



**DRAFT as of October 20, 2020**

**Community and Family Services International (CFSI)**

**Mindanao Trust Fund  
Reconstruction and Development Project, Phase III  
Project ID: P174480**

**STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)**

**20 October 2020**

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## 1. Introduction/Project Description

The overall framework for the Mindanao Trust Fund (MTF) is the peace process between the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), begun in 1996 and revived in 2001 after the “All Out War” of 2000. The MTF was established by the World Bank in 2005, at the request of the Philippine Government, as a multi-donor funding facility to consolidate international development assistance for the socio-economic recovery of conflict-affected communities in Mindanao. Informed by consultations with key stakeholders in 2003 and a Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) undertaken in the conflict-affected area in 2004, the MTF aims to fund programmes and projects that promote economic opportunity, provide access to basic services, and build social cohesion to help create stable and secure communities.

The MTF-Reconstruction and Development Programme (MTF-RDP) began in December 2005 and came to an end in 2017, after the completion of seven separate, but related projects. In April 2018, a second phase, in the form of a Project, began. Known as the MTF-Reconstruction and Development Project, Phase Two (MTF-RDP/2), this intervention was designed with a specific focus on the “six previously acknowledged” camps, the largest within the span of influence of the MILF. The context for the design of the Project, hereinafter RDP/2, was the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro (FAB) signed by the GPH and the MILF in October 2012, specifically the Socio-Economic Development Programme of the Annex on Normalization signed in January 2014, and the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) signed in March 2014. In view of developments in the peace process, expressed as well as observed needs in the six MILF camps, and project implementation momentum, additional financing was sought in mid-2019 for a second stage of RDP/2.

The growing demand at the community level for the concrete benefits of peace, which is critical to the successful conclusion of the GPH-MILF peace process, combined with the emergence of violent extremism and, even more significantly, the COVID-19 crisis, call for the early launch and rapid implementation of an expanded MTF intervention, specifically, a third Reconstruction and Development Project or RDP/3. The opportunity to build on the gains, lessons, systems, processes, and relationships of RDP/2, must be seized as collective action is required soonest. Further, it is clear that these efforts should include greater engagement with the various elements of Government that are the parties primarily responsible for the safety, well-being, and further development of the people.

RDP/3 will pursue a highly-participatory, inclusive, Community Driven Development (CDD) approach, promote the empowerment of women, and enable the active participation of Indigenous Peoples. It will be managed by Community and Family Services International (CFSI), as the Trust Fund Recipient (TFR), and implemented in collaboration with the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA), as the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), and other key stakeholders. CFSI will establish a Project Management Unit (PMU) for RDP/3 operations in Mindanao with a variety of responsibilities, including – but not limited to – field-level leadership and technical support to the BDA PIU. CFSI and BDA have a track record of learning and working well together to deliver impactful reconstruction and development projects within short timelines.

The Project Development Objective (PDO) of the RDP/3 is to enable identified communities in the conflict-affected area of Mindanao to access socio-economic opportunities as well as basic services and engage select ministries of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) in participatory governance mechanisms.

The PDO-level results indicators include the following:

- Direct beneficiaries in the identified communities, disaggregated by gender, reporting improved access to socio-economic infrastructure in terms of time, distance, and cost;
- Direct beneficiaries in the identified communities, disaggregated by gender, reporting improved access to basic health services related to COVID-19 in terms of time, distance, and cost;
- Direct beneficiaries in the identified communities, disaggregated by gender, reporting increased income following skills training and receipt of tools; and
- Number of BARMM ministries, at least three, engaging with the identified communities through participatory governance mechanisms, such as technical working groups, local development councils, and community assemblies.

The Project comprises the following three components:

Community Development Assistance: The purpose of community development assistance financed through the RDP/3 is to rapidly improve the quality of life, reduce the risks associated with COVID-19 as well as other disasters, and promote social cohesion in the selected communities in the six MILF camps, including those comprising Muslims, Christians and Indigenous Peoples. The decision as to what type of assistance will be provided will be determined in large part by the communities themselves, through participatory processes carried out by the Joint Task Forces on Camps Transformation (JTFACTs) in cooperation with local Peoples' Organizations (POs) and with support from BDA and, where appropriate, CFSI. This Component includes the following three categories.

- Community Sub-Projects (CSPs)
  - Construction of Socio-Economic Infrastructures (SEIs), e.g., water systems, access roads, post-harvest facilities, etc.
  - Provision of related equipment, e.g., corn sheller, rice milling machine, etc.
  - Provision of training and/or other forms of technical assistance related to enhanced production
- Health Sub-Projects (HSPs)
  - Construction of health-related Community-Based Infrastructures (CBIs), e.g., hand-washing stations, health centers, health stations, etc.
  - Provision of related equipment, furnishings, information, education and communication (IEC) materials, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), etc.
  - Provision of training to community-based health volunteers
- Skills Sub-Projects (SSPs)
  - Conduct of skills training for the graduates of Alternative Learning System (ALS) under RDP/2
  - Provision of livelihood start-up kits

Institutional Capacity and Partnership Building for Mainstreaming: BDA will be provided with the technical and practical assistance required to effectively carry out, in the context of “learning while doing”, its project implementation and reporting responsibilities, further develop its institutional capacity, and build meaningful partnerships with select ministries of the BARMM Government and various development partners. It will work closely with CFSI and, in particular, the JTFACTs in each camp to progress the various activities of the RDP/3 in accordance with the approved Work and Financial Plan (WFP), Operations Manual, various Field Guides, and safeguards. To help build social capital, promote mainstreaming, and better ensure the sustainability of project outcomes, the BDA, JTFACTs, and local POs will be expected to establish effective working relationships with Local Government Units (LGUs), both at the Municipal and Barangay levels. Linkages will be established by the BDA and CFSI with select ministries of the BARMM Government and formalized with the aim of ensuring general consistency with the directions of the Bangsamoro Development Plan (BDP), obtaining technical assistance and relevant inputs, fostering synergies with other relevant development initiatives, and promoting the mainstreaming of the key principles and processes advanced by MTF-funded projects.

Project Administration, Monitoring and Evaluation: This component will include support for the oversight, coordination, overall management of the project, and quality assurance. This will include assistance for specialized staff and operations, the procurement of required goods, and financing of incremental operating costs for CFSI, as the TFR, to execute and monitor the RDP/3, as well as for the communication and dissemination of information on the project objectives, strategies, and lessons learned. This component will also support a strengthened monitoring and evaluation system, with expanded roles and technical capacities for both the camp-level JTFACTs and the POs. In addition, this will include enhanced Feedback as well as Grievance and Redress Systems.

The geographical coverage of the RDP/3 is the “six previously acknowledged” camps of the MILF. These are: (1) Camp Bad'r and (2) Camp Omar in Maguindanao; (3) Camp Rajamuda in Maguindanao and North Cotabato; (4) Camp Abubakar in Maguindanao and Lanao del Sur; (5) Camp Bushra in Lanao del Sur; and (6) Camp Bilal in Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte. A map showing the locations of these camps is attached.

The camps vary in size and scale. The population in each camp ranges from a few thousand households to tens of thousands. Each camp cuts across multiple villages, municipalities and, in some cases, provinces. The RDP/3 will

support selected communities, known as *barangays*, in each of the six camps. It is likely that many of the *barangays* that will be identified for the RDP/3 are, or adjacent to, the *barangays* covered by the RDP/2, in particular, the “heart” of the camps. Specific sites and sub-projects will be determined through the RDP/3 consultation processes.

## 2. Brief Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities

CFSI conducted the following consultations with key stakeholders during the approval stage of the RDP/3. The information shared in the process was based on the information initially discussed and developed with the assigned officials and staff members of the World Bank. These consultations were largely done through online platforms, such as Zoom and WebEx, owing to restrictions associated with COVID-19 pandemic.

- Consultations with BDA started immediately after the formal announcement of the World Bank in late April 2020 that a third phase of RDP might be possible. With the parameters provided by World Bank colleagues, CFSI consulted BDA on project components, possible activities per component, and sites.
- CFSI and BDA supported the World Bank in conducting consultations with pertinent Ministries of the BARMM Government, beginning with the Interim Chief Minister on 14 July 2020. Arrangements for partnership building were discussed and preliminary commitments for the RDP/3 were secured. CFSI and the World Bank disclosed key information such as the proposed PDO, components, key activities, timeframe, and available funds for RDP/3 from the MTF.
- CFSI presented the proposed RDP/3 to the MTF-RDP Project Board on 24 July 2020. Recognizing the tight timeframe of the proposed project, the members of the Project Board proposed a Special Meeting in order for them to provisionally approve the proposed project sites and sub-projects for the RDP/3 that would be identified by the camp-level JTFCTs. The Special Meeting of the Project Board was conducted on 03 August 2020.
- CFSI and BDA facilitated an in-person consultation with the camp-level JTFCTs on 26 July 2020. The activity paved the way for the identification of specific project sites and priority sub-projects.
- CFSI and BDA supported the World Bank in organizing a Joint Peace Implementing Panels (PIP) Meeting on 18 September 2020. The World Bank disclosed key information such as the proposed PDO, components, key activities, timeframe, and available funds for RDP/3 from the MTF. The Chair of the MILF PIP and GPH PIP supported the RDP/3.

## 3. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

CFSI’s identification and analysis of stakeholders were informed by its long experience in implementing the two previous phases of the RDP since 2005, as well as its substantial programme operations in the conflict-affected areas of Mindanao since 2000. Most, if not all, of the identified project stakeholders described below are partners of CFSI in the community and at the various levels government.

### 3.1 Affected Parties

Communities. This refers to the people living within the RDP/3 implementation sites in the six previously acknowledged camps of the MILF which will be determined on the basis of set criteria and through a consultation process. They can be clustered into *barangays* (village). As direct beneficiaries of the RDP/3, they are directly influenced by the project and are most susceptible to positive and/or negative impacts associated with it. Their participation in project implementation design, risks identification and mitigation, as well as in project implementation is highly warranted.

Peoples’ Organizations (POs). POs are composed of community members who have organized themselves and secured accreditation from relevant government entities. Similar to the first two phases of the RDP, POs in identified project sites will benefit from Community Development Assistance sub-projects, as well as capacity-building activities. The roles of POs will include proposal preparation for the identified sub-projects, monitoring of sub-project implementation, operations and maintenance of completed sub-projects, and assistance in facilitating community-level dialogues. The POs are direct beneficiaries of the RDP/3.

### 3.2 Other Interested Parties

Implementing Panels of the GPH and the MILF. These are the highest-level parties of the GPH-MILF peace process. They are jointly mandated to implement the Comprehensive Agreement on Bangsamoro, including the Annex on Normalization, which is focused, in part, on socio-economic transformation of MILF combatants, their families, and camp communities.

Joint Normalization Committee (JNC). The JNC is composed of representatives from the GPH and the MILF. It is mandated to oversee and coordinate the normalization process, as laid out in the Annex on Normalization, throughout the transition period. It is also tasked to secure funding, coordinate efforts related to the different interventions on the normalization, including camps transformation.

Joint Task Forces on Camp Transformation (JTFCT). The JTFCT is a peace process mechanism that supports the Annex on Normalization. In February 2016, the GPH and the MILF agreed on the TOR for the JTFCT. The four Coordinators are tasked to provide overall leadership, establish protocols, tap external support, supervise the camp-level JTFCTs, address concerns, and report to the JNC. The camp-level JTFCTs, each currently comprised of five individuals, are responsible for their respective areas and expected to assess needs, plan appropriate programmes, and undertake the necessary measures for the transformation of their camps.

MTF-RDP Project Board. The Project Board, co-chaired by the representatives of the GPH and the MILF, will be governing body for the implementation of the RDP/3, and will report to the GPH-MILF Implementing Panels. The Terms of Reference (TOR) is informed, broadly, by the Annex on Normalization and, specifically, the TOR for the Project Board signed by the same parties in 2016 for an earlier MTF initiative and re-affirmed, in 2018, for RDP/2. The TOR for the Project Board is expected to be updated by the Panels for RDP/3 and likely to reflect essentially the continuance of the same roles and responsibilities. These include: setting policies relevant to implementation; approving the proposed project sites and sub-projects; approving the Work and Financial Plan (WFP); approving the Operations Manual; providing guidance to the JTFCTs in each of the six camps; and providing guidance to, and where appropriate, problem-solving support for BDA and CFSI. In view of the mainstreaming agenda of the RDP/3, CFSI will propose the membership of the Project Board be expanded to include representatives at high-levels of select Ministries of the BARMM Government, with the World Bank as Observer. An alternative option would be the establishment of a Technical Working Group (TWG) in support of the Project Board.

Ministries of the BARMM Government. One of the RDP/3's expected outcomes is the mainstreaming of the RDP approach in the BARMM. As such, key BARMM Ministries that provide services aligned with the RDP are important project stakeholders. These include the Ministry of Basic, Higher, and Technical Education (MBHTE), Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR), Ministry of Health (MOH), Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs (MIPA), Ministry of Public Works (MPW), Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD), Ministry of Interior and Local Government (MILG), and Bangsamoro Planning and Development Authority (BPDA).

Municipal and Barangay Local Government Units (LGUs). While the six previously acknowledged camps are within the scope of influence of the MILF, communities in these camps belong to geo-political units of the government, e.g., Municipal LGU and Barangay LGU. The degree of influence and presence of such government entities vary across different camps, where they have a mandate to provide direct public services to communities. In addition, their role is important in the alignment of community-identified socio-economic priorities vis-a-vis local development plans.

Third Party Service Providers (TPSPs): The TPSPs refer to suppliers and contractors that will be engaged to provide goods and services for the RDP/3. In particular, contractors are interested parties to the project as they will be awarded with contracts for the implementation of Socio-Economic Infrastructures and health-related Community-Based Infrastructure. They are obliged to comply with CFSI's safeguards policies, including financial management policies, as well as other requirements of CFSI and the World Bank.

### 3.3 Disadvantaged/Vulnerable Individuals or Groups

**Communities.** The members of the communities in the six camps of the MILF are disadvantaged and vulnerable due to armed conflict and limited access to social services from the government for a long period of time.

**Transitioning Combatants.** Many of the community members have long been involved in the armed struggle and are now in the process of decommissioning as part of the normalization. A large number of transitioning combatants – including men and women, young and old – need support as they integrate in mainstream society.

**Indigenous Peoples (IPs).** IPs are currently present in two of the six camps of the MILF, i.e., Camp Omar and Camp Bad'r. They are from the tribes of Dulangan Manobo, Teduray and Lambangian, who are considered as non-Moro IPs as enshrined in the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL) and are protected by the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of the Philippines (IPRA).

**Women.** Women's participation in decision making processes in the Bangsamoro, especially in the camps, needs to be strengthened. Cultural practices and views on gender roles make it hard for women to participate in community socio-economic activities and decision-making processes. In addition, protracted armed conflict has added to the multi-dimensional burden of women in the area, e.g., such as becoming widows and sole breadwinner of the family.

**Persons with Disability (PWDs).** PWDs include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments, which may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. An affirmative action shall be employed to include them in discussions and decision-making processes.

**Elderly (Senior Citizen).** According to the Philippine Law, individuals 60 years old and above are considered Senior Citizens. The law affords greater protection, welfare and participation safety nets for this group of people, including discounts, subsidies, and representation in local government bodies. Across all the project sites, senior citizens are present and will become part of the direct beneficiaries of this project.

**Children and Young People.** Across all project sites, children and young people are also considered to be disadvantaged groups, especially when it comes to participation in decision-making related to socio-economic undertakings in the community. This is due to cultural sensitivities where adults, mostly men who are also the heads of communities, have the greatest decision making roles in the community. A specialized approach that is child and young people friendly is needed to enable meaningful participation of this sector.

### 3.4 Summary of Project Stakeholder Needs

Community/ Sector	Stakeholder group	Key characteristics	Language needs	Preferred notification means (email, phone, radio, letter)	Specific needs (accessibility, large print, child-care, daytime meetings)
<b>Affected Parties</b>					
Camps	Community members	Includes POs officers and members; disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals and groups listed below	Local language, Tagalog	Face-to-face meetings, phone calls	Advance information on daytime meetings; proper scheduling of meetings to ensure livelihood activities will not be affected and women will be able to participate; child-friendly venues in case parents need to bring their children; access to phone signal, PPEs, IEC materials posted on high foot-traffic, visible areas
Camps	Officers and members of POs	Direct beneficiaries; formally organized and accredited groups; will be tapped for the implementation of community development	Local language, Tagalog	Face-to-face meetings, phone calls	Advance information on daytime meetings; proper scheduling of meetings to ensure livelihood activities will not be affected and women will be able to participate; child-friendly venues in case parents need to bring their children, access to phone signal; PPEs

Community/ Sector	Stakeholder group	Key characteristics	Language needs	Preferred notification means (email, phone, radio, letter)	Specific needs (accessibility, large print, child-care, daytime meetings)
		assistance			
<b>Other Interested Parties</b>					
Peace Process	Implementing Panels of the GPH and the MILF	In-charge of the implementation of CAB; GPH Chair at OPAPP; MILF Chair at BARMM Government	English, Tagalog	Face-to-face meetings, virtual meetings, phone calls, emails	Close coordination with the Secretariat of each Panels; neutral venues for joint face- to-face meetings; subscription to virtual communication platforms; advance information on the agenda of meetings
Peace Process	JNC	GPH representative at OPAPP; MILF representative at BARMM Government	English, Tagalog	Face-to-face meetings, virtual meetings, phone calls, emails	Neutral venues for joint face-to-face meetings; subscription to virtual communication platforms; advance information on the agenda of meetings
Peace Process	Project Board Members and JTFCT Coordinators	GPH representatives at OPAPP and BARMM; MILF representatives at BARMM Government	English, Tagalog	Face-to-face meetings, virtual meetings, phone calls, emails	Neutral venues for joint face-to-face meetings; subscription to virtual communication platforms; advance information on the agenda of meetings
BARMM	Ministers and designated focal points	Social services providers; engagement with the identified communities through participatory governance mechanisms	English, Tagalog	Face-to-face meetings, virtual meetings, phone calls, emails	Subscription to virtual communication platforms; advance information on the agenda of meetings, proper scheduling of meetings
LGUs	MLGU and BLGU officials	Basic services providers; coordination on security of stakeholders; PO engagement	Local language, Tagalog, English	Face-to-face meetings, phone calls, letters	Sending of letters and follow up with phone calls; internet access; advance scheduling of meetings to secure availability of officials; transportation and food of LGU representatives during activities
Camps	Camp-level JTFCTs	In-charge in the implementation of camp development plan; ensure security and safety of the stakeholders; facilitate field visits	Local language, Tagalog	Face-to-face meetings, phone calls	Overnight stay during face-to-face meeting; transportation, accommodation and food; access to mobile and internet signals; PPEs
TPSPs	Contractors	Construction of SEIs and CBIs; compliance to social and environmental safeguards	Tagalog, English	Face-to-face meetings, phone calls	Subscription to virtual communication platforms, clear and timely information on procurement and safeguards
<b>Disadvantaged/Vulnerable Individuals or Groups</b>					
Camps	Transitioning Combatants	Under decommissioning process	Local language, Tagalog	Face-to-face meetings, phone calls, radio	Access to mobile phone signal; availability of transistor radio; proper scheduling of meetings to ensure

Community/ Sector	Stakeholder group	Key characteristics	Language needs	Preferred notification means (email, phone, radio, letter)	Specific needs (accessibility, large print, child-care, daytime meetings)
				announcements	livelihood activities will not be affected; IEC materials posted on high foot-traffic, visible areas; PPEs
Camps	IPs – Dulangan Manobo, Teduray and Lambangian	Present in Camp Omar and Camp Bad'r; has specific cultural needs	Local language/dialect, Tagalog	Face-to-face meetings, phone calls, radio announcements	Access to mobile phone signal; availability of transistor radio; proper scheduling of meetings to ensure livelihood activities and cultural practices will not be affected; IEC materials translated to local language/dialect and posted on high foot-traffic, visible areas; PPEs
Camps	Women – pregnant, lactating, widows, etc.	Normally assigned to do household chores and child-care; may be represented in POs	Local language, Tagalog	Face-to-face meetings, phone calls, radio announcements	Access to mobile phone signal; availability of transistor radio; proper scheduling of meetings to ensure livelihood activities will not be affected and women will be able to participate; women-friendly and child-friendly venues; IEC materials posted on high foot-traffic, visible areas; PPEs
Camps	PWDs	Not always visible in the community	Local language, Tagalog	Face-to-face meetings, radio announcements	Availability of transistor radio; proper scheduling of meetings; PWD-friendly venues; IEC materials handed to them; PPEs
Camps	Elderly – 60 years old and above	Visible in the community but often quiet during consultations; may have auditory and visual challenges that may impede participation	Local language, Tagalog	Face-to-face meetings, radio announcements	Availability of transistor radio; elderly friendly venues; IEC materials with bigger fonts handed to them; PPEs
Camps	Children and Young People	Not represented or mis-represented in decision making fora; needs child and youth friendly dialogue techniques	Local language, Tagalog	Face-to-face meetings, radio announcements	Access to mobile phone signal; availability of transistor radio; proper scheduling of meetings to ensure school and leisure activities will not be affected; child and young people friendly strategies

#### 4. Stakeholder Engagement Program

##### 4.1 Purpose and timing

The purpose of the Stakeholder Engagement Program is to provide a plan for engaging the identified stakeholders. It includes strategies for information disclosure, consultations, and strategies to incorporate the views of disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals/groups. The Plan is drafted at the project proposal stage. It will be refined, when necessary, upon the approval of the RDP/3, and will be implemented throughout the entire implementation period.

##### 4.2 Proposed strategy for information disclosure

The table below shows the list of information to be disclosed, proposed methods, and responsible parties.



<b>Project Stage</b>	<b>Target Stakeholders</b>	<b>Information to be disclosed</b>	<b>Methods</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Project Design and Preparation	GPH-MILF Implementing Panels; JNC; JTFCT; Project Board; BARMM Ministries	Proposed PDOs, project components, activities, and funding	Face-to-face meetings; Virtual meetings; Emails	World Bank, CFSI, and BDA
	GPH-MILF Implementing Panels; JNC; JTFCT; Project Board; BARMM Ministries; LGUs; TPSPs; general public	Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF); Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP); Labor Management Procedures (LMP)	Posting on CFSI and BDA Websites as well as social media accounts	CFSI and BDA
Project Implementation	GPH-MILF Implementing Panels; JNC; JTFCT; Project Board; BARMM Ministries; LGUs; TPSPs; POs; Camps community members; and disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals/groups	Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRS)	Posting on CFSI and BDA Websites as well as social media accounts; face-to-face meetings and community assemblies; virtual meetings; posting of IEC materials in the community; radio announcements	CFSI, BDA, and camp-level JTFCTs
	TPSPs; POs; Camps community members; and disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals/groups	PDOs, project components, activities, and funding	Face-to-face meetings and community assemblies; virtual meetings; posting of IEC materials in the community	CFSI, BDA, and camp-level JTFCTs
	TPSPs and general public	Procurement information	Posting on CFSI and BDA Websites as well as social media accounts; posting on local newspaper(s)	CFSI and BDA
	POs; Camps community members; and disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals/groups	Schedules of community assemblies, capacity building activities, consultations, monitoring, and other specific activities in the camps	SMS; phone calls; radio announcements	CFSI, BDA, and camp-level JTFCTs
	POs; Camps community members; and disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals/groups	Sub-Project specific information	Community meetings; community billboard	CFSI, BDA, camp-level JTFCTs, TPSPs
	POs; Camps community members; and disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals/groups; development and humanitarian partners; general public	Documented lessons learned and best practices	Face-to-face presentations; virtual presentations; community assemblies; posting on CFSI and BDA Websites as well as social media accounts	CFSI and BDA
Project Closure	GPH-MILF Implementing Panels; JNC; JTFCT; Project Board; BARMM Ministries; LGUs; TPSPs; POs; Camps community members; and disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals/groups; development and humanitarian partners; general public	Documented lessons learned and best practices	Face-to-face presentations; virtual presentations; community assemblies; posting on CFSI and BDA Websites as well as social media accounts	CFSI and BDA

### **4.3 Proposed strategy for consultation**

CFSI considers the views as well as needs of specific stakeholders listed in item 3.4. It will ensure timely and substantial engagements with community members, actors in the peace process, partners at various levels of the government, and TPSPs. CFSI, in collaboration with BDA, will utilize a variety of methods and venues for consultations. These include, but are not limited to, the following;

- Coordination Meetings with the GPH-MILF Implementing Panels, JNC, and the JTFCT Coordinators – These will be arranged as needed in collaboration with the World Bank, the Trust Fund Administrator of the MTF. These will start at the project preparation stage and approval stage of the allocation of funds by the MTF Steering Committee.
- Project Board Meetings – At least three Project Board meetings will be conducted within the duration of the RDP/3 implementation.
- TWG Meetings – These may happen if/when the Project Board decides that the establishment of a TWG is necessary in addition to, or in lieu of, expanding its membership. A TWG may encourage greater engagement at the technical level between select Ministries of the BARMM Government and those parties directly involved in the management and implementation of the RDP/3. The TWG meetings may be conducted at least three times during the duration of the RDP/3 implementation.
- Courtesy Calls and Project Orientation with concerned LGUs – The courtesy calls and project orientations are very effective strategies to solicit ideas from, and mobilize the support of, LGUs. Though these activities usually happen before the project implementation, some LGUs require to be updated on the progress of the project from time-to-time.
- Community-wide Assemblies – The community-wide assemblies enable the community members, including POs, to share their views, positive feedback, and grievance about a specific aspect of a project, which informs possible changes in project implementation approach. Community assemblies will strictly follow the COVID-19 protocols related to mass gathering of people.
- Monitoring Activities – These include CFSI-BDA technical monitoring; Joint Monitoring Missions (JMMs) that include the Executive Directors of CFSI and BDA; and Implementation Support Missions (ISMs) that include officials of CFSI, BDA, the World Bank, OPAPP, BARMM Ministries, and MTF donors. All monitoring activities will be informed by COVID-19 travel guidelines and protocols by national, regional, and local authorities.

If or when face-to-face gathering is impossible due to the COVID-19 pandemic or security concerns, virtual meetings will be arranged. Similarly, in cases when participants outside Mindanao cannot physically participate in an in-person gathering in the field due to travel restrictions, an option for virtual participation will be arranged.

### **4.4 Proposed strategy to incorporate the view of vulnerable groups**

The Community-wide assemblies will serve as opportunities for community dialogue. There will be sectoral consultations through focus group discussions (FGDs) to capture the views of the disadvantaged and vulnerable sectors, specifically the transitioning combatants, IPs, women, PWDs, the elderly, children as well as young people. Through this process, CFSI and BDA will ensure their meaningful participation in terms of decision making. The results of the sectoral FGDs can, in part, influence the types and/or the technical designs of community sub-projects to ensure their specific needs and strengths are considered. In addition, the sectoral representatives are expected to develop a plan to address the needs of their respective sectors. The sectoral plans will be integrated in the POs' plan for action.

If or when an in-person FGD is impossible due to restrictions associated with the pandemic or security concerns, virtual FGDs will be arranged. Alternatively, CFSI will utilize an online survey tool, e.g., Kobo Toolbox, to gather the views of disadvantaged and vulnerable people in the community. In collaboration with CFSI and BDA, the online survey will be administered by the JTFCT using tablets provided to them during the RDP/2 implementation. CFSI Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Officer and BDA M&E will have direct access to gathered data. They will implement applicable data management and data protection measures to ensure privacy and confidentiality. CFSI and BDA will validate gathered data through various meetings in camp communities.

#### 4.5 Timelines

In addition to the consultations CFSI conducted – in collaboration with BDA – from April through August 2020 (listed on Item 2 of this SEP), CFSI and BDA will carry out the following Multi-Stakeholder Consultations. The aims of these consultations are to (1) disclose the details of the project, including the objectives, beneficiaries, implementation arrangements, and components; (2) present project’s compliance with Environmental and Social Safeguards; and (3) solicit feedback on matters with meaning to project implementation and effective compliance with the safeguards.

Multi-Stakeholder Consultations	Tentative Schedule	Expected Participation
1. Community-Wide Assemblies	12-16 October 2020	CFSI, BDA, camp-level JTFCTs, LGUs, Transitioning Combatants, IPs, Women, PWDs, Elderly, and Children and Young People*
2. Technical Working Group Meetings	First week of October 2020, fourth week of December 2020, and first week of March 2021	CFSI, BDA, camp-level JTFCTs, select Ministries of the BARMM

*\*CFSI in collaboration with BDA will endeavor to ensure these sectors are sufficiently represented in the activities and that their views are shared and heard. If necessary, CFSI will arrange separate consultations with stakeholders needing specialized approach such as, but not limited to, children and young people.*

Apart from the series of Multi-Stakeholder Consultations, CFSI in collaboration with BDA will leverage the planned activities with stakeholders scheduled throughout the project implementation. The schedule of these consultation activities will be agreed upon by the respective stakeholders. Schedules and agenda will be released at least two weeks before the set activities. The table below shows the list of major consultation activities, proposed schedule or frequency, and expected participation.

Activities	Proposed Schedule/Frequency	Expected Participation
1. Coordination Meetings	July to September 2020 - During project preparation and approval stage	GPH-MILF Implementing Panels, JNC, and the JTFCT Coordinators, the World Bank, CFSI, and BDA
2. Project Board Meetings	Every two months	PB Members and guests such as OPAPP, the World Bank, CFSI, BDA and, if agreed, select Ministries of the BARMM
3. TWG Meetings	Every two months	Select Ministries of the BARMM, CFSI, BDA, camp-level JTFCTs
4. TWG Field Visits	Every last week of the month	Select Ministries of the BARMM, CFSI, BDA, camp-level JTFCTs
5. JMMs	November 2020 and February 2021	CFSI, BDA, camp-level JTFCTs, camp communities
6. ISMs	December 2020 and March 2021	The World Bank, MTF Donors, select Ministries of the BARMM, OPAPP, CFSI, BDA, and camp communities

#### 4.6 Review of comments

CFSI will document all comments and feedback that are officially provided during the consultation activities as well as through the Grievance and Redress System. As/when appropriate and necessary, CFSI in collaboration with BDA, will immediately act on sound comments that are related to project implementation design, Environmental and Social Safeguards, and risk management, including concerns associated with safety and security as well as COVID-19 crisis. Documentation of major consultation activities will be annexed to the quarterly reports submitted by BDA to CFSI, and by CFSI to the World Bank.

#### 4.7 Future phases of project

Stakeholders will be kept informed as the RDP/3 progresses, including reporting on project’s environmental and social performance, as well as developments vis-à-vis outputs and outcomes.

### 5. Resources and Responsibilities for Implementing Stakeholder Engagement Activities

#### 5.1 Resources

CFSI, in collaboration with BDA, will be in charge of stakeholder engagement activities. The budget for the SEP is covered by the components on Institutional Capacity and Partnership Building for Mainstreaming as well as Project Administration, Monitoring and Evaluation. Details of the budget will be further assessed once the RDP/3 has been approved.

#### 5.2 Management Functions and Responsibilities

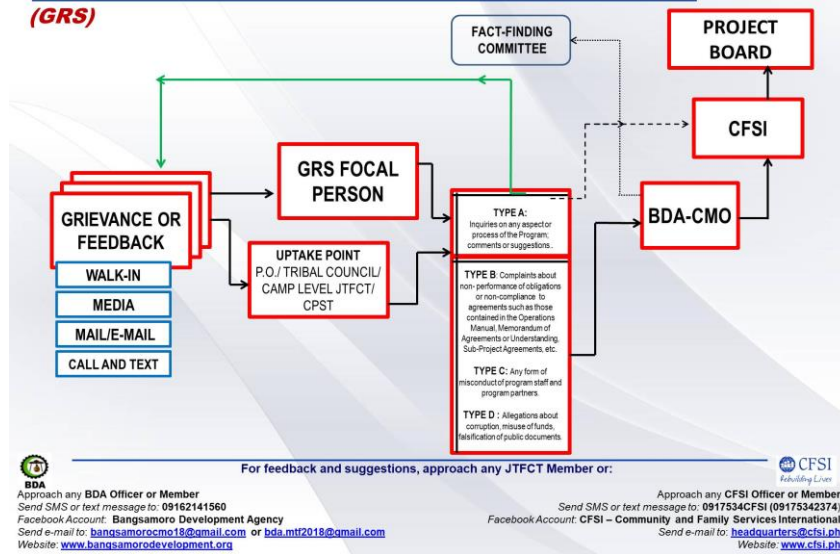
Activities	Responsible Persons/Group	Remarks
1. Preparation of Environmental and Social Safeguards documents	Lead: CFSI Project Coordinator and Officer	CFSI’s Senior Management Team will review and approve the documents.
2. Enhancement of Feedback Mechanism and GRS	Lead: CFSI Project Coordinator and Officer	CFSI’s Senior Management Team will review and approve the documents.
3. Coordination Meetings	Lead: The World Bank Senior Social Development Specialist and Team Leader CFSI Executive Director BDA Executive Director	Other Technical Staff may be invited depending on the need.
4. Project Board Meetings	Lead: Project Board Secretary CFSI Project Coordinator BDA Project Coordinator	Support to the Project Board Secretary will be provided by CFSI and BDA.
5. TWG Meetings	Lead: BDA Project Coordinator CFSI Project Coordinator	CFSI will provide guidance and support to BDA.
6. TWG Field Visits	Lead: BDA Camp Project Support Team (CPST)	CFSI will provide guidance and support to BDA.
7. Courtesy Calls and Orientations to LGUs	Lead: BDA Project Coordinator CFSI Project Coordinator	CFSI will provide guidance and support to BDA.
8. JMMs	Lead: CFSI	CFSI and BDA will work with the JTFCTs for the preparation.
9. ISMs	Lead: World Bank	CFSI and BDA will work with the JTFCTs for the preparation.

### 6. Grievance Mechanism

The Grievance Redress System (GRS) applied in RDP/2, will be enhanced for the RDP/3, considering the COVID-19 pandemic and the prospect of a “new normal” that requires alternative means of reaching out to people when access in person is restricted. It will provide communities with various means for providing feedback and/or raising concerns about any facet of project implementation. Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by the RDP/3 may submit complaints through the enhanced project-level GRS without fear of reprisal. The enhanced system includes, in addition to calls, texting, email, and messaging through social media platforms, the installation of Feedback and Complaint boxes established in strategic locations. The illustration below shows the GRS flowchart.

## GRIEVANCE REDRESS SYSTEM

(GRS)



Grievances that do not have large scale impact, are non-heinous, and can be solved/corrected easily shall be dealt with quick turn-around time action. Complicated grievances, such as allegations of misuse of funds, abuse of power, procurement irregularities, and criminal liabilities will be handled within appropriate timeframe considering the time required for formal investigation. In this case, the grievance handling process should be monitored until final resolution.

Grievance resolution shall subscribe to the rules of fair, impartial, and evidence-based investigation process. More importantly, it shall ensure that the interest of the direct beneficiaries and the applicable safeguards are primarily considered in the investigation and resolution process. The GRS shall ensure confidentiality and privacy of the parties involved.

The GRS Focal Person shall closely monitor progress of actions taken vis-à-vis grievances and provide regular feedback to the complainant until its final resolution. A visit to barangay or municipality concerned in order to closely monitor compliance with the sanction or resolution is encouraged. The GRS Report should form part of monthly report tackled during the CFSI-BDA Partners Meeting. It will also be a part of CFSI's Quarterly Progress Report due to the World Bank.

## 7. Monitoring and Reporting

CFSI, in close collaboration with BDA, is the primary accountable party in carrying out the SEP, including monitoring of stakeholder engagement activities. Updates related to SEP implementation will be part of the Quarterly Progress Reports that will be prepared by CFSI and submitted to the World Bank.

### 7.1 Involvement of stakeholders in monitoring activities

CFSI, in close collaboration with BDA, will continue strengthening the capacity of the camp-level JTFCTs in carrying out regular monitoring activities in the RDP/3 sites. This will include refresher orientation on the set reporting process and the utilization of reporting tools such as, but not limited to, the softwares in the tablets provided during the RDP/2 implementation. Camp-level JTFCTs will work closely with the POs to monitor the progress of the sub-projects in their respective areas of responsibility; monitor security concerns as well as public health issues associated with COVID-19 and other infectious diseases; and flag, as well as help resolve, grievances. Women and, where appropriate IPs, will be actively engaged in all monitoring activities.

In addition to the proposed TWG Meetings, the TWG Field Visits will not only enable the technical representatives of select Ministries of the BARMM Government to appreciate RDP processes, including the CDD approach, but also serve as opportunity to monitor the RDP/3 activities that are aligned with their Ministries' mandates. Specific Ministry's expertise on specific aspects of the RDP/3 will be a helpful lens in identifying good practices and points for improvement.

The Implementation Support Missions (ISMs) to be led by the World Bank will serve as an opportunity for the Bank officials, MTF donors, select Ministers, and partners in the peace process to monitor the RDP/3 at the strategic level. The objective of ISMs is to ensure that the project is in line with the PDO and project implementation is in accordance with the World Bank's policies on procurement and financial management as well as the Environmental and Social Safeguards adopted by CFSI. ISM results will involve recommendations, including proposed corrective measures, to improve and/or to expedite project implementation.

## **7.2 Reporting back to stakeholder groups**

Project reviews will be undertaken twice during the implementation of the RDP/3, i.e., mid-term review and project completion review. In these activities, review of accomplishments, challenges, lessons learned, and recommendations will be thoroughly discussed by CFSI and BDA, as well as relevant stakeholders. During the mid-term review, CFSI will report the changes in the SEP, if any, and implementation updates on SEP as well as other Environmental and Social Safeguards.

CFSI, in collaboration with BDA and the camp-level JTFCTs, will inform community members, including disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals, on RDP's progress and key decisions that have meaning to the communities, including aspects of the Environmental and Social Safeguards. In cases when CFSI and BDA cannot go to the project sites due to restrictions associated with COVID-19, the camp-level JTFCT's, with support from CFSI and BDA, will keep the communities informed about the RDP/3.

*For clarifications pertaining to this document and/or for additional information, kindly contact CFSI at [headquarters@cfsi.ph](mailto:headquarters@cfsi.ph) or at +632-8551-2374.*

### Map of the Six Previously Acknowledged Camps of the MILF



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