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CAPACITY-BUILDING ON INTEGRATED RISK & RESILIENCE MANAGEMENT FOR CSOs & COMMUNITIES IN BARMM

CONSULTANT'S REPORT



2022

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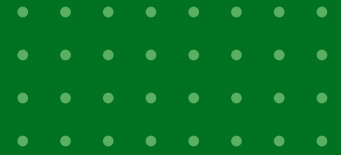
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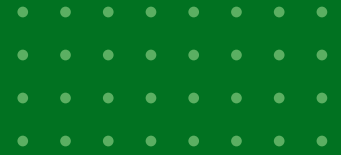
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ABBREVIATIONS



| | |
|---------------------|---|
| ACAPS - | Assessment Capacities Project |
| AECID - | Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation |
| BARM - | Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao |
| BDA, Inc. - | Bangsamoro Development Agency, Incorporated |
| BLGU - | Barangay Local Government Unit |
| BMPD - | Bangsamoro Manguyaya for Peace & Development |
| BTA - | Bangsamoro Transition Authority |
| CB-DRRM - | Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management |
| COP - | Community of Practice |
| CSO - | Civil Society Organization |
| DRR - | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| DRRM - | Disaster Risk Reduction Management |
| EU - | European Union |
| IRRM - | Integrated Risk and Resilience Management |
| KABALIKAT CIVICOM - | Kabalikat Civic Communicators Association, Incorporated |
| LBO - | League of Bangsamoro Organizations |
| MCR2030 - | Making Cities Resilient 2030 |
| MILF - | Moro Islamic Liberation Front |
| RMDSPD5 - | Rajah Mamalu Descendants Organization of Southern Philippines 5 |
| SUBATRA-ECSO - | Enhancing Civil Society Organizations' Capacities for Inclusive Development Interventions in BARM in Support to Bangsamoro Transition |
| TCB - | Training and Capacity Building |
| UNDRR - | United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction |
| UNYPAD - | United Youth for Peace and Development |
| WEF - | World Economic Forum |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The "CAPACITY - BUILDING ON INTEGRATED RISK & RESILIENCE MANAGEMENT FOR CSOs & COMMUNITIES IN BARMM" provides an overview of a capacity-building program aimed at improving the integrated risk and resilience management capabilities of civil society organizations (CSOs) and communities in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) in the Philippines.

The program focuses on increasing the capacity of CSOs and communities to identify, assess, and manage various types of risks and hazards, focusing on disaster risk reduction and management. The report covers the background and context of the program, the methodology used, the essential findings and recommendations, and the lessons learned.

The report includes a review of the current state of risk and resilience management in BARMM. The report suggests that CSOs and communities in BARMM are vulnerable to various risks, including natural disasters and conflict. They need to gain the knowledge, skills, and resources to effectively manage and respond to these risks. The report recommends capacity-building activities, such as training programs, to empower CSOs and communities to work better and respond to risks and disasters. The report also highlights the importance of involving community members in the planning and implementation of these activities to ensure they are relevant and practical.

The report highlights the importance of integrated risk and resilience management in the region and how capacity-building can help CSOs and communities better prepare for and respond to disasters and other risks. The report also discusses the specific activities and training conducted, as well as the results and impact of the capacity-building efforts. The report concludes by recommending further actions and activities that can be taken to continue building the capacity of CSOs and communities in BARMM.

Overall, the report concludes that the program successfully increased the capacity of CSOs and communities in BARMM to understand better and manage risks and hazards and recommends that similar programs be implemented in other areas to improve the resilience of communities and society as a whole.

ABOUT THE ENGAGEMENT

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The project entitled “Enhancing Civil Society Organizations’ Capacities for Inclusive Development Interventions in BARMM in Support to Bangsamoro Transition (SUBATRA-ECSO),” with funding support from the European Union (EU) and Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), generally aims to contribute to a peaceful, cohesive, secure, and inclusively developed Bangsamoro. It covers selected communities within the five (5) provinces of BARMM, including specific areas within the six major Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) camps.

OBJECTIVE

The SUBATRA-ECSO, through BDA Inc., requires the services of a Resource Expert that exhibits understanding and expertise in Risk Management. Mainly, the resource expert is in charge of facilitating an activity or workshop with civil society organizations and producing an integrated risk management plan that would serve as guidelines for targeted barangays.

The Community Integrated Risk Management Plan Template shall be a document that could guide the Barangay Local Government Units (BLGUs) methodologies on barangay disaster risk reduction. The Plan should cover a comprehensive view of the risk management process that has been reviewed and sorted, through these terms of reference, in a way that has already straightforwardly identified and addressed gaps that would improve overall performance.

SCOPE OF WORK

1. Develop interactive and collaborative online/onsite review instruments to determine the risk context, available adaptive/resilience interventions/measures in place, the risk management capacity needs, and gaps of involved CSOs and BLGUs, including assessing the quality of existing disaster risk mitigation/reduction/transfer strategies indicated in the existing DRRM plans/policies of identified BLGUs.
2. Develop and design an appropriate integrated risk assessment and management planning tool(s).
3. Provide indirect assistance, guidance, or supervision in facilitating and moderating the expected workshop.
4. Conduct pilot testing in select BLGUs together with partner CSOs. Analyze the results of the pilot testing and iterate accordingly.
5. Conduct knowledge-sharing and capacity-building training/coaching/mentoring on how to use the tool to be rolled out to BLGUs. The resource expert shall submit an activity/accomplishment report on every activity.
6. Perform an in-depth review of the newly formulated risk management plan and recommend actions for testing and implementation.
7. Submit a consolidated completion and final report detailing the process, findings, results, conclusions, and recommendations.
8. Provide technical inputs on the ongoing SUBATRA-ECSO project, particularly on risk management.

FRAMEWORK OF THE CAPACITY BUILDING

LEGEND:



High



Moderate

ESSENTIAL

Level of Priority

Consultant's Role

Participants Role

COMMUNITY / CSO GOVERNANCE

1. Organizing for DRR



Development & Deployment of Three (3) Self-paced Online Modules focusing on CB-DRRM as a Risk and Resilience Literacy Course

Community Consultation / Facilitate Organizing

2. Identifying, Understanding, & Utilizing Risk Scenarios



Facilitate 3-Day Training Workshop focusing on Hazard hunterph, Geoanalytics, & IRAP Tool

Facilitate Online/Onsite Hazard and Risk Assessment with communities

3. Strengthening Financial Capacity for Resilience



Enhancement of Community DRRM Plan Template

Facilitate Community Risk Finance Planning

INTEGRATED PLANNING

4. Strengthening Institutional Capacity for Resilience



Development & Deployment of Three (3) Self-paced Online Modules focusing on CB-DRRM as a Risk and Resilience Literacy Course

Community Consultation / Facilitate Organizing

5. Understanding & Strengthening Social Capital & Cohesion for Resilience



Facilitate 3-Day Training Workshop, Aligning Attention and Intentions

Community Consultation / Facilitate Organizing

6. Carrying Out Risk-Informed Development Planning w/ focus on Vulnerable Populations



Enhancement of Community DRRM Plan Template

Community Consultation / Facilitate Community Workshops

7. Identifying, Protecting, & Monitoring Natural Ecosystems



Enhancement of Community DRRM Plan Template

Community Consultation / Facilitate Community Workshops

8. Increasing Infrastructure Resilience



Enhancement of Community DRRM Plan Template

Community Consultation / Facilitate Community Workshops



LEGEND:



High



Moderate

| ESSENTIAL | Priority | Consultant's Role | Participants Role |
|---|-----------------|---|--|
| PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE PLANNING 9. Ensuring Effective Disaster Preparedness and Response | | Online/Onsite CBDRM for Bangsamoro, Facilitate 3-Day Training Workshop, Enhancement of Community DRRM Plan Template | Community Consultation /Facilitate Community DRRM /ContingencyPlanning |
| 10. Expediting Recovery & Building Back Better | | Enhancement of Community DRRM Plan Template | Community Consultation /Facilitate Community Recovery Planning |

The Ten Essentials of Making Communities Resilient are indicated in the framework adopted the UNDRR's MCR2030 New Ten Essentials. Essentials 1-3 cover Community/CSO Governance; essentials 4-8 cover Integrated Planning; and essentials 9-10 cover preparedness and response planning.

The Ten Essentials convey a firm message to all stakeholders that DRRM is not just sheer disaster response, as the latter dominates the mindset of almost all current risk and resilience management stakeholders. The Ten Essentials encourage the stakeholders and authorities to cover the many issues communities need to address to become more resilient. While Essentials 1 to 3 are to be accomplished first, the remaining essentials are intended to be completed randomly. The application of the Essentials enables communities to establish a baseline measurement of their current level of disaster resilience under each Essential, to identify priorities for investment and action, and to track their progress in improving disaster resilience over time. It intends to guide communities toward optimal risk and resilience management.

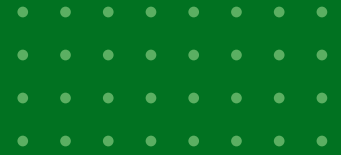
Apart from adoption of the UNDRR's MCR2030 New Ten Essentials, the Ten Essentials listed are in alignment with UN Agenda 2030 or the Sustainable Development Goals, Sendai Framework, and Philippine DRR Framework, and DRR Priorities of the BARMM.



The elaborations of the the Ten Essentials are presented hereunder:

- 1. Organizing for DRR & Resilience.** Putting in place an organizational structure with solid leadership and clarity of coordination and responsibilities. Establish Disaster Risk Reduction as a key consideration throughout the Community Vision or Development Plan.
- 2. Identifying, Understanding, and Using Current and Future Risk Scenarios.** Preparing risk assessments based on participatory processes and using these to develop the community and its long-term goals.
- 3. Carrying out Risk-Informed Development Planning with a Particular Focus on Vulnerable Populations.** Carrying out development planning based on up-to-date risk assessments with a particular focus on vulnerable populations. Apply and enforce realistic, risk-compliant policies and regulations.
- 4. Strengthening Financial Capacity for Risk Management and Resilience.** Preparing a financial plan by understanding and assessing the significant economic impacts of disasters. Identify and develop financial mechanisms to support financial resilience.
- 5. Identifying, Protecting, and Monitoring Natural Ecosystems Within & Outside the Community.** Enhancing natural ecosystems within and outside the community geography for risk reduction and environmental resilience.
- 6. Strengthening Institutional Capacity for Resilience.** Understanding institutional capacity for risk reduction, including those of governmental organizations, the private sector, academia, and professional and civil society organizations, to help detect and strengthen gaps in resilience capacity.
- 7. Understanding & Strengthening Social Capital & Cohesion for Resilience.** Identifying and strengthening social connectedness and a culture of mutual help through community and government initiatives and multimedia communication channels.
- 8. Increasing Infrastructure Resilience.** Developing a strategy for the protection and updating of the maintenance of critical infrastructure. Developing risk-mitigating infrastructure where needed.
- 9. Ensuring Effective Preparedness and Disaster Response.** Creating and regularly updating preparedness plans, connecting with early warning systems, and increasing emergency and management capacities.
- 10. Expediting Recovery and Building Back Better.** Establishing post-disaster recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction strategies aligned with long-term planning and providing an improved city environment.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DESK REVIEW & ONLINE SURVEY RESULTS



PARTICIPANTS' PROFILE

AS OF OCTOBER 11, 2022

26

**TOTAL NUMBER OF
RESPONDENTS/PARTICIPANTS**



FEMALE: 12

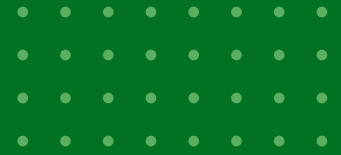
**BDA; LBO; UNYPAD Tawi-Tawi,
Marawi; BMPD; RMDSP5;
Kabalikat Civicom; TYCA**

**ORGANIZATION OF
RESPONDENTS/PARTICIPANTS**



MALE: 14

SHARED PERCEPTIONS & INSIGHTS



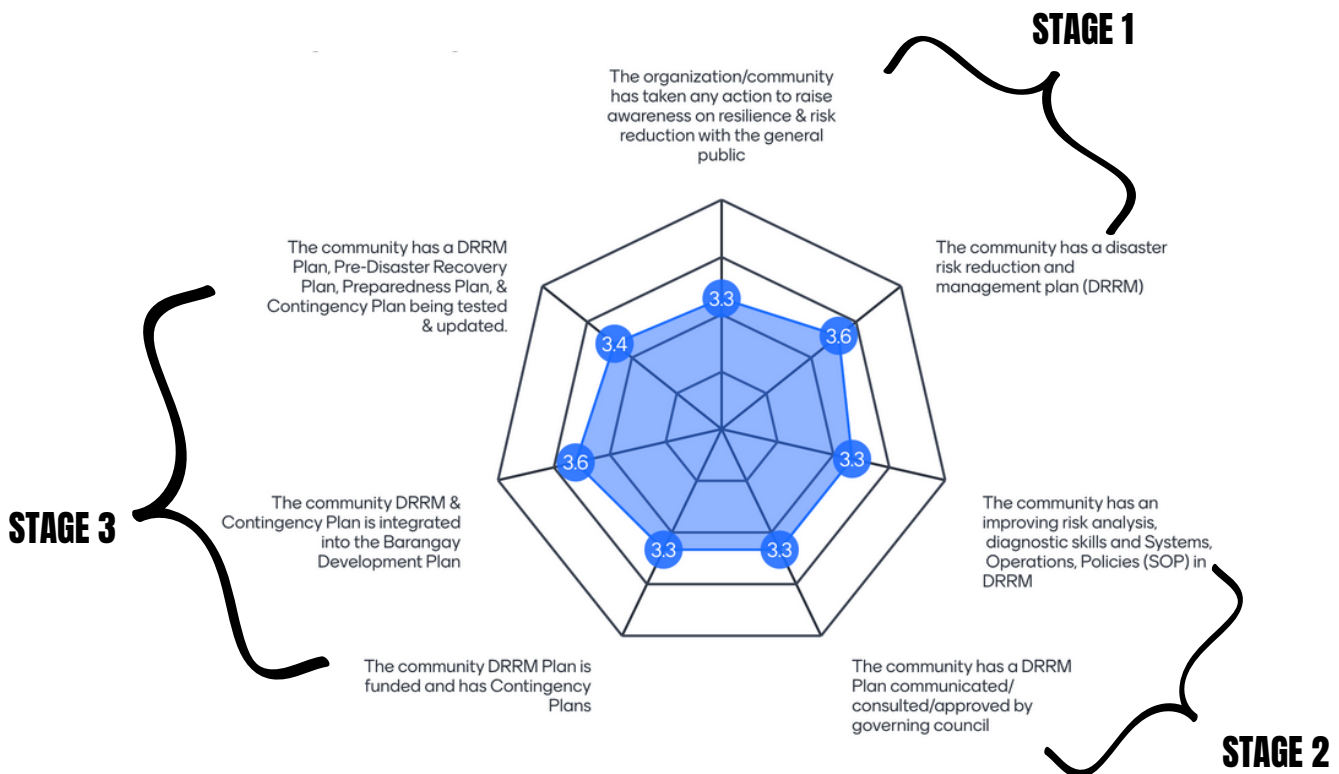
CURRENT STAGE IN RISK & RESILIENCE MANAGEMENT

LEGEND:

Low: 1 - 1.6

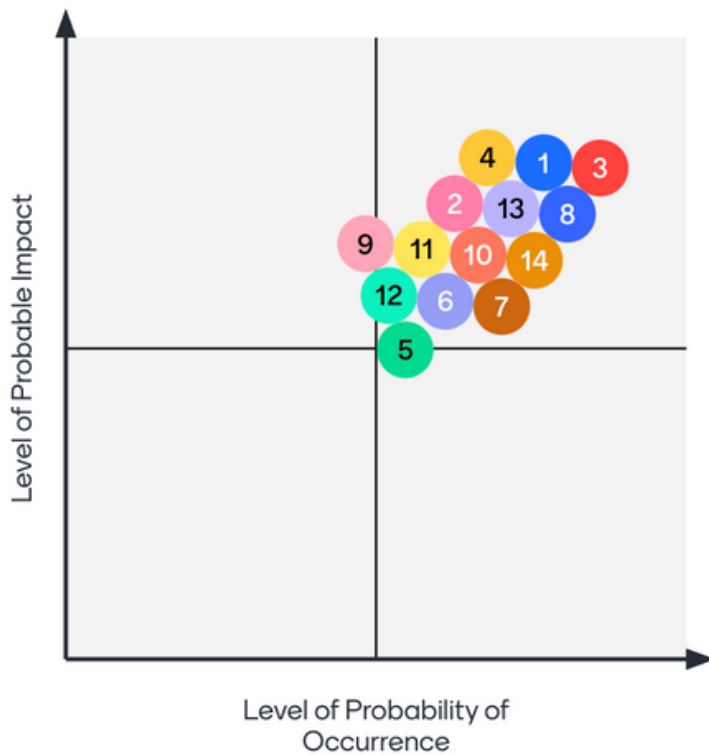
Moderate: 1.7 - 3.6

High: 3.7 - 5



The survey result shows that respondents perceived moderate levels of general indicators in each stage of risk and resilience management. For stage 1, it got a 3.5 average score; for stage 2 - 3.3; and for stage 3 - 3.5. It can be deduced from this result that organizations/communities are in Level 2 of risk and resilience management.

PERCEIVED PROBABILITY OF RISK OCCURENCE & IMPACT



- 1 Flooding
- 2 Rain-induced landslide
- 3 Election-related violence
- 4 Clan feuds (rido)
- 5 Radicalism
- 6 Program/project delays
- 7 Poverty & lack of opportunities
- 8 Magnitude of highly vulnerable groups (i.e. elderly, PWDs, IPs, IDPs, poorest of the poor, solo parents, single-headed HHs, child-headed HHs).
- 9 Low Level of stakeholders participation in governance
- 10 Corruption
- 11 Armed conflict
- 12 Drought
- 13 Low level capacity of people and community to understand, assess, and manage risks
- 14 Lack/absence of representations of vulnerable groups in governance

The result shows that election-related violence (3) has the highest level of probability of occurrence, followed by the magnitude of highly vulnerable groups (8). A low level of stakeholders' participation in governance (9) has the lowest level of probability of occurrence, followed by drought (12), radicalism (5), and armed conflict (11).

Clan feuds (4) are perceived as a risk with the highest probability of impact. It is followed by flooding (1), rain-induced landslides (2), and the low level of capacity of people to understand, assess, and manage risks (13). Radicalism is perceived as a risk with the lowest probability of impact, along with poverty and lack of opportunities (7).

OBSERVED COPING AND ADAPTIVE MECHANISMS

- Naghihintay ng ayuda mula sa gobyerno
- Paghahanda ng ng area para sa evacuation center at pagbibigay ng ayuda at mga gamot
- Lumilipat sa kung saang lugar na safe sila at may potential na hanapbuhay
- Naghahanap ng iba pang panghanap buhay
- Pakikipag ugnayan sa mga kinaaukulan.
- Adapting with the current situation while government giving assistance
- Pakikipagtulungan sa pamahalaan at pagsunod sa mga alituntunin kung may mga tulong na galing sa pamahalaan.
- Pakikilahok sa mga aktibidades
- Palakasin ang loob
- Nagtutulungan at nagdadamayan
- Mag-evacuate upang maging ligtas
- Always go with local government, pagsusumikap, pagsasakripisyo, paghahanap buhay, pananampalataya, pagtutulungan, pagbibigayan, pagpupulong, pag-iwas sa mga maaaring sanhi ng sakuna, paglahok sa mga pagpupulong para sa Risk Management Training

PERCEIVED LEVEL OF TOPIC FAMILIARITY



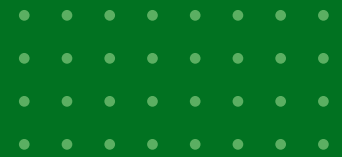
PERCEIVED LEVEL OF PRIORITIES FOR INCLUSION IN CAPACITY-BUILDING



EXPRESSED TOPICS FOR LEARNING AND ENHANCEMENT

- Technicalities of IRRM
- Pag-Pagpapalano
- Pagsasagawa ng mabilisang pagpapaalam sa kumunidad at ang pamahalaan
- Proactive actions before the anticipated risks will happen
- Mga tamang hakbang para maingatan ang RISK; Mga bagay na dapat tandaan upang laging matatag o resilient
- Self-surviving
- Makabagong pamamaraan sa pagtugon
- Makilahok, Makipagtulungan, Palakasin ang Loob
- Lahat ng pwedeng matutunan tungkol sa risk at resilience
- Palawakin ang information
- How to establish collaboration and partnership efforts with mandated agencies and other stakeholders;
- Continue to produce IEC Materials both local dialect and in Tagalog or English; Management and Implementation
- Monitoring Tools; prevention & mitigation; Response and Relief

GLOBAL & LOCAL RISK CONTEXT

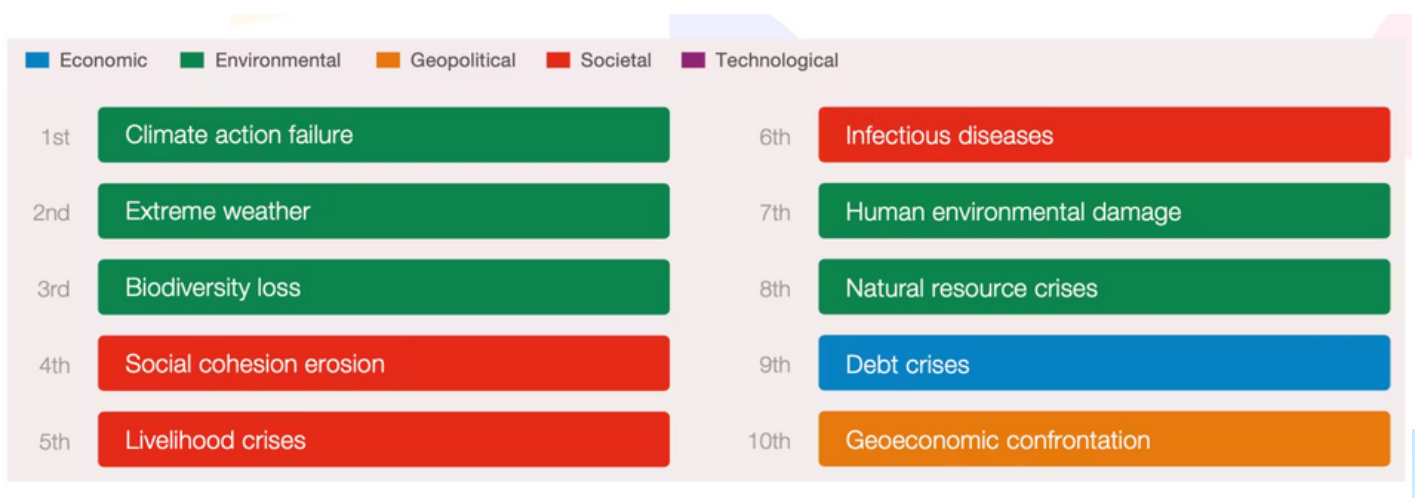


In today's world, it's no secret that risk is an ever-present factor. The risk potential is always looming, from geopolitical unrest and economic volatility to natural disasters and cyber-security threats. For those in the development sector, understanding and managing this ever-changing landscape of risks are essential for any intervention to assess its current situation and plan for future success properly.

Risk is the likelihood or probability of something happening that will impact objectives. In other words, it is the chance of suffering a loss. We perceive risk differently depending on our personal experiences, beliefs, and values. For some of us, taking risks is exciting. For others, it is scary and anxiety-inducing. And for many of us, it is somewhere in between.

To better understand the risk context of today, the Global Risk Report 2022 (WEF) identified the Top 10 Severe Global Risks over the next ten years: climate action failure (1st), extreme weather (2nd), biodiversity loss (3rd), human environmental damage (7th), and natural resource crises (8th). The social divide is being manifested by social cohesion erosion (4th), livelihood crises (5th), infectious diseases (6th), debt crises (9th), and geoeconomic confrontation (10th). There is a widening geopolitical fracture risk being another force for global divergence. Competition between the United States and China is increasing. Meanwhile, critical global and regional powers are testing international law and cooperation boundaries by conducting military exercises around tight areas, such as the Russia-Ukraine border and the Taiwan Strait. Other states like Russia and Turkey also show excellent capability and willingness to project power abroad. Geopolitical tensions are spilling over into the economic sphere. For example, India and Japan implemented protectionist policies during the pandemic. These ten identified risks also manifest in Asian countries.

MOST SEVERE GLOBAL RISKS OVER THE NEXT 10 YEARS



SOURCE: Global Risk Report 2022, World Economic Forum

TOP 5 RISKS IN ASIAN COUNTRIES

SOURCE: EXECUTIVE OPINION SURVEY: NATIONAL RISKS PERCEPTIONS. GLOBAL RISKS REPORT 2022.

| COUNTRY | RISK 1 | RISK 2 | RISK 3 | RISK 4 | RISK 5 |
|----------------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| Philippines | Prolonged economic stagnation | Digital inequality | Extreme weather events | Employment and livelihood crises | Failure of public infrastructure |
| Indonesia | Debt crises in large economies; Human-made environmental damage | | Employment and livelihood crises | Geopolitization of strategic resources | Failure of cybersecurity measures |
| Malaysia | Human-made environmental damage | Employment and livelihood crises | Prolonged economic stagnation | Geopolitization of strategic resources | Debt crises in large economies |
| Singapore | Prolonged economic stagnation | Infectious diseases | Asset bubble bursts in large economies | Failure of cybersecurity measures | Climate action failure |
| China | Extreme weather events | Asset bubble bursts in large economies | Infectious diseases | Collapse or lack of social security systems | Geopolitization of strategic resources |
| Japan | Prolonged economic stagnation | Extreme weather events | Interstate conflict | Failure of cybersecurity measures | Asset bubble bursts in large economies; Infectious diseases |
| United Arab Emirates | Infectious diseases | Asset bubble bursts in large economies | Debt crises in large economies; Failure of cybersecurity measures | | Climate action failure; Employment and livelihood crises |

SOURCE: Global Risk Report 2022, World Economic Forum

The Global Risk Report 2022 presented the Top 5 Risks Per Country worldwide. We have looked at seven Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, China, Japan, and the United Arab Emirates in Asia. These countries, except China, are proximate to BARMM in terms of mobilizing foreign support and studying models, as these are close to its context, principles, practices, and traditions. In terms of socio-economic risks, prolonged economic stagnation, countries: the debt crises, employment and livelihood crises, and digital inequality or failure of cyber security measures are shared among the six (6) countries. All seven countries perceived the following risks posing high impacts: environmental risks, extreme weather events, human-made ecological damage, and climate action failure.

The humanitarian conditions in the Philippines were recorded above the moderate level at 3.5, which registered an average level of complexity at 2.7. Typhoon Rai (locally named Odette) passed through the CARAGA, Eastern and Central Visayas, and MIMAROPA regions on 16–17 December 2021, making nine landfalls in seven provinces. The impact resulted in large-scale displacement, damages, and destruction. On August 05, 2022, an earthquake of 7.0 hit Abra province, affecting more than 500,000 people and displacing around 50,000. Most of the displaced are staying with relatives or friends. Emergency shelters, ready-to-eat meals, and health assistance were identified as priority needs.

MULTIPLE CRISES IN THE PHILIPPINES



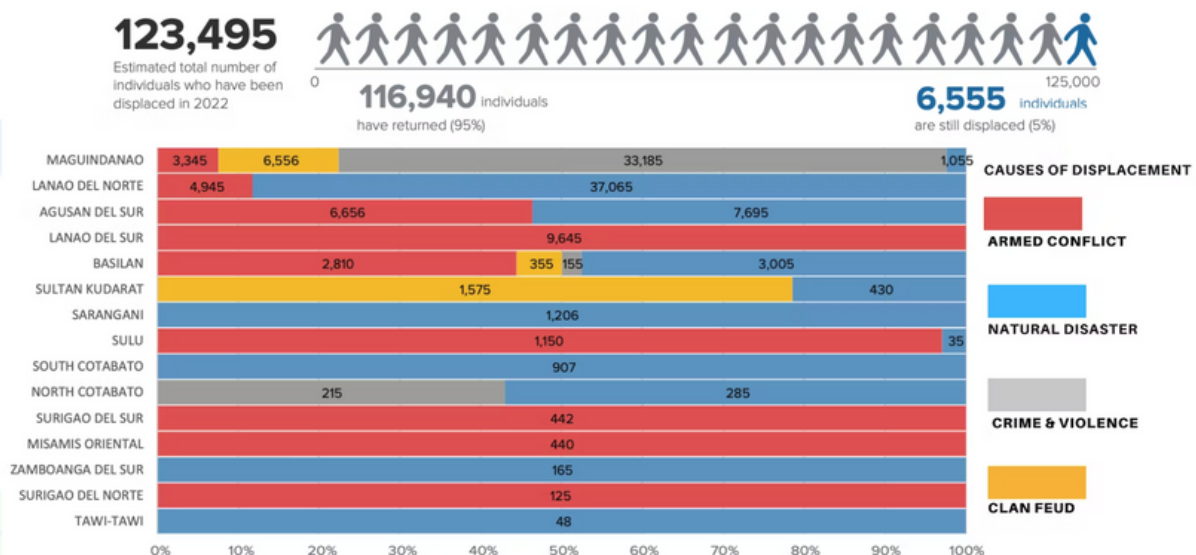
- The humanitarian situation in the Philippines is driven by a long-standing conflict in the south and various natural disasters, including the latest crisis caused by Typhoon Rai in the Southern and Central Philippines. The main impacts of these crises are displacement and the disruption of services and livelihoods. People living in poverty are particularly vulnerable to these impacts.
- National authorities supported by international partners are leading preparedness and response to reoccurring natural disasters and conflict-related displacement. Social cohesion is a significant factor in local resiliency as the displaced often stay with relatives and friends.

SOURCE: The Trend of the Complex Crisis in the Philippines. ACAPS. June 2022

BARMM areas are prone to natural disasters, especially flooding and typhoon, resulting in displacement – as is the rest of the country. Displacement in BARMM is also caused by clashes between the military and armed groups that reject or are no longer involved in peace talks with the Government. Besides conflict, displacement, and poverty, a shadow criminal economy, clan politics, and inter-communal tensions also disrupt Mindanao's livelihoods and economic potential. The estimated total number of individuals who have been displaced in 2022 is 123,495. However, 116,940 individuals (95%) have already returned to their homes, but 6,555 individuals (5%) are still displaced.

DISPLACEMENT OF PEOPLE IN MINDANAO AS OF JUNE 2022

SOURCE: UNHCR. MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD. JUNE 2022



The Bangsamoro Transition Authority of BARMM has an enormous task of carving inclusive participation in the current state of governance. The three critical points of conversations in BARMM where political domination resides, which is also the principal cause of exclusion and resentment:

- Dynastic clan politics with interdependence with national elites. The concentration of power and resources in clans and political families is the key driving factor in political domination. The entire network of power maps in BARMM has multiple power sources. They also have economic resources and strong relationships with the national government and political elites.
- Clan violence and impunity. Maintaining domination antagonizes rival clans, and "big men" increase interest in overthrowing the incumbent power holders. It exacerbates clan competition escalating to another form of power struggle. The power struggle widens the pattern of exclusion and resentment against the competing clans and the vulnerable poor people, leading to hopelessness and then resorting to violence (others express their act of rido, others who are not part of the clan resort to radicalism)
- Absence of viable political parties coupled with a lack of active CSOs participation in politics. The BOL plebiscite became the venue for one of the biggest multisectoral gatherings in BARMM and uncovered the limits of civil society mobilization. It could not always stand up against powerful interests.

VULNERABLE GROUPS



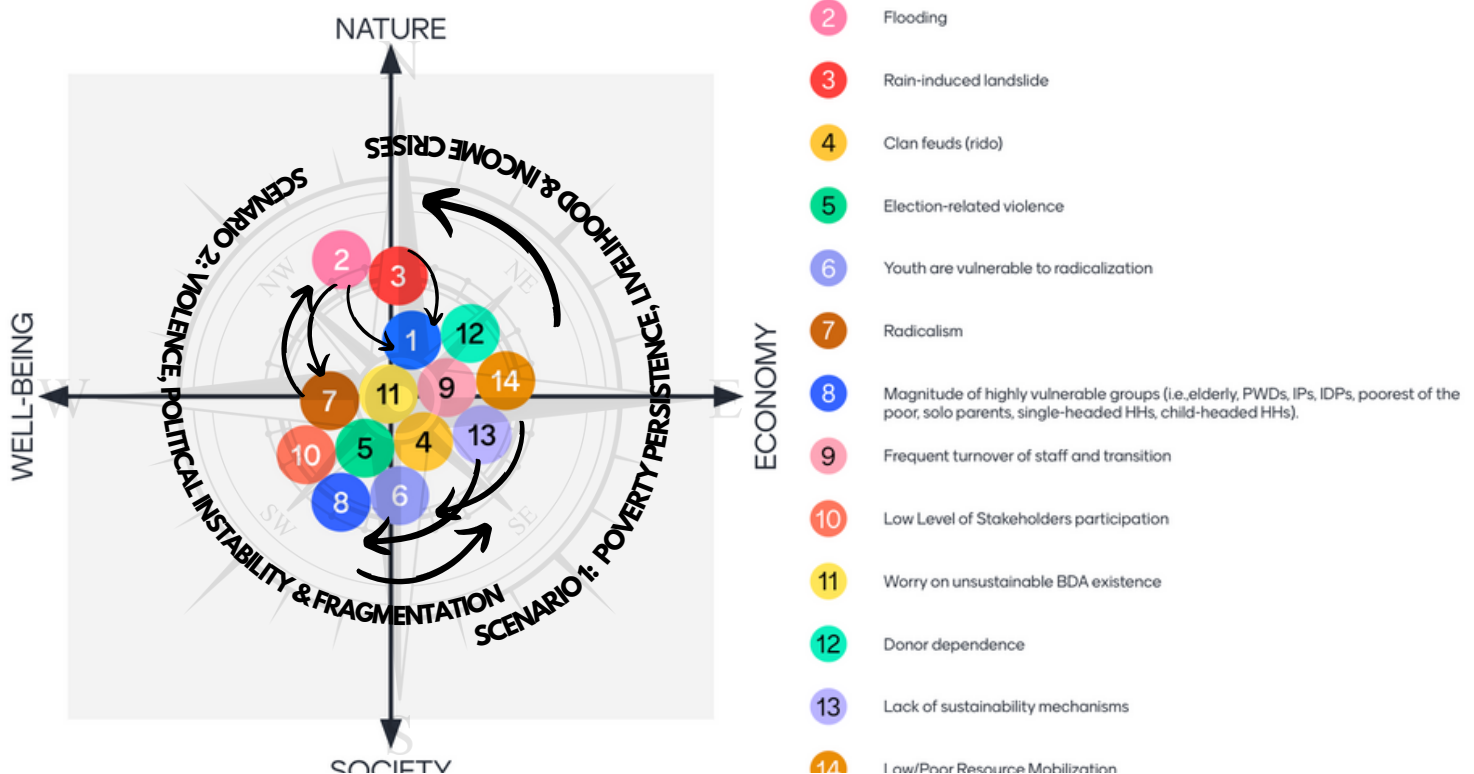
The population segments that are highly and inherently vulnerable, as illustrated, are the 46,850 poor elderly, 72,749 solo parents, 11,561 individuals with a disability, 6,449 single-headed households, and 2007 child-headed households. Highlighting the population of elderly, solo parents, single-headed HHs, persons with disabilities, and child-headed households could help in deducing the impact of risks and, eventually, the pressure in providing appropriate social protection solutions. Carefully considering social protection programs for these population segments would be the most responsive, inclusive, and coherent action for prioritization.

BDA'S CURRENT ALIGNMENT WITH THE RISK & RESILIENCE MANAGEMENT LANDSCAPE

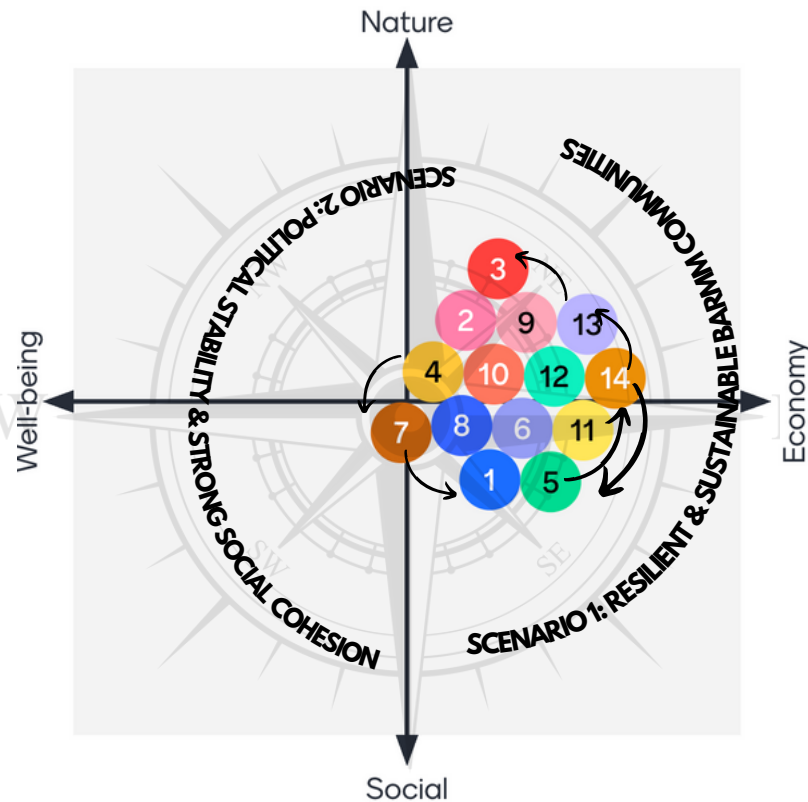
BDA'S perceived status quo or "business as usual" scenario is the current poverty persistence, lack of livelihoods, and income opportunities," which has been the issue in Mindanao for decades, except that there is a significant decrease in poverty as reported by PSA-BARMM. The worst scenario visualized by the participants and indicated is Poverty Persistence, Livelihood, and Economic Crises resulting in Violence, Political Instability, Social Fragmentation, and vice-versa. The main drivers of the worst scenario are seen in the inner part of the graph: poverty, clan feuds, radicalism, and election-related violence. At the outer part of the diagram is the need for sustainability mechanisms in current initiatives, donor dependence, inability to address disaster risks, low level of stakeholders participation, and the increasing magnitude of vulnerable groups. These issues are interrelated and interconnected. Low/poor resource mobilization would result in inaction on disaster risks; without projects and interventions for the youth will lead to increased vulnerability of the youth to radicalization; lack of sustainability mechanisms in initiatives would result in growing magnitude for vulnerable groups; not addressing disaster risks would result to radicalism due to capitalizing of the radical groups the inefficiency of the government to deliver services. Without disaster mitigation and preparedness, poverty will be more pervasive.

All the issues and risks were converted into positive action statements to visualize alternative and best scenarios. After converting the words, participants validated the statements and categorized them according to sustainability compass points. In general, by looking at the connections of the action statements, the perceived Alternative, and Best Scenarios are Resilient and Sustainable BARMM Communities (Scenario 1) having Political Stability and Strong Social Cohesion (Scenario 2). All these actions are seen as interconnected and interrelated too. For example, establishing sustainability mechanisms on various fronts would result in proper analysis and co-management of flood risks in BDA communities; mobilizing resources in various forms could be led to establishing sustainability mechanisms on multiple fronts.

STATUS QUO / WORST SCENARIOS



ALTERNATIVE / BEST SCENARIOS



- 1 Promoting & strengthening resilient & sustainable livelihoods, micro and small enterprises among the vulnerable groups
- 2 Analyzing, and co-managing flood risks in various BDA communities
- 3 Analyzing and co-managing rain-induced landslide risks in various BDA communities
- 4 Co-creating conflict-sensitive interventions in communities to avoid radicalism (& involving clans in innovative development interventions)
- 5 Participating in peace-building activities and supporting the government to strengthen the rule of law
- 6 Increasing personal resilience among the youth to address vulnerabilities to radicalization
- 7 Co-creating conflict-sensitive interventions in communities in collabor
- 8 Prioritizing highly vulnerable groups as partners-beneficiaries of social protection projects
- 9 Building the capacity of staff & providing well-being programs
- 10 Increasing stakeholders participation by listening to their interests & intentions
- 11 Positioning BDA as catalyst in social innovations in the CSO ecosystem
- 12 Balancing between donor-funded projects and self-sustaining operations of BDA
- 13 Establishing sustainability mechanisms in various fronts
- 14 Mobilizing resources in various forms anchored in BDA's thematic areas

CRYSTALLIZED & STRENGTHENED BDA'S STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

CALIBRATED VISION & MISSION STATEMENTS

VISION "Resilient, Peaceful, Inclusive, and Sustainable Development in Bangsamoro Communities by 2030."

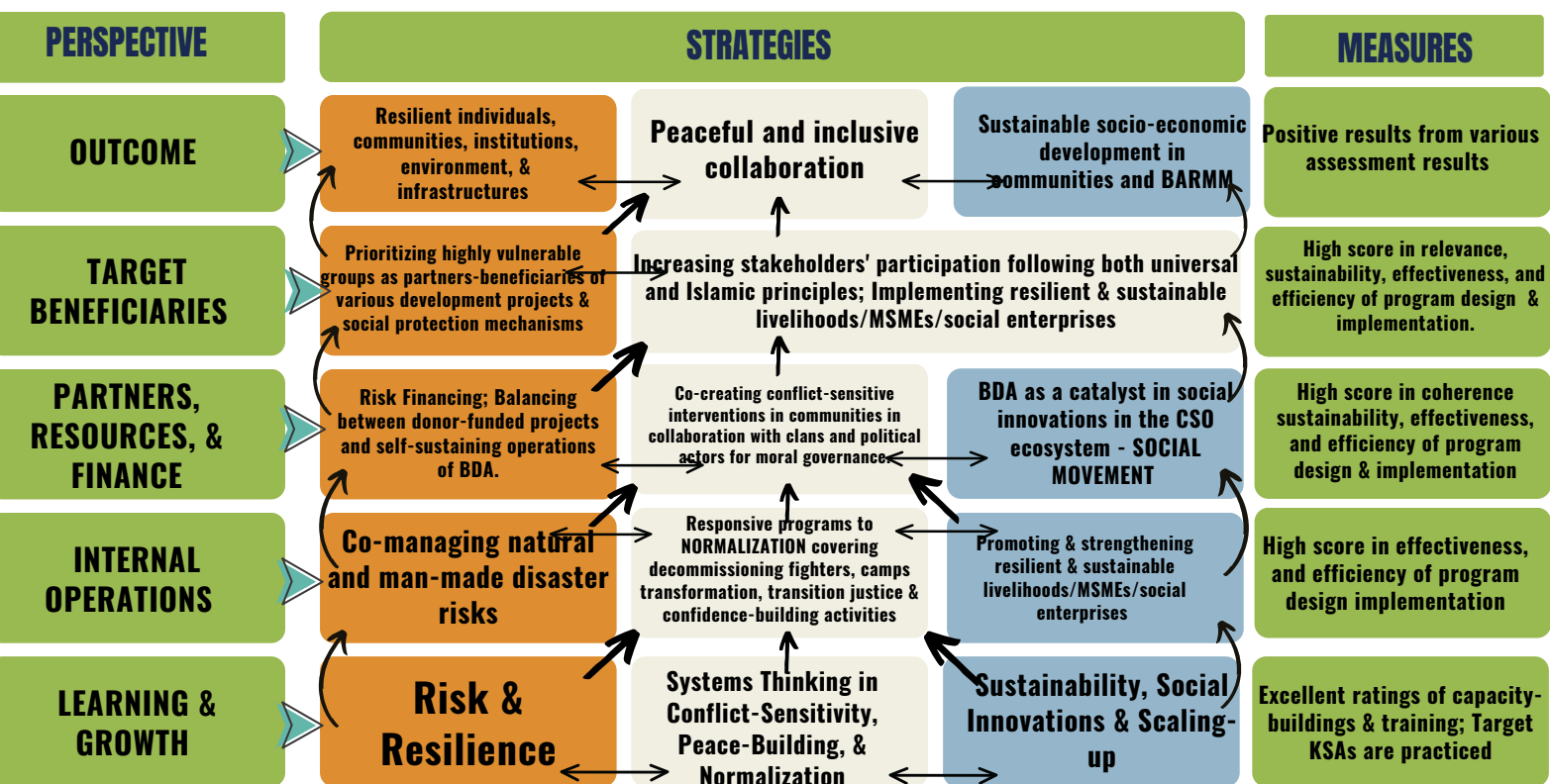
"Matatag, Mapayapa, Maginhawa, at Maunlad na mga Komunidad ng Bangsamoro sa 2030."

MISSION "Co-creating dynamic, enlightened, empowered, peaceful Bangsamoro communities towards resilient, inclusive, and sustainable development."

"Makipagtulungan sa pagbubuo ng mga angkop na pamamaraan at mga solusyon para sa matatag, mapayapa, maginhawa, at maunlad na mga komunidad ng Bangsamoro."

BDA Inc

BDA'S STRATEGY MAP & BALANCED SCORECARD



RECOMMENDED PRIORITIES FOR BDA

1. Push forward with the CO-EVOLVING activities, specifically the business modeling and validation of each priority development area. The outputs and the points for validation are the concrete application and practice of social innovation in the scope of immediate executions of executable plans. And carry out the validation is a way of surpassing "analysis paralysis," which is common in strategic planning exercises.

2. Calibrate the current organizational structure in tune with the strategy map as an enabling condition to execute the tactical and strategic actions. There is a need to exercise proper caution and refrain from disengaging critical staff. The structure should be responsive in effectively riding and creating opportunities along BARM NORMALIZATION, PEACE-BUILDING, and STRENGTHENING RULE OF LAW, positioning BDA as a catalyst of the CSO ecosystem for social innovations and managing the impact of SYSTEMIC RISKS. A responsive, dynamic, and agile organizational structure would inevitably shape its mission of leading a "social movement" in a society having an "absence of viable alternative local parties coupled with a lack of active civil society in politics." Social innovations are the most practical and effective strategies in inclusively facilitating a "social movement" rather than containing the stakeholders in a frame of a political movement. Social innovation tends to bridge actors in a society experiencing a widening social divide; on the other hand, political movement advocates a specific divisive ideology. In effect, it excludes certain segments of stakeholders and antagonizes current power holders.

3. Prioritize building and strengthening the capabilities of BDA in the disciplines/fields indicated in the LEARNING AND GROWTH PERSPECTIVE of the strategy map. Doing so would be like upgrading a mobile device's operating system instead of merely downloading apps. It is imperative to build capacities along said disciplines guided by corresponding scientific principles in aligning BDA with the local and global development trends and priorities of development actors.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS



SCOPE OF WORK

ACCOMPLISHED

REMARKS

1. Develop interactive and collaborative online/onsite review instruments to determine the risk context, available adaptive/resilience interventions/measures in place, the risk management capacity needs, and gaps of involved CSOs and BLGUs, including assessing the quality of existing disaster risk mitigation/reduction/transfer strategies indicated in the existing DRRM plans/policies of identified BLGUs.

- Conducted Desk Review
- Developed interactive and collaborative online/onsite review instruments to determine the risk context, available adaptive/resilience interventions/measures in place, the risk management capacity needs, and gaps of involved CSOs and BLGUs, including assessing the quality of existing disaster risk mitigation / reduction / transfer strategies indicated in the existing DRRM plans/policies of identified BLGUs.

- Done through Online Survey or Assessment on Integrated Risk and Resilience Management Capacity and Perceptions and Report Submission
- Please refer to Annex A

2. Develop and design an appropriate integrated risk assessment and management planning tool(s).
3. Conduct knowledge-sharing and capacity-building training/coaching/mentoring specifically on how to use the tool to be rolled out to BLGUs.

- Development & Enhancement of Integrated Risk Assessment & Planning (IRAP) Tool
- Enhancement of Community DRRM Plan Template
- Development & Deployment of Three (3) Self-paced Online Modules focusing on CB-DRRM as a Risk and Resilience Literacy Course

Please refer to Annexes G, H, and C

4. Provide indirect assistance, guidance, or supervision in facilitating and moderating the expected workshop.

- Frequent Consultations and Alignment Meetings with BDA Core Team
- Facilitation in the Conduct of 3-Day Training Workshop

Please refer to Annex D, E, and F

5. Perform an in-depth review of the newly formulated risk management plan and recommend actions for testing and implementation.

- Development & Enhancement of Integrated Risk Assessment & Planning (IRAP) Tool
- Enhancement of Community DRRM Plan Template

In-depth review of community DRRM plans were delegated to BDA & participating CSOs

ACCOMPLISHMENTS



SCOPE OF WORK

ACCOMPLISHED

REMARKS

6. Conduct pilot testing in select BLGUs together with partner CSOs. Analyze the results of the pilot testing and iterate accordingly.

Pilot testing of learning materials, and planning tools were ran in the 3-Day Training Workshop

Pilot testing in select BLGUs together with partner CSOs;and analyzing the results of the pilot testing and iterate accordingly were conducted by BDA and participating CSOs.

7. Provide technical inputs on the ongoing SUBATRA-ECSO project, particularly on the component of risk management.

Frequent Consultations and Alignment Meetings with BDA Core Team

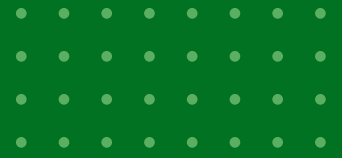
Done through Online Meetings

8. Submit a consolidated completion and final report detailing the process, findings, results, conclusions, and recommendations.

Preparation and Submission of Post-Learning Activity Reports , and Final Report.

Please refer to Annexes D, E, and F.

RECOMMENDATIONS & CONCLUSIONS



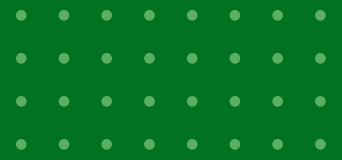
- Further design and implement capacity-building tools and activities based on 10 Essential Disaster Resilient Communities, BTA-BARMM Acts, Executive Orders, Local Culture, and Traditions.
- Explore building a Community of Practice (COP). A community of practice (CoP) is a group of people who share a common concern, a set of problems, or an interest in a topic and come together to fulfill individual and group goals. Communities of practice often focus on sharing best practices and principles and creating new knowledge to advance a domain of professional practice. Interaction on an ongoing basis is an integral part of this (Wenger and Trayner, 2015). The most straightforward format is the creation of a Facebook Group.
- Conduct Contingency Planning as part of preparedness, including Emergency Operations Management or Incident Command System simulations.
- Carry out one-on-one or thematic groupings for coaching and mentoring.
- Encourage CSOs and LGUs to become a member of Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030). A global movement on making communities (not just cities) resilient following the 10 Essentials administered by UNDRR.

In conclusion, the report "CAPACITY-BUILDING ON INTEGRATED RISK & RESILIENCE MANAGEMENT FOR CSOs & COMMUNITIES IN BARMM" highlights the importance of capacity-building for CSOs and communities in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) to effectively manage and mitigate risks and increase resilience. The report provides an overview of the current situation, identifies gaps and challenges, and recommends strategies for capacity-building.

The report also emphasizes the importance of collaboration and partnerships in enhancing the effectiveness of risk and resilience management in the region. Overall, this report serves as a valuable resource for organizations and individuals working to promote integrated risk and resilience management in BARMM.



ANNEXES



PLEASE TAP THE UNDERLINED / HYPERLINKED TEXT, OR COPY AND SEARCH
IN A WEB BROWSER THE URL.

ANNEX A: ONLINE SURVEY & ASSESSMENT ON IRRM

URL - <https://bit.ly/onlinesurveyandassessmentforirm>

ANNEX C: CB-DRRM: RISK & RESILIENCE LITERACY MODULES

ANNEX C.1 - MODULE 1 URL - <https://bit.ly/cbdrmmodule1>

ANNEX C.2 - MODULE 2 URL - <https://bit.ly/cbdrmmodule2>

ANNEX C.3 - MODULE 3 URL - <https://bit.ly/cbdrmmodule3>

ANNEX D: TRAINING DESIGN

URL - <https://bit.ly/irmtrainingdesign>

ANNEX E: POST-LEARNING ACTIVITY REPORT

URL - <https://bit.ly/postlearningactivityreport>

ANNEX F: LEARNING ACTIVITY EVALUATION RESULT

URL - <https://bit.ly/irmtrainingevaluationresult>

ANNEX G: INTEGRATED RISK ASSESSMENT & PLANNING TOOL

URL - <https://bit.ly/iraptool>

ANNEX H: ENHANCED COMMUNITY DRRM PLAN TEMPLATE

URL - <https://bit.ly/cdrmmplantemplate>



Cooperation
Capital



CAPACITY-BUILDING ON INTEGRATED RISK & RESILIENCE MANAGEMENT FOR CSOs & COMMUNITIES IN BARMM

CONSULTANT'S REPORT

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2022