

PHILIPPINES - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

MAY 3, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

305,600

Estimated Number of People That Remain Displaced by Conflict in Marawi
OCHA – March 2018

159,200

Estimated Number of People Returned to Marawi and Surrounding Areas
OCHA – March 2018

57

Government-Designated Evacuation Centers Sheltering IDPs
DSWD – April 2018

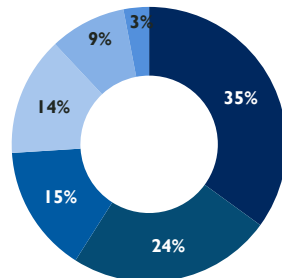
127,300

Estimated Number of IDPs From Heavily-Damaged Areas of Marawi Off-Limits for Returns
GPH – 2018

47

Number of Civilian Deaths Resulting From the Conflict in Marawi
GPH – October 2017

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2017–2018



- Shelter & Settlements (35%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (24%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (15%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (14%)
- Protection (9%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (3%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2018



HIGHLIGHTS

- Nearly 159,200 people return to Marawi, while 305,600 people remain displaced
- Typhoon Tembin generates additional displacement, humanitarian need
- USAID provides \$8.5 million to support conflict-affected IDPs and returnees

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PHILIPPINES RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018

USAID/OFDA	\$6,500,000
USAID/FFP	\$2,000,000
Total	\$8,500,000

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Nearly 159,200 people have returned to areas of origin in Marawi—the capital city of Lanao del Sur Province in the Philippines’ Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao—and surrounding areas following the conclusion of conflict between the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and armed groups in October 2017. However, severely damaged infrastructure, limited income-generating opportunities, and insufficient public services in the city continue to hinder returns, the UN reports.
- Typhoon Tembin, known locally as Vinta, made landfall over Mindanao Island as a tropical storm on December 22, causing widespread flooding and landslides and triggering additional displacement and humanitarian need among conflict-affected populations in Marawi and surrounding areas, the GPH reports.
- To date, USAID has provided \$8.5 million in humanitarian assistance to support vulnerable populations in Marawi, including \$6.5 million from USAID/OFDA to support the distribution of emergency relief commodities and humanitarian coordination, livelihoods, protection, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities and \$2 million from USAID/FFP to facilitate the delivery of emergency food assistance for approximately 45,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees.

¹ USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT AND RETURNS

- As of March 19, approximately 305,600 people remained displaced as a result of the May–October 2017 conflict in Marawi, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Although accurate tracking of IDP movements remains a challenge, OCHA estimates that approximately 159,200 people had returned to areas of origin in Marawi and surrounding areas as of mid-March.
- Approximately 127,300 IDPs from Marawi’s 24 most-affected *barangays*—the fourth-level and smallest administrative division in the Philippines—are unable to return due to widespread destruction and security restrictions, the GPH reports. While the GPH is facilitating organized visits for IDPs from these areas to visit houses and collect personal property from April 1–May 10, authorities have not provided an official timeline for reconstruction activities or the re-opening of these *barangays*, and estimate that residents may not be able to return for several years, according to the UN. GPH military operations to remove unexploded ordnance (UXO) from the most-affected areas are ongoing, with an estimated 80 percent of the UXO cleared as of late March, according to Task Force Bangon Marawi—the GPH body responsible for managing response, reconstruction, and recovery activities in Marawi.
- As of early April, 57 evacuation centers remained open in 16 municipalities across Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur, representing a decrease from the 66 centers operating as of early December, according to the GPH. However, the majority of IDPs continue to shelter in host communities, with inconsistent access to essential services, the UN reports. While GPH authorities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) continue to provide humanitarian relief to conflict-affected populations residing in shelters and with host communities, USAID/OFDA partners report that significant need persists among populations in hard-to-reach and insecure areas, including on the eastern side of Lanao del Sur’s Lanao Lake.
- Typhoon Tembin made landfall over the Philippines on December 22 as a tropical storm, resulting in widespread flooding and landslides, affecting nearly 872,000 people and displacing at least 438,000 people across the Philippines, the GPH Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) reports. While the majority of those displaced by the storm have returned to their areas of origin, nearly 29,800 IDPs, including nearly 7,300 people in Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur, were sheltering in GPH-operated evacuation centers or with relatives as of March 20, the GPH reports. In addition, the storm damaged or destroyed nearly 9,600 houses, including more than 2,900 houses in Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur, further impacting displaced households and host communities affected by the conflict in Marawi.

HEALTH AND WASH

- Although the GPH and humanitarian organizations have provided an estimated 231,000 IDPs with WASH assistance since the beginning of the conflict, WASH remains a priority need among affected communities due to ongoing displacement and damaged or destroyed infrastructure. A rapid assessment conducted by USAID/OFDA partner Action Against Hunger (AAH) in late December surveyed displacement sites east of Lanao Lake, finding that none of the sites met Sphere standards for WASH.³ Assessment teams surveyed more than 240 key informants, who reported limited access to well-maintained sanitation facilities and insufficient supplies of basic hygiene products, such as soap. In addition, the UN reports that hygiene promotion activities for IDPs and host communities are needed to ensure proper use of existing WASH facilities.
- With \$1.3 million in FY 2018 funding, USAID/OFDA continues to support AAH to respond to the WASH needs of IDPs and vulnerable populations in Marawi. Since November, AAH has provided safe drinking water to affected communities through water trucking and the provision of large water containers. AAH has also conducted hygiene promotion activities and assessments of Marawi’s municipal water system. Ongoing AAH WASH activities—including safe drinking water distribution, critical water supply and sanitation infrastructure repair, and hygiene promotion—aim to reach 30,000 people in Marawi and hard-to-reach areas east of Lanao Lake.
- From August–January, USAID/OFDA partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS) trained more than 920 people in effective hygiene practices and constructed approximately 50 latrines, 40 hand-washing facilities, and 15 water points.

³ The Sphere Project was launched in 1997 by the International Committee of the Red Cross, UN, NGOs, and donors to develop a set of universal minimum standards for humanitarian assistance and thereby improve the quality of assistance provided to disaster-affected persons and to enhance the accountability of humanitarian agencies.

With additional FY 2018 support, CRS continues to implement WASH activities, including latrine construction, water point repair, and the establishment of local WASH committees to ensure sustainable management of WASH facilities in IDP sites.

LIVELIHOODS, PROTECTION, AND SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS

- IDPs and returnees in Marawi and east of Lanao Lake lack access to income-generating opportunities due to disrupted markets and inadequate supplies of productive assets. In response, AAH is implementing a cash-for-work program, which aims to provide employment opportunities to 1,750 people through community work projects that promote local recovery. AAH is also providing conditional cash grants—which require beneficiaries to attend livelihoods training sessions—to conflict-affected households.
- Insecurity, inadequate livelihoods opportunities, and lack of psychosocial support services have resulted in protection risks, including early and forced marriage and gender-based violence (GBV), particularly for IDPs from the most-affected *barangays*, the UN reports. In response, USAID/OFDA has supported AAH to train health care workers on psychosocial support and topics related to GBV, and establish effective referral mechanisms to connect vulnerable IDPs and returnees with psychosocial support services. In addition, with USAID/OFDA assistance, CRS established 12 child-friendly spaces from August–January, reaching more than 870 children, and conducted trainings on child protection for vulnerable households.
- With USAID/OFDA support, CRS is designing and constructing durable transitional shelters for 400 households—approximately 2,600 people—who are unable to return to areas of origin in the 24 most-affected *barangays* of Marawi. In addition, CRS provided more than 5,200 households with emergency shelter support, including upgrades and repairs to shelters in evacuation centers, from August–January.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Approximately 39 percent of the population in Marawi and surrounding municipalities of Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur is moderately to severely food insecure, according to a February UN World Food Program (WFP) assessment; the figure represents an increase of four percentage points since WFP’s October assessment. WFP attributes the increase in part to the effects of Typhoon Tembin, which severely impacted conflict-affected populations in and around Marawi. The assessment also indicated that many households were utilizing negative coping strategies, such as selling productive assets, in response to shocks.
- As of January 2018, the Nutrition Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian nutrition activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—had screened approximately 27,500 children younger than five years of age for malnutrition, identifying nearly 130 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and nearly 440 children experiencing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Nutrition Cluster partners provided medical treatment, supplementary feeding, or counselling and micronutrient powders, as appropriate, to children experiencing SAM and MAM.
- In March, USAID/FFP contributed \$2 million to WFP to provide locally and regionally sourced emergency food assistance to approximately 45,000 people in Marawi and surrounding areas, including IDPs in evacuation centers and host communities. As of March 30, USAID/FFP had supported WFP to distribute 50 kilogram bags of rice—sufficient to support the nutritional needs of a household for four months—to more than 1,140 vulnerable households in Lanao del Sur’s Lumbatan and Poona Bayabao municipalities.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The UN issued an updated Humanitarian Response Strategy in March, requesting \$61 million for relief and early recovery efforts in Marawi and surrounding areas and extending the request through December 2018. As of April 11,

international donors had provided approximately \$25 million—41 percent of the request—towards the request, according to OCHA.

CONTEXT

- On May 23, 2017, the GPH launched a military and law enforcement operation against Islamic State of Iraq and Syria-affiliated armed groups in Marawi. The ensuing conflict generated significant population displacement from Marawi and humanitarian needs. Although IDP returns to areas of origin in Marawi began following the GPH declaration of the end of combat operations on October 23, damage and destruction of homes and infrastructure, UXO contamination, and humanitarian needs persist.
- Displacement has strained the resources of the GPH and host communities and exacerbated food insecurity and malnutrition levels among vulnerable populations in affected provinces. The GPH and local relief organizations are meeting many of the immediate humanitarian needs, and UN agencies and local and international NGOs are providing additional assistance, including health, shelter, and WASH services.
- On November 9, 2017, U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines Sung Kim redeclared a disaster for FY 2018 due to the ongoing complex emergency in Marawi and neighboring areas.
- USAID/OFDA staff in Bangkok, Thailand; Manila, Philippines; and Washington, D.C., continue to monitor the situation in coordination with USAID/Philippines, the U.S. Embassy in Manila, USAID/FFP, the GPH, and humanitarian partners.

USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MARAWI RESPONSE IN FY 2017-2018¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
AAH	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Lanao del Sur	\$600,000
	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Protection, WASH	Lanao del Sur	\$1,300,000
CRS	Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur	\$1,250,000
	ERMS, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Lanao del Sur	\$2,200,000
Plan International	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Lanao del Sur	\$750,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Management	Countrywide	\$200,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Lanao del Sur	\$200,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$6,500,000
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement	Lanao del Sur	\$2,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$2,000,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PHILIPPINES RESPONSE IN FY 2017-2018			\$8,500,000

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 3, 2018.

³ Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.661.7710.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>