

INCIDENT BACKGROUND

Firefights broke out in Marawi City, Lanao del Sur on the afternoon of 23 May 2017 when members of the Maute Group (MG) 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. The Maute group is a local armed group that has engaged in armed clashes with government troops since early 2016, and has pledged allegiance to the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS).

By the same evening, the firefight escalated to other barangays in the city as the MG began increasing its forces. The Maute members 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 Maute were 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.

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 Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) launched a combination of mortar shelling and air strikes against the MG.

Most have taken refuge in Iligan City and other nearby towns within Region X. An estimated 98 percent of the total population of Marawi City (201,785 individuals in 96 barangays, based on the 2015 census) have sought shelter in different evacuation centers or with their relatives. The crisis has also affected economic and commercial activities in the rest of Lanao del Sur province, triggering further displacement.

CURRENT SITUATION (Updates in blue)

Eight weeks into the conflict, the number of displaced persons continues to increase. As of this report, government sources show that the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) has reached a total of **91,538 families (414,950 individuals)** according to government estimates. Of this number, **4,385 families (24,024 individuals)** are in **85 evacuation centers** and **87,153 families (390,926 individuals)**, or **96 percent of total displaced population**, are with host families in **7 regions**. This data includes secondary displacement that has reportedly occurred in nearby municipalities.

The displaced populations, particularly those who are in host communities, continue to face **prevailing** protection concerns. This includes, among others:

1. **Rising number of IDPs in congested evacuation centers**
2. **Increase in the number of self-settled sites that are not officially recognized as evacuation centers**
3. Lack of identification
4. Lack of prioritization of persons with specific needs in relief assistance
5. **Late application of registration to family access cards**
6. Accessing relevant information among the internally displaced persons (IDPs)

Amidst operational constraints, UNHCR and other members of the protection cluster advocated with stakeholders and duty bearers for:

1. Support to local capacities and resiliency by supporting the home-based IDPs and their host communities, to ensure that assistance is not limited to IDPs in evacuation centers but would also include those who are home-based, in line with UNHCR's community-based protection approach;
2. Strengthening Family Tracing and Reunification protocols
3. Proper verification and registration of individual IDPs
4. **Improved access to assistance and protection of IDPs in self-settled sites/ community-based evacuation centers**
5. **The establishment of a grievance mechanism/system to address cases of exclusion from registration and assistance distribution**

The National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC) continues to function as the central coordination hub for government and humanitarian responders. The different sectoral clusters have also been convened on a regular basis under the national coordination structure. **Task Force Bangon Marawi, a multi-agency task force created under Administrative Order 3 issued by the President, has established an operations center within the Provincial Capitol grounds of Marawi City to focus on the recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation of Marawi.**

PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE (Updates in blue)

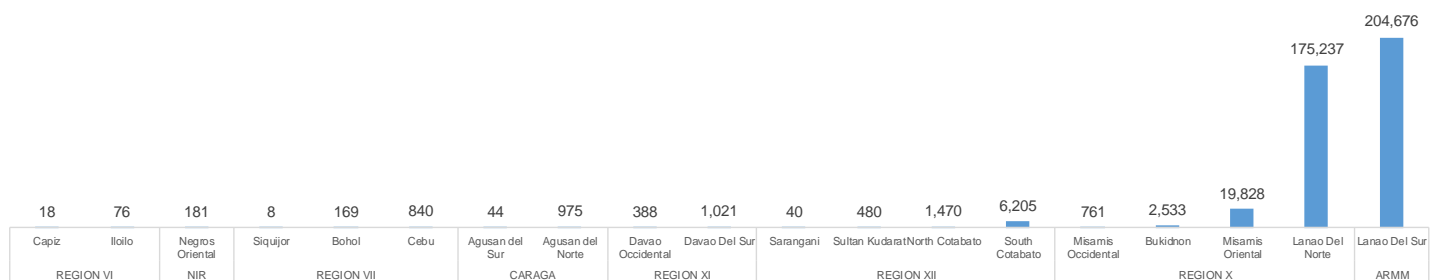
ISSUES	RESPONSES	WAYS FORWARD
Threat to life, safety and security		
There still are civilians believed to be trapped / missing inside Marawi City based on calls received by ARMM Crisis Management Center (CMC) Hotline	ARMM CMC reported that 5,535 civilians have been rescued / evacuated since the start of the crisis. They have also reported that 295 civilians are still believed trapped / missing.	The Search, Rescue, and Retrieval cluster provides regular updates on rescue efforts at the inter-cluster meetings.
10 women and 20 men were reportedly arrested while attempting to enter ground zero in Marawi City. They have reportedly been detained in a Markaz within Marawi market since July 7. No follow-up update received after report.		Follow up with Law and Order Cluster for verification.
Cases of looting and stealing continue to be reported by civilians and members of the civil society organizations. To date, no assessment has been done as to the extent of the looting.	Marawi LGU has advised affected residents to submit evidence-based complaints to the Legal Office of MSU-IIT for case building.	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. There is still little to no information flow on this issue.	Cases are being referred to the concerned Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officers (MSWDO) for verification. Workers from the DSWD central and regional offices have also conducted documentation and verification of family tracing cases. ICRC/PRC has facilitated the "I Am Alive" profiling program covering 3,183 heads of households	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.
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 are planning to construct transitory sites for IDPs living in congested evacuation centers.	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. The Philippine Red Cross has established a desk for Family Tracing and Reunification in some of the evacuation centers. The Child Protection Working Group has established a monitoring and reporting tool that is being used to report cases of unaccompanied and separated children.	Disseminate information to IDPs, camp managers, and barangay officials about the referral system for cases of unaccompanied and separated children. 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.
Threats to liberty and freedom of movement		
The implementation of a "No ID, No Entry" policy has caused fear among the displaced population. This policy prevented some IDPs from seeking refuge in the evacuation centres in Iligan City. Some IDPs without identification went back on foot to adjacent municipalities (Balo-i, Pantar and Saguiran).	DILG met with barangay captains and advised them to issue certifications of identity to their constituents. The Commission on Elections has also announced that it would issue temporary voters' IDs to help address the issue of lack of documentation.	Advocate with local authorities and the security sector on protection risks and issues related to freedom of movement, particularly for IDPs who lost or left behind identification documents when they fled the conflict. Follow up with the agencies concerned re plans for issuance of IDs or civil documentation in evacuation centers or to home-based IDPs.
Protection mainstreaming in humanitarian assistance		
Informed Consent and Participation:		
IDPs in Iligan, Balo-i and Saguiran have reported that some groups have started disseminating information for all to join a "return exodus" of IDPs to Marawi City on July 24 and July 27 Persons with specific needs (PWSN) such as pregnant and lactating mothers, elderly persons, and the sick are not given priority. They sleep on cartons, plastic sheets, and other light materials.	Task Force Bangon Marawi representatives have visited evacuation centers (e.g. Balo-i) advising IDPs not to join said "return exodus" as it is still unsafe to return to Marawi City. The government and other stakeholders have planned setting up transitory sites for IDPs. IDPs in private structures and collective centers will be given priority.	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>Tensions during distribution of assistance have been observed in the distribution site (e.g. Saguiaran) due to lack of organization of home-based IDPs.</p> <p>Current evacuation centers are municipal and private structures, gymnasiums, schools and madrasahs. In some cases, IDPs are already being asked by the host families to leave, but the security situation prevents them from returning to their habitual residences.</p>	<p>Options for transitional sites/alternative shelters are being evaluated by government actors.</p>	<p>Advocate for the establishment of social formations in municipalities with home-based IDPs that are comparable to those found in evacuation centers</p> <p>Advocate for systematic information dissemination and consultations with IDPs in the process of identifying locations for transitional sites.</p>
<p>Community-Based Evacuation Centers (CB-ECs)</p> <p>There are IDPs found in private compounds and structures which is 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 families they do not have immediate support structures such as camp managers and host families with they could refer their concerns.</p> <p>As of this report, the number of verified self-settled sites have increased, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monerah Integrated School, Barangay Ubaldo Laya – 129 families 2. Merella Toril, Barangay Ubaldo Laya – 284 families 3. Madrasah inside Lomondot compound, Barangay Tubod – 42 families 4. Amatonding Building in Barangay Tubod – 49 families 5. Mahad Alnor-al-Islamie in Ceunuri Compound, Barangay Tomas Cabili – 249 families 6. Greenhouse building, Barangay Tibanga – 42 families 7. H. Nasser Repor's Garage, Purok 10, Santiago – 17 families 8. Mahad Cabarro AHIslamie & SZOPAD MPC, Upper Hinaplanon – 45 families 9. Agricultural Technology Institute (ATI), Barangay Upper Hinaplanon – 27 families 10. Upper Hinaplanon Day Care Center – 14 families 11. Madrasah Harisatul Qur'an, Barangay Upper Hinaplanon – 15 families 12. MSU-IIT Cooperative Elem. School, Upper Hinaplanon – 7 families 13. Lanao Builders, Barangay Tubod – 56 families 	<p>According to the Iligan City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO), they will treat those in self-settled sites as home-based IDPs and they will be prioritized in the establishment of the transitory sites. The DSWD national office has assured that these IDPs will receive the same services as that of the IDPs in the evacuation centers.</p> <p>DSWD has also clarified the protocols for provision of assistance to IDPs who have not yet registered for issuance of Family Access Cards, including those staying in self-settled sites. DSWD personnel would prioritize provision of immediate assistance, and then facilitate assessment and registration procedures.</p> <p>The Protection Cluster has agreed to refer to self-settled sites as “community-based evacuation centers, or CB-ECs” and not “unrecognized evacuation-centers”.</p>	<p>Continue protection monitoring to ensure that IDPs in unrecognized collective 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 to these “community-based evacuation centers</p>
<p>Access to food aid and nutrition</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, relocating to host municipalities to avail of humanitarian assistance, a number of whom have done so after the lapse of the Displacement Assistance Family Access Cards (DAFAC) deadline.</p>	<p>DSWD has started serving IDPs coming from affected nearby municipalities.</p>	
<p>Increasing reports of late applications for registration to DAFAC in Saguiaran (1,666), Balo-i (over 200) and Tagoloan, Lanao del Norte (81) have been monitored.</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>Monitor if the same incidence 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>Access to water, sanitation, and hygiene</p> <p>Lack of water supply persists as an issue in some of the evacuation centers in Saguiaran, Tagoloan, Pantar, and Balo-i.</p>	<p>There are water tanks installed and distilled bottled water by CSOs and other humanitarian actors as back-up water sources, but these are still not enough to cater to the needs of IDPs in the evacuation centers.</p>	<p>Continue to follow on solutions and ways forward identified and implemented by the WASH cluster.</p> <p>Refer incidences to WASH cluster for</p>

Lack of latrines persists as an issue in some of the evacuation centers and host communities in Balo, Pantar and Saguiaran. Maintenance of latrines was also identified as an issue.	Continuing installation of additional latrines and other WASH facilities to address identified gaps NGOs and other humanitarian actors.	appropriate action.
Waste management has been reported as a concern both in evacuation centers and in communities hosting home-based IDPs (e.g. Pantar).		Camp managers and barangay officials to conduct information dissemination regarding proper waste management protocols (e.g. segregation, garbage disposal only in designated collection areas).
Cases of overflow of waste from latrines have been reported in several ECs (e.g. Pantao Ragat) posing a health hazard to IDPs		Advocate for regular cleaning and dislodging of contents of latrines in monitored locations.
Access to health Increasing cases of profound stress by IDPs while in a state of displacement.	The DOH provided medicines to those who are sick and facilitated their access to hospitals for treatment. MHPSS cluster members provided PSS to IDPs who are home-based and in evacuation centers.	Refer monitored cases to health humanitarian actors for medical/psychosocial assistance.
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.	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.	Advocate to Bangon Marawi Inter-Agency Task Force and ARMM to incorporate “emergency livelihood assistance packages” to IDPs.
Access to education Displaced learners enrolled in host schools continue to struggle with the language barrier in their host communities (Bisaya instead of Meranaw). A number of schools continue to be used as evacuation centers. At least one host 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. Displaced learners in at least one host school in Lanao del Norte receive fewer school materials compared to regular learners. Displaced learners in several evacuation centers were unable to continue their education.	The DepEd-ARMM has started deploying Marawi teachers to Iligan schools who have displaced enrollees. The education cluster has rolled-out several Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in schools that are in close proximity to evacuation centers.	Advocate with education sector regarding the adoption of culturally appropriate teaching materials to accommodate the needs of displaced children, or establishment of alternative learning spaces in evacuation camps. Share information of incidences to education cluster for appropriate action. Refer incidences to education cluster for verification and appropriate action.
Access to information 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. There is a continuous relocation of IDPs to evacuation centers in order to access assistance. A number of IDPs interviewed (both in evacuation centers and home-based) do not understand the registration process.	More than 100 employees from the Lanao del Sur provincial government underwent an orientation on IDP protection for subsequent deploy. 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.	Continue to advocate for systematic information dissemination to IDPs.
There is no segregated data yet, or clear information on Persons with Special Needs (PWSN). Information on the vulnerable population such as unaccompanied and separated children, pregnant and lactating mothers, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, and persons with serious medical conditions, is also lacking.		Continue advocacy and technical guidance to DSWD, in the framework of the Protection Cluster, regarding identification of PWSN and provision of appropriate assistance.

<p>Camp coordination and camp management</p> <p>A number of evacuation centers continue to be poorly-lit, e.g., Saguiaran Central School. In other evacuation centers, IDPs face heat discomfort / lack of ventilation and high temperatures during daytime posing health risks (e.g. Mahad Abdul Hamid EC).</p>	<p>Possible location/s for transitional shelters are being identified and discussed as the Marawi City government begins to roll out its early recovery and rehabilitation plan</p>	
<p>Absence of a grievance mechanism to address the issues and concerns of IDPs in the evacuation centers</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 several 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>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>

PERSONS OF CONCERN



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)
- Provincial Social Welfare and Development Offices (PSWDOs)
- Municipal Social Welfare and Development Offices (MSWDOs)
- Community and Family Services International (CFSI)
- Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP)
- Local civil society organizations based in Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur

The IDP Protection Assessment Report (IDPPAR)

The IDP Protection Assessment Report 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 Reports 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



Timeline: Marawi Crisis

Armed Confrontations and Displacement in Marawi (AFP vs Maute)



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

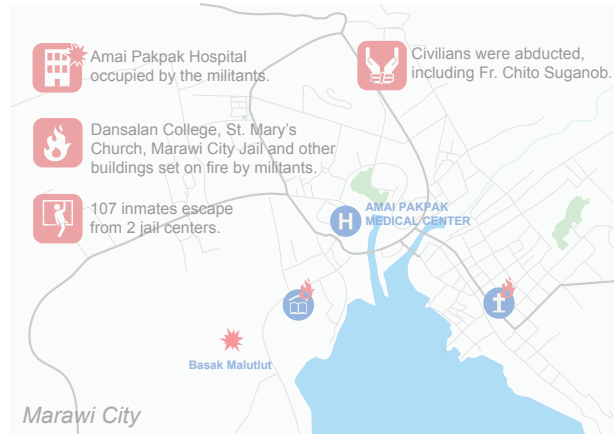
Philippines

AFP and PNP forces clash with militants at about 2:00pm in the Basak Malutlut area.

Kampo Ranao (103rd Brigade, Phil. Army) attacked by about 500 militants.

President Duterte declares Martial Law over the whole of Mindanao

11 civilians shot dead by militants



IDP Movement

