

Republic of the Philippines
Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
BANGSAMORO TRANSITION AUTHORITY

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

PROPOSED RESOLUTION NO. 266

Introduced by MP PAISALIN P.D. TAGO

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A RESOLUTION RESPECTFULLY REQUESTING THE OFFICE OF THE INTERIM CHIEF MINISTER TO DECLARE MARAWI CITY AS PRIORITY AREA FOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE BANGSAMORO AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO

WHEREAS, Section 3 of Article V of the Bangsamoro Organic Law (R.A. 11054) providing for the General Welfare Clause mandates the Bangsamoro Government to exercise the following powers, couched in general terms, to wit;

“The Bangsamoro Government shall exercise the powers expressly granted, those necessarily implied therefrom, as well as powers necessary, appropriate, or incidental for its efficient and effective governance and those which are essential to the promotion of general welfare. Within its territorial jurisdiction, the Bangsamoro Government shall ensure and support, among other things, the preservation and enrichment of culture, promote health and safety, enhance the right of the people to a balanced ecology, encourage and support the development of appropriate and self-reliant scientific and technological capabilities, improve public morals, enhance economic prosperity and social justice, promote full employment among its residents, maintain peace and order, and preserve the comfort and convenience of its inhabitants;

WHEREAS, Article V, Section 2 provides for the specific powers of the Bangsamoro Government stating the following, to wit: Subject to Section 20, Article X of the Constitution and this Organic Law, the Bangsamoro Government shall exercise its authority over the following matters without prejudice to the general supervision of the President of the Republic of the Philippines:

- a) Administration of justice;
- b) Administrative organization;
- c) Agriculture, livestock, and food security;
- d) Ancestral domain and natural resources;
- e) Barter trade and countertrade;
- f) Budgeting;
- g) Business name registration;
- h) Cadastral land survey;
- i) Civil service;
- j) Classification of public lands;
- k) Cooperatives and social entrepreneurship;
- l) Creation, division, merger, abolition or alteration of boundaries of municipalities and barangays;
- m) Creation of government-owned or controlled corporations and pioneer firms;
- n) Creation of sources of revenues;

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Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
Bangsamoro Transition Authority Parliament
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL

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- o) Cultural exchange, and economic and technical cooperation;
- p) Culture and language;
- q) Customary laws;
- r) Development programs and laws for women, labor, the youth, the elderly, the differently-abled, and indigenous peoples;
- s) Disaster risk reduction and management;
- t) Ecological solid waste management and pollution control;
- u) Economic zones, industrial centers, and free ports;
- v) Education and skills training;
- w) Eminent domain;
- x) Environment, parks, forest management, wildlife, and nature reserves conservation;
- y) Fishery, marine, and aquatic resources;
- z) Grants and donations;
- aa) *Hajj and Umrah*;
- bb) Health;
- cc) Housing and human settlements;
- dd) Humanitarian services and institutions;
- ee) Human rights;
- ff) Indigenous peoples' rights;
- gg) Inland waters;
- hh) Inland waterways for navigation;
- ii) Islamic banking and finance;
- jj) Labor, employment, and occupation;
- kk) Libraries and museums, and historical, cultural and archaeological sites;
- ll) Loans, credits, and other forms of indebtedness;
- mm) Mechanisms for consultations for women and marginalized sectors;
- nn) People's organizations;
- oo) Power sector investments;
- pp) Public utilities' operations;
- qq) Public works and infrastructure;
- rr) Quarantine regulations;
- ss) Registration of births, marriages, and deaths, copies to be furnished the Philippine Statistics Authority;
- tt) Regulation of the manufacture and distribution of food, drinks, drugs, and tobacco;
- uu) Science and technology, research councils and scholarship programs;
- vv) Social services, social welfare, and charities;
- ww) Sports and recreation;
- xx) Technical cooperation for human resource development;
- yy) Tourism development;
- zz) Trade and industry;
- aaa) Urban and rural planning development;
- bbb) Urban land reform and land use; and
- ccc) Water supply and services, flood control, and irrigation systems;

WHEREAS, these specific powers are primarily intended to empower the Bangsamoro Government to fully initiate and implement development of its jurisdiction comprising of five (5) provinces, three (3) cities, and sixty three (63) barangays in the province of North Cotabato which are lagging in development;

WHEREAS, the Islamic City of Marawi was one of the three cities of the Bangsamoro Region that opted to become part of the new autonomous region during the ratification of the Bangsamoro Organic Law creating the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao;



WHEREAS, the Islamic City of Marawi as the capital of the Province of Lanao del Sur with a population of around 201, 785 (PSA 2015) is the largest urban center of the defunct ARMM serving as a center of commercial activities and institutional services thereby attracting many neighboring municipalities and provinces residents to find work and settle in the city;

WHEREAS, on May 2017, Marawi City became the battleground between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the combined forces of the Maute Group, Abu Sayyaf Group led by Isnilon Hapilon, and supported by foreign fighters when the latter attempted to take the city;

WHEREAS, after the liberation of the city, a POST CONFLICT NEEDS ASSESSMENT (PCNA) (Emergency Assistance for Reconstruction and Recovery of Marawi (RRP PHI 52313) provided the following impacts in various aspects, to wit:

Human Impact. The five-month long siege of Marawi resulted in massive displacement of communities. Based on the Bangon Marawi Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Recovery Program a total of 369,196 individuals were displaced by the crisis.² These internally displaced persons (IDPs) were brought to emergency shelters mainly in Lanao del Sur, Lanao del Norte, and Iligan City. Due to congestion in these emergency shelters, many families opted for a home-based arrangement with close relatives and friends.

The conflict also resulted in casualties and injuries. Government reports 168 casualties from the government forces; 114 civilians; 270 unidentified individuals; and 924 from the rebel forces. Around 88 individuals were also reported missing by their relatives. Among the civilian casualties, an undisclosed number of these deaths occurred in emergency shelters and health facilities due to pneumonia, sepsis, and complications from acute gastroenteritis, per reports of the Department of Health.

Economic Impact. The economic impact of the conflict is expected to significantly suppress ARMM's economic growth in 2017 and 2018. The displacement of farmers and loss of crops, and the destruction of schools, hospitals, and markets will hold back the region's economic prospects. The total damages and losses of \$348 million (P18.6 billion) is equivalent to about 16.7% of ARMM's 2016 GRDP and 0.12% of the country's 2016 gross domestic product (GDP), translating into an estimated contraction of real GRDP in 2017 by 6.3%. The private sector's share of these losses amounts to \$124 million (P6.631 billion) or 6.0% of ARMM's GRDP. Marawi City, a commercial center of Lanao del Sur and ARMM, experienced stagnant growth before the crisis, and does not have sufficient resources to overcome the damages and losses. In 2018, ARMM's economic contraction is expected to moderate to some extent as IDPs start to return home, and the reconstruction and restoration of productive assets gets underway. However, recovery will be slow and modest without substantial assistance.

The agriculture and trading service sectors are expected to be the most severely hit by the crisis. Agriculture suffered damages due to the destruction of agriculture and post-harvest machinery and equipment, including privately-owned rice mills servicing Marawi and Lanao del Sur. The MAA includes the central business district. Around 70% of the city's economic activities pertain to trading. As the Marawi siege occurred three days before the start of Ramadan, businesses had stockpiled inventory in anticipation of the huge demand. As a result, there was massive loss of inventory, raw materials, goods, products, and equipment used in production.

Poverty Impact. The incidence of poverty in Lanao del Sur is expected to increase in the immediate aftermath of the crisis as the regional economy contracts, unemployment rises, and food prices spike during the early emergency



relief phase. ADB simulations of the poverty impact of the conflict estimate that the number of people below the poverty line could increase by about 150,000 because of the magnitude of the damage in Marawi, the destruction in public infrastructure, and services, and the high share of families that were already vulnerable to falling into poverty before conflict. ADB estimates that the poverty rate in Lanao del Sur may increase by more than 13 percentage points in 2018, compared to 2016 (Figure 1). Some families may be able to mitigate the risk of falling into poverty, so actual poverty rates could be lower than those projected. Nevertheless, the already high incidence of poverty in Lanao del Sur will likely remain elevated for some time, as many families have lost income generating assets. The poverty gap, which measures the severity of poverty as an average of how far people are below the poverty line, will also increase in the most affected areas. The implication of the larger poverty gap is that not only will more people be impoverished because of the damage caused by the conflict, but the previously poor will become poorer.

Total Damage and Loss Estimates. Estimates of damage and loss to public and private property were done for the infrastructure, productive, and social sectors, and for the cross-cutting concerns on governance and environment (refer to Table 1). Damages were estimated at \$216 million (P11.5 billion) and losses at \$132 million (P7.0 billion), with most of these impacts incurred in the 24 barangays comprising the most affected areas (MAA) where the gun fight was heaviest. Marawi City is the economic and political capital of the province of Lanao del Sur and is one of the biggest urban areas in the entire ARMM region. As such, many commercial and institutional facilities can be found in the City, particularly in the MAA, which includes the central business district. As such, there was a heavy concentration of economic, cultural, and public administration assets in these barangays. The Grand Mosque of the Maranaos and the Grand Padian (or market) were among those that were damaged during the battle in the MAA.;

WHEREAS, based on the foregoing assessment, the city of Marawi and its people needs special prioritization for development in order for it to gradually recover from the aftermath of the siege of the city;

WHEREFORE, it is **RESOLVED**, as it is hereby **RESOLVED**, that the BTA-Parliament is urged to adopt a resolution respectfully requesting the OFFICE OF THE INETERIM CHIEF MINISTER TO DECLARE MARAWI CITY AS PRIORITY AREA FOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE BANGSAMORO AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO

Adopted _____

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