

PHILIPPINES - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

69,412

Estimated Number of People Who Remain Displaced by Conflict in Marawi
OCHA – August 2018

320,000

Estimated Number of IDPs Returned to Marawi and Surrounding Areas
OCHA – August 2018

29

Evacuation Centers Sheltering IDPs
GPH – July 2018

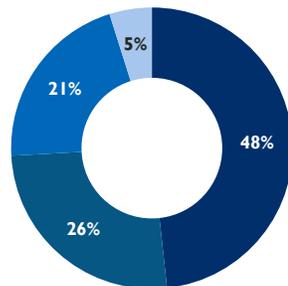
8,355

Estimated Number of IDPs Living in Evacuation Centers
IOM – July 2018

12,000

Households that require transitional housing in Marawi
GPH – September 2018

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2018



- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (48%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (26%)
- Shelter & Settlements (21%)
- Protection (5%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2018



- Local & Regional Procurement (62%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (38%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Nearly 12,000 households require transitional shelter support in Marawi City
- More than 320,000 IDPs return to areas of origin in Marawi
- UN increases humanitarian funding appeal by \$44.2 million

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PHILIPPINES RESPONSE IN FY 2018

USAID/OFDA	\$6,500,000
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USAID/FFP	\$4,000,000
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\$10,500,000

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Internally displaced persons (IDPs) continue to return to areas of origin following conflict between the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and armed groups that displaced more than 350,000 people from May–October 2017, according to the UN. More than 320,000 IDPs had 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 as of August, the UN reports.
- At least 80 percent of houses in the most affected areas of Marawi City are completely destroyed and the remaining structures are partially damaged or inaccessible as a result of the 2017 conflict. As of August 2018, approximately 69,400 IDPs were sheltering in evacuation centers, host communities, tents, and transitional sites in and around Marawi.
- USAID/OFDA announced \$6.5 million in support to Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Action Against Hunger/Spain (AAH/S) to provide livelihoods, protection, shelter and settlements, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support to vulnerable populations in the Philippines in FY 2018. USAID/FFP also provided \$4 million to the UN World Food Program (WFP) to support nutrition activities through blanket supplementary feeding, livelihoods activities through cash programs, and food assistance to conflict-affected people in FY 2018. Since FY 2017, USAID has contributed \$13.5 million in assistance to support vulnerable populations affected by the Marawi crisis.

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 HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- As of July, more than 320,000 IDPs had returned to areas of origin in Marawi and surrounding areas, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports. Approximately 85 percent of the remaining 69,400 individuals who are displaced are living with host communities in Lanao del Sur Province, Lanao del Norte Province, and areas around Marawi.
 - In mid-June, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) clashed with the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)-affiliated Maute Group in Lanao del Sur's Pagawayan and Tubaran municipalities, displacing approximately 11,600 individuals. Following the conflict, the AFP restricted humanitarian access for all non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Pagawayan and neighboring municipalities. Despite these restrictions, local authorities provided affected populations with food assistance and emergency relief items, and IDPs had begun returning to affected areas by mid-July. Also in mid-June, the AFP attacked elements of the ISIS-affiliated Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters in Maguindanao Province, displacing more than 15,000 people. In response, USAID/OFDA partner AAH/S distributed hygiene kits, water containers, and water treatment supplies to approximately 2,000 individuals in Maguindanao.
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LIVELIHOODS AND SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS

- Officials estimate that at least 80 percent of houses in the most affected areas of Marawi are completely destroyed, with the remaining shelters partially damaged or inaccessible. According to the GPH, nearly 12,000 households displaced from Marawi require transitional shelter assistance; the GPH anticipates requiring approximately 3–5 years to complete all Marawi reconstruction activities. To date, the GPH has constructed more than 1,000 transitional shelters and is in the process of constructing an additional 600 shelters. Marawi City authorities are developing two new transitory sites in Marawi's Boganga and Mipaga *barangays*—the smallest administrative division in the Philippines—for approximately 1,500 households currently sheltering at eight evacuation centers in Lanao del Norte, the GPH reports.
 - USAID/OFDA partner CRS is constructing 400 transitional shelters in *barangays* in and around Marawi City. The non-governmental organization (NGO) is using privately donated land to construct the transitional structures.
 - With USAID/OFDA support, AAH/S and CRS are targeting nearly 6,700 IDP and returnee households with livelihoods recovery activities, including cash grants. USAID/OFDA implementing partners had also provided more than 1,400 households with business and financial management training as of September.
 - In FY 2018, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$3.1 million to support economic livelihoods interventions, including cash grants and cash-for-work programs.
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FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION, AND WASH

- In September, USAID/FFP announced an additional \$2 million contribution to WFP to improve nutrition outcomes through blanket supplementary feeding for approximately 5,000 children ages 6–23 months and approximately 6,000 pregnant and lactating women. In September, WFP's nutrition activities reached nearly 5,900 pregnant and lactating women and 10,150 children younger than five years of age in Maguindanao and Marawi.
- USAID/FFP partner WFP reached nearly 41,800 IDPs and returnees in Lanao del Norte's Iligan City and Lanao del Sur's Marawi City with emergency food assistance in August. USAID/FFP is also providing conditional cash transfers to more than 44,800 displaced and returning people—including those working in farming and fishing—in Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte. In August, WFP engaged 7,900 individuals, all of whom lost access to livelihoods during the Marawi siege, in asset-creation activities.
- In September, Typhoon Mangkhut—a category five super typhoon—made landfall, causing severe flooding and landslides and damaging more than 550,000 hectares of agricultural land. The estimated \$172 million in typhoon-related agricultural damages could negatively affect the country's food supply, and the resulting lack of livelihoods opportunities for farming and fishing households has the potential to exacerbate food insecurity and malnutrition in the coming months, the UN reports.

- Approximately 4.6 million people reside in typhoon-affected areas in the Philippines, and more than 288,000 people working in the farming and fishing industries were severely affected by Typhoon Mangkhut, according to the UN. USAID/FFP continues to monitor food assistance needs among affected populations, in coordination with humanitarian partners.
- Infrastructure-related challenges are compromising access to safe drinking water in Marawi, according to the International Committee of the Red Cross. In response, USAID/OFDA is supporting AAH/S to conduct daily water treatment and water quality monitoring in coordination with local authorities at Marawi’s Bangon pumping station and in transitory IDP sites, supporting improved access to safe drinking water for IDPs. With USAID/OFDA assistance, AAH/S is also transporting an estimated 60,000 liters of water per day to Marawi’s Bito Buadi Itowa, Sarimanok, and Songansangon displacement sites.
- Since FY 2017, USAID/OFDA has contributed more than \$2.1 million to support relief actors providing WASH services to populations affected by the Marawi crisis. With USAID/OFDA support, organizations have conducted hygiene trainings, rehabilitated existing water facilities, and transported safe drinking water to vulnerable populations in Marawi.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The UN issued an updated Humanitarian Response Strategy for the Marawi crisis in March 2018, requesting \$61 million for relief and early recovery efforts in Marawi and surrounding areas, an increase of \$44.2 million from the initial appeal. The UN also extended the appeal through December 2018 to address the ongoing humanitarian needs of IDPs in the region. To date, international donors have provided approximately \$14 million—23 percent of the request—toward the appeal, according to OCHA.

CONTEXT

- On May 23, 2017, the GPH launched a military and law enforcement operation against elements of ISIS-affiliated armed groups in Marawi. The ensuing conflict generated significant population displacement from Marawi and related 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 houses and infrastructure, unexploded ordnance contamination, and humanitarian needs persist.
- Displacement has strained the resources of the GPH and host communities while exacerbating 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 actors.

USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MARAWI RESPONSE IN FY 2018¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
AAH/S	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Protection, WASH	Lanao del Sur	\$2,700,000
CRS	ERMS, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Lanao del Sur	\$3,800,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$6,500,000
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement	Lanao del Sur, Lanao del Norte	\$2,500,000
	Cash Transfers for Food		\$1,500,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$4,000,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PHILIPPINES RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$10,500,000

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 September 30, 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>