



Project Information Document/ Identification/Concept Stage (PID)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 11-Jun-2020 | Report No: PIDC218716

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)	Environmental and Social Risk Classification	Project Name
P173706		Moderate	Conflict Monitoring and Land Resource Management for Marawi and BARMM
Region	Country	Date PID Prepared	Estimated Date of Approval
EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	Philippines	11-Jun-2020	
Financing Instrument	Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency	
Investment Project Financing	International Alert	International Alert	

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PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)**SUMMARY**

Total Project Cost	0.85
Total Financing	0.85
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS**Non-World Bank Group Financing**

Trust Funds	0.85
Philippines - Multi-donor Trust Fund Program for Mindanao	0.85

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

The main conflict in the Southern island group of the Philippines, Mindanao, has taken place between the central Government of the Philippines (GPH) and two Muslim separatist groups, the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). Both groups have signed a peace agreement with the GPH in 1996 and 2014 respectively. However, conflict in Mindanao takes place along several fault lines and is influenced by multiple drivers including drivers of violence in this region include: (i) social injustice and alienation, and exclusion of Muslim and indigenous peoples; (ii) displacement of



indigenous peoples from their ancestral domain; (iii) inter-ethnic conflicts; (iv) “rido” clan war and revenge killing; (v) land tenure and ownership disputes; (vi) competition for scarce natural and mineral resources; (vii) local election disputes; (viii) ineffective governance and lack of rule of law and service delivery; (ix) widespread poverty and lack of job opportunities. It is critical for the World Bank, government, the newly established Bangsamoro Transitional Authority, development partners and others to have a solid understanding of these conflict patterns in the BARMM area to be able to respond appropriately and mitigate risks.

In 2017, Marawi City, located in central Mindanao in the province of Lanao del Sur within BARMM, suffered a prolonged crisis. It started on May 23, 2017 and unfolded over the following 5 months. Fighting erupted over the control of the city between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and a coalition of Islamist organizations linked to the Islamic State with the declared intention of establishing an Islamic caliphate in Mindanao. Following heavy fighting, Marawi was declared liberated on October 17, 2017 following the confirmed killing of Abu Sayyaf leader Isnilon Hapilon and Omar Maute, the two surviving leaders of the Marawi siege.

The city sustained severe damage due to heavy airstrikes and artillery bombardment by government forces. The Marawi siege resulted in the destruction of 95% of the infrastructure in the main affected area, displacing over 350,000 inhabitants. Beyond the direct human suffering and displacement, insecurity and significant damage to roads, schools, health centers, houses, and electrical supply, the conflict impacted significantly on economic and social life. The absence of any significant progress in the rebuilding of Marawi continues to fuel a growing sense of despair and anger towards the government that threatens the fragile peace in Marawi.

The current global COVID-19 pandemic also contributes to the uncertainty and vulnerability of the populations considered among the poorest in the Philippines. Application of large-scale community quarantine measures have led to the paralysis of many productive sectors and food security is an increasing concern in the BARMM. Close monitoring of the focus on social unrest in a context still considered conflict-affected is critical to assure that emergency assistance targets the most severe situations and the most vulnerable receive prioritized attention.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

The World Bank has provided support for the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM – previously known as the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao, ARMM) and the peace process for several years. In terms of economy and development, the Bank has extended technical assistance support in the development of the Bangsamoro Development Plan (2015), this plan served as the blue print for the region’s development once the new political entity is established. Lastly, the Bank also provided



support for the Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Commission’s report on Land, Territory, Domain and Identity (2017).

The current Covid-19 crisis has surfaced new tensions, fissures, and conflicts resulting from the inability of the state to respond in a timely and effective manner to reduce people’s vulnerabilities. Reports from Conflict Alert’s Critical Events Monitoring System (CEMS) and Early Response Networks (ERN) across the Bangsamoro, Eastern and Southern Mindanao, and parts of Metro Manila point to instances of intimidation, tensions, and near confrontations among citizens and implementers of quarantine measures, including of measures that are not sensitized to other cultures and practices such as of Islam. All these incidents illustrate the point that the current pandemic and its effects must be examined in the light of conflict dynamics and divisions already at play in the region. Context specific nuance is critical in ensuring that existing differences do not exacerbate tensions and pressures brought about by the global health crisis.

Land is an extremely complex issue in BARMM, Lanao del Sur and Marawi, particularly in the Most Affected Area of Marawi (MAA) with often multiple overlapping claims from IPs, the military and private citizens. Continued delays in the rehabilitation of services, reestablishment of economic activities and livelihoods and resolution of overlapping claims on land are fueling continued tensions and grievances. The Marawi Local Government Unit (LGU) has initiated the Land Dispute Resolution Committee through which disagreements between individuals on land ownership will be addressed.

Relationship to CPF

The proposed activity is consistent with the World Bank’s FY 2015-2020 Country Partnership Framework (CPF), in particular CPF focus area #3 – Promoting Peace and Building Resilience”. This focus area specifically outlines the Bank’s support for Marawi and the importance of providing support for inclusive rehabilitation of basic services in and around the city. CPF objective #6 “Increased availability of services in conflict-affected areas” explains how progress under the BMCRRP to date has been limited and how, leveraging the Bank’s global knowledge, support will be provided to foster progress.

C. Project Development Objective(s)

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The PDO of this activity is to strengthen capacity of multiple stakeholders in BARMM for participatory, inclusive and conflict-sensitive resource-based planning and management.

Key Results

Key results include:

1. Enhanced organizational and institutional capacity of local government representatives for participatory, inclusive and conflict-sensitive planning processes.



2. Common ground on non-violent solutions to resource-based conflicts identified through dialogue between key stakeholders from the community and local governments.

D. Preliminary Description

Activities/Components

1. **Conflict Alert:** Conflict Alert is a subnational conflict monitoring system that tracks the incidence, causes, and human costs of violent conflict in the BARMM area. It aims to shape policymaking, development strategies, and peacebuilding approaches by providing relevant, robust, and reliable conflict data. Conflict Alert was developed by International Alert and started in 2013 and this project will support another annual round of data collection and analysis. Conflict Alert covers the BARMM area including Marawi and data will be used to inform the work under component 2. As a new addition Conflict Alert will this year specifically focus on social unrest related to COVID.
2. **RUMP:** The project will support participatory and inclusive Resource Use and Management Processes (RUMP) that will increase the capacity of LGUs for inclusive planning processes and produce people’s resource use agendas outlining the communities’ aspirations on land and resource use in their communities. A process of workshops will facilitate the community coming together to formulate a shared narrative for their community's resource management and development communicated in a number of maps. The RUMP process will allow the communities to clarify and improve their negotiation position with LGUs and other entities to better influence LGU development plans, including potential investments in the locality.
3. **Dissemination:** This component will attempt to generate more demand for and usage of the output of component 1 and 2 by actively reaching out to local government to showcase how they can usefully make use of Conflict Alert data and, in the case of the 4 LGUs supported under component 2, combine it with the output of the RUMPs to carry out consultative processes and inform their planning processes and implementation.

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Environmental and Social Standards Relevance

E. Relevant Standards

ESS Standards		Relevance
ESS 1	Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Relevant
ESS 10	Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Relevant
ESS 2	Labor and Working Conditions	Relevant
ESS 3	Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Not Currently Relevant



ESS 4	Community Health and Safety	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 5	Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 6	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 7	Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 8	Cultural Heritage	Relevant
ESS 9	Financial Intermediaries	Not Currently Relevant

Legal Operational Policies

Safeguard Policies

Triggered

Explanation (Optional)

Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50

No

Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60

No

Summary of Screening of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

The proposed capacity building on RUMP methodology is expected to have positive environmental and social impact in terms of promoting broad participation, conflict-sensitive and inclusive land use mapping. The detailed design of the RUMP modules has to be assessed to ascertain their material compliance to environment and social safeguards standards particularly in terms of broad-based citizen's engagement as well as integration of intangible cultural heritage.

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