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Bangsamoro Camps Transformation Project Phase 2 (BCTP/2)

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

1 September 2025



Community and Family Services International (CFSI)

**Bangsamoro Camps Transformation Project Phase 2
(BCTP2)
Project ID:P513007**

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
CFSI	Community and Family Services International
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
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

Introduction

1.1. Project Background

The Bangsamoro Camps Transformation Project Phase 2 (BCTP/2) will be implemented from 01 October 2025 through 31 December 2027 with funding support from the Bangsamoro Normalization Trust Fund (BNTF), which was established to channel international funding and coordinate key stakeholders in support of Normalization.

The BCTP/2 follows the results achieved from the Bangsamoro Camps Transformation Project (BCTP), which was implemented from 04 July 2023 through 30 June 2025, and successfully delivered its intended results within the two-year project timeline. The BCTP significantly contributed to the transformation of Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) camps into peaceful and productive communities. It enhanced access to basic socio-economic services, infrastructure, and livelihoods, while also reinforcing social cohesion and promoting the visibility and leadership of women, youth, and indigenous peoples (IPs). The project highlighted the dividends of the peace process and strengthened linkages with select regional government counterparts - Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) ministries, offices, and agencies, Region X and Region XII, as well as municipal and barangay local government units (LGUs) - thereby ensuring the sustainability of project outcomes.

Regarded as “a model for post-conflict development grounded in participation, adaptability, and local empowerment,” BCTP concluded its operations on 30 June 2025. Even prior to its conclusion, the MILF formally requested a second phase, with the same implementing partners, to sustain BCTP’s gains and continue delivering assistance and peace dividends to camp communities. The BCTP Project Board likewise submitted a resolution calling for the immediate implementation of a Phase 2 with CFSI and BDA. Accordingly, during the June 2025 BNTF Steering Committee (SC) meeting, the SC approved the request with an expected start date of October 2025 and end date of January 2028.

The BCTP/2 will adopt a similar implementation model as the BCTP, combining a highly participatory and inclusive modified Community-Driven Development (CDD) approach with the Landscape Planning approach. The modified CDD approach, which had been utilized under the Mindanao Trust Fund – Reconstruction and Development Project (MTF-RDP) and BCTP, was proven to be highly participatory, inclusive, and had been contextualized to address the unique conditions in the camp communities. Meanwhile, the Landscape Planning approach, which was introduced during BCTP, proved to be an effective tool for inclusive and sustainable decision-making, particularly in managing land, resources, and local development.

Together, the modified CDD and Landscape Planning approaches deepened community knowledge of their environment, encouraged active engagement in decision-making, and generated practical and relevant solutions that strengthened resilience and social cohesion. They also ensured that project interventions addressed local priorities, fostered community ownership, and enabled meaningful participation of all stakeholders, including vulnerable and marginalized groups such as women, youth, persons with disabilities (PWDs,) and indigenous peoples (IPs).

The activities of BCTP/2, as with BCTP, are directly drawn from the needs identified by the Camps Transformation Plan (CTP) and the projects, programs and activities. Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation (DRR/CCA) will be integrated across all interventions to help ensure that camp communities remain safe, resilient and protected from natural hazards and other security risks.

BCTP/2 is designed in compliance with the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and related national and local laws, rules and regulations, and will be carried out in accordance with public health guidelines issued by national/regional and local authorities, i.e. COVID-19 pandemic, as well as best practices in the prevention and management of infectious diseases.

1.2. Project Description

Project Development Objective

The Project Development Objective (PDO) of the BCTP/2 is to improve access to basic socio-economic services 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 Building and Institutional Strengthening, and (3) Project Management and Monitoring.

Component 1: Community Development Assistance (CDA):

The CDA component is envisioned to enhance socio-economic conditions by increasing access to basic and socio-economic services, health, education, and social protection. It seeks to empower local communities and build resilience against future shocks, in partnership with concerned regional line agencies of the BARMM and Regions X and XII, and municipal and barangay LGU partners. Activities may include, but are not limited to:

Health: Operationalization of the health centers established under MTF-RDP/3, including health workers and medical staff; mapping and registration of community beneficiaries in Rural Health Units to facilitate their access to broader health systems; accreditation of health facilities with PhilHealth and the MOH; training of barangay health workers and community health volunteers, securing social protection documents (senior citizen, PWD, solo parent IDs, birth registrations, etc.), community nutrition interventions/awareness through home-based gardening, conduct of medical missions and access to other LGU health services, and repair and/or retrofitting of portions of existing structures built under MTF-RDP or BCTP to serve as community health and nutrition hubs;

Education: Mapping schools/identifying schoolless barangays; providing ALS support services such as hosting ALS sessions, assisting the integration of A&E passers into formal school; conduct of skills training and capacity strengthening activities for the youth, nutrition in education, i.e., nutrition campaigns/orientations in schools to prevent and identify stunting and malnutrition cases for RHU intervention, and repair and/or retrofitting of portions of existing structures built under MTF-RDP or BCTP to serve as community learning hubs, including needed learning equipment and furnishings;

Livelihood: conducting market assessments, establishing linkages with broader markets, marketing strategies; assistance in accessing agricultural financial loans; specialized product development and organizational trainings to strengthen the coops; value-addition and value chain orientations; securing renewals and registration for new coops; conduct of mandatory CSEA trainings; social entrepreneurship orientation, skills and/ or voc-tech trainings to enhance production and access to markets, provision of livelihood support, registration of individual farmers and fisherfolks to MAFAR-RSBSA, etc.;

Community Resilience: conducting environmental assessment, environmental awareness campaigns and orientations (i.e., Agri-fisheries CCA training, livelihood activities impact on the environment), Barangay DRRM Plan formulation and enhancement workshops; updating Municipal DRRM Plans; light search and rescue trainings, simulations and drills; and small-scale community works and nature-based solutions to enhance resilience against natural hazards;

Institutional Sustainability: Assessment of infrastructure facilities within the site to determine their capacity to support the above-mentioned activities; strengthening organizational linkages with various BARMM ministries, as well as regional and municipal departments, to enable communities to access the services provided by these agencies; securing crop insurance and providing technical assistance and innovations that will enhance resilience and ensure the long-term sustainability of the project interventions.

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) measures will be integrated in all project activities. The dual aims of this approach would be to first, help ensure direct beneficiaries gain appreciation of, and

have the capability to employ, practical adaptive measures vis-à-vis the presence of natural hazards and, more broadly, results of climate change; and second, ensure infrastructures and facilities are disaster-resilient and able to support regional and local disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) priorities. 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. MLGUs/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. It is envisioned that the BCTP/2 will help strengthen MLGUs'/BLGUs' implementation of DRRM plans. This can be achieved by encouraging and training selected BCTP/2 direct beneficiaries to be part of barangay DRR Teams, and by enhancing local early warning systems (EWS) through material support and simulation exercises. EWS messages and, when applicable, equipment (e.g., public announcement system) will be installed in the community infrastructure sub-projects.

BCTP/2 includes an allocation for Indigenous Peoples (IP) groups whose ancestral domains are located—or claimed to be located—within specific service sites, such as barangays. These sites will be identified through consultations with 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. Through this IP support, the desired outcome 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, and construction or repair or small-scale community facilities selected by IP groups that can support the advancement of their culture and tradition and/or socio-economic activities. The IP support is a special allocation that is on top of the equal allocation across each of the six MILF camps.

BCTP/2 activities will be carried out in close collaboration with relevant BARMM ministries, will include, but not limited to Ministry of the Interior and Local Government (MILG), Cooperative and Social Enterprise Authority (CSEA) under the Office of the Chief Minister of BARMM, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR), and Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Tourism (MTIT), Ministry of Basic, Higher, and Technical Education (MBHTE), Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD), Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), Ministry of Health (MOH), Ministry of Indigenous People's Affairs (MIPA), Bangsamoro Women's Commission (BWC), Bangsamoro Youth Commission (BYC) including department regional counterparts in Regions X and XII. Training may be provided by BARMM line agencies and to supplement the initiative, BDA and CFSI will jointly engage consultants, resource persons, and/or extension services of nearby universities to provide organizational and agricultural capacity strengthening activities.

Specific sites and sub-projects will be determined through the BCTP/2 consultation processes. Communities will decide on their sub-projects based on an open menu with a negative list that prohibits projects that would damage the environment (e.g., chainsaws, pesticides), support illegal activity (e.g., weapons) or will involuntarily resettle/displace households.

Component 2: Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening

This component will 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/2, 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, Municipal and Barangay 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/2. It will ensure camp-level JTFCTs have necessary mobilization support and technical assistance to carry out their roles in the context of the BCTP/2.

Basic capacity-building training will be provided to all partners to establish a common understanding of BCTP/2. These will include, but are not limited to, sessions on the Environmental and Social Management Framework

(ESMF), Labor Management Procedures (LMP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Landscape Planning Approach, and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

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/2, 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 Management and Monitoring

The Project Management and Monitoring component supports overall management, coordination, and monitoring of the project to ensure effective implementation and to achieve the desired outcomes. It 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/2; 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/2 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, and 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.

Brief Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities

CFSI conducted the following consultations with key stakeholders, beginning in the first quarter of 2025, to identify potential design elements and priority areas for BCTP Phase 2. 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 Google Meet, were also utilized.

- From April to June 2025, CFSI commissioned an internal project evaluation, which included focus group discussions (FGDs) in all BCTP camp communities. Participants expressed gratitude for the support provided through BCTP and conveyed their hope for continued guidance as they further develop and improve their produce to gain a stronger competitive edge in the markets.
- During its 8th Project Board meeting, on 26 May 2025, the Project Board acknowledged the significant gains of the BCTP and expressed full support for a Phase 2 and issued a PB Resolution. The PB recommended maintaining the same implementing arrangements to sustain momentum and extend project benefits to additional communities within the 36 priority barangays.

- During the Implementation Support Mission in June 2025, FGDs were conducted with cooperatives, women, youth, IPs, JTFCT, and M/BLGU representatives. Communities expressed their appreciation for the interventions provided under BCTP and indicated their preference for more holistic packages of support, particularly those that include capacity-strengthening for beneficiaries—similar to what BCTP had delivered. IP representatives also highlighted the need for additional support in their areas, noting that post-harvest facilities are located far from their communities.
- Camp-level JTFCT Coordinators also expressed their appreciation of BCTP, during their Lessons Learned activity in June 2025, and recommended, if possible, to continue building basic infrastructures that promote both community livelihoods and social cohesion. They also emphasized that they want to be more actively involved in Phase 2 activities.

Stakeholder Identification 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/2 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* (villages). As direct beneficiaries of the BCTP/2, 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 and BCTP.

Cooperatives (Coop) and People's Organizations: 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, and continue to benefit, from the Community Development Assistance of the BCTP/2, either in the form of capacity-strengthening training, systems improvement activities, and provision of agricultural and technical inputs. Existing People's Organizations (POs), women, youth, and IP groups, will be provided with comprehensive support to facilitate their transition into cooperatives.

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 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, Sarangani 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 camp transformation.

Joint Task Forces on Camp Transformation (JTFACT). The JTFACT 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 JTFACT. The JTFACT 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 JTFACTs, address concerns, and report to the JNC. The camp-level JTFACTs, each currently composed 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 JTFACTs 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 JTFACTs 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/2 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. A Municipal Stakeholder Committee (MSC) will be established in each municipality where BCTP/2 sites belong. The MSC will ensure that BCTP/2 activities align with municipal development plans and broader strategic frameworks of the LGU and will serve as the primary coordination and collaboration mechanism of BCTP/2 at the municipal level. The MSC will be composed of representatives from relevant municipal line agencies.

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/2. 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 social and economic 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.

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 Citizens). According to 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 in 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)
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<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	<p>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.</p> <p>Consultations and meetings with community members are conducted in strategic venues within the community.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Note that in cases where restrictions on group gatherings are imposed, a series of small group sessions will be organized.</p>
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	GPH representatives at OPAPRU and BARMM;	English, Tagalog	Face-to-face meetings, virtual	Neutral venues for joint face-to-face meetings; subscription to virtual

	JTFCT Coordinators	MILF representatives at BARMM Government		meetings, phone calls, online communication platforms, emails	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, 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); MAFARLEND (financial assistance or loans), MAFARLENGKE (Kadiwa Market Model), BARMM READI Emergency Food Packages	English, Tagalog	Face-to-face meetings, virtual meetings, phone calls, online communication platforms, 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; 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 small-scale 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	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

					<p>For IP communities in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDA), the practice is to visit the community by foot, tractor, and/or animal drawn vehicles.</p> <p>A separate IP consultation is practiced ensuring that their needs are communicated and addressed.</p> <p>Two (2) specific IP Community Organizers 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 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 may impede participation	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>

Camps	Children and Young People	Not represented or misrepresented 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
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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 1 September 2025, 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) 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 copy 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 the 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 communicable and infectious disease, including COVID-19 and MPox.

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);	Posting on CFSI and BDA Websites as well as social media accounts	CFSI and BDA

		Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)		
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 are 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 TWG missions for activity monitoring and prepare 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/2 implementation. There will be sectoral consultations through focus group discussions (FGDs) to capture the views of the disadvantaged and vulnerable sectors, specifically the 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 a 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 gather 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 month after the Project Board approves the list of BCTP/2 sites	CFSI, BDA, camp-level JTFCTs, LGUs, 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 approaches 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 any 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 the 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	April 2025 to September 2025 - 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 (Joint Community Visits or JCV)	6 times throughout project implementation period	Select Ministries of the BARMM, CFSI, BDA, camp-level JTFCTs

5. Municipal Stakeholder Committee (MSC) Meetings	Every Three months (Quarterly)	Select municipal line agencies with BLGU, camp JTFCT and concerned cooperative/local community group
6. JMMs	4 times throughout project implementation period	CFSI, BDA, camp-level JTFCTs, camp communities
7. ISMs	4 times throughout project implementation period	The World Bank, BNTF Donors, select Ministries of the BARMM, OPAPRU, CFSI, BDA, and camp communities
8. Community Assemblies	Monthly	CFSI, BDA, camp-level JTFCTs, camp communities
9. Community Consultations / Dialogues	During Project Preparation	World Bank, CFSI, BDA, Select camp communities
10. 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, MPox. 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/2, will follow the rules on health protocols in the camp communities. This may include, but not limited to, wearing of face masks, 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 platforms 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.

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/2 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. The 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/ Joint Community Visits (JCV)	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.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

The enhanced GRM, developed under MTF-RDP and strengthened in BCTP, is considered for BCTP/2. The GRM provides communities with various means for issuing 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 (Figure 9-1) shows the GRM flowchart.

- 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;
- Type D: Allegations about corruption, misuse of funds, and falsification of public documents, including Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) and child rights violations; and
- Type E: Offenses / Misconduct committed by partners from the government or civil servants (BARMM MOA, LGUs) during the implementation of the BCTP/2

Type A grievances/feedback 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.

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 as well as to the will be forwarded to the UN HCT PSEAH Task Force. Initial psychosocial support will be provided by CFSI Social Workers while referral to the pathway is ongoing.

Type E complaints and grievances received, if any, concerning civil servant partners from BARMM MOA and LGUs,, this will be endorsed to the Bangsamoro Complaints Center and hotline or the BARMM GRM for appropriate resolution following their existing public sector employment agreement or arrangement.

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 GRM flowcharts, translated into the local dialect, with graphics and printed on tarpaulins, are placed in conspicuous areas in the project site/community. An orientation on the GRM is conducted for the communities and other stakeholders at the start of the project, with due attention, to public health safety protocols, and is continuously emphasized throughout the project implementation period.

The GRM is not an alternative/substitute to the 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 which are non-heinous and can be solved/corrected easily shall be dealt with quick turn-around time action. CFSI, in collaboration with BDA, responds and ideally, resolves issues within one (1) 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, is 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 Project-level ESS Team, when necessary, the help of the TWG and PB may be sought to resolve the concern. Possible safeguards related types of grievances may include issues such as: (a) Exclusion based on ethnicity or gender from decision making regarding project activities or as beneficiaries; (b) Land acquisition without adequate consultation; (c) Non-implementation of agreed mitigating measures during constructions; and other similar complaints.

Procurement-related concerns under Type B, will be logged and forwarded to the Joint Procurement and Evaluation Committee (JPEC) for appropriate resolution.

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

The CFSI GRM Focal Person closely monitors progress of actions taken vis-à-vis grievances and provides regular feedback to the complainant until its final resolution. A visit to the barangay or municipality concerned in order to closely monitor compliance with the sanction or resolution is encouraged.

GRM complaints are compiled and tracked until a resolution, or an acceptable settlement/closure is reached. All complaints and grievances received and their resolution or status, as of the end of the reporting period, form part of the quarterly progress report and summaries of lessons learned through BCTP. It should be noted that should a GBV, SEAH, and child protection violation or complaint arise during project implementation, a separate confidential report will be shared to the World Bank by the CFSI Executive Director within twenty-four (24) hours upon learning about the incident. Initial psychosocial intervention, provided by CFSI Social Workers trained on MHPSS, will be provided.

As mentioned earlier in the IP Framework, CFSI prepares, adopts, and implements arrangements for the GRM for IPs and/or communities. The IP GRM includes provisions for using indigenous systems and procedures in addressing concerns from IP groups. The team works closely with the IP leaders and elders in ensuring that a socially and culturally acceptable resolution to the concern is reached. The IP GRM is documented, including challenges and lessons learned, for adoption and improvement in similar future intervention in IP communities.

Basic Info for GRM Reporting:

CFSI:

CFSI Headquarters
 Address: 8/F Gam Building, 210 EDSA Extension, Pasay City, Metro Manila, Philippines
 Contact Number: 0917-534-CFSI (0917-534-2374)
 Email address: headquarters@cfsi.ph
 Website: www. cfsi.ph

BDA:

Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA)
 Address: Diversion Road, Purok Islam, Barangay Datu Balabaran (MB Tamontaka), Cotabato City, Mindanao, Philippines
 Contact Number: (064) 552-0131/0917-315-4438
 Email address: bmdc11@gmail.com or bda.grs@gmail.com,
 Website: www.bangsamorodevelopment.org

Table 6 shows the possible types of grievances that the Project foresees.

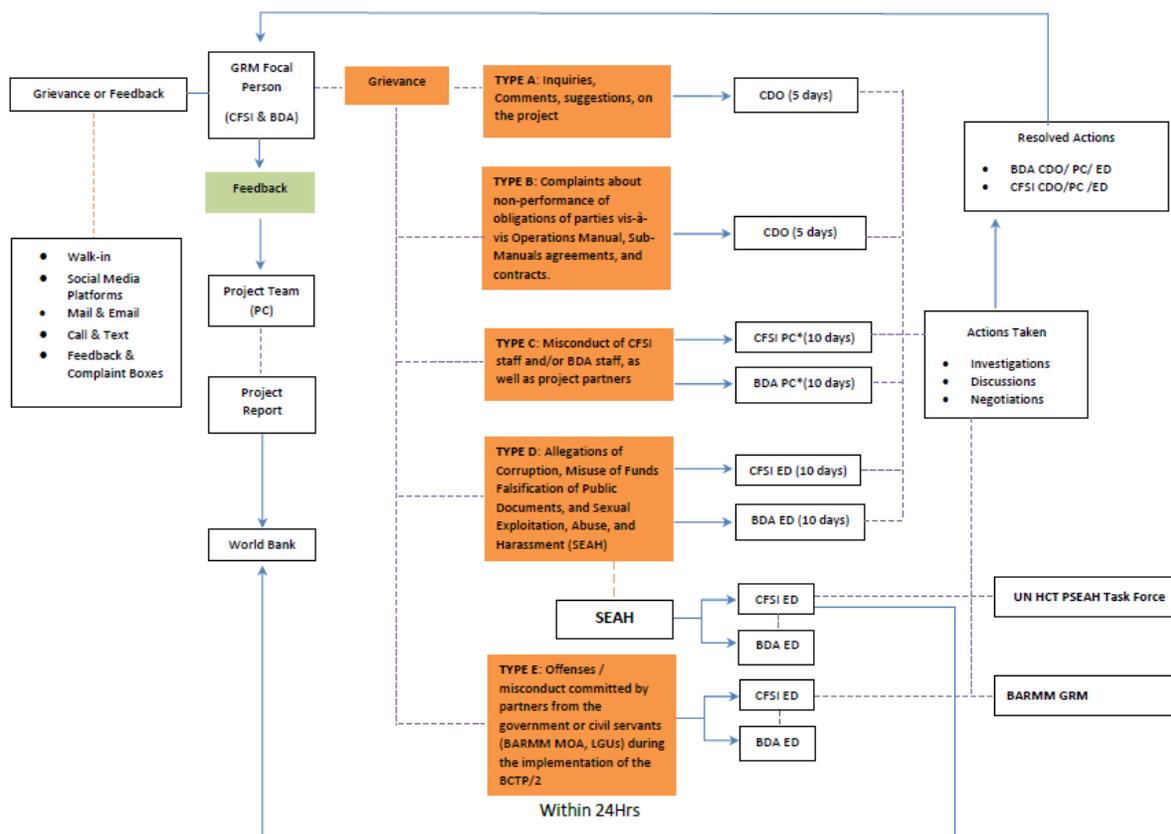
Table 6 : Projected Types of Grievances

Types of Grievance	Description	Resolved at Level of	Possible Range of Actions	Responsible Parties
<i>Type A:</i> Inquiries, Comments, Suggestions on the project	Inquiries on any aspect or process of the Program; comments or suggestions, solicited or not.	Uptake (Local Bodies such as Coops, JTFCT) and BDA (Community Development Officer or CDO)	Immediate feedback to provide clarification, provision of IEC materials, referral to appropriate individuals or bodies	Local bodies, BDA (CDO), GRM Focal Person

<p><i>Type B:</i> Complaints about Non-Performance of Obligations of parties vis-a-vis Operations Manual, Sub-Manuals, Agreements and contracts</p>	<p>Complaints about non-performance of obligations or non-compliance to agreements such as those contained in the operations manuals, memorandum of agreements/ understanding (MOA/U), sub-project agreements, ESS concerns, contracts, etc. Examples: exclusion of some sectors like IPs or IDPs in program activities, non-compliance with E&S provisions of the project, failure to provide counterpart funding, delayed release of funds, etc.</p>	<p>Local Bodies, BDA/CFSI Project Coordinator, Exec. Director (CFSI/BDA)</p> <p>Procurement – Joint Procurement and Evaluation Committee</p> <p>ESS – Joint Safeguards Team</p>	<p>Emphasize strict compliance with project policies and standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Persuasive dialogue ● Issue warning ● Suspend until correct procedures are followed; ● Cancellation/ Termination of Assistance 	<p>Local bodies, BDA/ CFSI Project Coordinators, (CFSI/BDA) GRM Focal Person</p>
<p><i>Type C:</i> Misconduct of CFSI staff and BDA staff, as well as project partners</p>	<p>Any form of misconduct of program staff and project partners outside of Type D</p>	<p>CFSI/BDA Executive Director; BOD if subject of complaint is Executive Director</p>	<p>Emphasize strict compliance with CFSI/BDA Policies and Core Values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Warning ● Reprimand ● Suspension ● Disqualification for the entire Project Implementation 	<p>CFSI/BDA Project Coordinator (Executive Director, if PC is the subject of the complaint)</p>
<p><i>Type D:</i> Violation of Law</p>	<p>Allegations about corruption, misuse of funds, falsification of public documents, including SEAH and child rights violations.</p>	<p>CFSI/BDA Executive Director</p> <p>For SEAH cases: Philippines Inter-Agency PSEA Network and to the UN HCT PSEAH Task Force</p>	<p>Create Fact-Finding Committee to validate the complaint, Restitution of funds, Filing of appropriate charges if there is falsification of public documents, Recommend for conduct of Special Audit</p> <p>For SEAH cases: Will depend on the decision of the Philippines Inter-Agency PSEA Network and to the UN HCT PSEAH Task Force</p>	<p>CFSI/BDA Executive Director will receive a copy of the decision.</p>
<p><i>Type E:</i> Offenses/ Misconduct committed by</p>	<p>Allegations and/or complaints received involving BARMM</p>	<p>BARMM GRM</p> <p>TWG will keep track of the</p>	<p>Will depend on what is stated following their existing public sector employment agreement or arrangement. These</p>	<p>The TWG and PB will receive a copy of the decision</p>

partners from the government or civil servants	MOA and LGU partners	complaint forwarded to the BARMM GRM by the CFSI and/or BDA Executive Director	concerns will also be registered and monitored under the Project's GRM.	
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Figure 11-1: GRM Flow Chart



Grievance Mechanism for IP sites

Complaints or grievances from stakeholders are inevitable and must be discussed in the specific IP community or locality where the sub-project is implemented. resolution procedures.

CFSI and BDA, prepares, adopts, and implements arrangements for the GRM for IP and/or communities. The IP GRM includes provisions for using indigenous systems and procedures in addressing concerns from IP groups. The team (CFSI and BDA) works closely with IP leaders to ensure that a socially and culturally acceptable resolution to the concern is reached. IP GRM is also documented, including challenges and lessons learned, for adoption and improvement in similar future intervention in IP communities.

Complaints or grievances from stakeholders must be discussed in the specific IP community or locality where the sub-project is implemented. Tribal leaders of the area will be asked to facilitate negotiations to resolve or provide redress to complaints received. Should the formal GRM be required, meaning the issue has not been resolved and is elevated to another level, the project team will discuss with the IP leaders/elders how to implement the project's GRM with respect to the IPs cultural traditions.

A project staff of BDA observes and documents all the proceedings of the discussions or negotiations. If negotiations are stalled, or if the IP communities disagree with the resolutions and all the possible options presented to them, they

should be allowed to elevate such complaints to another appeal process (3rd level), the final appeal process to the MIPA/NCIP, with copies furnished to the Project team. (Note: This should be consulted with the IP group, if acceptable to them.)

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/2 sites. This will include refresher orientation on the set reporting process and the utilization of reporting tools with computer literacy, resource mobilization and networking and communication and mediation skills. . Camp-level JTFCTs had been involved in project monitoring activities since 2016 when MTF-RDP was 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 worked closely with the Coops in monitoring the progress of the sub-projects in their respective areas of responsibility; monitoring and reporting security concerns as well as public health issues, such as COVID-19 and other infectious diseases; and flagged, as well as helped resolve, community grievances. In BCTP/2, other than doing project monitoring, the JTFCT will also be involved in DRR/CCA activities and in Landscape Planning activities in their respective camps. Women and youth, where appropriate IPs, will be actively engaged in all monitoring activities.

In addition to the proposed TWG Meetings, the TWG Field Visits or Joint Community Visits (JCV) 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/2 activities that are aligned with their Ministries' mandates. Specific Ministry's expertise on specific aspects of the BCTP/2 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/2 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/2, 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/2.

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

