

## INCIDENT BACKGROUND

Firefights broke out in Marawi City, Lanao del Sur on the afternoon of 23 May 2017 when members of the Maute Group (MG) 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. The Maute group is a local armed group that has engaged in armed clashes with government troops since early 2016, and has reportedly pledged allegiance to the Islamic State.

By the same evening, the firefight escalated to other barangays in the city as the MG began increasing its forces. The Maute members 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 Maute were 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.

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 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)*

Seven weeks into the conflict, the number of displaced persons continues to increase. As of this report, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) has reached a total of **78,177 families (369,139 individuals)** according to government estimates. Of this number, **4,112 families (21,921 individuals)** are in **81 evacuation centers** and **74,065 families (347,218 individuals)** are with host families in **7 regions**.

The displaced population, particularly those who are in host communities (94 percent), continue to be faced with mounting protection concerns such as the presence of IDPs in collective sites that are not officially recognized as evacuation centers, congestion in the evacuation centers, reported cases of acute diarrhea among children, lack of identification, lack of prioritization of persons with specific needs in relief assistance, and challenges in information dissemination among the internally displaced persons (IDPs), among others.

Amidst operational constraints, UNHCR and other members of the protection cluster advocated with stakeholders and duty bearers for: (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, in line with UNHCR's community-based protection approach; (2) strengthening Family Tracing and Reunification protocols. While the Philippine Red Cross has already established a family tracing and reunification system in some evacuation centers, it was noted that there is a need to expand its reach to IDPs in other areas, (3) **proper verification and registration of individual IDPs**, and (4) **Recognition of self-settled collective centers as official evacuation center to improve access to assistance and protection**

The National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC) continues to function as the central coordination hub for government and humanitarian responders. The different sectoral clusters have also been convened on a regular basis under the national coordination structure. Task Force Bangon Marawi, a multi-agency task force created under Administrative Order 3 issued by the President, is currently establishing its operational mechanism to focus on the recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation of Marawi.

## PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE (Updates in blue)

ISSUES	RESPONSES	WAYS FORWARD
<b>Threats to life, safety, and security</b>		
An unconfirmed number of civilians remain trapped inside Marawi City.	Search and rescue operations were conducted through the peace corridor, a mechanism which allows safe passage for humanitarian aid, rescue teams and civilians.	The Search, Rescue, and Retrieval cluster provides regular updates on rescue efforts at the inter-cluster meetings.
IDPs bearing last names associated with Maute Group leaders have reportedly been denied issuance of Disaster Assistance Family Access Cards (DAFAC).	Barangay chairmen of places of origin of IDPs bearing last names associated with Maute Group leaders have issued certifications of residency for their respective constituents and have endorsed these to DILG for issuance of DAFAC by DSWD 10.	
Unclear documentation procedures and referral pathways for rescued civilians; only the Provincial Capitol and DSWD-X currently serve as reception centers.	Rescued civilians are first received at the Provincial Capitol in Marawi City and assisted in contacting their relatives. They are then transported to the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Region X office, where they receive food, psychosocial support, further communication and transport assistance, and referrals to medical facilities if needed. In most cases, their families arrive to transport them to a safe location.	Follow up with Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) re: possible establishment of other reception centers, clear referral pathway, and systematic tracking/follow-up on rescued civilians.
Fear, panic, and trauma especially among the Christian population, due to reports that the armed group is allegedly targeting Christians.		Strengthen the advocacy with government protection actors and the security sector regarding civilian protection concerns
Cases of enforced disappearance and an alleged extrajudicial killing have been reported by local civil society organizations.	Reported cases of human rights violations are being followed up by the Regional Human Rights Commission.  For individuals in need of legal advice/services, the Integrated Bar of the Philippines – Lanao del Sur chapter, Public Attorney's Office and the Marawi State University College of Law have set up an assistance post at the Provincial Capitol.	Continue protection monitoring at the community level to ensure that the rights of the IDPs are upheld.  Conduct protection training among stakeholders and duty bearers at the community level.
Some government properties, a church (St. Mary), and school buildings (Ninoy Aquino and Dansalan College) were reportedly burned.		Advocate for systematic assessments of damage to/loss of civilian properties, and refer to appropriate reparation mechanisms (e.g. DSWD shelter assistance) for appropriate action.
Reports of members of the Maute Group allegedly infiltrating IDP camps and posing as displaced civilians may put IDPs at risk of being associated or accused of sympathizing with or aiding the armed group.	The authorities have tightened security procedures and implemented several policies such as "No ID, No Entry". Curfew throughout Iligan has been changed, from 7 hours (9:00PM - 5:00AM) to 5 hours (11:00PM to 4:00AM). IDPs inside evacuation centers are also prohibited to leave after 11:00 PM, unless justified for emergency reasons.	Advocate for clear information pathways so that IDPs are informed and updated regarding security restrictions and risks.

Cases of looting and stealing were widely reported by civilians and members of the civil society organizations. To date, no assessment has been done yet as to the extent of damage.	Marawi LGU has advised affected residents to submit evidence-based complaints to the Legal Office of MSU-IIT for case building.	Advocate for systematic assessments of damage to/loss of civilian properties, and refer to appropriate reparation mechanisms (e.g. DSWD shelter assistance) for appropriate action.
Cases of family separation and missing family members, including IDP families reporting that their relatives – including vulnerable individuals – are still stranded at the ground zero areas in Marawi City. There is currently little to no information flow on this issue.	<p>Cases have been referred to the 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 reunification of a total of 1,993 individuals with their families.</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>

### Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence

There are reports that the Maute Group has recruited and used an unverified number of minors to fight against government forces.		Refer cases of grave child rights violations (GCRV) to the Monitoring and Referral Mechanism on GCRV for follow-up.
In Barangay Pagayawan, 37 families were displaced at the onset of the conflict. These include six (6) minors who were separated from their families. To date, the locations of their parents are unknown.		Follow up on referral to DSWD for verification and assistance.
In some evacuation centers, most IDPs are living/ sleeping in open spaces, posing risks of GBV. There are no bathing facilities inside the evacuation centers and no partitions/private area. There is also no breastfeeding area for lactating mothers.		Continue to advocate for mainstreaming of protection concerns in the design of evacuation centers and training of camp managers.
There are reported cases of unaccompanied and separated children.	<p>DSWD has conducted documentation and verification of cases of unaccompanied minors and family reunification.</p> <p>The Philippine Red Cross has established a desk for Family Tracing and Reunification in some of the evacuation centers.</p> <p>The Child Protection Working Group has also established a monitoring and reporting tool that is being used to report cases of unaccompanied and separated children.</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>

### Threats to liberty and freedom of movement

<p>The implementation of a “No ID, No Entry” policy has caused fear among the displaced population.</p> <p>This policy prevented some IDPs from seeking refuge in the evacuation centres in Iligan City. Some IDPs without identification went back on foot to adjacent municipalities (Baloi, Pantar and Saguiran).</p>	<p>DILG met with barangay captains and advised them to issue certifications of identity to their constituents.</p> <p>The Commission on Elections has also announced that it would issue temporary voters’ IDs to help address the issue of lack of documentation.</p>	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.
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### Protection mainstreaming in humanitarian assistance

<p><b>Living condition of IDPs inside evacuation centers:</b></p> <p>There is lack of privacy which could put children and women at risk of gender-based violence.</p> <p>Persons with specific needs such as pregnant and lactating mothers, elderly persons, and the sick are not given priority. They sleep on cartons, plastic sheets, and other light materials.</p> <p>There are evacuation centers that are not well-lit, e.g., Saguiaran Central School. In other evacuation centers, IDPs face heat discomfort and health risks due to high temperatures during daytime (e.g. in Maria Christina Gym).</p> <p>Current evacuation centers are municipal and private structures, gymnasiums, schools and madrasahs. One of the concerns that the IDPs have expressed is the uncertainty of how long they can be accommodated by the host communities. Schools have resumed classes and madrasahs are also set to do so. 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.</p>	<p>Women and Child-Friendly Spaces have been set up in evacuation centers.</p> <p>The government and other stakeholders are already planning for the setting up of transitory sites for IDPs. IDPs in private structures and collective centers will be given priority.</p> <p>Concerns regarding electrical connections/lighting have been referred to the Logistics Cluster. Some private donors have provided electric fans, but these are not enough to address all needs.</p> <p>Options for transitional sites/alternative shelters are being evaluated by government actors.</p>	<p>Encourage involvement of women and children-focused CSOs in camp management.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Follow up on actions taken; further updates at inter-cluster meetings.</p> <p>Advocate for systematic information dissemination and consultations with IDPs in the process of identifying locations for transitional sites.</p>
<p><b>Unrecognized evacuation centers</b></p> <p>The vast majority of IDPs remain hosted by their relatives and friends, while some are collectively occupying private structures such as schools and madrasahs that are not recognized as evacuation centers. Similar to the concerns of those staying with host families, they lack adequate access to information and meaningful access to registration and assistance. There are no camp managers to manage these sites.</p> <p>Among the verified evacuation centers that are unrecognized are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monerah Integrated School, Barangay Ubaldo Laya – 129 families</li> <li>2. Merella Toril, Barangay Ubaldo Laya – 284 families</li> <li>3. Madrasah inside Lomondot compound, Barangay Tubod – 42 families</li> <li>4. Amatonding Building in Barangay Tubod – 38t families</li> <li>5. Mahad Alnor-al-Islamie in Ceunuri Compound, Barangay Tomas Cabili – 42 families</li> <li>6. Green House, Barangay Tibanga – 42 families</li> <li>7. H. Nasser Repor’s Garage, Purok 10, Santiago – 17 families</li> </ol>	<p>According to the Iligan City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO), they will treat those in unrecognized informal settlements 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 that of the IDPs in the evacuation centers.</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 unrecognized evacuation facilities. DSWD personnel would prioritize provision of immediate assistance, then facilitate assessment and registration procedures.</p>	<p>Continue protection monitoring to ensure that IDPs in unrecognized collective 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>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Mahad Cabarro Al-Islamie &amp; SZOPAD MPC, Upper Hinaplanon – 45 families</li> <li>9. Agricultural Technology Institute (ATI), Barangay Upper Hinaplanon – 27 families</li> <li>10. Upper Hinaplanon Day Care Center – 14 families</li> <li>11. Madrasah Harisatul Qur'an, Barangay Upper Hinaplanon – 15 families</li> <li>12. MSU-IIT Cooperative Elem. School, Upper Hinaplanon – 7 families</li> <li>13. Lanao Builders, Barangay Tubod – 56 families</li> <li>14. Purok 6, Barangay Kiwalan – 18 families</li> <li>15. Purok 5, Barangay Kiwalan – 74 families</li> <li>16. Faiz Compound, Purok Legazpi, Barangay Tubod – 53 families</li> </ol>		
<b>Access to food aid and nutrition</b>		
<p>Home-based IDPs (2,730 families) in Ditsaan Ramain, Lanao del Sur have not yet received any relief assistance as of 24 June 2017. Some home-based IDP families in Barangay Tubod, Iligan City have also reported that they had not yet been included in assistance provision as of 05 July 2017.</p>	<p>The government of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) has requested the Mindanao Humanitarian Team for augmentation in the provision of food and non-food assistance.</p>	<p>Follow up on inclusion and coverage of home-based IDPs, including those in unrecognized facilities, in assistance efforts. Coordinate with barangay governments for information dissemination and facilitation of distributions.</p>
<p>Food aid provided to IDPs in evacuation centers may not meet nutritional needs (e.g. canned/instant goods). IDPs have no means to buy basic commodities and lack livelihood sources. Food insecurity also persists in some communities hosting home-based IDPs.</p>	<p>Supplemental food aid is being provided by some NGOs/humanitarian actors. Cash assistance earlier provided by DSWD may also help address gaps.</p>	<p>Advocate inclusion of IDPs in areas not covered by previous food distributions, prioritizing the most vulnerable individuals/households, along with information dissemination on distribution schedules, requirements, etc.</p>
<p>Reports of non-acceptance of/non-registration for relief assistance due to cultural sensitivities, and alleged sale of application forms for Displacement Assistance Family Access Cards (DAFAC) to IDPs.</p>		<p>Raise awareness on the importance of and proper procedures for obtaining the DAFAC, to help correct misunderstandings and prevent incidents of other parties exploiting/taking advantage of IDPs.</p>
<p>The economic collapse of Marawi has caused food shortage in nearby towns and villages.</p>	<p>The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) of the ARMM has established rolling stores with standardized prices to cater to the needs and demands of people affected by the shortage of supplies due to the conflict.</p>	
<b>Access to water, sanitation, and hygiene</b>		
<p>Lack of water supply in some of the evacuation centers in Iligan, Saguiaran and Baloi.</p>	<p>There are water tanks installed by CSOs and other humanitarian actors as back-up water sources, but these are still not enough to cater to the needs of IDPs in the evacuation centers.</p>	<p>Follow up on solutions and ways forward identified and implemented by the WASH cluster.</p>
<p>Lack of latrines in some of the evacuation centers in Baloi and Saguiaran.</p>	<p>NGOs and other humanitarian actors are in the process of installing additional latrines and other WASH facilities to address identified gaps.</p>	
<p>Access to potable water remains an issue for IDPs in some evacuation centers.</p>	<p>CSOs distributed distilled water in bottles to the IDPs in the evacuation centers but only for a short period of time.</p>	

Waste management has been reported as a concern both in evacuation centers and in communities hosting home-based IDPs.		Camp managers and barangay officials to conduct information dissemination regarding proper waste management protocols (e.g. segregation, garbage disposal only in designated collection areas).
<b>Access to health</b>		
Cases of profound stress, allegedly linked to prior incidents of maltreatment, have been reported in one of the evacuation centers. The IDPs refused to seek medical help for fear of retaliation from the alleged perpetrators.	The DOH provided medicines to those who are sick and facilitated their access to hospitals for treatment.	Refer individual cases of alleged human rights violations to RHRC for verification and investigation. Identify channels for confidential referral for medical/psychosocial assistance.
There are reported cases of diarrhea, chicken pox, and colds particularly among displaced children. Number of health-related deaths of IDPs has increased to 27 according to the latest health cluster report. There are also nine (9) reported cases of cholera.	The DOH has provided assistance to IDPs in terms of facilitating for free hospitalization and provision of medicines.	Establish isolation rooms in the evacuation centers to help prevent the spread of communicable illnesses; conduct awareness sessions to inform IDPs on disease prevention.  Follow up on interventions by DOH/Health cluster on maternal and child health, infant and young child feeding, etc.
<b>Loss of property and access to livelihood</b>		
Most of the IDPs left their belongings when they evacuated. In some evacuation centers, such as the Provincial Capitol of Lanao del Sur, IDPs were observed sharing kitchen utensils.	In line with the ARMM government's request for augmentation in the provision of NFIs, the Mindanao Humanitarian Team supports government responders with the provision of kitchen sets and other basic household items.	
<b>Access to education</b>		
Some displaced children were not able to enroll due to their unfamiliarity with the language of instruction used in schools in their host communities (Bisaya instead of Meranaw) and some parents do not allow them to go to school because they are afraid that the conflict might erupt again.  Some schools have been used as evacuation centers, and some of the teachers are also displaced.  Some displaced children are in need of school materials, uniforms, etc.	Alternative learning spaces were established within the evacuation center.  The Department of Education (DepEd) is continuously tracking its displaced learners to ensure that each of them has gone back to school. As of 30 June 2017, a total of 15, 149 learners have been tracked and are currently enrolled in schools where they have transferred.  The DepEd is also planning to deploy Marawi teachers to Iligan schools who have displaced enrollees.  Teachers and school nurses have been trained to conduct psychosocial support sessions to displaced teachers, learners and their parents.	Advocate for DepEd to facilitate enrolment of displaced children to ensure their continued education.  Advocate with education sector regarding the adoption of culturally appropriate teaching materials to accommodate the needs of displaced children, or establishment of alternative learning spaces in evacuation camps.  Follow up on assistance efforts by NGOs and the private sector.
<b>Access to information</b>		
It is estimated that 95 percent of the displaced population are staying with host families and five (5) percent are in evacuation centers. Those in host families are highly at	The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) has reached out to the IDPs by setting up booths within the centers to facilitate an easier	Advocate for systematic information dissemination among IDPs, and following the established deadline for registration on 05 July 2017, for

<p>risk of being excluded in the registration and assistance, as DSWD offices face challenges in identifying and tracking home-based IDPs. These IDPs thus have limited access to information on how they can access assistance. A similar concern was expressed in other locations outside of Iligan City. Thus, more and more IDPs are starting to move to evacuation centers in order to access assistance. Some of the IDPs interviewed (both in evacuation centers and home-based) do not understand the registration process.</p>	<p>registration process.</p> <p>The ARMM has conducted a meeting for the barangay captains of Marawi as well as barangay captains of the host barangays to clarify the requirements and process of registration. The Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) has also been involved in the process. This is to facilitate an easier information dissemination and registration process for home-based IDPs.</p> <p>More than 100 employees from the Lanao del Sur provincial government underwent an orientation on IDP protection for subsequent deploy.</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 augment DSWD Region 10 staff in the 5 Evacuation Centers in Iligan City.</p>	<p>the establishment of a clear grievance mechanism/system to address cases of exclusion from registration and assistance distribution.</p>
<p>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.</p>		<p>Continue advocacy and technical guidance to DSWD, in the framework of the Protection Cluster, regarding identification of PWSN and provision of appropriate assistance.</p>
<b>Camp coordination and camp management</b>		
<p>Cultural sensitivity in the evacuation center (e.g. absence of prayer rooms in the evacuation centers).</p>	<p>The Mindanao Humanitarian Team has conducted a crash course on camp management with inclusion of modules on Meranaw culture and core values.</p>	<p>Advocate for the inclusion of cultural sensitivity in all aspects of humanitarian intervention as well as in early recovery and rehabilitation initiatives.</p>
<p>Lack of trained camp managers deployed to evacuation centers.</p>	<p>DSWD-ARMM has instructed its offices to deploy registered social workers as camp managers in each of the evacuation centers.</p> <p>The Mindanao Humanitarian Team has conducted crash course trainings on CCCM. The participants were deployed right after the training.</p> <p>In the 29 June CCCM and IDP Protection meeting, IOM stated that it will be augmenting the DSWD with additional camp managers.</p> <p>74 ARMM and Marawi City government workers who will be deployed as camp managers in evacuation centers and barangays hosting home-based IDPs underwent an orientation on Protection and IDP rights.</p>	<p>Conduct capacity-building activities for camp managers and other government personnel who can augment the existing staffing during rotations.</p> <p>Extend the conduct of capacity-building activities to CSO partners and discuss with duty-bearers re the possibility to tap them as part of the camp management team.</p>

Majority of the camp support staff deployed were newly hired and have no capacity yet to manage evacuation centers.	The Mindanao Humanitarian Team has conducted a crash course on camp management with inclusion of modules on Meranaw culture and core values.	
Lack of camp managers who can speak Meranaw.	More Meranaw-speaking social workers have been deployed to part of the camp management teams in the evacuation centers.	Provide training on camp management for Meranaw-speaking social workers and CSOs who are working in the area.
No sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) and identification of vulnerable groups.		Following encoding and consolidation of data on registered IDPs; UNHCR to offer technical support/guidance on data analysis to generate disaggregated data.
Standardization of relief assistance provided to IDPs, particularly in relation to SPHERE standards.		Capacity-building and advocacy on the mainstreaming of protection in all aspects of response
Lack of information on where to access assistance, such as for VAWC cases.		Establish referral pathways for assistance for trafficking and VAWC cases.
Security issues, i.e., raid inside an EC and the tension brought by the alleged presence of armed group members in one of the ECs.		Coordination with the security sector and dissemination of clear information to IDPs and host communities
Absence of a grievance mechanism to address the issues and concerns of IDPs in the evacuation centers		Advocate to DSWD in developing and installing a grievance mechanism in evacuation centers; 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 the evacuation centers is 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 has the capacity.	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.



## PERSONS OF CONCERN

Region/Province	No. of Ecs	Inside Ecs		Outside Ecs		Total displaced	
		Families	Persons	Families	Persons	Families	Persons
ARMM	39	1,334	9,466	38,345	183,026	39,679	192,492
Lanao del Sur	39	1,334	9,466	38,345	183,026	39,679	192,492
CARAGA				217	1,019	217	1,019
Agusan del Sur				11	44	11	44
Agusan del Norte				206	975	206	975
NIR	2	-	-	39	181	39	181
Negros Oriental	2	-	-	39	181	39	181
REGION VII	6	-	-	216	978	216	978
Siquijor	1	-	-	1	8	1	8
Cebu	3	-	-	190	840	190	840
Bohol	2	-	-	25	130	25	130
REGION X	3	2,778	12,455	33,752	154,641	36,530	167,096
Tagoloan	1	-	-	161	761	161	761
Misamis Oriental	10	4	16	5,717	20,926	5,721	20,942
Lanao del Norte	22	2,774	12,439	27,212	130,425	29,986	142,864
Bukidnon				662	2,529	662	2,529
REGION XI				228	1,033	228	1,033
Davao del Sur				218	981	218	981
Compostela Valley				10	52	10	52
REGION XII				1,268	6,340	1,268	6,340
Sultan Kudarat				68	340	68	340
South Cotabato				825	4,125	825	4,125
Sarangani				8	40	8	40
North Cotabato				212	1,060	212	1,060
Cotabato City				155	775	155	775
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>4,112</b>	<b>21,921</b>	<b>74,065</b>	<b>347,218</b>	<b>78,177</b>	<b>369,139</b>

### 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)  
 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



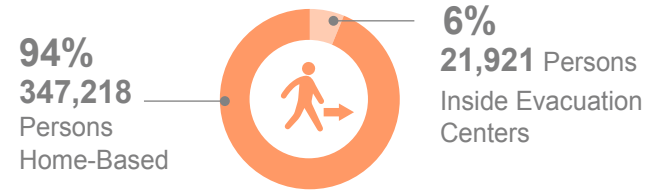
# PROTECTION CLUSTER: ARMED CONFRONTATIONS AND DISPLACEMENT IN MARAWI CITY

UPDATE AS OF 08 JULY 2017

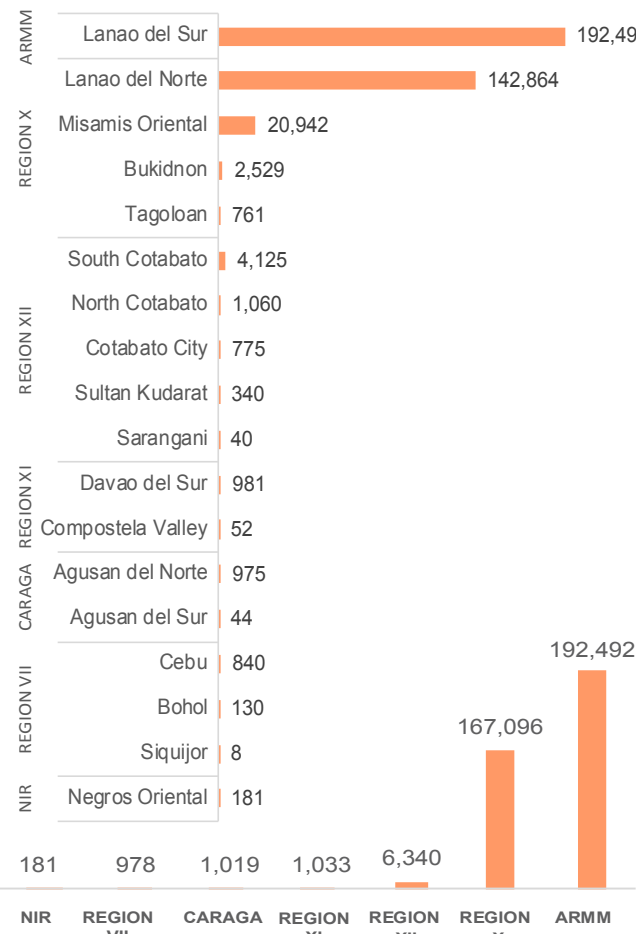


## 369,139 TOTAL DISPLACED POPULATION (78,177 FAMILIES)

### DISPLACED PERSONS PER TYPE



### PERSONS PER DISPLACED LOCATION (Persons)



## 81 EVACUATION CENTERS

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| <b>LANAO DEL SUR</b> | 1 Bacolod Kalawi       |
| 8 Saguiaran          | 1 Balabagan            |
| 6 Kapatagan          | 1 Madalum              |
| 5 Balindong          | 1 Pagayawan            |
| 4 Calanogas          | 1 Picong               |
| 4 Madamba            |                        |
| 3 Bumbaran           | <b>LANAO DEL NORTE</b> |
| 3 Piagapo            | 17 Pantao-Ragat        |
| 2 Ditsaan Ramin      | 11 Balo-i              |
| 2 Malabang           | 5 Iligan City          |
| 2 Mulondo            | 1 Pantar               |
| 2 Poona Bayabao      | <b>CAGAYAN DE ORO</b>  |
|                      | 1 Cagayan de Oro City  |

