



Community and Family Services International (CFSI)

Bangsamoro Camps Transformation Project Project ID:P180320

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BARMM	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
BCTP	Bangsamoro Camps Transformation Project
BNTF	Bangsamoro Normalization Trust Fund
BDA	Bangsamoro Development Agency, Inc.
BLGU	Barangay Local Government Unit
BOL	Bangsamoro Organic Law
BPDA	Bangsamoro Planning and Development Authority
BTA	Bangsamoro Transition Authority
BWC	Bangsamoro Women’s Council
BYC	Bangsamoro Youth Commission
CAB	Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDA	Community Development Assistance
CDD	Community-Driven Development
CF	Community Facilities
CFSI	Community and Family Services International
CISP	Community Infrastructure Sub-Project
Coop	Cooperative
CSEA	Cooperative and Small Enterprise Authority
CTP	Camps Transformation Plan
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GPH	Government of the Philippines
GRM	Grievance and Redress Mechanism
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IP	Indigenous People
ISM	Implementation Support Mission
ISSP	Income Stabilization Sub-Project
JMM	Joint Monitoring Mission
JNC	Joint Normalization Committee
JTFCT	Joint Task Forces on Camps Transformation
LGU	Local Government Units
MAFAR	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform
MBHTE	Ministry of Basic, Higher and Technical Education
MENRE	Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, and Energy
MILF	Moro Islamic Liberation Front
MLGU	Municipal Local Government Unit
MOH	Ministry of Health
MSC	Multi-Stakeholder Consultations
MTIT	Ministry of Trade, Investments and Tourism
MTF-RDP	Mindanao Trust Fund – Reconstruction and Development Programme
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
OPAPRU	Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity
PB	Project Board
PDO	Project Development Objective
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
TPSP	Third Party Service Provider
TWG	Technical Working Group

1. Introduction

1.1. Project Background

The Bangsamoro Camps Transformation Project (BCTP) will be implemented from 15 June 2023 through 31 March 2025 with funding support from the Bangsamoro Normalization Trust Fund (BNTF). The BNTF was established to channel international funding and coordinate key stakeholders in support of Normalization.

The overall framework for the Bangsamoro Normalization Trust Fund (BNTF) 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. Specifically, the Annex on Normalization, signed by the GPH and the MILF on 25 January 2014 as an integral part of the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro (FAB) of 15 October 2012. Other important considerations include the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB), signed by the two parties on 27 March 2014, bringing to an end 17 years of negotiations between the GPH and the MILF. In addition, Republic Act No. 11054, the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL), signed by the President of the Philippines in July 2018, and ratified in January 2019 via a plebiscite in the conflict-affected area of Mindanao. A second plebiscite, carried out in February 2019, expanded the territory of the newly-established Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), which will be led by the appointed Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) until elections are held in May 2025. The BNTF was established by the World Bank in 2021, at the request of the GPH, as a multi-donor funding facility to consolidate international development assistance for the socio-economic recovery of conflict-affected communities in Mindanao. It is designed to build on the lessons learned and experience derived from the implementation of the Mindanao Trust Fund (MTF), particularly the three phases of the MTF-Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP), implemented from 2005 through 2021.

The BCTP is expected to improve access to community-based, socio-economic services and infrastructure, foster social cohesion as well as highlight dividends from the peace process, and draw on recently established links with regional government counterparts, including select ministries, thereby better ensuring the sustainability of project outcomes. The BCTP will pursue a highly participatory, modified inclusive Community-Driven Development (CDD) approach, include attention to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, promote the empowerment of women, and enable the active participation of Indigenous Peoples (IP). It will be carried out by CFSI as Grant Recipient and Implementing Organization, in close collaboration with well-situated operational partners, primarily the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA, Inc.), who have a long track record of learning and working well together in the conflict-affected areas of Mindanao, including in the six “previously acknowledged camps” of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), to deliver impactful reconstruction and development projects within relatively short time frames.

The modified CDD approach utilized by the MTF-RDPs will be adopted for the BCTP since the approach was proven to be highly-participatory, inclusive, and had been contextualized to address the unique conditions in the camp communities. The modified CDD also ensures that project interventions address local priorities; strengthen community ownership and cohesion; and enable communities to meaningfully participate in the decision-making processes of the project. It also considers that vulnerable, minority, and/or marginalized groups such as women, youth, and/or IPs can meaningfully participate in project discussions and activities.

1.2. Project Description

Project Development Objective

The Project Development Objective (PDO) of the BCTP is to improve access to socio-economic services and infrastructure in target communities. This PDO is fully aligned with the main objective of the BNTF, which is to assist in the development of the MILF camps, leading to transforming these areas into peaceful and productive communities.

Project Components

The activities designed to achieve the Project Development Objective of the BCTP are organized into three components. These are (1) Community Development Assistance, (2) Capacity and Institutional Strengthening, and (3) Project Administration and Quality Assurance.

Component 1: Community Development Assistance (CDA):

The purpose of community development assistance is to stabilize income, promote local empowerment and social cohesion, and reduce the risks associated with natural hazards, leading to enhanced resiliency against future shocks. CDA includes two categories (2) of sub-projects: **Income Stabilization Sub-Projects (ISSP), and Community Infrastructure Sub-Projects (CISP)**. Disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) are crosscutting elements, which will be mainstreamed in the implementation of this component.

- **Income Stabilization Sub-Project (ISSP)** are expected to include steady income sources, local food security, and diversified income-generating skills of community groups and individuals. This sub-project targets two broad economic activities: *agriculture-based* and *livelihood diversification*.
 - **Agriculture-based income stabilization sub-project**
 - *Intended Beneficiaries:* operational agri-fishery cooperatives selected in the service sites;
 - Intended Outputs:*
 - Enhanced capacity of cooperatives to stabilize production by increasing the yields (e.g., crops, poultry, and fishery) in terms of volume, type, and quality; and
 - Foster organizational sustainability that is expected to provide long-term benefits to the members of the cooperatives.
 - Inputs:*
 - Organizational diagnosis;
 - Organizational and capacity strengthening activities which may include organizational development trainings; product development trainings, marketing, market linkage building, and negotiation skills with suppliers and buyers; financial literacy; setting up of community savings schemes, and other agreed capacity strengthening activities;
 - Skills training on climate-resilient agricultural production;
 - Basic Business Plan preparation for sub-project proposals; and
 - Agricultural inputs such as farm machineries, tools, livestock, and seeds.
 - Note:* Any tangible input will have a corresponding training for cooperative members to ensure proper operations and maintenance.
 - **Livelihood diversification income stabilization sub-project**
 - *Intended Beneficiaries:* women and youth engaged and/or interested in, as well as have the potential to sustain, homebased livelihoods.
 - Intended Outputs:*
 - Developed or strengthened women and youth support groups;
 - Enhanced individual and collective skills of women and youth to create and/or diversify income sources that are not necessarily related to agriculture; and
 - More food on the table
 - Inputs:*
 - Rapid needs and capacity assessment of participating individuals and groups;
 - Skills training on chosen livelihood activities;
 - Financial literacy training, including access to legitimate financial institutions; and
 - Start-up kits (to start a new livelihood), or complementary livelihood kits (to diversify and/or grow their existing homebased income sources), may include sewing kits, weaving tools, food vending materials, mobile phone loading stations, coin-operated internet machines, automotive repair tools, vulcanizing, etc.
 - Note:* One of the criteria for selection of direct beneficiaries is their commitment to cultivate or improve individual backyard gardens (Home-Based Gardens), leading to better household food security while stabilizing homebased income.
- **Community Infrastructure Sub-Project (CISP)** are expected to include stabilized agricultural income, better quality of produce, and enhanced social cohesion. This activity includes two (2) categories of infrastructures: *socio-economic infrastructure* and *community facilities*.

- **Socio-economic infrastructure (SEI)** pertains to agri-fishery facilities would directly support income stabilization activities in the service sites. Desired outputs will include improved access to disaster-resilient agricultural facility; reduced production and processing costs; and additional revolving funds of cooperatives for operations and maintenance of the infrastructures as well as for members' direct benefit owing to possible increase in access to capital using cooperative funds. Input is essentially the construction of SEIs, e.g. post-harvest warehouses, solar dryers, processing facilities, fish-landing stations, and storage areas for farm machineries and tools, combined with relevant equipment, furnishing, and training that are necessary to ensure maximum utility of SEIs;
 - **Community Facilities (CF)** support other priorities of camp communities, such as safe gathering places for women with young children and youth activities. Intended outputs will include greater number of people, particularly but not exclusively women and youth, have access to infrastructure and community support groups of women and youth, leading to greater prospects for peace. Inputs may include women's center, youth center, multi-purpose halls, learning centers, health centers, *puroks* (hut-style community stations), among others;
- BCTP also includes additional **support for Indigenous People (IP) groups** whose ancestral domains are located or claimed to be located in specific service sites, e.g., barangays, that will be identified in consultation with the JTFCT Coordinators, camp-level JTFCTs, the Project Board, and community members. Based on prior experience, at least two of the six MILF camps, i.e., Camp Badre and Camp Omar, have significant numbers of IP within the population of each camp. IPs in these areas are mainly located at the peripheries, if not outside, of the "heart" of the camps where most previously constructed socio-economic infrastructures and services are strategically situated. The desired output of this additional support will lead to the inclusion of a greater number of IPs in socio-economic opportunities. Key inputs will include support to existing or the formation of new IP cooperatives, enhancement of traditional agri-based income stabilization activities, construction of infrastructures or community facilities selected by IP groups that can support advancement of their culture and tradition and/or socio-economic activities. While this additional support is implemented through the Income Stabilization Sub-Project (ISSP) and Community Infrastructure Sub-Project (CISP) described above, this is a special allocation that is on top of the equal allocation for ISSP and CISP in each of the six MILF camps.

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) measures will be integrated in all project activities i.e., Income Stabilization Sub-Project (ISSP), Community Infrastructure Sub-Project (CISP), and Indigenous People's Sub-Project (IPSP), described above. Capacity strengthening activities on DRR/CCA will be carried out for BDA and camp-level JTFCTs, and cooperatives to equip them in utilizing DRR and CCA principles in sub-project identification, site selection, and implementation. LGUs/BLGUs will be highly involved in aligning proposed BCTP activities, when possible, in local DRRM plans, which will also serve as an entry point for orienting camp communities on their respective LGU priorities vis-à-vis DRR and CCA.

The BCTP will also support the **repair of some infrastructure sub-projects that were constructed during Phases Two and/or Three of the MTF-RDP**, including, for example, those affected by recent earthquakes in the area. CFSI and, ideally BDA and the relevant camp-level JTFCTs, will finalize the ongoing assessment of the existing infrastructures by the first quarter of BCTP implementation period and propose a priority list. Assessment criteria may include legitimate cause of physical damages, the prospects of successful operations and maintenance after the possible repair, projected cost, and possible contribution to intended BCTP results. Whereas resources are limited, the prioritization process will be clear as well as transparent.

Component 2: Capacity and Institutional Strengthening

The purpose of capacity and institutional strengthening activities financed through the BCTP is to ensure efficient and timely implementation of community development assistance described earlier, as well as fortify the foundations for sustainability. As CFSI's Lead Partner for the BCTP, BDA will spearhead the community development work in the six MILF camps. CFSI will provide BDA with guidance as well as technical and practical assistance required to effectively carry out, in the context of the CDD approach, its project implementation and reporting responsibilities, further develop its institutional capacity, and build meaningful partnerships with select ministries of the BARMM Government, LGUs, and various development partners.

BDA will be the party with primary responsibility for strengthening, in a systematic and well documented manner, the capacities of the camp-level JTFCTs and cooperatives involved in the BCTP. It will ensure camp-level JTFCTs have necessary mobilization support and technical assistance to carry out their roles in the context of the BCTP.

Whereas BDA is expected to play an increasing role in the transformation of the MILF camps in particular and the Bangsamoro in general, BDA will receive institutional strengthening services from CFSI and, through CFSI, from other specialized professionals and firms. A variety of institutional support will include, but certainly not limited to: inputs for enhancing capacities related to environment and social safeguards, financial management, and procurement, the latter including increased knowledge of, and access to, World Bank systems, such as the Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement (STEP) In consultation with BDA leadership, BDA may also be supported in external audits mandated by the government, with the aim of setting BDA up for future service opportunities. The extent to which some of these services will be provided will be determined by: (1) the requirements for the effective implementation of the BCTP, which is essential; (2) the degree of interest, as well as willingness to invest time and energy, on the part of BDA; and (3) availability of funds.

Component 3: Project Administration and Quality Assurance

The Project Administration and Quality Assurance component will include support for fiduciary oversight, strategic coordination with key partners, and the delivery of intended Project Development Objective with quality and relevance.

As Grant recipient and Implementing Organization, CFSI will lead and manage the overall implementation of the BCTP; be responsible for compliance to standards vis-à-vis financial management, procurement, civil works, and applicable environmental and social standards; manage risks; undertake the procurement of goods and/or services where appropriate jointly with BDA; ensure deliverables in a timely manner as well as quality assurance and ensuring the achievement of outputs and outcomes. A robust monitoring and evaluation system will be put in place by CFSI, ideally with expanded roles and technical capacities for BDA and the camp-level JTFCTs.

This component will also finance external audits, another facet of quality assurance, that will include, conditions allowing, visits to field sites by the audit team.

Geographical Coverage

The geographical coverage of the BCTP is the “six previously acknowledged” camps of the MILF. These are: Camp Abubakar in Maguindanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur; Camp Badre in Maguindanao del Norte and Maguindanao del Sur; Camp Bilal in Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur; Camp Bushra in Lanao del Sur; Camp Omar in Maguindanao del Sur; and Camp Rajamuda in Maguindanao del Sur, North Cotabato, and the Special Geographic Area (SGA) of BARMM that used to be part of North Cotabato.

The Camps vary in terms of geographical size, terrain, and population, with most cutting across multiple villages, municipalities, and, in some cases, even provinces. With guidance from the GPH and MILF Peace Implementing Panels and the Joint Task Force on Camps Transformation (JTFCT) at both the Coordinator and Camp-levels, the BCTP will support selected communities, known as barangays, in each of the six Camps. It is likely many of the sites selected for BCTP implementation will be in, or adjacent to, barangays covered by the second and third phases of the MTF-RDP, increasingly referred to as the “heart” or “core” of the respective camp.

2. Brief Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities

CFSI conducted the following consultations with key stakeholders during the project identification stage of the BCTP. 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 done through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and face-to-face consultation with potential development partners. Other online communication platforms, such as Zoom and WebEx, were also utilized.

- The World Bank, the Ministry of Basic, Higher and Technical Education (MBHTE), the Ministry of Health (MOH), the JTFCT Coordinators and camp-level JTFCTs, Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity (OPAPRU), CFSI, and BDA conducted a mission to barangay Datalpandan, Guindulungan, Maguindanao del Sur in Camp Badre on 15 March 2022. They had group consultations with women, youth, farmers, transitioning combatants, IPs, and People's Organizations. The community expressed their appreciation of all the interventions provided to them under the MTF-RDPs and expressed their preference for more wholistic packages of intervention or area based development approaches over piece meal approaches. IP representatives also expressed their need for infrastructure support within their community, since the nearest post-harvest structure available is still 3-5 kilometers away from their community. A strong community demand for an alternative education system (ALS) is also expressed during the said consultation.
- The World Bank, CFSI, and BDA conducted an Identification Mission on 21-23 November 2022 to Cotabato City and Maguindanao to explore and assess opportunities for the design of the Bangsamoro Camps Transformation Project (BCTP). The Team, composed of World Bank, CFSI and BDA representatives, carried out consultations with camp communities, and met partners in BARMM, i.e. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR), MBHTE, and United Nations (UN) agencies (i.e., UNDP, FAO, WFP).

Consultation with stakeholders, including the camp-level JTFCTs and community members were also conducted during the Identification Mission. Communities visited included barangay Kinebeka, Datu Odin Sinsuat, Maguindanao del Norte in Camp Badre and barangay Palao sa Buto, Datu Paglas, Maguindanao del Sur in Camp Rajamuda. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in small groups with JTFCTs, barangay officials, farmers and PO members, women, youth, and IPs were held to identify socio-economic issues in the camps. The need for livelihood support (skills training, infrastructures, equipment, irrigation systems, and funds for agricultural inputs), ALS, financial literacy, good access roads, electrification, and youth skills training were all expressed by participating groups. IP women also expressed their need for better access roads in order to participate in project activities and their need for basic entrepreneurial and financial management skills.

During the consultations, it was also noted that the community members observed changes in the weather patterns such as drought and or stronger typhoons and heavy rains become more frequent resulting to crop failure or destruction thus significantly reducing income or resulting to indebtedness of the farmer. Adaptation solutions and resources need to consider how communities respond to climate change and disasters, thus some solutions may be localized and some need to be broader such as looking at eco-system components that go beyond the boundaries of the camp communities.

- The World Bank also organized an online consultation with UNDP for their PROACTIVE initiative, a project that is also operating in the camps. Held on 10 January 2023, it was also participated by CFSI and BDA.
- The World Bank convened two hybrid preliminary meetings with CFSI and BDA representatives. The first meeting was on 07 December 2022 and the second meeting was on 19 January 2023.
- The World Bank carried out another mission on 15 February 2023 in barangay Kinebeka, Datu Odin Sinsuat, Maguindanao del Norte in Camp Badre for another round of consultations focusing on the impact of previous interventions in the camps, gaps, and future plans of the community. It was participated by the World Bank's Director for Fragility, Conflict, and Violence (FCV), Manager for FCV, and Country Director.
- The World Bank carried a series of consultations on 24 May 2023 with the Joint Task Force for Camps Transformation (JTCFTs) and the Bangsamoro Planning and Development Authority (BPDA) to discuss among other things the sub-projects to be financed under BCTP would be aligned with the Camps Transformation Investment Plan (CTIP) and that BCTP community consultations would build on community consultations processes done for the Camps Transformation Plan (CTP) and the CTIP; on 25 May 2023 with the BNTF donors to discuss the project design; and on 29 May 2023 with MAFAR on the project's consolidated approach to development of the camps across interventions from different stakeholders, including government and development partners including promoting a one village, one product, as well as developing value chains for the camps and BARMM at large.

3. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

CFSI's identification and analysis of stakeholders were informed by its long experience in implementing the Mindanao Trust Fund - Reconstruction and Development Project (MTF-RDP) from 2005 to 2021, 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 of government.

3.1 Affected Parties

Communities. This refers to the people living within the BCTP implementation sites in the six previously acknowledged camps of the MILF which will be determined based on a set criteria and through a consultation process. They can be clustered into *barangays* (village). As direct beneficiaries of the BCTP, 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.

There are IP communities in two (2) of the six previously acknowledged MILF camps, Camp Badre and Camp Omar, mostly belonging to the Dulangan Manobo, Teduray and Lambangian groups. Some of the IP communities from Barangay Saniag, Ampatuan and Barangay Talibadok, Datu Hoffer, Bagy. Kabingi, Datu Saudi Ampatuan (Camp Omar) and Brgy. Datalpandan, Guindulungan; and Brgy. Kinebeka, and Brgy Sifaran, Datu Odin Sinsuat (Camp Badre) have been served by MTF-RDP.

Cooperatives (Coop): Cooperative Development Authority of the Philippines defines a cooperative as “an autonomous and duly registered association of persons, with a common bond of interest, who have voluntarily joined together to achieve their social, economic and cultural needs and aspirations by making equitable contributions to the capital required, patronizing their products and services and accepting a fair share of risks and benefits of the undertaking in accordance with the universally accepted cooperative principles.” Coops bring together people in the community to work together to create sustainable livelihoods that generate long-term benefits. Cooperatives allow people to take control of their common economic, social, cultural needs and aspirations. The benefits of their activity stay in the communities where they operate. Qualified coops in select camp communities will benefit from the Community Development Assistance of the BCTP, either in the form of capacity-strengthening trainings, systems improvement activities, and provision of agricultural and technical inputs.

3.2 Other Interested Parties

Implementing Panels of the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (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. The primary actor for the peace process on the government side is the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace, Reconciliation and Unity Process (OPAPRU).

Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). “The MILF is a non-state armed revolutionary organization actively operating in areas where the Bangsamoro people are still the majority, most especially in the present-day [Bangsamoro] Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) and in the provinces of Cotabato, Lanao del Norte, Sultan Kudarat, Saranggani as well as in some towns of Davao Region and Zamboanga Peninsula. Organized in September 1977 but was publicly declared in 1984, the MILF ‘seeks to secure a space in Mindanao for the Bangsamoro people where they will be free to exercise self-governance in the light of their belief, historical experience, and acceptable prevailing democratic norms.’ Since 1997, the MILF has been engaged in a peace process with the Government of the Philippines (GPH). On March 27, 2014 the peace negotiations culminated in the signing of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB). Since then, the MILF and the GPH are in the process of implementing all their agreements...” (Source: <https://www.luwaran.com/about-us>)

Joint Normalization Committee (JNC). The JNC is a peace process mechanism 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 created under the Annex on Normalization. In February 2016, the GPH and the MILF agreed on the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the JTFCT. The JTFCT is composed of four (4) Coordinators, two (2) each from the GPH and the MILF. It is 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 selected by the MILF, are responsible for their respective areas and expected to assess needs, plan appropriate programs, and undertake the necessary measures for the transformation of their camps into peaceful and productive communities. The camp-level JTFCTs are members of the camp communities they are representing.

Project Board. Co-chaired by the representatives of the MILF and GPH, the Project Board will be the governing body for the implementation of the BCTP. Members will be composed of a representative each from the World Bank, Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation, and Unity (OPAPRU), Bangsamoro Planning and Development Agency (BPDA), BDA, and CFSI. The Terms of Reference (TOR) is informed, broadly, by the Annex on Normalization and the TOR for the BNTF as well as the Guidelines for the Operationalization of the BNTF signed by the same parties in May 2016 and December 2017, respectively. The responsibilities of the Project Board include: setting policies relevant to implementation; approving the proposed project sites and sub-projects; helping manage strategic risks to the project; 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. As the secretariat for the Project Board, CFSI is responsible for convening the body, preparing presentations and background documents, documenting action points and agreements, ensuring decision points are implemented, among others.

Ministries of the BARMM Government. Since select BARMM Ministries will be involved in the implementation of BCTP, that provide services aligned with the BCTP, they are considered important project stakeholders. These include the Ministry of Basic, Higher, and Technical Education (MBHTE), Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR), Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs (MIPA), Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD), Ministry of Trade, Investments and Tourism (MTIT), Ministry of Interior and Local Government (MILG), Ministry of Health (MOH), Ministry of Public Works (MPW), Cooperative and Small Enterprise Authority (CSEA), Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, and Energy (MENRE) and Bangsamoro Planning and Development Authority (BPDA). These ministries will be included in the consultations, particularly on concerns related to the region's environment and on moving towards the achievement of the Camps Transformation Plan (CTP) in line with the priorities in the 2nd Bangsamoro Development Plan 2023-2028. BCTP activities support three (3) items in the enhanced 12-Priority Agenda of the BARMM, specifically Agenda no. 4 Agri-fishery Productivity and Food Security; Agenda no. 8 Disaster Resilience and Climate Change Adaptation; and Agenda no. 12 Bangsamoro Culture, Heritage, Identity, and Diversity.

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 infrastructure priorities vis-a-vis local development plans.

Third Party Service Providers (TPSPs): The TPSPs refer to suppliers, contractors, and consultants that will be engaged to provide goods and services for the BCTP. In particular, contractors are interested parties to the project as they will be awarded with contracts for the implementation of Community Infrastructures Sub-Projects. They are obliged to comply with CFSI's environmental and social 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 basic and social services from the government for a long period of time. Core areas of the MILF camps were only reached out in 2016, while some portions of the outer core and camp influence areas were able to access limited basic and social services.

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, such as ensuring that in every community activity, whenever applicable, the PWD sector is represented. This will be achieved by addressing possible barriers to PWD participation, such as venue selection and establishment of PWD-friendly community structures.

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)
<i>Affected Parties</i>					
Camps	Community members	Includes Coops 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 and household activities will not be affected and women will be able to participate; child-friendly venues in case parents need to bring their children; PWD-friendly venues, access to phone signal, PPEs, IEC materials posted on high foot-traffic, visible areas. Consultations and meetings with community members are conducted in strategic venues within the community. Special consultations with women and IP groups will also be carried out at a time

					where most participants are available to participate to ensure that their opinions are heard. Note that in cases where restrictions on group gatherings are imposed, a series of small group sessions will be organized.
Camps	Officers and members of Coops	Direct beneficiaries; formally organized and accredited groups; will be tapped for the implementation of community development assistance	Local language, Tagalog	Face-to-face meetings, virtual meetings, phone calls, online communication platforms	Advance information on daytime meetings; proper scheduling of meetings to ensure livelihood and household activities will not be affected and women will be able to participate; child-friendly venues in case parents need to bring their children, PWD-friendly venues, access to phone signal; PPEs
<i>Other Interested Parties</i>					
Peace Process	Implementing Panels of the GPH (from OPAPRU) and the MILF	In-charge of the implementation of the CAB; the GPH Chair is in charge of the interests of the government and the MILF Chair is in charge of the interests of the MILF	English, Tagalog	Face-to-face meetings, virtual meetings, phone calls, online communication platforms, 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	MILF	A party to the Bangsamoro Peace Process; guides the MILF Implementing Panel	English, Tagalog	Face-to-face meetings, virtual meetings, phone calls, online communication platforms, emails	Close coordination with the Central Committee; subscription to virtual communication platforms; advance information on the agenda of meetings
Peace Process	JNC	GPH representatives at OPAPRU; MILF representative at BARMM Government	English, Tagalog	Face-to-face meetings, virtual meetings, phone calls, online communication platforms, 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 OPAPRU and BARMM; MILF representatives at BARMM Government	English, Tagalog	Face-to-face meetings, virtual meetings, phone calls, online communication platforms, 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	English, Tagalog	Face-to-face meetings, virtual	Subscription to virtual communication platforms; advance information on the agenda of meetings, proper scheduling of

		communities through participatory governance mechanisms, existence of several BARMM programs and/or services in the area e.g CSEA mapping and strengthening of cooperatives; MAFAR Flagship Program on seedlings (Binhi), land (Lupa), fish (Isda); BARMM READI Emergency Food Packages		meetings, phone calls, online communication platforms, emails	meetings
LGUs	MLGU and BLGU officials	Basic services providers; coordination on security of stakeholders; Coop engagement	Local language, Tagalog, English	Face-to-face meetings, phone calls, online communication platforms, 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 community facilities; compliance to social and environmental safeguards	Tagalog, English	Face-to-face meetings, phone calls, online communication platforms, email	Face-to-face meetings with set agenda, Subscription to virtual communication platforms, clear and timely information on procurement and safeguards
<i>Disadvantaged/Vulnerable Individuals or Groups</i>					
Camps	Transitioning Combatants	Under decommissioning process	Local language, Tagalog	Face-to-face meetings, phone calls, online communication platforms, radio announcements	Access to mobile phone signal; availability of transistor radio; proper scheduling of meetings to ensure livelihood and household activities will not be affected; PWD-friendly venues, 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/household activities and cultural practices will not be affected; IEC materials translated to local language/dialect and posted on high foot-traffic, visible areas; PPEs For IP communities in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas

					<p>(GIDA), the practice is to visit the community by foot, tractor, and/or animal drawn vehicles.</p> <p>A separate IP consultation is practiced to ensure that their needs are communicated and addressed.</p> <p>Two (2) specific IP Community Organizer will be employed under BDA for IP communities. The CO may be from the community or nearby community, trusted by the IP community, can speak the local dialect and knows the culture of the IPs. The IP CO will bridge the communication needs between the project team and the IP community.</p>
Camps	Women – pregnant, lactating, widows, etc.	Normally assigned to do household chores and child-care; may be represented in Coops	Local language, Tagalog	Face-to-face meetings, phone calls, online communication platforms, radio announcements	<p>Access to mobile phone signal; availability of transistor radio; proper scheduling of meetings to ensure livelihood and household 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.</p> <p>Intersectionality of women informs the design and questions of consultations and other activities. For example, women who are wives or widows of commanders, IP women, female youth may have varying priorities, aspirations, and preferences.</p>
Camps	PWDs	Not always visible in the community	Local language, Tagalog	Face-to-face meetings, radio announcements	<p>Availability of transistor radio; proper scheduling of meetings; PWD-friendly venues; IEC materials handed to them; PPEs, may need to do house visits to get their views and opinions and ensure their inclusion to the project</p> <p>Mapping of PWD beneficiaries using the Washington Group of Questions (WGQ) will be conducted. PWDs will also be assisted to secure PWD IDs in order to avail of government services and some may be provided with assistive devices to enhance their involvement in community activities.</p>
Camps	Elderly – 60 years old and above	Visible in the community but often quiet during consultations; may have auditory and visual challenges that	Local language, Tagalog	Face-to-face meetings, radio announcements	<p>Availability of transistor radio; elderly friendly venues; IEC materials with bigger fonts handed to them; care givers/assistants are allowed, PPEs</p>

		may impede participation			
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, online communication platforms	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 BCTP, and will be implemented throughout the entire implementation period.

4.2 Proposed strategy for information disclosure

CFSI will disclose the Environmental and Social Safeguards documents, such as the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) immediately upon the approval of the World Bank. Draft versions of the ESCP and SEP will be posted on the CFSI website on June 2, 2023, with a note that revised versions of these ESS documents will be posted after another set of consultations with project stakeholders and other interested parties has been conducted. Consultations will focus on improving the project design and on mitigating measures for potential risks.

Aside from disclosing on CFSI website, CFSI – in collaboration with BDA – will conduct Multi-Stakeholder Consultations (MSCs) in order to present the safeguards documents and solicit feedback from the stakeholders. Prior to the conduct of the MSCs, CFSI will share the online links to the ESCP, SEP, and ESMF to enable pre-MSCs review by the stakeholders. For community-level MSCs an advance copies of the ESCP, SEP and ESMP will be provided by the BDA to the camp JTFCTs for their pre-MSC review. CFSI will also solicit their feedback, in advance, through online survey form via Google Forms or Survey Monkey or through face to face discussions for stakeholders without access to internet. CFSI will process the responses during the MSCs.

Two MSCs to be conducted by CFSI, in collaboration with BDA, the (1) Community-Wide Assemblies in each of the six previously acknowledged camps of the MILF and (2) the First Technical Working Group Meeting, involving primarily the select Ministries of the BARMM that are also part of the BCTP implementation. The Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, and Energy (MENRE) will also be included in the consultations and will provide guidance on the environmental aspect of the project. The timelines of the MSCs are provided in Item 4.5. The conduct of face-to-face MSCs will still observe proper health protocols following the national and local government protocols to curb the spread of any disease, including COVID-19.

CFSI, in collaboration with BDA, will also disclose other pertinent information about the BCTP. The table below shows the list of information to be disclosed, proposed methods, and responsible parties.

Project Stage	Target Stakeholders	Information to be disclosed	Methods	Responsibility
Project Design and Preparation	GPH-MILF Implementing Panels; MILF; JNC; JTFCT; Project Board; BARMM Ministries	Proposed PDOs, project components, activities, and funding, Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), sustainability mechanism	Face-to-face meetings; Virtual meetings; Emails	World Bank, CFSI, and BDA

	GPH-MILF Implementing Panels; MILF; JNC; JTFCT; Project Board; BARMM Ministries; LGUs; TPSPs; general public	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF); Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	Posting on CFSI and BDA Websites as well as social media accounts	CFSI and BDA
Project Implementation	GPH-MILF Implementing Panels; MILF; JNC; JTFCT; Project Board; BARMM Ministries; LGUs; TPSPs; Coops; Camps community members; and disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals/groups	Selection Criteria of sites and beneficiaries; Sub-Project Negative Lists List of Sub-Projects	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; Coops; Camps community members; and disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals/groups	PDOs, project components, activities, and proposed schedule of community activities	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 Proposed schedule of construction activities Contract provisions, including ESS reporting	Posting on CFSI and BDA, Websites as well as social media accounts; posting on local newspaper(s)	CFSI and BDA
	Coops; Camps community members; and disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals/groups	Schedules of community assemblies, capacity strengthening activities, consultations, monitoring, and other specific activities in the camps	SMS; phone calls; radio announcements	CFSI, BDA, and camp-level JTFCTs
	Coops; Camps community members; and disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals/groups	Information and schedule of community activities (construction schedule, capacity strengthening activities and trainings)	Community meetings/consultations; community billboard	CFSI, BDA, camp-level JTFCTs, TPSPs
Project Closure	GPH-MILF Implementing Panels; JNC; JTFCT; Project Board; BARMM Ministries; LGUs; TPSPs; Coops; Camps community members; and disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals/groups; development and humanitarian partners; general public	Schedule of community consultation for community reflection on lessons learned, best practices, and areas needing improvement.	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 Administrator of the Bangsamoro Normalization Trust Fund (BNTF). Coordination meetings among concerned parties is a continuous process depending on need and circumstances.
- Project Board Meetings – At least six Project Board meetings will be conducted within the duration of the BCTP implementation.
- Technical Working Group (TWG) Meetings –A TWG is necessary to 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 BCTP. The TWG meetings may be conducted at least every quarter, or when there are urgent issues and concerns to address, during the duration of the BCTP implementation. The TWG may also conduct of TWG missions for activity monitoring and prepare a corresponding mission reports stating mission findings for project improvement.
- 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, LGU partners. Though these activities usually happen at the start of project implementation, it is best practice to keep the LGUs informed on the progress of project activities. Regular briefs (face-to-face or 1-page regular project progress briefs) with the LGUs strengthen their interest and support for the project.
- Community-wide Consultations and Assemblies – Regular community-wide consultations and assemblies enable the community members, including Coops, to share their views, (positive and negative) feedback, and grievances on specific aspects of the project, which informs possible course corrections in project implementation approaches. Conduct of community consultations will ensure that voices of the vulnerable groups, such as women, youth, PWDs, IPs are meaningfully heard and their concerns addressed. Community consultations and assemblies will strictly observe proper health protocols implemented by the national, regional, and local authorities to mitigate the spread of diseases in the community such as COVID-19. Consultation processes may be conducted after each main project step (5 steps), a mid-project community consultation to assess the initial project progress, and an end of project reflection session to cull out learning.
- 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 officers of CFSI, BDA, the World Bank, OPAPRU, BARMM Ministries, and BNTF donors. All monitoring activities will be informed by travel guidelines and protocols by national, regional, and local authorities.

If or when face-to-face gathering is impossible due to a health emergency, pandemic or other community diseases 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 consultation and assemblies, conducted in accordance with public health protocols, will serve as opportunities for community dialogue at the start of the BCTP implementation. 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, as well as youth and children. Through this process, CFSI and BDA will ensure their meaningful participation in terms of project design and decision making. The results of the sectoral FGDs can, in part, influence the types and/or the technical designs, as well as delivery of capacity strengthening activities of the project to ensure their specific needs and strengths are considered. In addition, the community-wide consultation and assemblies will serve as venue for CFSI and BDA to disclose at the community level the Environmental and Social documents and gather further feedback and inputs from the members of the camp communities.

If or when an in-person FGD is impossible due to restrictions associated with the health emergency or pandemic or security concerns, virtual FGDs will be arranged. Alternatively, CFSI and BDA will utilize an online survey tool, e.g., Kobo Toolbox, to gather the views of disadvantaged and vulnerable people in the community. BDA with the camp level JTFCT will be trained and tasked to administer the online survey. 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 November 2022 through January 2023 (listed on Item 2 of this SEP), CFSI and BDA will carry out the following Multi-Stakeholder Consultations (MSC). 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. These MSCs will be carried out in accordance with public health standards and protocols of the national, regional and local authorities.

Multi-Stakeholder Consultations	Tentative Schedule	Expected Participation
1. Community-Wide Assemblies	Second and third week of the Second Month of Project Implementation	CFSI, BDA, camp-level JTFCTs, LGUs, Transitioning Combatants, IPs, Women, PWDs, Elderly, and Children and Young People*
2. Technical Working Group Meeting	First week of the Third Month of Project Implementation	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 and BDA will arrange separate consultations with stakeholders needing specialized approach such as, but not limited to, women, IP, children and young people.*

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 Mechanism. 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 health 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 BCTP progresses, including reporting on project’s environmental and social performance, as well as developments vis-à-vis outputs and outcomes.

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. All activities that will bring people together will be carried out in accordance with public health standards, as well as World Bank’s policies/guidance notes, related to any health emergency i.e. the COVID-19 pandemic.

Activities	Proposed Schedule/Frequency	Expected Participation
1. Coordination Meetings	November 2022 to February 2023 - 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 three months (Quarterly)	PB Members and guests such as OPAPRU, the World Bank, CFSI, BDA and, if agreed, BPDA, and select Ministries of the BARMM

3. TWG Meetings	Every three months (Quarterly)	Select Ministries of the BARMM, CFSI, BDA, camp-level JTFCTs
4. TWG Field Visits	6 times throughout project implementation period	Select Ministries of the BARMM, CFSI, BDA, camp-level JTFCTs
5. JMMs	4 times throughout project implementation period	CFSI, BDA, camp-level JTFCTs, camp communities
6. ISMs	4 times throughout project implementation period	The World Bank, BNTF Donors, select Ministries of the BARMM, OPAPRU, CFSI, BDA, and camp communities
7. Community Assemblies	Monthly	CFSI, BDA, camp-level JTFCTs, camp communities
8. Community Consultations / Dialogues	During Project Preparation	World Bank, CFSI, BDA, Select camp communities
9. Reflection Sessions	Activity-based reflection sessions will be after each key project activity. Project (step/milestone): per completion of a project milestone Project level activity reflection: mid-term and end of project	CFSI, BDA, camp-level JTFCTs, camp communities

4.8 Adaptation to Health Emergency i.e COVID-19

CFSI, in collaboration with BDA, will ensure that strategies for stakeholder engagement are informed by pertinent guidance documents from the World Bank and public health protocols issued by national, regional and local authorities vis-à-vis any health emergency i.e. the COVID-19 pandemic. CFSI and BDA will monitor guidelines regularly released by relevant authorities such as the Inter-Agency Task Force on Emerging Infectious Diseases (IATF-EID) of the national government, the IATF-BARMM, IATF-Region X, as well as related bodies at the provincial and city/municipal levels. In-person gathering for the consultations and related activities, including the Multi-Stakeholder Consultations at the start of the BCTP, will follow the rules on health protocols in the camp communities. This may include, but not limited to, wearing of face mask, availability of washing stations with soap and disinfectants or alcohol and a well ventilated venue suited for the expected number of participants.

If limitations on group gatherings are again imposed, CFSI and BDA will arrange multiple consultations with fewer participants. Alternatively, CFSI and BDA will arrange a mix of in-person and virtual consultations, where small groups of stakeholders are participating from different locations via online platform such as Zoom. If in-person consultation is not allowed, CFSI and BDA will carry out entirely virtual consultation meetings and/or surveys through Google Forms or Survey Monkey. Such approaches are not entirely new to CFSI and BDA as they utilized these when strict community quarantine measures were imposed in 2020 to 2021 due to COVID-19.

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 Component 2 Capacity and Institutional Strengthening. Details of the budget will be further assessed once the BCTP has been approved.

5.2 Management Functions and Responsibilities

As Grant Recipient and Implementing Organization (IO) for the BCTP, CFSI is responsible for the effective and efficient implementation of the project and compliance with all requirements of the Environmental and Social Safeguards, even when the implementation of specific measures and actions at the field level is carried out by BDA, in its capacity as Lead Partner (LP). CFSI will lead the activities related to the preparation, finalization, and disclosure

of the Environmental and Social Safeguards documents, as well as activities that involve coordination with the World Bank, government counterparts at the national and regional levels, and CFSI-BDA monitoring missions. In collaboration with CFSI, BDA will lead the activities in the camp communities, including coordination with LGUs that cover the six previously acknowledged camps of the MILF. Table below shows the activities vis-à-vis responsible persons/groups.

Activities	Responsible Persons/Group	Remarks
1. Preparation of Environmental and Social Safeguards documents	Lead: CFSI Project Coordinator and Programme Officer BDA Project Coordinator	CFSI's Senior Management Team will review and approve the documents.
2. Enhancement of Grievance Redress Mechanism	Lead: CFSI Project Coordinator and BDA Project Coordinator	CFSI's Senior Management Team will review and approve the documents.
3. Coordination Meetings (Donor)	Lead: The World Bank Senior Social Development Specialist and Task Team Leader CFSI Executive Director BDA Executive Director	Other Technical Staff may be invited depending on the need.
4. Coordination Meeting (Partners)	Lead: BDA Project Coordinator CFSI Project Coordinator	CFSI will provide guidance and support to BDA
5. Project Board Meetings	Lead: CFSI Project Coordinator BDA Project Coordinator	Support to the Project Board will be provided by CFSI
6. TWG Meetings	Lead: BDA Project Coordinator CFSI Project Coordinator	Support to TWG will be provided by BDA CFSI will provide guidance to BDA
7. TWG Field Visits	Lead: BDA Project Coordinator	CFSI will provide guidance and support to BDA
8. Courtesy Calls and Orientations to LGUs	Lead: BDA Project Coordinator CFSI Project Coordinator	CFSI will provide guidance and support to BDA
9. JMMs	Lead: CFSI Project Coordinator BDA Project Coordinator	CFSI and BDA will work with the JTFCTs for the preparation.
10. ISMs	Lead: World Bank Task Team CFSI Project Team BDA Project Team	CFSI and BDA will work with the JTFCTs for the preparation.
11. Community-Wide Assemblies (for ESS Disclosure)	Lead: CFSI Project Coordinator BDA Project Coordinator	In collaboration with BDA Inc., CFSI will disclose the Environmental and Social Safeguards documents and gather feedback from the community.
12. Community-Wide Assemblies	Lead: BDA Project Team	CFSI will provide guidance and support to BDA
13. Reflection Sessions	Lead: BDA Project Team	CFSI will provide guidance and support to BDA
14. Quarterly Progress Reports	Lead: CFSI Project Coordinator and BDA Project Coordinator	CFSI's Senior Management Team will review and approve the documents.

In addition, CFSI will oversee – and provide guidance to BDA. to carry out – the activities in camp communities. Key consultations related to site-specific interventions include: Coop identification through community assemblies, site and sub-project validation with community leaders and camp-level JTFCTs, and sub-project proposal writing. These social preparation activities are highly participatory where community members are involved in the entire process.

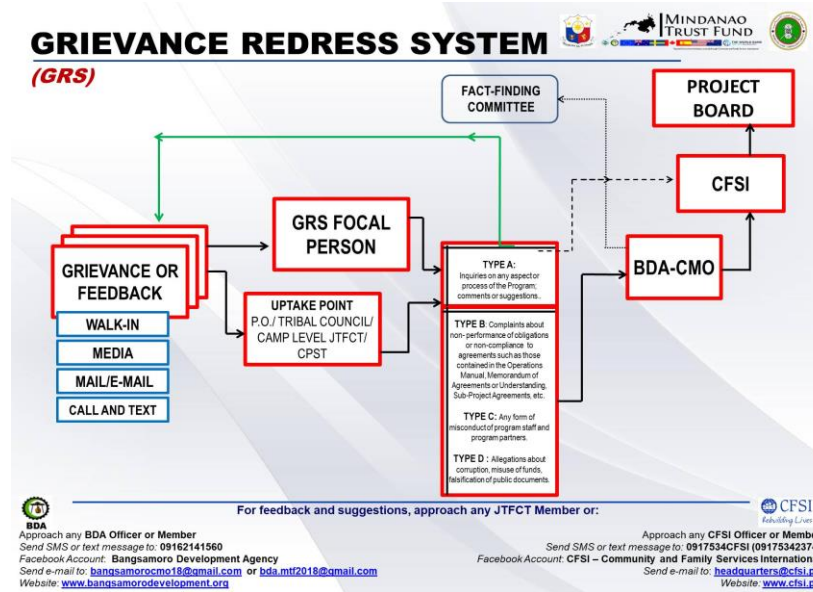
6. Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) applied and enhanced during the implementation of the MTF-RDPs, will be considered for BCTP, including 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 BCTP may submit complaints through the enhanced project-level GRM without fear of reprisal. The enhanced mechanism 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 GRM flowchart.

Grievance may be accepted through various means mentioned above at the level of Coops, Tribal Councils, camp-level JTFCTs, BDA, and CFSI. Regardless of channels where they are received, CFSI GRM Focal Person will document grievances and track their progress until closure of grievance loop. Grievance loop pertains to the process starting from the receipt to resolution of grievance following the GRM. Grievance is categorized into the following types:

- Type A: Inquiries, comments, suggestions on the project;
- Type B: Complaints about non-performance of obligations of parties vis-à-vis Operations Manual, Sub-Manuals, agreements, and contracts;
- Type C: Misconduct of CFSI staff and/or BDA staff, as well as other partners; and
- Type D: Allegations about corruption, misuse of funds, and falsification of public documents.

Type A grievances/feedbacks may be resolved at the level of camp-level JTFCTs, in collaboration with BDA Types B, C, D will be addressed by BDA and CFSI, with an option to create a fact-finding committee and, if not resolve at the level of CFSI and BDA, elevate to the BCTP Project Board for resolution.



The GRM is not an alternative/substitution to legal/judicial system for receiving and handling grievances. However, this is formed to mediate and seek appropriate solutions to disputes or any other types of complaints, without escalating to higher stages.

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. CFSI, in collaboration with BDA, will respond and ideally, resolve issues, within one week upon receipt of the feedback. 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. The grievance handling process, regardless of degree and nature of the feedback/complaint, will be monitored until final resolution.

For ESS concerns, as ESS compliance is mainstreamed in project implementation, will fall under Type B, that will be addressed by CFSI and BDA, when necessary, the help of the TWG and Project Board may be sought to resolve the concern.

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 GRM shall ensure confidentiality and privacy of the parties involved.

For GBV/SEA cases, the Protect Team will utilize the Child Protection and GBV Referral Pathway for the BARMM developed and launched by MSSD on Women's Day in March 2023. Initial psychosocial support will be provided by CFSI Social Workers while referral to the pathway is ongoing.

For complaints and grievances received, if any, about partner BARMM ministries/offices will be endorsed to the Bangsamoro Complaints Center and Hotline.

In cases where heinous crimes are involved, the case will be immediately reported to the Ministry of Public Order and Safety (MPOS), if it poses a threat to the security of the community.

The CFSI GRM 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 GRM 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 Inc., will continue strengthening the capacity of the camp-level JTFCTs in carrying out regular monitoring activities in the BCTP sites. This will include refresher orientation on the set reporting process and the utilization of reporting tools such as, but not limited to, the software in the tablets provided during the RDP/2 implementation. Camp-level JTFCTs had been involved in project monitoring activities since 2016 when MTF-RDP implemented in the six camps. JTFCTs regularly submit a monthly report of project activities in their respective camps. It was during MTF-RDP/2 that camp-level JTFCTs were taught to conduct and submit monitoring reports of sub-projects using a tablet and were trained on Kobo Collect. In BCTP, camp-level JTFCTs will work closely with the Coops to monitor the progress of the sub-projects in their respective areas of responsibility; monitor security concerns as well as public health issues, such as 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 BCTP processes, including the modified CDD approach, but also serve as opportunity to monitor the BCTP activities that are aligned with their Ministries' mandates. Specific Ministry's expertise on specific aspects of the BCTP 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, BNTF donors, select Ministers, and partners in the peace process to monitor the BCTP 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 BCTP, 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 Inc., 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 BCTP'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 a health emergency i.e. COVID-19, the camp-level JTFCT's, with support from CFSI and BDA, will keep the communities informed about the BCTP.

For clarifications pertaining to this document and/or for additional information, kindly contact CFSI at headquarters@cfsi.ph or at +632-8551-2374.

Map of the Six Previously Acknowledged Camps of the MILF

