



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER ON PEACE, RECONCILIATION AND UNITY

OPAPRU

BRIEFER



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER ON PEACE, RECONCILIATION AND UNITY

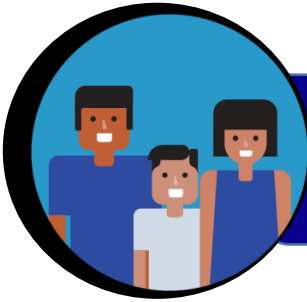
OPAPRU

BRIEFER

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. OPAPRU- Vision, Mission, Principles of the Comprehensive Peace Process, Objectives	.....	i
II. Five-Point Peace, Reconciliation, and Unity Agenda	.....	iii
III. OPAPRU Programs and Offices		
A. Program 1: GPH - MILF Peace Process	.....	1
B. Program 2: GPH - MNLF Peace Process	.....	6
C. Program 3: Localized Peace Engagement	.....	8
D. Program 4: RPMP-RPA-ABB / CBA-CPLA Peace Processes	.....	10
E. Program 5: Social Healing and Peacebuilding	.....	15
F. Program 6: PAMANA Program	.....	17
G. Program 7: International Cooperation and Partnerships	.....	19
H. Program 8: Human Capital	.....	22

I. Program 8: Strategic Communications	.....	22
J. Program 8: Finance-Resource	.....	23
a. Financial Management Service	.....	23
b. Administrative Service	.....	24
K. Program 8: Organizational Capital	.....	24
a. Resource Management Service	.....	24
b. Policy Development and Strategy Management Service	.....	25
c. Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning Service	.....	25
d. Knowledge Management and Peace Institute Service	.....	26
e. Legal and Legislative Service	.....	26

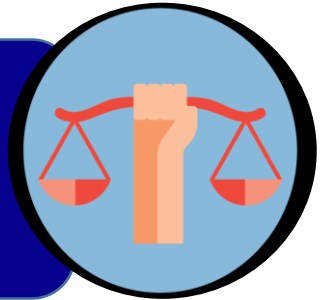


VISION

A just and lasting peace for the nation and for all Filipinos

MISSION

To manage, direct, integrate, and supervise the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Process including initiatives that promote and reinforce national reconciliation and unity



PRINCIPLES OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PEACE PROCESS

- I. **CONFLICT-SENSITIVE AND PEACE- PROMOTING.** It shall address the drivers and root causes of conflict. Peacebuilding interventions, programs and activities shall consolidate peaceful relations and strengthen viable political, socio-economic and cultural institutions to be capable of handling conflict, and enhance the capacity of other mechanisms to create or support the necessary conditions for sustained peace;
- II. **WHOLE-OF-SOCIETY.** There shall be continuing consultations, engagements and dialogues on both national and local levels to build consensus for a whole-of-society peace agenda; and
- III. **EMPOWERING.** The government shall mobilize and facilitate the people's meaningful participation, especially the vulnerable groups, towards social healing and reconciliation.

OBJECTIVES:

- i. **Embedding Peace, Reconciliation and Unity in the Social Fabric.** There shall be direct and meaningful engagements with the rebel groups and the affected communities at the grass-root level in order to reach a peaceful settlement, and achieve a more permanent resolution to conflict. Peacebuilding initiatives shall: (1) address the legal status and security of former rebels; (2) ensure the protection of non-combatants and reduce the impact of the armed conflict in affected communities; and (3) provide for community-based assistance services that cater to the economic, social and psychological rehabilitation needs of former rebels, demobilized combatants, and civilian victims of the internal armed conflicts, especially women and children;
- ii. **Enhancing Resilience for Peace.** Peace agreements shall be strictly implemented, and the enabling environment necessary to realize their goals shall be actively pursued. Peace advocacy and peace education programs, and the implementation of various confidence- building, healing and reconciliation measures to improve relationships of trust within divided and broken communities, and between citizens and their government institutions, will be at the core peacebuilding strategies; and
- iii. **Social, Economic and Political Reengineering.** There shall be government initiatives and mobilization of different sectors of society in addressing the root causes of internal armed conflicts and social unrest through the passage and implementation of key social, economic and political reforms requiring administrative action, new legislation or constitutional amendments.



FIVE-POINT PEACE, RECONCILIATION, AND UNITY AGENDA



Completion of peace agreements with the MILF and MNLF towards healing and reconciliation in the Bangsamoro



Ending of local communist armed conflict by expanding the transformation programs for local conflict peace process



Completion and sustainment of the gains of the signed peace agreements with the RPM-P/RPA/ABB and CBA-CPLA



Enhancement of the resilience for peace of communities and vulnerable groups through social healing and peacebuilding approaches in support of the peace processes



Enhancement of the delivery of Conflict-Sensitive and Peace-Promoting (CSPP)-compliant development interventions in addressing the key drivers of conflict through convergence and complementation in support of the peace processes

Program 1: GPH - MILF PEACE PROCESS



After 17 years of negotiations, the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) Peace Negotiating Panels signed the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) on 27 March 2014 in Manila, Philippines. The CAB proposes a comprehensive political settlement that aims to provide a just and lasting solution to the armed conflict. The implementation of the CAB has two main thrusts: the political-legislative track and the normalization track.

The political-legislative track of the CAB includes the passage of the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL), the enabling statute for the creation of the Bangsamoro political entity that shall replace the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).

The normalization track runs alongside and complementarily to the political-legislative track and is a process whereby conflict-affected communities can “return to conditions where they can achieve their desired quality of life, which includes the pursuit of sustainable livelihoods and political participation within a peaceful deliberative society.”

The GPH-MILF peace process entered its implementation phase with the formal launch of the Peace Implementing Panels of the GPH and the MILF on 13 August 2016 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.



GPH-MILF PEACE PROCESS Highlights of Accomplishments

POLITICAL TRACK:

- ✓ Passage and ratification of the BOL
- ✓ Creation of BARMM
- ✓ Institutionalization of the IGR Bodies
- ✓ Extension of the BARMM transition period from 2022-2025
- ✓ Oath-taking of a new set Bangsamoro Transition Authority
- ✓ New united BTA includes the MNLF Sema-Jikiri-Misuari Groups

NEW BTA COMPOSITION

Profession	Total	Provinces	MILF	GPH
			Total	Total
Lawyer	16	Maguindanao (Cotabato City)	19	14
Lawyer & CPA	2	Lanao Del Sur	8	6
Engineer	3	Sulu	3	10
Education	5	Basilan	2	3
Health (Medical Doctor & Nurse)	3	Tawi-Tawi	1	2
Architect	1	North Cotabato	5	2
Media Practitioner	2	Teduray (Non-Moro IP from Maguindanao)	1	1
Political Officer	6	Kalagan/Kagan (from Davao Oriental)	1	-
Former elected LGU Official	12	Christian Settlers	1	1
Government Administration	23	Total	41	39

Normalization TRACK:

- ✓ Decommissioning and general intake of **24,844** MILF combatants and **4,625** weapons
- ✓ **6,852** turned-in and disposed ammunition for Phase 1 and Phase 3
- ✓ Disbanded **15** Private Armed Groups (PAGs) with **94** members and **86** firearms recovered
- ✓ **20** JPTs deployed to maintain peace and order and stability in mutually agreed areas
- ✓ **1,110** loose firearms were surrendered and **4,226** were stenciled for accounting under program on the small arms and light weapons (SALW)
- ✓ Establishment of the OpCen-EHMR
- ✓ Approval of parameters for the conduct of Joint Security Assessment (JSA) for redeployment of AFP troops
- ✓ **PhP 3.15 billion** worth of transitional cash assistance provided to **24,844** DCs under Phase 1-3, and other socio-economic packages comprised of social protection programs such as livelihood/employment assistance and community-based infrastructure

- ✓ **Camps Transformation Plan (CTP)** approved and ongoing implementation of CTP projects
- ✓ **PhP 602 million** worth of projects completed in the **33** core barangays in the **6** MILF camps
- ✓ **Created TJR mechanisms: ICCMN sub-cluster TJR and GPH-MILF-TWG-TJR 2019**
- ✓ **Approved ICCMN-TJR Roadmap for 2021-2022**
- ✓ **Conducted IEC and community dialogues** to mutually agreed areas in 2020 and 2021
- ✓ **Conducted capacity development and series of orientation on TJR** to national partners and BTA-BARMM Ministries in 2020 to 2021
- ✓ **Policy recommendation on the proposed creation of the NTH body mechanisms for Track 1 in 2020 and 2022**
- ✓ **Unilateral implementation of Track II TJR roadmap across the 4 components**

Currently, Program 1 have several offices and units to ensure efficient and timely implementation of Programs, Activities and Projects (PAPs) and are as follows:

MILF Peace Process Office (MPP0). The MPP0 is mandated to synchronize, integrate, and harmonize the implementation of all deliverables under the OPAPRU's Program 1: Meaningful Implementation of the CAB towards healing and reconciliation in the Bangsamoro. Moreover, the MILF MPP0 integrates, consolidates, synchronizes, and harmonizes the technical, administrative, and financial requirements of the Program 1 offices and units. In view of this, the MPP0 plays a vital role in providing technical support to the implementing units in their planning, programming, and budgeting processes as well as in integrating all institutional requirements of Program 1.

Normalization Core Unit (NCU). The NCU consolidates the mandates and functions of the Joint Normalization Committee (JNC) and Independent Decommissioning Body (IDB) based on the Terms of Reference signed, and directives of the Government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (GPH-MILF). The consolidation of these Normalization mechanisms rationalizes efforts and resources in the full implementation of the Security Aspect of Normalization Program which includes the Transitional Components of the Normalization, Decommissioning of MILF forces and weapons, Disbandment of Private Armed Groups (DPAGs), and Redeployment of AFP as agreed by the GPH-MILF Negotiating Panels under the CAB.

SocioEconomic Development Unit (SDU). The SDU is mandated to facilitate the implementation of all socio-economic interventions at the individual, family and community levels in pursuant to the commitments of the Government under the signed peace agreements with the MNLF and the MILF.

Transitional Justice, Healing & Reconciliation Unit (TJHRU). The TJHRU seeks to come up with program interventions/measures to address the needs of fragile and vulnerable communities, particularly in Bangsamoro areas, that experienced similar effects of armed conflict. Given the contexts distinct to each of the peace table for the MILF and MNLF, the TJHRU shall be organized into divisions and sections based on the following programs: 1) *Transitional Justice and Reconciliation (TJR) Program anchored on the four (4) pillars of dealing with the past (DWP) framework: Truth; Justice; Reparations; and Guarantee of Non-Recurrence;* and 2) *Community-based Healing and Reconciliation (CBHR) Program*

Security Unit (SU). The SU is mandated to formulate, develop, manage, and implement policies, programs, and activities relative to the implementation of the security component of the Normalization Program for the MILF and the Transformation Program for the MNLF.

The SU undertakes the following functions in pursuit of its mandate to provide administrative and logistical support to security mechanisms of the GPH-MILF Peace Process. The SU facilitates requirements towards management of firearms and ammunitions of the MNLF combatants and provides policy recommendations to GPH-MNLF Security- subcommittee including Joint Body on the disposition of Arms and Forces (JBDAF).

Field Operating Support Unit (FOSU). The FOSU is under the Office of the Executive Director for Bangsamoro and Office of the Presidential Assistant for FAS and shall hold an office at Cotabato City/Maguindanao.

Field Operations Support is composed of Budget and Finance, Admin and General Services and Monitoring and Operations Sections. FOSU is tasked to provide administrative, finance and logistical support to all activities of the OPAPRU units in south-central Mindanao.

Peace Panel and Political Concerns Office (3PCO). Pursuant to Executive Order No. 158, s. 2021, the PPPCO or 3PCO is the office within the Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation, and Unity (OPAPRU) supporting the Government of the Philippines (GPH) Peace Implementing Panel (GPIP) for the peace accords of the GPH with the MILF and the Coordinating Committees between the GPH and the MNLF. It also serves as the primary office within the OPAPRU addressing intergovernmental relations (IGR) between the National Government and the Bangsamoro Government, especially as the National Government side of the National Government – Bangsamoro Government Intergovernmental Relations Body (IGRB) Joint Secretariat. Therefore, the 3PCO is divided into three divisions: 1) MILF Political Concerns Division; 2) MNLF Political Concerns Division; and 3) IGR Division.

PROGRAM 2: GPH - MNLF PEACE PROCESS



The peace process with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) is a 46-year-old peace process, which started in the signing of the Tripoli Agreement in 1976 and was followed by the historic signing of the Final Peace Agreement (FPA) in 1996. Even after the final pact entered into by the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the MNLF in 1996, major divergences in the interpretation, expectations, and status of the implementation of the agreement still exist.

To complete the remaining commitments of the 1996 FPA and implement a Transformation Program for the MNLF Combatants, their families and communities, a GPH-MNLF Peace Roadmap for FY 2020-2025 was agreed upon by the parties and has 2 tracks.

The ***Political Track*** will endeavor to establish the policies, structures and parameters for the implementation of the remaining commitments of the 1996 FPA, particularly on the establishment of the Bangsamoro Development Assistance Fund (BDAF) and the Tripartite Implementation Monitoring Committee (TIMC) and the implementation of the Transformation Program. These objectives are expected to be finished by 2025 with the full implementation of the BDAF and TIMC and the submission of a joint report on the completion of all commitments to the 1996 Final Peace Agreement.

The ***Transformation Track***, on the other hand, will be implemented to enable the transformation of MNLF combatants and communities into peaceful and productive units of society. It is parallel to the efforts of the Normalization Program of the MILF and aims to support the overall peace and development efforts in the Bangsamoro.

GPH-MNLF PEACE PROCESS

Highlights of Accomplishments

- ✓ Appointment of the **fourteen (14)** MNLF members to the Bangsamoro Transition Authority
- ✓ Appointment of **MNLF-BTA** members in key positions in the **Bangsamoro Parliament**
- ✓ Appointment of **MNLF leaders** and key members to **leadership positions** under Ministries of the BARMM
- ✓ Appointment of **Nur Misuari** as Special Envoy to the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)
- ✓ Signed **implementing arrangements and mechanisms** under the security component of the transformation program
- ✓ Established **security mechanisms** that will implement the security component of the MNLF Transformation Program in March 2021
- ✓ Enrolled **10,706** individuals to social insurance in MNLF communities to the OPAPRU-PhilHealth sponsored program from 2013 to present
- ✓ Supported funding of the **37** MNLF communities under DSWD's Sustainable Livelihood Program
- ✓ Developed a multi-year roadmap for women, peace and security and a strategic plan for MNLF women for the implementation of socio-economic interventions
- ✓ **11,062** registered for NAPOLCOM Special Qualifying Eligibility (NSQE) examination conducted on May 29, 2022
- ✓ **7,145** individuals composed of 2,183 MNLF and 4,962 MILF members passed the examination

To ensure implementation of the remaining commitments under the 1996 FPA, the MNLF Peace Process Office (MPPPO) is mandated to formulate, develop, manage, and evaluate programs and projects pursuant to the GPH-MNLF Peace Process.

The MNLF PPO under the Office of the Executive Director for Bangsamoro Transformation has major work areas contributing to the main objective of the Completion of the remaining Commitments of the 1996 FPA and manage the Transformation Program for the MNLF combatants, their families and communities towards sustainable development and stable peace and security in Bangsamoro. The MNLF PPO has three (3) Divisions: 1) Programming Division; 2) Monitoring and Evaluation and Compliance Division; and 3) Partnerships Division.

PROGRAM 3: LOCALIZED PEACE ENGAGEMENT



For the past thirty-two (32) years, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) has been negotiating with the Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army/National Democratic Front (CPP/NPA/NDF).

Since 1986, over forty (40) rounds of talks have been conducted and have been disrupted over 15 times. Through all these, only one substantive agreement has been signed—the Comprehensive Agreement on Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law or CARHRIHL. Three (3) substantive agreements remain for completion and signing by the parties, these are: socio-economic reforms (SER), political and constitutional reforms (PCR), and end of hostilities and disposition of forces (EHDOF).

Exploratory talks were held under various administrations but due to various disruptions, the peace negotiations with the CPP/NPA/NDF were terminated due to their failure to show sincerity and commitment in pursuing genuine and meaningful peace negotiations. This was followed by Proclamation No. 374 s. 2017 which proclaimed the CPP-NPA as a designated/identified terrorist organization.

Despite various efforts from the GPH to open another set of talks, the NDF rejected the President's requirements for talks to resume. The CNN continued their acts of violence on the ground.

On 11 July 2018, the President convened a special meeting of the Cabinet Cluster on Security, Justice and Peace. One (1) of the agenda items discussed was the localized peace engagement with local communist groups.

The President approved the guiding framework for this track which will be affected by the issuance of an Executive Order.

On 04 December 2018, the President issued Executive Order No. 70 "Institutionalizing a Whole of Nation Approach in Attaining Inclusive and Sustainable Peace, creating a National Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict, and Directing the Adoption of a National Peace Framework."

Localized Peace Engagements Highlights of Accomplishments

- ✓ **Mainstreaming LPE**
 - 107 Community consultations and problem-solving sessions
 - 26 Local peace dialogues with former Communist Terrorist Group (CTG) members
 - Crafted 65 PTF-LPE Strategic Action Plans
 - Conducted orientation for 90 local task forces (RTFs/PTFs) on the LPE Guidelines and on Peacebuilding Approaches
- ✓ **Established partnership with Security Sector and LGUs**
- ✓ **Operationalization of LPE and its Transformation Program**
- ✓ **Mobilized Special Project Team for the Zamboanga Peninsula to serve as transformation agents on the ground**
- ✓ **Peace Village in Talaingod Davao del Norte**
 - 125 Ata-Manobo IP families from Haran reintegrated and provided shelter

The implementation of EO 70 is being managed by Localized Peace Engagements Office (LPEO). The LPEO is mandated to facilitate the mainstreaming of LPE and undertake the three phases of mainstreaming activities namely:

- 1) Orientation Sessions on the LPE Guidelines and on Peacebuilding Approaches;
- 2) Crafting of the LPE Strategic Action Plans by the Provincial Task Forces (PTFs); and
- 3) Execution of said Action Plans that contain the two tracks of LPE:
 - (a) community consultations and problem-solving sessions; and
 - (b) local peace dialogues with CTG towards reaching local peace settlement with the group that will pave the way for the implementation of a Transformation Program for former rebels, their families and communities.

Meanwhile, LPEO facilitates and coordinates Transformation Program for the Former Rebels, their families and communities. LPEO shall coordinate, engage LGUs and capacitate program implementers for the delivery of Transformation Program.

Program 4: RPMP-RPA-ABB / CBA-CPLA PEACE PROCESS

Completion of the 2000 Peace Agreement with the Rebolusyonaryong Partido ng Manggagawa ng Pilipinas/ Revolutionary Proletarian Army/ Alex Bongcayao Brigade/Tabara-Paduan Group/ Kapatiran (RPMP-P/RPA/ABB/TPG/KAPATIRAN)



On June 2007, the RPMP/RPA-ABB split into two factions – Tabara-Paduan Group (TPG) and the Nilo dela Cruz Group (NDCG). Both factions expressed their interest in completing the implementation of the 2000 Peace Agreement. However, only the TPG continued their engagement with the Government and pursued the drafting of a Clarificatory Implementing Document (CID), and further registered themselves as Kapatiran para sa Progresong Panlipunan, Inc. (Kapatiran).

Throughout the period of President Aquino’s term, several discussions took place between the GPH and the TPG to ensure that concerns with partner implementing agencies are addressed, the timeline of implementation is realistic and that identified commitments are attainable. An important part of the preparations was the issuance of appropriate tenurial instruments for settlement sites jointly identified by RPM-P/RPA/ABB-TPG, LGUs and concerned agencies. Continued discussion with the DENR led to the issuance of the following tenurial instruments for the settlement sites: MOA for San Carlos and Cadiz, Negros Occidental; and Community Based Forest Management Agreements (CBFMA) for Ibajay, Aklan; Tanjay, Negros Oriental; and, Kabankalan, Negros Occidental.

In 2019, PAPRU Secretary Carlito Galvez, Jr. issued then OPAPP Office Order No. 48, S. 2019 activating the JEMC to implement the CID to the 2000 Peace Agreement. The JEMC spearheaded the inter-agency due diligence among DOJ, DND, AFP, DILG, PNP, DSWD, DENR, CHED and PhilHealth from 12 April 2017 to 26 September 2018 to obtain their inputs and consensus on the draft CID and which was eventually submitted to OPAPP for approval. This was followed by a series of planning activities and the approval of the President in signing the document with the RPM-P/RPA/ABB-TPG.

On 19 July 2019, the CID to the 2000 Peace Agreement was signed between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, hereby represented by Undersecretary Cesar Yano of the Department of National Defense, and Co-Chairperson of the JEMC, and Kapatiran represented by its National Leader Veronica P. Tabara, Co-Chairperson of the JEMC. PAPRU Carlito Gavez, Jr., signed as one of the witnesses together with Representative Stephen Paduan, and JEMC members Mr. Milo Ibrado and Mr. Ramel Farol.

RCCO office initiates and mobilize the different sectors to address root causes of internal armed conflict and social unrest through the implementation of interventions for social, economic, and political reforms requiring administrative action, new legislation or constitutional amendments.

RCCO provides mechanisms to provide community-based assistance services that cater to the economic, social, and psychological rehabilitation needs of former armed groups, demobilized combatants, and civilian victims of the internal armed conflicts, especially women and children in the Peace Agreement areas.

The Government of the Philippines Peace Process with the Cordillera Bodong Administration-Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CBA-CPLA)



On 13 September 1986, the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA) led by Fr. Conrado Balweg heeded the call for peace by the late President Corazon C. Aquino through the signing of a ceasefire agreement, which became known as the Mt. Data Peace Accord or '*Sipat*'. This Agreement signified a partnership of cooperation, trust and respect that has held and sustained a ceasefire for thirty-five (35) years.

The 1986 *Sipat* led to the creation of the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) through President Aquino's issuance of EO No. 220 on 15 July 1987. Through EO No. 220, CAR as a body was tasked to do the following purposes: administer the affairs of government in the region; accelerate the economic and social growth and development of the units of the region; and prepare for the establishment of the Autonomous Region of the Cordillera. To realize the third provision, the Cordillera Executive Board, Cordillera Bodong Administration and Cordillera Regional Assembly were created. However, due to the rejection of the draft organic act in the past two plebiscites (1990 and 1998), these bodies were deactivated by President Joseph Estrada through RA 8766 and EO 328 s. 2000.

Then President Gloria Arroyo supported the CBA-CPLA and issued Administrative Order No. 18 s. 2001 which ordered the organization of a regional security force to assist in the defense and security of the region, and integration of qualified members of the CPLA into the Armed Forces of the Philippines. On 2011, the MOA "Towards the CPLA's Final Disposition of Arms and Forces and its Transformation into a Potent Socio-economic Unarmed Force" was signed between the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the Cordillera Bodong Administration (CBA) - Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA) (Closure Agreement) in Malacañang.

Executive Order No. 49 was issued on 19 July 2011, mandating the implementation of the MOA. Through the said EO, the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (now Presidential Adviser on

the Peace, Reconciliation and Unity) was authorized to create guidelines to fully implement the Agreement.

On 21 June 1999, President Estrada issued Executive Order No. 115; "providing for the mechanics and operational structure for the localization of the peace efforts to address the communist insurgency." The EO resulted in the signing of the Peace Agreement on December 6, 2000.

In early 2002 under the Arroyo administration, a Clarificatory Document was signed in response to the issues raised on the substance and procedural aspects of the 2000 Agreement. The Joint Enforcement and Monitoring Committee (JEMC) was reconstituted through Executive Order No. 117 to monitor GPH and RPM-P/RPA/ABB's commitments under the Agreement.

COMPLETION OF PEACE AGREEMENT (RPM-P/RPA/ABB) Highlights of Accomplishments

- ✓ Signing of Clarificatory Implementing Document (CID)
- ✓ Four (4) Implementing mechanisms organized to implement the CID
- ✓ Destruction of firearms, decommissioning of 727 KAPATIRAN members
- ✓ Interim security arrangements through the deployment of 8 KAPATIRAN Community Defense Units under the 3rd ID, PA, AFP
- ✓ Social protection and Livelihoods to 727 KAPATIRAN members in 12 chapters
- ✓ 92 housing units awarded to KAPATIRAN across 15 settlement sites in Naic, Cavite, Western Visayas, Bukidnon and Cagayan de Oro City
- ✓ Implementation of Livelihood Support under DSWD-SLP Livelihood Settlement Grant (LSG)
 - A total of PHP36,350,000.00 was awarded to 13 KAPATIRAN Chapters as seed capital to start-up new or existing feasible and viable micro-enterprise
 - Implemented 727 individual projects amounting to PHP15,535,000.00
 - Implemented 83 group projects amounting to PHP15,085,000.00
 - A total project cost of PHP5,730,000 intended for the national project
- ✓ 128 KAPATIRAN members and next-of-kin employed as Bantay Gubat
- ✓ 9,730 KAPATIRAN members and individuals from peace dividend barangays provided health insurance
- ✓ 12 settlement sites being established and provided access to basic services
 - Housing
 - Access roads
 - Basic community infrastructures (e.g. schools, daycare, health center, multi-purpose building, satellite market)
 - Access to electricity and water

- ✓ Tenurial instruments (Community-Based Forest Management Agreement; Special MOA)
- ✓ Multi-sectoral partnerships established for complementary programs
- ✓ Accreditation of 7 KAPATIRAN Chapters by their respective LGUs, 699 KAPATIRAN women, CDU and Bantay Gubat wives and children as beneficiaries of Women in Transformation Program Interventions provided to assist communities granted with livelihood and enterprise as Community Peace Dividends
- ✓ Stakeholder engagements across all the sites in Western Visayas and Bukidnon resulted to partnership with SUCs and higher learning institutions.

COMPLETION OF PEACE AGREEMENT (CBA-CPLA) Highlights of Accomplishments

- ✓ 339 inventoried CBA-CPLA firearms turned-in and destroyed. Scrap metals were donated as one of the materials for the installation of three (3) peace memorabilia in the Cordillera Administrative Region.
- ✓ 473 former members of the CBA-CPLA and next-of-kin employed as forest guards
- ✓ 232 barangays covered by the Normalization Program. 36 Brgys served through the Sustainable and Inclusive Peace and Transformation (SIPAT) Program and 196 Brgys in the FY2023 PAMANA-DSWD SLP and KALAH! CIDSS Programs
- ✓ 200 CBA-CPLA next of kin as SEAP Grantees, and 100 grantees for one-time grant assistance.
- ✓ 749 CBA-CPLA members and next of kin endorsed as PhilHealth members
- ✓ Eight (8) CBA-CPLA AFP Integreees who are now retirees qualified for DSWD Programs such as Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP), and AICS
- ✓ 220 identified old guards and martyrs; 70 documented
- ✓ Two (2) Peace Memorabilia installed (1986 Mt. Data *Sipat* and Manabo *Pagta*)
- ✓ Signed Peace Covenant between Kalinga and Mountain Province
- ✓ Conducted Women and youth-led activities within the six (6) Provinces under the Defender and Advocate of Youths and Women (DAYAW) – Cordillera
- ✓ Initiatives for Cordillera Autonomy
- ✓ Five (5) CBA CPLA old guards/ pioneers referred to DSWD qualified for Individuals in Crisis Situation (AICS)

The RPMP-RPA-ABB-CPLA Concerns Office (PCCO) office initiates and mobilizes the different sectors to address root causes of internal armed conflict and social unrest through the implementation of interventions for social, economic, and political reforms requiring administrative action, new legislation or constitutional amendments.

RCCO provides mechanisms to provide community-based assistance services that cater to the economic, social, and psychological rehabilitation needs of former armed groups, demobilized combatants, and civilian victims of the internal armed conflicts, especially women and children in the Peace Agreement areas.

Program 5: SOCIAL HEALING AND PEACEBUILDING



Anchored on the preceding Peace and Development Agenda, in the beginning of 2020, the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity (OPAPRU) has issued the Secretary's Policy Guidance that features seven (7) major programs capturing the Government's Six (6) Point Peace and Development Agenda, institutional reforms and organizational development programs that OPAPRU shall undertake. One of the identified major programs is the Social Healing and Peacebuilding (SHAPE) Program that supports and operationalizes the strategy on the protection and development of communities in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas (CAAs/CVAs) as laid down in the 2017-2022 Peace and Development Plan.

The SHAPE Program specifically seeks to address the key drivers of conflict with an emphasis on reducing or preventing violence in response to political, social, and economic grievances and injustices. Peacebuilding interventions under SHAPE intend to mainstream conflict-sensitivity in program delivery in CAAs/CVAs and to help facilitate transformation in conflict-affected communities into resilient, peaceful, and harmonious units of society. The focus of this program includes women, youth, indigenous peoples (IPs), former violent extremists (FVEs) and their families, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and other vulnerable groups in areas covered by the peace processes. SHAPE also aims to consolidate peaceful relations, to strengthen viable political, socio-economic, and cultural institutions capable of conflict management, and to revitalize other mechanisms that will either create or support the necessary conditions for sustained and durable peace.

Furthermore, as provided under the approved 2021 OPAPRU Strategic Thrust, SHAPE's principle of healing and reconciliation (H&R) is also continuously mainstreamed in the different peace tables in order to honor and sustain the gains achieved in the implementation of the peace agreements with MILF, MNLF, CPLA and RPMP-RPA-ABB. It is likewise envisioned to add to the array of efforts and measures implemented by the NTF-ELCAC through the mainstreaming of conflict-sensitive and peace-promoting approaches and practices, culture of peace and non-violence, dialogue and meaningful participation of individuals from vulnerable sectors, families and communities to bring about their own development.

SHAPE's H&R and peacebuilding interventions aim to prevent and reduce violence, and ensure the protection and welfare of the vulnerable groups in identified communities of the peace tables to improve their relationships of trust between and among individuals, their communities, and their government.

SOCIAL HEALING & PEACEBUILDING

Highlights of Accomplishments

- ✓ National Action Plan on Preventing, Countering and Transforming Extremism and Marawi Rehabilitation supported
- ✓ Social healing and reconciliation initiatives mainstreamed in peace tables
- ✓ Localization of National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security and the development of NAP Youth, Peace and Security
- ✓ Human Fraternity Document
 - OPAPRU partnered with Ateneo de Davao University to boost its collaboration with its academic partner institutions and other peace partners to be able to effectively communicate the "Document on Human Fraternity" which was signed by Pope Francis and Grand Imam of Al-azhar Ahmad Al-Tayyeb in Abu Dhabi on February 4, 2019.
 - OPAPRU aims to promote and integrate the principles of the human fraternity document into the peacebuilding initiatives of other peace partners ensuring that vulnerable individuals, groups and communities have the capacities to prevent, resist, resolve and transform conflict.

The Social Healing and Peacebuilding Office (SHAPEO) is mandated to carry out and support programs, projects, and activities that are designed to address or contribute to addressing the key drivers of conflict and change the conflict dynamics, with particular emphasis on reducing or preventing and/or transforming of violence as a means of addressing political, social and economic problems and injustices. It shall aim to consolidate peaceful relations and strengthen viable political, socio-economic, and cultural institutions capable of handling conflict, and to strengthen other mechanisms that will either create or support the necessary conditions for sustained peace.

In furtherance of this, it shall undertake interventions to bring about the transformation of individuals, families, and communities in conflict-affected areas into resilient, peaceful, and harmonious units of society. Interventions shall prioritize addressing the needs, issues and concerns of the women, youth, children, former rebels and their families, IDPs and IPs in the conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable communities.

Program 6: PAMANA PROGRAM



The **PAYapa at MASaganang PamayaNAn (PAMANA)** Program was launched in 2011 as a priority program of the Government that supports the peace negotiation track and contributes to the goal of attaining just and lasting peace.

It was embodied in Chapter 9 on Peace and Security of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) for 2011-2016 and Chapter 8 on Peace and Security of the updated PDP for 2011-2016 which indicated PAMANA as the Government's development program for isolated, hard-to-reach, and conflict-affected communities. It was also embodied in Chapter 17 on Attaining Just and Lasting Peace of the updated PDP for 2017-2022 which included PAMANA in the Government's critical mechanisms for advancing the protection and development of conflict-affected areas.

The PAMANA Program is likewise affirmed in Chapter 13 of the latest PDP 2023-2028: Ensure Peace and Security and Enhance Administration of Justice, particularly in Outcome 1: conflict-affected communities and conflict-vulnerable areas protected and development sustained, ensuring the *"rehabilitation and catch-up development of communities through the implementation of various interventions."*

The Program is also aligned with issuances such as Administrative Order No. 10 (E-CLIP), as amended by Administrative Order No. 25, Executive Order No. 70 (Whole of Nation Approach), and Executive Order No. 158 (Creating the OPAPRU).

His Excellency, President Ferdinand Romualdez Marcos, Jr., likewise affirmed the PAMANA Program in his speech during the Ceremonial Opening of the Session of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority Parliament last 15 September 2022, stating that, *"through the PAMANA program, we provide socioeconomic interventions that build the culture of peace in highly conflict-affected and vulnerable areas. The government has allocated more than 19 billion pesos for the period of 2017 to 2022 in this endeavor. And we will ensure the completion despite delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic."*

The Program is affirmed to support the Five-Point Peace, Reconciliation and Unity Agenda of the OPAPRU, particularly on Agenda 5 on the *“enhancement of the delivery of conflict-sensitive and peace-promoting (CSPP)-compliant development interventions in addressing the key drivers of conflict through convergence and complementation in support of the peace process.”*

The national government has already allocated a total of approximately Php56.62 B budget support for the PAMANA Program from 2011 to 2022. From FY 2017 to 2022 alone, the Government has appropriated about Php19.94 B for the implementation of soft and hard infrastructure projects in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas.

PAYAPA AT MASAGANANG PAMAYANAN PROGRAM Highlights of Accomplishments

- ✓ **Php 19.94 billion total of PAMANA projects for FY 2017-2022 alone**
- ✓ **2,663 Community-Driven Development sub-projects for IP Communities**
- ✓ **1,337 Sustainable Livelihood Program sub-projects**
- ✓ **Completed development projects intended for agricultural productivity support, agri-fishery, capacity-building, livelihood, peace dividend, natural resource management, community support, community infrastructure, electrification, water system, flood control, survey, roads, bridges, and health center**

The PAMANA National Program Management Office (NPMO) strengthens the capacity of LGUs and government agencies to craft and implement CSPP compliant projects that prevent or mitigate internal and external stresses which cause conflict to worsen.

PAMANA-NPMO engages different stakeholders to facilitate funding requirements of all proposed projects and ensure its timely delivery, implementation and monitoring socio-economic interventions in program-identified areas under the PAMANA Program, in keeping with the OPAPRU's role as oversight and/or implementer of said peacebuilding Program.

Program 7: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIPS



Highlighting the role of building of a culture of peace and conflict sensitivity towards positive peace and sustainable human development and in line with OPAPRU's expanded mandate to manage, direct, integrate and supervise the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Process, including initiatives that promote and reinforce national reconciliation and unity, the OPAPRU endeavored to foster stronger support of the international community in sustaining the gains of the Comprehensive Peace Process. Towards this end, the agency sought to (1) align the international partners' programs and interests with the government's peace process policies and agenda, (2) establish and maintain international partnerships and cooperation with members of the international community supporting the peace process, (3) manage the implementation of peace process-related programs of international partners, and (4) direct the technical and financial resources of international partners towards the identified gaps of the peace table requirements.

Cognizant of the crucial role of the international community in ensuring that the gains of the Comprehensive Peace Process is sustained, the OPAPRU strategized to establish and maintain meaningful partnerships and cooperation with various foreign governments and intergovernmental entities, the United Nations and its attached agencies, and international non-governmental organizations.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

Highlights of Accomplishments

- ✓ Partnerships and cooperation with 52 international organizations supporting the Comprehensive Peace Process;
- ✓ Oversight, management, and coordination of 51 peace-related programs/projects of international partners;
- ✓ Resource mobilization to support the requirements of the peace tables amounting to Php 8.5 Billion;
- ✓ Establishment and Operationalization of the Bangsamoro Normalization Trust Fund (BNTF);
- ✓ Engagement with international development partners for the provision of technical, financial, and in-kind assistance to support the COVID-19 response of the Philippine Government.

The International Cooperation and Partnerships Office (ICPO) is tasked to oversee, manage, and coordinate the implementation of peace-related programs, projects, and activities (PPAs) of international partners to ensure its alignment and complementation with the agenda and priorities of the national government, particularly in relation to the peace process, and national reconciliation and unity.

The ICPO works to ensure that the following outputs are met:

- (1) International partners' programs aligned with government's peace process policies;
- (2) International partnerships and cooperation established and maintained;
- (3) Implementation of peace process-related programs of international partners managed; and,
- (4) Technical and financial resources of international peace partners directed towards the identified gaps in the peace table requirements.

The Office shall use a four-fold strategies, namely:

- (i) policy analysis;
- (ii) constituency-building;
- (iii) program management; and
- (iv) resource mobilization

ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Highlights of Accomplishments

- ✓ Agency transformation to OPAPRU by virtue of EO 158, s. 2021
- ✓ Operationalized automated program dashboard system
- ✓ Approved Information System Strategic Plan (ISSP)
- ✓ Operationalized Human Resource Management System
- ✓ Institutionalization of the OPAPRU personnel business email @peace.gov.ph
- ✓ Achieved the Compliance Stage of Performance Governance System with Silver Trailblazer Award
- ✓ Developed Clarificatory Implementing Information System (CIDIS) for Program 4
- ✓ Enhanced Productivity Tool such as OneDrive and SharePoint
- ✓ Developed Conflict Vulnerability Index (CVI) to determine priority areas for programming and peacebuilding interventions
- ✓ Most outstanding Accounting Office received from COA and AGAP in 2021
- ✓ Issuance of Executive Order No. 125 on the creation of the National Amnesty Commission
- ✓ Agency transformation to OPAPRU by virtue of EO 158, s. 2021
- ✓ Institutionalization of Peace Education in Basic, Higher and other Learning Institutions
 - Anti-Terrorism Council (ATC) Approval of the Proposed Executive Order Strengthening the Institutionalization of Education for Peace and Sustainable Development in Basic and Higher Education and Other Learning Institutions
 - Conduct of the 1st National Peace Education Summit
 - Conduct of 2nd OPAPRU Peace Research Conference
 - North-South Peace Education Learning Exchange and Establishment of Peace Education Resource Nook (P.E.R.N) at the Mindanao State University – General Santos and Kalinga State University
 - Virtual Learning Exchange between the ASEAN-IPR and Philippine Higher Education Institutions
- ✓ Proclamation Nos 1090, 1091, 1092, and 1093 granting amnesty to members of MILF, MNLF, RPMP-RPA-ABB and CTGs.

Program 8: HUMAN CAPITAL

The Human Resource Management Service is mandated to create and sustain a work environment that nurtures employees committed to the nation's peace efforts. It is tasked to promote a culture of performance, accountability, individual and organizational learning and development and serves as a strategic partner of the organization in the formulation and implementation of strategies through HR programs and initiatives.

Its major programs and core processes is anchored on the Civil Service Commission's (CSC) Program on Meritocracy and Excellence – Human Resource Management (PRIME-HRM) wherein it is a mechanism that empowers government agencies by developing their human resource management competencies, systems, and practices toward HR excellence. The PRIME-HRM entails greater engagement not just of the human resource management officer (HRMO) but also of the officials and the rank-and-file. Further the HRMS also aimed to align all its processes to Quality Management System – International Organization Standards (QMS-ISO) requirements as the organization also primarily to improve its internal systems and processes. The core team was established to enhance and standardize OPAPP's quality of public service delivery, to become consistent with the requirements of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and to effectively manage the implementation of the QMS Certifiable to ISO 9001:2015 Project with their given roles and responsibilities.

The HRMS is responsible mainly on the implementation of the agency's internal and adopted policies and guidelines prescribed by oversight agencies such as Civil Service Commission (CSC), Department of Budget Management (DBM) and Commission on Audit (COA), this includes the approved policies on (1) Recruitment and Selection (2) Training and Development (3) Performance Management and (4) Rewards and Recognition. The agency's HR strategies are reflected in the PGS Human Capital Roadmap consisting of its multiyear plan aligned to the Agency's Strategic Thrust FY2022-2025. To further support the organization and employees, the HRMS has continuously implemented Employee Welfare and Relations

Program 8: STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS

Operating under the oversight of the Office of the Secretary (OSEC), and Office of the Chief of Staff, the Communications and Public Affairs Services (CPAS) is tasked to handle the overall communication efforts and public information activities of the agency. By and large, CPAS is responsible for strategically communicating the Philippines' Peace and Development Agenda, particularly the initiatives being carried out by the national government in pushing forward the nation's peace process. Essentially, the unit acts as OPAPRU's "communications nerve center" and serves as the vital link between the organization and the various peace stakeholders, particularly with civil society and members of the press.

In particular, the key responsibilities of CPAS are the following:

- A. Formulate OPAPRU's internal and external messaging;
- B. Develop and implement communication strategies that are attuned to realities on the ground;
- C. Provide support to the PAPRU, particularly in the crafting of public/policy statements; and
- D. Carry out information/advocacy campaigns in partnership with various OPAPRU units.

CPAS central office is based in Manila. It has teams in the cities of Davao, Cotabato and Zamboanga. The Communications Director supervises the main and satellite offices and provides overall direction to members of the team. She/He is supported by a senior technical staff for operations who handles the deployment of staff, and delegation of tasks as well as the administrative and financial requirements of the unit. Under them are staff writers, documentation officers, videographers, graphic artists who will produce content and admin personnel who will take care of the team's logistical needs.

Aside from being the Agency's communications nerve center, the CPAS also supported the PAPRU for his role as the National Task Force (NTF) Against COVID-19 Chief Implementer as well as his role as the country's Vaccine Czar.

Likewise, CPAS also provided support and coverage for major events and regular activities of the NTF Against COVID-19 which include the arrivals of various vaccines donated to the Philippines, and purchased by the Philippine Government; vaccination roll-out for all sectors in different vaccination sites and hospitals; and launch of several testing, isolation, and quarantine facilities; Coordinated Operations to Defeat Epidemic (CODE) visits all over the country; and other related activities.

Program 8: FINANCE/RESOURCE – FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE

The Financial Management Service (FMS) ensures the agency's compliance in the implementation of financial guidelines set by existing government rules and regulations for effective and efficient management and disbursement of government funds. In addition, the Department also maintains the financial records of the Agency, ensuring that all financial statements and reports (*e.g., Budget and Financial Accountability Report*) of the agency are posted on the OPAPRU Transparency Seal.

Accounting Division – ensures compliance to National Government Accounting System (NGAS) vis-à-vis auditing rules and regulations; maintains books of accounts and registries of the agency; prepares financial budgetary reports used by the Management for decision making:

- a. Disbursement and Remittance Section – Processes all financial disbursement of the agency; files income taxes withheld on all financial transactions of the OPAPRU; prepares the GSIS and PhilHealth remittances; and monitors the agency utilization of funds.
- b. Liquidation Section – Validates and reviews liquidation reports and their supporting documents submitted by the accountable and/or disbursing officers and implementing partners; monitors and records status of cash advances; and other related financial reports.
- c. Bookkeeping and Records Section – Records all financial accounts (accounting transactions and budget allocations) in the books of the agency; generates and submits financial reports and statements to the concerned oversight government agencies; handles the preparation of bank reconciliation statements; and maintains the financial books and records of the agency.

Budget Division – monitors and ensures allocation of budget to the implementation of agency programs, projects, and activities (PPAs); in-charge of liaising with the DBM and other government fund sources of the agency; and prepares financial budgetary reports used by the Management for decision making:

- a. Pre-Audit Section – Screens, assesses, and ensures all PPAs or funding requests are supported with complete documentary requirements as prescribed by the government rules and regulations.
- b. Budget Execution Section – Ensures all obligation requests have allocation authority and within the approved budget of the agency; closely coordinating with the Resource Management Department; prepares budgetary reports and requirements of the agency and acts as liaison of OPAPRU to the DBM and other relevant agencies.

Cash Division – serves as the custodian of all OPAPRU funds; manages cash transactions; liaises with the agency's depository banks; and handles check releases, payroll disbursements, receipts, cash collections/receipts, and disbursement of funds.

Payments and Collection – collects and disburses promptly and accurately valid claims for and from personnel, creditors, and providers.

Program 8: FINANCE/ RESOURCE – ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

The Administrative Service

Manages and facilitates records management, procurement, maintenance, resource conservation of all property, plant, and equipment in support to the different programs of the OPAPRU in a safe, reliable, and efficient manner.

- a. General Services Division
Provides and coordinates with other Programs in terms of providing logistical support and other essential support services which include but not limited to timely payment of bills and ensuring that working stations are structurally sound and conducive for work.
- b. Procurement Management Division
Manages and facilitates timely procurement of goods, consulting services, infrastructure projects and submission of compliances to other government agencies.
- c. Information & Communication Technology Division (ICTD)
To make OPAPRU result-oriented, efficient, and citizen-centered through providing high-quality customer focused Information Technology services and solutions to OPAPRU in the actualization of its mandate.

ICTD shall provide and maintain the IT infrastructure required by the different Divisions in the performance of their daily operations. It shall also perform quality assurance processes to information systems developed and monitors compliance with IT policies and standards.

Program 8: ORGANIZATIONAL CAPITAL – RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SERVICE (RMS)

The Resource Management Service (RMS) is mandated to provide efficient and effective technical support to the PAPRU and OPAPRU offices and units to ensure that operational planning, programming, budgeting, and performance monitoring and management are properly executed and that budgetary requirements are complied with by OPAPRU units in a timely manner in accordance with established government systems, rules and regulations, and good governance conditions.

Operational Planning and Programming. The RMS shall provide technical assistance in the planning and programming activities of the agency

Budget Preparation and Budget Authorization. The RMS shall provide technical assistance in processing and costing of programs, activities, projects (PAPs) and translation of programs into monetary terms. The RMS shall also provide assistance, monitoring and liaison support during the Budget Authorization process.

Performance Monitoring and Management. As the primary unit in charge of consolidating and facilitating the Agency's annual budget proposal, the RMS shall ensure the passage of the OPAPRU Annual Budget Proposal and that OPAPRU offices and units are operating in accordance with the OPAPRU Strategic Plan and their respective Work and Financial Plans.

Program 8: ORGANIZATIONAL CAPITAL – POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND STRATEGY MANAGEMENT SERVICE (PDSMS)

The PDSMS (formerly Policy, Governance, and Strategic Planning Service) is under the supervision of the Office of the Executive Director for Plans and Programs and the Office of the Executive Director for Financial and Administrative Services-Plans and Programs. It has two (2) complementary and independent functional areas of work: *1) Policy and Program Development* and *2) Strategic Planning*. It is tasked to lead the development of the peace, reconciliation and unity agenda and ensure adoption of the same among OPAPRU programs and units, and ensures and advocates for the consistency and support of peace and development partners to the peace agenda and framework. Moreover, it leads the agency's strategic planning activities and provides technical assistance to OPAPRU programs and services in the development, review, and updating of their strategic plans.

The Policy Development and Strategy Management Service is mandated to provide support in policy and program development and management of agency strategy and score card. It is composed of two Divisions:

The Policy and Program Development Division which is tasked to lead the development of the peace agenda and ensure the adoption of the same among OPAPRU programs and units. It also ensures and advocates for the consistency and support of peace and development partners to the peace agenda and framework.

On the other hand, the Strategic Planning Division is mandated to lead the agency's strategic planning activities, provide technical assistance to OPAPRU programs and units in the development, review, and updating of their strategic plans, and to effectively implement the Quality Management System (QMS)-International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in the agency.

Program 8: ORGANIZATIONAL CAPITAL – MONITORING, EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND LEARNING SERVICE (MEALS)

As part of program management, the OPAPRU endeavored the establishment, operationalization, and continuous enhancement of its Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) system. Its MEAL system consists of its results framework; Performance Governance System (PGS) Basic Governance Documents and MEAL plans; data collection tools, databases, and systems; monitoring and data management processes; evaluation studies/ reviews; and usage of MEAL information.

The agency sought to anchor these MEAL system components to the DBM National Budget Circular No. 565 on the Adoption of a Results-Based Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Policy as well as the NEDA-DBM Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2015-01 on the National Evaluation Policy Framework.

The OPAPRU MEAL system sought to standardize and organize the collection and timely measurement and assessment of program performance to capture results; advance evidence-based policy and program development and improvement; and promote a culture of accountability for resource use in program operations and generation of lessons in program implementation.

The Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) Service is mandated to facilitate the systematic collection and timely measurement and assessment of program performance to capture results and impacts; advancement of evidence-based policy and program development and improvements; and promotion of culture of accountability for resource use in program operations and documentation of learning in program implementation through internal program assessments.

Program 8: ORGANIZATIONAL CAPITAL – KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND PEACE INSTITUTE SERVICE (KMPIS)

The Knowledge Management and Peace Institute Service (KMPIS), functions as the '*think-tank*' of the Office. As such, the KMPIS shall have two (2) complementary and interdependent Divisions, i.e., the Knowledge Management Division (KMD) and the Peace Institute Division (PID).

The Knowledge Management Division collects, process, stores and makes available the organizational knowledge that will enable OPAPRU to be more proficient in the delivery of its services.

The Peace Institute Division endeavors to utilize the knowledge-based assets of the Office and its partners to enhance the capacities for peacebuilding of OPAPRU personnel and different stakeholders of the peace process. It shall build partnerships with established local and international peace and research institutes in order to facilitate knowledge-exchange and co-learning. Moreover, the Division also provides a venue for repository of peace research information, peacebuilding-relevant literature, peace process memorabilia, among others.

The Service has two components, namely: (1) education and training on peacebuilding and constituency building; and (2) peace resource administration and management.

Program 8: ORGANIZATIONAL CAPITAL – LEGISLATIVE AND LEGAL SERVICE (LLS)

The Legislative and Legal Services (LLS) aims to provide legal assistance to the Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation, and Unity (OPAPRU) in the attainment of a just, comprehensive and sustainable peace, under the rule of law and in accordance with constitutional processes. The LLS is tasked to provide the OPAPRU with effective legislative support, legal advice, and opinion in its internal and external dealings. The LLS is committed in ensuring the compliance and conformity of OPAPRU's policies and activities with the applicable legal framework/s.

