



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 06/09/2020 | Report No: ESRSC01428



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Philippines	EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	P173706	
Project Name	Conflict Monitoring and Land Resource Management for Marawi and BARMM		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Social	Investment Project Financing		6/1/2020
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
International Alert	International Alert		

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.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	0.85

B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

No

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]

By far the largest share of poor people in the Philippines live in Mindanao, home to roughly 25 percent of the country’s population but 39 percent of the poor, and in particular in the conflict-areas of Mindanao in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM - previously known as the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao, ARMM), where more than 50 percent of the population fall below the national poverty line. The BARMM provinces see weak delivery of basic social services such as education, health, water and sanitation, and electricity when compared both to Mindanao and the Philippines overall and have long been affected by armed conflict. The main conflict in Mindanao has taken place between the central Government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and before them the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). However, conflict in Mindanao takes place along several fault lines and includes the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People’s



Army-National Democratic Front (CPP-NPA-NDF), conflict between clans (so called rido) and inter-ethnic conflict. The current COVID19 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.

In 2017 a 5-month battle took place in the city of Marawi in Mindanao between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and a coalition of Islamist organizations linked to the Islamic State. Following the end of the fighting in October 2017 the Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) was established to support the response to and reconstruction of Marawi. The World Bank has provided ongoing technical assistance for the TFBM, including the Bangon Marawi Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan (BMCRRP). However, not much progress has been made on the ground and IDPs and the broader Marawi population is increasingly frustrated with the situation. Land issues are one of the main challenges to the reconstruction process, including in particular overlapping claims and a lack of formal titling in the Most Affected Area (MAA). Another challenge is to ensure local planning processes and development planning are inclusive and reflect priorities of the local communities to help address some of the drivers of conflict centered around available resources.

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 as well as for TFBM and the rehabilitation of Marawi. This project will continue the World Bank’s support for strong conflict data and analysis as well as a establish a more inclusive approach to resource management in and around Marawi. First, the project will support the ongoing Conflict Alert system, owned and implemented by International Alert, which is a subnational conflict monitoring system that tracks the incidence, causes, and human costs of violent conflict in the BARMM area. Under the Conflict Alert system data will be sourced from the public domain and anonymized. The anonymized data and analysis focusing on general trends is made available to various user groups through the Conflict Alert website to be used by academics, development partners, local communities, government agencies etc. to inform their respective activities. Conflict Alert aims to shape policymaking, development strategies, and peacebuilding approaches by providing relevant, robust, and reliable conflict data. This year Conflict Alert will include monitoring of COVID19-related incidents in particular.

Second, in Marawi and the surrounding municipalities of Kapai, Bubong and Ditsaan-Ramain, the project will support participatory processes through resource use management planning (RUMP), a methodology that has been run successfully by the implementing agency, International Alert, elsewhere in Mindanao and particularly in Lanao del Sur. RUMP is organized around a strongly participatory and inclusive process to (i) demonstrate the value of participatory techniques and strengthen the capacity of LGUs for participatory and inclusive planning processes; and (ii) support community stakeholder groups in developing a shared narrative of the communities’ aspirations on local resource use. While this component will collect data and information from LGUs and community stakeholders, it will not have a direct impact on local development plans for Marawi. Rather, it will aim to inform and establish a stronger foundation for constructive dialogue and collaboration between the community and the local government units around local planning and resource-based grievances.

D. Environmental and Social Overview



D.1. Detailed project location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the E&S assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

Project will be implemented in Marawi City and the municipalities of Kapai, Bubong and Ditsaan-Ramain of the province of Lanao del Sur. Part of Marawi City was heavily damaged in 2017 due to the fighting 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 .

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

Although the International Alert has previously undertaken crisis monitoring for the Bank as part of the Mindanao Trust Fund, the partnership arrangement was in terms of contractual services rather than as a grant recipient. This is the first engagement between the IA and the Bank that would require compliance to safeguards policies or standards. The capacity of the proponent to implement the grant in compliance with the Bank’s environmental and social standards is currently being assessed.

II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Moderate

Environmental Risk Rating

Low

The environmental risk is deemed low as the project is limited to accomplish only two things: 1) update the Conflict Alert subnational conflict monitoring system for the LGUs by providing relevant, robust, and reliable conflict data, and 2) establish a process using participatory and inclusive Resource Use and Management Processes (RUMP) that will increase the capacity of LGUs for demand driven inclusive planning processes. The Resource Use and Management Planning (RUMP) tool's key feature is the process of identifying resources, mapping claims and conflict timelines, and developing approaches for resource use that is adaptable, inclusive, participatory and conflict sensitive. It utilizes mapping technology (ArcGIS and QGIS) and can produce maps that can help LGUs generate various scenarios in the preparation of development planning and investment priorities like the CLUP and CDP. Its outputs can serve as the evidence-base of existing and potential land disputes arising from contested formal or informal land titles and rights; border or boundary disputes, spurious land claims. A series of regular meetings with LCEs and technical staff, and key stakeholders will be held wherein an MOU will be signed among the LGUs to ensure their active participation in the project and gain commitment in using the RUMP tool and the advocacy and communications initiatives to generate more usage and demand and better understand the effect of policy overlaps of land management agencies, i.e., Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of National Defense (DND), Marawi City and Lanao del Sur province survey records, including problems relating to Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) land claims.

The proposed activities are facilitatory in nature for inclusive resource management process. Also, the activities are expected to build and/or enhance the capacity of LGUs for: streamlining the management of landuse plans which are already approved, establish systematic process and aid the LGUs in building the spatial data base with necessary retrieval mechanism for planning and dispute resolution purposes, and optimize the decision making process. The project does not envisage to either prepare landuse plans or update/alter the approved landuse plans. The overall project effort is expected to enhance the efficiency of LGUs and does not have any direct negative environmental impacts or risks. More over, in the longer term, with the RUMP based spatial database established, the proposed project effort could benefit LGUs for future environmental planning requirements. Given the foregoing, the environmental risks are rated low.

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Social Risk Rating

Moderate

As stated above, the project primarily involves the capacity building of the local government unit/staff of Marawi City and 3 municipalities to achieve more inclusive, conflict-sensitive and participatory analysis/use of the land use map through the Resource Use and Management Planning Methodology (RUMP). It will also update the conflict monitoring data, the results of which would be one of the inputs to the RUMP planning. The grant’s major activities would be the conduct of workshops on RUMP and would not involve any civil works thus, would not entail any land acquisition/resettlement and would not have any impact on community health. The grant would involve mainly the regular staff with few consultants as resource persons. Lastly, the target areas do not have presence of indigenous peoples. The RUMP is designed to be culturally sensitive its design features will promote intangible cultural heritage of the local communities and clans in the project areas. Given its intrinsic design to promote more participatory and conflict-sensitive local planning, the RUMP is anticipated to have positive social outcomes in terms of promoting inclusive local development which is aligned with the basic social standards of the Bank's ESF.

While, the proposed project does not have any direct social risks and impact, the social risks are considered moderate due to the contextual risk associated with the FCV context and historic disputes and land conflicts that the project aims to help address. Indirect risks associated with the project includes a failure to achieve broad, multi stakeholder participation, provide appropriate recommendations for planners or these are ignored by LGUs and other decision makers, or inadvertently supporting planning and participatory methods that are not inclusive of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

Relevant: As a basic requirement, the project has to undertake an assessment of the environmental and social risks as well as the options for managing the risks that may result from the capacity building on Resource Use and Management Plan (RUMP) methodology. A brief environmental and social risk assessment matrix will be prepared.

Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:

None

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The proposed project inherently promotes broad-participation and inclusion as demonstrated in previous areas where RUMP has been conducted. The detailed design of RUMP could be considered as the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) as it would indicate the target stakeholders, the steps and techniques to ensure meaningful and broad-based participation throughout the project from preparation, conduct of workshop and post-workshop activities. The ESCP will integrate actions in the SEP that reflect the project’s commitment to stakeholder engagement. The International Alert has an existing Grievance Redress Mechanism which will be used to generate feedback on the grant implementation which would duly articulated in detail in the ESCP.

Public Disclosure



B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

The grant would involve about 10 regular staff of the International Alert and will not involve any labor contracting requirements except for a couple of consultants as resource persons in preparing and conducting workshops. A Labor Management Procedure is not required, instead the ESCP will include commitments to reflect International Alert's responsibilities to its staff and consultants in line with ESS2.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Not relevant: The project activities will only focus on updating the conflict monitoring system and establishing a process of increasing the capacity of LGUs for demand driven inclusive planning processes. It will not involve physical extraction of resources neither the generation of wastes.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

Not relevant: The project would not involve community-based activities and will not have direct impact on community health. However, in case there continues to be a significant health and safety risks due to the COVID19 pandemic, IA would be required to indicate appropriate health and safety measures that would be observed in the conduct of all preparatory activities and during the planning as well as dissemination workshops to include protocols for social distancing and use of personal protective equipment. These COVID-related protocols could be included in the detailed RUMP modules.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Not relevant. The grant would involve only capacity building and technical assistance on methodology/techniques that enhance inclusion, participation and conflict-sensitivity in local planning. The expected output will not have direct influence on decisions involving land re-allocations, imposing land or resource access restrictions, or resolving land disputes which may lead to relocation or resettlement. Thus, there is no need for a land acquisition or resettlement framework/plan.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Not relevant. The land use maps of the areas to be covered will only be used to inform the conflict monitoring system and the RUMP process. The output maps will be drawn from the analysis which accompanied the monitoring system and the process that will include comprehensive maps, charts and tables; all available through a website open to the public for downloading and use. The LGU maps to be generated will be guided by the official land classification records and regulations prescribed by the relevant laws of the country.



ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

Not relevant. The target areas do not have presence of indigenous groups (IP). Thus, there is no need for an IP framework/plan.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

Relevant. The RUMP is inherently designed to promote/respect intangible cultural heritage which would be reflected in the detailed design of the RUMP modules thus a separate Cultural Heritage Plan would not be required.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

Not relevant. Project does not involve financial intermediaries,

B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks

The major risk to the project is the required social distancing and/or quarantine that could slow down the implementation and might discourage attendance of some participants. The timeline and design of the grant would duly consider the COVID19 protocols.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways	No
OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas	No

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered? No

Financing Partners

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), Australian Government

B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower’s commitments)

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

Submission of a simple environmental and social risk assessment matrix and risk mitigation measures integrated into the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) by May 29, 2020.

Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):

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Submission of detailed design of RUMP modules by June 15, 2020 to assess compliance to standards on citizen's engagement, labor management and cultural heritage.

Commitment to implement the RUMP modules in accordance with the version accepted by the Bank to ensure compliance to standards on citizen's engagement and cultural heritage as well as submission of report to this effect.

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS

29-May-2020

IV. CONTACT POINTS

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Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: International Alert

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Ditte Fallesen
Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Stephen Ling Recommended on 09-Jun-2020 at 14:43:21 EDT

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