

# 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. 05 dated 23 October 2017

### HIGHLIGHTS

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

1. Diminished frequency of humanitarian assistance, particularly food, water and consumable non-food items.
2. Post data cleansing has revealed sectoral gaps, including: a) inequitable distribution of humanitarian assistance, with home-based IDPs receiving far less aid than IDPs in evacuation centers, b) irregular distribution of humanitarian assistance, with home-based IDPs not receiving assistance, while non-IDPs in host communities receiving assistance, and c) observed tension among IDPs as well as between home-based IDPs and host families.



### 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 Armed Forces of the Philippines (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 AFP launched a combination of mortar shelling and air strikes against the Maute Group.
- 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

### CURRENT SITUATION (Updates in blue)

Exactly five months since the start of the conflict, the armed confrontations between government forces and pro-ISIS militants have ceased. In encounters with government forces in Marawi City, pro-ISIS leaders Isnilon Hapilon and Omar Khayyam Maute were killed in the early morning of 16 October, while financier Dr. Mahmud Ahmad and other remaining pro-ISIS members were killed in the afternoon of 19 October. The deaths of Hapilon and Maute prompted President Rodrigo Duterte to travel to the city and declare its “liberation” on 17 October, signifying that the armed conflict is about to end.

Marawi City priest Father Teresito “Chito” Soganub and about 40 other hostages were rescued by government forces from pro-ISIS captors between 16 September and 16 October 2017.

The military has begun withdrawing forces from Marawi City, with the Army’s 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Battalion (11B) being the first pulled out from the city. Joint Task Force Marawi has subsequently been dissolved after it accomplished its mission of liberating the city.



Meanwhile, Joint Task Group Ranao, which will take its place, was elevated to a Task Force in charge of the city's complete rehabilitation.

As of July 26, 2017, the number of displaced persons by government sources remains pegged at 78,466 families (359,680 individuals). The gender segregation is 48 percent male and 52 percent female. Based on pre-DAFAC statistics, 95 percent of total displaced population live with host families, or in community-based evacuation centers (CB-ECs), while 5 percent continue to live in the remaining 67 active evacuation centers. This data includes secondary displacement that has reportedly occurred in nearby municipalities. Most of the IDPs still remain displaced. However, this number will begin to reduce by the end of October with the return of about 6,463 IDPs to their habitual residences in nine barangays in Marawi City.

With the conclusion of armed hostilities, the government has announced it is set to conduct a full-blown rehabilitation and rebuilding of Marawi city. Mayor Majul Gandamra has presented an IDP Return Plan for the IDPs, dubbed "Kambalingan" during a meeting on 21 October in Iligan City. The Return Plan includes proposed arrangements for the return of IDPs to nine (9) pilot barangays, namely: 1) Matampay, 2) Tampilong, 3) Panggao Saduc, 4) Datu Saber, 5) Green (Buadi Sacayo), 6) Moriatao Luksadatu, 7) Poblacion Marawi, 8) East Basak and 9) Basak Malutlut. The list of pilot barangays was affirmed by Task Force Bangon Marawi and the new Joint Task Force Ranao. The Return Plan also covers "Return Packages" from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), consisting of one (1) month food assistance, non-food items, and cash assistance of Php 5,000 per family.

General return to Marawi City is not yet allowed by authorities and a protracted state of displacement will continue. Return of IDPs whose residences are located within the main battle area and reconstruction of damaged infrastructure therein is not yet feasible as the AFP and PNP continue clearing operations for Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and Unexploded Ordnances (UXOs) in said area, as well as installation of basic utilities such as water and electricity.

As of 19 October, only four (4) housing units have been built at the transitory site in Barangay Sagonsongan, Marawi City, more than a month after the groundbreaking ceremony. It was earlier announced that an initial 1,175 houses will be constructed on this 14 hectare-site, with the inauguration set on 22 December. Ground has been broken at another 1.2-hectare transitory site, Bahay Pag-asa (Home of Hope) in Barangay Bito Buadi Itowa, Marawi City through the joint efforts of the Government and the private sector. The government aims to build temporary houses for 50,000 families that were displaced by the fighting.

Classes resumed in 12 public elementary and secondary schools located in cleared areas in Marawi City on 6 September. Learners and their parents, however, were still required to return to their temporary shelters at the end of the school day, and not to their habitual residences in Marawi City.

The NDRRMC has deployed 5 teams to conduct a Damage And Loss Assessment (DALA) in 24 barangays of Marawi City that were designated as "cleared" from 16-27 October.

An Intention Survey and Needs Assessment (ISNA) was conducted from 21-28 August by 24 organizations and UN agencies with the assistance of about 200 field enumerators. The survey was undertaken to determine the current status of IDPs and their intentions after the armed conflict in Marawi City ends. The number of respondents (heads of families) engaged has reached 14,491.

In relation to lack of freedom of movement for IDPs, the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth) has started issuing identification documents to its existing members and newly enrolled members who are displaced due to the Marawi Crisis. This initiative will initially cover the municipalities of Pantao Ragat, Balo-i, Saguarian, Pantar and the city of Iligan. A pilot issuance of PhilHealth IDs to IDPs was held on 24 October in Pantao Ragat, Lanao del Norte. This initiative is rolled out in collaboration with the DSWD and in coordination with the Joint Task Force Ranao, Philippine National Police, and the AFP. UNHCR, Catholic Relief Services and other members of the Protection Cluster are providing support to this endeavor.

Diminishing frequency of 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) was reported by Protection Partners. It was further reported that non-IDPs in several host communities received humanitarian assistance instead of home-based IDPs. IDPs perceive this as having resulted from gaps in the DAFAC registration process. There is still no grievance and feed-backing mechanism that is accessible to the IDPs, given their state of displacement.

#### Key Advocacy Messages

1. Ensure sustainable re-integration, voluntary return or resettlement of IDPs in safety, with dignity and without discrimination
2. Strengthen multi-purpose cadastral or other appropriate systems for the registration of housing, land and property, respecting the rights of the IDPs and their local practices and traditions on housing, land and property.
3. Provision of legal advice and assistance to IDPs and returnees who have lost proof of ownership of land and property during the Marawi Crisis.
4. Improve access to assistance and protection of home-based IDPs and IDPs in community-based evacuation centers (CB-ECs);
5. The establishment of an appropriate and accessible grievance mechanism/system to address cases covered in the Marawi humanitarian and early recovery response.
6. Greater participation of IDPs and civil society in efforts to facilitate early recovery and rehabilitation of Marawi City.

Host families continue to heavily feel the brunt of the costs needed to support home-based IDPs and are in urgent need of support. IDPs in several areas still to claim that they have been denied assistance as their names no longer appear on the general registry after the data cleansing process. All these issues 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 negative coping behavior on which anecdotal reports are yet to be verified.

## 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>		
There still remain civilians believed to be trapped / missing inside Marawi City based on calls received by ARMM Crisis Management Center (CMC) Hotline.	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.	As of last issue, Ranao Rescue Team has stated that there are no more trapped civilians inside Marawi City.
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.	Marawi LGU has advised affected residents to submit evidence-based complaints to the Legal Office of MSU-IIT for case building.  <b>Status: No progress</b>	Advocate for systematic assessments of damage to/loss of civilian properties, and refer to concerns mechanisms (e.g. DSWD shelter assistance) for appropriate action.
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.	Cases are being referred to the concerned Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officers (MSWDO) for verification.  Workers from the DSWD central and regional offices have also conducted documentation and verification of family tracing cases.  ICRC/PRC has facilitated the "I Am Alive" profiling program covering 3,183 heads of households.  <b>Status: Still persists</b>	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.  Conduct parenting sessions in the evacuation camps.
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.	A referral pathway has been developed and is currently being utilized by members of the Child Protection Working Group.  <b>Status: Partially being responded to</b>	Refer cases to Protection humanitarian actors and the CPWG and discuss how to deal with the issue
<b><i>Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence</i></b>		
In some evacuation centers, IDPs face risks of GBV due to lack of partitions to living spaces and bathing areas	WASH cluster members continue to install more latrines and partitions for bathing areas in evacuation centers.  DSWD and IOM have constructed transitory sites for IDPs living in congested evacuation centers. DSWD has also provided tents in response to lack of privacy / partitions in living spaces to help decongest evacuation centers.  <b>Status: Still persists</b>	Encourage involvement of women and children-focused CSOs in camp management.  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.	DSWD has conducted documentation and verification of cases of unaccompanied minors and family reunification.	Disseminate information to IDPs, camp managers, and barangay officials about the referral system for cases of unaccompanied and separated children.

	<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 separated children.</p> <p><b>Status: Still persists</b></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>
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**Threats to liberty and freedom of movement**

<p>The implementation of a “No ID, No Entry” policy has prevented IDPs from freely going in and out of their evacuation centers / host communities.</p> <p>IDPs, particularly adult males, experience limited movement outside of evacuation centers due to lack of proper identification.</p>	<p>The Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth) has started issuing identification documents to its existing members as well as newly enrolled members who are displaced due to the Marawi Crisis. This initiative will initially cover the municipalities of Pantao Ragat, Balo-i, Saguwaran, Pantar and the city of Iligan. A pilot issuance of PhilHealth IDs to IDPs was held on 24 October in Pantao Ragat, Lanao del Norte.</p> <p>This initiative is rolled out in collaboration with the DSWD and in coordination with the Joint Task Force Ranaw, Philippine National Police, and AFP. UNHCR, Catholic Relief Services and other members of the Protection Cluster are providing support to this endeavor.</p> <p>Host barangay LGUs have also issued identity documents to IDPs who have evacuated to their communities.</p> <p><b>Status: Being responded to</b></p>	
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**CIVIL AND POLITICAL PROTECTION**

**Informed Consent and Participation:**

<p>Persons with specific needs (PWSN) such as pregnant and lactating mothers, elderly persons, children with special needs, PWDs and the sick are not given priority. They sleep on cartons, plastic sheets, and other light materials.</p>	<p>To help address sectoral gaps affecting PWSN, Assistance and Cooperation for Community Resilience and Development (ACCORD) and Life Haven Center for Independent Living who jointly facilitated a Workshop on Inclusion for Humanitarian Workers, held on 14-15 September. The workshop provided an orientation on age and disability inclusion and tried to contribute to mainstreaming inclusion in humanitarian action, particularly in relief, recovery and rehabilitation assistance provided to communities affected by the Marawi Crisis.</p> <p>UNHCR and CFSI provided Core Relief Items (CRIs) for PWSN, including mattresses, pillows, blankets, and cooking utensils, among others.</p> <p><b>Status: Partially being responded to</b></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>For Protection Partners to continue advocacy on mainstreaming PWSN to humanitarian assistance.</p>
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<p>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 Baloj and Saguwaran has reportedly reduced in frequency, with humanitarian assistance last received between 1-2 months ago.</p>	<p>An initial 1,175 houses will be constructed on the 14 hectare transitory site in Brgy. Sagonsongan, Marawi City, with the inauguration set on 22 December.</p> <p>Another 1.2-hectare transitory site, Bahay Pag-asa (Home of Hope) has been identified in Barangay Bito Buadi Itowa, Marawi City through the joint efforts of the government and the private sector.</p> <p>The government aims to build temporary houses for 50,000 families displaced by the fighting.</p>	
<p>Current evacuation centers are municipal and private structures, gymnasiums, schools and madrasahs. In some cases, IDPs are already being asked to leave, but they have expressed preference to stay due to various reasons, including continued access to education for their children, which will be lost or diminished if they transfer to another evacuation center.</p>		<p>Advocate for systematic information dissemination and consultations with IDPs in the process of identifying locations for transitional sites.</p> <p>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</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p><b>Status: Partially being responded to</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Tensions during distribution of assistance have been observed in the distribution sites in Saguwaran due to lack of organization of home-based IDPs.</p>		<p>Advocate for the establishment of social formations in municipalities with home-based IDPs that are comparable to those found in evacuation centers to address such concerns, among others.</p> <p>Advocate for similar assistance equitable provision of assistance to home-based IDPs and IDPs in evacuation centers, particularly in food assistance.</p>
<p>Absence of a grievance mechanism to address the issues and concerns of IDPs who are returning to Marawi.</p>	<p>The Local Government Unit of Marawi City, in its IDP Return Plan, have initially included a Grievance Committee in its Technical Working Group led by the City Legal office (CLO) and there is ongoing consultation of the system, structure and referral pathways that will be utilized.</p>	<p>UNHCR to offer technical support/guidance in setting up system, structure and referral pathways of the grievance mechanism.</p>
<p><b>Access to Assistance for IDPs in Community-Based Evacuation Centers (CB-ECs)</b></p>		
<p>There are IDPs found in private 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</p>		<p>Continue protection monitoring to 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>Advocate to DSWD to deploy camp managers or equivalent personnel to</p>

<p>Pantar and Sultan Naga Dimaporo, 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>As of this report, there remain 22 community-based evacuation centers (CB-ECs), out of the cumulative total of 25.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Status: Still persists</b></p>	<p>these “community-based evacuation centers</p>
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**BASIC NECESSITIES OF LIFE**

**Access to food aid and nutrition**

<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>To address the issue of diminishing relief assistance, budgeting and procurement is under way. DSWD estimates the total cost of continuing relief assistance (food packs, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, etc.) and cash-for-work at over PHP 3.3 billion.</p> <p>DSWD has confirmed that the beneficiaries will also include home-based IDPs and host families, considering persistent needs and uncertainty as to when the conflict would end.</p> <p>DSWD has served 29,113 families with one thousand (1000) peso financial assistance as of October 2017 (cash advance for the 5000 allotted budget per family). IDPs were also advised to request the remaining 4000 once they return to Marawi. The report covers only those families with validated DAFAC as of July 2017.</p>	<p>Advocate for the Food and Non-Food Cluster to ensure continued equal assistance to home-based IDPs, while the process of return is underway, and displacement still exists.</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>To help address sectoral gaps affecting PWSN, Assistance and Cooperation for Community Resilience and Development (ACCORD) and Life Haven Center for Independent Living who jointly facilitated a Workshop on Inclusion for Humanitarian Workers, held on 14-15 September. The workshop provided an orientation on age and disability inclusion and tried to contribute to mainstreaming inclusion in humanitarian action, particularly in relief, recovery and rehabilitation assistance provided to communities affected by the Marawi Crisis.</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</p>	<p>DSWD has started serving IDPs coming from affected nearby municipalities.</p>	<p>For Protection Partners to advocate for tracking and provision of assistance to IDPs without DAFAC who have moved to other municipalities after lapse of DAFAC registration</p>

<p>humanitarian assistance. A number of them have done so after the lapse of the Disaster Assistance Family Access Cards (DAFAC) registration deadline.</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><b>Status: No progress</b></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>
<p><b>Access to water, sanitation, and hygiene</b></p>		
<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, <a href="#">as well as with home-based IDPs in Lanao del Sur</a>.</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. <a href="#">Several humanitarian actors have provided assistance, such as communal latrines and water, to home-based IDPs. Assessments are also being conducted to identify possible WASH interventions.</a></p> <p><a href="#">TFBM has provided 21,101 water containers, 15,146 hygiene kits, 3,815 dignity kits, and 2,668 mosquito nets to home-based and EC-based IDPs in 41 municipalities.</a></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><a href="#">MSF, ACF and HRC have installed water tanks for additional water source and fixed piping.</a></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 Balo-i 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><a href="#">Municipal LGUs such as Saguiaran, Pantar, Balo-i, and Pantao Ragat have strengthened their waste collection in and around evacuation centers.</a></p> <p><b>Status: Being responded to</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>WASH actors, in partnership with municipal LGUs, continue to provide desludging of septic tanks in evacuation centers.</p> <p><b>Status: Still persists</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>WASH Actors are conducting hygiene promotion activities, but only within their project areas.</p> <p><b>Status: Still persists</b></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>
<p><b>Access to health</b></p>		
<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>DOH has continued disease surveillance for early detection and management of cases at the local levels, intensified health promotion campaign on food- and waterborne diseases, and conducted re-assessment of WASH facilities in the evacuation centers.</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, Bubong, Ditsaan Ramin, Balo-i, and Malabang experience lack of health services, such as doctors, medical staff and medicines.</p>	<p>Medical missions have been conducted by Health Actors in response to reported health issues. Medicines were also augmented to facilities providing health services to IDPs.</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>Teachers who have undergone Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) training were deployed to receiving schools to continue PFA interventions to displaced learners.</p> <p>Regular “Tsekap” activities (medical consultations) are conducted by DOH in evacuation centers and host communities.</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> <p><b>Status: Being responded to</b></p>	
<p><b>ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL PROTECTION</b></p>		
<p><b>Access to livelihood</b></p>		
<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</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>DSWD, in partnership with host local governments, has launched its “cash-for-work” program for IDPs.</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>



in Saguiaran (16 cases recorded, 7 returned to families).	<a href="#">Status: Being responded to</a>	
Several IDPs who took part in the “cash-for-work” program are reportedly not been compensated.	Full implementation of “cash-for-work” program will occur after displaced families have returned to their places of origin or have gone to transitional sites.	Refer cases to DSWD focal person for “cash for work” program. Protection Actors to do continuous monitoring of implementation of “cash-for-work”.
<b>Access to education</b>		
A number of schools and madrasah's continue to be used as evacuation centers.	The Education cluster has rolled-out several Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in schools that are in close proximity to evacuation centers.  DSWD and host local governments have facilitated transferred affected IDP families to tents or to other available structures to allow classes to resume in previously occupied schools and madrasahs.  <a href="#">Status: Being responded to</a>	
IDP learners in several schools are being discriminated and bullied due to their status.	Cases referred to CPWG and Education Cluster for possible actions	For CPWG to conduct IDP rights orientation involving the parents of the host students through a PTA meeting
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.	DepEd IX, X, XI, and XII and education cluster members and partners have delivered 19,092 learner kits and 158 teacher supply kits and also 9,719 hygiene kits to divisions of receiving schools.	Refer incidences to Task Force Bangon Marawi education focal person and Education Cluster for verification and appropriate action.
Displaced learners in at least one host school in Lanao del Norte receive fewer school materials compared to regular learners.	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.	
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.	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.  <a href="#">Status: Being responded to</a>	
Due to enrollment standards and limited facilities, high schools in Marawi City and Saguiaran are unable to accept the high influx of enrollees coming from campuses that have been damaged or have remained closed in Marawi City.	Classes resumed in 12 public elementary and secondary schools located in cleared areas in Marawi City on 6 September. Learners and their parents, however, were still required to return to their temporary shelters at the end of the school day, and not to their habitual residences in Marawi City.	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.
<b>Access to information</b>		
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.  A number of IDPs interviewed (both in evacuation centers and home-based) do not understand the registration process.	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.  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	Continue to advocate for systematic information dissemination to IDPs.

	Region 10 staff in the 5 Evacuation Centers in Iligan City.  <b>Status: Still persists</b>	
<b>Camp coordination and camp management</b>		
Evacuation centers have poor lighting or lack partitions in Iligan City, Baloi, Saguwaran, Pantao Ragat and Pantar.  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).	CCCM Partners have provided solar lamps to evacuation centers with poor lighting.	Refer cases to CCCM and Protection Cluster for appropriate action.
Absence of a grievance mechanism to address the issues and concerns of IDPs <a href="#">who continue to remain in evacuation centers, or with relatives and friends.</a>	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 some 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 Dwelling Space (ADS) 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.  <a href="#">Incoming TFBM Chairman has announced that, out of an initial total of 1,175, 500 to 600 temporary shelters in the Brgy. Sagonsongan transitory site that the task force is currently constructing will be completed by mid-December.</a>	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.

## SOURCES:

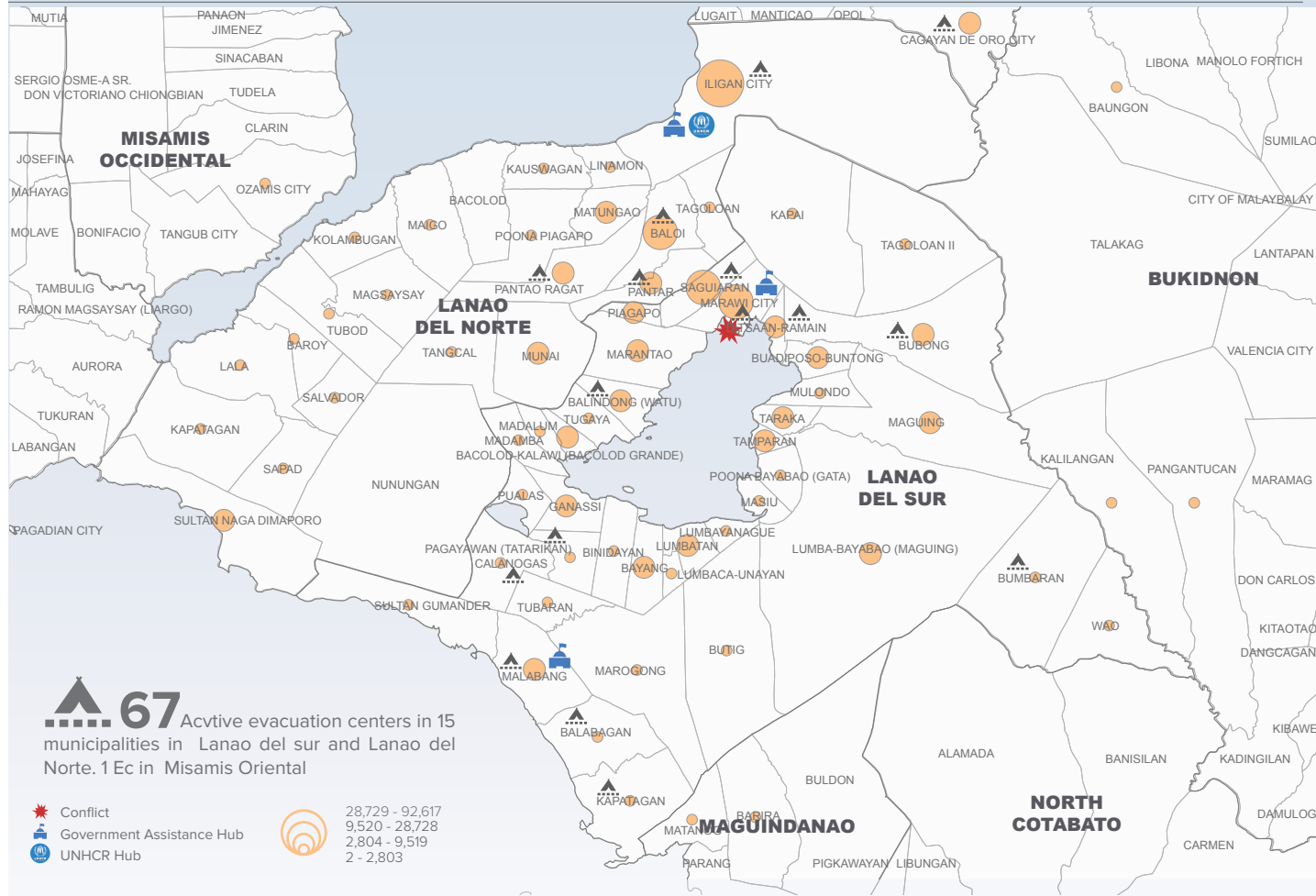
National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC)/Regional Coordination and Command Center (RCCC)  
 Department of Social Welfare and Development (Region 10 and ARMM)  
 Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC)  
 Department of Education – Disaster Risk Reduction and Management 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 Peace force (NP)  
 Local civil society organizations based in Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur

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

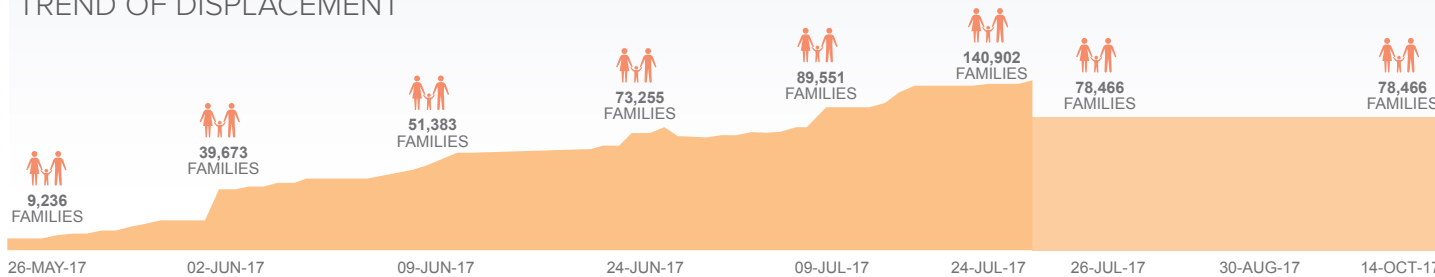
## DISPLACED PERSONS BY HOST PROVINCE



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



## TREND OF DISPLACEMENT



Note: Data cleaning was conducted by DSWD

Pre-data cleaning

Post data cleaning

## LEGEND (Displaced persons)

