PROFILING INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS OF THE MARAWI CONFLICT

Acknowledgments

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Glossary

Demography	The study of human populations, especially with reference to size and density, distribution and vital statistics.
Disaster	An event associated with the impact of a human-induced or natural hazard which causes a serious disruption in the functioning of a community or society, causing widespread human, material or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using only its own resources.
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations or generalized violence, or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.
IDP profiling	A collaborative process in which data on individuals or groups who have been internally displaced is collected, with the purpose of informing advocacy on their behalf, improving protection and assistance interventions and, ultimately, finding a durable solution to displacement.
Vulnerable groups	Any group or sector of society that is at higher risk of being subjected to discriminatory practices, violence, natural or environmental disasters, or economic hardship, than other groups within the State; any group or sector of society (such as women, children or the elderly) that is at higher risk in periods of conflict and crisis.
Armed conflict	Situation of violence involving protracted armed confrontations between government forces and one or more organized armed groups, or between such groups themselves, arising on the territory of a State.
Non-state actor	Includes organizations and individuals that are not affiliated with, directed by, or funded through the government. These include corporations, private financial institutions, and NGOs, as well as paramilitary and armed groups.

List of Acronyms

ASG	Abu Sayyaf Group
AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EC	Evacuation Center
GSIS	Government Service Insurance System
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
LGU	Local Government Unit
MHT	Mindanao Humanitarian Team
NGO	Non-government organization
PhilHealth	Philippine Health Insurance System
PRC	Professional Regulation Commission
PWD	Person with Disability
SSS	Social Security System
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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Executive summary

This report presents the findings of the profiling activities conducted from June to August 2018 in communities hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs) of the Marawi conflict and return communities in the provinces of Lanao del Sur, Lanao del Norte, Misamis Oriental and Bukidnon. Data was collected through structured interviews with IDP households using the kobo™ tool. Primary respondents were heads of households and in their absence, any person of legal age in the family. A total of **34,785 heads of households** were interviewed in the profiling activity, representing **97,126 IDPs** in **56 municipalities** and **3 cities**.

This report presents data on demographic makeup of the IDPs such as age, sex, number of households, and family size, as well as protection information relating to displacement location, place of origin, resettlement, integration; various vulnerabilities of persons with special needs; educational attainment; income livelihood and skills; access to assistance; access to information; civil documentation; property ownership; intent to return; access to information, assistance received, and sources of assistance. Special focus is given on children and women in separate sections of this report.

A significant number of IDPs continue to experience gaps in assistance related to health, education, shelter and long-term livelihood support. Also, IDPs continue to experience protection risks due to lack of civil documentation due to loss or destruction of birth certificates. A more nuanced and targeted approach that will address specific protection needs of IDPs is needed.

Background

Massive displacement of the civilian population of Marawi City in Lanao del Sur occurred starting 23 May 2017 and continued through the following weeks thereafter, when armed confrontation occurred between government forces and a composite group of ISIS-inspired militants. According to sources, the 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. 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 31 December 2017 and then again to 31 December 2018. 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 10. 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.

Government-assisted return started in October 2017 to barangays that are outside the "most-affected areas." Returned families still face various protection issues relating to shelter and livelihood and were included in this profiling.

A vast majority of the displaced population have sought shelter with their relatives, instead of going to evacuation centers. The strong sense of honor – or *"maratabat"* – of the Meranaw, which is the predominant ethnic group in Marawi City, is key to this phenomenon. In response, local governments of host communities such as Iligan City immediately opened evacuation centers in several locations to cater to the humanitarian needs of the displaced population. Also, government established the Regional Command and Coordination Center (RCCC) was transformed into the National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC) upon the activation of the National Incident Command System (NCIS) after the first week of June.

At the early stages, members of the Protection Cluster reported that some IDPs have set up spontaneous collective centers outside of the officially opened evacuation centers. Spontaneous collective centers are existing structures that are used as temporary living accommodations for hosting displaced populations. UNHCR verified 24 of these sites and presented the IDPs' concerns to government counterparts.

While congestion is the common protection issue faced by IDPs in evacuation centers officially opened by local government units, home-based IDPs face the issue of access and assistance. IDPs in spontaneous collective centers have neither camp managers to whom they could refer their concerns, nor host families who can support their needs while displaced. Information dissemination is an underlying issue cutting across all areas of humanitarian response; IDPs who lack information on the registration procedure and pathways to available services are unable to access assistance.

Key information

Basic data on the 2018 UNHCR IDP profiling

Location	Lanao del Sur, Lanao del Norte, Misamis Oriental, and Bukidnon provinces in Mindanao, Philippines
Region code	035
Estimated total IDP households	77,170
Number of municipalities and cities profiled	56 municipalities 3 cities (Marawi, Iligan, and Cagayan de Oro)
Duration of profiling	4-10 June, 1-10 August 2018
Total number of households profiled	34,785 (45% of total IDP households registered)
Total number of IDPs reached by profiling	97,126 persons
Respondents	34,785 heads of households ■ 17,624 men (51%) ■ 17,152 women (49%)

Key objectives

The overall objective of the profiling was to improve data consistency, accessibility and quality of date of the IDPs to:

1. Determine the number of IDPs, with sex- and age-segregated data from the Marawi siege

2. Determine the socio-demographic characteristics of the IDP population

3. Identify specific needs in terms of humanitarian assistance, education, education, shelter, property issues, and protection;

4. Track the movement of IDPs from their place of origin to their current location to be able to respond better to their specific concerns

Methodology

Data was collected by UNHCR through volunteers deployed for the activity, in cooperation and coordination with local governments and stakeholders. Preparatory activities were conducted from April to May 2018 which included: meeting with government units at the provincial and municipal level, conduct of a strategic planning meeting with various stakeholders, finalization of questionnaire, and training of field volunteers.

A strategic planning meeting was held with key stakeholders[1] to discuss the above mentioned objectives and expected output of the activity, baseline data (source, location, and number), method of profiling, and data ownership, administration, and sharing protocols. It was also agreed what kind of information will be collected and the tool to be used.

Training for the volunteers were conducted on May 25th and 31st, June 51st for Marawi, Iligan and Lanao del Sur volunteers, respectively. Topics included were: Concept of the IDP Profiling Activity, using the kobo tool and code of conduct. Field data collection was conducted in 4 provinces namely: Lanao del Sur, Lanao del Norte, Misamis Oriental and Bukidnon in June and again in August 2018.

The first wave of profiling activities covered the province of Lanao del Sur and the city of Marawi from June 4-15, whereas the second wave covered areas outside Lanao del Sur. Volunteers used the kobo application[2] for the encoding of the answers given by the IDPs. The application allows for offline use and saving of data, which facilitated the profiling, since most of the areas profiled do not have reliable internet or mobile data signal. After the fieldwork, volunteers were given time to transmit the data on their phones, some of whom had to go to the UNHCR Iligan office to do so.

Data cleaning was done up to three weeks after the activity, where the IM team verified with the volunteer's names of barangays and various other issues that led to inconsistency in the data.

An initial snapshot was generated out of the data on August 23 which was shared with partners and co-members of the Mindanao Humanitarian Team.

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[1] Attended by DSWD regional offices in Region 12 and 10, as well as provincial offices of Lanao del Sur, and Lanao del Sur-A and B, the city government of Marawi. Representative from the World Bank and Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) were also present.

[2] https://www.kobotoolbox.org/

Key findings

IDP profiling reached (IDP families per region)

A total of **97,126** individuals were reached

IDP PROFILING REACHED
(graph: IDP families per region)

15% of IDPs in Region X were covered — 39,949

85% of IDPs in ARMM were covered

33,221

1	20	196	263	277	857	2,386		

Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula) · Region VI (Western Visayas) · Region XIII (CARAGA) · Region XI (Davao Region) · Region VII (Central Visayas) · For Validation · Region XII (SOCCSK-SARGEN) · Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) · Region X (Northern Mindanao)

Figure 1: Reach of IDP Profiling conducted by UNHCR, June-August 2018

The IDP Profiling reached a total of **97,126 individuals** in **34,785 households**. This accounts for **45.08%** of the baseline IDP population of **77,170 households** listed in the government's IDP database for Marawi. Out of this, the biggest segment was inside Autonomous Region for Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), specifically in **Lanao del Sur** province, where the profiling covered **85%** of the listed IDPs.

1.1 Demographic Data

The total number of IDPs profiled (97,126) is composed of **45,060** males (46%) and **52,066** females (54%). The biggest segment of the population is at the 20-24 age bracket, at 16% of the IDP population. The elderly[3] comprise **6%** of the total IDP population profiled, at **5,638**.

For the entire population profiled, there are **87** males for every **100** females, which is lower than the ARMM sex ratio of 99 males for every 100 females.

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[3] *Elderly in the Philippines is defined as those aged 60 years and above, as defined in Republic Act 9257, adapted by Philippine Statistics Authority http://nap.psa.gov.ph/glossary/terms/indicatorDetails.asp?strIndi=39331365*

Profiled IDP population

Female ■ **Male** ■

Age	Female	Male
80 and over	235	145
75-79	270	189
70-74	459	313
65-69	913	680
60-64	1,423	1,011
55-59	1,239	1,094
50-54	2,157	1,708
45-49	2,965	2,311
40-44	3,396	2,600
35-39	3,847	3,147
30-34	4,114	3,452
25-29	5,326	4,601
18-24	8,952	7,212
13-17	4,650	4,361
8-12	4,618	4,746
5-7	3,002	3,037
0-4	4,500	4,453
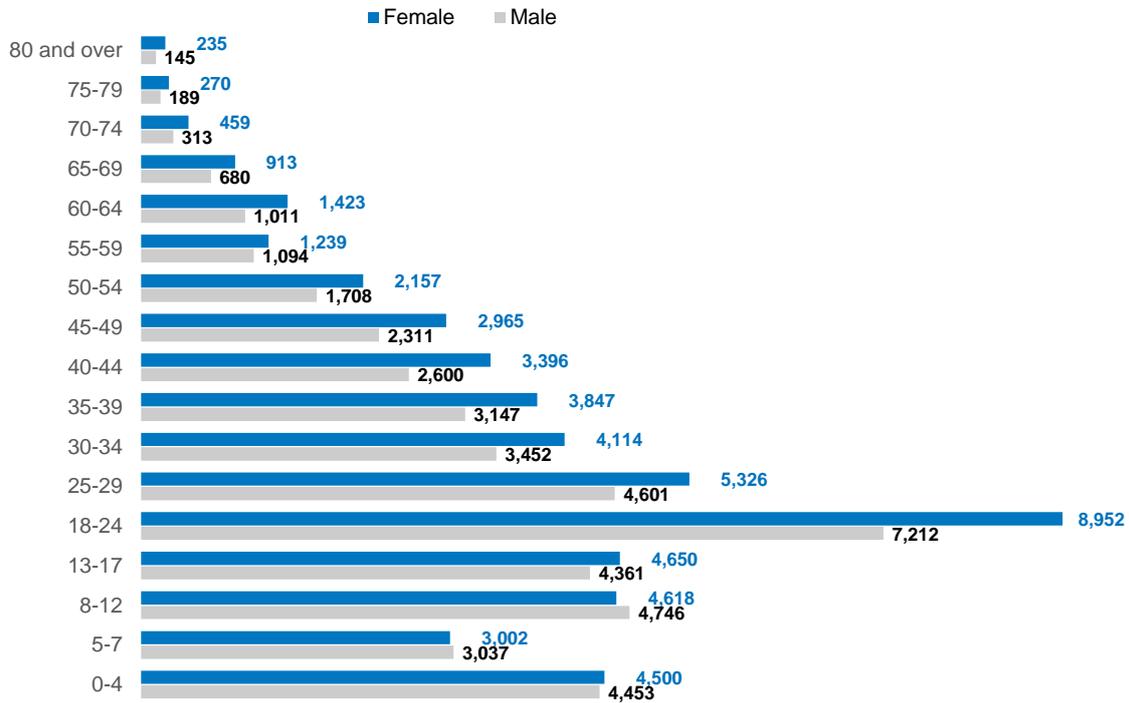
Figure 2: Age and sex distribution

The elderly or those belonging to the age group 60 years old and above comprise **5,638** individuals or around **6%** of the profiled population. Children comprise **33,367** representing **34%** of the population profiled.

More men are heads of IDP households at **17,624** (51%) compared to women who head 49% (**17,152**) of the profiled IDP households. However, this does not hold true for the age brackets 40 years and above, where there are more women household heads than men.

There are **126** children who are heads of households all of whom are found in the 13-17 age group. However, elderly-headed households comprise **4,301 or 12%** of households profiled.

Heads of households

49% 51%

■ Male head of family
■ Female head of family
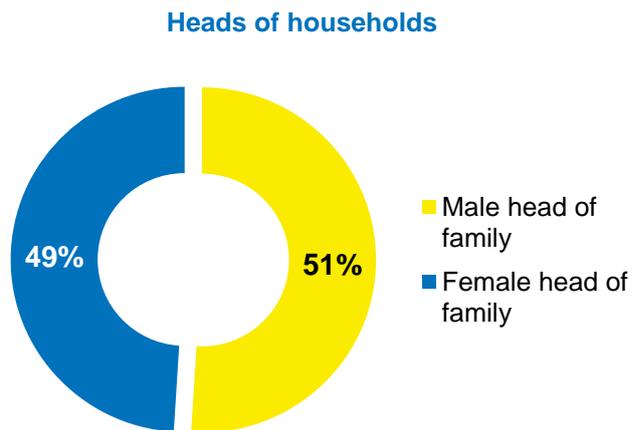
Figure 3: Heads of households according to sex

Population vs. Heads of households

|	80 and over	75-79	70-74	65-69	60-64	55-59	50-54	45-49	40-44	35-39	30-34	25-29	18-24	13-17
■ Female Population	235	270	459	913	1,423	1,239	2,157	2,965	3,396	3,847	4,114	5,326	8,952	4,650
■ Male Population	145	189	313	680	1,011	1,094	1,708	2,311	2,600	3,147	3,452	4,601	7,212	4,361
■ Female Head of Family	166	215	351	711	1,054	823	1,428	1,801	2,003	2,147	2,037	2,144	2,199	71
■ Male Head of Family	106	138	231	537	790	835	1,283	1,679	1,935	2,282	2,398	2,772	2,585	50

■ Female Population ■ Male Population ■ Female Head of Family ■ Male Head of Family

Figure 4: Population vs. Heads of Household

1.1.1 Household size

Profiling data would place the average size of the household profiled to be **2.8** members per household, way lower than the ARMM average[4] of **6** members per family. However, a closer look at the profiling data would show that **52%** or **18,100** of households are composed of 4-6 members, and **36%** (**12,303**) are composed of 3 members and below. Bigger households (7 members and above) only comprise **12%** (**485**) of the total number of households profiled.

Household size

- ■ 3 and below
- ■ 4-6
- ■ 7-10
- ■ 11 and above
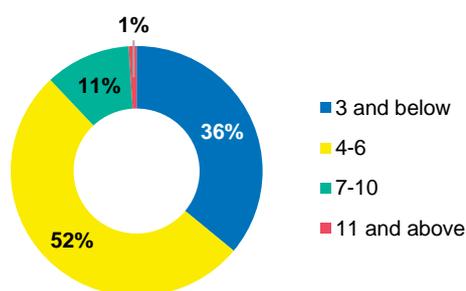
Figure 6: Household size

Household size

- ■ 3 and below
- ■ 4-6
- ■ 7-10
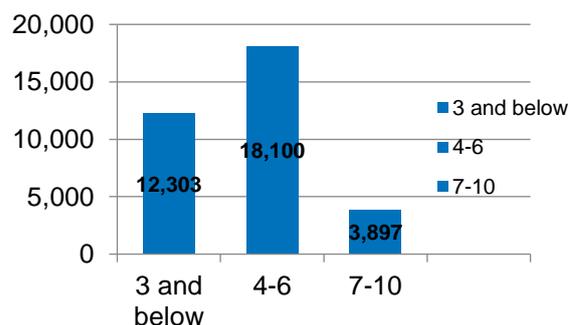
Figure 5: Number of households according to size

The enumerators do not actually count the persons in the household, but only note the number given by the respondents.

4 http://rssoarmm.psa.gov.ph/release/54732/special-release/armm-total-population-%28based-on-popcen-2015%29

1.1.2   Displacement situation
Displacement location of households
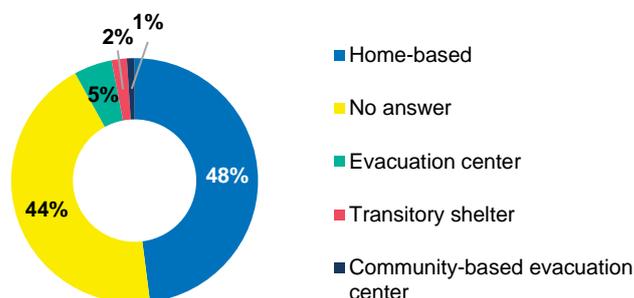
*Figure 7: Displacement location – percentages*

Around **48%** of families profiled are in home-based settings, whereas **5%** have identified themselves to be in an evacuation center. Around **44%** of household heads did not give an answer to the question. Families in transitory shelters inside Marawi City make up **2%** of the families profiled.[5]

1.2 Vulnerabilities

The questionnaire asked the household heads interviewed to identify vulnerabilities that are faced by members of their household. Out of all profiled population, **4,429** (4%) persons are considered single head of households**.** Meanwhile, **3,019** (3%) are female heads of households, **1,907** (1%) are pregnant or lactating at the time of the profiling, and **2,482** (2.5%) are elderly persons. There are **638** persons with disabilities or 0.6% of the IDP population.

Vulnerabilities according to sex
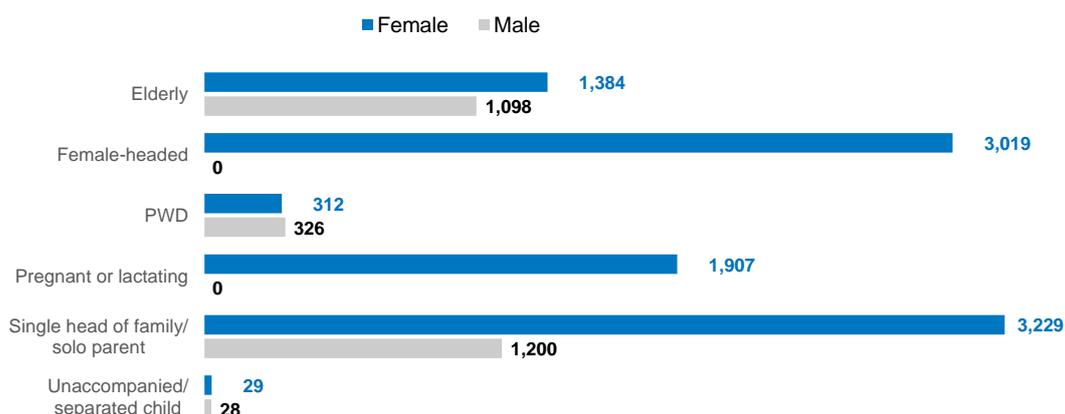
Figure 8: Vulnerable population by sex

[5] *This figure may not reflect the accurate number of households living in transitory shelters, as the IDP Profiling was not able to cover all iDPs inside Marawi City.*

Age of vulnerable persons (male)

|	Elderly	PWD	Single head of family/ solo parent	Unaccompanied / separated minor
60+	1,098	52	123	
18-59		204	1,052	
12-17		26	25	17
5-11		25		9
0-4		19		2

Age of vulnerable persons (female)

	Elderly	Female-headed	PWD	Pregnant or lactating	Single head of family/ solo parent	Unaccompanied/ separated minor
60+	1,384	218	64		578	
18-59		2,777	182	1,887	2,623	
12-17		24	24	20	28	14
5-11			29			12
0-4			13			3

Figure 9: Vulnerabilities of male and female IDPs, by age

1.3 Education

Out of the IDPs profiled, **7%** did not attend school, whereas 93% attended some schooling. More women (**54%**) attended school than men (**46%**). Similarly, more women are also not in school (**56%**) than men (**54%**).

IDPs and Schooling

7%

93%

- Attended some schooling
- Did not attend

Gender and schooling

■ Female ■ Male

Attended some schooling	43,857
	37,679
Did not attend/ not attending school	3,608
	2,842
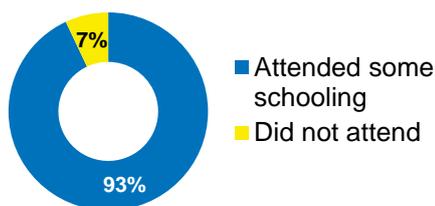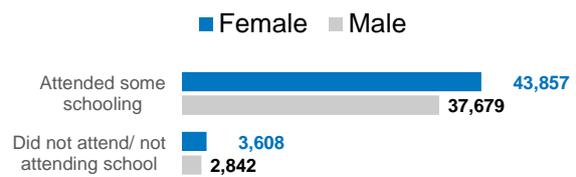
Figure 10: Education of IDPs

Educational attainment
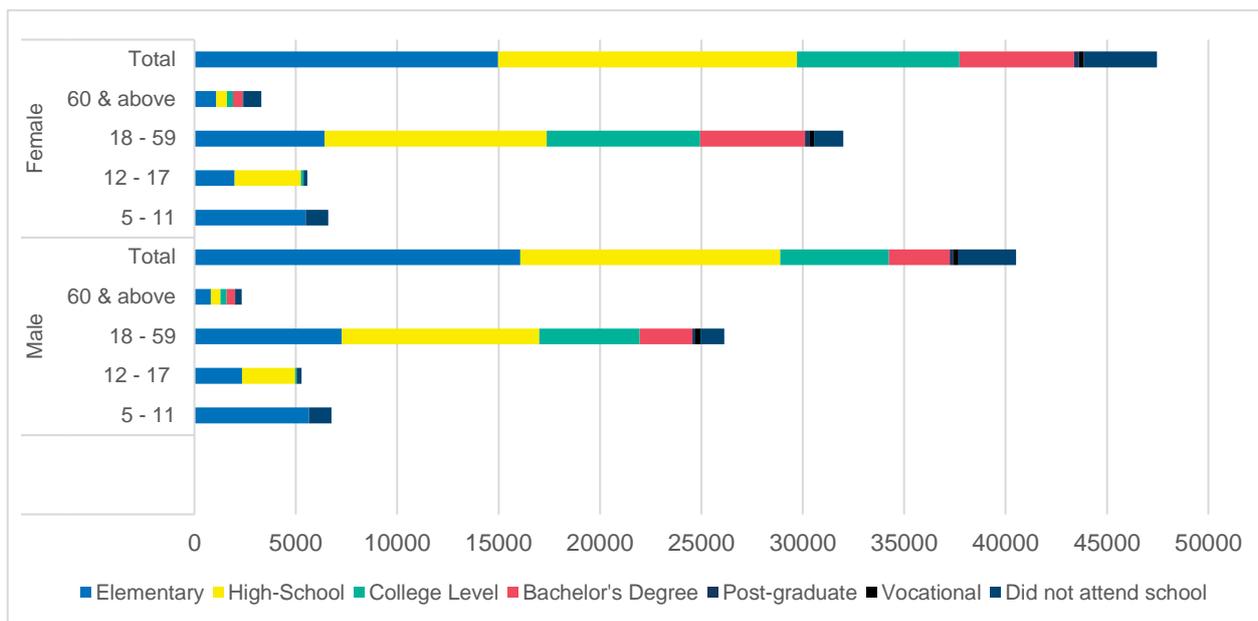
Figure 11: Educational attainment of IDPs profiled by sex and age

1.4 Income, livelihood, and skills

Access to sustainable livelihood
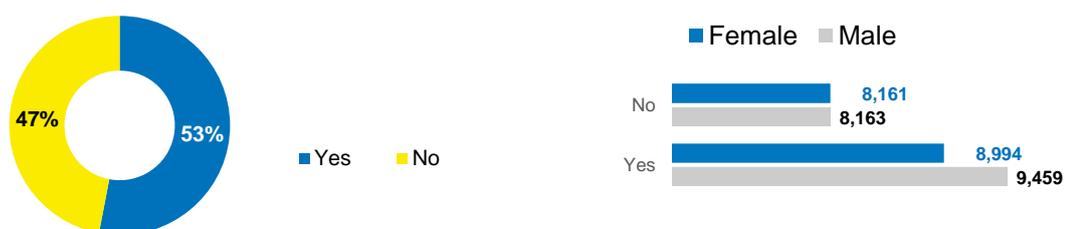
Figure 12: Access to sustainable livelihood

Of the household heads profiled, **53%** said that they have access to sustainable livelihood, with more men saying yes than women. Those who say no are equally divided between men and women.

Monthly household income

P10,000 & below — 92%
P10,000 - P30,000 — 5%
P30,001 - P50,000 — 1%
P50,001 & above
No answer — 2%

Source of income

**With source of income** — 73%
No source of income — 27%

Female / Male

Source	Female	Male
Buy and sell of fishing-based products	96	131
Vendor of non-agricultural products	2,006	1,460
Farming	1,725	2,674
Fishing	118	459
Professionals	1,148	820
Skilled workers (construction)	196	611
Salaried employment (unskilled)	204	302
Poultry raising	14	11
Pension	276	276
Remittances	139	83
Forestry products (charcoal, logging, firewood, trees)	16	82
Transportation (jeepney, tricycle, sikad, habal-habal)	447	3,164
Others	5,153	4,255
None	5,989	4,119

Figure 13: Household income and sources of income

Farming, transportation and buy-and-sell (trading) of non-agricultural products are the topmost sources of income among IDP household heads. This supports the common notion that Maranaos are traders or self-employed earners. Meanwhile, **1,968** of those household heads profiled are engaged in professional work. Those who generate income from other sources comprise **7%** of those IDPs who identified a source of income.

Occupational skills

With identified occupational skill — 40%
Not applicable — 60%
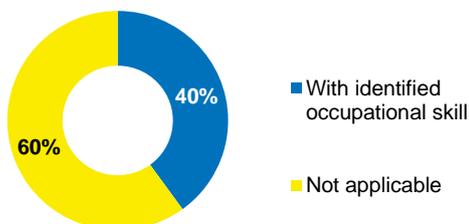
Occupational skills refer to those skills the IDP head of household already possess even before displacement. It may or may not be the source of income at the time of the profiling.
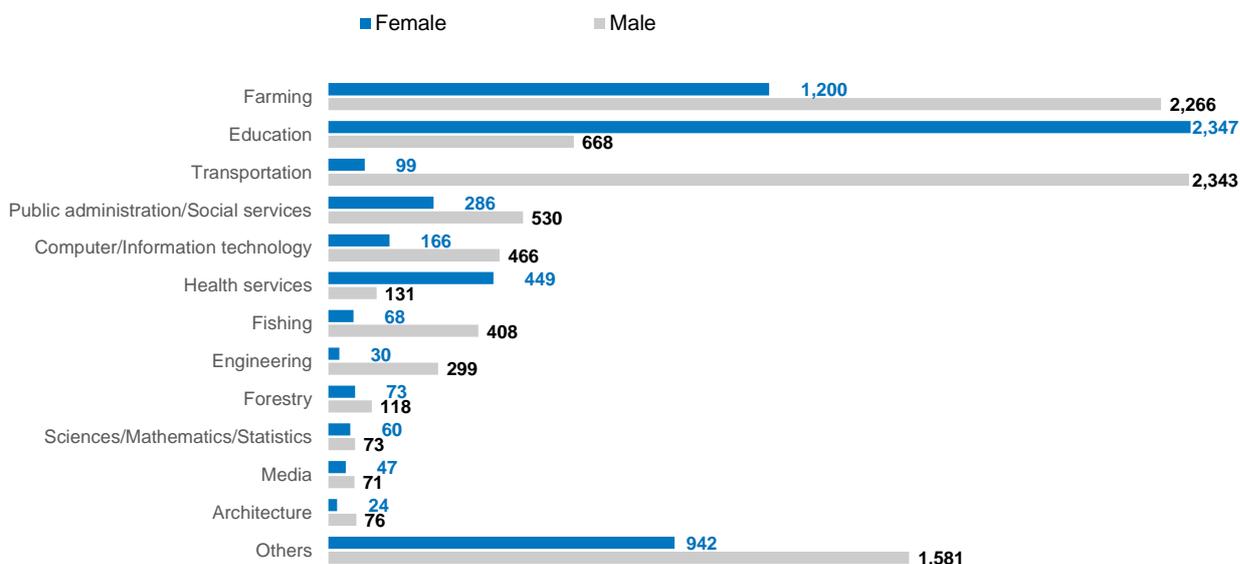
Figure 14: Occupational Skills

Among those who indicated that they have occupational skills, farming, education, transportation (driving public utility vehicles such as jeepneys, tricycles, and habal-habal) and others are the top most skills. For men, farming and transportation (driving) are the primary skills identified, whereas for women, education (teaching) is the topmost skill. Education has the most number of women skilled workers, whereas for men it is the sector of transportation.

1.5 Civil documentation

Out of the **97,126** individuals reached by the profiling, **14,708** or 42% reported that they do not possess any form of photo-identification, **7,135 or 45.8%** of whom are women.

Figure 15: Types of government ID that IDPs possess

Those who possess valid identification mostly have Phil Health IDs and drivers' licenses. Males make up **95%** of those having driver's license. This is consistent with the data on Source of Income, where men comprise around **88%** of those who are engaged in transportation and **96%** of those with occupational skills in this sector. Meanwhile, women

make up the majority of ID-holders from the Professional Regulations Commission (PRC), Social Security System (SSS) and Government Service Insurance System (GSIS). This is likewise consistent with the data that it is women who are mostly working in the sectors of education (**78%**) and health services (**77%**), Women outnumber male ID-holders in all types of IDs except for passports and driver's licenses. The prevalence of PhilHealth IDs (**8,354** or 41% of all IDs) could be attributed to the extensive PhilHealth ID issuance conducted by UNHCR in November 2017.

Types of government ID
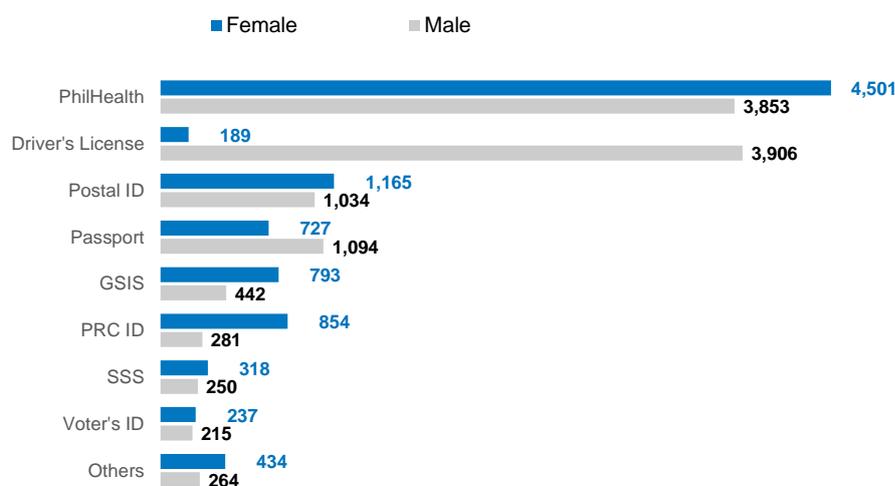
Figure 16: Types of government ID held by IDPs profiled

Forty-four percent (**44%)** or **42,661** out of **97,126** individuals do not have birth certificates at the time of the profiling. The main reasons are either the birth is not yet registered, **60%**; or the birth certificate was burned or lost during the Marawi Siege, **31%.** Around **5%** said they are already registered but are still to claim their copy.

Birth certificates
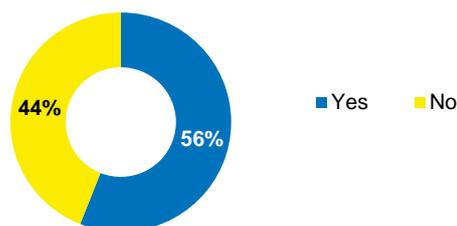
Figure 17: Percentage of IDPs with Birth Certificate

Reason for not having birth certificates

■ Female ■ Male

|	
Not yet registered	**13,321** (Female) / **12,132** (Male)
Burned/lost during the Marawi siege	**7,135** (Female) / **6,117** (Male)
Registered but has not claimed certificate	**1,080** (Female) / **997** (Male)
Others	**1,008** (Female) / **871** (Male)
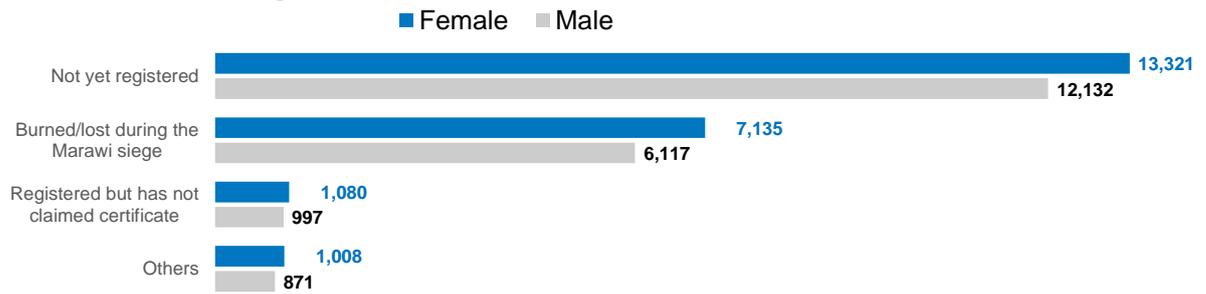
Figure 18: Reasons why IDPs do not have birth certificates

1.6 Assistance received

Around **83%** of household heads stated that they were able to receive assistance whereas **17%** said they did not.

Assistance received

17% No
83% Yes

■ Yes ■ No
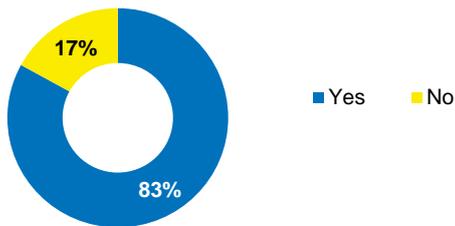
Figure 20: IDP access to assistance by sex

Access to assistance

■ Female ■ Male

Yes	**14,045** (Female) / **14,831** (Male)
No	**3,112** (Female) / **2,797** (Male)
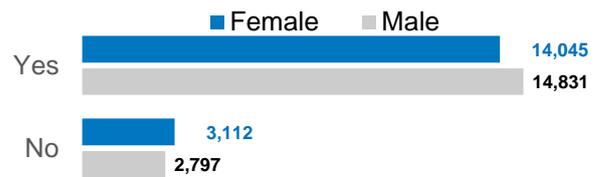
Figure 19: IDPs who have received assistance

Assistance vs. Sustainable livelihood

No access to assistance nor livelihood

17%
47%
53%
83%

■ Yes ■ No
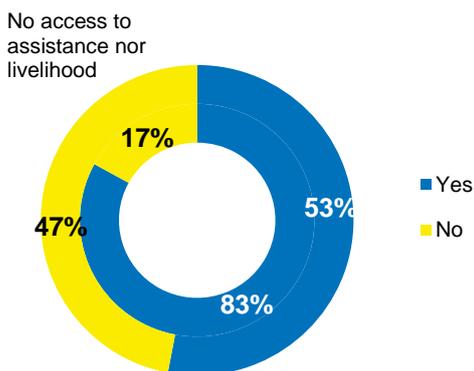
Figure 21: Assistance vs. Sustainable livelihood

A comparison of those able to access assistance and those able to sustain sustainable livelihood shows that while 83% are able to access assistance, only 53% are able to access sustainable livelihood. This means that there are those who are dependent on aid for their subsistence, if they could receive it, and then there are those who neither able to access aid nor engage in sustainable livelihoods.

Type of assistance received

Female **Male**

|	
Food	Female: 12,863 / Male: 13,819
Employment/ Livelihood	Female: 13,253 / Male: 1,578
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Female: 4,009 / Male: 4,203
Shelter	Female: 1,125 / Male: 1,125
Health	Female: 901 / Male: 950
Education	Female: 627 / Male: 653
Financial	Female: 453 / Male: 308
Others	Female: 2,701 / Male: 3,105
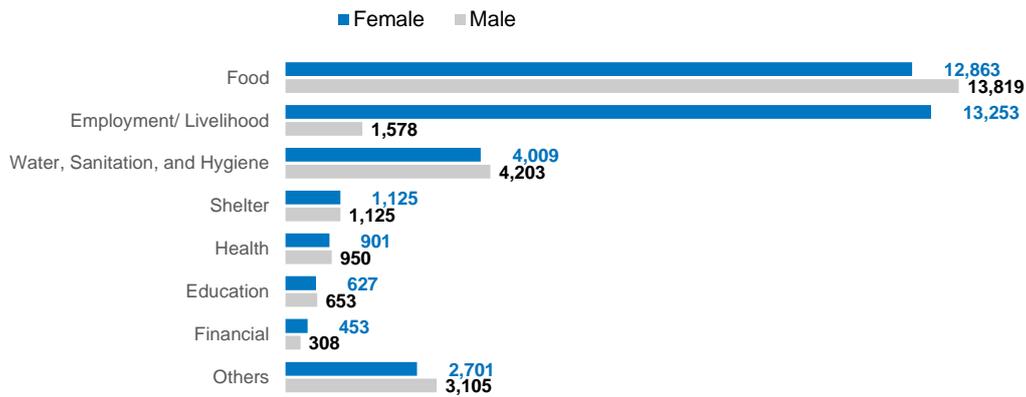
Figure 22: Type of assistance received

Type of assistance received by the IDPs are mostly on food and livelihood interventions, which could include training. Livelihood may include cash for work programmes.

Source of assistance in male- and female-led households

Female **Male**

|	
Government	Female: 13,333 / Male: 13,985
INGOs/NGOs	Female: 4,471 / Male: 4,774
CSOs	Female: 2,968 / Male: 3,287
Private sector	Female: 2,137 / Male: 2,320
UN agencies	Female: 157 / Male: 92
Others	Female: 349 / Male: 343
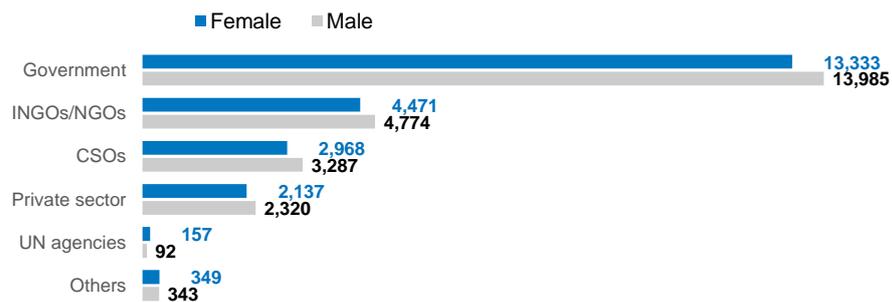
Figure 23: Source of assistance in male- and female-led households

Meanwhile, **57%** IDPs profiled attributed most of the support that they received as being provided by the government.

Source of assistance

- Government: 57%
- INGOs/NGOs: 19%
- CSOs: 13%
- Private sector: 9%
- UN agencies: 1%
- Others: 1%
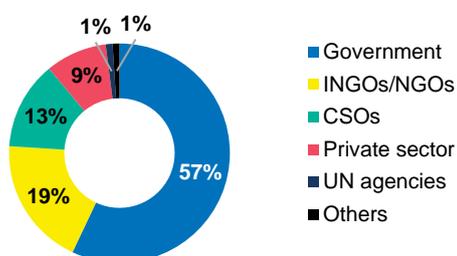
Figure 24: Source of assistance

1.7 Access to information

Out of the **34,785** heads of families profiled, 75% or **26,139** indicated that they have access to information, whereas 25% or **8,646** said that they did not.

Access to information
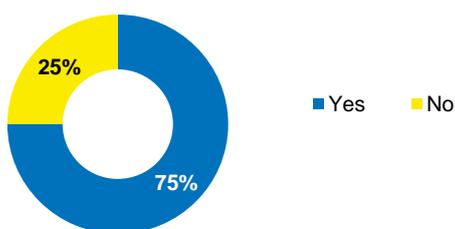
Figure 25: Access to information

Type of information received
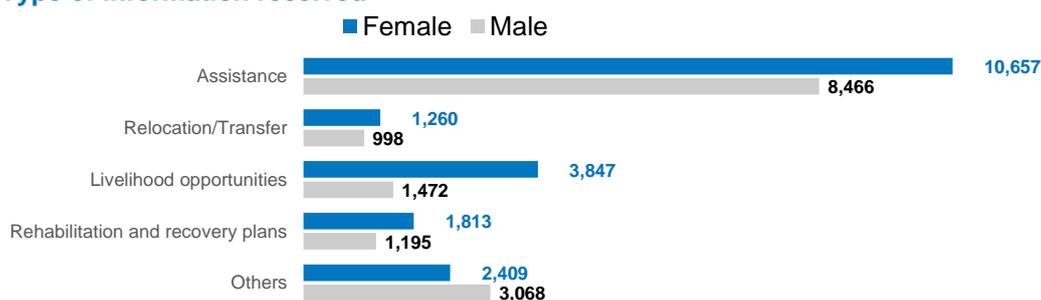
Figure 26: Type of information received

1.8 Intent to return

IDPs who signified their intent to return to their residence in Marawi City comprise **86%** of the profiled household heads. Meanwhile, **8%** provided no answer and **6%** said that they do not intend to return anymore. Reasons given were: cannot decide (51%), chose to integrate in the host municipality (31%), and chose to resettle elsewhere (18%). The indecision could be linked to the lack of reliable information regarding the time when IDPs would be allowed to go back.

Intent to return

Legend:
- Yes
- No
- No answer

Values: 86%, 8%, 6%
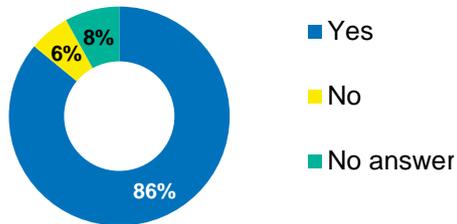
Figure 28: Intent to return

Reasons for not wanting to return

Legend:
- Cannot decide
- Reintegrate (in the host municipality)
- Resettle (in other community aside from host community and Marawi)

Values: 51%, 31%, 18%
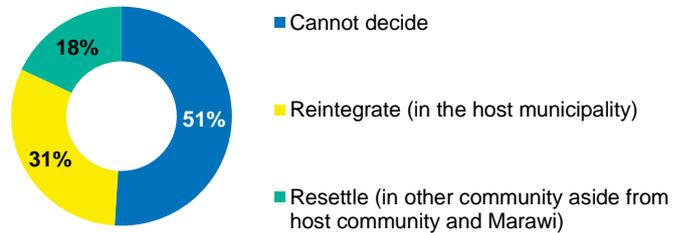
Figure 27: Reasons for not wanting to return

Factors prohibiting return

Legend:
- None
- Return is not allowed (MAA)
- No livelihood opportunity/access to assistance
- No financial assistance for return to Marawi
- Still subject to clearance procedure
- Lack/absence of basic services
- Sharer/renter

Values: 38%, 23%, 14%, 13%, 7%, 3%, 2%
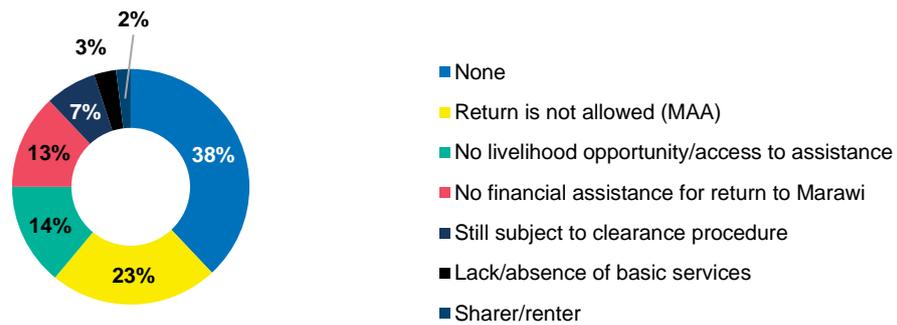
Figure 29: Factors prohibiting return

Those who said they wanted to return to Marawi (**29,817**) were asked what could be preventing them from returning. **11,351** said there are no prohibition, whereas others indicated that return to their residence in the most affected area (MAA) is not yet allowed, and that there is no assistance given, either livelihood, financial assistance, or basic services.

1.9 Property status

### Property status of those with intent to return
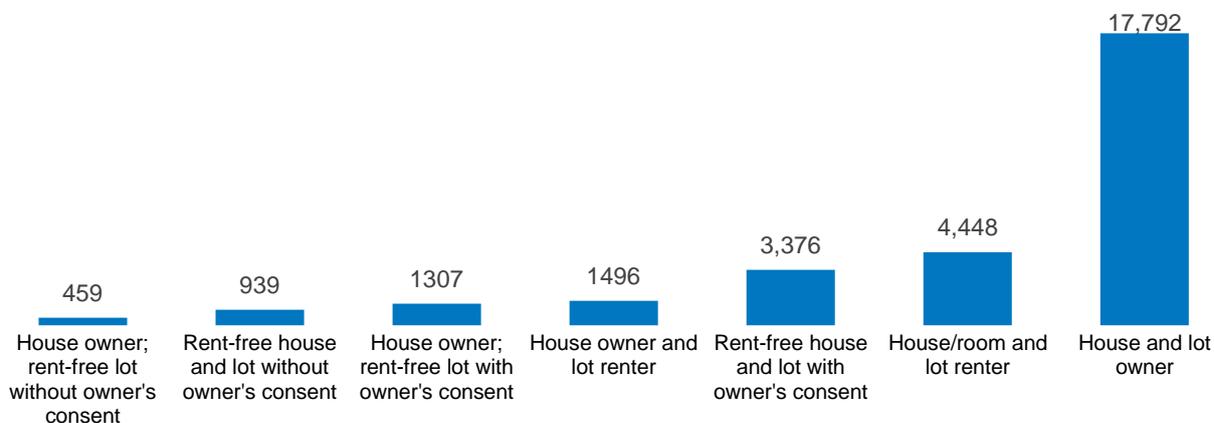
Figure 30: Property status of those with intent to return

### Extent of damage to property
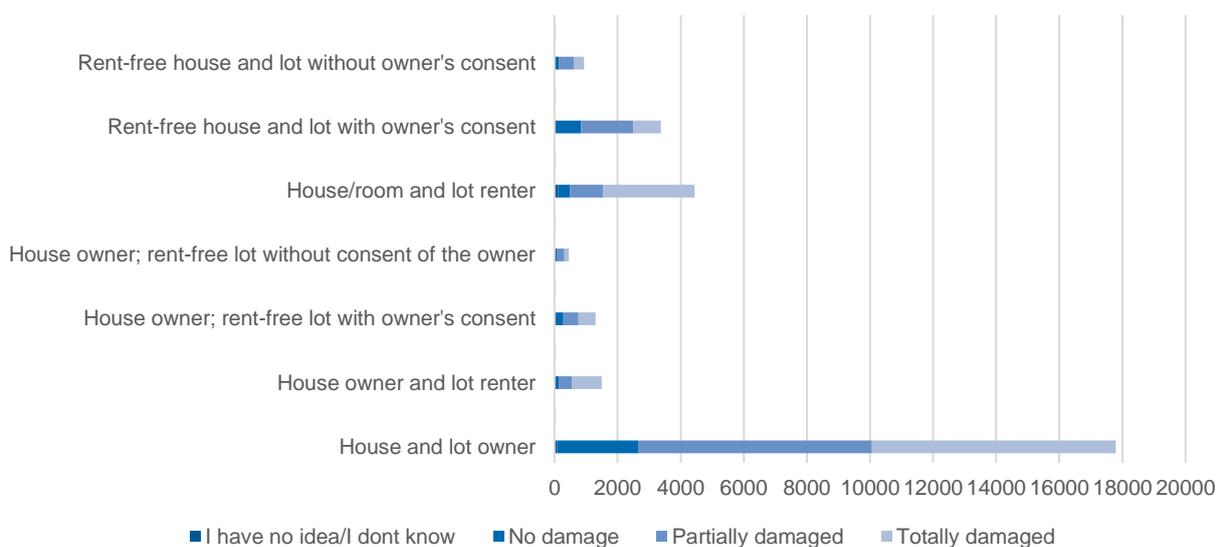
Figure 31: Extent of damage to property

Partially damaged houses can still be inhabited even with damages in some occasions.

1.10 Access to sustainable livelihood

Access to sustainable livelihood


Legend:
- ■ Yes
- ■ No
- ■ No answer
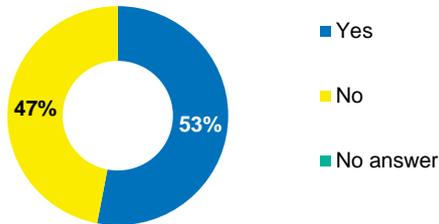
Figure 32: Access to sustainable livelihood

1.11 Children

Children comprise 34% of the profiled population. They head 0.4% (124) of the total households profiled.

IDP Children

■ Children ■ Other

■ Female ■ Male

Age	Female	Male
0-4	4,500	4,453
5-7	3,002	3,037
8-12	4,618	4,746
13-17	4,650	4,361
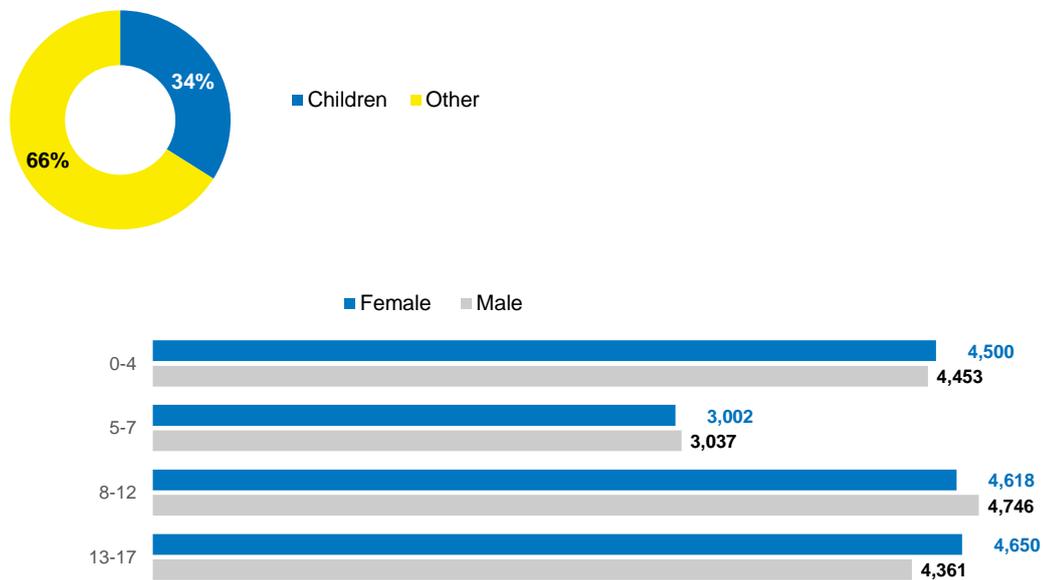
Figure 33: Population of IDP Children profiled, by age and sex

Observations and discussions with communities also revealed the need to give more attention to nutrition, education must be given, including steps taken to counter the spread of violent extremism among the youth. Profiling data shows that almost 17% of children in ages 5-11 have not attended or started school. There is a need to push for interventions that would remove roadblocks to elementary school enrollment.

Children heads of households, must be identified and prioritized in assistance programmes, especially shelter, food, and livelihood assistance. Programmes geared towards the protection of the elderly, especially when they are the heads of households.

1.11.1 Children in school

Out of the **24,414** school-age children, **228** or around **2%** did not (yet) attend school.

School attendance
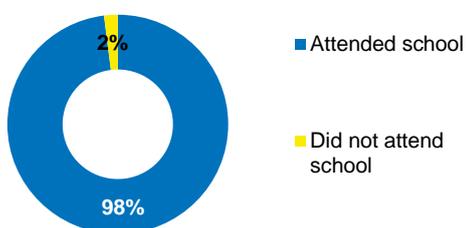
Figure 34: Children and school attendance

Educational attainment, male

	Total	12-17	5-11
■ Elementary	16,072	2,350	5,641
■ High school	12,816	2,612	
■ College	5,356	88	

Educational attainment, female

	Total	12-17	5-11
■ Elementary	14,971	1,977	5,491
■ High school	14,748	3,273	
■ College	8,013	137	
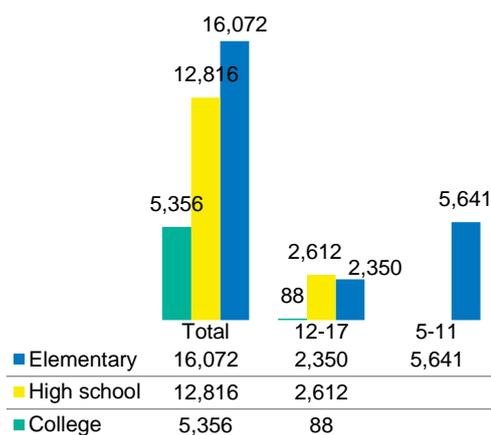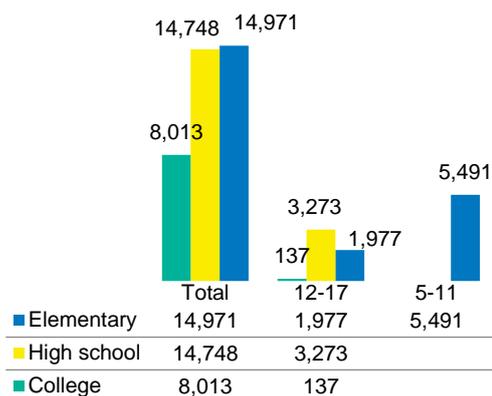
Figure 35: Educational level of IDP children profiled

1.11.2 Vulnerable children

Children with vulnerabilities vis-à-vis adults

■ Children   ■ Adults

Unaccompanied/separated child	57
Single head of family/solo parent	53 / 4,376
Pregnant or lactating	20 / 1,887
PWD	136 / 4,361
Female-headed	24 / 2,995
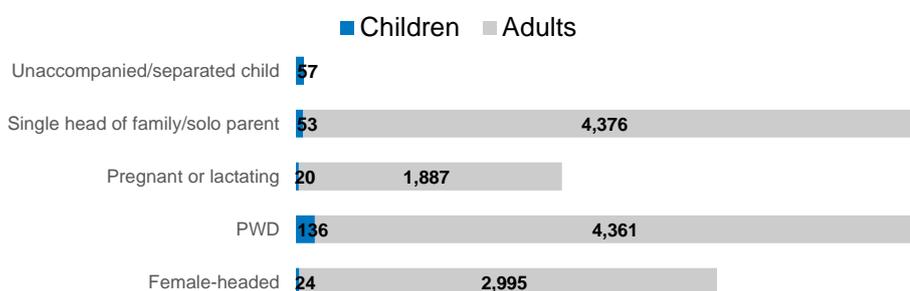
Figure 36: Children with disabilities vis-à-vis adults

Vulnerabilities faced by children, by sex

■ Female   ■ Male

Unaccompanied/separated child	29 / 28
Single head of family/solo parent	28 / 25
Pregnant or lactating	20 / 0
PWD	66 / 70
Female-head of household	24 / 0
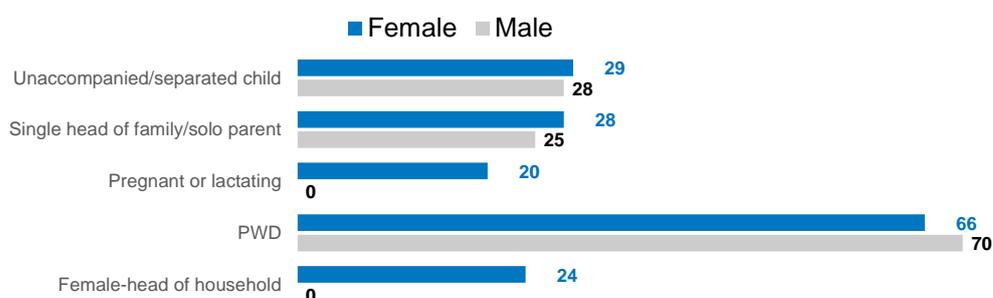
Figure 37: Vulnerabilities faced by children, by sex

There are **136** children with disabilities among those profiled, whereas **53** are single heads of households. At the time of the profiling, there were **20** girls who were either pregnant or lactating. Children who were either separated from their primary care giver or parent are **57**.

1.12 Women

Women make up **54%** of the profiled population. Areas with large concentration of IDP women are Iligan City and Marawi, following the general IDP population distribution.
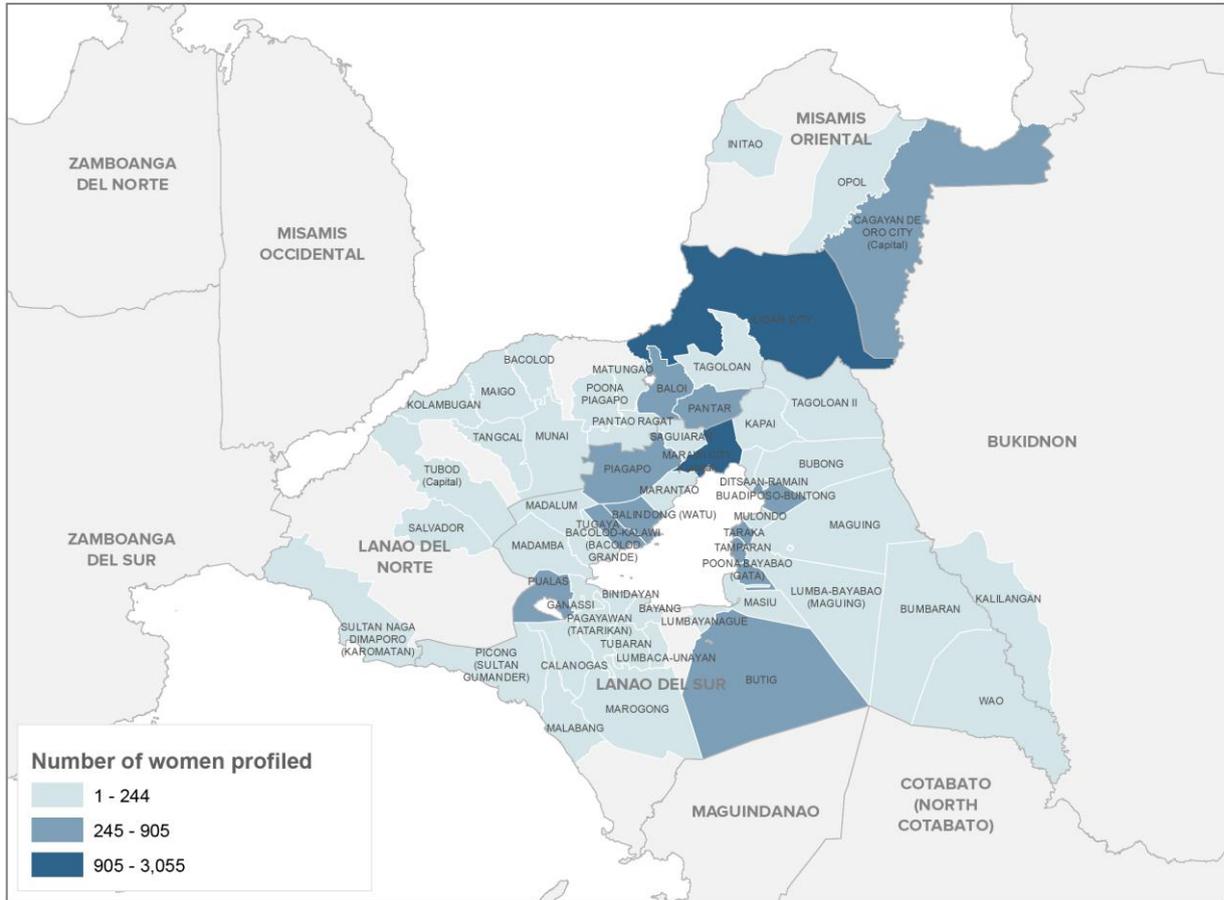
Displacement location of households
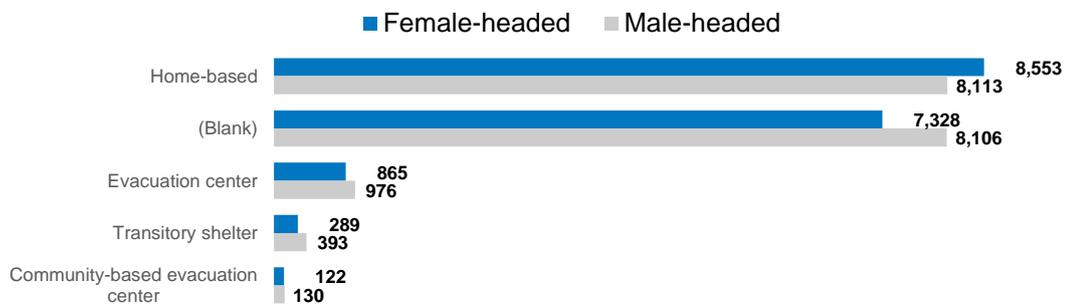
Figure 38: Displacement location of households

Gender share in educational attainment
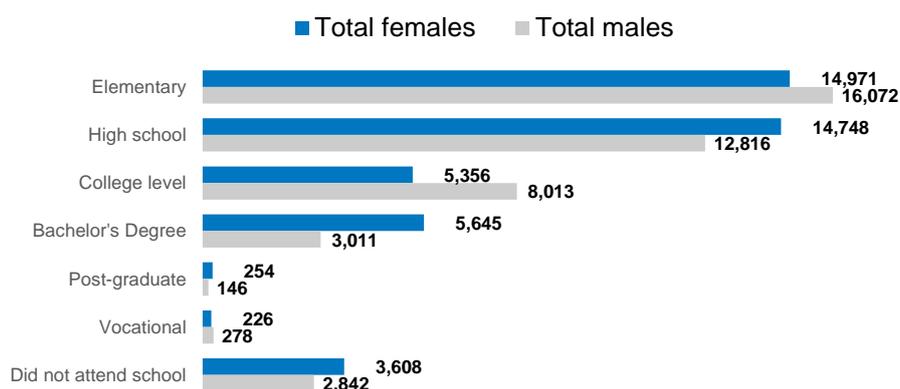
Figure 39: Gender share in educational attainment

While there are more women who did not attend any schooling, women likewise outnumber men in all levels of education except in elementary and vocational schools. The male-female ratio goes down as the level of education goes up. In high school it is 86 males for every 100 females, 66 males to 100 females in college and 53 males to 100 females with bachelor's degrees. Postgraduate male students/graduates number 57 for every 100 females in the same group.

Gender share in vulnerable populations
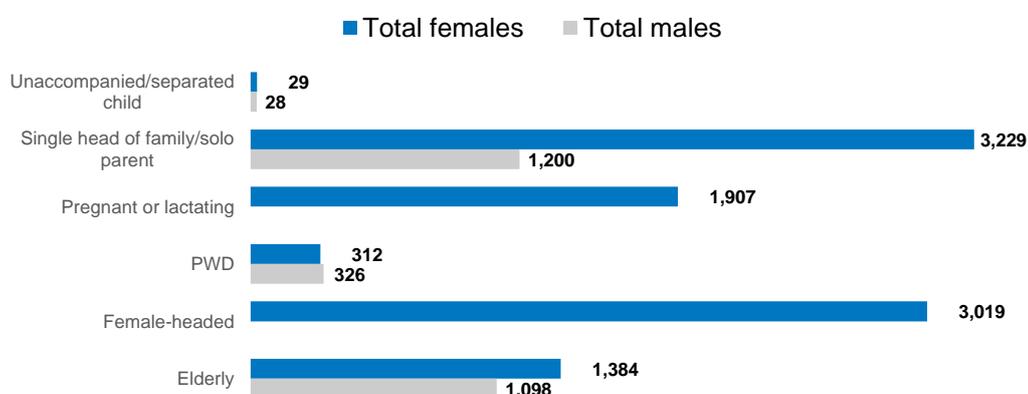
Figure 40: Gender share in vulnerable population

Households that are led by women comprise **9%** of the total number of households profiled (3,229 out of 34,785) and **73%** of single-headed families (3,229 out of 4,429). Pregnant and lactating mothers constitute **2%** (**1,907)** of the profiled population. Meanwhile female elderly (**1,015**) comprise **55.76%** of the elderly population profiled. There are **312** females with disabilities or **49%** of PWDs. All in all, **79%** of all instances of vulnerability are carried by women.

Meanwhile, occupational skills of women are largely concentrated in the fields of farming, education, and others. There is also a high concentration of skilled women in the fields of health and social services.

Occupational skills of women

- Education
- Farming, Forestry and Fishing
- Health services
- Public administration/social services
- Computer/information Technology, Sciences, Engineering, Architecture
- Others
- Not applicable

13.68%
8.99%
2.62%
1.67%
1.63%
67.81%
6.34%

Figure 41: Occupational skills of women

Annexes
Displacement situation

Place of origin

IDP Status

Current Location

MARAWI CITY (Capital)

15,848

ILIGAN CITY — 3,099
SAGUIARAN — 1,964
BUBONG — 919
BALOI — 918
BAYANG — 909
MARANTAO — 849
PANTAR — 784
TAMPARAN — 716
DITSAAN RAMAIN — 700
BALINDONG (WATU) — 652
TARAKA — 459
MALABANG — 431
CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY (Capital) — 420
PIAGAPO — 419
POONA BAYABAO (GATA) — 418
LUMBACA UNAYAN — 365
TUGAYA — 357
BUTIG — 349
MASIU — 330
BUADIPOSO BUNTONG — 312
PUALAS — 291
MATUNGAO — 257
MADAMBA — 228
OPOL — 226
KAPAI — 201
CALANOGAS — 200
LUMBA BAYABAO (MAGUING) — 191
BINIDAYAN — 183
GANASSI — 180
MAROGONG — 168
MULONDO — 166
MADALUM — 161
MUNAI — 158
TUBARAN — 117
INITAO — 113
PAGAYAWAN (TATARIKAN) — 103
TANGCAL — 73
WAO — 54
POONA PIAGAPO — 52
BACOLOD KALAWI — 45
BUMBARAN — 45
SULTAN NAGA DIMAPORO — 44
TAGOLOAN — 40
KAPATAGAN — 40
MAGUING — 38
BACOLOD — 31
KOLAMBUGAN — 30
SALVADOR — 26
PANTAO RAGAT — 23
KALILANGAN — 18
PICONG SULTAN GUMANDER — 15
TUBOD — 13
LUMBAYANAGUE — 12
MAIGO — 7
SULTAN DUMALONDONG — 4
TAGOLOAN II — 4
LINAMON — 2
LUMBATAN — 2
MATAMPAY — 1

34,785
Total number of
IDP families reached

MARAWI CITY (Capital)

19,352
Still displaced

14,014
Returned

804
Locally integrated

615
Settled elsewhere

DISPLACED LOCATION

ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE

MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL

MISAMIS ORIENTAL

CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY

ILIGAN CITY

LANAO DEL NORTE

BUKIDNON

MARAWI CITY

ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

BINIDAYAN

MASIU

LANAO DEL SUR

MALABANG

MAGUINDANAO

COTABATO (NORTH COTABATO)

IDP FAMILIES
- 1 - 244
- 245 - 905
- 906 - 3,055

0 3 6 12 18
Kilometers

REINTEGRATED

ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE

MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL

MISAMIS ORIENTAL

CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY

ILIGAN CITY

LANAO DEL NORTE

BUKIDNON

MARAWI CITY

ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

BINIDAYAN

MASIU

LANAO DEL SUR

MALABANG

MAGUINDANAO

COTABATO (NORTH COTABATO)

IDP FAMILIES
- 1 - 18
- 19 - 47
- 48 - 121

0 3 6 12 18
Kilometers

RESETTLED

ZAMBOANGA
DEL NORTE

MISAMIS
OCCIDENTAL

MISAMIS
ORIENTAL

CAGAYAN
DE ORO CITY

ILIGAN CITY

LANAO DEL
NORTE

BUKIDNON

ZAMBOANGA
DEL SUR

MARAWI
CITY

LANAO DEL SUR

BINIDAYAN

MASIU

MALABANG

MAGUINDANAO

COTABATO (NORTH
COTABATO)

IDP FAMILIES
· 1 - 33
• 32 - 77
● 78 - 225

PROFILING INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS OF THE MARAWI CONFLICT

December 2018

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency