

IDP PROTECTION ASSESSMENT REPORT



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency



protectioncluster
PHILIPPINES

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

Incident Date: 23 May 2017

Issue No. 07 dated 16 April 2018

HIGHLIGHTS

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

1. Limited access to appropriate information on available assistance to IDPs
2. Decreased access to humanitarian assistance by IDPs in home-based settings
3. Deteriorating access to WASH facilities and support

The returned population faces the following protection concerns:

1. Limited access to education for school-age children
2. Limited access to basic services in return sites, particularly water
3. Limited access to livelihood opportunities

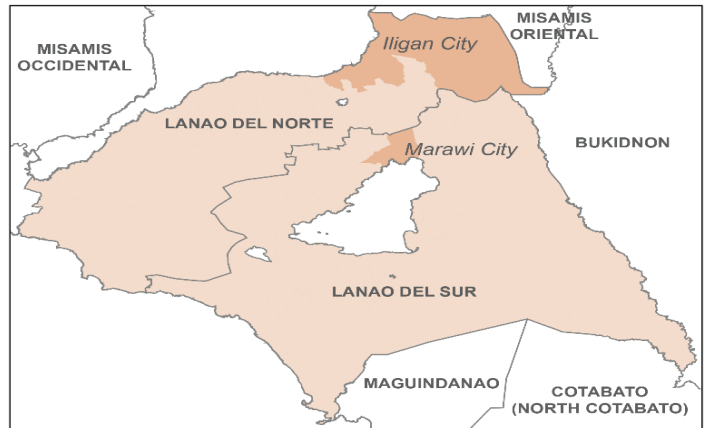


INCIDENT BACKGROUND

- A composite group of ISIS-inspired militants ambushed a military vehicle that reportedly was 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 the group and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).
- By the same evening, the confrontation spilled over to other barangays in the city as the pro-ISIS group began increasing its forces, reportedly occupying civilian structures, including school buildings, churches, the Philippine National Police Outpost, and a hospital.
- Killings and hostage-taking of civilians was 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 and December 31, 2018.
- 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 took 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) sought shelter in different evacuation centers or with their relatives outside of Marawi City.
- The crisis has affected economic and commercial activities in the rest of Lanao del Sur province, triggering further displacement.

CURRENT SITUATION

- Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) reports that out of the original figure of 77,170 families (353,921 individuals) displaced by the Marawi crisis, 59,495 families remain displaced as of 06 March 2018. Out of this, 65,653 families are in home-based settings and 2,841 are in evacuation centers (ECs). There are 52 ECs still open across the Lanao provinces and Iligan City.
- Government-facilitated return exercises have already resulted in the return of IDPs to 67 barangays that are outside the Most Affected Areas (MAAs). Each returning family, certified by the barangay local government, received a “*Kambalingan* (return) package” which included food and non-food items as well as enrollment in the cash for work programme. Before the official return period, some residents of 20 outlying barangays already unofficially returned to their residences.
- From April 1 to May 10, 2018, the residents of the most-affected areas are allowed to visit their houses and gather what can be salvaged from their belongings. Schedule of the visitations are assigned per cluster, with family representatives given three days to visit. Guidelines on the requirements to be eligible for the *kambisita* (visit) were circulated through the barangay local government. For the *kambisita*, UNHCR partners with the World Bank, one of the members of the TFBM, to (1) provide feedback on information dissemination to IDPs, (2) prepare information broadcasts to 9,700 IDPs registered in UNHCR’s broadcast service, and (3) link with humanitarian actors on the ground such as Swiss Foundation for Mine Action and Community and Family Services International for mine/UXO risk reduction orientation and psycho-social intervention, respectively, for visiting residents.
- Some IDPs, however, campaign for the return and not just go-and-visit exercises to the MAA. On 30 March, a day before the first day of the visits, around 500 to 800 demonstrators joined a protest rally to push for their return to the MAA. Demonstrators also protested the implementation of the rehabilitation plan of the MAA by the national Government, having been crafted without consultation or approval among the affected residents.
- Concrete measures are still to be identified and implemented to address the needs of IDPs who came from the MAA (65,256 individuals based on the 2015 census).
- While return exercises to cleared areas in Marawi City continue, the majority of IDPs from the MAA are still awaiting information on their return or relocation. IDPs from these areas have expressed the desire that they should be prioritized for inclusion in the awarding of transitional shelters in Brgy. Sagonsongan. However, most of them still do not have information on the criteria being used by the local authorities for prioritization. They also shared that relocation to new evacuation centers would be their last option considering that provision of assistance, especially access to basic services, has dwindled over the last few months.



KEY MESSAGES

On Access to Humanitarian Services

1. Ensure continued delivery of humanitarian assistance to displaced population, particularly those in home-based settings.
2. Provide for more diverse forms of assistance such as cash for work and livelihood opportunities to empower IDPs to take control of their own lives.

On IDP Return and Transfer to Transitory Sites

1. Ensure sustainable re-integration, voluntary return or resettlement of IDPs in safety, with dignity and without discrimination.
2. LGU to show leniency/flexibility for Marawi IDPs that bought ‘Sendong’ housing units.

On Access to Information and Participation

1. Strengthen information sharing network led by government so that plans for assistance, return, recovery and rehabilitation are shared with the IDPs
2. Ensure that consultation processes are facilitated, in ways that IDPs are able to fully participate and express their views and concerns to the Task Force Bangon Marawi and other decision makers in the recovery and rehabilitation of the MAA.

- Conditions of IDPs both in evacuation centers and home-based settings remain a concern due to problems on desludging of latrines and general maintenance of evacuation centers, lack of access to health assistance and medicine, shortage of food relief, and lack of access to information on return exercises.
- During the first week of February, tensions among IDPs in evacuation centers and community-based evacuation centers (CB-ECs) in Iligan City were observed due to the mounting pressure to facilitate the return of IDPs to Marawi City. Following sending of letters as well as holding several meetings and dialogues with the two city governments and the TFBM, the new date for the closing of evacuation sites in Iligan City is set on April 15, 2018. This is to provide ample time for the Marawi City government to prepare the relocation sites and to allow IDP school children, currently enrolled in Iligan City, to finish the academic year.
- Transitory and relocation sites in Marawi City are still under construction. In Sagonsongan, 885 out of 1,052 housing units have been completed. As of 20 March, 601 units have been awarded. There are cases where the beneficiaries are embroiled in clan wars with other beneficiaries in the site. They will be transferred to another area in the Sagonsongan site to avoid conflict.
- On the issue of land, housing and property (HLP), TFBM organized an IDP Dialogue attended by IDP leaders, local authorities, and humanitarian actors last February 22. Options raised for the IDPs with regard to addressing HLP issues included: (1) IDPs who are originally renters in Marawi but not voters are qualified for the “Send an IDP” programme with cash assistance of PHP 50,000 (USD 1,000) (2) home owners from the main battle area who can establish legitimacy of ownership are qualified for the PHP 300,000 package to be provided by the Government, which will start when the most affected areas are rehabilitated, and (3) the “Adopt a Family” initiative, which provides temporary shelters for families who will be “adopted” by cleared/open barangays within Marawi City.
- In Iligan City, families who allegedly bought housing units from former beneficiaries of a shelter assistance of the local government together with corporate donors for victims of Typhoon Sendong (international name: Washi) were forcibly evicted from the shelter units. The families evicted included IDPs of the Marawi conflict. They had earlier received verbal notice to vacate the units by 31 March. According to the City Information Office of Marawi, those displaced by the eviction will be prioritized for the transitory site and relocation site, subject to validation.
- Following the presentation of the Marawi Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan, a series of workshops is being organized for residents of the barangays comprising the MAA to manage their expectations.

PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE

ISSUES	RESPONSES	RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAYS FORWARD
PHYSICAL SECURITY AND INTEGRITY		
<i>Threat to life, safety and security</i>		
Presence of Unexploded Ordinances (UXOs) in the MAAs (only 80% has been cleared) which could be concentrated in sector 8 and 9 of the MAA	Mine Risk Education (MRE) Orientation by the Swiss Foundation Mine Action (FSD) FSD put up billboards regarding presence of UXOs	FSD to continue educating and informing the people on the ground on MRE/UXO risk, detonation etc. as well as putting markers/signage on found UXOs that are not yet removed by the authorities
Surprise house visits conducted by military under its “zoning” program	Regional Human Rights Commission (RHRC) conducted refresher course / Human Rights Education (HRE) to the security sectors	RHRC to continuously advocate to security personnel and concerned group to abide by lawful protocols to ensure accountability and the conduct of Gender Sensitivity Trainings, Islamic Sensitivity Orientation for security forces.
No proper identification of the security sectors (PNP/AFP) while manning checkpoints or while conducting search, arrest and/or field operations	RHRC conducted dialogues with ground commanders	
Cases of family separation and missing family members	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. The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) has established a desk for Family Tracing and Reunification in some of the evacuation centers	Protection forum to follow up on case management issues/challenges/gaps with the MSWDOs and CSWDO Protection forum to strengthen its referral pathway for protection issues (including missing persons) and disseminate clear information for case referrals, in coordination with RHRC and DSWD. Protection forum to follow up with PRC and/or International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on information

	RHRC is documenting and monitoring cases of missing family members	regarding their initiatives on forensic profiling, tracing and reunification
Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence		
Immediate access of GBV survivors to life-saving interventions	Selected health facilities provided with Post-rape Treatment Kit to give survivors a package of post-rape care (including STI presumptive treatment and PEP for HIV prevention) (UNFPA through CFSI)	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to support the establishment and operationalization of the Women and Children Protection Unit in hospitals such as in Amai Pakpak Medical Center. UNFPA to conduct trainings on GBV response for multi-disciplinary members of a Women and Children Protection Unit (at least 1 doctor, 1 social worker and 1 police officer per team)
Women's access to livelihood services with priority on widows (of hostages during Marawi siege).	Barangay profiling by RCBW Organizing women's council in Lanao del Sur by RCBW Case management of (CSWO MC, DSWD 10).	Advocate for the inclusion of skills trainings for widows Protection Forum to facilitate access between service providers and concerned agencies (referrals)
45% of the sites assessed reported that girls were the most affected by sexual violence while 21% of the sites assessed reported that girls over the age of 14 were the most at-risk. The findings were surprising given the lack of a current caseload on GBV. The Meranao culture does not encourage disclosure of sexual violence.	Monitoring and referral of GBV cases and case Management by the Joint CP-GBV working group (Core Group meets regularly on the monitoring of the case) Training on GBV in Emergencies with the working group members to strengthen capacity of service providers Establishments of Women Friendly Spaces. Establishment of referral pathway Psychosocial interventions to women, girls, boys, and other at-risks	Joint Child Protection and Gender-based Violence Working Group (JR-CP-GBV-WG) to - continue monitoring and referral of GBV cases; - Conduct awareness raising sessions in ECs-based, Home-based, and community-based IDPs. - conduct awareness raising activities with women and adolescent girls on women's human rights and GBV awareness raising messages in the local language - support establishment of functional Women-Friendly Spaces - support capacity building of IDP women as WFS facilitators - Orientation with inter-agency protection mechanism (LCPC, IACT-VAWC, VAW desk, etc) members on rights-based, culturally sensitive and survivor-centered GBV prevention and response Care Philippines to continue conducting family conversations Non-violent Peace Force to conduct orientation sessions with existing grassroots monitors on monitoring of GBV cases in communities
Early/Forced Marriages – Girls and young women are facing increased risk to gender based violence (GBV), including sexual abuse, exploitation, and early/forced marriage 31% of sites reported early or forced marriage as the most common form of sexual violence in the conflict-affected communities 12% of the sites reported incidents of sexual violence survivors marrying their perpetrators to avoid the risk of family feud, stigmatization, bullying, and rejection	Family conversations in Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte (EC-based IDPs and homebased IDPs) on early marriages Awareness raising sessions in WFS on women's rights Psychosocial interventions Monitoring of GBV cases	Protection Forum and JR-CP-GBV-WG to advocate for the inclusion of viable livelihood options and cash-based interventions need to be provided to avoid situations where families are forced to engage in negative coping mechanisms due to lack of financial resources Protection Forum to advocate for the conduct of all assessments in a participatory way by consulting women, girls, men and boys of all backgrounds,

		including persons with specific needs. The unique needs of at-risk groups should be fairly represented in assessments in order to tailor livelihood/cash-based interventions JR-CP-GBV-WG to conduct Issue-based assessment on these protection issues
Unaccompanied and separated children	DSWD has conducted documentation and verification of cases of unaccompanied minors and family reunification PSS sessions conducted The Child Protection Working Group has established a monitoring and reporting tool that is being used to report cases of unaccompanied and separated children CPIE training with Joint RCP-GBV Working Group members and Social Workers	Protection Forum to follow up on case management issues/challenges/gaps; and advocate for strengthening the family reunification and tracing mechanism across the different LGU levels and disseminate clear information for case referrals JR-CP-GBV-WG to continuously monitor cases of unaccompanied and separated children Protection Forum to follow up with ICRC on the latter's DNA forensics project as it relates to missing persons
Persons with Special Needs		
Five families living in only one (1) shelter in Sagonsongan Transitory Site Area 2. Within the five (5) families, there are three (3) Persons with Disability (PWDs), 1 male child with Polio, another 1 young female adult with polio and the mother who recently just suffered from a stroke. (Data collected April 11, 2018)	Forwarded the information to the CSWDO validation and recommendation for separate shelter for each family	Action Against Hunger will do regular monitoring of families living in transitory shelter to assess current living condition. At the moment, family/ies feel content living in the transitory site despite its small area compared to living in tents/ECs
CIVIL AND POLITICAL PROTECTION		
Access to Information; Informed Consent and Participation:		
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	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 Grievance Mechanism for <i>Kambalingan</i> established by Marawi City LGU but was stopped Grievances gathered and consolidated by CSOs submitted to Task Force Bangon Marawi and the DSWD Regional Office	UNHCR to offer technical support/guidance in enhancing the established grievance procedure and setting up grievance mechanism access points. Target: 2nd Quarter of 2018 Protection Forum to advocate for IDPs to set up community-initiated and -led grievance mechanisms to address their issues and concerns
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	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	Protection Forum to continue to advocate for systematic information dissemination to IDPs Protection Forum to encourage government agencies to utilize SMS infocast for dissemination of information.

A number of IDPs interviewed (both in evacuation centers and home-based) do not understand the registration process 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	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 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	
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BASIC NECESSITIES OF LIFE

Access to food aid and nutrition

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 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 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 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 Irregular distribution of food packs and insufficient amount of food packs vis-à-vis family size Need for food diversification and preference for cash assistance to buy food of IDP's choice	Based on UNHCR Protection Monitoring, assistance to Baloi IDPs have regularized. Rations are distributed by DSWD X every 9 days	Protection Forum to 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 Protection Forum to advocate for continued equal assistance to home-based IDPs, while the process of return is underway, and displacement still exists
		Protection Forum to refer issue to Cash Working Group to ensure IDPs receive food aid while in displacement even if the recovery and rehabilitation phase is ongoing

Access to water, sanitation, and hygiene

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 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	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	Protection Forum and WASH cluster to continuously monitor actions taken and follow up on recommendations identified and implemented by the WASH cluster.
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(e.g. Lumbac, Baloi, Lumba-Punod, Pantar, etc.)	IDPs. Assessments are also being conducted to identify possible WASH interventions 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 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. MSF, ACF and HRC have installed water tanks for additional water source and fixed piping DOH-HEMB coordinated with CHO for additional water supply and drainage	
Cases of overflow of waste from latrines have been reported in several ECs (e.g. Pantao Ragat) posing a health hazard to IDPs	WASH actors, in partnership with municipal LGUs, continue to provide desludging of septic tanks in evacuation centers Pantao Ragat LGU and WASH Cluster members conducted desludging operations in the first quarter of 2018 Baloi, Pantao Ragat, Pantar EC latrines still overflowing WASH facilities in Saguwaran maintained by PLAN International	WASH Cluster to monitor sanitation situation in ECs
Waste management has been reported as a concern both in evacuation centers and in communities hosting home-based IDPs (e.g. Pantar, Baloi)	Municipal LGUs such as Saguwaran, Pantar, Balo-i, and Pantao Ragat have strengthened their waste collection in and around evacuation centers Baloi LGU set for garbage collection twice a week	Protection Forum to advocate to camp managers and barangay officials for the conduct of information dissemination activities regarding proper waste management protocols (e.g. segregation, garbage disposal only in designated collection areas)
IDPs in Sagonsongan Transitory site suffer from lack of water supply; purified water, already in limited supply is also used by the IDPs for washing and other household activities Urgent need for desludging in evacuation centers and return areas and plans for regular desludging in transitory sites Transitory / transfer sites still have insufficient latrine facilities, bathing, kitchen and laundry facilities that meet minimum standards Design and construction of septic tanks and latrines could pose hazards to users especially children and persons with disabilities	Humanitarian NGOs have committed and installed various forms of WASH assistance such as: construction of latrines, bathing facilities, wash stands, water supply, filtration systems, sky hydrants, and water tinkering Water rationing by DPWH	Protection Forum to advocate the inclusion WASH facilities (installation, desludging etc.) in the <i>pabaon</i> (send-off) package Protection Forum to follow up with DSWD regarding assignment of camp manager in the transitory sites WASH cluster to follow up on actions taken on recommendations
Access to health services		
IDPs in the evacuation centers and the interior barangays of the municipality of Pantar, Bubong, Ditsaan Ramain, Balo-i, Malabang, and Molundo experience limited access to	DOH conducted Tsekap Activities in evacuation centers and host communities of homebased IDPs	Protection forum to forward to WHO protection issues related to health; Advocate for the inclusion of tent cities and home-based IDPs in areas such as

health services, such as doctors, medical staff and medicines.	Medical outreach by Marawi City Health Office and IPHO Lanao del Sur IPHO conducting continuous medical and dental missions	Molundo and transitory sites in medical and dental outreach programs
Possible mental health issues arising from unsympathetic attitude or treatment from service providers	Mental Health and Psycho-Social Service (MHPSS) interventions conducted	Protection forum to continue advocating the for inclusion of MHPSS interventions
Basic Shelter		
Shelter structures built in relocation sites (Sarimanok) not up to standards and pose hazards to vulnerable persons (uneven terrain on which shelters are built, drainage system running through tents, flimsy materials, and haphazard construction of steel frames etc.) Rain water gets into the tents shelter especially when wind is strong. There is no pathway to the shelters sitting on higher elevation making access difficult for children, elderly, PWDs	Issues raised by the WASH cluster to the MHT	Protection Forum to refer findings to CLGU
Housing, Land and Property		
A number of houses in the barangays cleared for return have incurred loss of essential items Returning IDPs are in need of livelihood opportunities as a means to normalize their lives	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	Protection Forum to advocate for the timely dissemination of information to IDPs, as well as the reactivation of grievance mechanism
IDPs need assistance in recovering property and possessions	TFBM has initiated the <i>kambisita</i> which allows residents to see and visit their residence in the MAA and recover whatever properties could be salvaged	Protection Forum to explore options to assist residents legitimize their ownership rights in accordance with law
Documentation of ownership over land/property Insecurity of land tenure	UNHCR conducted an orientation on housing, land and property rights	Protection Forum to explore opportunities to further cascading training on HLP to local authorities and other stakeholders
ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL PROTECTION		
Access to livelihood		
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 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	The Early Recovery Cluster has convened and discussed initial steps for early recovery interventions, including livelihood options for the IDPs DOLE has rolled out its “emergency employment” program (TUKAD) for unemployed IDPs DSWD, in partnership with host local governments, has launched its “cash-for-work” program for IDPs	Protection Forum to advocate to Bangon Marawi Inter-Agency Task Force and ARMM to incorporate “emergency livelihood assistance packages” for IDPs Protection Forum to refer cases of trafficking to JRCP--GBV-WG, DSWD and agencies working on anti-trafficking measures to identify ways of mitigating prevalence
Provision of livelihood assistance is not sustainable. Trainings conducted do not match the skills requirement and preference of the labor market	Ongoing TESDA/ Technical Vocation (TechVoc) trainings in various ECs and limited implementation in homebased IDP communities	Education Secretariat to advocate that the design of TechVoc trainings that is based on empirical basis such as proper profiling of target students and market needs Education Translate modules to local language

Difficulty in obtaining business permits or employment due to lack of civil documentation or duplication of documentation	Issuance of IDs by barangay LGUs UNHCR partnered with PhilHealth for the issuance of IDs IDEALS conducted birth registration and issuance of voter's ID	Protection Forum to advocate for the support to programs seeking to legitimize documentation of IDPs UNHCR to Implement Phase II of Philhealth ID issuance in June 2018 UNHCR to follow up with DSWD-ARMM regarding the implementation of MMA Act on Free Birth Registration
Difficulty in accessing capital	Cash Working Group provided assistance EcoWeb provided loans for capital DTI and DOLE extended loans to IDP beneficiaries as startup capital	Protection Forum to refer to Cash Working Group possibility of - including other groups in its cash assistance program such as traders and weavers of traditional fabric - establishment of transitory markets Protection Forum forward to TFBM and relevant subcommittees this particular issue
Access to education		
Significant numbers of children in ECs such as those in Saguiran and in the transitory site in Pangl Matungao stopped schooling. In Pangl, Matungao, parents are saying that this is because they had to leave the host community where their children were previously enrolled. There is no child friendly space available in the transitory site		Protection Forum and Education Secretariat to advocate with Department of Education (DepEd) regarding information dissemination to IDP parents of school-age children regarding schools available near the transitory sites
Access to basic formal education for home-based IDP adolescents and youth, unable to complete grade school or high school	DepEd offering alternative learning system (ALS)	Education Secretariat to advocate for the intensified implementation of ALS to cover more areas and communities Education Secretariat to explore possibility of implementing a referral system to link youth and adolescents to the ALS program
Kindergarten learners stopped schooling because of the siege and in danger of not moving up to grade 1 by the next academic year	DepEd ARMM implementing Kinder catch-up program (1,024) Kindergarten children started classes in Sagonsongan and cleared barangays, from March to May DepEd ARMM launched a learner tracking program, a cellphone-based tracking application/tool	Education Secretariat to advocate for the further mobilization of resources and for the establishment of additional learning spaces for children/learners to continue their schooling
Students in private schools affected by the siege have difficulty in continuing their education	DepEd preparing to reopen 24 public schools (including special education classes) by June Memorandum entered into between DepEd and private schools to accept students from affected areas at no cost. DepEd launched the "Adopt a School" Program for private donors to sponsor schools, especially preschools	Protection Forum members and Education Secretariat to ensure that concerns of private schools are included in the planning on education Education Secretariat to further advocate the engagement of the corporate sector in the Brigada Eskwela and "Adopt a School" program

Access to Information and Participation in Planning		
Limited access to information for residents on how their properties inside the affected areas will be affected by the Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan or when and how they can return especially to properties inside the most affected areas (MAA) The IDPs have expressed the need for a plan that is acceptable to MAA residents. Numerous consultations have been held but there is no feedback to the IDPs as to the action taken		Protection Forum to advocate for the continued inclusion of IDPs in consultations with regard to rehabilitation and recovery and that the methodology of the consultation provides for a feedback loop to revert to IDPs actions taken on their concerns Protection Forum to advocate for representation of IDPs in the planning at the national level, aside from the local level.
IDPs are not informed regarding the criteria for eligibility for the transitory shelter units		Advocate for the formation of communications working group World Bank to include MHT members in the consultation sessions about the rehabilitation plan to employ different methodologies that will capture inputs from various stakeholders Protection Forum to advocate for wider information dissemination that will involve host LGU municipality (not just Marawi) and utilize various media channels available such as DXSO (Radio ng Bayan Marawi) on information dissemination
Low level of awareness and knowledge among the affected population on referral pathways or options how they can access justice		Education and awareness building on various options open for access to justice Strengthen community organizations for stronger messaging Training of paralegals among community members Transitional justice must be programmed into any plans touching on justice
Lack of a centralized grievance mechanism for the entire Marawi response City government of Marawi has insufficient resources to maintain grievance mechanism for <i>Kambalingan</i> complaints, which still persist up to now		Advocate for the creation of a grievance mechanism managed by the TFBM that will complement existing mechanisms Support Marawi City LGU on the reactivation and enhancement of the existing grievance mechanism
Access to Humanitarian Assistance		
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 Issues identified are (1) lack of consultation, grievances not addressed, limited monitoring	The DSWD Region 10 and TFBM visited said IDP-sites to document their concern IDPs in community-based evacuation centers continue to be categorized as home-based IDPs and receive assistance as such	UNHCR to continuously monitor the assistance received by the IDPs in community-based evacuation centers

of their needs (2) no provision of relief assistance compared to the IDPs in the evacuation centers (3) excluded as beneficiary from the Sagonsongan transitional shelter (4) lack of clarity from the Government on the status and future of the camp		
In Pangl, Matungao a transitory site called "bakwit village" was established by the IDPs. Although basic service is present in the village like electricity and water supply, LGU assistance to the IDPs is markedly absent, due to lack of coordination with the LGU of Matungao and DSWD before the transfer	For monitoring	Protection Forum to advocate for inclusion of the site as possible beneficiary of LGU and DSWD assistance
Survivors who decided to return to their place of origin (outside Marawi) are subjected to suspicion of being recruited by ISIS or working as a spy	DSWD with NGOs conducted initial documentation of cases	Protection Forum to follow up with DSWD re development of intervention programs for survivors who are not originally from Marawi Include in assistance areas outside of Marawi but with returning former Marawi residents / survivors
Protection and support for IDPs who are unable to return to their original place of residence in Marawi (due to various reasons) but are unable to access the "Balik Probinsya" program of the DSWD	Formal turnover of Marawi LGU to the LGU of origin of the IDP	Protection Forum to advocate for options to be made available to IDPs who are unable to return to Marawi or resettle elsewhere in the country UNHCR to pursue IDP profiling and tracking to ensure that IDPs are given assistance in their place of resettlement
Camp coordination and camp management		
Home-based IDPs in Region 10 have not received assistance since December 2017	DSWD scheduled distribution of "despedida package"	Protection Forum to continuously advocate for the recognition of home-based IDPs as eligible for assistance
No coordinator in Sagonsongan Transitory Site (TS) There is no clarity on the role of the barangay officials in the governance of the transitory sites Temporary nature of TS impacts on the level of attention and assistance given by the BLGU	TFBM has requested the LGU to assign a camp manager in Sagonsongan	UNHCR to conduct capacity-building activities for BLGU officials covering the transitory sites and relocation sites regarding protection of IDPs Protection Forum to advocate for the inclusion of assistance for IDPs in TS in the barangay budget Protection Forum to clarify jurisdiction/AOR of different BLGUs with the CLGU, TFBM
Durable Solutions		
IDPs who have participated in the <i>Kambalingan</i> , returned to destroyed houses needing substantial repairs before they could be inhabited. IDPs had to go back to the ECs or their host communities while houses are being repaired. Others are not able to undertake repairs yet due to lack of funds	<i>Kambalingan</i> "pabaon" package distributed to returning families	Protection Forum to advocate for the conduct of comprehensive assessment of damages
Food aid and other consumables remain to be a need for IDPs in <i>kambalingan</i> (return) sites as distribution has dwindled in the past months	MHT members continues to provide humanitarian support	Protection Forum to continue monitoring of the situation in return sites

SOURCES:

Task Force Bangon Marawi – Update as of March 07, 2018

Protection Forum members, Issue Surfacing Workshop April 2, 2018

Department of Social Welfare and Development (Region 10 and ARMM)

Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC) Report as of March 28, 2018

Department of Education – Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Service (DepEd-DRRMS)

Provincial Social Welfare and Development Offices (PSWDOs)

Municipal Social Welfare and Development Offices (MSWDOs)

Mindanao Humanitarian Team Cluster Co-leads
Child Protection Rapid Assessment
Oxfam Gender Snapshot

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



DISPLACEMENT DUE TO MARAWI CRISIS

Armed Confrontations and Displacement in Marawi (AFP vs Pro-ISIS group) as of 20 March 2018

DSWD DROMIC FIGURES



77,170

TOTAL DISPLACED FAMILIES
(353,921 INDIVIDUALS)

TASK FORCE BANGON MARAWI FIGURES (as of 20 March 2018)
(Covering Lanao del Sur, Lanao del Norte and Iligan City only)



34,076

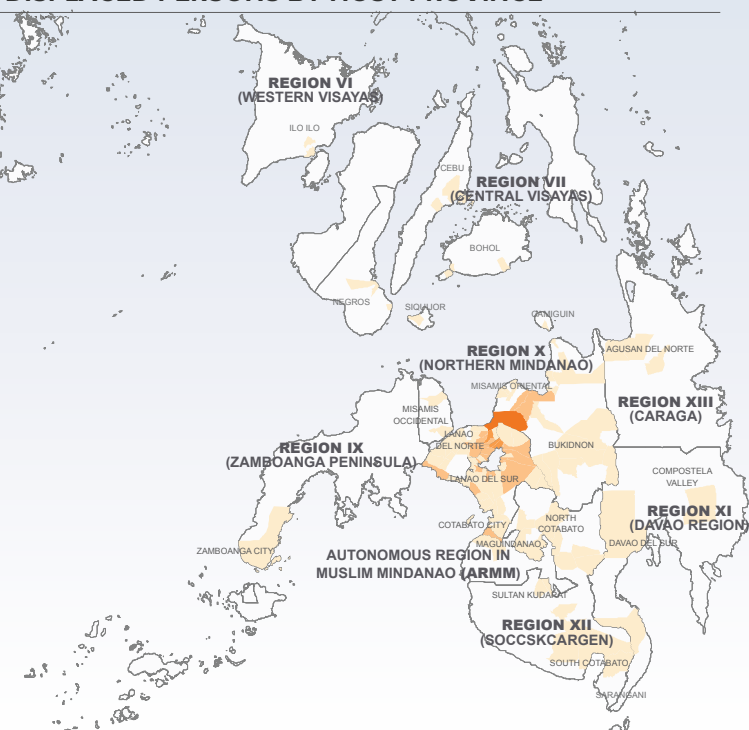
NUMBER OF FAMILIES
WHO HAVE RETURNED



42,823

NUMBER OF PRESENTLY
DISPLACED FAMILIES IN
REGION X AND ARMM

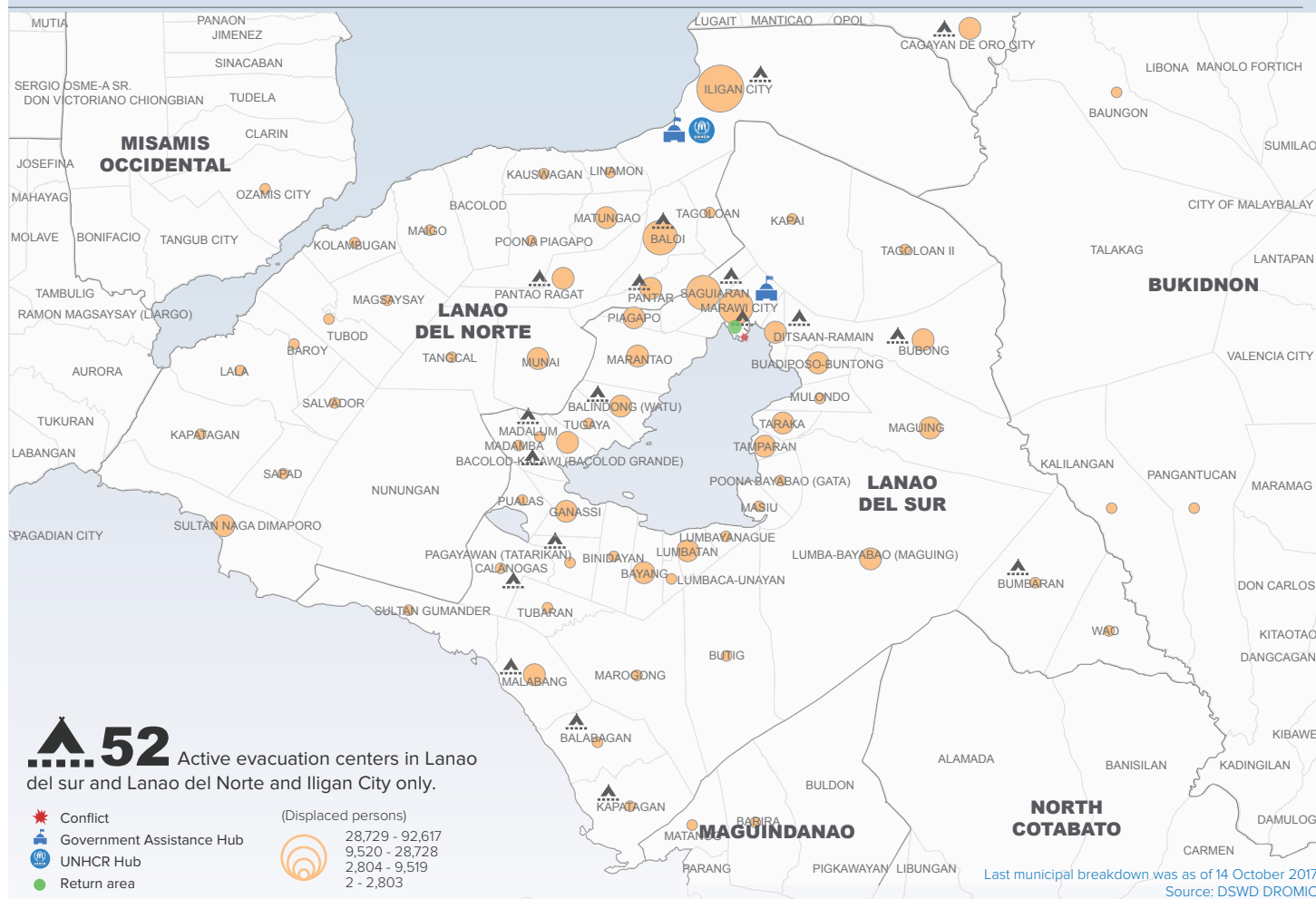
DISPLACED PERSONS BY HOST PROVINCE



LEGEND (Displaced persons)



DISPLACED PERSONS PER HOST MUNICIPALITY/CITY IN NORTHERN MINDANAO



52

Active evacuation centers in Lanao del sur and Lanao del Norte and Iligan City only.

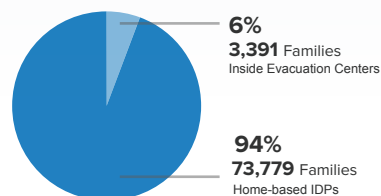
- Conflict
- Government Assistance Hub
- UNHCR Hub
- Return area

(Displaced persons)

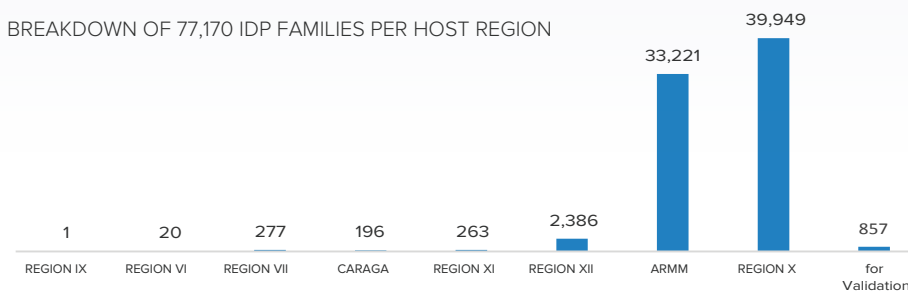
28,729 - 92,617
9,520 - 28,728
2,804 - 9,519
2 - 2,803

MARAWI DISPLACEMENT PRIOR TO ANY RETURN

DISPLACEMENT LOCATION



BREAKDOWN OF 77,170 IDP FAMILIES PER HOST REGION



MARAWI CITY RETURN SNAPSHOT

Armed Confrontations and Displacement in Marawi (AFP vs Pro-ISIS group) as of 20 March 2018

KEY FIGURES



77,170

Total displaced families from Marawi City and neighboring municipalities (353,921 individuals) (DROMIC, DSWD)

TFBM RETURN FIGURES AND ESTIMATES



34,076

Number of returned families as of 06 March 2018



42,823

Number of presently displaced families in Region X and ARMM

1,648

Families staying inside evacuation centers (52 evacuation centers)

41,175

Families staying with their relatives, friends or renting houses

2015 CENSUS FIGURES



201,785

Total population

+1.45

Annual population growth rate

207,679

2017 population based on projected annual growth rate

136,529

Total number of residents outside Most Affected Areas (MAA)

MOST AFFECTED AREA FIGURES



24

DAMAGED BARANGAYS
Former residents may not be able to return within four years, according to government estimates



65,256

Total number of residents in Most Affected Areas (MAA)

LEGEND

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

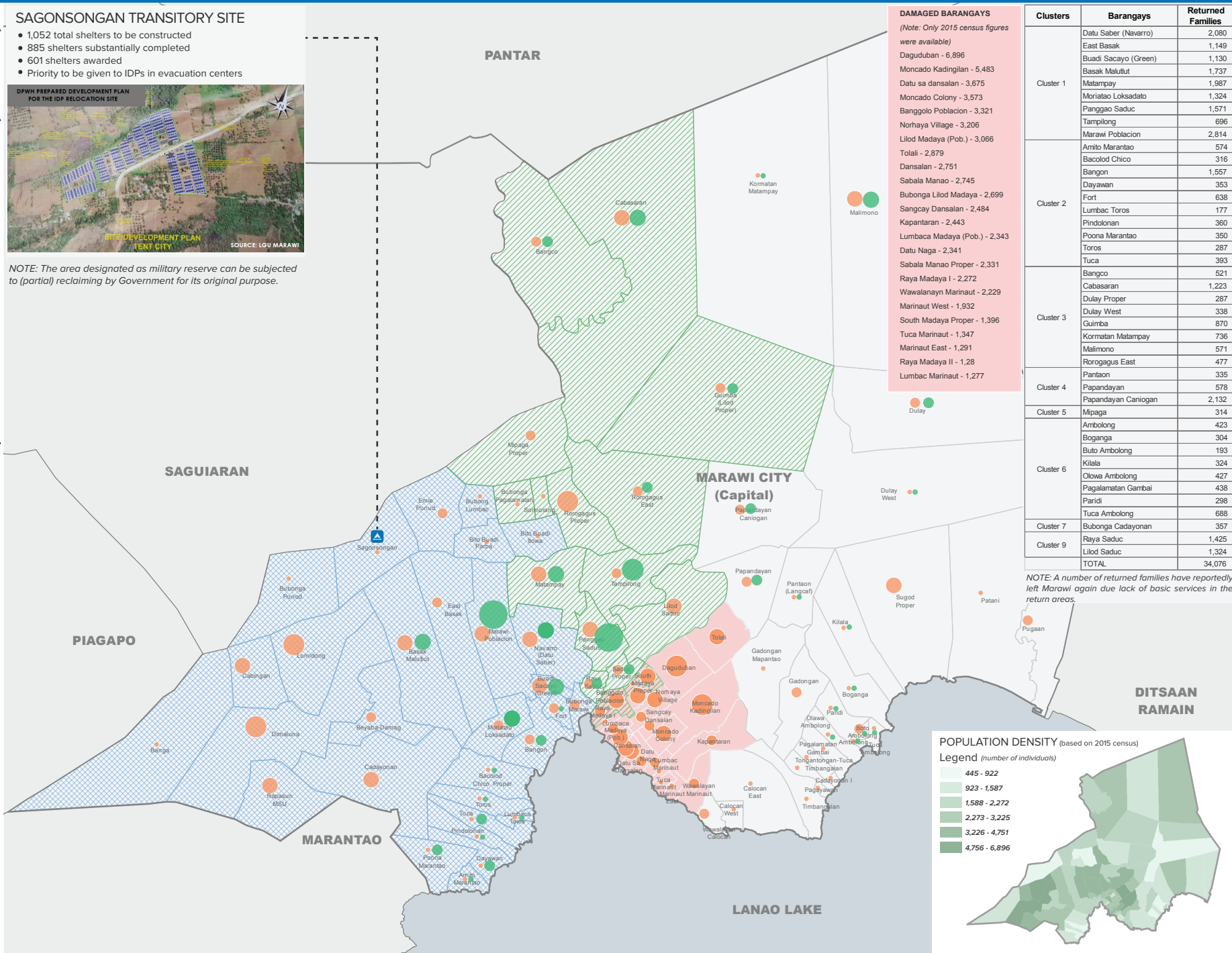


SAGONSONGAN TRANSITORY SITE

- 1,052 total shelters to be constructed
- 885 shelters substantially completed
- 601 shelters awarded
- Priority to be given to IDPs in evacuation centers



NOTE: The area designated as military reserve can be subjected to (partial) reclaiming by Government for its original purpose.



NOTE: A number of returned families have reportedly left Marawi again due lack of basic services in the return areas.

POPULATION DENSITY (based on 2015 census)

Legend (number of individuals)

- 445 - 922
- 923 - 1,587
- 1,588 - 2,272
- 2,273 - 3,225
- 3,226 - 4,751
- 4,756 - 6,896

