

PHILIPPINES - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

JUNE 29, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

214,350

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

208,845

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

45

Government-Designated Evacuation Centers Sheltering IDPs
DSWD – April 2018

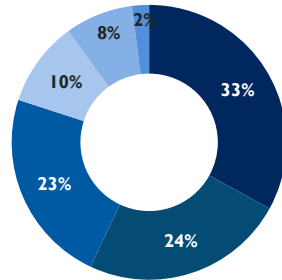
127,300

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

47

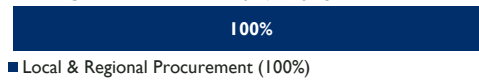
Number of Civilian Deaths Resulting From the Conflict in Marawi
GPH – October 2017

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2017–2018



- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (33%)
- Shelter & Settlements (24%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (23%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (10%)
- Protection (8%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (2%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2017–2018



- Local & Regional Procurement (100%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Armed clashes in June displace more than 14,000 people
- USAID partners provide emergency food, shelter, and WASH assistance
- USAID/OFDA contributes additional \$3 million to support conflict-affected IDPs and returnees

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PHILIPPINES RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018

USAID/OFDA	\$9,500,000
------------	-------------

USAID/FFP	\$2,000,000
-----------	-------------

\$11,500,000

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Internally displaced person (IDP) returns to areas of origin continue, 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 208,800 people 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 May 30, the UN reports.
- Mid-June clashes between the GPH and armed groups in Lanao del Sur’s Tubaran municipality displaced nearly 14,900 people, according to the GPH Department of Social Welfare and Development. Of the total, more than 11,300 people were sheltering with host communities, while approximately 3,500 people were sheltering at 17 evacuation shelters in Lanao del Sur as of June 22.
- USAID/OFDA recently provided an additional \$3 million to Action Against Hunger/Spain (AAH/S) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to bolster ongoing emergency protection and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities and launch early recovery livelihoods and shelter interventions in Lanao del Sur. To date, USAID has contributed \$11.5 million in humanitarian 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, RETURNS, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Despite ongoing IDP returns in Marawi and surrounding areas, nearly 214,400 conflict-affected people remained displaced as of May 30, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports. The majority—more than 97 percent—are sheltering with host communities in neighboring municipalities, while approximately 1,250 households—an estimated 6,000 people—remained in evacuation shelters as of April 24. Many displaced persons from Marawi’s 24 most affected *barangays*—the fourth-level and smallest administrative division in the Philippines—continue to require emergency food assistance and WASH support, according to an April survey by the Protection Cluster, the coordinating body for humanitarian protection activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders. Conditions in host communities and evacuation centers, including limited food assistance and sanitation support, as well as pressure to return to areas of origin, remain concerns as the GPH and response stakeholders begin the transition to early recovery efforts, OCHA reports. Task Force Bangon Marawi, an interagency task force led by the GPH Department of National Defense, continues to coordinate with GPH ministries and relief actors to address the needs of conflict-affected communities.
 - The GPH is conducting operations to clear unexploded ordnance (UXO) in conflict-affected areas of Marawi. As of late May, the GPH had removed UXO from approximately 80 percent of the city, OCHA reports; remaining UXO is concentrated in the 24 most affected *barangays*, where civilians were not permitted to return as of late June. Given protracted displacement, the GPH recently launched two initiatives to support IDPs—including households displaced from most affected *barangays* in Marawi—to relocate to another province of their choosing.
-
-

NUTRITION AND WASH

- Prolonged displacement is exacerbating existing chronic malnutrition, the UN reports; nearly half of children in Lanao del Sur were malnourished prior to the crisis. In response, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) continues to screen children in evacuation centers and facilitate access to WASH services to prevent outbreaks of waterborne diseases, a contributing factor for acute malnutrition.
 - Approximately 3,700 IDPs seeking shelter at the Sagonsongan transitional shelter in Marawi lack access to an onsite water source, necessitating daily water trucking, the UN reports. In addition, the site lacks an effective drainage system to prevent waste contamination of nearby water sources in Marawi and surrounding municipalities. The WASH Cluster and the Mindanao Humanitarian Team are providing technical support to local authorities to address WASH concerns; in addition, the Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation (PDRF) plans to construct 12 water tanks to bolster water storage capacity at evacuation and transitional shelters in Marawi.
 - USAID/OFDA partner AAH/S is providing water trucking services at transitional shelters for up to 3,700 IDPs, including persons sheltering at the Sagonsongan and Sarimanok transitional sites.
-
-

LIVELIHOODS, PROTECTION, AND SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS

- The UN Population Fund (UNFPA) is assisting local authorities and organizations in Marawi to establish safe spaces for women and children, in coordination with the GPH Department of Social Welfare and Development. Protection Cluster partners are also supporting the GPH to refer child protection and gender-based violence cases for specialized treatment. In addition, USAID/OFDA partner CRS is conducting protection interventions—including establishing child-friendly spaces and facilitating trainings on protection-related issues—with the aim of reaching approximately 1,200 conflict-affected individuals.
- As of late April, local authorities had provided 800 temporary housing units at Sagonsongan, the Protection Cluster reports. In addition, 180 households were sheltering in tents at Sarimanok; however, transitional shelter assistance remains a key need among IDPs, relief actors report. With support from USAID/OFDA, CRS is establishing transitional shelter facilities for approximately 400 IDP families experiencing protracted displacement.
- April/May market and livelihood assessments by CRS in Marawi, Lanao del Norte’s Pantar municipality, and Lanao del Sur’s Saguiaran municipality found that IDPs had experienced asset and business income losses of 50 to 80 percent,

compared to pre-crisis levels. Overall, IDPs reported that income sources had shifted from regular self-employment to irregular, insufficient, and less favored activities. Survey respondents reported resorting to negative coping mechanisms, including liquidating assets, accumulating debt, and redirecting household income.

- On June 23, U.S. Embassy in Manila Deputy Chief of Mission Michael Klecheski announced nearly \$5.6 million in new USAID funding for the Marawi response, including nearly \$2.6 million from USAID/Philippines for initiatives benefiting women and girls and \$3 million from USAID/OFDA to AAH/S and CRS. The new USAID/OFDA funding will support training and livelihood recovery grants for more than 7,800 displaced families, as well as provide water and sanitation support for more than 10,000 displaced households in Marawi and its environs.
-
-

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Conflict-affected populations continue to require emergency food assistance and livelihood support, the UN World Food (WFP) reports. Insecurity and displacement disrupted the June–September planting season in 2017, reducing food availability and farmer household income.
 - With support from USAID/FFP and other donors, WFP provides conflict-affected families—including IDPs in evacuation centers and host communities—with emergency food assistance. From June 2017–April 2018, WFP provided approximately 198,000 food-insecure individuals in Marawi and surrounding areas with locally and regionally sourced rice. In May, WFP distributed emergency food assistance to more than 37,000 individuals in 15 municipalities in Lanao del Sur and 11 *barangays* in Northern Mindanao Province’s Iligan city. WFP plans to provide food and nutrition assistance in June to 5,900 children ages 6–59 months and 1,700 pregnant and lactating women, as well as 2,800 farming and fishing households who lack access to income-generating opportunities.
-
-

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. To date, international donors have provided approximately \$25 million—41 percent of the request—toward the appeal, according to OCHA. The UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to support sudden-onset and underfunded emergencies—has provided \$5 million to date to support emergency food assistance, protection, and early recovery activities in Marawi.

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/S	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	\$2,700,000
CRS	Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur	\$1,250,000
	ERMS, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Lanao del Sur	\$3,800,000
Plan International	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Lanao del Sur	\$750,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$200,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Lanao del Sur	\$200,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$9,500,000
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement	Lanao del Sur	\$2,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$2,000,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE PHILIPPINES RESPONSE IN FY 2017-2018			\$11,500,000

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 June 29, 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>