

Towards a

**More IDP-centered, Culture & Faith-Sensitive,
Inclusive, Accountable and Peace-enabling
MARAWI REHABILITATION**



*Recommendations based on the Results of the
Series of Consultations and assemblies of IDPs from Marawi*

Submitted by:

***Sowara o Miyamagoyag (Voice of Marawi IDPs)
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Marawi City – before, during and after the siege – remains the home of the Maranaos, our ancestors, and our descendants, the center of our economy, and the location of our sacred places. We dream to rebuild it in a way that honors our history, addresses the roots of conflicts and injustices, protects our rights, addresses our needs, and fulfills our values.

Thus, we gather ourselves into singular voice - SOWARA O MIAMAGOYAG (VOICE OF MARAWI IDPs), representing more than twelve thousand participating households across Lanao del Sur, Lanao del Norte, and Misamis Oriental and the cities of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan. Facilitated and supported by Bangon Marawi CSO Platform, the largest gathering of non-government organizations, traditional leaders, people’s organizations, and civic-minded communities. After a series of processes, these are our recommendations:

A. **Provide Support for an Enabling and Dignified SURVIVAL of IDPs**

This section details the proposal for Monthly Cash Assistance and Stop DSWD Food Packs and relief assistance; IDPs’ Access to Health, Medical and Psycho-social Services; Access to Education of IDP Children and Youth including subsidy for the education of IDP students; and Access of IDPs to government assistance while being displaced and still on the recovery process.

B. **Provide JUST REPARATION AND COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES**

In this section, we propose details on the Conduct actual damage assessment with the owner of the properties and our proposals for their just compensation and reparation.

C. **Provide Support for Livelihood Recovery and Access to Employment**

Our IDP- members have enumerated in this section our proposals for Livelihood Recovery Support including seed grant capital of at least ₱20,000.00 to all families whose livelihoods were heavily affected of the siege/war, capital Support thru Loan without Interest to all entrepreneur/business owner IDPs for an amount of at least ₱100,000 up to ₱2M, support for farmers and fisherfolks to recover their assets and rehabilitate their livelihoods, and training and/or employment opportunities for the youth.

D. PROVIDE OPTIONS FOR SHELTER AND PRIORITIZE THE MOST VULNERABLE

In this section, we have clearly articulated our proposal to provide Options to IDPs for SHELTER SUPPORT PACKAGES based on their needs and preferences.

E. FACILITATE A PEACE-ENABLING and SUSTAINABLE REHABILITATION OF MARAWI

Here, IDPs have detailed their recommendations to enable people's participation and ensure transparent and accountable planning process and rehabilitation of Marawi and to ensure a rehabilitation of Marawi that is culturally-appropriate and that would usher sustainable development that benefit the people

G. RECOGNIZE THE ANCESTRAL LAND OWNERSHIP OF MARANAOS and ENABLE PEACE-ENABLING LAND DISPUTE RESOLUTIONS

Finally, in this section, we propose to distribute the military reservation in Marawi and Lanao to rightful owners and actual occupants of said land, institutionalize a peace-enabling Land Conflict Resolution, and, once declared safe and cleared, ensure safe return of the IDPs to the ground zero area.

Also in this document are several policy advocacies which are proposing to the Executive and Legislative Branches as well as local government units.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Sowara o Miyamagoyag or Voices of Marawi IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) is formed to amplify the voice of the IDPs. It is a result of a series of municipal and barangay assemblies of the Marawi IDPs participated by a total of more than 12,000 IDPs (families) representing not less than 50,000 IDPs.

These processes culminated in a regional assembly of Marawi IDP leaders on November 22, 2017 at the Institute of Peace and Development (IPDM) in Mindanao, Marawi State University, Marawi City (*photo cover*) where 13 IDP representatives were elected from the more than 70 IDP representatives present who were selected from the municipal assemblies done in the 22 host municipalities in Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte including Iligan City.¹

The **Bangon Marawi CSO Platform (BMCSOP)** is a coordination mechanism among Civil Society Organizations responding to the Marawi crisis. It is participated by more than 40 local and national CSOs. It started its cooperation in a June 9 meeting thru the facilitation of NAPC-VDC (Victims of Disaster and Calamities' sectoral representatives to the National Anti-Poverty Commission)., tThe CSOs conducted a Shared Visioning and Strategic Planning workshop on August 8-9, 2017 at Celadon, Palao, Iligan City which was participated in by more than 150 participants (105 pax from 69 CSOs/NGOs; 49 IDP representatives; 16 traditional leadeds; 8 Ulamah/religious leaders; 3 academe and 4 private groups with other 18 pax from the UN/INGOs and government representatives to observe, provide inputs or feedback). As a result, Bangon Marawi CSO Platform was formed and continued to serve as a platform to amplify the voices of the IDPs and the affected population of the crisis apart from serving as a coordination mechanism.

¹ The series of assemblies of and consultations with the Marawi IDPs was made possible through the cooperation and pooling of resources of a number of civil society organizations and with support from the IOM, Christian Aid, and other funding partners of CSOs. CSOs that facilitated and provided support include the ECOWEB, Duyog Marawi, RIDO, Inc. and Sultanate groups, MARE, LDSPC, PMWC, TFMPC, BMCPI, RAWATEN, Bae Rawaten, RRT, KALIMUDAN, BALAY Rehabilitation, CBCS, ASALAM, MIHANDS, 1 TABANGSA, LYC, CFSI, BAE RAWATEN, IDEALS, SLM, CLEARNet, Maradeca, among others.

II. Rationale

Seven (7) months after the May 23, 2017 Marawi siege, rehabilitation is now the focus of the government and agencies.

- Remaining IDPs and even those who have already returned to Marawi still express much need for humanitarian aid. Overwhelming IDP population also expressed the need for support to enable them to start their life anew.
- Those from the ground zero hope that one day they could rebuild back their lives in Marawi and, while in evacuation, be able to live life with dignity as well while waiting for their eventual return.
- Overwhelming number of IDPs expressed dismay of not being consulted by the government. Everybody wishes that their voices be heard and issues and concerns be addressed. None of the 12,000 IDPs consulted expressed to have been consulted of the Post-Conflict and Needs Analysis (PCNA).

For the IDPs and CSOs alike, Marawi rehabilitation is considered very crucial.

- It may provide opportunity to make a new and better Marawi but without involving effectively the displaced and the affected, Marawi rehabilitation is feared that may cause more frustration, discontent and provide more reason to heighten militancy among the youth and spread further Violent Extremism.
- Poor governance and prevalence of corruption are among the issues cited to have been exploited by violent extremists to heighten militancy among the Maranaw youth. And for Maranaw people to hear billions of pesos being allocated for Marawi Rehabilitation but could not feel direct impact to their lives being the most affected of the crisis, this is feared to give more credence to the proposition that violent extremism is the only option to change their situation.

A. LEARNING FROM THE MARAWI CRISIS RESPONSE

Marawi crisis response has shown that the government and its systems are not actually ready to face such kind of disaster. IDPs and CSOs have noted following aspects that should be taken into consideration in the Marawi rehabilitation:

- Emergence of home-based IDPs that comprises about 80% of the total IDPs from Marawi; but response has been more focused on the about 20% in the evacuation centers (ECs) as revealed in the following documented cases:
 - Very much delayed and insufficient assistance to home-based IDPs: only a month after the siege and 1 box food pack every two months or once a month for the lucky ones compared to 3 boxes of food packs every two weeks in the ECs. Some even reported to have received only once in the last 7 months.
 - Immediate assumption that those home-based are less vulnerable than those in the ECs which is not true in many cases as revealed in a number of surveys, case documentation, and anecdotal evidence;
- Seven months after the siege, the issue on Disaster Assistance Family Access Card (DAFAC) is still not fully resolved. While some have double or multiple DAFACs, some legitimate ones have not been given one. Local culture is also not well considered in the profiling and DAFAC issuance such as the multiple wives and multiple families living in one building.
- Rootedness of Maranaws to their communities of origin around Lake Lanao such that many are living or economically-dependent in Marawi but officially registered in other municipalities in Lanao, making them less priority by the Barangay or city LGU of Marawi;
- So many host families have been much burdened but not getting any support; hosting 5-10 of more displaced families for 7 months straight that

made their families suffer as well: reducing their families' access to food w to support their IDP relatives; increased electricity bills and other home maintenance including toilets; and sacrificing their family privacy;

- Marawi crisis reveals the importance of considering local culture in any response, and should also be in the rehabilitation process:
 - Maranaws are prideful people, locally called *maratabat*. Also the reason majority are not staying in evacuation centers. But *maratabat* can also be harnessed. If given a chance/opportunity, Maranaws would find means to survive with dignity. Hence, even without or very minimal support, there are already inspiring stories of initiatives of helping themselves and help family survive;
 - Maranaws are by culture, traders and business people. If given enough capital commensurate to their skills and experience, they assure that they could immediately rise from their present disaster situation. Some have already started with support from relatives and some CSOs which indeed show the local capacity on business;
 - Ancestral ownership of land – land in Marawi and Lanao del Sur is mostly owned by clans and multiple families and still under mother land titles. A number of pieces of lands are also offered as dowry of family of grooms to brides or offered for settlement of conflicts and form of transfer of ownership is not supported with legal land titles. But being a close-knit and homogenous culture, local community is confident that their traditional leaders know how to settle any conflict based on their customary laws.

B. MARAWI CRISIS and THE HISTORICAL INJUSTICE

Long before the establishment of the Philippine State, the Maranaw people already had a thriving polity that had a defined territory, system of leadership, justice system, religion and mechanism for land disposition based on customs and traditions. All these are altered by instruments unknown to the Maranaws including the Treaty of Paris of 1898, Acts of US Congress of 1902, the Philippine Constitutions and subsequent laws which resulted in the curtailment of the power of established Maranaw socio-political structure that threatened their identity as a people and undermined the influence and importance of their culture, customs and traditions.

The above-mentioned instruments contradicted with long held customs and traditions, dispossessed the Maranaws of their ancestral lands, beget confusion and make them squatters of lands occupied and developed by their ancestors for centuries. Worst of all, thousands of hectares of these lands already developed into commercial, residential and agricultural lands remained to be military reservations where the Maranaws could be ejected by force of so called “national interest and policies”.

Historical injustices are not simply dramatic events that occurred in the past; they continue to exert influence upon Bangsamoro society in the present. The systematic nature of the harm done and the means necessary to realize such harm over decades and even centuries suggest that historical injustice is structural and is embedded in political policies and state institutions. Indeed, it shapes the social structures and the cultural mindset of the country. Many of these injustices persist to this day, although their manifestations have taken other forms in the course of history.²

²Report of the Transitional Justice and Reconciliation (TJRC), 2016; p. 25-26.

These historical injustices breed discontent, rebellion and recently, violent extremism. The discontent felt by the people gave birth to revolutionary organizations like the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). After decades of struggle and the historical injustices still continue, younger generation of advocates for revolutionary change embrace more radical, violent and extremist strategies. This gave birth to groups like the Abu Sayaff Group (ASG), the Maute Group and the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF).

The Philippine State's reaction to the resistance often results to more destruction and suffering of the people. This further fuels resentment and distrust giving semblance of truth to what the Maute Group asserts that "while the group initiated the attack it is not they who is responsible of destroying Marawi but government bombs dropped throughout the city for months to force the Maranaws to leave their ancestral lands and allow the government to take full control of their military reservation." Such destruction obliterated centuries-old symbols of the rich Maranaw culture. There is no amount of investment that could rehabilitate those lost heritage. It is only the honest and serious effort of the government to address historical injustices that could possibly appease the Maranaw's thirst for indemnification.

Hence, wanting to ensure that the rehabilitation process of Marawi will really benefit those who have suffered much from the crisis - *Sowara o Miyamagoyag* or Voices of Marawi IDPs together with the Bangon Marawi CSO Platform have consolidated the following recommendations of the Marawi IDPs for consideration by the Task Force Bangon Marawi; the Local Government of Marawi City; the Provincial Government of Lanao del Sur; the ARMM Government; the House of Representatives; the Senate and the Office of the President of the Philippines.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS TO TFBM FOR THE MARAWI REHABILITATION

A. Provide Support for an Enabling and Dignified SURVIVAL of IDPs that could usher faster recovery from the impact of the Marawi Crisis

1. Provide Monthly Cash Assistance instead of DSWD Food Packs and relief assistance

Following the 4Ps modality, it is highly recommended to provide monthly cash assistance instead of food packs. Specific recommendations are as follows:

1.1 Amount of Cash Assistance to be computed as follows:

- ₱500 per family member per month x number of family members
- Add some amount for vulnerabilities per family:
 - ₱500 for each lactating/pregnant mother
 - ₱ 500 for each PWD member
 - ₱ 500 for each Senior Citizen
 - ₱500 for solo female-headed household
 - ₱500 for each 0-5 years old child in the family

*Example for computation of a **family of 6** with 1 pregnant/lacting; 1 PWD; 1 Senior citizen not yet subsidized; Female-headed; and 3 children 0-5 years old:*

*>> P500 x 6 family members + P500 for lactating/pregnant + P500 for PWD + P500 fro senior citizen member + P500 for solo female-headed + P500 x 3 children 0-5 years old = **P6,500.00 per month cash assistance***

3.1 Beneficiaries of the Monthly Cash Assistance:

- All IDPs (who have/could not yet return; those from the ground zero), including the already 4Ps beneficiaries, since 4Ps is for another purpose, i.e. for education of children, while this is for food and survival of the IDPs
- Those whose residence in Marawi was located in no-build zone area
- Those whose house is affected of the road widening
- Those who are still on the process of recovery – those who have returned for a certain period of time to help in their recovery
- Validation of list be done by the BLGU and DSWD with the presence of representatives from the Ulama, Traditional Leaders, CSOs, and IDP leaders,

3.2 Timeframe/period of coverage of the Cash Assistance:

- Until still on displacement or have not yet returned to their place of origin in Marawi or not yet relocated to permanent shelter or until just reparation and compensation of damaged property is not yet paid by the government
- For those who have already returned or relocated but whose livelihood is totally damaged/affected, at least 6 months cash assistance is requested to enable recovery.

1.4 Process of Implementation of the Cash Assistance

Thru ATM or money transfer facility, i.e., directly provided to the IDPs and not through any local official or thru hand to hand transfer
Conduct validation of the Ground Zero IDPs with the IDP leaders, CSOs, Ulama, Sultans and BLGUs cooperation

Data gathering and validation of list of IDPs and the affected – make NSO census data as reference; for DAFAC issue settlement

1.5 Transition from Food Packs to Cash Assistance

- While instituting the mechanism for the provision of cash assistance, enough food packs will be provided to all IDPs in a timely and regular manner
- Considering the Typhoon Vinta experience, it is also recommended that DSWD will be made more prepared to provide immediate relief assistance to IDPs affected of any other disasters while on the process of recovery and rehabilitaton.

2. Ensure IDPs' Access to Health, Medical and Psycho-social Services

2.1 Access to health services while still in evacuation and until substantial recovery of capacity

- Free hospitalization in all public hospitals and subsidy to at least ward accommodation (equivalent amount) in all private hospitals with free medicines and laboratory fees (for refund if not available in the hospital including maintenance upon discharge from the hospital)
- Free Check-ups, laboratory tests and medicines for all out-patient services
- Refund for hospitalization cost to pay off debt of IDPs (100% for public hospital cost and at least ward accommodation equivalent for those admitted in the private hospital)
- Provide Point of Care Philippine Health services (indigents) to all IDPs while still in evacuation and until their full economic recovery
- Provide subsidy to patients with chronic illness and mental health disorder until the family has capacity to support

2.2 Provide Psycho-social and mental health services

- Provide full Philhealth and hospitalization support to all IDPs needing mental care and health services
- Continue the psycho-social support harnessing local culture and capacities until the affected IDPs have fully recovered from trauma
- Integrate psycho-social activities in schools and madrasah and provide necessary support
- Extend psycho-social services up to the barangay level and capacitate barangay-level service providers
- Adopt and promote the use of magnesium spray for psycho-social and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) intervention
- Strengthen partnership between the government and all psycho-social services providers from NGOs/CSOs, academe and private groups

3. Ensure Access to Education of IDP Children and Youth

3.3 Provide Subsidy for Education of IDP students

- Expand the 4Ps program to Marawi IDPs. Provide education subsidy to all affected families of the Marawi siege with school-aged children until recovery or for 5 years

3.2 Enhance the curriculum and capacity of teachers on values education/ value -based Islamic teachings in all schools

3.3 Provide support for the recovery of Marawi-based schools especially those in the Ground Zero

Due to barrier in language and cultural differences apart from lack of capacity to sustain the school fees and needs of IDP students, many have not gone back to school yet. Case in point, is the 20% re-enrollment of their students at the satellite temporary school of Senator Ninoy Aquino College Foundation (SNACF) in Iligan City and

BuadipusoBuntong despite offering free tuition made possible by the commitment of their teachers who are currently teaching on voluntary basis just to be able to serve their displaced students who wish to pursue their education. 80% of the more than 800 students SNACF enrollees at present came from other schools who just wish to avail of the free tuition offered by the foundation for the IDP children. SNACF is among the schools within the ground zero severely devastated of the 5-month war in Marawi.

As strongly recommended by the IDPs so the educational needs of their children could be served in a more effective manner, requested :

- Free Tuition support for IDP children be allowed to be used to re-enroll in their previous schools including those heavily devastated private schools. Identified schools within ground zero devastated by the bombing and fighting are as follows:
 - Jiamiatul Philippine Al Islamia (JPI)
 - Senator Ninoy Aquino College Foundation
 - Jiamiatul Muslim Al Islamia Foundation (JMIF)
 - Dansalan College
 - Marawi Capitol College Foundation (MCCF)
 - SafrullahMaruhomDipatuan (SMD) Academy
 - Aba Al Khail
 - Hope Health Care
 - Mindanao Islamic Capitol College (MICC)
 - Cali Paramedic College
 - Fountain Harvest
 - Kadijha Muhammad Islamic (KMIA)
 - Philippine Engineering
 - Lake Lanao College
 - Marawi Foundation Academy
 - And others

4. Enable easy access of IDPs to government assistance while being displaced and still on the recovery process

- 4.1 Ensure that all legitimate IDPs be given DAFAC
- 4.2 Validate list of IDPS using NSO census data as reference
- 4.3 Clear double/multiple issuance of DAFAC
- 4.4 Involve the traditional leaders, Imams, schools, and BLGUs in the validation of IDPs
- 4.5 Provide legal Identification cards to all IDPs who have lost their IDs/ provide support in securing replacement of government IDs
- 4.6 Maximize the Civil Registration System of the Philippine Statistics Authority and the local Registrar in the documentation of IDPs

B. Provide JUST REPARATION AND COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES

1. Conduct actual damage assessment with the owner of the properties – categorize: heavily damaged; slightly damaged that can still be repaired

2. Compensate justly all those who have suffered much from the destruction as a consequence of the 5-month war and bombing of Marawi. Compensate all affected as follows:

- i. Affected residents and non-residents of Marawith real properties and businesses damaged by the war or to be taken by the government for road expansion or within declared No Build Zone
- ii. Other affected residents like renters and sharers in homes of relatives with damaged business/livelihood including home-based livelihood

- iii. Non-residents or residents of Marawi whose employment is dependent on the damaged businesses in the ground zero and currently unemployed
- iv. Families who still have houses to return to but lost all or substantial amount of their valuable and inside their houses or incurred damage of house during the siege/war needing major repair
- v. Families with members killed, missing, trapped and who suffer psycho-emotional trauma

3. Compensate totally damaged buildings, houses, business and livelihood. Categorize as follows:

Category	Proposed Amount	Description of damages within Ground Zero
A	4.5M	Damaged big Commercial establishments/multiple houses and
B	2.5M	Medium commercial establishment/ Big concrete 2-3 storey houses/Big old ancestral houses
C	1M	Businesses with more than P1M capitalization including in rented spaces/
D	500,000	Businesses/enterprises with more than P500k capitalization including in rented spaces/ 1-storey houses made ofconcreteor

		semi-concrete materials
E	200,000	Micro-enterprises and buildings/houses made of light materials

4. Compensate Partially Damaged Houses and Lost Properties inside Houses

All those who lost all or substantial amount of their valuables inside their respective house or incurred damage of house needing major repair be compensated as well for an amount of ₱50,000.00 to ₱100,000.00 depending on the amount of lost valuables and damage to house.

5. Reparation for Healing Families with Members Killed, Hostaged, Trapped, and Psychologically affected of the siege

All those with family members killed, hostaged, trapped, missing and who have to suffer psychological trauma be compensated as well for an amount of ₱50,000.00 to ₱100,000.00 depending on the impact to the family. ₱100,000 if lost the breadwinner of the family.

6. Provide just compensation for all private properties affected purposely for road widening and road opening based on market value of the property.

C. Provide Enabling Support for Livelihood Recovery and Access to Employment

While waiting for payment of reparation/compensation and to enable the affected families for their economic recovery, it is strongly proposed to the government to provide:

1. Livelihood Recovery Support

1.1 Provide livelihood seed grant capital of at least ₱20,000.00 to all families whose Livelihood are heavily affected of the siege/war and find difficulty to recover without support.

1.2 Provide Capital Support thru Loan without Interest to all entrepreneur/business owner IDPs for an amount of at least ₱100,000 up to ₱2M depending on size of business before the siege. For those needing more than ₱2M this maybe dealt with on a case to case basis between the assisting agency and the borrower.

- Make the loan program follow Islamic principle – without interest, only service fee of not more than 2% to be paid once;
- Make the loan payable within 2 to 5 years or depending on the business plan and financial projection;
- Provide necessary technical support in preparing documentary requirements such as proposals, business plan and feasibility studies when so required by agencies;
- Provide necessary technical training and mentoring to ensure success of livelihood/business projects;
- For those who could not return yet, allow them to start implement their livelihood activities in their evacuation or other preferred area of operation;

1.3 Provide support for the rehabilitation of farms and replace lost farm animals

- Provide support for the development of land resources for sustainable food and agricultural production ensuring food security of communities;
- Provide farm development support in evacuation areas of IDPs from ground zero where there is available lot for their agri-based livelihood project

1.4 Provide support for heavily affected fishers especially those whose fishing equipment are damaged or lost during the siege.

1.5 TESDA, DTI, DOLE, and other agencies to conduct Free Livelihood Skills Training with livelihood kits and capital to benefit the youth, women and those who wish to develop own enterprises as follows:

- Tailoring and dress-making
- Food processing
- Bread and Pastry
- Cake Making
- Cooking hot meals and cold meals
- Beauty and health care training courses
- Maintain and repair audio/video product and systems
- Maintain and repair electronically-controlled domestic appliances
- Maintain and repair cellular phones
- Agriculture-related skills training – for livestock, poultry, small ruminants raising and organic agriculture practice
- Other skills training

2. Access to Local Employment

2.1 Ensure hiring of local labor/workers for Marawi Rehabilitation

To help the IDPs and affected population of Marawi to recover economically from the impact of the devastation, it is strongly recommended that the Marawi rehabilitation projects and its contractors will ensure priority hiring of local laborers who have commensurate skills required of the work/post.

2.2 TESDA, DOLE, DTI, and other agencies to conduct Free Trade Skills Training for Employment Purposes

To enable local labor/workers to compete in terms of skills, it is recommended for TESDA to conduct massive trade skills training (center-based and community-based) with daily allowance for transportation and food of trainees to ensure their full participation; and with training toolkits provided.

Identified courses necessary for the Marawi rehabilitation are the following: Masonry

- Carpentry
- Electrical installation
- Plumbing installation and repair maintenance
- Shielded Metal Arc Welding
- Furniture making and finishing
- Industrial and Construction Painting
- Tile Setting
- RAC servicing and maintenance
- Other skills training

Other training courses that are identified to be potential for easy employment of trainees after completion of the course include:

- Professional Driving lesson
 - Driving of heavy equipment
 - Automotive courses
 - Repair of motorcycle
 - Trouble shooting and repair transport airconditioning
 - Trouble shooting and repair of transport electrical wiring
 - Computer-related courses
 - Electronics repair and maintenance
 - Health and wellness courses
 - Bookkeeping and office management
-

And learning from the work of CSOs/NGOs in response to Marawi crisis where many volunteers from the IDPs have been mobilized, it is also recommended that training be offered by TESDA on:

- Volunteering for humanitarian response, social work and community development

3. Priority contracting to local Maranaw suppliers for Marawi Rehabilitation

3.1 Ensure a transparent and competitive bidding for supply of materials that would enable local business/suppliers to bid especially for locally-available materials such as sand and gravel and lumber. This is considered important to help the faster recovery of the local economy from the impact of the Marawi crisis devastation

4. Provide support for emergency employment to women, youth, PWD, and other unemployed sectors in order to prevent trafficking

D. PROVIDE OPTIONS FOR SHELTER AND PRIORITIZE THE MOST VULNERABLE

1. Provide Options to IDPs for SHELTER SUPPORT PACKAGES

- 1.1 Allow option for IDPs to construct own temporary shelter for those who could not yet return to Marawi in the next 2-3 years
 - Provide equivalent amount being spent per unit cost in the construction of central temporary shelter; or
 - Provide construction materials and cash for work
- 1.2 Allow development of smaller relocation sites within or outside Marawi, including Lanao Sur and Norte as proposed by IDPs - in lands offered by IDPs where access to service facilities are available
- 1.3 Provide repair kits or financial aid to affected population whose houses are (partially) damaged but still habitable

2. Prioritize most vulnerable IDPs from Ground Zero for the government constructed temporary shelter projects but still include all other IDPs needing shelters, including those employed but income is limited, but make them second priority

2.1 Create a composite team of LGU/BLGU with CSO, traditional, religious, and IDP leaders to determine the most vulnerable IDP families from ground zero

2.2 Include the renters/sharers and those who have nothing to return to because their original location was in the no-build zone or affected by the road widening

3. For those who opt for relocation, prioritize in the permanent shelter beneficiaries selection the most vulnerable among the IDPs

4. Involve the IDP representatives (Voices of Marawi IDPs) and CSOs in the shelter planning and beneficiaries selection process for the housing projects

4.1 Partner with CSOs in the social preparation – preparation of necessary data, organizing of IDPs, planning, and processing of assistance

E. FACILITATE A PEACE-ENABLING and SUSTAINABLE REHABILITATION OF MARAWI

1. Enable people's participation and ensure transparent and accountable planning process and rehabilitation of Marawi

1.1 Do not flatten/demolish the ground zero area until damages are fully documented and reparation/compensation package is determined. No flattening/demolition of private properties without written consent of the owners.

1.2 Consolidate and conduct validation of data on damages gathered and consolidated by the Barangay LGUs and other agencies with the participation of CSOs and IDP representatives

1.3 Enable participation of property owners in the land use planning and rehabilitation process of the Ground Zero

- Allow entry of the property owners in the ground zero and their active participation in the damage assessment, land use and rehabilitation planning
- Involve technical people endorsed by the IDPs/Affected population in the land use/rehab planning and designing
- Enable participation of IDPs, traditional, religious and civil society leaders

1.4 Establish a mechanism that ensures participatory, transparent and accountable process of rehabilitation of Marawi

- Provide regular public report on the utilization of the Marawi Rehabilitation Funds.
- Prioritize the needs of the IDPs in the utilization of donations from other countries – enable participatory planning and budgeting
- Institutionalize a mechanism for monitoring of the Marawi recovery and rehabilitation projects up to the community level – create a Barangay level Multi-sectoral monitoring team with representation of IDP leaders, Sultanate, Imams, CSOs, sectoral groups of women, youth, senior citizens, PWD, among others

1.5 Institutionalize the representation of IDPs and CSOs in the Task Force Bangon Marawi and other decision-making bodies for the Marawi Rehabilitation.

- Make the 2 endorsed representatives of the Sowara O Miyamagoyag and 2 representatives of Bangon Marawi CSO

Platform official members of the TFBM and be included in all meetings.

- Make it official as well the IDP and CSO representation in the Sub-committees of TFBM.
- Provide mobilization support for the IDP representatives.
- Provide separate representation in the TFBM for the Traditional leaders (Sultanate) and Religious leaders (Imams). Provide support for their mobilization.

2. Ensure a rehabilitation of Marawi that is culturally-appropriate and that would usher sustainable development that benefit the people

2.1 Only allow development in accordance with Islamic law and Maranaw culture

2.2 Ensure environmentally-sound development projects that would protect and conserve the natural resources and environment of Marawi and Lanao

2.3 Development of Economic Zone be located in the open spaces in Marawi and Lanao del Sur and not in the privately owned properties within the ground zero

2.4 Promote agri-based industries only (not heavy industries) that do not destroy the natural resources of Lake Lanao

- Establish agricultural trading posts and fishing port

2.5 Prioritize projects that would strengthen cultural heritage of the Maranaw

- **Provide enough budget for the rehabilitation of Masjid and Madrasah or Reconstruct the damaged buildings in partnership with the Imams and Ulama for the masjids and with the Ustadz for the Madrasahs**
- **Provide necessary support in the operation of the Madrasah to its recovery of operation**

- **Restore damaged historic buildings and structures in partnership with the traditional leaders (the Sultanates concerned).**

F. RECOGNIZE THE ANCESTRAL LAND OWNERSHIP OF MARANAWS and ENABLE PEACE-ENABLING LAND DISPUTE RESOLUTIONS

1. Distribute the military reservation in Marawi and Lanaoto rightful owners and actual occupants of said land

- 1.1 Address historical and social injustices in the Moro land - respect ancestral land rights of the Maranaws
- 1.2 Distribute the military reserved areas to rightful owners/claimants (based on actual occupancy) of the land following the statement of President Duterte on the first week of September with the MILF chair

2. Institutionalize a peace-enabling Land Conflict Resolution

- 2.1 Establish a Land Conflict Resolution Committee to be led by the LGU with the participation of the Traditional Leaders, Imams, and CSOs. Involve neighbors and BLGUs of the conflicting parties as informants. Avoid politicking so as not to escalate the conflict!
- 2.2 Establish a culturally-appropriate and participatory land/resource-based conflict resolution and documentation mechanism. Recognize the cultural, traditional and historical basis of land ownership/claims

- Conduct barangay assembly for the land conflict assessment through the facilitation of local, traditional and religious leaders
- Create a full-time technical team to focus on land dispute mapping and relocation survey, i.e. surveyor from DENR; facilitate titling of untitled lands freed from dispute

3. Once declared safe and cleared, ensure safe return of the IDPs to the ground zero area

- 1.1 Enable the return of IDPs to reconstruct and rehabilitate their shattered properties and livelihood
- 3.2 While waiting for return and before doing any demolition of damage properties in the ground zero, allow immediate and enough time for owners' visitation to salvage what they can salvage from the damaged property/ies. Simplify the process of validation of the affected - Certification issuance by Brgy. Captain and validation by Imam/Sultan/Neighbors

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE CONGRESS OF THE PHILIPPINES

To create a sustainable environment of peace and development in Marawi, Lanao, and the whole of Bangsamoro land and Mindanao, it is respectfully recommended to CONGRESS - House of Representatives and Senate - to enact necessary policies learning from the Marawi siege and crisis experience. Following are the priority recommendations from the IDPs of Marawi and of the CSOs:

A. Allocate ENOUGH BUDGET FOR THE RECOVERY & REHABILITATION of MARAWI to include PRIORITY NEEDS OF THE IDPs

1. Allocate **at least Php10Billion to address the priority needs identified by the IDPs** as indicated in this proposed recommendations

B. ENACT LAWS that would PROTECT THE RIGHTS of the IDPS, BUILD PEACE in LANAo and MINDANAO and REDUCE DISASTER RISKS of communities

1. Enact a law that would declare the occupied areas within the military reservation in Marawi and Lanao as Alienable and Disposable so that the Maranaws could apply for land titles
2. Allocate budget for the full process of titling of lands in Marawi and Lanao
3. Pass the Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL) (BTC version) believed to be the key towards enabling sustainable peace and sustainable development in Marawi, Lanao, the whole of Moro land and Mindanao

4. Expedite the passage of the IDP Rights Bill incorporating all lessons from the Marawi experience in terms of protection and participation of the IDPs
5. Conduct a congressional inquiry on the Marawi Siege in aid of legislation especially to enable payment of just compensation of damages and loss of properties and to address discrimination against Maranaws because of the stigma caused by the Marawi Siege
6. Consider the Marawi Crisis experience and lessons learned in the amendments of the RA 10121 or the Philippine DRRM Law
 - i. Enable participation of the CSOs and IDPs in the review of the proposed amendments to the RA 10121
 - ii. Amend the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the RA 10121 to strengthen the systems and mechanisms of implementation of the four (4) pillar of DRRM from national to local level while waiting for the DRRM amended law
7. Enact a law to Create a Lake Lanao Development Authority that would ensure the protection and conservation of the lake and its natural resources and a balanced and sustainable development of Marawi and all municipalities around the Lake Lanao

V. RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

As the father of this nation and being of Maranaw lineage, the IDPs of Marawi is appealing for compassion and mercy from President Rodrigo Roa Duterte for the Maranaws and all those who are affected and who suffered in the Marawi crisis, including the Non-Maranaws

A. Ensure SECURITY and PROTECTION OF RIGHTS OF THE IDPs ESPECIALLY IN THE CONTEXT OF MARTIAL LAW Extension

Martial Law extension may help hasten the rehabilitation process and provide security to people, but it is also viewed to be a threat to safety and security of people if there is no clear agreed mechanism for the avoidance of abuse and violation of human rights. Hence, the following recommendations:

1. Strengthen the Rule of Law and make law enforcers accountable
2. Ensure that there would be NO abuse from security forces; involve communities in security management:
 - 2.1 Establish standard process and structure of coordination and feedbacking between the people and the security forces
 - 2.2 Create a Hotline that immediately respond to emergency and critical reports
 - 2.3 Install CCTV in all strategic places
 - 2.4 Enable an effective Community-based system; strengthen BPAT mechanism
 - 2.5 Make it not hard for people to move; Strengthen the ID system and security at checkpoints – abolish/do not reinstitute car pass requirement

3. Regular participatory review of the effectiveness of Martial Law as to its intent

2. Remove names of mistaken identities in the Wanted List and those with warrant of arrests

B. INSTITUTIONALIZE PEACE-ENABLING PROGRAM IN LANA O and MINDANAO

1. Certify Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL) (BTC version) as an urgent bill
 2. Repeal the Proclamation No. 453, s. 195 RESERVING FOR MILITARY PURPOSES A PORTION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN SITUATED IN THE CITY OF DANSALAN, ISLAND OF MINDANAO and all its related succeeding decrees,
 3. Create and authorize an independent third party Monitoring Team to serve as citizen audit and to ensure accountability and rights of IDPs are upheld throughout the rehabilitation process
 4. Provide enough budget and support for the priority needs of IDPs.
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