

Activity Completion Report

ACT For Peace Programme Philippines

Mindanao Development Authority (MinDA)

Table of Content

	Page
General Information	2
Currency/weights and measures conversions	
Glossary/List of Acronyms	
Certification by the delivery organization	
Executive Summary	5
Activity Summary	6
Summary Data	6
Activity Description	8
Expenditures/Inputs	8
Approach/Strategy adopted and key outputs received	9
Key Outcomes	9
<i>Expected Outcomes</i>	
<i>Unexpected Outcomes</i>	
Expected Long-Term Benefits and Sustainability	13
Relevance	13
Appropriateness of Objectives and Design	14
Implementation Issues	15
<i>Financial Management and Fund Flows</i>	16
<i>Monitoring and Evaluation</i>	16
<i>Gender</i>	17
Lessons Learned	18
Recommendations for further engagement	20
Handover/Exit Arrangements	21
<i>People Involved</i>	21
<i>Documentation produced by activity</i>	21
<i>Physical Assets purchased with activity funds</i>	22

General Information

ACEP	Agricultural Competitiveness Enhancement Fund
ACO	Area Coordinating Office
AFC	Agri-Fishery Council
AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
AIP	Annual Investment Plan
AMO	Area Management Office
ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
AWP	Annual Work Plan
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BAFC	Barangay Agri-Fishery Council
BAWASA	Barangay Water System Associations
BDA	Bangsamoro Development Agency
BDC	Barangay Development Council
BDCC	Barangay Disaster and Coordinating Committee
BDP	Barangay Development Plan
BHS	Barangay Health Station
BHW	Barangay Health Worker
BLGU	Barangay Local Government Unit
BnB	Botika ng Barangay
CARE	Caraga Action and Responders
CBCS	Consortium of Bangsamoro Civil Society
CCPD	Caraga Conference for Peace and Development
CDA	Cooperative Development Agency
CED	Community Enterprise Development
COE	Council of Elder
CO	Community Organizer
COP	Culture of Peace
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DA	Department of Agriculture
DepEd	Department of Education
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
EDRMP	Empowering Dispute Resolution and Engagement Processes
ER	Early Recovery
EU	European Union
FFW	Food-For-Work
FFT	Food-For-Training (FFT)
FPA	Final Peace Agreement (GRP-MNLF)
GAD	Gender and Development
GEM	Growth with Equity in Mindanao
GoP	Government of the Philippines
GoP-UN MDP3	Government of the Philippines- United Nations Multi-Donor Programme Phase III (GoP-UN)
GRP	Government of the Republic of the Philippines
IDP	Internally-displaced persons
ILG	Islamic Leadership and Governance
IP	Indigenous People
IPRA	Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act

IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations
JMSP	J. Marquez School of Peace
KKC	Kapayapaan Kapatid Council
KSU	Kalinaw Sarangani Unit
KM	Knowledge Management
KMC	Knowledge Management Committee
KP	Katarungang Pambarangay
KP	Knowledge Product
LEAD Fund	Livelihood Enhancement for Agri-Development Fund
LFA	Logical Framework of Analysis
LGPMS	Local Governance Performance Measurement System
LGU	Local Government Unit
LIA	Lead Implementing Agency (ACT for Peace)
LSF	Local Social Formation
LSP	Local Service Provider
MA	Managing Agent
ManCom	Management Committee (ACT for Peace)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MILF	Moro Islamic Liberation Front
MinDA	Mindanao Development Authority (formerly Mindanao Economic Development Council)
MindaComNet	Mindanao Communicators' Network
MLGU	Municipal Local Government Unit
MNLF-SRC	Moro National Liberation Front State Revolutionary Command
MOA-AD	Memorandum of Agreement on Ancestral Domain
MSU	Mindanao State University
MTPDP	Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan
MWOP	Mindanao Week of Peace
NAFC	National Agri-Fishery Council
NDCC	National Disaster Coordinating Council
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NGO	Non-government Organization
NPA	New Peoples' Army
NPD	National Programme Director (ACT for Peace)
NZAid	New Zealand Agency for International Development
OCD	Office of Civil Defense
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OIA	Overall Implementing Agency (ACT for Peace)
OPAPP	Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
OSY	Out-of-School Youth
PAG	Project Advisory Group
PCA	Philippine Coconut Authority
PCC	Programme Coordinating Committee
PCIA	Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment
PDA	Peace and Development Advocate
PDAL	Peace and Development Advocate League
PDC	Peace and Development Community
PIAS	Programme Integrated Application System
PIME	Planning, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation
PLGU	Provincial Local Government Unit
PMO	Programme Management Office
PNP	Philippine National Police
PO	People's Organization
PPOC	Provincial Peace and Order Council

PRA	Participatory Rapid/Resource Appraisal
PWS	Potable Water System
RAFC	Regional Agri-Fishery Council
RBA	Results-based Approach
REDPB	Regional Economic Planning and Development Board
RLA	Regional Legislative Assembly
RPDO	Regional Planning and Development Office
RPMES	Regional Project Monitoring and Evaluation System
RPS	Rationalized Planning System
SCM	South Central Mindanao
SoP	School of Peace
SZOPAD	Special Zone of Peace and Development
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNGPID	UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	Work and Financial Plan
WFP	World Food Programme
WM	Western Mindanao

Executive Summary

The ACT for Peace Programme as the fourth phase of the UN Multi-donor Programme has been designed to be peacebuilding and development intervention to respond to the changing peace and development context in Mindanao and address the continuing vulnerability of many of its communities. Evolved from being a humanitarian and socio-economic response to the GRP-MNLF Final Peace Agreement in its earlier phases, the Programme embarked on a purposive and integrated program for the promotion of human security and the culture of peace in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable communities inclusive of MNLF or MILF-affiliated communities and other vulnerable or marginalized areas due to conflicts related to presence of other insurgent and armed threat groups. Informed by the lessons drawn from its over a decade of experience in relief, early recovery and rehabilitation efforts, and working with non-state actors, it sought to build capacities of communities and institutions to develop and strengthen a peace constituency necessary for sustaining efforts to improve quality of life in the communities it is assisting.

Operating in an environment characterized by fragile peace and weak human security conditions, a protracted war between ideology groups and government forces causing periodic displacement, pockets of local conflicts due to clan feuds, and other situations of unpeace, the Programme focused on raising the consciousness and participation of stakeholders to collaborate in various peace and development initiatives at the local, meso and macro levels.

Central to the Programme's peace and development framework is the transformation of individuals, communities, organizations and institutions into peace resources. It aims to effect changes at the personal, relational, structural and cultural levels among key actors, institutions and communities---to transform conflicts, build structures and mechanisms and strengthen critical partnerships that will nurture peace and development initiatives in the region.

This Theory of Change is anchored on the two-pronged strategy of the Programme that involves grassroots peacebuilding adopting the Peace and Development Community (PDC) Framework and enhancing the enabling environment towards a more coherent, participatory and institutionalized action agenda for Mindanao peace and development.

The Peace and Development Community framework was modeled in 278 conflict-affected, conflict-vulnerable and post-conflict areas representing 7 % of the estimated 3,833 conflict-affected areas in Southern Philippines. Results of assessments show that the PDCs can be a viable model for transforming vulnerable areas into self-reliant and resilient communities. The PDCs have demonstrated capacities and potentials to become "spaces for peace" not only in terms of conflict prevention and coping with effects of conflicts but also in the capacity to help others recover from violent conflicts and pursue grassroots peace and development initiatives.

The Programme has also contributed to the popularization and localization of peace and conflict lens as an innovative approach in planning, policy-formulation and implementation of development programs among local, regional and sub-national government agencies and non-government organizations. It has also built capacities and strengthened critical partnerships among key actors and institutions from the government, local government units, civil society, the private and business sectors, academe, media and the religious groups including the security sector in pursuit of peace, security and development.

Relying on its over a decade of peace and development experience, the Programme now offers the Peace and Development Community as a viable model for transforming conflict-affected and vulnerable areas into self-reliant and resilient communities. It likewise provides a framework for reintegration of former combatants based on learning and experience in the transformation of these war veterans into Peace and Development Advocates. Moreover, government structures and institutions capacitated in conflict transformation have become viable infrastructures and platforms to promote and pursue sustainable peace and development for Mindanao.

Activity Summary

1. Summary Data

- The fourth phase of the Government of the Philippines-United Nations Multi-Donor Programme (GoP-UN MDP) that started in 1997 as a humanitarian assistance in support to the implementation of the GoP-MNLF 1996 Final Peace Agreement.
- Covering 278 Peace and development Communities (PDCs), 24 Early Recovery and 30 Internally-Displaced Persons (IDP) areas in 19 provinces
- Implemented in June 2005 until May 2010. It ran a no-cost extension phase from June to December 2010 to complete remaining Programme deliverables.
- Implemented by the Mindanao Development Authority (MinDA) and the ARMM Regional Government; managed by the United Nations Development Programme; and, with funding support from the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and Spain, and the European Union.
- Has evolved into a major peacebuilding and conflict transformation initiative in Southern Philippines in pursuit of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Outcome # 5 and the national government's peace agenda as outlined in Chapter 14 of the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (2004-2010). It is also responsive to the Millennium Declaration's overarching goal of reducing poverty by 2015.
- The overall responsibility for the achievement of the Programme purpose and outcomes, and proper and judicious use of financial resources in accordance with the guidelines of GoP and participating UN agencies rests on the Overall Implementing Agency (OIA). The Mindanao Economic and Development Council (MEDCo) now Mindanao Development Authority (MinDA) serves as the OIA for the ACT for Peace Programme. MinDA serves as secretariat to the PCC, through the PMO, and undertakes overall technical preparations for and documentation of PCC deliberations. Through the National Programme Director (NPD), it disseminates the PCC's policy guidance and recommendations to all concerned and follow up implementation accordingly. The OIA is accountable to the PCC for overall Programme directions and strategies.
- The Programme Coordinating Committee (PCC) provides overall policy guidance and strategic directions for the Programme. It is responsible for reviewing and assessing the Programme's annual consolidated physical accomplishment and financial report, and provide recommendations, as necessary, towards enhancing Programme implementation. The PCC decides on the utilization of additional contributions to the Programme. It is composed of the following: MinDA Chairman, ARMM Regional Governor, Mindanao Focal Persons of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) and National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), the United Nations Resident Coordinator, heads of participating UN agencies, representatives of donor partners, and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) Chairman.
- An Executive Committee (ExCom) acts on behalf of the PCC on matters requiring immediate action. The membership of the ExCom is composed of MinDA as Chair with the UN Resident Coordinator as Co-Chair, the ARMM Regional Government, Mindanao Focal Persons from NEDA and DILG, UNDP as MA, heads of participating UN agencies, and the MNLF. MinDA serves as the secretariat to the ExCom, through the PMO.
- The Overall Implementing Agency is supported by Lead Implementing Agencies (one each for ARMM and non-ARMM areas) that assumes direct accountability for Programme management and implementation in their respective areas. Consistent with EO 125, the ARMM Regional Government, through the ARMM ODA Office, serves as the LIA for ARMM areas, while MinDA serves as the LIA for the non-ARMM areas. MinDA and ARMM Regional Government designated its respective organic officer as Regional Programme Director (RPD) to

ensure efficient and effective Programme implementation in their respective areas. The RPDs for ARMM and non-ARMM areas are responsible to the ManCom which serves as the management body for the Programme in the two (2) areas.

The membership of the ManCom for ARMM areas include the following:

- a. Regional Programme Director (RPD) as Chair
- b. Regional Planning and Development Office (RPDO)
- c. ARMM - Official Development Assistance Office
- d. UNDP as MA
- e. Participating UN Agencies
- f. Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF)
- g. MinDA (as observer)

The Area Management Office (AMO) in ARMM areas serves as the secretariat and undertake overall technical preparations for and documentation of the ARMM ManCom meeting.

The membership of the ManCom for the non-ARMM areas include the following:

- a. Regional Programme Director (RPD) as Chair
- b. NEDA Regional Office (NRO) IV-B
- c. NRO IX
- d. NRO X
- e. NRO XI
- f. NRO XII
- g. NRO XIII
- h. UNDP as MA
- i. Participating UN Agencies
- j. Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF)
- k. ARMM Regional Government (as observer)

The PMO serves as secretariat and shall assume overall technical preparations for and documentation of the non-ARMM ManCom meeting.

- A Programme Management Office (PMO) provides support to the OIA's integrative functions and serves as the delivery mechanism for services and facilities provided to the Programme.
- The Area Management Offices (AMOs) lead in the management and execution of approved WFPs in the respective areas as well as undertake coordination activities with other programs implemented in the area.
- The AMO for ARMM areas, is based in Cotabato City and covers the provinces of Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur, Basilan, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi and the city of Marawi.
- There are two (2) AMOs for Non-ARMM areas, one each for the South Central and Western Mindanao areas, and an Area Coordinating Office (ACO) for Caraga Region. The AMO for South Central Mindanao is based in General Santos City and serves the provinces of Davao del Sur (Region XI), Sarangani, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat and Cotabato (all in Region XII); and, the cities of Digos (Region XI), Cotabato, Tacurong, Kidapawan, Koronadal, General Santos (all in Region XII).

The AMO for Western Mindanao is based in Zamboanga City and covers the provinces of Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga Sibugay (all in Region IX), and Lanao del Norte (Region X) including the cities of Zamboanga, Pagadian, Dapitan, Dipolog, Isabela (all in Region IX).

The ACO in Caraga Region is based in Butuan City covering the provinces of Agusan del Sur, Agusan del Norte, Surigao del Sur and Surigao del Norte, and the cities of Butuan, Tandag and Bislig.

2. Activity Description

The ACT for Peace Programme as the fourth phase of the UN Multi-donor Programme has been designed to be peacebuilding and development intervention to respond to the changing peace and development context in Mindanao. Evolved from being a humanitarian and socio-economic response to the GRP-MNLF Final Peace Agreement in its earlier phases, the Programme embarked on a purposive and integrated program for the promotion of human security and the culture of peace in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable communities inclusive of MNLF or MILF-affiliated communities and other vulnerable or marginalized areas due to conflicts related to presence of other insurgent and armed threat groups. Informed by the lessons drawn from its over a decade of experience in relief, early recovery and rehabilitation efforts, and working with non-state actors, it sought to build capacities of communities and institutions to develop and strengthen a peace constituency necessary for sustaining efforts to improve quality of life in the communities it is assisting.

3. Expenditures/Inputs

Programme inputs to the PDCs include Potable Water Supply (PWS), Barangay Health Station (BHS) and Village Pharmacies. Early Recovery assistance includes core shelter, PWS, BHS, support to education, psychosocial services and livelihood projects. Support to economic development of the PDCs involves both farm and non-farm projects. Capacity development package for the PDCs includes community organizing and community development, project management, conflict management, disaster response and conflict-sensitive-peace-promoting local development planning, human rights, gender and environment.

Capacity development for PDA Leagues and Alliances, the MNLF, MLGUs, PLGUs, Regional Line Agencies, Civil Society and Non-Government Organizations include trainings and coaching on Culture of Peace, Conflict Analysis, Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment, Conflict-Sensitive and Peace-Promoting approaches to include peace-based monitoring and evaluation.

Partner LGUs from the barangay, municipal and provincial levels provided counterpart in the form of technical and financial support in the implementation of projects in the PDCs.

Out of the Total AusAID contribution USD 14,748,290, 99% or USD 14,567,468.80 of these funds was utilized by the programme. AusAID contribution comprised 73 % of the total ACT for Peace Programme funds. Table below shows the fund disbursements by component as of 31 December 2010.

COMPONENT	Total Expenditures (in dollar)	%age
Component 1	1,432,649.91	10%
Component 2	3,129,087.51	21%
Component 3	4,562,738.39	31%
Component 4	1,452,551.55	10%
Component 5	1,567,440.17	11%
Component 6	1,684,155.52	12%
GMS	738,845.73	5%
TOTAL	14,567,468.80	100%

4. Approach/Strategy Adopted and Key Outputs Received

Operating in an environment characterized by fragile peace and weak human security conditions, a protracted war between ideology groups and government forces and periodic displacement, pockets of local conflicts due to clan feuds and other situations of unpeace, the Programme focused on raising the consciousness and participation of stakeholders to collaborate in various peace and development initiatives at the local, meso and macro levels.

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5. Key Outcomes

Expected Outcomes

Expected Outcome	Outcome Achieved	Evidence
Transformation of PDCs, and other conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas is sustained; and community efforts to develop and advance their own initiatives for peace and human security are harnessed	More communities have advanced capacities to lead their community development and transformation, early recovery and rehabilitation initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 245 of the 278 PDCs are in advance stage of development and transformation • 141 barangays through the initiative and leadership of their respective LGUs
Peacebuilding and conflict transformation (prevention, management and resolution) capacities of actors and institutions are strengthened and institutionalized	LGUs, MNLF, PDA Leagues and Alliances and other civil society organizations with enhanced capacities to apply peacebuilding principles, approaches and processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19 PLGUs, 48 MLGUs and 21 PDA Leagues and Alliances in different phases of transformation are applying peacebuilding principles and processes • 21 PDA leagues and alliances in different phases of transformation are implementing peacebuilding projects
Critical partnerships towards sustaining an environment of trust, confidence and collaboration for peace and development are strengthened	Partnerships with the academe, religious, local governments units, government agencies and the civil society strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19 PLGU-level partnerships developed • 6 regional partnerships developed

Summary of Achievements Towards Expected Outputs (2005-2010)

Expected Outputs/Results	Programme Targets	Programme Achievements
Component 1		
Increased number of People's Organizations (POs) and Local Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 278 POs organized and strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 389 POs organized and strengthened. • 612 LSF are actively involved in local

Expected Outputs/Results	Programme Targets	Programme Achievements
Formations (LFA) able to undertake and participate in peace-based planning process and facilitate equitable access to opportunities and participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 556 Local Social Formations (LSF) organized and strengthened • 278 Barangay Development Plans (BDPs) updated (with peace building dimension) 	<p>peacebuilding initiatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 278 PDCs have peace-based Barangay Development Plans. <p>These POs and LSFs have enhanced skills on conflict management, development planning, implementation and management processes, financial and internal control system and management, organizational development, Islamic Leadership and Governance and the culture of peace.</p>
Wider support and constituency and more effective inter-PDC/barangay collaboration for the promotion of peacebuilding and human security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 482 PDAs trained and mobilized • 20 Inter-PDC Alliance organized • 126 New communities adopting PDC approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 674 PDAs trained and mobilized for community organizing and local peace initiatives. • 17 inter-PDC alliances involving 59 PDCs serving as a mechanism for consolidating peace constituency. • 141 new communities adopting PDC approach.
Improved interface and complementation between local social healing and peacebuilding practices and mainstream peacebuilding endeavors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Local/indigenous social healing practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christian fiestas and Muslim religious celebrations become occasions for community sharing among PDC residents. • One mechanism for conflict resolution is the Council of Elders represented by tri-people, and the Usrah or Islamic study group under the Islamic Leadership and Governance initiative in Western Mindanao.
Component 2		
Improved community access to integrated health services that meet community defined needs and promote women's health and rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 Barangay Health Stations (BHS) constructed • 29,323 Men, women and children availing of health services • 126 Botika ng Barangay (BnB or village pharmacies) Installed and Operational • 30 Scholars & Graduates from stepladder curriculum for Midwifery • 71 Potable Water Systems (PWS) installed • 6,700 Families with access to potable water supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 102 BHS constructed. • 143,060 men, women and children representing the vulnerable groups have availed of the health services through the BHS. • 128 Botika ng Barangay (BnB or village pharmacies) operating, all directly managed by women's groups in the PDCs. • 22 health scholars completed 2-year course on midwifery in October 2009; 8 of them passed the board exam to date. • 111 potable water systems improved the health and sanitation condition of 25,029 households in 95 PDCs.
Needs of communities affected by armed conflict or natural disasters served in a timely manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13,320 Families provided with food, medicines and temporary shelter • 300 Core Shelter units constructed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 74,000 affected families provided with food, medicines and temporary shelter. • 300 core shelter units constructed in PDC Macuyon, Sirawai, Zambo del Norte; and, PDC Eleven Islands, Zambo City; 161 units provided in 24 ER sites.
Component 3		

Expected Outputs/Results	Programme Targets	Programme Achievements
Enhanced stakeholder awareness and appreciation of community economic development principles, concepts and approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 278 Community economic development (CED) initiatives identified and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 438 community economic development projects implemented in 238 PDCs.
Improved competence among stakeholders to undertake or participate in community economic development processes that focus on self and wage employment skills and agri-based livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13,900 POs members involved in CED projects • 5,560 PO women members involved in CED projects • 126 POs with efforts to establish, strengthen and sustain internal resource generation (capital build-up and repayment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 352 of 438 CED projects are managed by 268 POs. • About 23,149 PO members, 45% of which are women members, are benefiting from the operations of CED projects. The projects provided employment opportunities to about 1,200 individuals. • Approximately 155 POs have established internal resource generation through capital build-up.
Environment more responsive to community economic development initiatives that promote or advance human security and peacebuilding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 126 CED projects with LGU support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 273 CED projects with LGU support • 72 Community Economic Development Barangay Facilitators/Para-Technicians (or Para-techs) were trained and deployed to assist in the implementation and sustainability of 16 specialized CED projects in selected 97 PDCs.
Component 4		
Enhanced local stakeholder appreciation of human security, peacebuilding and culture of peace principles, concepts and approaches	<p>LGUs and organizations (MNLF/PDAL/Alliances) reflecting human security, peacebuilding and culture of peace in their agenda or line of work /plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19 PLGU • 60 MLGU • 12 PDAL/Alliances • 12 MNLF-SRC 	<p>Cumulative report on capacities of LGUs and PDALs/Alliances show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 PLGUs are in stage 1; 9 in stage 2; 4 in stage 3; none of 14 PLGUs assessed then has reached stage 4. • At least 83 or 58 % of the 144 MLGUs within the coverage area of the Programme were already providing technical and financial support to PDCs indicating that LGUs are already investing in peacebuilding initiatives. • On the capacities of the PDA leagues and alliances, only 3 are still in stage 1, 13 in stage 2, 5 in stage 3 and none yet in stage 4.
Improved competence among local stakeholders, including MNLF, to undertake or participate in community or organizational processes that promote conflict transformation, human security, peacebuilding and culture of peace principles, concepts and approaches	<p>Local stakeholders contributing meaningfully and effectively to policy development, and planning for conflict transformation, human security, peacebuilding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19 PLGU • 8 CLGU • 41 MLGU • 3 PDAL/Alliances • 10 MNLF-SRC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 19 PLGUs have installed relevant mechanisms to pursue and sustain peace and development initiatives. These consist of Provincial Peace and Development Committees or Technical (TWGs) working under local mandated bodies like PDCs, PPOCs, or PPDCs. These PLGUs have manifested capacities to initiate peacebuilding and conflict transformation policies, plans, programs and projects, and activities (like Conflict Analysis, Conflict-Sensitive and Peace-Promotive planning and investment programming, Rights-Based Approach, Peace

Expected Outputs/Results	Programme Targets	Programme Achievements
		<p>and Conflict Impact Assessment and the PDC framework).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95 MLGUs have created their own peacebuilding mechanism through established Technical Working Groups. • All 15 MNLF State Committees are implementing their respective projects in the PDCs and MNLF communities to include community enterprise and peace advocacy initiatives like regional-level conflict mediation and community interfaith dialogues. • All 21 PDALs and Alliances have evolved from project beneficiaries to Programme implementing partners and now as active civil society organizations and peace movement engaged in peace advocacy and community development works. • PDALs and alliances are also represented in local development councils and other local social bodies like the Provincial Development Council, Peace and Order Council and Peace and Development Committees/TWGs at the province level.
Improved responsiveness of LGUs to needs of conflict-affected areas and peace and development concerns	<p>LGUs allocating funds for peacebuilding initiatives of PDCs and other conflict affected areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 PLGU • 8 CLGU • 43 MLGU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 PLGUs and 2 City LGUs are replicating the PDC approach in 141 barangays • 87 MLGUs covered by the Programme are allocating budget for peacebuilding initiatives and the PDCs. • 24 Caraga Action and Responders (CARE) Teams were organized and trained on land and water search and rescue, first aid.
Enabling mechanisms supportive of stakeholder initiatives in promoting or advancing human security and peacebuilding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 Peace Centers established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 Provincial Peace Resource Centers established serving as peace resource in the areas of peace-based community organizing, conflict-sensitive and peace-promotive planning and investment programming, peace education and Culture of Peace promotion.
Component 5		
Local capacities to practice and promote peace enhanced and strengthened (<i>in support of Components 1, 2, 3 and 4</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 478 Conflict prevention initiatives undertaken by the local social formations (LSF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 488 LSFs are integrating COP, human security, peacebuilding and conflict transformation principles and processes in their local peace and development initiatives • All PDCs have developed and strengthened their conflict management skills to promote social healing and harmony through local, cultural and indigenous practices
Partnerships with agencies, LGUs and social structures at the provincial and regional levels improve stakeholder appreciation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 REGIONAL and 19 PROVINCIAL Partnership among key institutions and local social structures to promote and mainstream 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 regional and 19 provincial partnerships forged and operationalized across Programme covered areas • 6 regional and 19 provincial policy support for peacebuilding enlisted

Expected Outputs/Results	Programme Targets	Programme Achievements
of and capacity to promote the Culture of Peace (<i>in support of Component 1, 2, 3 and 4</i>)	peacebuilding and conflict transformation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 REGIONAL and 19 PROVINCIAL Policy support to peacebuilding among GOs, LGUs and other Local Social 	
More venues (mainstream, academic and cultural) to enhance the environment for the promotion and advocacy of the Culture of Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 Schools of Peace established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 schools of peace are now in various phases of transformation and capacity development. To date, 40 schools are in the advance phase of transformation while the other half are in their early phase of transformation. • 4 Civil Society Organizations actively engaged in intercultural and interfaith dialogues, community development, capacity building and collaboration efforts for COP advocacy and promotion. • 36 PDCs integrating Islamic Leadership and Governance (ILG) in their local governance processes

6. Expected Long-Term Benefits and Sustainability

The community transformations, capacities built among duty and claim-holders as well as the critical partnerships strengthened are expected to be sustained. Continuing fragile peace condition in Mindanao poses a challenge to grassroots peacebuilding among the PDCs but the conflict management capacities and resiliency built among these communities will address their vulnerabilities to violent conflicts.

The structures and mechanisms strengthened among the duty bearers where peacebuilding principles and approaches were mainstreamed provide the enabling environment for the benefits of the Programme's peace and development initiatives to continue.

Policies enlisted among the LGUs and government agencies at the national, regional and sub-regional levels ensure that peace and development initiatives are sustained beyond Programme life.

Overall Assessment

7. Relevance

The ACT for Peace Programme interventions, strategies and approaches are relevant to the local, regional and national peace and development priorities and contexts. The Programme is consistent and supportive of the Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP), the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), donors' country program thrurts and the Mindanao/regional Peace and Development priorities.

Interventions were based on needs assessment and periodic assessment as well as stakeholders' inputs regarding what needs to be improved, continued and re-evaluated.

Apart from its peacebuilding focus, the Programme has also responded to both emerging and current contexts like addressing needs of displaced persons and communities affected by armed conflicts and natural calamities. The established and strengthened mechanisms as well as the capacities built at the level of the PDCs, LGUs and

government agencies including the PDA leagues and alliances as well as the partner CSOs provide the environment for sustainability of peacebuilding gains.

8. Appropriateness of Objectives and Design

The ACT for Peace is a peacebuilding and conflict transformation programme. Beyond merely responding to the physical and social reconstruction of areas affected by armed conflict, it seeks to respond to the complex situation of conflict in Mindanao, which involves a range of ongoing, potential and post-conflict situations in the target areas. It entails interventions to support and sustain peace as well as build human security in these conflict situations, such as, among others; a) building local capacities for conflict prevention and peacebuilding in areas of potential conflict, as well as in post-conflict situations; b) basic service delivery and capacity-building for conflict prevention in conflict and post-conflict areas, and c) relief and rehabilitation of areas affected by ongoing armed conflict, and also in post conflict areas. The Programme seeks to achieve the following purpose: “To strengthen peacebuilding efforts and sustain the gains for peace and development in Southern Philippines”

It is expected to achieve the following Programme Outcomes:

1. Transformation of PDCs, and other conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas is sustained; and community efforts to develop and advance their own initiatives for peace and human security are harnessed;
2. Peacebuilding and conflict transformation (prevention, management and resolution) capacities of actors and institutions are strengthened and institutionalized; and,
3. Critical partnerships towards sustaining an environment of trust, confidence and collaboration for peace and development are strengthened.

To achieve the purpose and the planned outcomes, the Programme have implemented five components:

Outcome 1: Transformation of PDCs and other conflict-affected areas sustained; and community efforts to develop and advance their own initiatives for peace and human security harnessed

- Component 1: Strengthening Social Capital for Peacebuilding
- Component 2: Promoting Human Security through Improved Access to Basic Services
- Component 3: Promoting Human Security through Community Economic Development

Outcome 2: Peacebuilding and conflict transformation (prevention, management and resolution) capacities of actors and institutions strengthened and institutionalized

- Component 4: Building Stakeholders’ Capacity for Conflict Transformation

Outcome 3: Critical partnerships towards sustaining an environment of trust, confidence and collaboration for peace and development strengthened

- Component 5: (cuts across other components) Promoting and Advocating a Culture of Peace towards Peacebuilding and Conflict Transformation

The ACT for Peace Programme’s Components have the following key result areas:

- Component 1 (*Strengthening Social Capital for Peacebuilding*) seeks to contribute to the sustainability of the transformation of PDCs and other conflict-affected areas and harness community efforts to develop and advance their own initiatives for peace. The component focused on the following specific areas of assistance: a) People’s Organizations and Local Social Formations (LSFs), b) Local Social Healing and Peacebuilding Practices Complementation, c) and Expanded Peace constituencies and Inter-PDC/Barangay Peace Initiatives
- Component 2 (*Promoting Human Security through Improved Access to Basic Services*) aims to improve access to an integrated health program focusing on health and nutrition, reproductive health, water and sanitation.

The major interventions were information and education campaign, delivery of services which included Barangay Health Stations, Potable Water Supply, Village Pharmacies, health-related capability-building activities and management of health services. The needs of communities affected by armed conflict or natural disasters were also responded by this component.

- Component 3 (*Promoting Human Security through Community Economic Development*) aims to build the capacity of the target stakeholders in the local (community) economy to articulate their interests, organize themselves, plan, implement and supervise economic initiatives that help improve their living conditions. To foster economic development, the Component promoted industry-based community enterprise projects aimed at increasing productivity and incomes in the target communities.
- Component 4 (*Building Stakeholders' Capacity for Conflict Transformation*) recognizes that for peacebuilding to be effective, there needs to be more active engagement and participation of multiple stakeholders. The Programme engaged the local governments to play strategic roles in conflict transformation. The ACT for Peace Programme provided capability building interventions to LGUs and government agencies to include civil society and non-government organizations to undertake conflict analysis as well as peace and conflict impact assessment to understand the context, causes, actors and dynamics of conflicts-- and enhance development and governance processes at the strategic development planning, policy and legislation, administrative functions, programs and service delivery levels.
- Component 5 (*Promoting a Culture of Peace towards Peacebuilding and Conflict Transformation*) shall cut across all other components of this Programme. The areas of assistance focused on: a) Enhancing Local Capacities for Peace; b) Partnership Building for the Promotion of the Culture of Peace; and c) Promoting and Advocating the Culture of Peace in More Mainstream Venues.

Implementation of capability building interventions and basic services delivery were based on baseline studies, community assessments and local development plans as well as the periodic review done through the PDC, PLGU-PDAL and SOP assessments.

The Programme adopted a two-pronged strategy in the implementation of the peacebuilding interventions. The PDC Framework was applied to guide the development and transformation of the conflict-vulnerable, conflict-affected and post-conflict areas. At the same time, an enabling environment is being enhanced at the meso and macro-levels to provide the policy, institutional support for the sustained transformation of the PDCs as well as the mainstreaming of the peacebuilding principles, approaches and processes in the existing system of the government agencies, local government units and other duty and culture bearers.

Programme Management/implementation structure is responsive to the overall context and nature of the intervention. Programme targets as indicated in the LFA were achieved within the Programme life (with a six-month no cost extension in July to December 2010).

Periodic review of risks and risk management plan is done to address strategic and operational issues affecting the Programme.

9. Implementation Issues

- Fragile peace and security condition in Mindanao to uncertainty in the GRP and the MILF and presence of armed groups and other forms of violence. This condition makes community transformation of the conflict-affected areas more challenging and vulnerable to internal and external factors that may contribute to occurrence or recurrence of violent conflicts.
- Sustaining capacity development of local government units in peacebuilding approaches and processes, disaster management and preparedness. The capacities built among the LGUs and key government

institutions may only be sustainable when the structures and mechanisms as well as appropriate policy support is in place that can continue working even with changes in key people and leadership.

- Optimizing aid complementation and effectiveness in conflict setting. While there are growing convergence efforts among the different donor programs operating in Mindanao, there is still a need to harmonize approaches and processes in implementing projects particularly conflict-affected communities. Varied project implementation approaches and processes may not be consistent with peacebuilding principles.
- Environmental degradation and depleting economic resources and opportunities in the rural areas. The continuing deterioration of the environment and depletion of natural resources pose threat to the peace and development situation in Mindanao since it will result to more resource-based conflicts.
- Local policies in peacebuilding are not adequately translated into programs and projects (e.g. Executive Orders that create Peace and Development Committees and Technical Working Groups with clear and sustained budget). While there are regional and provincial policies that were passed to support peacebuilding, their operationalization into concrete programs and projects have not been maximized. Continuing advocacy and capacity development for the key leaders and institutions will facilitate effectiveness of these policy support.
- Key actors and peace champions need further strengthening of their institutional capacities to better respond to nuances of peace and development. While there had been gains in developing capacities of these institutions, there is still a need to sustain and scale-up the capability-building package.
- Communicating effectively the Programme's lessons and experiences in peacebuilding will ensure coherence of peace and development approaches. The Programme has rich experiences and lessons in peacebuilding. Effective knowledge management to share and promote these peacebuilding gains to various peace and development programs and key institutions will facilitate coherence and harmonization of peace and development interventions.
- Ensuring consistency and harmony of national policies and development thrusts with local context and peacebuilding priorities. Local peace and development contexts and nuances particularly in Mindanao need relevant national policies that will provide the conducive environment for peace and development. Grassroots peacebuilding will have to be complemented by supportive policies from the national government.

Financial Management and Fund Flows

Programme funds are downloaded from donor agencies (AusAID, NZAID, AECID and the EC) to the UNDP as the Managing Agent. UNDP downloads funds to ACT for Peace Programme Management Office. The PMO further distributes funds to the Area Management Offices (AMOs) based on their approved Annual Work Plan. Based on approved AWP, Project Proposals and Terms of References, Funds to implement projects and activities are downloaded to implementing partners (e.g. Government Agencies, Local Government Units, Civil Society Organizations, Non-Government Organizations, PDA Leagues and Alliances, MNLF and People's Organizations) through special accounts opened for the purpose. Funds downloaded to the implementing partners are liquidated based on the standard government procedures and regulations and UNDP National Implementation (NIM) guidelines.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Programme developed a comprehensive and peace-sensitive M&E framework (completed and ready for use in late 2007) that calls for results-based approach in capturing, measuring and reporting Programme progress in the achievement of its goals and expected outcomes. In implementing the M&E framework, various tools and systems from project development, implementation, monitoring to evaluation were developed to track results through peace indicators that guide and deepen analyses of Programme performance in terms of efficiency, effectiveness, relevance/appropriateness, coherence and sustainability. Baseline studies conducted during the early year of Programme operations are now used to measure impact of Programme on peace.

The Programme performance measurement system is consists of four elements: a) Implementation monitoring; b) Outcomes monitoring; c) Context monitoring; and d) Programme evaluation.

- a. Implementation monitoring is focused on physical and financial performance monitoring that tracks the delivery of inputs and activities, and production of immediate outputs. The annual work plan (AWP) informed the major thrusts of the Programme for the current year and provides details on input requirements, key activities and physical targets/immediate outputs on a quarterly, semestral and annual bases.
- b. Outcomes monitoring, on the other hand, are guided by the assessment tools for PDC Assessment, PLGU/PDAL and SOP Assessment. These tools provide both quantitative and qualitative reports that measure the transformation and capacities built among the PDCs, PLGUs, PDA Leagues and Alliances and the Schools of Peace.
- c. Context monitoring, which is done on semestral basis, keeps track of external factors that are affecting (either positively or negatively) Programme implementation.
- d. Programme evaluation makes periodic assessment of what the Programme has achieved (or not achieved), its significance and prospects in terms of sustaining the gains and changes that are happening.

The application of peace-based M&E tools and roll-out activities in 2009 to the Programme lead implementing agencies (MinDA and ARMM Regional Government) served as guide in monitoring of projects and activities with implementing partners as well as in preparing the Programme's progress reports and evaluation.

The completion and integration of the Programme Integrated Application System (PIAS) results' module with the administrative/finance module has facilitated efficient data capture, storage and retrieval of inputs, activities and outputs. Series of follow-through and coaching sessions with the Programme Technical Team was conducted to fully utilize the PIAS in LFA-based data tracking and updating.

The Programme made effort to share information, systems and tools with key technical staff of DILG and NEDA Regional Offices in Mindanao with the aim to interface and contribute to the enhancement of existing government monitoring and evaluation systems like the Local Governance Performance Measurement System (LGPMS) and the Regional Project Monitoring and Evaluation System (RPMES). Efforts have been done at the institutional level to initially integrate peace indicators in these M&E systems.

Gender

Embedded in the Programme strategic frameworks are the gender concerns which encompass both men and women's issues in relation to conflict transformation and addressing both their practical and strategic needs. In the call for greater gender responsiveness, the Programme employed the following approaches: 1) promoting gender equality; 2) advocating gender mainstreaming in all Programme components and management processes; and 3) capturing and sharing key learnings on gender and peacebuilding.

A gender mainstreaming checklist was developed and used by the Programme as guide in mainstreaming gender in project design, implementation and management. This reflects gender lens in project planning to ensure balanced participation between men and women, and in tracking project benefits through sex-disaggregated data and gender-sensitive M&E tools and processes. Across its operating areas, the Programme has also been purposive in advocacy and incorporating gender awareness in the promotion of culture of peace, taking into consideration differences in cultural contexts in these areas.

Increased gender responsiveness is now seen in the following areas resulting from various Programme interventions:

- a. Improved access of men, women and children to social services and other practical gender needs;

- b. Enhanced women participation in productive and decision-making roles that help address their strategic needs;
- c. Strengthened capacities of both men and women in community management and peacebuilding initiatives; and,
- d. Contributed to promoting gender equality through reduction of gender biases and gender-based violence in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable communities.

10. Lessons Learned

The five years of Programme implementation generated lessons informed by its experience in dealing with the changing development context and realities in Mindanao. These lessons confirm the Programme's Theories of Change¹, whether these are holding or not vis-à-vis certain conditions, and affirm the Programme's adaptability to the nuances of peacebuilding amidst a conflict environment. These lessons may hopefully guide future programming of aid assistance by the Programme principals as well as other donor organizations operating in Mindanao.

On Community Development and Transformation

- **The progress of community peacebuilding initiatives should be viewed within the context of the dynamics of peace and conflict in each PDC and its immediate environs.** Peacebuilding requires a comprehensive undertaking that takes into account these dynamics as well as the socio-political conditions in its external environment. Thus, interventions need to be flexible, context-specific and time-sensitive to ensure effectiveness and relevance to the overall peace and development situation of the region.

When the GRP-MILF armed conflict recurred in 2008, the Programme had to respond immediately to the plight of the internally-displaced persons and communities that were affected. Forty-nine PDCs were affected by the 2008 violence, some of which were doubly marginalized by the effects of natural calamities in the same year and after. The shift into humanitarian and recovery efforts was called for under the Programme's risk management plan and deemed necessary to preserve the gains already in place in these PDCs. The Programme followed an Early Recovery Framework that considers the different needs and potentials of each community to be assisted such that its "menu of projects" had to be carefully evaluated, and if found inappropriate, were set aside in favor of other interventions that could be more responsive to the community situation. This approach was found effective in the way the communities responded and enabled their early return to normalcy.

- **Community Conflict Management and Human Rights Protection are not merely concepts that the community has to imbibe but, more importantly they are a set of skills that the community has to learn and mechanisms that have to be institutionalized.** In conflict-affected communities where a sentiment of injustice is prevalent, understanding human rights should lead to people's realization and acceptance of their own duty and responsibility to respect and preserve their basic rights especially so that more often than not, local conflicts including "ridos" are caused by what is perceived as violation of an individual or family's right. The integration of traditional and/or indigenous conflict prevention and resolution practices into mainstream justice system has given many PDCs the opportunity to manage human rights violation issues and resolve their own local conflicts.

The protection and promotion of women's rights is one area that communities and partner-organizations need to deepen appreciation of and mainstream in the community's governance. While there is growing consciousness of the importance of gender balance in development and peacebuilding, it has been found out that different cultural contexts and an overall weak social system are slowing down the advancement of women's rights and improvement of gender relations even in growth areas such as PDCs.

¹ A set of beliefs that broadly explains the logic how change happens visa-vis the Programme's approaches.

- **The presence of basic social services and community economic development projects favorably improves the residents' predisposition for peace.** It also facilitates social cohesion and people's participation in community development. The basic services provided to the PDCs did not only address the gaps in social services in these vulnerable and marginalized communities but also facilitated the building and strengthening of social cohesion among community members in the whole project management processes. A good example of this is the development collaboration now sustained among the LGU and the community stakeholders in PDC Tambak in Maguindanao that stemmed from their successful partnership in the implementation of the community potable water supply system. As a consequence, PDCs like Tambak remain committed to continue their peace initiatives with non-state armed groups in the area to ensure a non-interrupted service and the sustainability of other development gains.
- **Social Cohesion is a prerequisite to conflict transformation.** Conflict transformation can only happen in the community if there is a certain level of social cohesion (e.g., communication processes, inter-marriages, shared cultural celebrations and social activities, cultural respect and acceptance, and practice of healing and forgiveness). The Programme's PDC transformation framework that incorporates confidence-building and community organizing as pre-requisites to development interventions was proven effective in creating a socially-cohesive environment and in preparing the community to confront their own weaknesses and threats and build on their strengths to optimize benefits from the development opportunities afforded by the programme and other groups. In this manner, the community is better able to recover from the ill effects of conflict and reach a level of maturity and resiliency.
- **Purposive use of a peace-promoting capacity assessment tool and its results to guide in programming assistance to PDCs facilitate their movement to higher development stage.** The conduct of the annual PDC assessment process that actively involves the members of the community has allowed the programme to confidently plan and program context-specific interventions and implementation strategies/approaches for these communities. For example, massive implementation of resource-based community enterprise projects in PDCs with reported low economic development stage in 2008 facilitated the improvement of the economic status and capacities of these PDCs as reported in the latest assessment results.
- **In project implementation, good feasibility study and continuous "coaching while doing" result to better project management and enhanced viability of economic development projects.** Value chain analysis and value-adding scheme create competitive advantage and provide opportunities for higher success rate for industry-based community economic development (CED) enterprises. The Coconut-Sugar Industry project in South Cotabato, for instance, which is managed by the SCM Coalition of PDA Leagues was based on a feasibility study that established the technical and financial viability of the enterprise. It also resulted to the establishment of an effective mechanism from PLGU and Regional Line Agencies through the Project Advisory Group (PAG). The PAG provides continuing technical and financing support to the project from production, processing and marketing of the coco-sugar.

Likewise, value chain analysis on the livestock production project in PDC Pob. 2, Surigao del Sur paved the way for the managing women organization to venture into feeds supply enterprise and a meat processing component that assure increased income for the PO members.

On Enhancing the Enabling Environment

- **Building strategic partnerships among duty bearers and stakeholders strengthens the enabling environment for peacebuilding and recovery efforts.** It can facilitate a more coherent and responsive implementation of peace, disaster risk reduction and development agenda in conflict-setting. Inter and Intra-partnerships and collaboration between and among government agencies at the national, regional and provincial levels, local government units, civil society including the security and the academe have been found to build deeper

appreciation of the local peace and development dynamics, its challenges and the needed affirmative actions for a more comprehensive and collective response to these concerns.

- **Peace constituency building takes time and investing in the right people within key institutions leads to more effective control and influence that facilitates mainstreaming of peacebuilding principles and processes.** The Programme's strategy of engaging key people and institutions in building champions for peace and development had been decisively pursued in recognition of this paradigm. Consequently, LGUs and regional line agencies have responded favorably creating mechanisms for sustained peacebuilding. A case in point is Sarangani Province where the Governor himself became a leading peace champion not just in his province but among other local chief executives.
- **Twinning approach in capacity development of regional and national actors along with their local counterparts result to more coherent and complementary policy and institutional support for peacebuilding.** Policy advocacy and development as well as capacity building of key government institutions and local government units proved more effective when interventions at the national, regional and local institutions are harmonized through parallel and twinning approaches. For instance, a national DILG directive for the integration of Conflict-Sensitive-Peace-Promoting approaches in local planning and governance was complemented by relevant trainings for the management and technical staff of regional DILG offices and the provincial local government units. These complementing initiatives created a platform for continuing harmonization of peace and development efforts in local governance.
- Corollary to the above, **mainstreaming of peacebuilding concepts and practices requires creativity and investment in time.** Building on existing systems and mechanisms of partner institutions facilitate the interface or integration of peace principles and processes in their structures, cultures and practices. As a matter of practical application, the Programme worked with local mandated and special bodies like the local development councils, peace and order, and disaster risk reduction and management councils to develop appreciation and capacities of government and non-government members on CSPP approaches while they are engaged in actual implementation of projects supporting their organizations' mandates. In the process, the local peace constituency is expanded and strengthened. This strategy has also made possible cooperative interaction among state and non-state security actors consequently contributing to government's efforts for healing and reconciliation.

On Programme Management

- Administrative and bureaucratic regulations and processes required to ensure aid effectiveness when applied without due regard for the realities and dynamics in the Programme's operating environment may cause delay and unintended inefficiency in the delivery of assistance. The Programme encountered difficulties in meeting timelines for project completion when partners and implementers lack sufficient capacity to substantially comply with requirements for financial liquidation and reporting. Along with internal systems improvement, aid programs should invest more in capacity building for partners and local service providers in the area of programming and financial management following international and government standards to ensure partners' adaptability and readiness to perform within the programme's internal operational systems and requirements. This is in the context that peacebuilding work should be participatory and principled without losing flexibility, time-sensitivity and responsiveness.

Recommendation for further engagement

Continue capacity building of duty bearers (LGUs and government agencies) while sustaining support to PDCs that are still in their early phases of development and transformation. Focus will also be in peace constituency consolidation, policy development for peace and development and capability building on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, achievement of MDGs and Conflict-Sensitive-Peace Promoting approaches.

Handover/Exit Arrangements

MinDA and the Autonomous Regional Government will continue overseeing the projects and activities started and completed by the ACT for Peace Programme in non-ARMM and ARMM areas respectively.

People Involved

Name of Person	Type of Employee	Role	Time Engaged	Contact Details	Position Post-Activity
Sec. Luwalhati Antonino	National Government counterpart	National Programme Director	2005 to present	082-221-1345	MinDA Chairperson
ASec. Janet Lopez	National Government counterpart	Regional Programme Director for Non-ARMM	2005 to present	082-221-1345	Executive Director for Operations
Sec. Naguib Sinarimbo	ARMM Regional Government counterpart	Regional Programme Director for ARMM	2009 to present	064-4219149	Executive Secretary, ARG-ARMM
ARG-ARMM Staff	ARMM Regional Government counterpart	Regional Programme Coordinator for ARMM	2010 to present	064-4219149	Executive Director, Technical Management Services, ARG-ARMM

Documentation Produced by Activity

Name of Document	Type of Document	Document Owner	Date Document Produced	Location/s of Document
1. Barangay Governance for Peace and Development	Guidebook	UNDP/MinDA	2009	PMO c/o MinDA
2. Culture of Peace Guidebooks	Guidebook	UNDP/MinDA	2009	PMO c/o MinDA
3. Living in Peace	Publication	UNDP/MinDA	2008	PMO c/o MinDA
4. Kadtabanga: The Struggle Continues	Publication	UNDP/MinDA		PMO c/o MinDA
5. Peace Frames and Tapestries: Frontliners' Perspectives on Peacebuilding Dimensions	Publication	UNDP/MinDA	2009	PMO c/o MinDA
6. J. Marquez School of Peace Enriched Lesson Plans (Elementary and Secondary)	Publication	UNDP/MinDA	2009	PMO c/o MinDA
7. Managing Performance in Peacebuilding: Framework for Conflict-Sensitive Monitoring and Evaluation	Publication	UNDP/MinDA	2009	PMO c/o MinDA
8. <i>Enlarging Spaces for Change</i>	Publication	UNDP/MinDA	2010	PMO c/o MinDA
Peace and Development Communities: A Decade of Building Peace in Mindanao				
9. Conflict Sensitive Peace Promoting Barangay Development Plan through	Publication	UNDP/MinDA	2010	PMO c/o MinDA

Name of Document	Type of Document	Document Owner	Date Document Produced	Location/s of Document
Participatory Rural Appraisal (CSPP PRA BDP) Manual Volume 1 & 2				
10. School of Peace <i>Enriched</i> Lesson Plans Caraga Region (Elementary and Secondary)	Publication	UNDP/MinDA	2010	PMO c/o MinDA
11. Essence of Islamic Leadership and Governance: A Tool for Personal and Society	Publication	UNDP/MinDA	2010	PMO c/o MinDA
12. <i>Meme na Mindanao</i> : A Lullaby for Peace	Audio-Video	UNDP/MinDA	2007	PMO c/o MinDA
13. SALAM Episodes	Audio-Video	UNDP/MinDA	2007	PMO c/o MinDA

Physical Assets Purchased with Activity Funds

Physical Asset	Cost	Date of Purchase	What will happen to asset following completion of activity
12 units Vehicle	14,386,000.00	7 units last March 2005 4 units last April 2007	Turn-over to IP
IT equipment	1,103,747.78	2005-2010	Turn-over to IP
Furniture & Fixtures	312,775.35	2005-2010	Turn-over to IP
Communications Equipment (Radio & Internet-ready Phones)	912,177.00	2005-2010	Turn-over to IP
Vehicle Equipment (Tools)	22,750.00	2005-2010	Turn-over to IP
Office Equipment	851,831.36	2005-2010	Turn-over to IP