation of key peace and development programs, as well as in enabling more inclusive, participatory and conflict sensitive planning and programming at the LGU level;
(2) Strengthening community resilience and social cohesion through support for sectoral groups in marginalized and vulnerable situations in rights protection, welfare promotion and meaningful participation and leadership in conflict-prevention and peacebuilding; and,
(3) Accompanying the normalization process through technical assistance for peace process mechanisms, training-accompaniment for MILF combatants under the School of Peace and Democracy-Bangsamoro, and delivery of peace dividends.

The PROSPER-Bangsamoro Inception Workshop last September 2024 brought together key partners from BARMM Government, OPAPRU, peace mechanisms, CSOs and academe. Some of the key points highlighted include the need to (1) facilitate consolidation and documentation of programs developed and implemented by the BARMM Government, (2) enhance training-accompaniment for LGUs in support of the Bangsamoro Local Governance Code, (3) enable formulation of Peoples Agenda based on assessment of transition period and recommendations for post-transition period, (4) accompany religious leaders to exercise strategic role of the Mindanao religious leaders and institutions in safeguarding and sustaining the gains of the peace process, (5) facilitate programs for NMIP communities in MILF camps, and (6) balance between delivery of peace dividends and strengthening platforms for rights-claiming.

"The PROSPER-Bangsamoro project will contribute in *the over-all efforts of building peace, promoting social cohesion and engendering peoples' participation in governance and inclusive development… Stability, peace building, good governance and resilience must come together as important ingredients for peace." – Mr. Guiamel Alim, Chairperson, Consortium of Bangsamoro Civil Society*

A Peace Partnership Ceremony was also conducted in November 2024 led by Australian Deputy Ambassador Dr. Moya Collett and UNDP Resident Representative Dr. Selva Ramachandran with the participation of key officials from government institutions (OPAPRU, BTA, MILG, MPOS, PSRO, DAB), peace process mechanisms (JNC, CCCH, AHJAG), and CSOs (CBCS). The activity aimed to review and strengthen conflict-prevention and peacebuilding initiatives implemented in the BARMM, through UNDP Philippines with support from the Australian Embassy. The activity also served as a venue to introduce the objectives and components of the PROSPER-Bangsamoro project.

"The journey towards peace has not been without challenges. The scars of conflict and the struggles for self-determination have left indelible marks on our people and communities. Yet, they have also strengthened our resolve to work together, to heal, and to build a future where prosperity and harmony prevail over division and despair. The PROSPER-Bangsamoro is a testament to the enduring partnership between the Bangsamoro, the Australian Government, UNDP, and the broader international community. It reflects a collective commitment to three critical pillars of our peacebuilding and normalization agenda." – Mr. Akmad Brahim, MILF Co-Chair, Joint Normalization Committee

"The PROSPER-Bangsamoro program is yet another affirmation of our shared commitment to peace and development. PROSPER-Bangsamoro is not just a program; it is a promise—a promise to the Bangsamoro people that the work of peace does not end with signing agreements or decommissioning arms. It extends to every corner of governance, every policy enacted, and every life touched by our collective efforts. Normalization, a cornerstone of PROSPER-Bangsamoro, is about more than demobilizing combatants. It is about rebuilding lives. It is about healing communities that have endured decades of conflict. It is about giving our people, especially the youth, the tools and opportunities to dream once again. For the MILG, this process underscores the importance of resilient local governance. It is through strong local institutions that we can address the root causes of conflict—inequality, marginalization, and lack of opportunity—and replace them with hope, inclusion, and empowerment." – Atty. Sha Elijah Dumama-Alba, Minister, Ministry of the Interior and Local Government

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Progress Reporting

Outcome 1: Capacities and convergence among different institutions enhanced towards greater inclusion, participation, transparency, responsiveness and accountability in governance and peacebuilding in the BARMM

Output 1.1 Key BARMM institutions effectively assisted on capacity-building, convergence and operationalization of conflict-prevention and peacebuilding programs, plans and policies towards institutionalization into regular BARMM government

In collaboration with the Ministry of the Interior and Local Government (MILG), LGU representatives from 11 municipalities in the province of Tawi-Tawi were convened in a capacity-building workshop aimed towards enhancing LGU capacities to integrate guidance from the Bangsamoro Task Force on Ending Local Armed Conflict (BTF-ELAC) in their Peace and Order and Public Safety (POPS) Plans using conflict-sensitive and peace-promoting (CSPP) approaches. The BTF-ELAC is mandated to coordinate efforts towards whole-of-government approach in addressing the root causes of local armed conflict, and internal disturbances and tensions, within the framework of the Bangsamoro peace process. The BTF-ELAC is anchored on the Bangsamoro Plan of Action on Community Resilience (BPA-CoRe), which seeks to enable an inclusive, participatory and culturally sensitive process to effectively prevent, address and respond to intersecting risks of violent conflicts, violent extremism and natural hazards through convergence and collaboration among different partners and stakeholders.

Through this initiative conducted last July 2024, participants were oriented on the BTF-ELAC framework and integration into their LGU POPS Plans. This initiative provided a platform to orient LGUs on BARMM initiatives supporting the BTF-ELAC, particularly on regional programs on early warning and early response; Women, Peace and Security; Youth, Peace and Security; and conflict-sensitivity and peace-promotion.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Public Order and Safety (MPOS), Cohort 5 and Cohort 6 of the Bangsamoro Peace Institute were convened, bringing together representatives from civil society organizations and security sector in an institutional training that focused on Fundamentals of Peace, Conflict and Violence; Bangsamoro History and Peace Process; Conflict-Sensitivity and Peace Promotion including Conflict Analysis Tools; and Electoral Violence and Peacebuilding. A total of 70 participants (36 from CSOs, 34 from security sector / 20 females, 50 males) completed the series of peacebuilding sessions focusing on how they can assist and collaborate in ensuring a peaceful and safe 2025 elections through their respective institutions. Local action plans on conflict-prevention and peacebuilding were developed as output of this training.

In collaboration with the Peace, Security and Reconciliation Office (PSRO), a total of 60 participants from the Training and Education Department of the MILF completed a training-accompaniment activity on peace mediation focused on equipping participants with essential skills in conflict analysis, non-violent communication, and dialogue and mediation approaches. This activity helped PSRO to facilitate assessment of needs and capacities of transition combatants on rido settlement/dispute resolution and peace mediation; convene platform for local peace mediators among the MILF cadre in support of proposed accreditation process under the PSRO; and, formulate joint action plans on peace mediation in MILF communities. The outputs from this initiative also served as inputs for the formulation of the Peace Mediation accreditation and support program under PSRO.

The Project has also undertaken consultations with the MILG and the Mindanao State University on potential collaboration to strengthen mandatory and continuing training for BARMM LGU officials. According to the BLGC, the mandatory and continuing training programs shall include, among others, the following components: (1) Bangsamoro culture, history, and autonomy; (2) capability building on leadership, local legislation, programs and project development, sustainability, financial literacy and management, and accountability and transparency; (3) updates on regional governance, legislation, and other issuances; and (4) conflict-sensitivity and peacebuilding.

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In consultation with MILG, MPOS and the Peace, Public Order, Safety and Security Committee (PPOSSCom), the Project is also exploring next steps to facilitate strategic planning and alignment between MILG and MPOS on operationalization of peace and security provisions in the Bangsamoro Local Governance Code (BLGC). In addition, training modules in support of the BPA-CoRe/PVE and Conflict Sensitivity and Peacebuilding (MILG), the Bangsamoro Peace Institute (MPOS), and potential programs for transitioning combatants (PSRO) are also being developed as part of legacy documents.

Output 1.2: Technical and operational assistance for LGUs in target areas to design and implement conflict-prevention ad peacebuilding plans, programs and policies

In collaboration with the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), a total of 40 participants (22 females, 18 males) from national government agencies (NGAs), LGUs, BARMM ministries, CSOs and academe were convened in a Mindanao-focused workshop to strengthen multistakeholder partnerships and national-local synergies on the implementation of the National Action Plan on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (NAP-PCVE). The workshop served as a platform not only to showcase PCVE good practices, but also to identify strategies and recommendations towards (1) enhancing harmonization of national and local efforts on PCVE and (2) mainstreaming PCVE and CSPP in local peace and development plans.

In collaboration with the Special Geographic Area Development Authority (SGADA), the Project facilitated a Local Peace and Development Planning Workshop in September 2024 which enabled newly appointed LGU officials and technical focal persons of the eight (8) SGA municipalities to be oriented regarding key policy, legislative and programming guidance from the BARMM Government. In addition, representatives from the SGA municipalities were able to review the LGU planning process (including salient points of the Bangsamoro Local Governance Code), map out opportunities for collaboration and complementation with BARMM Government programs and initiatives, and identify next steps towards the creation of LGU councils and local special bodies and formulation of proposed priority resolutions and policies to be issued by their respective municipal LGUs.

The formulation of a comprehensive and evidence-based SGA Development Plan was identified as a critical component in strengthening local governance for peace and development across the eight (8) municipalities of the SGA. The eight (8) LGUs also identified priority interventions across the following sectors: (1) Institutional, (2) Economic, (3) Social, (4) Infrastructure, (5) Environment, and (6) Cultural and Peace.

Aligning with the key recommendations from the SGA Local Peace and Development Planning initiative, the PROSPER-Bangsamoro project also extended technical and operational support in convening the inaugural meeting of the SGADA Board of Directors last October 2024. Key resolutions approved during this inaugural meeting include the following resolutions: (1) adopting the Internal Rules and Procedures for the SGADA Board of Directors; (2) directing the SGADA Administrator to Manage Budget Disbursement for Eight SGA Municipalities; and (3) directing SGADA to Lead the Formulation of the SGA Development Plan.

With support form PROSPER-Bangsamoro, the SGADA and the MILG SGA Field Office convened the SGA Peace and Order Committee in an inaugural meeting last February 2025. The meeting is in accordance with the Local Government Code of 1991 and the BLGC mandating the organization of Peace and Order Councils (POCs) in provinces, cities and municipalities. Gathering key officials from the eight (8) municipal LGUs, security sector, COMELEC and CSOs, the SGA POC meeting provided a platform to examine peace and security threats in relation to the 2025 National and Local Elections (NLE), and identify actions to address these threats, including efforts to eradicate the illegal use of firearms in the SGA. To further ensure alignment and coordination in advance of the May 2025 NLE, the Project assisted in convening the 2nd meeting of the SGA Peace and Order Committee last April 2025 to discuss enhanced measures for security coordination and COMELEC guidelines to support peaceful and safe elections in the SGA. A key recommendation from both meetings pertain to the regular convening of municipal POCs in the eight (8) municipalities to actively address peace and security concerns in their respective areas.

Relative to Sectoral or Functional Committees in Local Development Planning, the BLGC states that “The local development councils may form sectoral or functional committees to assist them in the performance

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of their functions. The sectoral committees may include but are not limited to: (1) Institutional or Development Administration Committee, (2) Social Development Committee, (3) Economic Development Committee, (4) Environmental Management Committee, (5) Infrastructure Committee, and (6) Culture and Peace Committee. In support of this BLGC provision, the Project is assisting in efforts to help mainstream conflict-sensitivity and peacebuilding, BPA-CoRe action points, and Women, Peace and Security in the formulation of Bangsamoro Barangay Development Plans. Pilot process for this initiative is ongoing for five (5) barangays in SGA and Cotabato City, which were identified in coordination with the MILG. Training-accompaniment in the formulation of these Bangsamoro Barangay Development Plans is undertaken in partnership with MILG, Magungaya Mindanao, and Bangsamoro Women Commission.

In coordination with the MILG, the guidelines for Bangsamoro Barangay Development Planning (BBDP) will be further enhanced based on the pilot process and then issued through a proposed memorandum circular mandating all barangay LGUs to adopt this process. Based on the results of the BBDP process for the pilot barangays, priority interventions focusing on peacebuilding and socio-economic resilience will also be identified for potential support.

Outcome 2: Community resilience and social cohesion strengthened to effectively prevent and respond to driver of radicalization, violent conflicts and violent extremism

Output 2.1: Local infrastructures for peace, with focus on peacebuilding CSOs, faith-based leaders and peoples formations, assisted to implement social cohesion and community resilience initiatives and facilitate healing and reconciliation targeting communities and groups

In collaboration with the Christians for Peace Movement and OPAPRU, the Project extended technical and operational support for the convening of the Mindanao Religious Leaders Assembly last October 2024. A total of 43 religious leaders (6 females, 37 males) from Christian and Muslim faith communities in Mindanao participated in this assembly. Representatives from Indigenous Peoples groups and civil society organizations also participated in this initiative, which aimed to revitalize the critical role of religious leaders and faith-based institutions in the comprehensive peace process. Officials and representatives from the GPH and MILF Peace Implementing Panels served as resource persons during this assembly.

The Assembly served as a venue to formally launch the Mindanao Religious Leaders Conference (MiRLeC), a platform for interfaith peacebuilding initiatives towards protecting and sustaining the gains of the process. From the proceedings of the Assembly, a MiRLeC statement was issued providing the following calls and prayers: (1) for peace stakeholders and duty bearers to safeguard the gains of the peace process, most especially the re-inclusion of Sulu in BARMM, (2) for political leaders to observe sobriety, honesty and peaceful campaign endeavors as they engage communities and electorates, and (3) for peace institutions and organizations to consolidate their efforts in building social cohesion among communities and peoples.

Towards strengthening multistakeholder processes on community-driven safety and security, 24 community leaders from various municipalities in Basilan were trained on principles and approaches on early warning and early response to conflict and violence last April 2025. Support for EWER trainings helped to convene community leaders from different sectors towards strengthening multistakeholder processes in conflict reporting, monitoring and resolution. Efforts are being undertaken to extend technical assistance to MPOS and community leaders on integrating CSPP and WPS approaches and indicators in EWER initiatives, including enhancing guidance materials on conflict mapping and integration of WPS indicators in community EWER mechanisms.

In discussion with MPOS, the Project is also exploring operational support for the six (6) EWER Centers that will be established across BARMM provinces. The EWER Center is envisioned to serve as the central hub for monitoring, documenting, and responding to conflict-related incidents in real time. Anchored in the ministry's conflict prevention and peacebuilding interventions, the EWER Center facilitates coordination among local actors, collects and verifies conflict data, and issues alerts and referrals for immediate response. It also serves as a venue for analysis, planning, and communication among EWER stakeholders, particularly community leaders, LGUs and security sector.

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Output 2.2: Women peacebuilders and mediators (including WIM-RAMP) assisted to strengthen capacities and implement initiatives on alternative dispute resolution/community peace mediation, women political leadership, and prevention and transformation of violent extremism/ community resilience

In collaboration with OPAPRU, complementary support for the convening of the International Conference on Women, Peace and Security (ICWPS) was provided last October 2024. Convening more than 800 delegates from 84 countries and 130 organizations, the ICWPS provided a platform for stocktaking and exchange on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and demonstrating global and local experiences in ensuring women's meaningful participation and leadership in peace processes. A key outcome from the ICWPS is the adoption of the Pasay Declaration on Women, Peace and Security, which reaffirmed foundational commitments set forth in UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions and called for accelerated efforts to achieve gender equality and enhance women's meaningful participation in conflict prevention, peacebuilding, and recovery processes.

Women peacebuilders and mediators from the BARMM also participated in the ICWPS, with a WIM-RAMP member also serving as a panel discussant in a conference side event facilitated by the Australian Embassy in the Philippines. Ms. Aileen Kesa Marie Hualde, a WIM-RAMP member from Indigenous Peoples organization Women Organization of Rajah Mamalu Descendants (WORMD), shared regarding her experience in promoting gender equality and women empowerment in relation to peace and security.

The Project also provided complementary technical support to the Bangsamoro Women Commission for the conduct of the Bangsamoro Women Summit and the Bangsamoro Gender and Development (GAD) Congress, held last December 2024. Convening more than 100 delegates comprised of women peacebuilders and mediators, women-serving and women-led CSOs, BARMM ministries and offices and LGUs, the Summit helped to build constituency to fast-track the enactment of the Bangsamoro Gender and Development (GAD) Code as well as to provide updates on the GAD and WPS agenda as implemented and institutionalized by the BARMM Government. The GAD Congress engaged BARMM MOAs, LGUs, security sector and CSOs in the presentation of their GAD accomplishments and further capacity-building on policies reinforcing GAD budgeting and programming at the regional and local government levels. As with the Bangsamoro Women Summit, the GAD Congress also provided a platform for constituency-building for the GAD Code and proposed issuances supporting GAD and WPS in the region.

Following the 2025 NLE, the Project will continue to support WIM-RAMP initiatives focusing on community peace mediation and reconciliation as well as women political participation and leadership.

Output 2.3: Youth volunteers from diverse backgrounds trained and deployed to assist institutions and communities in building peace and resilience to radicalization, violent conflicts and violent extremism

In collaboration with the Bangsamoro Youth Commission, 24 (9 females, 15 males) trained Bangsamoro youth volunteers were deployed in Bangsamoro government ministries such as the MILG, MSSD and BYC with the goal of promoting youth participation in governance and strengthening their roles in community development and peacebuilding. The volunteers, known collectively as "PeaceVoltz", are composed of youth leaders from eight (8) municipalities in the SPMS Box area in Maguindanao del Sur (Datu Unsay, Shariff Aguak, Rajah Buayan, Shariff Saydona Mustapha, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Datu Salibo, Mamasapano and Datu Piang). Currently not enrolled in formal schooling, these youth volunteers are members of organizations formed through BYC's "Youth Empowerment in the SPMS Box" project and have previously completed training sessions in preparation for their deployment last April-May 2025.

In addition to their respective deployment, Bangsamoro youth volunteers also participated in supplementary training sessions tackling the following topics – foundations of moral governance in the Bangsamoro, pathways to public service and development work, and ethical standards and accountability in government work.

To help address needs and challenges experienced in their respective communities, the Bangsamoro youth volunteers also designed community quick-impact initiatives that they will be implementing in coordination

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with their host ministries (MILG, MSSD and BYC), CSOs, UNDP and other stakeholders. Among the proposed initiatives include (1) renovation of madrasah and schooling support in target areas, (2) information, education and communication (IEC) initiatives focusing on BARMM programs and services, (3) community training on disaster preparedness, (4) initiatives on enhancing food security and livelihood, and (5) information drive on education and scholarship assistance targeting out-of-school youth.

The Bangsamoro Youth Volunteers Programme (BYVP) has been recognized by the BYC as a flagship initiative that immerses young leaders in BARMM government operations to build skills in governance, public service, and active citizenship. For 2025, the BYVP is already integrated in the plans and budgets of the BYC. Based on recommendations from host ministries and Bangsamoro parliament members, advocacy processes are being undertaken to help push for the further institutionalization of the BYVP in the BARMM Government. Preparations for the deployment of the second cohort of the BYVP within 2025 are being discussed with BYC.

Output 2.4: Members of minority groups, such as Non-Moro Indigenous Peoples, settler communities and internally-displaced persons (IDP), supported to strengthen advocacy efforts on their rights and welfare as well as to engage partners and stakeholders in addressing peace and security risks in their communities

In collaboration with the Office of MP Froilyn Mendoza and the Teduray-Lambangian Women Organization Inc. (TLWOI), NMIP leaders from communities located within Camp Omar and Camp Badre engaged in a dialogue on the status of camps transformation and its impacts on NMIP communities. Along with representatives from OPAPRU, AFP, MIPA and BTA, the consultation-dialogue featured updates on House Resolutions 2005 and 2069, which called for an inquiry in aid of legislation on the implementation of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) in the BARMM and the issue of IP killings.

The dialogue provided a platform to surface the urgent needs of displaced families and the ongoing security and land disputes affecting Indigenous Peoples and other communities in the areas located within and adjacent to Camp Omar and Camp Badre. A key recommendation pertained to the immediate establishment of military presence (through detachments) in these areas, while dialogues on land ownership and ancestral domains are being undertaken. An action plan with the following next steps was formulated during this consultation-dialogue held last February 2025:

(1) Provision of immediate humanitarian assistance;
(2) Strengthening security measures;
(3) Resolution of land disputes and delineation issues;
(4) Capacity-building for Indigenous Peoples political structures;
(5) Support for socio-economic resilience building, such as education, food security and livelihood;
(6) Conduct of peace dialogues and provision of mental health and psychosocial support; and,
(7) Coordination with human rights organizations on sustained monitoring and documentation.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples Affairs, IP leaders from different BARMM provinces, represented through their Indigenous Political Structures, reviewed the proposed Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Bangsamoro Autonomy Act No. 64, otherwise known as the Bangsamoro Indigenous Peoples Act (BIPA) of 2024. In addition to IP leaders, representatives from the BTA, BARMM ministries, LGUs and CSOs were also engaged in these processes that aimed to develop a detailed framework for operationalization of the BIPA 2024, including examining potential issues and challenges, as well as solutions and mechanisms to help ensure rights-based approaches in the implementation of the law. As a result, the IRR of the BIPA 2024 has been reviewed and finalized. Target signing for the BIPA IRR is scheduled during the first week of June 2025.

The Project will continue to accompany NMIP communities in strengthening advocacy efforts to protect and promote their rights and welfare through peacebuilding and socio-economic resilience interventions. Support for conflict resolution and peace advocacy initiatives is also being explored, in relation to efforts to address land issues affecting IP communities in the Maguindanao Provinces.

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Output 2.5: Delivery of peace dividends expanded through enhanced access to socio-economic alternatives and opportunities among communities most impacted by violent conflicts and violent extremism

With complementary support from PROSPER-Bangsamoro, the Mindanao Development Forum (MDF) 2024 was implemented in collaboration with the Mindanao Development Authority last July 2024. The MDF 2024 served as a platform to facilitate knowledge exchange and foster strategic collaboration among national government agencies, BARMM regional government, LGUs, private sector, international development partners, academe and CSOs in support of the following objectives:

(1) Exploring strategies that promote enduring peace, resolve conflicts, and build resilient communities through inclusive and participatory approaches;
(2) Identifying sustainable economic models, inclusive growth strategies, and infrastructure development plans to ensure balanced progress across various sectors;
(3) Enabling approaches on empowering marginalized groups, fostering gender equality, and providing equal access to opportunities for all Mindanaoans; and,
(4) Sharing good practices on addressing environmental challenges, promoting conservation efforts and implementing sustainable practices to safeguard Mindanao's rich biodiversity and natural resources.

The results of the MDF 2024 discussions helped provide actionable recommendations and policy inputs for enhancing the Mindanao Peace and Development Framework Plan 2010-2030. A key highlight of the MDF 2024 was the participation of the delegation from the Bangsamoro Government, which provided important updates on progress in socio-economic indicators in the BARMM and the pivotal role of BARMM as a key catalyst in driving the socioeconomic growth of Mindanao.

Following the exclusion of Sulu from BARMM in September 2024, consultations with partners and stakeholders emphasized the need to continue technical and operational assistance in delivering peacebuilding and socio-economic resilience interventions to critical areas in Sulu, one of which is the municipality of Patikul. The Balik Barangay Program (BBP) in Patikul, Sulu is a comprehensive program aimed at facilitating the return and reintegration of displaced residents who were affected by the armed conflict involving the Abu Sayyaf Group. To help develop a sustainable peace and development strategy for Patikul, a program assessment and planning workshop was conducted last January 2025 in collaboration with the municipal government of Patikul and barangay chairpersons of ten (10) barangays included in the program and with the participation of partners from BARMM ministries, security sector and CSOs. This workshop enabled assessment of outcomes from the BBP, documentation of good practices and lessons learned, and collection of additional data for planning and implementing future programs to strengthen the local task force on ending local armed conflicts.

From the results of the Balik-Barangay assessment and planning workshop, the Project will support the formulation of Barangay Rehabilitation and Development Plans for the ten (10) barangays included in the BBP as well as the implementation of priority peacebuilding and socio-economic resilience interventions in these barangays in Patikul, Sulu.

Outcome 3: Transition and transformation of Moro revolutionary groups and their communities towards peaceful and productive civilian lives supported and sustained

Output 3.1: Collaboration and consensus-building among GPH-MILF peace process mechanisms to implement and sustain the peace agreement supported and strengthened

The Project extended complementary support to selected MILF-CCCH and MILF-AHJAG members in conducting confidence-building measures and information, education and communication initiatives on the Bangsamoro peace process in the province on Tawi-Tawi last October 2024.

Upon the request of the MILF-CCCH, a strategic assessment and planning workshop was conducted last April 2025, which provided the platform, for the first time since 2017, for MILF-CCCH members to come together to assess challenges, identify collaborative solutions and provide recommendations and lessons

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learned on strengthening CCCH operations. Key recommendations from this assessment included convening an MILF-GPH Convergence Strategic Assessment Planning to examine the following: (1) security arrangements for the forthcoming elections this 2025; (2) approaches to address outstanding protests and grievances from both parties; (3) review of the Normalization process and role of joint CCCH in this process; (4) facilitation of reconciliation program aimed towards de-escalating election-related violence and its aftermath; (5) capacity-development and operational needs of current MILF-CCCH members; and (6) inclusion of women in the CCCH.

The Project will extend support for the MILF-CCCH and MILF-AHJAG in the conduct of on-the-ground conflict-resolution and peace advocacy initiatives. Technical and operational support will also be extended to facilitate joint activities of MILF-GPH peace process mechanisms, including peace advocacy initiatives on ceasefire protocols and amnesty process, Normalization updates and amnesty process. A strategic assessment and planning workshop is also being proposed to convene all MILF peace process mechanisms to discuss key issues related to the following topics: (1) ceasefire and security arrangements, (2) review of Normalization process, (3) problem-solving to address existing grievances and prevent escalation to violence, and (4) roadmap for maintaining peace and security and fostering reconciliation

In response to grievances arising from overlapping land claims, collaborative efforts on the conduct of parcellary inventory for priority areas in the six (6) previously acknowledged MILF camps are also being explored for support under PROSPER-Bangsamoro.

Output 3.2: School of Peace and Democracy-Bangsamoro graduates (comprising of MILF base commanders, deputy base commanders, and officers from Bangsamoro Islamic Women Auxiliary Brigade, Political Committee, Social Welfare Committee) empowered to facilitate roll-out of SPD curriculum and tracks in target MILF camps and base commands

Following the graduation of 174 MILF officers and members from the School of Peace and Democracy-Bangsamoro (SPD-Bangsamoro) held last June 2023, a series of outcomes assessment, planning and updating sessions have been facilitated with the participation of SPD-Bangsamoro graduates from across BARMM provinces as well as Sulu, Lanao del Norte, Davao Region, Zamboanga Peninsula, North Cotabato, South Cotabato and Sarangani. From September to October 2024, these sessions also served as venue for the SPD-Bangsamoro graduates to reflect on key developments and emerging peace and conflict context in the BARMM, and (2) learn regarding the amnesty process, through inputs from Local Amnesty Boards of the National Amnesty Commission.

During these sessions, SPD-Bangsamoro graduates shared change stories, good practices and lessons learned. The results of these outcomes assessment have been utilized by the Development Academy of the Bangsamoro (DAB) and UNDP in enhancing the SPD-Bangsamoro curriculum composed of two tracks – Institutional and Community. Under the Institutional Track, training will be facilitated for former combatants (mujahideen/mujahidat) entering government service in the BARMM Government. This track will include topics on Personal Development, Leadership through Moral Governance, The Role of Bangsamoro Narratives in the Peace Process, Peacebuilding and Democracy, Advancing Justice and Human Rights in the Bangsamoro, and Public Policy and Management. As of April 2025, the Bangsamoro Democracy, Peace, Justice and Development Management Course for Mujahideen/Mujahidat Officials and Employees has been submitted by the DAB to the Ministry of Finance, Budget and Management for funding starting FY 2026.

The SPD-Bangsamoro curriculum for the Community Track is also being enhanced to focus on the following topics, among others: Narratives on the Bangsamoro Peace Process, Moral Governance and Engaging BARMM, Transformative Leadership, Culture of Peace, Advancing Human Rights and Justice in the BARMM, Conflict Resolution and Peace Mediation, Sustainable Community Development and Economic Empowerment, and Role of Women and Youth in Peace and Development in the BARMM.

Prior to their graduation in June 2023, the SPD-Bangsamoro graduates have enlisted into four specialization tracks namely, facilitation, mediation, community development, and religious affairs, and have also formulated their respective action plans to cascade the SPD-Bangsamoro trainings into their

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respective communities. Twenty (20) SPD-Bangsamoro graduates were provided with equipment and materials to pilot their respective community development initiatives, such as coffee planting, as well as processing of coconut and cassava.

Following updating of the modules to be completed in June 2025, the roll-out of the SPD-Bangsamoro Institutional and Community Tracks will be facilitated within July-August 2025, in partnership with the DAB and MILF peace process mechanisms.

Output 3.3: Delivery of peace dividends expanded through enhanced access to socio-economic alternatives and opportunities among MILF communities

Consultations with peace process mechanisms and graduates of the SPD-Bangsamoro (composed of MILF officers and members from across Mindanao) are being undertaken to identify peacebuilding and socio-economic resilience interventions. Delivery of these identified interventions will be undertaken starting July 2025.

Among key challenges encountered in Project implementation include the following:

(1) Uncertainties brought about by the 2025 national and local elections have required recalibration of approaches to LGU capacity-development and accompaniment on peace and security planning and programming. In response, the Project had to wait for completion of 2025 NLE before proceeding with facilitating technical and operational support for local peace and development planning and other initiatives on LGU strengthening.
(2) Changes in leadership in the PSRO have impacted on planned collaboration, particularly focusing on conflict-prevention and resolution initiatives. In response, the Project is engaging with new leadership of PSRO, as well as with leadership of MILF ceasefire mechanisms to develop joint workplan support.
(3) Field validation activities relative to identification and delivery of socio-economic empowerment interventions have been postponed due to level of violence on the ground. In response, local development planning processes are now being facilitated through technical consultants who are able to conduct more regular field visits and undertake sustained community consultations as part of social and environmental safeguards process.
(4) BARMM MOA budgets for key initiatives have only been approved for FY 2025, as in the case of the Bangsamoro Youth Volunteer under the Bangsamoro Youth Commission. Similarly, the Bangsamoro Indigenous Peoples Act was only approved last December 2024. In response, key activities related to these initiatives had to be rescheduled/recalibrated with full implementation within 2025.
(5) Challenges in recruitment of qualified project staff have been encountered. As of May 2025, recruitment and onboarding of key project staff positions have already been completed.

Program Assessment

Relevance

PROSPER-Bangsamoro remains highly relevant to the current context in the Bangsamoro, as the Project continues to respond to emerging and continuing risks and vulnerabilities affecting the region. Regular updating of peace and conflict context analysis, in consultation with partners and stakeholders, also provide a venue to identify areas for recalibration and enhancement. For example, following the recent establishment of the eight (8) municipalities under the SGA, the Project has facilitated technical and operational support to help build capacities of the municipal LGUs on peace and development planning and establishment of local special bodies/mechanisms to address peace and security concerns in the locality. Relative to the exclusion of Sulu from BARMM, the Project has assisted in facilitating the Balik-Barangay Program assessment and planning workshop, which seeks to examine the implementation of reintegration program covering 10 barangays in Patikul, Sulu. The Project will also continue to support rehabilitation and development planning for these barangays, as well as the implementation of peacebuilding and socio-economic resilience interventions. In response to challenges confronting the GPH-MILF peace architecture, the Project is also in discussion with peace process mechanisms on undertaking assessment and planning workshops to help guide efforts to strengthen capacities of the mechanisms to carry out their respective mandates and functions.

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Effectiveness

PROSPER-Bangsamoro is on track to achieve intended outcomes, amidst continuing and emerging risks and challenges confronting the BARMM. Under Outcome 1, legacy documents supporting policy and programming for peacebuilding and development are being finalized, in collaboration with MILG, MPOS and SGADA. These legacy documents comprise of training modules and manuals, guidelines, and local peace and development plans that will serve as reference for planning and budgeting of LGUs. The Bangsamoro Barangay Development Planning process, now currently piloted in five (5) barangays in SGA and Cotabato City, helps to facilitate more conflict-sensitive, gender responsive and participatory approaches to community development planning. These inputs are particularly critical in the transition to a new term/administration for LGUs starting 30 June 2025. The Project will need to recalibrate initiatives relative to the recent change in the leadership of the PSRO, including conducting convergence activities with peace mechanisms, MPOS and MILG.

Under Outcome 2, support for peace infrastructures have enabled the establishment of the Mindanao Religious Leaders Conference, the institutionalization of the Bangsamoro Youth Volunteers Programme as a flagship initiative of the BYC, and the finalization of the IRR for the Bangsamoro Indigenous Peoples Act of 2024. Community-based peacebuilding and socio-economic resilience interventions will also be delivered to target communities starting July 2025, with turnover of equipment and materials identified according to results of community-driven planning processes.

Under Outcome 3, program and budget for the Institutional track of the School of Peace and Democracy-Bangsamoro have already been submitted as part of the FY 2026 budget of the Development Academy of the Bangsamoro. Training modules for both Institutional and Community tracks are also being finalized, for roll-out and endorsement to the BARMM Government by July 2025. Results from the SPD-Bangsamoro outcome assessment conducted by DAB and UNDP highlighted the strength of the program to engage MILF leaders across various levels of the MILF structure, from decision-makers to grassroots implementers. Assessment results also showed that the SPD-Bangsamoro program significantly contributed to positive changes at the individual and community levels, enabling the graduates to actively participate and lead in peacebuilding and governance initiatives in their respective communities.

The 2025 National and Local Elections posed both challenges and opportunities for PROSPER-Bangsamoro. On the one hand, security and political dynamics required more frequent conflict risk assessments to help guide implementation. On the other hand, the assumption of newly elected officials and administration following the elections also provide opportunities to ensure that the Project influences the LGU development planning processes under new administration following the 2025 NLE.

Efficiency

PROSPER-Bangsamoro seeks to adhere to value for money and judicious use of resources, through different methodologies. These include counterparting arrangements with BARMM Government partners, such as the MILG, MPOS, PSRO and BYC. This involves aligning or coordinating budgets between the Project and the BARMM institutions to ensure that resources are used effectively and efficiently, and to avoid duplication or gaps in funding. To the extent possible, activities are also conducted within Cotabato City to help lessen costs and time for travel of participants, thereby maximizing the use of these resources.

PROSPER-Bangsamoro is also being implemented by a Project team composed of qualified individuals, with support from the Peacebuilding Cluster and Cotabato Field Office. Apart from this, complementation with other projects allows PROSPER-Bangsamoro to maximize efficiency, draw from good practices and lessons learned in implementing within similar contexts, harnessing synergies and networks to better deliver on results.

PROSPER-Bangsamoro is implemented through direct implementation (with UNDP personnel providing needed technical support in some activities), contracting of technical consultants, and engagement of non-government organizations or civil society organizations in delivering project outputs and activities. This

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mixed methodology allows for more responsive, agile and cost-effective approaches to Project implementation,

Sustainability

PROSPER-Bangsamoro has been designed to build on and consolidate the gains from previous support under DFAT-Australia, focusing on institutionalization of plans, programmes and policies in preparation for the forthcoming transition to the regular BARMM Government. Outcome 1 helps facilitate capacity-development, collaboration and synergy among regional government and LGUs in peace and security policy and programming. Project results under Outcome 1 are envisioned to be institutionalized through issuance of policies and guidelines supporting the project outputs. For instance, the guidelines for mainstreaming conflict-sensitivity and peacebuilding in capacity-development of LGU officials and local development planning processes being developed under the Project is envisioned to be issued by the MILG in a memorandum circular mandating all LGUs to adopt and implement these guidelines. Training materials on foundational courses in the Bangsamoro Peace Institute under MPOS are also being developed for adoption and utilization in all future trainings of the BPI.

Outcome 2 focuses on strengthening platforms and spaces contributing to community resilience and social cohesion through empowering local infrastructures for peace, accompanying peace constituencies – women, youth, faith-based leaders and peacebuilding CSOs – and protecting the rights and welfare of minority groups. Multi-stakeholder platforms for EWER and local peace agreements will be institutionalized through support for EWER Centers. The BYVP has already been recognized by the BYC as a flagship initiative, evidenced by its inclusion in FY 2025 and FY 2026 budgets of the commission. Following its approval this June 2025, the BIPA IRR will serve as guidelines for the implementation of BAA No. 64 and will help protect the rights of ICCs/IPs in the Bangsamoro and firmly establish their rights rooted in their ancestral domains and lands. The formulation of Barangay Rehabilitation and Development Plans for Balik-Barangays in Patikul, Sulu also seeks to enable more sustainable interventions for the target barangays.

Under Outcome 3, the Project supports the institutionalization of the SPD-Bangsamoro (Institutional and Community Tracks) into the BARMM Government. The DAB has already integrated funding for the SPD-Bangsamoro in their budget proposal for FY 2026. Advocacy on adoption of SPD-Bangsamoro as one of the flagship initiatives of BARMM Government for transitioning combatants is also being undertaken. Agricultural and livelihood support are also being designed to take into consideration social and environmental safeguards, aligned with indigenous systems of environmental protection and conservation.

Gender, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI)

Gender Assessment

The Project has supported key initiatives on strengthening gender equality and women empowerment in the BARMM, particularly through complementary technical assistance for the conduct of the following initiatives: (1) International Conference on Women, Peace and Security, (2) Bangsamoro Women Summit and (3) BARMM Gender and Development Congress. These initiatives contributed to mainstreaming and promotion of GAD and WPS into planning and programming at different levels of government. PROSPER-Bangsamoro also advocates for the integration of CSPP and WPS in (1) local development planning processes and (2) capacity-building of local government officials. In addition, PROSPER-Bangsamoro has also advocated for the integration of WPS indicators in conflict monitoring and EWER mechanisms under MPOS. Through partnerships with the BWC, BYC, WIM-RAMP and youth volunteers, the Project is also contributing to enhancing women's meaningful participation and leadership in governance and peacebuilding.

Under SPD-Bangsamoro, one of the training modules will also focus on strengthening meaningful participation of women and youth towards sustainable peace in the region. The BIPA IRR also integrates specific sections on women empowerment, including observing gender balance in the Indigenous Political Structures and the formulation of Bangsamoro Regional Plan for ICCs/IPs Women. Partnerships with women-led, women-focused and women-serving CSOs are also being undertaken to deliver on

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peacebuilding and socio-economic resilience interventions under the Project. The Project also endeavors to collect and analyze sex-disaggregated data and assess indicators that are linked to efforts to address gender inequalities in the region.

Disability-inclusiveness Assessment

While the Project does not have a specific output related to people with disability, PROSPER-Bangsamoro underscores the importance of inclusivity and leaving no one behind. UNDP adopts a nuanced approach that prioritizes accessibility, participation and empowerment of PWDs, acknowledging their agency and potential to contribute substantively to peacebuilding. UNDP also takes into consideration that in contexts affected by conflict and violence, disability may not only be manifested physically, but also psychologically as conflict and violence may leave long-term scars on individuals and communities.

UNDP acknowledges that conflict, violence and displacement can lead to psychosocial trauma, longer-term grievances, persistent narratives of alienation and humiliation, and lack of mental well-being. As such, PROSPER-Bangsamoro integrated processes to facilitate mental health and psychosocial support in its conflict-prevention and peacebuilding initiatives, mainly through the concept of well-being and resilience building. As such, SPD-Bangsamoro modules include topics and processes related to MHPSS and disability inclusion (through modules on personal development; culture of peace, diversity and inclusion). Additional consultations with PWD groups will also be undertaken to inform delivery of peace dividends and convening of platforms for social cohesion and resilience.

MHPSS and disability inclusion have also been integrated in key policy and program documents that are being mainstreamed in government policymaking, planning and programming. For instance, the Bangsamoro Plan of Action for Community Resilience (BPA-CoRe) includes action points related to MHPSS and disability inclusion in view of strengthening community resilience to multidimensional risks and vulnerabilities affecting Bangsamoro communities. Similarly, action plans on WPS and YPS also take into consideration intersectional concerns of women, youth, children, PWDs and IDPs.

Conflict Sensitivity and Do No Harm

UNDP Philippines undertake regular updating of peace and conflict context analysis, which helps strengthen understanding of the interaction between the emerging context in the BARMM and the proposed peacebuilding interventions in view of avoiding negative impacts and maximizing positive impacts of these interventions on the peace and conflict situation in the region. This is particularly critical as shifts in relationships among key actors have been observed within the Project period, as discussed in the section on Context. As such, mapping of key actors and partners, along with their positions, interests and needs, is being undertaken regularly to ensure Do No Harm in Project implementation. Such mapping allows us to better understand sources of tension and divisions as well as local capacities for connections and cohesion.

For instance, within the current context, conducting consultations and working with Moro revolutionary groups require engaging with key personalities known to be part of different alliances. Similarly, engaging with Indigenous Peoples groups also require an inclusive approach that involves different groups in Project processes. More importantly, working with women and youth within these groups can also help enhance understanding of conflict dynamics from different perspectives and allow for more effective practices on conflict-prevention and peacebuilding. This ensures that the Project operates in a manner that is inclusive and conflict-sensitive, thus avoiding contributing to conflict and violence dynamics in the region.

Risk Management and Safeguards

Risks	Impact and Likelihood	Mitigation and Management Strategy
Mobility restrictions may be imposed by security forces if there is deterioration of the security	I = Moderate L = Moderate	Project will prioritize the safety of staff, partners and communities and suspend on-site activities in cases of increased security risk. Project team will

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Risks	Impact and Likelihood	Mitigation and Management Strategy
situation or if armed conflict arises, and this might result in safety risks and reduced access to communities leading to leading to a 2-week to a 2-month delay in the implementation of activities and an increase of 5% in the cost of the activities (e.g., Basilan incident last January 2025).		constantly coordinate with the UNDSS, government security sector and local partners and facilitate temporary refocusing of activities until security is restored. Security protocols will also be discussed with partners to facilitate early warning and shared problem-solving for prevention and response.
Results of 2025 elections and change in political landscape might result in less engagement by key stakeholders focused on other priorities and the need to engage new government counterparts and seek support for the project anew leading to delays in project implementation.	I = Moderate L = Moderate	Continued active engagement with all stakeholders involved in the political and peace processes to ensure awareness and support to the project activities. Project team will pitch the project anew if there are delays. Moreover, the Project will ensure buy-in by newly elected officials so that the project's gains are sustained. Key strategies will include engagement of the technical focals that will continue to have vital roles beyond the Project duration.
Some project activities may be seen as favoring political interests of some parties.	I = Moderate L = Low	Project team will reiterate engagement criteria based on Do No Harm principles and undertake periodic assessments to ensure that project does not lead to political favoring of some parties over others. A feedback and response mechanism will also be put in place to effectively monitor and address grievances related to the project.
Potential grievance from identity groups and sub-groups not included in project activities and this may result in delays in or opposition to activity implementation.	I = Moderate L = Low	Project team is undertaking thorough project orientations on the implementation processes to identified stakeholders. A grievance response mechanism will also be put in place to effectively monitor and address grievances related to the project.
Traditional approaches, discrimination and risk of stigma may prevent women, youth and non-Moro IPs from participating in project activities.	I = Moderate L = Low	Project team is undertaking project orientations and dialogues with leaders/officials to explain the significance of inclusion and participation of these groups. Do No Harm principles include measures to ensure that participants coming from these groups are not further marginalized or put at risk by their participation in the project. This entails analysis of community leadership structures and initiatives to negotiate support from these structures. This will also entail protection measures and referral pathways for community members experiencing discrimination, harassment or violence.
Empowerment of women included in project activities in both community and decision-making settings may expose them to gender-based violence.	I = Moderate L = Low	Project team is facilitating continuing advocacy on gender equality and women empowerment, in line with commitments under the BARMM RAP-WPS 2023-2028. Project is also coordinating with partners to strengthen mechanisms to enable access to reporting and referral pathways.
There is the potential that the project outcomes are vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change such as drought or stronger typhoons, and may cause delays in project implementation	I = Moderate L = Moderate	Project will ensure that emergency preparedness and response capacities of partners are considered in the planning of key activities and alternatives are made available. In some instances of natural disasters and climate change impacts, Humanitarian-Development-Peace interventions may need to be implemented.

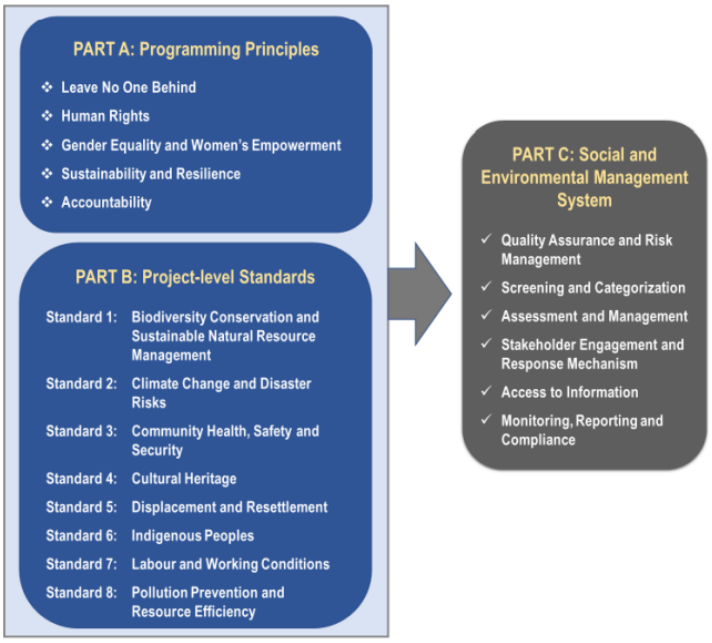
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Risks	Impact and Likelihood	Mitigation and Management Strategy
Project activities may have unintended adverse impacts on members of marginalized and vulnerable groups, such as women, youth, children, IPs/ICCs, IDPs, PWDs and elderly.	I = Moderate L = Low	Project will facilitate orientations and trainings for staff and partners on social and environmental safeguards, including risk assessment and management. These will include training and orientations on PSEAH, Child Protection, Anti-Corruption, Engaging with IPs/ICCs, Disability Inclusion, among others.

Environmental and Social Safeguards

Social and Environmental Screening Procedures (SESP) have been undertaken for PROSPER-Bangsamoro to ensure that neither the affected population nor the environment are harmed or adversely affected in the implementation of activities. These SES procedures help to strengthen the quality of programming by ensuring a principled approach – maximize social and environmental opportunities and benefits; avoid adverse impacts to people and the environment; minimize, mitigate and manage adverse impacts where avoidance is not possible; strengthen UNDP partner capacities for social and environmental risks; and ensure full and effective stakeholder engagement, including through mechanisms that respond to complaints from project-affected people (feedback and response mechanisms).

Figure 1: Key Elements of UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES)



Specific interventions on peacebuilding and socio-economic resilience under PROSPER-Bangsamoro are being assessed according to the above social and environmental standards. For instance, review of the proposal for agricultural livelihood and resilience-building support for Non-Moro IPs/ICCs yielded the following recommendations: (1) adherence to Sulagad (Indigenous sustainable farming system that prioritizes biodiversity, natural fertilizers, as well as community-based food security) in contrast to proposal to utilize insecticides, herbicides and GMO (genetically-modified organism) crops, (2) review of tree planting and shelter support in areas where MILF camps and IP/ICC ancestral domains overlap, and (3) review of appropriate support for displaced IPs/ICCs in coordination with the Ministry of Social Services and Development of BARMM.

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Counter-Terrorism Resourcing

The UNDP may extend the reach and effectiveness of its programs by leveraging the capacity and networks of NGOs/CSOs (including community-based groups, youth associations and others) through collaborative relationships. UNDP will ensure on-going scoping involving strategic analysis of the comparative advantages of organizations on the ground and mapping of their strengths and weaknesses that facilitates the identification of appropriate partners of the NGO/CSO environment. All collaborative relationships with NGOs/CSOs involving engagement of NGOs/CSOs as Implementing Partners or as Responsible Parties (including Grantees) are subject to a vetting process, which requires a mapping exercise followed by programmatic engagement or strategic selection. The decision to select NGOs/CSOs as Implementing Partner (IPs) or as a Responsible Party (RPs) shall be based on the result of a capacity assessment and risk management framework. Project team shall ensure that work plans, activities, inputs, and persons responsible are articulated and identified as required by project needs. The Vendor Sanctions policy of UNDP also applies to NGOs/CSOs and their members, regardless of the process undertaken to engage them as RPs.

Through the UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy, UNDP commits to combating money laundering and terrorist financing, by complementing, reiterating, and cataloguing the safeguards and measures that UNDP has in place in this regard. This policy is a part of a broader set of policies referenced below aimed at ensuring that UNDP funds are used for the purposes intended, and it lays out a set of basic principles for guidance. UNDP is committed to the highest ethical standards and does not tolerate the diversion of the resources entrusted to it through money laundering or terrorist financing. Similarly, UNDP will not partner with entities that tolerate the diversion of resources through money laundering or terrorist financing. In response to these risks, UNDP's policy and procedural framework embodies a risk-based approach to ensure the integrity of all its activities. The AML/CFT Policy sets out UNDP's requirements in (i) establishing fundamental guiding principles and standards regarding AML/CFT, as reflected in the various procedures and controls within UNDP's policy and procedural framework, and (ii) defining the roles and responsibilities of its management and staff in relation to AML/CFT.

UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures contains the operational standards and procedural guidance on UNDP's core business processes (such as contracting and procurement). The POPP can be accessed through this link: https://popp.undp.org/.

Child Protection

Children's rights is an important principle integrated into all UNDP work, guided by international standards like the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). UNDP's child protection efforts focus on ensuring children's rights and well-being in their programming and operations. UNDP staff also undergo rigorous background and reference checks to ensure that they do not pose risks to members of marginalized and vulnerable groups, such as women, youth and children.

UNDP partners with the Bangsamoro Youth Commission, which actively works to protect the rights and promote the development of children and youth in the BARMM. UNDP also actively engages with the Bangsamoro Women Commission, which is mandated to address issues on violence against women and children, and other women's issues in the region through coordination with other MOAs, security sector and civil society.

All UNDP staff are required to complete mandatory trainings on (1) Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of the Local Population (PSEA), (2) Preventing Sexual Harassment and Other Prohibited Conduct, (3) Gender Sensitivity, and (4) Human Rights Responsibilities. UNDP will also facilitate orientations and trainings for staff and partners on social and environmental safeguards. These will include training and orientations on PSEAH, Child Protection, Anti-Fraud and Corruption, Engaging with IPs/ICCs, Disability Inclusion, among others. These include capacity-enhancement on DFAT's Child Protection Policy, including risk assessment, risk management and minimum standards for child protection.

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Fraud Control

UNDP has zero tolerance for fraud and corruption, meaning that UNDP staff members, non-staff personnel, vendors, implementing partners and responsible parties are not to engage in fraud or corruption. UNDP's Anti-Fraud Policy mandates that all incidents of fraud and corruption are to be reported, will be assessed and, as appropriate, investigated in accordance with the Investigation Guidelines of the UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI) and the UNDP Legal Framework for Addressing Non-compliance with UN Standards of Conduct ("UNDP Legal Framework"), when applicable. UNDP will pursue rigorously disciplinary and other actions against perpetrators of fraud, including recovery of financial loss suffered by UNDP.

UNDP is committed to preventing, identifying and addressing all acts of fraud and corruption against UNDP, through raising awareness of fraud risks, implementing controls aimed at preventing and detecting fraud and corruption, and enforcing the Anti-Fraud Policy. All UNDP staff are required to complete mandatory learning courses on (1) ethics and integrity at UNDP and (2) fraud and corruption awareness and prevention. Staff also undergo refresher courses on enforcing UNDP Internal Control Framework. All UNDP staff are required to disclose potential conflicts of interest and adhere to the UNDP Code of Conduct – these are documented in service contracts signed by employees.

Preventing Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment

UNDP has a zero-tolerance policy on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). This means that all forms of SEA, including sexual harassment, are prohibited within UNDP, regardless of whether they involve a coworker or a recipient of assistance. The organization is committed to preventing such behaviors, supporting those affected, and responding swiftly, appropriately, and effectively to allegations of sexual misconduct. All UNDP staff are required to complete mandatory training courses on (1) Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of the Local Population (PSEA), (2) Preventing Sexual Harassment and Other Prohibited Conduct, (3) Gender Sensitivity, and (4) Human Rights Responsibilities. Refresher trainings on PSEAH are also facilitated through the UN Philippines System.

Conflict of Interest

In line with UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP) (https://popp.undp.org/), the organization prohibits conflicts of interest and corrupt practices in connection with the award and administration of contracts, grants or other benefits. It prohibits any person affiliated with the Principal Recipient (PR) (including staff, individual contractors, and counterpart government officials) from participating in the selection, award or administration of a contract, grant or other benefit or transaction funded by the grant, in which the person, members of the person's immediate family or his or her business partners, or organizations controlled by or substantially involving such person, has or have a financial interest. Nor can persons affiliated with the PR participate in transactions involving organizations or entities with which that person is negotiating or has any arrangement concerning prospective employment. All UNDP staff are required to complete mandatory learning courses on (1) Ethics and Integrity at UNDP and (2) Fraud and Corruption Awareness and Prevention. Staff also undergo refresher courses on enforcing Internal Control Frameworks. All UNDP staff are required to disclose potential conflicts of interest and adhere to the UNDP Code of Conduct – these are documented in service contracts signed by employees.

Lessons Learned

- In the months leading to the projected end of the transition period, there is a need to facilitate strategic alignment and convergence among key ministries, offices and agencies of the Bangsamoro Government, particularly in response to overlaps and duplications in programs, projects and activities. There is a need to strengthen collaboration among MOAs in terms of peace and security policy and programming, such as early warning and early response (EWER), alternative dispute resolution (ADR), rehabilitation and reintegration of former members of violent extremist groups, and management and reduction of small arms and light weapons (SALW).

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- Within a highly contested transition period, Project implementation approaches need to ensure consensus-building and multistakeholder approaches. This is critical not only in facilitating intergroup collaboration but also intragroup dialogue and cooperation, such as in the case of Moro revolutionary groups after the appointment of a new Chief Minister and reshuffle of the BTA. This is also true in the case of Non-Moro Indigenous Peoples/Indigenous Cultural Communities, also manifesting divisions following the case against the Mayor of South Upi related to the murder of the Vice Mayor of the same municipality.

- The Basilan incident last January 2025, wherein attacks against military personnel led to two soldiers and two MILF members killed and 12 more injured, demonstrate the need to undertake continuing dialogue and conscientization to strengthen appreciation of the peace process among Bangsamoro communities. This includes community-level advocacy initiatives on the significance and status of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro and the Bangsamoro Organic Law, including orientation on GPH-MILF peace architecture, updates on the Political Transition and Normalization tracks, and human rights and peacebuilding. Such initiatives are critical in post-conflict communities still carrying the weight of historical injustice, legitimate grievances and other conflict legacies.

- In previous projects supported by the Australian Embassy in the Philippines, support for insider mediation processes helped to address critical issues raised by dialogue partners, unlock impasse, identify collaborative solutions and facilitate agreements. Given the current context wherein intergroup and intragroup conflicts seem to widen, it might be helpful to convene insider mediation platforms bringing together representatives from different alliances, including traditional leaders, political families, women and youth from Moro revolutionary fronts, and Indigenous Peoples / Indigenous Cultural Communities.

- Similarly, insider mediation processes might also be helpful in addressing increasing divide within and between GPH and MILF peace process mechanisms as challenges to the implementation of the CAB persist. PROSPER-Bangsamoro may explore potential of supporting insider mediators to work on enhancing trust and cooperation within and among the peace mechanisms.

- By working directly with base commanders, deputy base commanders and peace mechanisms, the SPD-Bangsamoro contributes to building a climate of trust and dialogue in a context that is affected by deepening mistrust and divisions. However, the SPD-Bangsamoro curriculum will also need to be updated to address the realities and challenges confronting the MILF combatants – particularly in the aftermath of the 2025 national and local elections and the period leading to the projected first-ever BARMM Parliamentary elections.

- Identification and delivery of socio-economic empowerment initiatives need to be grounded on community-driven development planning to ensure responsiveness and sustainability. Such process requires investment in time and resources as well as risk assessment and management measures. This also includes advocacy for partners to adopt social and environmental safeguards in designing socio-economic empowerment initiatives, such as food security and livelihood interventions.

- The durability of peace processes is critically dependent on strengthening institutional arrangements to address the root causes of conflict and to provide pathways for armed groups to transition from armed to political struggle. However, institutional arrangements may be co-opted by elites or by new groups aspiring for political control. Thus, Project implementation will need to ensure that institution-building support ensures spaces wherein communities, especially members of marginalized and vulnerable groups, can participate to claim their rights and influence decision-making in transitional governance mechanisms.

- PROSPER-Bangsamoro has allowed for flexible and adaptive approaches to addressing emerging requirements and persistent challenges in the BARMM's post-conflict transition to peace and stability. However, the possibility of supporting some institutional requests still needs to be facilitated. For instance, there is a pending request from the Bangsamoro Planning and Development Authority (BPDA) to support strategic assessment and planning in line with the Midterm Updating of the 2nd Bangsamoro Development Plan 2023-2028.

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Recommendations

- Following the exclusion of Sulu from BARMM, there is a need to develop programming that will continue to facilitate assistance to marginalized and vulnerable communities in the province. PROSPER-Bangsamoro has started to provide assistance through rehabilitation and development planning for ten (10) communities included in the Balik-Barangay Program. Based on the results of these rehabilitation and development plans, the Project will also help deliver priority socio-economic empowerment and resilience interventions.

- Risks related to the exclusion of Sulu from BARMM, the reduced representation of Tawi-Tawi in the Bangsamoro Parliament, and continued dominance of mainland provinces in access to support from the Bangsamoro Government will need to be further examined. The exclusion of Sulu also signals risks related to the Moro National Liberation Front, which had no demobilization or decommissioning process and thus have retained their arms and forces. PROSPER-Bangsamoro will explore support for partner proposals to facilitate peacebuilding and socio-economic resilience interventions as well as solidarity initiatives involving both MNLF and MILF.

- Apart from decommissioning, camps transformation and SALW management, support for Normalization process should also include support for MILF amnesty processes. More than a legal process, amnesty is a political and moral commitment to healing the wounds of conflict, restoring trust in institutions, and recognizing the dignity of those transitioning from armed struggle to civilian life. PROSPER-Bangsamoro, given remaining funds allocated for support for peace process mechanisms, will explore potential support for amnesty missions in MILF communities.

- PROSPER-Bangsamoro will convene convergence initiatives among MILG, MPOS, PSRO, BWC and BYC to facilitate alignment and collaboration on peace and security policy and programming in the BARMM. This will focus on key initiatives related to early warning and early response (EWER), alternative dispute resolution (ADR), preventing and countering violent extremism (PCVE), rehabilitation and reintegration of former members of violent extremist groups, and management and reduction of small arms and light weapons (SALW).

- UNDP's engagement with BARMM MOAs and LGUs also includes strengthening rehabilitation, reintegration and aftercare programs for former members of violent extremist groups, as well as their families (including widows and orphans). Following BTA resolution assigning MPOS to develop a regional reintegration program for former members of violent extremist groups, UNDP is in discussion with the ministry in supporting the convergence process focusing on program development and capacity-building on rehabilitation, reintegration and aftercare for FVEs, their families and communities.

- On delivery of socio-economic and resilience interventions, PROSPER-Bangsamoro will explore avenues for collaboration with BARMM MOAs, LGUs, private sector and civil society partners. For example, in the Balik-Barangay Rehabilitation and Development Planning, identified game-changer interventions will be consolidated and aligned for counterpart support among different partners and stakeholders to help achieve scale, maximize impact and enable sustainability.

- Although focusing only on pilot barangays in SGA and Cotabato City, the Bangsamoro Barangay Development Planning process offers a substantive process that provides platform for community needs and aspirations to influence barangay policy and programming. PROSPER-Bangsamoro will explore possibility of replicating the BBDP support in other barangays to be identified in collaboration with MILG.

- The case of the BARMM Special Geographic Area offers potential in actualizing areas-based approaches to strengthening governance, building community resilience, and supporting normalization processes. For instance, the formulation of an SGA Development Plan has been discussed with both MILG and SGADA as an important step to actualizing peace and development in the eight (8) newly

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established municipalities in SGA. PROSPER-Bangsamoro will explore possibility of working with the MILG, SGADA and other partners in supporting the formulation of an SGA Development Plan.

- Enhanced curriculum for SPD-Bangsamoro will focus on active citizenship and socio-economic empowerment wherein existing local social formations among MILF members will be assisted to strengthen community organizing, access food security and livelihood support, and spearhead community development and peacebuilding initiatives.

Forward Planning

Strategic project priorities under PROSPER-Bangsamoro will focus on (1) completion and roll-out of legacy documents to guide policy, planning and programming on conflict-prevention and peacebuilding, (2) capacity-enhancement and accompaniment of LGUs and newly-elected officials on BTF-ELAC, BPA-CoRe, CSPP and WPS, (3) strengthening of multisectoral community peacebuilding and security platforms, (4) community-driven development planning process and delivery of socio-economic resilience interventions in target areas, (4) roll-out of SPD-Bangsamoro, and (5) delivery of peacebuilding and socio-economic resilience interventions in MILF camps and communities.

Outcome 1: Capacities and convergence among different institutions enhanced towards greater inclusion, participation, transparency, responsiveness and accountability in governance and peacebuilding in the BARMM	- Completion and roll-out of policy guidance materials on mainstreaming conflict-sensitivity and peacebuilding in local development planning (Bangsamoro Barangay Development Plan, POPS Plan, DRRM Plans) and onboarding training materials for LGU officials
	- Completion and turnover of training modules for the Bangsamoro Peace institute
	- Organizational development and accompaniment for PSRO, given new leadership
	- Technical and operational support for formulation of LGU peace and development plans
	  o Eight (8) municipalities of Special Geographic Area
	  o Eight (8) municipalities within the vicinity of SPMS Box
	- Convergence initiatives among MILG, MPOS and PSRO to align mandates and roles on conflict-prevention and peacebuilding according to Bangsamoro Local Governance Code

Outcome 2: Community resilience and social cohesion strengthened to effectively prevent and respond to driver of radicalization, violent conflicts and violent extremism	- Community-based peace and social cohesion (including EWER) initiatives led by youth, women and faith-based leaders in the SPMS Box municipalities, including completion and roll-out of the 2nd cohort of the Bangsamoro Youth Volunteers Program (BYVP)
	- Community-driven rehabilitation and development planning for 10 barangays in Patikul, Sulu
	- Delivery of peacebuilding and socio-economic resilience interventions in target areas
	  o Areas where displaced NMIP communities are located in Maguindanao provinces
	  o Ten (10) barangays included in the Balik-Barangay Program in Patikul, Sulu

Outcome 3: Transition and transformation of Moro revolutionary groups and their communities towards peaceful and productive civilian lives supported and sustained	- Technical and operational support for MILF peace mechanisms (CCCH, AHJAG, PIP) on strategic planning, conduct of community peace advocacy initiatives
	- Technical and operational support for Parcellary inventory in six (6) previously acknowledged MILF camps
	- Roll-out of School of Peace and Democracy-Bangsamoro
	  o Institutional Track focusing on onboarding training for mujahideen and mujahidat employees in BARMM Government
	  o Community Track focusing on active citizenship and socio-economic empowerment
	- Delivery of peacebuilding and socio-economic resilience interventions for MILF camps and communities

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Financial Management

SUMMARY PER OUTCOME

OUTCOMES	Overall Budget (A)	Other Revenue (B)	Expenditures as of 31 May 2025 (C)	Commitments as of 31 May 2025 (D)	TOTAL (E) C+D	Balance (F) A+B-E	%
OUTCOME 1: Capacities and convergence among different institutions enhanced towards greater inclusion, participation, transparency, responsiveness and accountability in governance and peacebuilding in the BARMM	262,679.31		81,197.77	31,791.81	112,989.58	149,689.73	43%
OUTCOME 2: Community resilience and social cohesion strengthened to effectively prevent and respond to driver of radicalization, violent conflicts and violent extremism	342,694.25		48,362.39	33,558.66	81,921.05	260,773.20	24%
OUTCOME 3: Transition and transformation of Moro revolutionary groups and their communities towards peaceful and productive civilian lives supported and sustained	427,854.75		65,022.19	774.05	65,796.24	362,058.51	15%
Programme Management Total	304,456.44	9.90	163,368.85	2,694.77	166,063.62	138,402.72	55%
Indirect Support Costs	101,414.77		27,184.88	-	27,184.88	74,229.89	27%
A: TOTAL PROGRAMME (PROGRAMME + SUPPORT COSTS)	**1,439,099.53**	**9.90**	**385,136.08**	**68,819.29**	**453,955.37**	**985,154.06**	**32%**
B: UNDP COUNTERPART	**70,000.00**					**70,000.00**	
C: Contribution Revenue (A - B)	**1,369,099.53**					**915,154.06**	
D: Contribution Receivable						630,798.74	
E: Available Resources (C – D)						**284,355.32**	

Footnote:
In compliance with UNDP Policy on financial reporting, the functional and presentation currency of UNDP is the United States dollar (USD). In line with financial reports, it should be expressed in USD.
The figures are provisional and subject to change pending the posting of receivables, expenses, financial adjustments, or other expenditures. This report was generated on June 4, based on data as of the May 31 cut-off date. Contributions reported for the period exclude the actual receipt of the 1% levy, which amounts to AUD 11,119.

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Annexes

Annex 1 -- Financial Acquittals

Annex 2 — Performance Indicator Monitoring Matrix

Annex 3 — Photo Documentation

Annex 4 — Work Plan for the next 6 months or the remaining months (whichever is applicable)

Annex 5 — Calendar of Activities