



## **Peace and Development Communities (PDCs)**

### **A. What is a PDC?**

The Peace and Development Community (PDC) is the basic social unit upon which the whole peace and development framework of the GoP-UNMDP peace-building programme is founded.

A PDC may consist of a barangay, or a cluster of barangays marked by a convergence of peace-building and development activities. It is a marginalized conflict-affected community which becomes actively engaged in transformation process with the help of development partners.

Social and economic development takes place in the PDC through strengthening the capacity of its community organizations; rebuilding livelihoods through sustainable agriculture and micro-enterprises; rehabilitating or constructing basic community infrastructure and facilities, and forging linkages with local service providers, including local government units and NGOs, to secure improved access to basic services.

The PDCs also serve to facilitate complementation of various inputs from different Programme components as well as other donor-assisted projects.

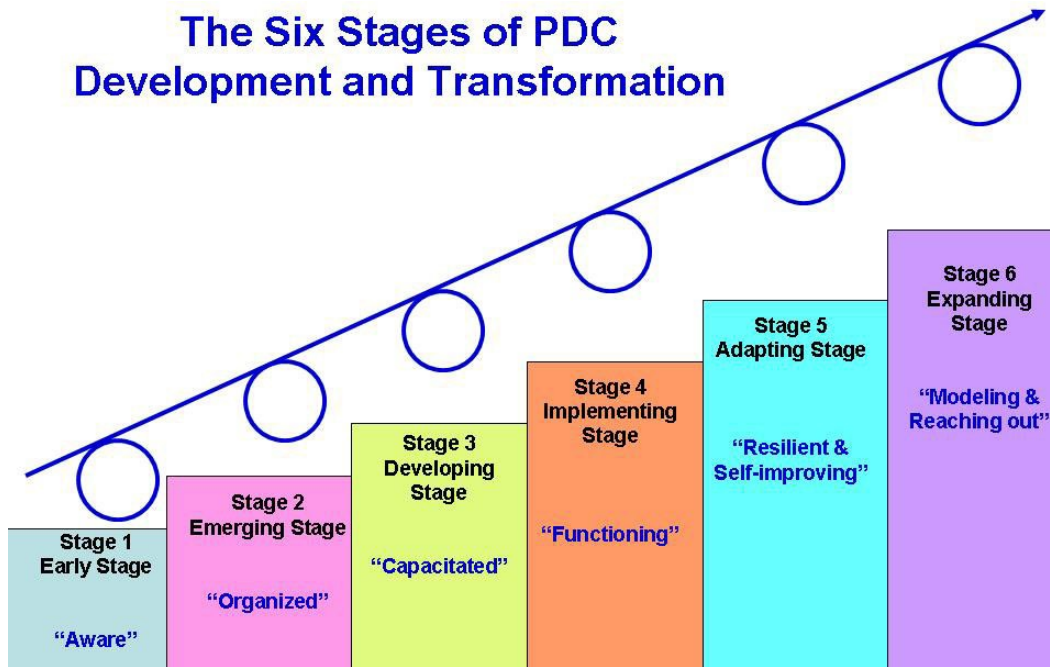
In all PDCs, Peace and Development Advocates (PDAs), most of whom are Moro National Liberation Front members, are voluntarily doing community organizing, mobilizing resources, as well as establishing linkages between the community and local government units, civil society groups and donor programs.

### **B. PDC Development and Transformation Framework**

The Programme's delivery of assistance and services to the PDCs follows a community development framework anchored on a six-stage evolution process. Conceptualized as a ladder of progression, each stage builds on the achievements of the previous one. The PDC Development Framework is likewise used to assess and measure the PDC's progress or lack of it.

During the UNMDP 3 phase, it was noted that the PDC development from one stage to another is rather cyclical rather than linear, reflecting the process of change from adapting to normative, and the dynamics of conflict in the community. A higher stage PDC can regress dramatically if another cycle of violence will disturb its relative peace. But some degrees of resiliency are also developed as the PDC climbs to higher stage of development.

The illustration below shows the PDC Stages of Development and Transformation:



Under the revised Logical Framework Analysis (LFA) of the ACT for Peace Programme, the nomenclature of stages has been enhanced to take into account the "behavioral changes" in the personal, relational, structural and cultural make-up of the PDCs. These peace-based indicators of change are the main difference of the PDC Development Framework formulated in UN-MDP3 and that of the ACT for Peace Programme as the previous was largely based on developmental indicators.

Below is the matrix of description reflected in each stage of PDC Development in broad terms as they apply to Components 1, 2 and 3 of the Programme.

<b>Stages</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Stage 1: Early Stage</b>	PDCs have awareness of its conflict and human security issues and concerns, and developing a sense/perspective for peace.
	Component 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ Community members (men and women) recognize commonalities (grievances, interest, aspirations) and differences</li> <li>∞ Community members appreciate the importance of working together to address common concerns and manage differences</li> </ul>
	Component 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ A sense of awareness of their right to health and WASH, although this is often expressed as complaints against the absence or lack of facilities and services</li> <li>∞ An awareness that diseases and health issues in the community are linked to the degree of effectiveness of governance mechanisms such as barangay LGU</li> <li>∞ An awareness of water as a resource, which when limited and in a situation of competing uses (agricultural, domestic, economic, religious) can be a source of conflict; and hence can also be used to build peace</li> </ul>
	Component 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ A sense of awareness of their right to food and economic security, although this is often expressed as complaints against government neglect</li> <li>∞ A sense of awareness of their natural, physical and human resources perceived as assets to spur community economic development</li> </ul>
<b>Stage 2: Emerging Stage</b>	PDCs have relevant social structures and are able to practice participatory processes to collectively address its peace and human security needs and concerns.
	Component 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ Community members form groups, whether formal or informal, and unite around a common “vision of change” for peace and development; and agree that differences and diverging interests need not be sources of conflicts and can be managed peacefully</li> </ul>
	Component 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ More community members take a strong interest in health and WASH</li> <li>∞ Community members explore collective response but more along the lines of claiming or obtaining services from providers (government, civil society, religious groups)</li> <li>∞ Local social formations such as BHWs, BAWASA, BDCC, BHC, PMC, literacy classes, women’s groups, etc. that are responsive to health are formed or reactivated</li> </ul>
	Component 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ More community members take a strong interest in community economic development undertakings</li> <li>∞ Community members explore collective response along the lines of obtaining government and non-government agricultural and enterprise skills services from providers</li> <li>∞ Local social formations such as BDC, PMC, sectoral and geographical groupings become responsive to address community economic issues</li> </ul>

<b>Stage 3: Developing Stage</b>	PDCs have capacities to plan, and act upon their priority peace and human security requirements.
	<p>Component 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ LSFs are aware of community resources and capabilities that can be used to achieve their “vision of change”; they are conscious of their vulnerabilities, as well as the areas which require support and strengthening</li> <li>∞ LSFs identify areas where they can mainstream and obtain support for their vision of change such as the barangay government and its planning and programming processes</li> </ul>
	<p>Component 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ Community members appreciate that their right to health and WASH also include responsibilities</li> <li>∞ They own up to their share of the problems concerning health (e.g. poor hygiene and sanitation practices, poor management of WASH facilities etc.)</li> <li>∞ They identify the areas where they need capacity building and other types of support</li> <li>∞ They seek to develop the capacity of local health services formations that are expected to deliver health services, such as BHWs, Mothers’ Clubs, BAWASAs</li> </ul>
	<p>Component 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ Communities have deeper awareness and appreciation on economic resources, capacities and vulnerabilities; hence, their awareness of their right to economic security is associated with recognition of their responsibilities</li> <li>∞ Communities recognize possible conflict impact of economic assistance and that in a conflict setting, economic development may not be the most critical objective</li> <li>∞ They identify the areas where they need capacity building support, and seek to develop the capacities of community key individuals and social formations that are expected to deliver health services, such as BDC, PMC, barangay technicians and others</li> </ul>
<b>Stage 4: Implementing Stage</b>	PDCs are able to optimize local and outside resources for, and are implementing their priority peace and human security programs and projects.
	<p>Component 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ LSFs initiate or participate in activities to achieve their envisioned change</li> <li>∞ LSFs access external resources or utilize own local resources to effect change</li> </ul>
	<p>Component 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ Community members are involved in planning and implementing health programs in their community, particularly to the needs of women and children; but programs and projects may still be largely outsourced</li> </ul>
	<p>Component 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ PO members, men and women, are involved in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating economic development programs and projects that provide self and skills and wage employment skills</li> </ul>

<b>Stage 5: Adapting Stage</b>	PDCs are able to negotiate their rights to peace, and adopt practices that promote self-reliance and honest governance in communities.
	<p>Component 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ LSFs are able to negotiate with other groups, particularly armed ones, to assert, preserve or maintain their own peaceful environment</li> <li>∞ LSFs support processes that promote transparency, accountability and participation</li> </ul>
	<p>Component 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ Community influences the formulation of health policies, (resolutions and ordinances) and the allocation of local resources (not just limited to government)</li> <li>∞ Regular services are delivered; operations and improvements are funded by local revenue</li> </ul>
<b>Stage 6: Expanding Stage</b>	PDCs are able to comply with service delivery standards, share their best practices with other communities, and are involved in larger peacebuilding activities.
	<p>Component 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ LSFs are able to reflect on and learn from their experiences and practices and explore ways of institutionalizing them</li> <li>∞ LSFs engage adjacent communities to expand the constituency for peace and development</li> <li>∞ LSFs participate in processes that promote or support larger peacebuilding initiatives</li> </ul>
	<p>Component 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ Replication of good practices to other barangays, abide by health service delivery standards, generation of funds from health services</li> </ul>
	<p>Component 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>∞ POs and PMCs are able to replicate and or expand projects and good practices to other organizations in the community or other barangays</li> </ul>