

IDP PROTECTION ASSESSMENT REPORT

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

Incident Date: 23 May 2017

Issue No. 06 dated 13 December 2017



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Philippines



HIGHLIGHTS

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

1. Limited access to appropriate information on IDP Return.
2. Lack of documentary requirements for IDPs to return.
3. Decreasing access to humanitarian assistance by IDPs.
4. Limited access to basic services in return sites, particularly water and livelihood opportunities.



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 Pro-ISIS militants.
- 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 outside of Marawi City.
- 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)

Almost six months after the start of the conflict, a portion of the displaced population has begun to return to their home barangays and the reconstruction work on Marawi City has commenced.

On 13 December, the declaration of Martial Law in Mindanao was further extended for one year, until December 2018.

Since 22 October, 2017, the number of displaced persons by national Government sources has been pegged at 77,170 families (353,921 individuals), based on latest figures released by DSWD, with 857 more families (3,648) undergoing validation. Based on pre-DAFAC statistics, 95 percent of the total displaced population live with host families, or in community-based evacuation centers (CB-ECs), while 5 percent continue to live in the 44 evacuation centers currently open (as of 29 November). This data includes secondary displacement that has reportedly occurred in nearby municipalities.

Following the IDP Return Plan of the Marawi City local government, dubbed “Kambalingan,” a total of 87,306 individuals from 27 barangays have returned to their residences, based on reports from Task Force Bangon Marawi and the local government of Marawi



City, reducing the displaced population to 266,615 as of 08 December 2017. Each returning IDP family certified by the barangay local government will receive the “*Kambalingan Package*” which consists of: 1) Food Items good for 17 days: 1 sack of rice (50 kg), 24 tins each of tuna & corned beef, 40 sachets of 3-in-1 coffee, 2 kilos bihon, 2) Non-Food Items: Hygiene Kits and Kitchen Kits, 3) Financial Assistance (Php 5,000.00), 4) enrolment in the ‘Cash for Work’- programme.

The IDP Return Plan included organizing the barangays into 9 clusters covering 72 out of the total 96 barangays of Marawi City. Residents belonging to barangays covered by Clusters 1, 2a, 2b and 3 have returned to their residences as of 1 December 2017. Residents belonging to barangays under Cluster 4 to 9 are targeted to return to Marawi City in the following weeks. Residents belonging to barangays which incurred massive damage during the battle of Marawi are targeted to return after reconstruction will have been completed. Government sources have estimated that the whole period of reconstruction may last for about four years.

As of December 8, 309 housing units have been “substantially completed” at the transitory site in Barangay Sagonsongan, Marawi City. 943 other units are currently in various stages of construction. It was earlier announced that an initial 1,100 houses will be constructed on this 14 hectare-site, with the inauguration set on 22 December. Another 1.2-hectare transitory site, Bahay Pag-asa (Home of Hope) in Barangay Bito Buadi Itowa, Marawi City has also been demarcated for construction of additional temporary shelters through the joint efforts of the Government and the private sector. The government aims to build temporary shelters for 50,000 families that were displaced by the fighting.

A number of returning IDPs were reported to have gone back to their place of displacement during the return process of the first 3 clusters of barangays for three reasons: 1) fear for their safety, 2) limited access to basic services such as water and livelihood opportunities, and 3) inability to comply to documentary requirements of barangay local government to avail of entitlements as returning IDP.

In relation to lack of freedom of movement for IDPs, the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth) continues to issue identification documents to its existing members and newly enrolled members who were displaced by the Marawi conflict. This initiative covers IDPs located in the municipalities of Pantao Ragat, Balo-i, Saguiaran, Pantar and the city of Iligan, as well as those who have returned to Marawi City. This initiative is rolled out in collaboration with the DSWD and in coordination with the Philippine National Police and the AFP. UNHCR, Catholic Relief Services and other members of the Protection Cluster are providing support to this endeavor. As of 8 December 2017, 7,794 IDPs have been provided with PhilHealth IDs.

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 reported that non-IDPs in several host communities are the ones receiving 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.

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.

KEY MESSAGES

On Access to Humanitarian Services

1. Improve protection and access to assistance, particularly for home-based IDPs in terms of type and frequency to meet needs, given that 91 percent primarily depend on relief assistance to meet basic needs. Particular attention should be given to those who have received the least assistance in the past 1-3 months.
2. Priority needs vary according to gender roles performed by individuals in coping with their situation while in displacement. Age-specific and gender specific assessment of needs and prioritization of response should be reinforced.
3. A community-based approach is adopted to provide incentives to the host population who will continue to play a key role in providing support to IDPs from the 24 most affected barangays who will be experiencing protracted displacement. Wherever possible, assistance is provided to host families and investments are made to enhance community social service that will benefit the host community concerned.

On IDP Return and Housing, Land and Property (HLP)

4. Ensure sustainable re-integration, voluntary return or resettlement of IDPs in safety, with dignity and without discrimination.
5. 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.
6. Provision of legal advice and assistance to IDPs and returnees who have lost legal documents showing title or tenure over their land and property during the Marawi Crisis.

On Freedom of Movement

7. Reinforce and broaden issuance of identity documents for those who are not in possession of such, especially among the IDPs.
8. Ensure that consultation processes are facilitated, in which IDPs are able to fully participate and express their views and concerns including, *inter alia*, freedom of movement.

PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE (Updates in blue)

ISSUES	RESPONSES	WAYS FORWARD
PHYSICAL SECURITY AND INTEGRITY		
<i>Threat to life, safety and security</i>		
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 this report, Ranao Rescue Team has stated that there are no more trapped civilians inside Marawi City.
Cases of looting and theft have been reported by returning IDPs whose residences were tagged as “cleared” by government forces. 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. Joint Task Force Ranao announced it will penalize uniformed personnel who will be proven guilty of looting from houses within the military-controlled area of the city. <i>Status: Partially being responded to</i>	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. <i>Status: Still persists</i>	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. <i>Status: Partially being responded to</i>	Refer cases to Protection humanitarian actors and the CPWG and discuss how to deal with the issue
Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence		
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. <i>Status: Still persists</i>	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>Status: Still persists</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>
<p>Threats to liberty and freedom of movement</p>		
<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) is continuing issuance of identification cards to its existing members as well as newly enrolled members who were displaced due to the Marawi Crisis. As of 8 December 2017, 7,794 IDPs have been provided with PhilHealth IDs.</p> <p>Host barangay LGUs have also issued identity documents to IDPs who have evacuated to their respective communities.</p> <p>Status: Being responded to</p>	
<p>CIVIL AND POLITICAL PROTECTION</p>		
<p>Informed Consent and Participation:</p>		
<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 LifeHaven 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>Status: Partially being responded to</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>
<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 Baloi and Saguiaran has reportedly reduced in frequency, with humanitarian assistance last received between 1-3 months ago.</p>	<p>An initial 1,100 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,</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>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>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>Status: Partially being responded to</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 Saguiaran 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, has initially included a Grievance Committee in its Technical Working Group led by the City Legal office (CLO) and there is ongoing discussion on the system structure and referral pathways that will be utilized.</p>	<p>UNHCR to offer technical support/guidance in setting up the system structure and referral pathways of the grievance mechanism.</p>
<p>Access to Assistance for IDPs in Community-Based Evacuation Centers (CB-ECs)</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 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. As of 1 November, there remain 22 community-based evacuation centers (CB-ECs), out of the cumulative total of 25.</p>	<p>Status: Still persists</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 these “community-based evacuation centers</p>

BASIC NECESSITIES OF LIFE		
Access to Assistance by Returning IDPs		
<p>A number of returning IDPs are not on the masterlist, or do not possess DAFAC, or are not on the barangay local government list.</p> <p>A number of houses in the barangays cleared for return have incurred loss of essential items.</p> <p>Returning IDPs are in need of livelihood opportunities as a means to normalize their lives.</p>	<p>Existing IDP listing from the BLGU and Community Mapping is being finalized by TFBM and the Marawi City LGU by further cross-checking and assessing entries therein.</p> <p>The local government of Marawi City has organized a Technical Working Group to develop and implement a grievance mechanism with which returning IDPs could lodge complaints. This is supported by UNHCR.</p>	
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>3,065 school children were provided with supplemental feeding by Gawad Kalinga in a 41-day period as of 29 November.</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 LifeHaven Center for Independent Living who jointly facilitated a Workshop on Inclusion for Humanitarian Workers, held on 14-15 September. The worksop 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 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>Status: Still persists</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>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>Status: No progress</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>Access to water, sanitation, and hygiene</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, as well as with home-based IDPs in Lanao del Sur.</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 (e.g. Lumbac, Baloi, Lumba-Punod, Pantar, etc.)</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. 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.</p> <p>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.</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, ACF and HRC have installed water tanks for additional water source and fixed 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>Status: Still persists</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>Municipal LGUs such as Saguiaran, Pantar, Balo-i, and Pantao Ragat have strengthened their waste collection in and around evacuation centers.</p> <p>Status: Being responded to</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>Status: Still persists</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>Status: Still persists</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>Access to health</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>IDPs in the evacuation centers and the interior barangays of the municipality of Pantar, Bubong, Ditsaan Ragain, Balo-i, and Malabang experience limited access to health services, such as doctors, medical staff and medicines.</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>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>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>Teachers who have undergone Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) training were deployed to receiving schools to continue PFA interventions to displaced learners. A total of 11,906 school children have received PFA as of 29 November.</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>Status: Being responded to</p>	<p>Refer monitored cases to health humanitarian actors for medical/ psychosocial assistance.</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 Saguiaran (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>DSWD, in partnership with host local governments, has launched its “cash-for-work” program for IDPs.</p> <p><u>Status: Being responded to</u></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>
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>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.</p> <p><u>Status: Being responded to</u></p>	
<p>IDP learners in several schools are being discriminated and bullied due to their status.</p>	<p>Cases referred to CPWG and Education Cluster for possible actions</p>	<p>For CPWG to conduct IDP rights orientation involving the parents of the host students through a PTA meeting</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 19,092 learner kits and 158 teacher supply kits and also 9,719 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><u>Status: Being responded to</u></p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</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</p>	<p>More than 100 employees from the Lanao del Sur provincial government underwent an orientation on IDP</p>	<p>Continue to advocate for systematic information dissemination to IDPs.</p>

<p>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 process.</p> <p>A number of home-based IDPs who have changed their minds after seeing the damage or loss to their homes have expressed preference to stay more permanently with host families and host municipalities.. They are also not aware of the required documents (Brgy Certificate, Police Clearane, Cedula, Valid IDs) to be able to return.</p>	<p>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 augment DSWD Region 10 staff in the 5 Evacuation Centers in Iligan City.</p> <p>UNHCR and SMART Communications have tied-up in establishing an SMS infocast system that can be used by Government agencies and humanitarian actors as platform to disseminate information via SMS to IDPs or community-based groups relevant to the ongoing IDP return, as well as the continuing humanitarian response.</p> <p><u>Status: Still persists</u></p>	
<p>Camp coordination and camp management</p>		
<p>Absence of a grievance mechanism to address the issues and concerns of IDPs who continue to remain in evacuation centers, or with relatives and friends.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Organize the IDPs to set up a community-led grievance mechanism to address their issues and concerns</p>
<p>Congestion in some evacuation centers continues to be a major issue.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Incoming TFBM Chairman has announced that, out of an initial total of 1,100, 500 to 600 temporary shelters in the Brgy. Sagonsongan transitory site that the task force is currently constructing will be completed by 22 December.</p>	<p>Identify alternative dwelling sites where some of the IDPs can be transferred.</p> <p>Advocate for support to local capacities and resiliency through the promotion of community-based protection approach for home-based IDPs and its host communities.</p>



353,921 latest figures from DSWD
TOTAL DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS (77,170 Families)



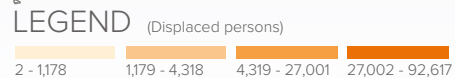
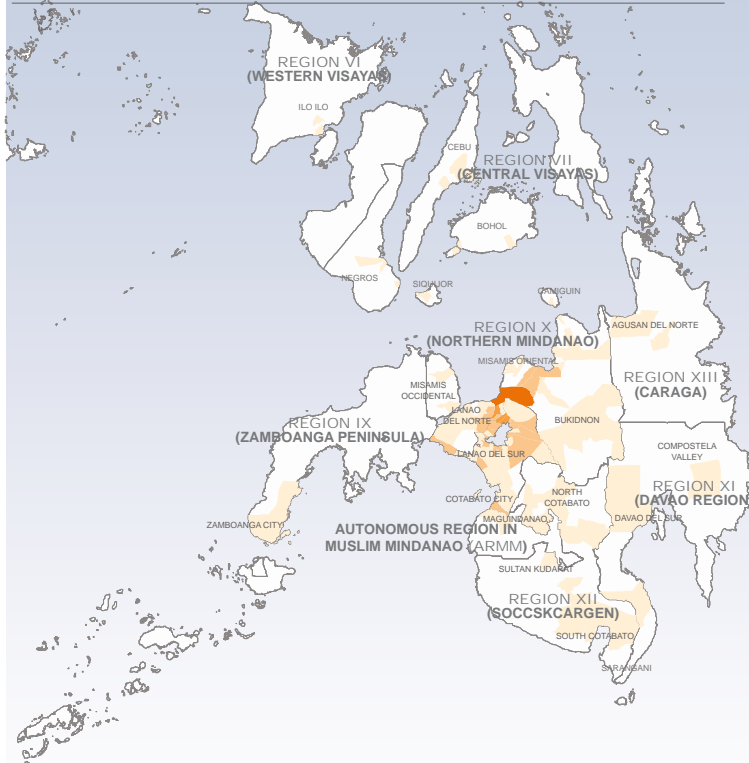
87,306
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE INITIALLY RETURNED (16,930 Families)



266,615
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRESENTLY DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS (53,323 Families)

The bulk of those who have initially returned were compelled to return to their place of displacement because of lack of basic utilities and services such as water and electricity. Durable solutions are still pending for almost all IDPs from Marawi.

DISPLACED PERSONS BY HOST PROVINCE



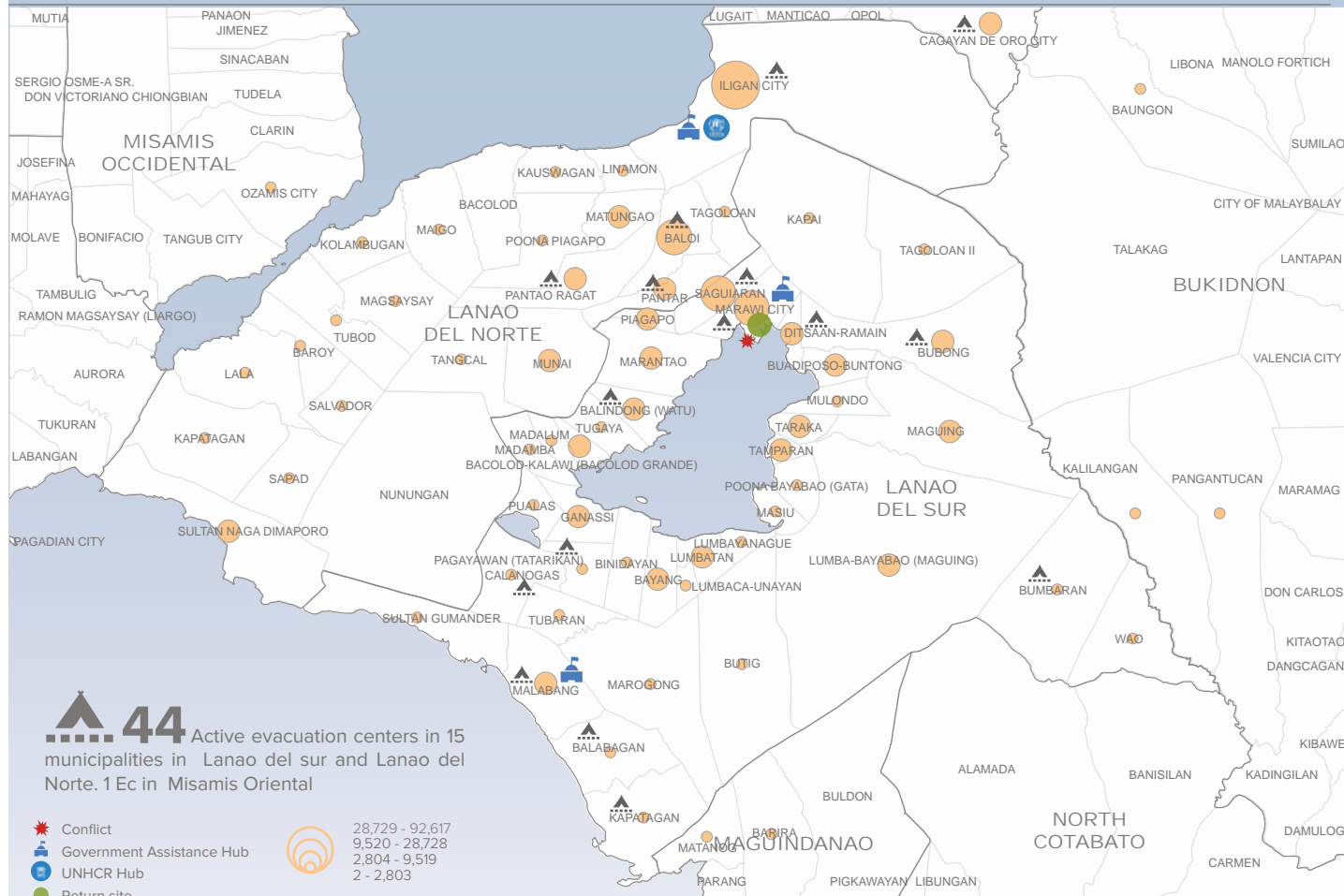
SOURCES: DSWD DROMIC

CREATION DATE: 04 December 2017

FEEDBACK: phicopro@unhcr.org

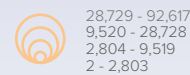
DISCLAIMER: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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

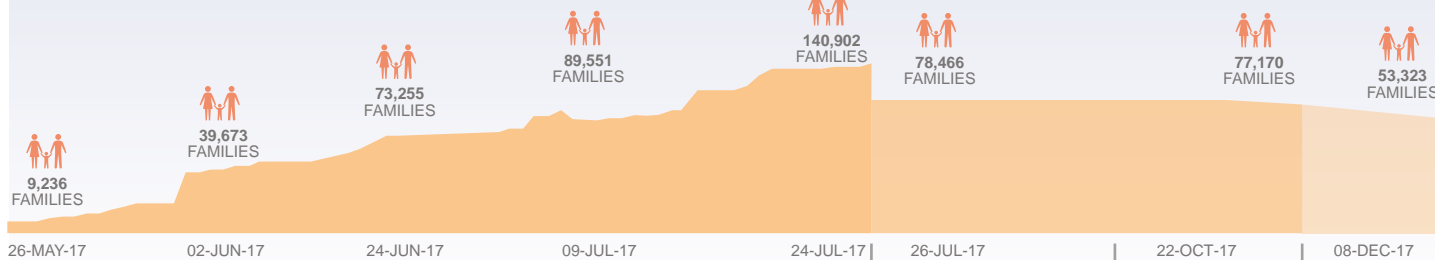


44 Active evacuation centers in 15 municipalities in Lanao del sur and Lanao del Norte. 1 Ec in Misamis Oriental

- Conflict
- Government Assistance Hub
- UNHCR Hub
- Return site



TREND OF DISPLACEMENT



Note: Data cleaning was conducted by DSWD

Pre-data cleaning

Post data cleaning

Latest data cleaning

After initial return

MARAWI CITY IDP RETURN SNAPSHOT

Armed Confrontations and Displacement in Marawi (AFP vs Pro-ISIS militants) as of 08 December 2017

KEY FIGURES

353,921
Total displaced individuals from Marawi City and neighboring municipalities (77,170 Families) (latest DROMIC, DSWD)

TFBM RETURN FIGURES AND ESTIMATES

172,583
Total actual and expected number of IDPs returning (Cluster 1 to 9)

87,306
Number of returned individuals (Cluster 1 to Cluster 3)

85,277
Number of expected returning individuals (Cluster 4 to Cluster 9)

2015 CENSUS FIGURES

136,529
Total actual and expected number of IDPs returning (Cluster 1 to 9)

52,488
Number of returned individuals (Cluster 1 to Cluster 3)

84,041
Number of expected returning individuals (Cluster 4 to Cluster 9)

62,448 Affected population in areas fully covered by military reservation

39,302 Affected population in areas partially covered by military reservation

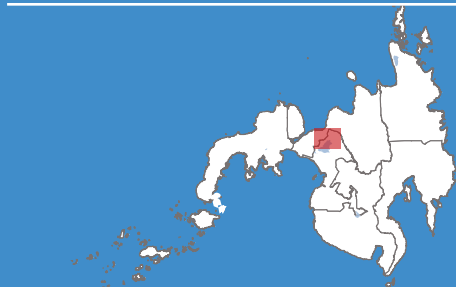
"GROUND ZERO" FIGURES

24 DAMAGED BARANGAYS
Residents therein may not be able to return within four years, according to government estimates

127,309 INDIVIDUALS
(based on Marawi LGU report)

65,261 INDIVIDUALS
(based on 2015 census)

LOCATION MAP



LEGEND

- Returning IDPs based on TFBM/LGU report
- Barangay population prior to displacement (based on 2015 census)
- Main battleground
- Barangays partially covered by military reserve
- Barangays fully covered by military reserve



POPULATION FIGURES

201,785 (based on 2015 census)

207,679 2017 population based on projected annual growth rate

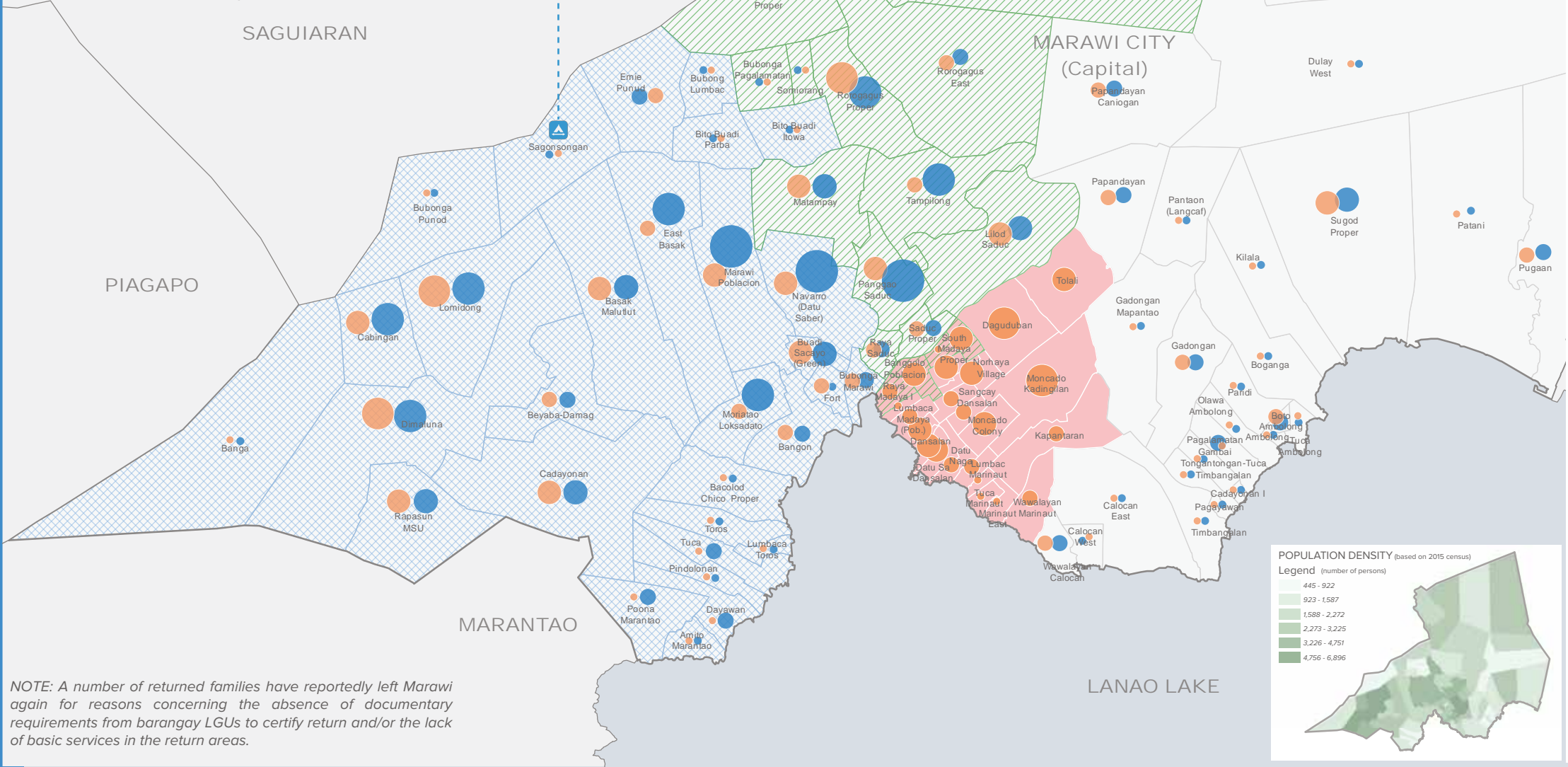
+1.45 Annual population growth rate

SAGONSONGAN TRANSITORY SITE

- 1,100 total shelters to be constructed
- Target completion of construction on 22 of December
- 943 shelters under construction
- 309 shelters substantially completed
- Priority to be given to IDPs in evacuation centers



NOTE: The shaded portions of the map indicating coverage of the military reservation only seeks to present the conditions of the land that IDPs from Marawi are returning to.



NOTE: A number of returned families have reportedly left Marawi again for reasons concerning the absence of documentary requirements from barangay LGUs to certify return and/or the lack of basic services in the return areas.

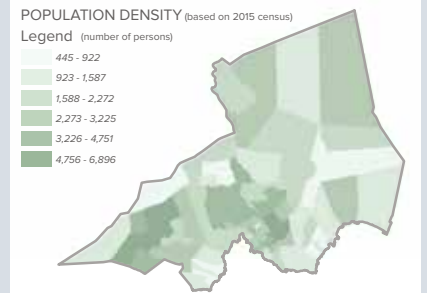
DAMAGED BARANGAYS

(Note: Only 2015 census figures were available)

Daguduban	6,896
Moncado Kadingilan	5,483
Datu sa dansalan	3,675
Moncado Colony	3,573
Banggolo Poblacion	3,321
Norhaya Village	3,206
Lilod Madaya (Pop.)	3,066
Tolali	2,879
Dansalan	2,751
Sabala Manao	2,745
Bubonga Lilod Madaya	2,699
Sangcay Dansalan	2,484
Kapantaran	2,443
Lumbaca Madaya (Pop.)	2,343
Datu Naga	2,341
Sabala Manao Proper	2,331
Raya Madaya I	2,272
Wawalanayn Marinaut	2,229
Marinaut West	1,932
South Madaya Proper	1,396
Tuca Marinaut	1,347
Marinaut East	1,291
Raya Madaya II	1,28
Lumbac Marinaut	1,277

COMPARISON OF TFBM AND 2015 CENSUS FIGURES (INDIVIDUALS)

	TFBM	2015 Census
CLUSTER 1 (Oct 29 - Nov 4)	59,620	26,234
Basak Malutut	3,650	2,827
Buadi Sacayo (Green)	2,700	3,020
East Basak	6,255	1,613
Marawi Poblacion	12,085	4,002
Matampay	4,025	3,508
Moriatao Loksadato	5,485	2,099
Navarro (Datu Saber)	12,635	3,415
Panggao Saduc	7,055	4,025
Tampilong	5,730	1,725
CLUSTER 2A (Nov 21)	12,662	11,678
Amito Marantao	235	1,224
Bacolod Chico Proper	1,445	1,075
Bangon	1,959	2,165
Dayawan	1,640	729
Fort	793	1,671
Lumbaca Toros	805	581
Pindolonan	1,135	1,053
Poona Marantao	1,675	1,197
Toros	1,170	1,173
Tuca	1,805	810
CLUSTER 3 (Dec 11)	15,024	14,576
Bangco	1,704	1,653
Cabasaran	2,820	2,736
Dulay Proper	1,736	1,684
Dulay West	856	831
Guimba	2,041	1,980
Kormataan Matampay	1,437	1,394
Malimono	2,794	2,711
Rorogagus East	1,636	1,587
CLUSTER 4 (TBD)	4,725	4,585
Pantaon	717	696
Papandayan	1,919	1,862
Papandayan Caniogan	2,089	2,027
CLUSTER 5 (TBD)	12,597	14,153
Ambolong	590	1,085
Boganga	1,498	1,453
Buto Ambolong	1,856	1,801
Cadayonan I	1,254	3,225
Kilala	1,316	1,277
Olowa Ambolong	690	772
Pagalamatan Gambai	2,089	1,334
Pagayawan	1,075	1,043
Paridi	888	862
Tuca Ambolong	1,341	1,301
CLUSTER 6 (TBD)	7,368	7,346
Bubonga Cadayonan	812	788
Caloocan East	1,383	1,342
Caloocan West	1,200	1,164
Timbangalan	1,466	1,422
Tongantongan	255	445
Wawalanayn Caloocan	2,252	2,185
CLUSTER 7 (TBD)	46,428	43,954
Banga	1,200	1,164
Bito Buadi Itowa	930	902
Bito Buadi Parba	1,364	1,323
Biyabadamag	2,240	2,173
Bubong Lumbac	580	563
Bubong Pagalamatan	950	922
Bubong Punod	669	649
Cabangan	4,351	4,222
Cadayonan II	4,160	1,217
Dimalna	4,935	6,516
Emei Punod	1,857	1,802
Lomidong	5,639	5,470
Mipaga	1,954	1,896
Patani	1,563	1,517
Pugaan	1,610	1,562
Rapasun	3,468	3,365
Rorogagus Proper	4,897	4,751
Sagonsongan	515	500
Somiorang	556	539
Sugod Proper	2,990	2,901
CLUSTER 8 (TBD)	3,145	3,052
Gadongan	1,690	1,640
Mipantao Gadongan	1,455	1,412
CLUSTER 9 (TBD)	11,014	10,951
Bubong Marawi	1,979	1,920
Lilod Saduc	4,024	3,904
Raya Saduc	2,363	2,568
Saduc Proper	2,648	2,569
Grand Total	172,583	136,529



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

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

