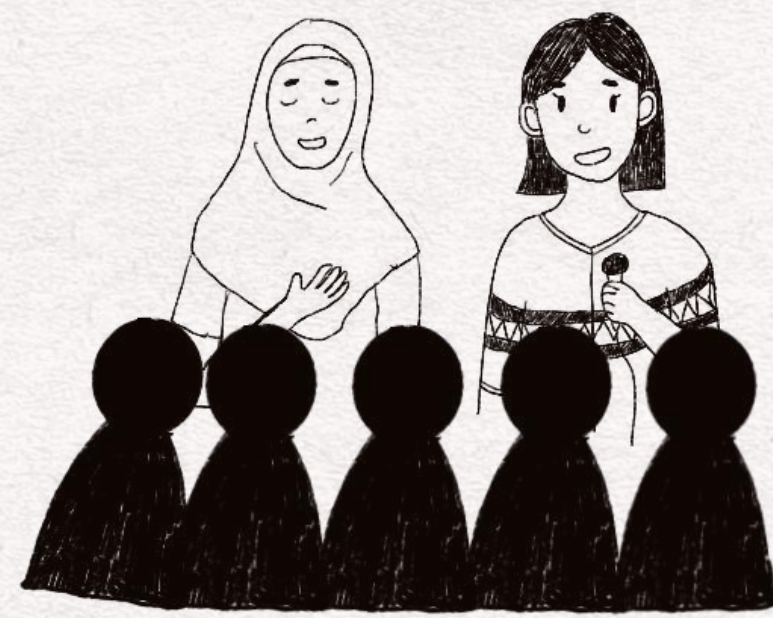


# INCLUDE BARMM Project



## WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN ADVOCACY AND PUBLIC FORUMS

Through the formation of the **SINDAW (Strengthened Initiatives re-Defining Actions of Women)**, a Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Advocacy Platform composed of women IDP leaders from the transitory and home-based shelters, academe, CSOs, and artists, the project has amplified women's voices in the push for justice and peace. They have actively engaged in public forums and advocacy spaces, where they shared their experiences as Marawi IDPs and peace advocates.



## COMMUNITY-LED CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN MAGUINDANAO

Teduray-Lambangian IP groups and Maguindanao Moro claimants continued working together on long-standing land conflicts. **Out of 13 cases, 3 have been resolved, while others are progressing through joint validation.** The IP and Moro Community Sectoral Working Groups (CSWGs) played a key role in sustaining dialogue, clarifying claims, and maintaining trust during the process.



## STRENGTHENED ADVOCACY AND COORDINATION PLATFORMS

**35 community groups actively engaged in dialogue and advocacy, while four (4) policy and advocacy platforms (Marawi Advocacy Accompaniment (MAA), Strengthened Initiatives re-Defining Actions of Women (SINDAW), the Land Rights Network, and the Non-Moro and Minority Indigenous Peoples Coordinating Council (NMMIPCC)) are established and functioning, strengthening BARMM's civil society ecosystem.** These platforms support communities in articulating issues and pursuing solutions, helping sustain advocacy on displacement, land concerns, women's rights, and transitional justice.



## Outcome 2: Strengthened civil society collaboration on community priorities and collective advocacy

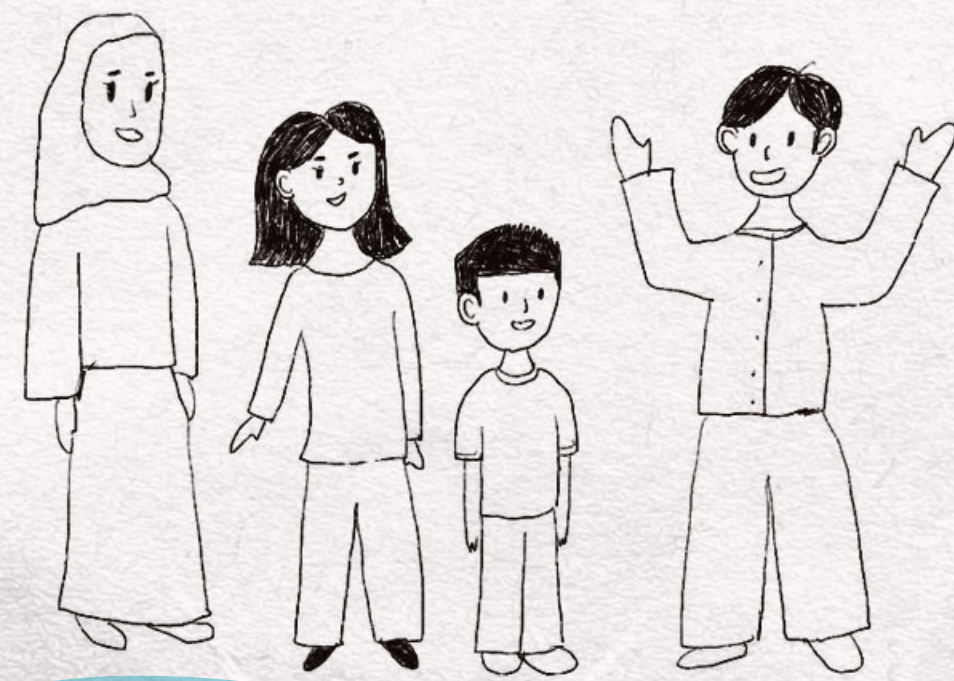
### RIGHTS-SEEKING AND RIGHTS-CLAIMING BEHAVIOR STRENGTHENED

IP partners became more assertive in engaging MIPA on the BIPA. They organized through the NMMIPCC, studied the Bangsamoro Indigenous People's Act (BIPA), and drafted their own BIPA Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) provisions. Their collective advocacy resulted in **28 of their proposed provisions being adopted in the final version of BIPA IRR.**

In Marawi, **198 paralegals engaged in Legal Coaching and Mentoring sessions where they developed their skills in understanding the Marawi Compensation Law, preparing affidavits, agreements, and kaptasadan, and navigating the application process.** They also participated in a Transitional Justice and Reconciliation training, which deepened their understanding of broader recovery processes and strengthened their capacity to support their communities. Of the 198 paralegals, **149 successfully submitted their applications, actively exercising their rights.** Survey results show that they maintained high confidence in the fairness and efficiency of the process (92-95%) and sustained optimism about the outcomes of their claims (91-94%). Only a small portion of paralegals encountered difficulties in processing claims, indicating that most were able to navigate the system successfully.

## IMPROVED FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH CONVERSATIONS

**Family Conversations** in the Municipalities of Piagapo and Butig, Lanao del Sur, strengthened mutual understanding between youth and adults. Participants reported better communication, shared values, and appreciation for having safe spaces to talk openly.



Through the Family Conversations, parents and their adolescent children were given a safe space to share their experiences, feelings, sentiments, and aspirations, thereby strengthening relationships within their families and across the community.

## Outcome 1: Improved community knowledge and capabilities for peaceful conflict resolution, community participation, advocacy & peacebuilding



## IMPROVED COMMUNITY CAPACITIES ON LEGAL RIGHTS AND CLAIMS

In Marawi, **legal rights education and clinicing strengthened IDPs' understanding of their rights and improved their capacity to navigate compensation and documentation processes.** These sessions supported them in identifying issues, preparing requirements, and engaging more confidently with the Marawi Compensation Board. In a 4-point Likert scale survey conducted in August 2025, respondents expressed strong motivation and confidence to claim compensation, averaging between 3.2 and 3.3, with about 90% agreeing or strongly agreeing. This high level of interest reflects strong awareness of rights under the MCL, indicating that beneficiaries are motivated by a clear understanding of these rights and a desire to obtain the compensation they believe is due to them. Moreover, respondents maintained strong optimism after submitting their applications (mean 3.0-3.1; 85-89% confidence), demonstrating resilience and continued faith in fair and prompt outcomes even amid delays.



In Maguindanao, **legal rights education and clinicing helped communities clarify land-related concerns and improve their ability to address documentation gaps.** These activities supported families, community leaders, and sectoral groups in articulating their issues and accessing available mechanisms for peaceful land conflict resolution and claims, leading to the resolution of 3 out of 13 cases.



## SUPPORT TO MADARIS THROUGH LEARNING MATERIALS AND INSTITUTIONAL ASSISTANCE

Madaris partners received support such as learning materials and help with requirements related to SEC registration. **Three (3) traditional Madaris, namely Madrasah Darussalam Al-Arabie Al-Islamie Inc, Madrasah Linatanmiyyate Al-Islamiyyah Inc, and Madrasah Norul Wehda Al-Islamiya Inc, successfully secured their Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Registration Certificate** through the facilitation and technical assistance provided by the project, paving the way for them to apply for a Permit to Operate (PTO) with the Ministry of Basic, Higher, and Technical Education (MBHTE). These efforts **strengthened madaris operations and increased their ability to teach students and participate in community discussions.**



## IMPROVED RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CUSTOMARY LEADERS AND MIPA

**NMIP leaders are now more open and willing to collaborate through the Non-Moro and Minority Indigenous Peoples Coordinating Council (NMMIPCC).** This platform, formed by Timuays, Datus, chieftains, and Sama leaders from island provinces after the BIPA IRR drafting, engages MIPA on key BIPA provisions such as IPS registration, IP Council appointments, and the establishment of FIDO. The inclusion of the three Sama groups marks a significant step toward unity and recognition. This growing openness and structured dialogue reflect stronger rights-seeking behavior and a more constructive relationship with MIPA, supporting long-term peace, recognition, and development for Indigenous Peoples in BARMM.

## Outcome 3: Government integration of community solutions into policies, mechanisms & programs

## INTEGRATION OF COMMUNITY AND CSO PROPOSALS INTO BARMM POLICIES

IDPs and IP communities and CSOs actively contributed to major policy processes, including the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the Marawi Siege Victims Compensation Act and the Bangsamoro Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (BIPA). **Many of the recommended provisions from the communities were adopted or reflected in the final IRR of the Marawi Compensation Act. For the IRR of BIPA, twenty-eight (28) community-driven recommendations were incorporated into the final version.**



## LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES ACROSS PROJECT AREAS ARE OPERATIONAL AND SUPPORTING COMMUNITY NEEDS.

In Barangay Tapocan, Lanao del Sur, the **Tapocan Organization of Women and Youth Solidarity's (TOWAYS) agri-supply store provided accessible farm inputs and essential goods for the daily needs of the community.** The group was able to purchase and restock additional supplies for the store. A portion of the income was set aside for store maintenance, while the remaining amount was distributed monthly to each member of the organization based on the store's earnings. Members also enjoyed a 1% discount when purchasing agricultural supplies from the store.

In Pikit, **discounted school supplies and affordable printing services offered by the livelihood project helped madaris students and schools improve access to education** by reducing costs associated with learning materials. This helps children stay in school and build resiliencies in households against violent extremism.

In South Upi, the **Kuya Indigenous People's Women Organization (KIPWO) enterprise grew from a rice-retailing operation into a broader livelihood project that now supports more families in the community.** UN strengthened the project by training the women's association in the production of local delicacies and provided equipment support for the start-up. More importantly, the group has been able to support the entire community, especially its members, in building resiliencies against acute crisis situations such as medical emergencies and death that often propel households into permanent crisis situations that breed frustration and despair and increase their vulnerabilities to violent extremism.

## STRENGTHENED ARTICULATION OF THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF ISSUES OF PARTNER COMMUNITIES

Partner communities in Marawi and Maguindanao showed **significant improvements and awareness in identifying the causes and effects of their issues.**

Communities showed moderate to strong improvements in articulation, peacebuilding knowledge, and legal awareness—especially in Kuya, Kabengi, and Marawi—with 50% of areas meeting articulation targets. Women (87%) and youth (81%) demonstrated strong articulation skills. However, progress was uneven in politically sensitive sites like Manguda, and livelihood and education initiatives remained short-term with limited documentation, market linkage or any documentation that shows long-term effects.

