

# IDP PROTECTION ASSESSMENT REPORT



UNHCR  
The UN Refugee Agency

Philippines



## Armed Confrontations and Displacement in Marawi (AFP vs Pro-ISIS)

Incident Date: 23 May 2017

Issue No. 04 dated 22 August 2017

### HIGHLIGHTS

The displaced population continues to face prevailing protection concerns. These include, among others:

1. Inclusion and exclusion concerns after the data cleansing on the general registry of IDPs.
2. Observed tension among IDPs due to inequitable distribution and dwindling of humanitarian assistance.
3. IDPs continue to fear for their safety.



### INCIDENT BACKGROUND

- A composite group of ISIS-inspired militants ambushed a military vehicle that was reportedly on a mission to serve a warrant of arrest upon Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) leader Isnilon Hapilon, who was believed to be hiding in the area in the afternoon of 23 May 2017. This began a protracted armed confrontation between this group and the AFP.
- By the same evening, the confrontation escalated to other barangays in the city as the pro-ISIS group began increasing its forces, reportedly occupied civilian structures, including school buildings, churches, the Philippine National Police Outpost, and a hospital.
- Killings and hostage-taking of civilians were also reported. In less than 24 hours, the pro-ISIS group was able to control strategic locations in the center of the city, including government facilities.
- The situation prompted President Rodrigo Duterte to place the whole island of Mindanao under Martial Law for 60 days, which was later extended to December 31, 2017.
- Massive civilian displacement occurred as a result of the growing tension, starting in the early morning of 24 May.
- More military troops were deployed, and clashes continued over the next several weeks. The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) launched a combination of mortar shelling and air strikes against the MG.
- Most of the civilians have taken refuge in Iligan City and other nearby towns within Region X.
- An estimated 98 percent of the total population of Marawi City (201,785 individuals in 96 barangays, based on the 2015 census) have sought shelter in different evacuation centers or with their relatives.
- The crisis has also affected economic and commercial activities in the rest of Lanao del Sur province, triggering further displacement.

### CURRENT SITUATION (Updates in blue)

Fourteen weeks into the conflict, the AFP and PNP continue implementing clearing operations in Marawi city. The number of displaced persons has been pegged since July 26, 2017 by government sources at 78,466 families (359,680 individuals). This is a 33.4 percent reduction from the 117,875 families (534,127 individuals) reported prior to the data cleansing initiated by the DSWD based on the encoded data from the Disaster Assistance Family Access Cards (DAFAC). Data provided does not anymore indicate the number of IDPs that are home-based and are found in evacuation centers. However, based on pre-DAFAC statistics, 94 percent of total displaced population is with host families in 9 regions. The remainder is still living in the remaining 75 listed evacuation centers. This data includes secondary displacement that has reportedly occurred in nearby municipalities. Most of the IDPs still remain displaced. Return into Marawi is not allowed by authorities due to prevailing security threats.



Submission of DAFACs, which the government used as a registration tool, closed on July 18, 2017, which paved the way for the establishment of a general registry of all IDPs of the Marawi humanitarian crisis.

The Department of Social Welfare Development (DSWD) issued a memorandum on July 26 deactivating the National Emergency Operations Center and the Response Cluster, led by DSWD. Leadership and responsibility in responding to the continuing humanitarian need of IDPs, while not explicitly stated, is apparently taken over by Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM), a multi-agency task force created under Administrative Order 3 issued by the President and charged to oversee early recovery and rehabilitation for Marawi City. A Transition Conference was held in August 13 where DSWD officially handed over leadership over humanitarian, early recovery and rehabilitation response for Marawi City to TFBM.

Task Force Bangon Marawi has begun construction of temporary shelters on a designated 9.27 hectare piece of land in Barangay Sagonsongan, Marawi City, which is the designated transitional city. Only 1,500 IDP families will be covered in the initial construction of transitional shelters, which are designed to be culturally sensitive to the needs of the predominantly Meranaw displaced population. Priority will be given to IDP families identified whose houses belong to the 30 percent of structures in Marawi City that were destroyed or gravely damaged.

DENR-ARMM will be working together with Task Force Bangon Marawi in the conduct of a comprehensive survey in several sites in Marawi City to identify additional sites for the construction of shelter camps for the IDPs. Options for “Balik Munisipyo” (return to ancestral hometown) have also been initiated by local government units adjacent to Marawi City to help decongest locations where IDPs are currently hosted.

A Post-Conflict Needs Assessment (PCNA) led by the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) is currently underway. The findings from which will become the basis for the Marawi Comprehensive Recovery and Rehabilitation Plan (MCRRP).

Civil society organizations composed of local NGOs, religious sector, people’s organizations and volunteer groups have actively engaged the government to ensure representation of IDPs and the affected population of Marawi City on several occasions. These groups have also represented themselves collectively in TFBM activities, where they have been recognized to take the role of “watchdog.”

Following the assumption of responsibility of Task Force Bangon Marawi, more attention has been given to the recovery and rehabilitation efforts of Marawi City in most of the initiatives led by government. Issues related to land ownership status of areas affected by the conflict is under review. A vast tract of land covering more than sixty barangays of Marawi City is reportedly under military reservation status, as per Proclamation No 453, issued on 23 December 1953, as well as related issuances thereafter.

Protection cluster members have recently observed that provision of humanitarian assistance, particularly water, food and consumable non-food items has considerably lessened in frequency. Delivery schedules of government aid have been erratic. IDPs are also unable to access information relevant to this concern.

Host families are heavily feeling the brunt of the costs needed to support home-based IDPs and are in dire need of support. Some IDPs claim that they have been denied assistance as their names do not appear anymore on the general registry after the data cleansing process. In addition, dwindling humanitarian assistance and inequitable aid distribution to those in officially listed evacuation centers and those in home-based settings, including community-based evacuation centers (CB-ECs) were also reported. All these contribute to protection risks, including increasing tension in communities (among IDPs, between IDPs and members of the host communities, and with local government workers), risk of sexual exploitation and trafficking, and other negative coping behavior on which anecdotal reports are yet to be verified.

In several host municipalities, there are IDPs who claim that they were unable to enlist themselves and acquire DAFAC. While some stated that they were not reached in the information dissemination phase, others expressed that they did not understand the registration process. Still others maintained that they felt encumbered by having to lineup for registration.

In relation to freedom of movement, IDPs continue to fear for their safety due to lack of identification documents amidst strict security protocols. Various host local governments and protection partners have made steps to address this gap. However, there are more areas that remains to be covered by this kind of initiative.

#### Key Advocacy Messages

1. Support to local capacities and resiliency by supporting the home-based IDPs and their host communities, to ensure that assistance is not limited to IDPs in evacuation centers but would also include those who are home-based and in community-based evacuation centers, in line with UNHCR’s community-based protection approach;
2. Provision of identification documents of IDPs to address restrictions on movement which may also prevent them from seeking livelihood and employment, which are steps towards self-reliance;
3. Improved access to assistance and protection of home-based IDPs and IDPs in community-based evacuation centers (CB-ECs);
4. The establishment of a grievance mechanism/system to address cases of exclusion from registration and assistance distribution
5. Greater participation of IDPs and civil society in efforts to facilitate early recovery and rehabilitation of Marawi City.

## PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE (Updates in blue)

ISSUES	RESPONSES	WAYS FORWARD
<b>PHYSICAL SECURITY AND INTEGRITY</b>		
<b><i>Threat to life, safety and security</i></b>		
<p>There still remains civilians believed to be trapped / missing inside Marawi City based on calls received by ARMM Crisis Management Center (CMC) Hotline.</p> <p style="color: #00AEEF;">As of this report, however, Ranao Rescue Team has informed that there are no more trapped civilians inside Marawi City.</p>	<p>ARMM CMC reported that 5,535 civilians have been rescued / evacuated since the start of the crisis. They have also reported that 295 civilians are still believed trapped / missing.</p> <p style="color: #C00000;"><u>Status: No progress</u></p>	<p style="color: #00AEEF;">Follow up with ARMM CMC on verified count of trapped civilians in Marawi City, if any.</p>
<p>Cases of looting and stealing continue to be reported by civilians and members of the civil society organizations. To date, no assessment has been done as to the extent of the looting.</p>	<p>Marawi LGU has advised affected residents to submit evidence-based complaints to the Legal Office of MSU-IIT for case building.</p> <p style="color: #C00000;"><u>Status: No progress</u></p>	<p>Advocate for systematic assessments of damage to/loss of civilian properties, and refer to concerns mechanisms (e.g. DSWD shelter assistance) for appropriate action.</p>
<p>Cases of family separation and missing family members continue to be monitored in the evacuation centers in Baloi and Iligan. There is still little to no information flow on this issue.</p>	<p>Cases are being referred to the concerned Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officers (MSWDO) for verification.</p> <p>Workers from the DSWD central and regional offices have also conducted documentation and verification of family tracing cases.</p> <p>ICRC/PRC has facilitated the ‘I Am Alive’ profiling program covering 3,183 heads of households.</p> <p style="color: #C00000;"><u>Status: Still persists</u></p>	<p>Follow up on case management issues/challenges/gaps. Strengthen the family reunification and tracing mechanism across the different LGU levels and disseminate clear information for case referrals.</p> <p>Conduct parenting sessions in the evacuation camps.</p>
<p>IDPs, particularly the youth, are misidentified and being questioned by security sector personnel, especially if they have facial resemblance to circulated photos of identified terrorists or have the same family names as suspected members of extremist groups.</p>		<p style="color: #00AEEF;">Refer cases to Protection humanitarian actors and the CPWG and discuss how to deal with the issue</p>
<b><i>Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence</i></b>		
<p>In some evacuation centers, IDPs face risks of GBV due to lack of partitions to living spaces and bathing areas</p>	<p>WASH cluster members continue to install more latrines and partitions for bathing areas in evacuation centers.</p> <p>DSWD and IOM are planning to construct transitory sites for IDPs living in congested evacuation centers.</p> <p style="color: #C00000;"><u>Status: Still persists</u></p>	<p>Encourage involvement of women and children-focused CSOs in camp management.</p> <p>Continue to advocate for mainstreaming of protection concerns in the design of evacuation centers and training of camp managers.</p>
<p>There are reported cases of unaccompanied and separated children.</p>	<p>DSWD has conducted documentation and verification of cases of unaccompanied minors and family reunification.</p> <p>The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) has established a desk for Family Tracing and Reunification in some of the evacuation centers.</p> <p>The Child Protection Working Group has established a monitoring and reporting tool that is being used to report cases of unaccompanied and</p>	<p>Disseminate information to IDPs, camp managers, and barangay officials about the referral system for cases of unaccompanied and separated children.</p> <p>Strengthen the family tracing and reunification system by involving more actors who can contribute to a quicker response. Services must also be expanded to all evacuation centers.</p>

	separated children.  <b>Status: Still persists</b>	
<b>Threats to liberty and freedom of movement</b>		
The implementation of a “No ID, No Entry” policy has prevented IDPs from freely going in and out of their evacuation centers / host communities.  IDPs, particularly adult males, experience limited movement outside of evacuation centers due to lack of proper identification.	DILG met with barangay captains and advised them to issue certifications of identity to their constituents.  The Commission on Elections has also announced that it would issue temporary voters’ IDs to help address the issue of lack of documentation.  UNHCR has engaged with the COMELEC and Philhealth on the possibility of providing appropriate identification for IDPs in selected locations that will be recognized by the security sector.	Advocate with local authorities and the security sector on protection risks and issues related to freedom of movement, particularly for IDPs who lost or left behind identification documents when they fled the conflict. Follow up with the agencies concerned re plans for issuance of IDs or civil documentation in evacuation centers or to home-based IDPs.
<b>CIVIL AND POLITICAL PROTECTION</b>		
<b>Informed Consent and Participation:</b>		
Persons with specific needs (PWSN) such as pregnant and lactating mothers, elderly persons, <a href="#">children with special needs</a> , <a href="#">PWDs</a> and the sick are not given priority. They sleep on cartons, plastic sheets, and other light materials.	The government and other stakeholders have planned on setting up transitory sites for IDPs. IDPs in private structures and collective centers will be given priority.  <b>Status: Still persists</b>	Maximize the use of women and child-friendly spaces by conducting community-led activities like storytelling, games and women-centered support group sessions in the area.
Since the turnover of humanitarian response oversight functions to Task Force Bangon Marawi, basic humanitarian assistance received by both home-based and evacuation center-based IDPs in Baloi and Saguwaran has reportedly reduced in frequency.		Follow up with DSWD regional agencies concerned on the reported reduction of humanitarian assistance to IDPs.
Tensions during distribution of assistance have been observed in the distribution sites in Saguwaran due to lack of organization of home-based IDPs.	<b>Status: Still persists</b>	Advocate for the establishment of social formations in municipalities with home-based IDPs that are comparable to those found in evacuation centers.
Current evacuation centers are municipal and private structures, gymnasiums, schools and madrasahs. In some cases, IDPs are already being asked by the host families to leave, but the security situation prevents them from returning to their habitual residences.	Options for transitional sites/alternative shelters are being evaluated by government actors.  <b>Status: Partially Responded To</b>	Advocate for systematic information dissemination and consultations with IDPs in the process of identifying locations for transitional sites.
In locations where schools and madrasah’s are the only facilities that are readily available, IDPs taking shelter therein face the risk of eviction by school authorities, particularly with the opening of classes.		Refer monitored cases to Task Force Bangon Marawi education focal person and to DSWD to install temporary shelters for the affected IDPs within the vicinity pending transfer to identified transitory sites or return to habitual residences
Increasing number of host families of home-based IDPs are asking for humanitarian support due to depletion of resources and impact of protracted armed confrontation in Marawi City.		Refer issue to DSWD and other humanitarian actors to assess and analyze the situation of host-families and communities and consider adopting community-based approaches where incentives are provided to the host population, or investments are made to enhance community social service that will benefit the host community as they provide support to home-based IDPs.
<b>Access to Assistance for IDPs in Community-Based Evacuation Centers (CB-ECs)</b>		
There are IDPs found in private	According to the Iligan City Social	Continue protection monitoring to

<p>compounds and structures which are currently recognized as community-based evacuation centers. Similar to the concerns of those staying with host families, they lack adequate access to information and continued access to humanitarian assistance. But unlike home-based IDPs they do not have immediate support structures such as camp managers and host families who could address their concerns or refer them to the concerned agencies. In Pantar, the evacuation centers are recognized by the local government, and the local government has also endorsed these centers to DSWD, but until now these centers have not been validated by DSWD.</p>	<p>Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO), they will treat those in self-settled sites as home-based IDPs and they will be prioritized in the establishment of the transitory sites. The DSWD national office has assured that these IDPs will receive the same services as those provided to the IDPs in the evacuation centers.</p>	<p>ensure that IDPs in community-based evacuation centers, as well as home-based IDPs, are provided with assistance and their rights are upheld. Advocate for IDP participation and empowerment, cultural sensitivity, and non-discrimination in registration, verification, and assistance distribution.</p>
<p>As of this report, the number of verified self-settled sites have increased, as follows:</p>	<p>DSWD has also clarified the protocols for provision of assistance to IDPs who have not yet registered for issuance of Family Access Cards, including those staying in self-settled sites. DSWD personnel would prioritize provision of immediate assistance, and then facilitate assessment and registration procedures.</p>	<p>Advocate to DSWD to deploy camp managers or equivalent personnel to these “community-based evacuation centers</p>
<p>Iligan City -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Moneerah Integrated School, Bgy. Ubaldo Laya – 129 families</li> <li>2. Merella Toril, Bgy. Ubaldo Laya – 214 families</li> <li>3. Madrasah inside Lomondot Cpd., Bgy. Tubod – 38 families</li> <li>4. Amatonding Building in Bgy. Tubod – 4 families</li> <li>5. Mahad Alnor-al-Islamie in Ceunuri Cpd., Bgy. Tomas Cabili – 136 families</li> <li>6. Greenhouse Bldg., Bgy. Tibanga – 42 families</li> <li>7. H. Nasser Repor’s Garage, Purok 10, Bgy. Santiago – 17 families</li> <li>8. SZOPAD MPC, Bgy. Upper Hinaplanon – 28 families</li> <li>9. Agricultural Technology Institute (ATI), Bgy. Upper Hinaplanon – 27 families</li> <li>10. Day Care Center, Bgy. Upper Hinaplanon – 14 families</li> <li>11. Madrasah Harisatul Qur’an, Bgy. Upper Hinaplanon – 15 families</li> <li>12. MSU-IIT Cooperative Elem. School, Bgy. Upper Hinaplanon – 13 families</li> <li>13. Lanao Builders, Bgy. Tubod – 52 families</li> </ol> <p>Kauswagan –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14. Community structures, Bgy. Tingin-Tingin – 50 families</li> </ol> <p>Balo-i –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15. Madrasah Abdul Rahman, Bgy. Abaga – 16 families</li> </ol> <p>Pantar –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16. Bgy. Kalanganan East CB-EC – 7 families</li> <li>17. Bgy. Kalanganan Lower CB-EC – 9 families</li> <li>18. Bgy. West Pantar CB-EC – 32 families</li> <li>19. Bgy. Poblacion Pamana Bldg. CB-EC – 13 families</li> </ol> <p>Sultan Naga Dimaporo –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20. Municipal Gym, Bgy. Poblacion – 33 families</li> </ol>	<p>The Protection Cluster has agreed to refer to self-settled sites as “community-based evacuation centers, or CB-ECs” and not “unrecognized evacuation-centers”.</p>	

<p>21. Barangay Hall, Bgy. Koreo – 4 families</p> <p>22. Barangay Health Station, Bgy. Koreo – 6 families</p> <p>23. Bangaan Madrasah, Bgy. Bangaan – 8 families</p> <p>24. Privately owned lot, Bgy. Bangaan – 20 families</p>	<p><b>Status: Partially Responded To</b></p>	
<p><b>BASIC NECESSITIES OF LIFE</b></p>		
<p><b>Access to food aid and nutrition</b></p>		
<p>In host municipalities north and south of Marawi City where there are both home-based and evacuation center-based IDPs, home-based IDPs have reported that they receive far less food assistance than IDPs in evacuation centers.</p> <p>Home-based IDPs that receive any form of humanitarian assistance, particularly those located in the east side of Lake Lanao only receive food assistance and none of the other types of humanitarian assistance, and leading to a perceived sense of neglect and lack of support from humanitarian actors.</p> <p>During scheduled days of food distribution, home-based IDPs are frequently advised to leave the distribution area in favor of evacuation center-based IDPs.</p> <p>There is movement of IDPs from host families to evacuation centers, or between evacuation centers in order to better access humanitarian assistance.</p>		<p>Advocate for the Food and Non-Food Cluster to encourage its members to provide equal assistance to home-based IDPs, as host families and host communities are bearing the brunt of the cost of living of home-based IDPs.</p>
<p>There are no proper assessments conducted to determine specific needs of elderly and PWDs.</p>	<p>DSWD DREAMB has committed to write a report for the activation of social pensions for senior citizens and PWDs.</p>	<p>Advocate for the activation of the social pension for senior citizens and PWDs as immediate assistance which is common to both sectors</p>
<p>The armed confrontation in Marawi has caused severe food shortage and constriction of economic activity in nearby municipalities causing residents therein to be displaced and relocated to host municipalities to avail of humanitarian assistance. A number of them have done so after the lapse of the Disaster Assistance Family Access Cards (DAFAC) registration deadline.</p>	<p>DSWD has started serving IDPs coming from affected nearby municipalities.</p> <p><b>Status: Still persists</b></p>	
<p>IDPs who were not able to register for the DAFAC in Saguiaran (1,666) and Balo-i. (over 200) after the cut of date on July 5, 2017 are waiting for the chance to be allowed to register.</p>	<p>Temporary registration was facilitated by MDRRMO of Saguiaran with the hope that this will be added to the master list once this has been transmitted to DSWD-ARMM.</p> <p>DSWD has promoted their e-Reklamo online platform for complaints related to exclusion and inclusion issues on the DAFAC registration process.</p>	<p>Monitor if the same concern is present in other municipalities. If the number is sufficient to merit a reopening of DAFAC registration, advocate to DSWD Central Office for a quick reopening of registration to accommodate additional applications.</p> <p>Raise concern that IDPs may still have limited internet access, especially those in evacuation centers who may depend on camp managers / MSWDOs for access, and that there is thus a need for alternative complaints mechanisms as well as info dissemination on the process.</p>

<b>Access to water, sanitation, and hygiene</b>		
<p>Lack of water supply remains an issue in some of the recognized and community-based evacuation centers in Lanao del Norte and Iligan City.</p> <p>Home-based IDPs located in more remote barangays are forced to spend money for transportation in order to avail of water assistance or purchase drinking water daily.</p>	<p>Water tanks have been installed and distilled bottled water distributed by CSOs by members of the WASH Cluster as back-up water sources, but these are still not enough to cater to the needs of IDPs in the evacuation centers.</p> <p>DOH Health Emergency Management Bureau (HEMB) to follow up with PRC regarding the installation of water tank in 3 evacuation centers in Iligan City as previously agreed by their officials.</p> <p>MSF to install water tank for additional water source and fix piping.</p> <p>DOH-HEMB coordinated with CHO for additional water supply and drainage.</p>	<p>Continue to follow up on solutions and ways forward identified and implemented by the WASH cluster.</p> <p>Refer issues to WASH cluster for appropriate action.</p>
<p>Lack of latrines remains an issue in some of the evacuation centers in Baloi and Saguiaran. Maintenance of latrines was also identified as an issue in some ECs (e.g. Buru-un School of Fisheries).</p>	<p>Continuing installation of additional latrines and other WASH facilities (e.g. by Humanitarian Resources Consortium) to address gaps identified by NGOs and other humanitarian actors.</p> <p><b>Status: Still persists</b></p>	
<p>Waste management has been reported as a concern both in evacuation centers and in communities hosting home-based IDPs (e.g. Pantar).</p>	<p><b>Status: No progress</b></p>	<p>Camp managers and barangay officials to conduct information dissemination regarding proper waste management protocols (e.g. segregation, garbage disposal only in designated collection areas).</p>
<p>Cases of overflow of waste from latrines have been reported in several ECs (e.g. Pantao Ragat) posing a health hazard to IDPs</p>	<p><b>Status: No progress</b></p>	<p>Advocate to health and WASH humanitarian actors for regular cleaning and desludging of contents of latrines in monitored locations.</p>
<p>Vulnerability of children to health risks is observed due to poor hygienic practices while parents are preoccupied with household chores.</p>	<p>ACF is conducting hygiene promotion activities, but only within their project areas.</p>	<p>Refer cases to health and WASH humanitarian actors and the RCPWG and advocate that hygiene promotion activities also include children, or develop hygiene promotion session guides for children.</p>
<b>Access to health</b>		
<p>Increasing number of cases of profound stress and exhaustion by IDPs while in a state of protracted displacement have been observed, including among children / learners.</p>	<p>Teachers who have undergone Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) training were deployed to receiving schools to continue PFA interventions to displaced learners.</p>	<p>Refer monitored cases to health humanitarian actors for medical/ psychosocial assistance.</p>
<p>IDPs in the evacuation center and the interior barangays of the municipality of Pantar experience lack of health services, such as doctors, medical staff and medicines.</p>	<p>Regular “Tsekap” activities (medical consultations) are conducted by DOH in evacuation centers and host communities.</p>	
<p>More IDP children in several evacuation centers and host municipalities (e.g. Kauswagan) experience skin problems / rashes. Cases of malnutrition and parasite infection have also been reported.</p>	<p>Members of the Health cluster have conducted therapeutic feeding and counseling sessions on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) among evacuation center-based and home-based IDPs.</p> <p>Amai Pakpak Medical Center staff are continuously deployed in various evacuation centers in Iligan City and Lanao del Norte.</p>	

**ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL PROTECTION**

**Access to livelihood**

<p>Many IDPs visited have expressed the need to have their own source of income while in a state of displacement in order to provide for their daily needs and to lessen their dependency on humanitarian assistance.</p> <p>IDPs are in dire need of money and are forced to find alternative sources of income to support their families and sustain their daily needs, resulting to reported incidences of child trafficking in Saguwaran (16 cases recorded, 7 returned to families).</p>	<p>The Early Recovery Cluster has convened and discussed initial steps for early recovery interventions, including livelihood options for the IDPs.</p> <p>DOLE has rolled out its “emergency employment” program (TUKAD) for unemployed IDPs.</p> <p><b>Status: Being Responded To</b></p>	<p>Advocate to Bangon Marawi Inter-Agency Task Force and ARMM to incorporate “emergency livelihood assistance packages” for IDPs.</p> <p>Refer cases of trafficking to CPWG, DSWD and agencies working on anti-trafficking measures to identify ways of mitigating prevalence.</p>
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**Access to education**

<p>A number of schools and madrasah’s continue to be used as evacuation centers.</p>	<p>The Education cluster has rolled-out several Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in schools that are in close proximity to evacuation centers.</p> <p><b>Status: Being Responded To</b></p>	
<p>At least one host school (Tomas Cabili High School) in Iligan City has included displaced learners in the deadline for wearing uniforms. Those who are unable to comply are not allowed to enter their classes.</p>	<p>DepEd IX, X, XI, and XII and education cluster members and partners have delivered learner and teacher supply kits and also hygiene kits to divisions of receiving schools.</p>	<p>Refer incidences to Task Force Bangon Marawi education focal person and Education Cluster for verification and appropriate action.</p>
<p>Displaced learners in at least one host school in Lanao del Norte receive fewer school materials compared to regular learners.</p>	<p>DepEd regional offices met on August 2 to discuss solutions on evolving issues and concerns related to the status of Marawi learners and deployed teachers.</p>	
<p>Displaced learners (elementary and secondary level) in several evacuation centers and host communities were unable to continue their education due to family’s financial incapacity.</p>	<p>Policies have been issued regarding exemption of displaced learners from wearing school uniforms and temporary deployment of Meranaw speaking teachers to schools in host communities to address the language barrier.</p> <p>DepEd regional directors of unaffected regions met to discuss assistance that they could provide regarding planned Brigada Eskwela sa Marawi and Oplan Balik Eskwela sa Marawi on August 3.</p>	
<p>Due to enrollment standards and limited facilities, high schools in Marawi City and Saguwaran are unable to accept the high influx of enrollees coming from campuses that have been damaged or have remained closed in Marawi City.</p>		<p>Advocate with the Education Cluster, CHED and the MSU administration to collectively address the needs of these enrollees using Education in Emergencies Approaches in order for these enrollees to continue their education.</p>

**Access to information**

<p>Home-based and EC-based IDPs continue to experience limited access to information on how they can access assistance, or about plans from government for early recovery. For home-based IDPs, they rely on the host barangay chairman for information and updates on any development on their status.</p> <p>A number of IDPs interviewed (both in evacuation centers and home-based) do not understand the registration</p>	<p>More than 100 employees from the Lanao del Sur provincial government underwent an orientation on IDP protection for subsequent deploy as protection monitors in their respective areas.</p> <p>DSWD-ARMM has deployed 17 workers in the different barangays of Iligan City to assist DSWD Region 10 workers in the final validation of home-based IDPs from July 2-5, 2017, in addition to the 35 earlier deployed to</p>	<p>Continue to advocate for systematic information dissemination to IDPs.</p>
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process.	augment DSWD Region 10 staff in the 5 Evacuation Centers in Iligan City.  <b>Status: Still persists</b>	
There is no segregated data yet, or clear information on Persons with Special Needs (PWSN). Information on the vulnerable population such as unaccompanied and separated children, pregnant and lactating mothers, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, and persons with serious medical conditions, is also lacking.	<b>Status: No progress</b>	Continue advocacy and technical guidance to DSWD, in the framework of the Protection Cluster, regarding identification of PWSN and provision of appropriate assistance.
<b>Camp coordination and camp management</b>		
Evacuation centers have poor lighting or lack partitions in Iligan City, Baloi, Saguwaran, Pantao Ragat and Pantar.		Refer cases to CCCM and Protection Cluster for appropriate action.
IDPs in evacuation centers in Iligan City continue to experience heat discomfort / lack of ventilation and high temperatures during daytime posing health risks (e.g. Mahad Abdul Hamid EC).		
Absence of a grievance mechanism to address the issues and concerns of IDPs in the evacuation centers	DSWD's Disaster Response Assistance and Management Bureau (DREAMB) promotes the e-Reklamo online platform as venue for filing complaints on disaster response services, particularly for the Marawi Humanitarian Crisis and including exclusion and inclusion issues related to the Disaster Assistance Family Access Cards (DAFAC). E-Reklamo was launched on January 2017.  Civil society stakeholders have shared and consolidated information that include grievances from IDPs during a Visioning and Planning workshop that will be submitted to Task Force Bangon Marawi and the DSWD Regional Offices for consideration.	Advocate to DSWD in developing and installing a grievance mechanism in evacuation centers to address cases of exclusion from registration and assistance distribution; UNHCR to offer technical support/guidance in setting up grievance mechanism.  Organize the IDPs to set up a community-led grievance mechanism to address their issues and concerns
Congestion in several evacuation centers continues to be a major issue.	DSWD has built tents near the evacuation centers to transfer some of the IDPs. It has also asked support for the provision of more tents from partners who have the capacity.  IOM has proposed Alternative Evacuation Space (AES) as an alternative transit dwelling of IDPs to provide enough space for each family pending the establishment of transitory sites and/or return to habitual residences.  Task Force Bangon Marawi has begun construction of temporary shelters in Barangay Sagonsongan, Marawi City that will accommodate at least 1,500 IDP families as a step towards decongesting evacuation centers.	Identify alternative dwelling sites where some of the IDPs can be transferred.  Advocate for support to local capacities and resiliency through the promotion of community-based protection approach for home-based IDPs and its host communities.

**359,680**  
PRESENTLY DISPLACED  
PERSONS (78,466 FAMILIES)

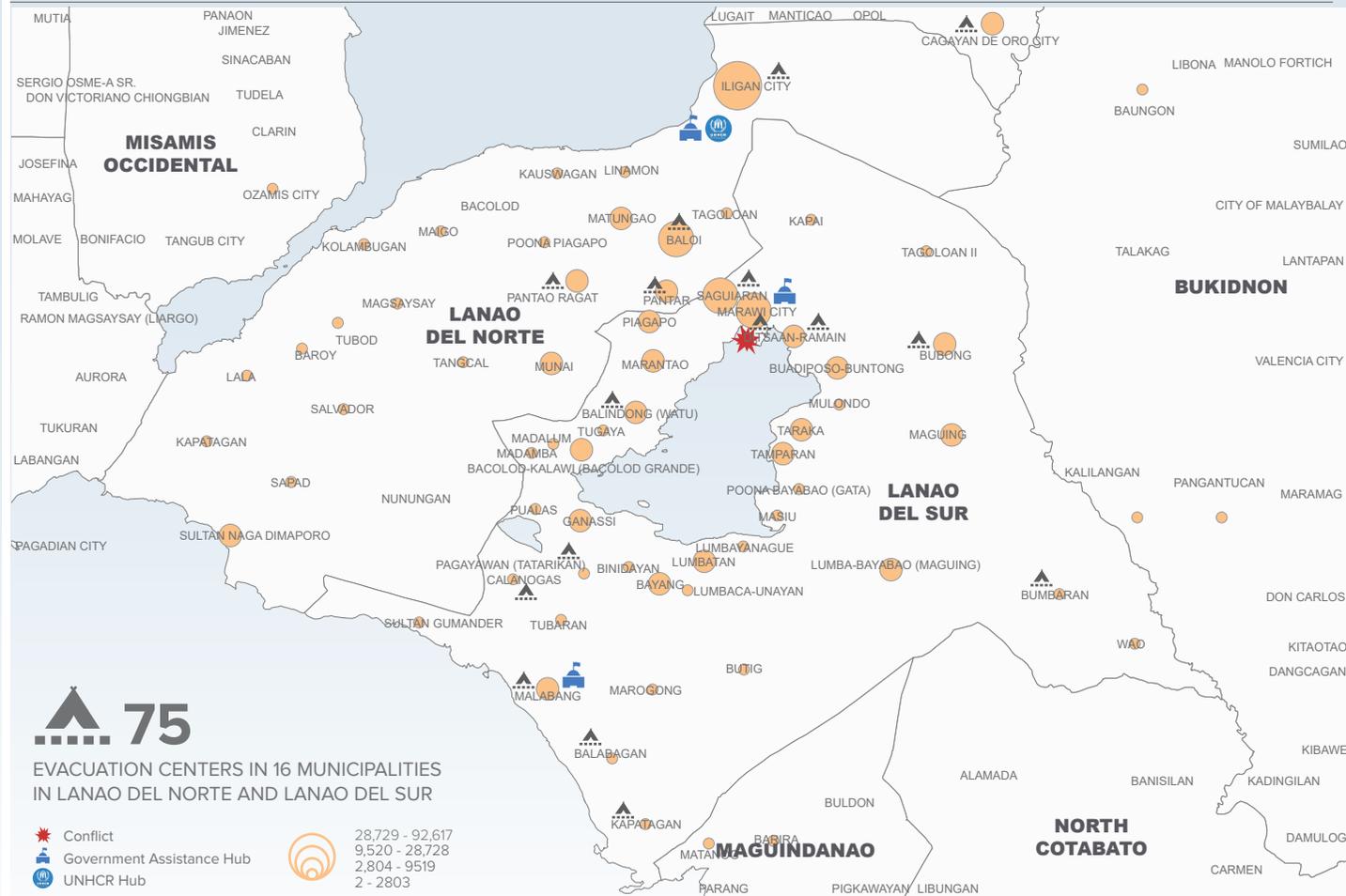
## DISPLACED PERSONS BY HOST PROVINCE



### LEGEND (Displaced persons)



## DISPLACED PERSONS PER HOST MUNICIPALITY/CITY IN LANAO DEL SUR AND LANAO DEL NORTE PROVINCE



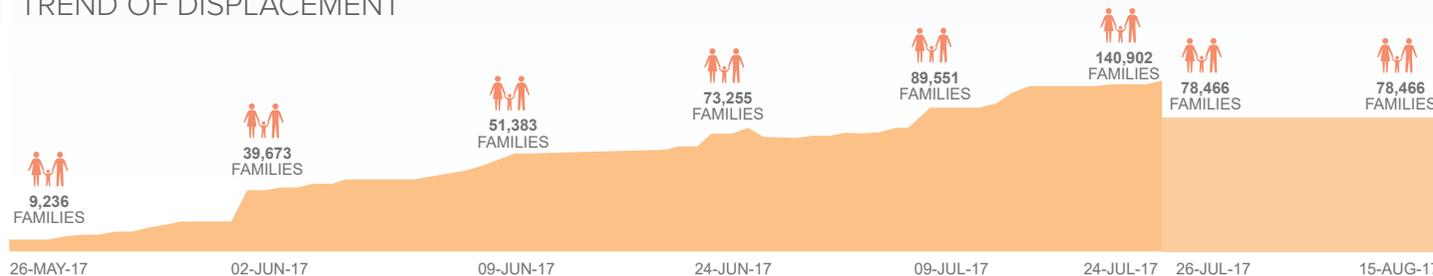
**75**

EVACUATION CENTERS IN 16 MUNICIPALITIES  
IN LANAO DEL NORTE AND LANAO DEL SUR

- Conflict
- Government Assistance Hub
- UNHCR Hub

28,729 - 92,617  
9,520 - 28,728  
2,804 - 9519  
2 - 2803

## TREND OF DISPLACEMENT



Note: Data cleaning was conducted by DSWD

Pre-data cleaning

Post data cleaning

## SOURCES:

National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC)/Regional Coordination and Command Center (RCCC)  
Department of Social Welfare and Development (Region 10 and ARMM)  
Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC)  
Department of Education – Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Service (DepEd-DRRMS)  
Department of Health – Health Emergency Management Bureau (DOH-HEMB)  
Provincial Social Welfare and Development Offices (PSWDOs)  
Municipal Social Welfare and Development Offices (MSWDOs)  
Community and Family Services International (CFSI)  
Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP)  
Local civil society organizations based in Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur

### The IDP Protection Assessment Form (IDPPAR)

The IDP Protection Assessment Form aims to provide a starting point for information and analysis that can help humanitarian agencies, policy makers and other stakeholders concerning instances of forced displacement or solutions (repatriation, resettlement, integration). The number of people displaced/affected may differ from the number in need of humanitarian assistance. To the extent possible, the terminology used in the Dashboard reflects the *UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* and other sources of international law and practice. The information reported in the IDP Protection Assessment Forms has been received from members of the Protection Cluster across Mindanao. Consequently, unreported cases of forced displacement and solutions are not reflected. Updates will be provided as and when more information is received from members. Although efforts are made to verify the data, the Protection Cluster takes no responsibility for the incompleteness or inaccuracy of the information. At the end of every month, this data is compiled and distributed through the '**Protection Dashboard**'. The information provided in this IDP Assessment Report does not necessarily reflect the views of UNHCR or any individual member of the Protection Cluster.

### The Protection Cluster

In the Philippines, the protection cluster has been established by the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) Circular No 5 series of 10 May 2007 (Institutionalizing Cluster Approach in Philippine Disaster System). The cluster approach is part of a global response aimed at providing more timely and consistent help to the internally displaced and other affected people in complex emergencies and disasters. The Protection Cluster in Mindanao meets in Cotabato, Iligan, Davao and other cities on a regular basis. Currently there are over 100 participating agencies including from the Government, State, Civil Society, national and international NGOs and agencies, as well as the United Nations. For more information, please visit the Protection Cluster website <http://www.protectioncluster.org/philippines/> or e-mail us at PHICOPRC@unhcr.org

