

IDP Initiatives Towards Inclusive, Democratic and Productive Settlements in Marawi and Iligan

A Project Evaluation

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1. Introduction

1.1. Identifying Information

Title of the Project	An Evaluation of the “IDP Initiatives Towards Inclusive, Democratic and Productive Settlements in Marawi and Iligan” Project
Project Duration	July 2019 – December 2022
Project Sites	Iligan City, Lanao del Norte and Marawi City, Lanao del Sur

1.2. Objectives of the Project Evaluation

This project evaluation aims to:

- identify and articulate the project’s relevance to and effects on the project partners, namely the Lombay Ka Marawi (LKM), IMCC Center for Community Extension & Social Development Services (ICESDev), Alternative Planning Initiatives (ALTERPLAN), and other stakeholders;
- identify and analyze learnings as well as strengths and weak areas of the Project;
- analyze the efficiency in fund usage vis-a-vis the implementation of plans and delivery of project outputs;
- determine the impact of the project directly on the lives of the IDP officers and members of the LKM, and indirectly on the rest of the IDPs; and
- develop a gauge on the project sustainability efforts to be done by the IDPs.

1.3. Methodology

Data was collected through:

- Review of project documents such as reports and documentation of meetings
- Focus group discussions (FGD) with (1) active and inactive IDP leaders and members in two temporary shelter sites in Marawi city; (2) community leaders and barangay officials from three barangays of Iligan City; and (3) staff members of ICESDev
- Key informant interviews with officers of LKM and staff members of ICESDev and ALTERPLAN

1.4. Areas to Look Into

- The relevance, responsiveness, and effects of the project to the IDP situation from the perspective of the officers and members of LKM and other stakeholders
- The strengths and areas for improvement of the project as well as lessons from the project

- The budget performance of the project, i.e., expenses vis-a-vis fund usage in terms of capacity building interventions, etc.
- The impact on the lives of the members and non-members of LKM
- Thoughts of the LKM officers and members in Iligan and Marawi on the sustainability of the project Impacts.

2. Background and Update on the Marawi Siege Situation and Institutional Responses

The Marawi siege was a five-month battle between the military and the Islamic State-inspired Maute group. At least 45 civilians and 169 government forces were killed. At least 1,800 were injured. Thousands of families were displaced. In the UNHCR Mindanao Displacement Dashboard April 2020 Report, it specified that “As of April 2020, 25,355 families (126,775 individuals) are still displaced in different areas of Lanao provinces and Marawi City.”¹

According to the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the estimated cost of damage to public and private property, as of August 2018, was about P11.5 billion, with an additional P7 billion in losses. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said that the confrontation displaced 98 percent (or more than 120,000) of Marawi’s population, who had to flee to evacuation centers, where most of them are still sheltered. As of August 2022, the UNHCR counted 16,749 displaced families, while the April 2022 report of Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) placed the figure at 17,793 families. Out of some 2,700 applications to rebuild their homes, the local government of Marawi said it had issued permits to barely half or 1,201. Only 95 homes have been restored while 361 are still being built.²

The challenges of rebuilding Marawi are indeed formidable. In earlier reports, government officials attributed the delay in construction and rebuilding to concerns about unexploded ordnance, with parts of the city and ground zero remaining closed. There are also land disputes, with several claimants fighting over lots. Installing power and water lines, essential services that would facilitate the city’s return to normalcy, was difficult. As it is, with most public infrastructure restored but houses still in ruins, Marawi has the air of a ghost town with empty streets shrouded in darkness. The rehabilitation that TFBM officials had projected would be 90 percent done before President Rodrigo Duterte’s term ended in June 2022 was at 72 percent construction level at most. The first quarter of 2023 has been targeted as the new date for completion.

Implementing Republic Act No. 11696 or the Marawi Siege Victims Compensation Act that Duterte signed in April 2022 was seen to accelerate the rehabilitation of Marawi. The law allocates P1 billion as initial budget for compensation for those internally displaced by the conflict and mandates the creation of a nine-member board that will determine the amount of compensation to be distributed. As of October 2022, the members of the board who are expected to draw up the law’s implementing rules and regulations were not yet appointed. Government functionaries have started interviewing the affected residents, but there are concerns, however, if the budget can be given to frontline agencies and local government units without the board’s authority. In a statement, the DBM said the Marawi Siege Victims Compensation Fund has been included in the proposed P5.268-trillion 2023 national budget under the P31-billion National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (NDRRMF) or calamity fund,³ and, among other uses, will compensate residential and commercial

¹ www.protectionclusterphilippines.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Mindanao-Displacement-Dashboard_-APR2020-2.pdf

² <https://www.cnnphilippines.com/news/2022/5/21/Marawi-rehab-72--complete.html>

³ <https://www.gmanetwork.com/news/topstories/nation/843945/dbm-p1-b-marawi-siege-compensation-fund-included-in-2023-budget/story/>

property owners in Marawi whose structures were destroyed or damaged in the siege, or whose properties were demolished as part of the Marawi Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program.

Unfortunately, rebuilding Marawi seems to be of least priority to President Ferdinand Marcos, Jr. During his campaign in March 2022, he said that there would be “no need” to focus on rehabilitating areas ravaged by war because Duterte was already “finishing it.”⁴ The Oct. 22, 2022 PDI editorial ends with, “It may be time for the president to walk back his talk, and embrace the fact that he is the leader of an entire nation, including its often overlooked Muslim population whose neglected plight has fed a protracted and costly conflict with authorities. Five years on, with the government honoring its fallen troops, shouldn’t it accord the same respect to those felled by the Marawi siege? A good start would be to constitute the compensation board posthaste to finally give the displaced residents the resources they need to rebuild their lives.”⁵

⁴ <https://www.gmanetwork.com/news/topstories/nation/826971/would-bongbong-prioritize-marawi-rehab-tinatapos-na-ni-pangulong-duterte/story/>

⁵ <https://opinion.inquirer.net/158052/redeeming-marawi-promise>

3. Assessment of Project Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability

3.1. General Assessment of the Project

On Project Relevance

The IDP Initiative: Towards Inclusive, Democratic and Productive Settlements in Marawi and Iligan Project (henceforth, the Project) was a timely and strategic intervention to move from an emergency response of ALTERPLAN and DIB to more integrated rehabilitation and development work addressing the damages the Marawi siege inflicted on the lives of IDPs – from their displacement and loss of livelihoods to their psychological wellbeing.

The Project worked with the Lombay Ka Marawi (LKM), an organization of IDPs in several barangays in Lanao del Norte⁶ and Lanao del Sur⁷, organized in 11 chapters. The Project's baseline report of January 30, 2020 showed that more than half (52%) of LKM's 1,684 members were in Iligan City, Lanao del Norte, particularly in Barangay Mahayahay (with 383 members) and in Barangay Tomas Cabili (with 306 members). Almost 40% are in Marawi City, with 228 members in Sarimanok Tent City 2, 102 members are in Sarimanok Tent City 1, and 205 members are in other barangays.

In terms of income, most of the members are just on the survival stage. Almost nine in ten members (89.3%) earned an income of less than P12,000 a month. At least 6% earn P15,000 or more a month. As of 2021, the poverty threshold in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), which includes Marawi City, is P11,957 per month.⁸

Through the community facilitators (CF), the Project conducted face-to-face follow-up activities almost every day during the initial stage of the implementation. When the COVID-19 pandemic broke out and lockdowns were put into effect, the Project relied on using cellphones and online platforms to coordinate schedules and activities. Capacity-building activities were conducted using video conferencing.

On Project Effectiveness

The **first project objective** aims to sustain participation of IDPs in multi-stakeholder mechanisms implementing resettlement and other development projects. The Project paved the way for the strengthening of the IDP organisation, Lombay Ka Marawi (LKM). It was recognized as a legitimate entity and a reliable conduit of information and material resources for its members. The Project's various technical and training interventions on capability-building benefited the LKM members. A total of 1,058 household heads participated in its information dissemination drive on the salient points of the Marawi Siege Victims Compensation Act which helped gather the IDP's sentiments and concerns. Orientation sessions on human rights and IDP rights were attended by 928 LKM officers and members. All in all, a total of 1,986 participants was reached, 200% more than the revised target of 800 LKM

⁶ Chapters in Lanao del Norte – West Pantar; Tomas Cabili, Ubaldo Laya and Mahayahay in Iligan City.

⁷ Chapters in Marawi, Lanao del Sur – Guimba, Rorogagus, West Dulay, Pantaon, Gadungan, Guimba.

⁸ <http://rssoarrrmm.psa.gov.ph/statistics/poverty>.

members. This represents a 91.5% accomplishment rate if the original target of 2,167 LKM members was retained.

The **second project objective** was to equip LKM members with knowledge and instruments to claim their rights to safe and secure housing. To this end, the Project facilitated capacity-building interventions through community workshops and consultations as well as potential service delivery (through the barangay-level disaster risk-sensitive shelter planning or BDRSSP) to 2,212 families. This exceeded the revised target of 850 families by more than 200%. Even if the target was not adjusted, the Project accomplishment rate for this objective would be more than 100%.

As to capacity building on “strategic service delivery on settlement site selection,” the Project facilitated the transfer of 362 families to better houses. Thirty-seven LKM member-families were included in a housing project of UN-Habitat. A total of 325 families from two Sarimanok Tent Cities—109 families from Tent City 1 and 216 families from Tent City 2—moved to temporary shelters in Barangay Boganga, and Barangay Rorogagos, respectively, where they can stay for five years.

In addition, 546 families have been initially screened, identified, and endorsed to BARMM or have better chances of being included in housing projects. LKM endorsed the housing application of 396 sharers and/or renters to the BARMM. Another 150 families are potential recipients of a housing project to be built by the National Housing Authority (NHA) in Iligan City.

Based on a revised target of 400 families to benefit from strategic service delivery on settlement selection, the 362 families that the Project assisted in having a safer and secure settlement represent an accomplishment rate of 81%. The additional 546 families identified and endorsed can be considered an accomplishment because they are closer to having safe and secure settlements.

The **third project objective** aims that at least 20% of the targeted IDP families will have increased options for livelihood. There were various livelihood opportunities provided to the LKM members and to other IDPs.

A series of training activities on backyard and/or container farming was conducted in LKM chapters with a total of 731 attendees. Backyard gardening packs of tools and seedlings were provided to 643 families. Project funds were augmented for this purpose by a small grant from the representative of the Anak Mindanaw (AMIN) Party List. Funds were used for the trainings led by ICESDev and for the provision of gardening tools and seeds to 500 LKM members. These activities contributed to reducing food insecurity and introduced to LKM members possible income generating activities. Whether the participants applied the skills they learned is uncertain, there is no measure on the skills application of the participants.

UN-Habitat also extended commodity assistance such as sacks of rice to a cooperative composed of 37 LKM members to start a rice retailing business. This, however, was not sustained as members consumed the rice during the COVID-19 lockdown when livelihood opportunities in the community were limited or absent.

A proposal for scholarship assistance on cookery for 20 LKM members was also submitted to the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA). The training implementation is on “queue”, according to the Project staff. Other training activities on dressmaking, bread and pastry

making, agronomy, and electrical installation were planned but never happened during the project duration.

Hence, the third objective's accomplishment is not satisfactorily achieved.

On Project Efficiency

The following areas were looked into for fund usage:

- The total Project cost was P18,771,568.81 for the duration of 39 months starting July 2019 up to September 2022 with a provincial operations in Mindanao. The monthly expenditures for the first 9 months from July 2019 to March 2020 amounted to P433,276.51 for program and administrative expenses prior to the COVID lockdown. Starting March 2020 to September 2022, the program and administrative costs increased to P493,721.20. During the lockdown, the project staff maximized the use of social media – text messages, group chats in messenger, and tele-conferencing to maintain regular communications and follow-ups with LKM chapter leaders and members.
- The Program cost of organizing and strengthening the network of 11 chapters with 1,684 LKM members spread out in Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur, and providing training and technical assistance in mobilization and advocacy work amounted to P2,608,159.59. This translates to the Project's "human development investment" of P1,549.00 per member for the 1st 9 months of the Project, and P1,684.00/member for the remaining 30 months. This resulted to the recognition of LKM as a legitimate IDP organization, and as a reliable partner of government & non-government organizations in reaching out to the IDPs.
- The training cost involved in conducting the Barangay Disaster Risk-Sensitive Shelter Planning (BDRSSP) workshops amounted to P4,529,956.04. This intervention targeted three barangays of Iligan City directly benefiting 11 participants from the barangay and the City LGU, & 2,212 indirect beneficiaries from the barangays experiencing disasters and being exposed to other hazards at a cost of P2,037.77 for each direct and indirect beneficiary. The outputs of these series of workshops identified the hazards and disasters the identified vulnerable communities are exposed to, identified the mitigating measures to be undertaken, and came up with a barangay shelter plan addressing the potential hazards and disasters.

These were then scheduled for presentation to their respective barangay councils for adoption, and endorsement to the the city mayor and council for budgetary and other needed technical interventions, after the Project Review and Evaluation. This intervention has a long-term impact on the vulnerable communities most specially.

- The training cost for the series of orientations on backyard gardening or container farming with provisions of gardening tools and seeds to 731 LKM members. This involved a cost of P534,240.00 or P731.00 per LKM member or roughly P183.00 per household member of 4 individuals. This input has resulted to their easy access to vegetable for nutritious meals of the family specially during the lockdown.
- The series of info dissemination activities involving production and distribution of pamphlets on the Marawi Siege Victims Compensation Act to at least 1081 LKM members has a combined cost

of P2,270,840.99 or a direct cost of P2,146.35/member. If every LKM member shares with his/her household members and other IDPs on the salient points of the Act, this further brings down the info dissemination cost.

3.2. A Glimpse of the Life of IDPs After the Siege

Although the government provided figures in terms of the cost of destruction, the number of families affected, and have been extended help, there is still a story behind in each of the affected families who have witnessed and experienced first-hand what life was during the siege.

The Project focused on equipping purpose and hope to the internally-displaced persons (IDPs) through Lombay Ka Marawi (LKM) to move and collectively address the issues confronting their sector. It provided competence-building interventions that equipped them with basic knowledge on shelter and development-related concerns as well as skills to identify resource and power holders, and with communication strategies to put across their needs to government and others institutions, in negotiating for services that would fulfil their rights to safe and secure housing, and in accessing opportunities for livelihood.

Select LKM officers, chapter officers, and members shared during the FGDs what life has been after the Marawi siege. Their stories provided a vivid description on the severe and irreversible impact of a man-made disaster.

From the FGD in Rurugagos Temporary Shelter

The participants lamented how they lost everything to the siege: their homes, community, culture, and way of life. They recalled the substantial difference in their family's financial and economic situation before and after the siege. Their families lived far more comfortable lives prior to the siege in comfortable houses, with some even owning vehicles. Many had gainful jobs and thriving businesses.

One LKM officer shared how his family broke up. Some of his children are working outside the country to earn even though working abroad does not necessarily mean good income or good life. Some migrant workers such as his children are in low-paying jobs that are determined by their level of education.

The women-participants expressed that the women, more than men, bear the brunt of the dislocation. This experience makes them more willing than men to articulate their needs. The women actively sought out different livelihood opportunities such as setting up a sari-sari store or vending fruits and vegetables in the market. One of the women leaders got into cooking and selling viands and eventually ventured into food catering. Even married women, the participants added, especially found it hard to cope with the change in situation with their young children especially with all of them cooped up in their homes.

The participants observed that most of the IDPs were without sources of income for a long time. Many, until the date of the FGD, do not have good economic opportunities. Most have not returned to their old way of life or regained their financial status.

One of the participants disclosed that Maranaos do not practice saving money in the bank but keep cash and valuables in their houses. Thus most of them lost their material possessions to the siege and had to start from scratch. Their lack of savings made it difficult for most to recover. He further said that regardless of age and gender, everyone must look for ways to live, be resourceful or creative to get by, and work hard.

It disheartened him to see his old neighbors, including young children and the elderly, begging for food and money in the streets of Iligan City. Women resorted to selling plastic bags in the market and men turned to construction work, tricycle driving or car washing, work that they had previously not done. A respected *babaylan*⁹ has been doing odd jobs just to get by. Mothers asked neighbors if they have rice to spare. For one of the participants, “the Maranaos have lost their dignity.”

The challenges experienced by the IDPs forced them to rely on assistance from the local and national governments and non-government organizations. Most of the IDPs either have stayed in the evacuation centers or have moved to the temporary shelters in Marawi for quite a long time. Some IDPs live with their respective families or relatives outside Marawi.

The participants said that the COVID-19 pandemic worsened their situation in the temporary shelter sites. The limited size of the units assigned to them, is barely enough for a small family of four to five members but more so for IDPs with big families.

The absence of a public transport system in the sites has made it difficult to access vital services and facilities such as hospitals and schools since these are far from where they are. The FGD participants find the cost of tricycle fare to and from the temporary housing expensive; a one-way trip costs at least P100 while in a round trip, each person pays P200. This has resulted in cash-strapped families deciding to not send their children to school because it is far from the evacuation center and the temporary shelter. Supporting children’s education, the participants said, has become too difficult for many families. This is more challenging for families with many school-aged children. Going to school, for them, has become an additional expense.

Transportation cost is not the only hurdle displaced families face in ensuring their children’s access to education. The unreliable internet connectivity for online classes became a problem for module-based education for both students and parents watching over them. They were unsure whether students were learning their lessons or not. Some parents were unable to guide their children in their modular learning because they also had limited education.

⁹ A Babaylan, someone who has the ability to mediate with the spirit world, has her own spirit guides, and is given gifts of healing, foretelling, and insight. She may also have knowledge of healing therapies such as hilot, arbularyo. She is a ritualist, a chanter, diviner. She has the gift of traveling to the spirit world or non-ordinary states of reality in order to mediate with the spirits. Sourced from: <https://www.centerforbabaylanstudies.org/history>

In terms of health, the participants said they have observed that many adults developed hypertension, depression and other mental health issues in the evacuation centers and temporary shelters.

Towards the end of the FGD, many articulated their fear of a repeat of the siege, and anxiety that they may just be evicted from their respective housing units since their stay in the temporary housing sites is only for five years

From the FGD in Boganga Temporary Shelter Site

The Boganga Temporary Shelter was utilized when IDPs from evacuation sites had to be relocated in 2019. The shelter has 980 units, accommodating about 6,000 individuals. Of this population, 118 households are LKM members.

The participants said that five years after the siege, with three of these years in the temporary shelter, the lack of employment and livelihood opportunities remains an issue. The local and national governments as well as local and international organizations provided relief and financial assistance after the siege and during the pandemic. Some of the residents underwent training on backyard gardening to supplement their family incomes and to grow food for consumption and for sale in the market. The produce included cassava which is sold at P35 per kilogram or processed into *suman* that they sell in their neighborhood.

The participants lamented that many parents are unable to continue supporting their children's education because their family's income is barely enough to support their daily needs. Tricycles are the only means of transportation in and out of the shelter, but fares are high, with shared rides costing P100 per passenger and P400 for a single, special trip. There is no mass transportation available from the Boganga temporary shelter to the city proper of Marawi and back.

On addressing the transportation problem, an LKM official said that there is a lack of capital for locals to set up their own public transportation to address this gap and its high cost. This could be addressed, he added, through a loan before such to become an income-generating project (IGP) or providing a service vehicle of LKM to its members and other IDPs.

3.3. A Review of Project Gains and Experience with the Project Partners

On Project Impact

3.3.1. Project Objective 1

Objective 1: At the end of the project, partner IDPs and Lombay Ka Marawi (LKM) are able to sustain participation in multi-stakeholder mechanisms implementing resettlement and other development projects for IDPs.

Satisfactorily achieved

Perspective of Project's Local Partner

Select officers and members of LKM were asked to identify and describe the different multi-stakeholder mechanisms they are aware of and participate in:

1. LKM is the only legal organization for Marawi siege IDPs accredited with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR), and recognized by local government units (LGUs) of Iligan and Marawi, regional and national government agencies such as the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD), and NGOs like UN Habitat.

By 2020, LKM had about 1,650 members in ten chapters. Board members and chapter presidents would meet frequently and regularly. In these meetings, the officers discussed campaigns on the rights of the IDPs, issues of compensation, and updates on planned permanent housing in the different chapters.

- a. The Pantar chapter regularly conducted communication campaigns and discussions on rights to shelter.
 - b. The meetings provided venues to discuss the content of the now enacted Marawi Siege Victims Compensation Act. Such activities enabled IDPs to raise their needs and priorities, as well as their recommendation to include sharers and renters as they too were victims of the siege, and therefore, should also be beneficiaries of the law.
 - c. LKM mobilized its members in different temporary shelter locations to pressure the national government to approve the compensation bill.
 - d. Through these meetings, LKM empowered Maranao women by inviting them to participate in discussions. Indeed, women were more active in attendance and participation in the meetings and activities of the organization than men. They were able to articulate the immediate and long-term needs of the IDPs.
2. LKM represented not only its members but all IDPs in meetings organized by the Marawi City LGU, Task Force Bangon Marawi, and local and international non-government organizations. The rights and welfare of IDPs were advanced by LKM in these activities. As a result, the LGUs of Iligan and Marawi and other organizations trusted the LKM as a partner of relief and livelihood assistance for IDPs from 2017 to 2022.
 - a. LKM advocated for the immediate and long-term needs of the IDPs. Among its demands was the conversion of relief assistance from in-kind to cash, as the IDPs had received so much canned goods. They preferred eating fresh and healthy food over canned goods. Cash would also allow them to buy their other basic needs.
 - b. Since the siege, the LGUs provided food aid, which included rice from the National Food Authority (NFA), every week and non-food items such as hygiene kits. LKM successfully lobbied for the aid to be converted to cash. Not all families, however, received financial aid. Some LKM officers claimed that the distribution of financial aid was left to the discretion of barangay officials. The amounts received by the IDPs varied from P73,000 (from the Sustainable Livelihood Program of the Department of Social Welfare and Development) to

P87,000 each for IDPs with biometrics. Thus, all LKM members were encouraged to have their biometrics taken.

- c. The officers also stressed that their lobbying at the BARMM (Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao) for better and long-term shelter security of IDP families bore some fruition for some of its members to avail of permanent housing units
3. LKM was designated by TFBM as a third party in monitoring projects, preparing reports, and following up on projects for IDPs. For the LKM president, this role of LKM helped in the completion of infrastructure projects such as roads and drainage systems. The reports produced by LKM were presented to the DHSUD secretary.
4. LKM had a hand in drafting the now enacted bill extending compensation to Marawi siege victims and in ensuring that the legislation would be responsive to the situation and needs of the IDPs. In April 2022, Republic Act No. 11696 or the Marawi Siege Victims Compensation Act of 2022 was signed into law by former President Rodrigo Duterte. As of Nov. 2022, the law's implementing rules and regulations (IRR) have not yet been worked on pending the appointment of the compensation board.

The LKM officers attributed their active participation in the passage of the law to the assistance and support of various organizations such as ALTERPLAN. One of the officers added that LKM can do and need to do so much more because the rehabilitation of Marawi is far from complete. Supervision of rehabilitation efforts had been turned over by the national government to the local government in December 2022.

5. At least 1,058 households were represented in the orientation on the Marawi Compensation Act.
6. As part of LKM's strategy to participate in the local government structures, LKM applied for accreditation as an IDP organization with the city government of Marawi City and Iligan City and with the provincial government of Lanao del Sur. As of Sept. 2022, its accreditation with Marawi City LGU was still in process.
7. As a Marawi-based civil society organization representing IDPs, LKM participated in the Support Bangsamoro Transition (SUBATRA). It registered with the Lanao del Sur CSO Assembly, and was selected as a member of the Marawi CSOs Convergence Group organized by the Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM).

LKM officers and members at the chapter level participated in relief distribution efforts and psychosocial activities. They, including women and the youth, participated in legal, leadership, human rights trainings, workshops, knowledge-building activities.

As identified and articulated by the LKM Officers and members on the gains and accomplishments they have mentioned earlier from nos. 1 to 7, and further concurred and supported by representatives of LKM's partner - local government offices, barangay officials and other civil society organizations in separate FGDs. The partner IDP groups and LKM members involved themselves in multi-stakeholder mechanisms such as participation in the barangay assemblies of

Ubaldo Laya, Mahayahay, and Tomas Cabili in Iligan City; the local development councils and/or the Local Housing Board of Iligan City, and Marawi City as well as the Province of Lanao del Sur.

On the Barangay Disaster Risk-Sensitive Shelter Plan (BDRSSP)

To determine the relevance of this output, eleven barangay officials from Mahayahay, Tomas Cabili, and Ubaldo D. Laya were invited to an FGD. Participants included barangay council members (also called *kagawad*), barangay staff members, a homeowners association president, a president of a *tri-sikad* (cycle rickshaw) association, and three LKM officers. All the barangay officials and LKM officers agreed on the helpfulness of the Project.

Among the barangays in Iligan City, Mahayahay, Tomas Cabili, and Ubaldo Laya are vulnerable to hazards and therefore need necessary interventions. The preparation of Barangay Disaster Risk-Sensitive Shelter Plans (BDRSSP) was deemed an appropriate intervention to guide communities, including the IDPs, in minimizing, if not preventing, the effects of disasters and in improving the resilience of vulnerable communities.

The preparation of a comprehensive BDRSSP employed participatory situational analysis (PSA) to facilitate data gathering and analysis. The PSA included activities such as secondary data gathering, community consultations, FGDs and interviews, planning workshops, root-cause analysis, and training on software for data encoding and visualization (e.g., Microsoft Office, Google Maps). These equipped the community volunteers with information needed in preparing relevant strategies and interventions to improve adaptation and resilience of their communities. These helped the barangay mobilize themselves to respond to disasters and risks, and prepare them for projects and programs that address the hazards and their needs.

The representatives of Barangays Ubaldo Laya and Mahayahay shared that they experienced flooding in March 2022 that submerged houses and other structures. The Brgy. Councilman reported to the group that the population of Ubaldo Laya increased because of five housing projects, under the Community Mortgage Program (CMP) of the national government, in the area. Not all households have water connection despite the abundant freshwater sources of Iligan City. The City's water distribution system has been a perennial problem throughout its jurisdiction. This was the major concern to be addressed in Iligan's two-day Water Dialogue with Mindanao State University – Iligan Institute of Technology (MSU-IIT) wherein it gathered multi-sectoral stakeholders to address the perennial problem of water scarcity being experienced by half of the city's barangays.¹⁰ In Mahayahay, about 30 hectares (or 70% of its total land area) are privately-owned, and the rest are government-owned. The portion of the national highway that traverses the barangay experiences traffic congestion because of the high volume of students from elementary to college travelling to and from the schools located in the barangay. As a low-lying barangay, it is prone to flooding. The Barangay Councilman shared that construction work for a riprap was supposed to be initiated to protect the riverbanks and minimize flooding but road right of way (RROW) issues between government and landowners have

¹⁰ <https://pia.gov.ph/news/2022/08/29/iligan-gathers-stakeholders-to-discuss-plans-for-addressing-water-issues>

delayed the project. For him, this project has advanced the river control initiative, more so, with a P10 M budget from the national government.

He further said that the IDP population in the barangay had gone down from 387 to 187. Many had been relocated to other barangays due to the lack of available land. If there is available funds for vertical housing, one barangay official said, then in-barangay housing is possible.

In Tomas Cabili, 30% of its 9,600 population are considered informal settlers. About 300 families, each with an average of three to four members, reside along its coast. Settlements are exposed to risks of storm surges, fire (due to flammable housing materials), and landslides.

The city government bought two hectares of land within the barangay worth P13.5 M where residents of Purok 4 and Purok 5 would be relocated. It would also take care of the site development. The relocation site is about 2.5 kilometers from the sea and with access road. Each of the 240 home lots has an area of 65 square meters, one hundred twenty-four (124) of these home lots are beneficiaries of a World Bank – funded upgrading project referred to as UPSURGE project sometime in the early 2010s. The relocation is under a cost recovery scheme of P56,250 per household with a repayment term of 25 years. A major issue of the relocation, however, is that the residents are mostly fishers, and the site is far from the sea. There are other issues confronting the residents: alternative livelihood opportunities, and improving their housing structures.

One participant said that Marawi City is rich in natural resources but poor in development.

The participants showed copies of their respective BDRSSP, which, at the time of the FGD, would be consolidated and presented to their respective barangay councils for adoption and endorsement to the city government. They were planning to meet with city officials, and present their respective plans, and request for financial and technical support.

Perspective of Local CSO Partner

During the COVID-19 pandemic, ICESDEV and ALTERPLAN tried to locate LKM members and determine how the forced lockdowns affected their mobility and livelihoods. Reports by LKM chapter presidents and ICESDEV's Community Facilitators showed that a significant number of IDP families moved out of the temporary housing sites and could not be traced.

ICESDEV was able to trace 1,058 or 64% out of the 1,650 LKM members through face-to-face encounters. 147 members on the LKM KOBO list have matched with the list of ICESDEV community facilitators but with information on whereabouts.

The table below summarizes the project accomplishments on capacity-building interventions.

Primary target groups

FOCUS AREAS	TARGET PARTICIPANTS	ACCOMPLISHMENTS
For capacity-building on reconstruction issues Total: 2,167 families (est. 8,668 persons ¹¹) in local meetings and community consultations Revised target: 800 LKM member-families	IDP families organized under LKM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face-to-face information dissemination on RA 11696 (The Marawi Siege Victims Compensation Act of 2022: 1,058 household heads informed through meetings and primer provision. IDP rights seminar and were echoed to all chapters: 928 household heads participated.
For human rights and IDP rights orientation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 youth, LKM officers and CFs were trained. 908 participants attended an orientation on their rights as IDPs
For capacity-building on disaster-risk sensitive shelter planning Total: At least 30 participants in DRSSP seminars Revised target: At least 12 participants (2 LKM members + non-Marawi IDP from each of the barangay)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officials from the three barangays in Iligan Iligan City LGU officials Representatives from TFBM and Lanao del Sur provincial government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 out of the targeted 9 participants From the 3 barangays 5 out of the targeted 6 participants from Iligan City LGU No representatives from TFBM & Lanao del SurTotal of 11 participants
For capacity-building through community workshops and consultations and potential service delivery from DRSSP Revised target: At least 850 families	<p>IDP families staying in Iligan City (in the three barangays) for the long- or medium-term Housing Self-selected from among total 1,057 IDP families in three Iligan barangays during project period</p> <p>Lower-income/informal settler non-IDP families (in the three barangays in Iligan City)</p> <p>Bottom 10% / most vulnerable families from total 29,909¹² non-IDP population in 3 Iligan barangays (est. 598 families¹³)</p>	<p>Although local consultations and barangay assemblies were not conducted due to nationwide restrictions, Project staff members and LKM chapter presidents and leaders resorted to the use of mobile phones through calls, text messages, or social media platforms to make announcements or do consultations.</p> <p>However, it is estimated that a total of 2,212 Marawi IDP and non-Marawi IDP families directly and indirectly benefit from DRSSP projects.</p> <p>Ubaldo Laya: 869 - living in high-risk areas with multiple hazards.</p>

¹¹ Average family size is four members in DERF project data. Family is reckoned from female spouse and her children.

¹² <https://psa.gov.ph/classification/psgc/?q=psgc/barangays/103504000&page=1>

¹³ Based on Iligan average family size of 5 members

FOCUS AREAS	TARGET PARTICIPANTS	ACCOMPLISHMENTS
		<p>Tomas Cabili: 322 - 283 IDPs, mixed Christians and Muslims, 39 of whom are LKM members.</p> <p>Mahayahay: 1021 - 983 HHs and 38 LKM IDPs from the study area affected by fire and flooding.</p>
<p>For capacity-building and strategic service delivery on settlement site selection</p> <p>Revised target: At least 400 families</p>	<p>IDP families at highest risk for displacement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community- or center - based in Iligan – 240 IDP families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the engagement with UN-HABITAT, LKM was able to access 37 housing units and lead to the formation of the Kapagintaw Homeowners Association (composed of LKM members from Toril Ubaldo Laya in Iligan City) which was organized by ICESDev and LKM. <p>The Kapagintaw HOA was divided into three groups. Only one group was able to completely comply with the requirements for registration. The remaining two groups are still on the process of complying with the DOLE registration of the HOA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LKM accessed and gained approval for 325 units of temporary shelters for 5 years. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 109 families from Sarimanok Tent City 1 to Boganga 216 families from Sarimanok Tent City 2 to Rorogagos LKM passed a board resolution endorsing these 396 sharers/renters housing applicants to the BARMM. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mahayahay – 87 families Tomas Cabili – 45 Rorogagus – 194 Boganga – 70 <p>Of the list of member-families submitted, BARMM has contacted 26 from Boganga,</p>

FOCUS AREAS	TARGET PARTICIPANTS	ACCOMPLISHMENTS
		<p>Marawi to submit requirements to include Certificate of Indigence from the City Social Welfare Office. After which, BARMM will still do a validation procedure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential housing project on an NHA property in Iligan City – 150 households
<p>For capacity-building and strategic service delivery on livelihoods</p> <p>Revised target: At least 400 persons</p>	<p>At least one family member for at least 20% of LKM families</p> <p>At least 20% of 2,167 families</p>	<p>Based on Joint Partners' Assessment Document, The Anak Mindanaw (AMIN) Party List and ALTERPLAN provided backyard gardening packs of tools and seedlings to a total of 643 persons in two batches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The first batch areas to receive were Boganga, Pantaon, Dulay Proper - 160. ▪ The second batch areas to receive were Mahayahay – 92, Tomas Cabili – 65, West Pantar – 54, Boganga – 98, Pantaon – 15, Rurugagus – 111, Dulay Proper – 48. <p>In Kapagintaw, the UN Habitat extended to each of the 37 members of the coop sacks of rice worth P14,000 each to start off their respective buy-and-sell rice businesses.</p>

As part of strengthening the information flow, feedbacking mechanism, and collective decision-making process of LKM, the board discussed and acted upon critical concerns, and updates from IDP communities. It approved resolutions such as those imposing LKM membership fee and monthly dues, defining the criteria for selection of beneficiaries for housing, calling for a special election, and expressing for support of the passage of Marawi Compensation Bill. The Board also issued a manifesto on Marawi Compensation Bill.

The Project paved the way for *“IDP representatives to become active and legitimate members of relevant governance structures like the Local Development Council, Local Housing Board, and TFBM”*.

- LKM is an active member of the 3rd Party Monitoring Committee of the Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) in the Marawi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

- LKM is an accredited member of the City Development Council of Iligan City. However, working with Marawi City is a challenge. It tried to engage with the local government of Marawi City, however, the latter seems not to have an active development committee or housing board.
- In Iligan City, ICESDev served as a member of the City Development Council of Iligan and Iligan City Housing Board. Equipped with the BDRSSPs, it brought the IDPs/LKM agenda and concerns in terms of housing and resettlement to these local special bodies. LKM is a “Member of the Lanao del Sur CSOs Convergence Group organized by BARMM”;
- It was mentioned in the Project Report that “Lombay Ka Marawi continuously worked for the welfare of the IDPs and supports for the passage of the Marawi Compensation Bill at the House of Representatives”. LKM passed a resolution calling for the passage of the Marawi Compensation Act. It pushed for provisions that would improve the conditions and address the sentiments of IDPs. LKM joined the Marawi Convergence CSOs Group (MCGG) and the Third-Party Monitoring Committee of the TFBM, an active and vigilant IDP organization monitoring the progress of the rehabilitation of Marawi. The MCGG is composed of different civil society groups and people’s organizations advocating for the passage and implementation of the Senate Bill No. 2420 or the Marawi Siege Victims Compensation Bill. In September 2021, MCGG met online with Senator Ana Theresia “Risa” Hontiveros to discuss the proposed additional provisions to the Bill, and presented in a public hearing the group’s manifestation in response to the House Bill No. 9925 or the Marawi Compensation Act.”

In 2019, three LKM officers and other IDPs attended a Senate inquiry on the plight of the IDPs, the assistance provided them, and the status of the rehabilitation of Marawi City as part of the “SOWARA O MIYAMAGOYAG (Voice of the IDPs).

It is worth noting that LKM is a recognized conduit for material or financial assistance extended by international and local donor agencies:

- In 2020, it distributed hygiene kits and vitamins from Care Philippines International to 209 households in Rorogagus.
- LKM was able to access cash assistance of P5,000 for some LKM members from Action Against Hunger.
- In late November of 2020, LKM and ICESDev coordinated with a World Vision representative, who is also an IDP and LKM member, and accessed the cash assistance of P1,000 per household for 771 LKM members in temporary shelters or home-based. Non-LKM IDPs also benefited from the cash assistance.
- LKM accessed temporary shelters from Catholic Relief Services (CRS) for 15 LKM families from Pantar and staying temporarily in Panta-on
- Twenty-one (21) LKM families from Toril, Ubaldo Laya received cash assistance for house rental of P5,000 per month for two years.

LKM employed various approaches to promote its advocacy agenda. It held meetings with key officials from local to national government levels. Mass mobilizations were organized in the different housing sites. As mentioned earlier, LKM pushed for the inclusion of the right to equal protection of non-structure owners such as renters and sharers who also lost all their belongings to the 2017 conflict. LKM insisted that everyone affected by the siege should be compensated.

LKM held rallies and lobbied for the passage of the Marawi Siege Victims Compensation Law.

- In July 2021, around 250 LKM members held rallies in Rorogagus and Boganga to demand the passage of Marawi Compensation Bill.
- In September of the same year, two LKM representatives joined a group of Marawi CSOs in a visit to Manila to lobby for the passage of the compensation bill.
- ALTERPLAN, ICESDEV, and LKM conducted research on which the group's position paper on the bill was based.
- LKM's manifesto for compensation bill was made and forwarded to Marawi CSO Convergence for adoption.

3.3.2. Project Objective 2

Objective 2: At the end of the project, IDPs are equipped with knowledge and instruments to claim their rights to safe and secure housing.

Satisfactorily Achieved.

Perspective of Project's Local Partner

ALTERPLAN and ICESDEV trained and assisted LKM members and other IDPs both in-person and virtually.

The Project provided technical and training assistance in the following forms:

- discussions on the right to shelter and the issue of permanent housing were conducted regularly in the different LKM chapters as most of the members were staying in temporary shelter sites.
- primers on the Marawi Siege Victims Compensation Act (in English and Maranao) which chapter officers and community facilitators discussed among IDPs.

Below are some of the concerns raised during the orientation meetings:

- Will IDPs be allowed to return to their homes and communities given that the construction of projects such as the Sarimanok Stadium, market, and park where big trading shops and businesses in Marawi City used to stand?

- Will IDPs be compensated for the destruction of their homes and damages to their properties, and when they will receive the compensation?
- Will those who accepted the relocation offer still be entitled to go back to their housing sites in Marawi?
- Will business owners be compensated for the destruction of their shops? (It had been clarified that business owners in the most affected areas (MAA) will be compensated.)
- Will sharers and renters worry be compensated?
- What if owners and occupants lost required documents such as land titles?
- Is compensation for sharers and renters (who comprise an estimated 70% of the affected households) separate from or included in the claims of the structure owners?
- Why are some IDP families and/or communities excluded in the list of claimants despite their houses being in the MAA?

One LKM leader shared that “there are around 77,000 households in 7,000 housing structures “. LKM leaders said that a comprehensive monitoring system on the number of IDPs and their whereabouts is lacking. They also added that given the limited size of 24 square meter floor area of the NHA-built units in the temporarily housing sites, having two households with four family members each would be unhealthy and inhuman. An FGD participant shared that the NHA housing unit size her family occupies in Lake View Boganga Transitional Shelter has a 24-square meter floor area.

According to the LKM president, there is no available land for housing in Marawi City, so they approached BARMM office to help them look for sites for the IDPs’ permanent housing. At the time of the FGD, LKM was gathering required documents from members to qualify for permanent housing. Of the 1,680 members of LKM, however, only 500 would be qualified to apply for permanent housing.

The housing project of UN-Habitat in Patani has 438 housing units, each standing on a 100-square-meter lot. Only 37 LKM members were selected as beneficiaries. Four of them, however, did not sign a contract for fear of forfeiting their right to return to their land in Marawi City. The lack of water distribution services and the high electricity rates were among the issues that families face in the housing project. This is despite its accessibility to Lanao Lake which is said to be the source of water for domestic use, and its only tributary-outlet, the Agus River, is used by the National Power Corporation (NAPOCOR) to generate electricity.¹⁴

Perspective of Local CSO Partner

¹⁴ <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/10863513.pdf>://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/10863513.pdf

The following are the major accomplishments and activities undertaken:

- UN-Habitat, SHFC, and NHA partnered with LKM as conduit of assistance - food, financial and material - to reach its IDP members.
- The IDP Rights Training was echoed to a total of 908 households in all LKM chapters.
- LKM, with ICESDev and Alterplan, was involved in developing proposals for permanent housing for the IDPs.
- As a result of its engagement with UN-Habitat, LKM was able to access 37 housing units for its members from Toril Ubaldo Laya, Iligan City. This led to the formation of the Kapagintaw Homeowners Association, which ICESDev and LKM helped organize.

The beneficiaries of UN-Habitat's housing project were those who were able to provide a sketch map, certified by the barangay chairperson, proving that beneficiary lived in a structure that was at least three meters from Agus River or Lake Lanao and secure a Validated Disaster Assistance Family Access Card (DAFAC) in May 2018, among other requirements.

- In Iligan City, the local CSO partners presented three recommended sites for housing. The first area was not approved by the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) of the DENR because of its exposure to disasters. P300k was initially spent for the land survey.
- The second area was an agricultural land but had to undergo a tedious process of land conversion from its present use to that of residential use.
- The third area was suitable for housing but it was later discovered that the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) had acquired it.
- In Marawi City, BARMM government has a housing project with 500 houses. LKM submitted 430 names, but only select families met the criteria, and will be granted permanent housing in Marawi City.
 - The local CSO partners had two recommended sites. The first area is a piece of land registered with the LRA but was bought by BARMM.
 - The second area is a property owned by a BARMM Commissioner but LKM had issues paying P20M in cash for the property.

The Project Stakeholders in their report identified the following:

- Although the BARMM government has its Marawi Rehabilitation Program for the IDPs, it would need to first build its capacity to implement projects given its infancy. At the time of the evaluation, it was still profiling the Marawi Siege IDPs and validating the names. LKM and ICESDev recognized the need to establish good rapport with the BARMM government to develop a synergy of development goals for the IDPs.

- LKM accessed and gained approval for 325 units temporary shelters where its member-families can stay for five years in 2017.
 - 109 families from Sarimanok Tent City 1 to Boganga
 - 216 families from Sarimanok Tent City 2 to Rorogagus
- LKM gained approval from Catholic Relief Services for temporary shelters for 15 families for a period of five years.
- LKM proposed and gained approval from TFBM for the transfer of 20 families from Toril, Ubaldo Laya, and Gadongan to the temporary shelters in Dulay in February 2021.
 - The IDPs in Toril, Ubaldo Laya received a notice to vacate from the building they had been occupying for years. ICESDev validated the names of the IDPs to determine the exact number of households that needed urgent resettlement. LKM wrote to the TFBM to accommodate 20 IDPs families from Toril and be transferred to the NHA temporary shelters in West Dulay. TFBM granted the request and even provided military vehicles and personnel to assist in the families' transfer. DSWD personnel were also present during the transfer.
 - During the transition period of LKM IDPs in Dulay, the Project provided rice and grocery items.
 - After more than a week since the families' resettlement, the BARMM government gave 20 sacks of rice (one 25-kilogram sack per household). The assistance requested by LKM from the DSWD was delayed for more than a month. The agency also sent 20 sacks of rice and pater, (a Filipino Muslim traditional food) to all IDPs in Dulay.
- LKM and ICESDev talked to a former mayor of Marawi City who was said to own a 4.5-hectare property in Dulay. The land could generate 350 home lots for LKM members. Sympathetic to the plight of IDPs, the former government official donated one hectare of the property and agreed to sell the remaining at a lower price.

The landowner and LKM signed a memorandum of agreement (MOA). Advance payments were made by the owner to facilitate legal documentation, land titling, and transfer of ownership. LKM conducted a series of project orientation to LKM members on the proposed housing. It drew up a set of selection criteria and a payment scheme. With the help of ALTERPLAN and ICESDev, a loan agreement was negotiated with Al Amanah Bank. A geodetic survey was also completed.

It was discovered, however, that although the former mayor is recognized as the owner of the said land, legal documents had not been transferred to his name. Completing the necessary process would take more time--even beyond the project timeframe. The conversion of the property to residential use was another hurdle to deal with.

In the end, the plan was shelved. The former mayor offered another property but the same problems were encountered.

Further complicating the process were claims on the land by other parties, a common problem on land documentation in Marawi City.

Land acquisition was a major challenge that the Project faced. Although tracts of lands in Marawi had been declared as military reservation, legal documentation of private landowners are not properly done. Faced with this challenge and without the BARMM government's official response to LKM's social housing proposal, the group passed a resolution endorsing 345 LKM member-families to become beneficiaries of BARMM government's permanent housing project.=

- Another piece of land that LKM proposed to be developed into housing was owned by a BARMM commissioner located in Dulay. The property was assessed as suitable for resettlement, and all the necessary documents required by the financing institutions were found in order. LKM and ICESDev negotiated with the owner while ALTERPLAN talked to the banks to ensure that the financing terms and conditions conform with Islamic laws and traditions. The landowner disagreed though with the proposal to acquire his land through bank loan financing with Al Amanah Bank. He wanted a full payment of P22 million within a month which LKM could not do.

3.3.3. Project Objective 3

Objective 3: At the end of the project, at least 20% of the targeted IDP families shall have increased options for livelihood.

Not satisfactorily achieved

Perspective of Project's Local Partner

For the FGD participants, the LKM members did not have marked improvement in the livelihood or economic situation of the IDPs. The Project provided various knowledge acquisition seminars and skills trainings to members of LKM and the IDPs, but these proved inadequate to result in the target of 20% improvement in economic situation of beneficiaries.

The Project provided the IDPs, particularly those without or with limited sources of income or livelihood, with trainings, seedlings, and planting tools for backyard gardening." According to the FGD participants, the harvests, however, were mostly for home consumption, and the excess were just sold within the community.

The results of this intervention was assessed by the Project staff with select LKM officers confirming the views of the FGD participants. At the time of the evaluation, the LKM members had yet to undergo the planned skills and livelihood trainings by TESDA on dressmaking, bread and pastry-making, agronomy, and electrical Installation. However, arrangement for training opportunities have been worked out with TESDA but have not been implemented during the Project Review and Assessment

- LKM as an organization did not utilize or even explore accessing or offering microfinance products and services to its members. Nevertheless, interested individuals were able to borrow from microfinance institutions to support their children's education, spend for health services, or start a business. LKM did not have data on how many of its members have loans.
- Another critical concern to think of is the Maranao perspective on microfinance or transactions with interests which somehow hinder their keenness to access financial resources for livelihood opportunities.
- National government agencies such as the DSWD and NGOs provide capital to individuals and families to set up enterprises such as *sari-sari* store, *bigasan* or rice retailing, or eateries. Enterprises such as rice retailing and eateries, however, had limited success or were unsuccessful due to poor location.

The LKM officers hoped that the new local officials would support the skills trainings planned in the temporary shelter sites. At the time of the FGD, DSWD was said to extend livelihood assistance—most likely for putting up a backyard garden—to 500 beneficiaries. Funds for the said intervention had been downloaded to the BARMM government, and awaiting release.

Perspective of Local CSO Partner

A total of 731 participated in the backyard/container farming training. Rurugagos Temporary Housing Site had the most participants with 193. Vacant lots along the main road or any available space were converted to vegetable plots. The Dulay community had 157 participants, and Boganga had 98 participants.

FGD participants shared that the livelihood support in the form of trainings and provision of vegetable seeds and seedlings to members. Those without plots used containers placed either in front or at the side of their housing units. Open spaces available in the community were turned into gardens. Most beneficiaries harvested vegetables for household consumption. Some sold vegetables within the community. Thus, the livelihood opportunities were more seasonal rather than on a continuing basis.

Sacks of rice distributed by national agencies such as Department of Social Welfare and Development under its Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) were supposed to support income-generating activities of IDPs. Because of the difficult economic situation in temporary shelters, some recipients used the rice for home consumption. This was the case in Kapagintaw where 37 members of a cooperative were given sacks of rice worth P14,000 each to start a rice retailing business. The source of assistance was UN-Habitat through Maranao People Development Center Inc. (MARADECA), a local NGO.

LKM said livelihood assistance must be sustainable, and yield adequate incomes for beneficiaries to be able to provide for the basic needs of their families.

On Project Sustainability

- The Lombay Ka Marawi was organized immediately after the Marawi Siege. There was an urgent call for a disadvantaged sector like the IDPs to come together and collectively respond to a problematic situation they were all in. The Project utilized the community organizing approach wherein the target sector, the IDPs, went through the following critical phases that lead to the eventual organization and strengthening of the Lombay ka Marawi (LKM). These sustaining and empowering process involved:
 - EDUCATING the people to develop critical consciousness of their existing conditions
 - WORKING with people to WORK COLLECTIVELY and EFFICIENTLY towards meeting immediate and long-term needs
 - MOBILIZING people to develop their capability and readiness to respond and take action on their immediate and long-term needs and problems.
- The community organizing approach in itself prepares the target sector, the LKM to continue its empowering process repeatedly as a network organization, and as a chapter even with a limited assistance from its partner NGO. The Project utilized this approach and coupled it with capacity-building interventions on mobilization work among its sector, and advocacy tactics with power holders and resource institutions. The organizing and empowering processes continue.
- The Project focused on addressing two basic concerns:
 - Access to safe and secure housing – This is a need and every man’s dream more so with the IDP sector who experienced the need to evacuate to save their lives, leave the comforts of their homes, and risk moving to an unknown destination. With most of them still in temporary shelter sites or living with relatives, they hope to have a better home with adequate water supply and regular power connection, ample space for them to live comfortably. This entails a continuing advocacy work with government to provide this service to the IDPs. A need that needs sustained collective advocacy efforts.
 - Access to livelihood opportunities or regular employment – A regular source of income for a household head or member to ensure his/her family’s survival, and eventually live comfortably as a family. This may be from the proceeds of managing a livelihood activity, or from a regular employment. The Project provided opportunities for household members to survive or generate income from the proceeds of vegetable production from a backyard garden, or opportunities for vocational skills training and after the training, the opportunity for technical skills application in a job setting. This too is a need that requires sustained advocacy and mobilization efforts.
 - Even after the Project completion, LKM officers and members continued coordinating with national and local government offices to access housing or livelihood assistance for their members and other IDPs.

4. Considerations for Future Undertakings

The following areas may be looked into further:

- The Lombay Ka Marawi (LKM) can explore:
 - strengthening itself organizationally as a network of 11 barangay-based chapters of IDPs to sustain its advocacy with different government agencies and resource institutions. It has to exhaust various and creative means to entice its members to actively participate in regular meetings, committee work and collective activities at the chapter level, and use this as an opportunity to identify and mentor second-line leaders;
 - undertaking creative ways of encouraging participation and interaction between and among the different chapters as a network organization, considering the distance of the different chapters from one another, and the inadequate public transport for key leaders and members to move around;
 - strengthening its advocacy efforts with resource institutions both local and national government and international organizations to provide its IDP members with better housing with basic amenities - adequate supply of clean water and reliable power connection, ample space for a family of 5 to 6 members in a secure environment, and ensure access to security of land and shelter tenure of IDPs;
 - building rapport with the BARMM key officials and staff to develop a synergy of or shared development goals and strategies for and with the IDPs, and
 - assessing the feasibility of LKM in taking the lead in organizing or setting up a transportation cooperative to address the limited mobility of IDPs in temporary housing sites or as an income generating activity of LKM and/or its members.
- The hiring and involvement of key LKM officers or leaders as paid project staff. While this benefited the Project in terms of meeting its targets or establishing rapport among its fellow IDPs, this may pose some problems on their part in terms of independent decision-making processes, differences in points of view or a scenario that may have a “conflict of interest” situation between and among the Local Project Partners and the Project Partner-Clientele.

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Photos Taken



Figure 1: Sign Board at the entrance of the Rurugagos Temporary Shelter Site



Figure 2: The Rurugagos Temporary Shelter Site at the foot of a designated Sacred Mountain



Figure 3: One of the streets in Rurugagos Shelter Site – children playing on the street, no easements, poor drainage



Figure 4: FGD in Rurugagos Temporary Shelter Site



Figure 5: The Boganga Temporary Shelter Site overlooking Lake Lanao



Figure 6: small strips of land being used to plant vegetables & medicinal plants in Boganga Shelter Site



Figure 7: FGD in Boganga Temporary Shelter Site



Figure 8: FGD with BDRSSP participants



Figure 9: A small talk among the FGD participants in front of a member's store

After the FGD with the select LKM leaders and members, a few of the participants gathered in front of a LKM chapter leader's variety store for some informal exchanges.

When i joined them, one candidly mentioned that she did get some financial assistance from a micro-financing institution for her livelihood undertaking. The other members present smiled after her sharing. It seems 1 or 2 other members did the same. I asked why that was not shared in the FGD earlier. They all just smiled at me.