



PROFILING OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

in the Island Provinces of the Bangsamoro
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)



Profiling Coordinator: **Rasul Kulat** (UNHCR)

Report writing: **Svend-Jonas Schelhorn** (JIPS), **Devora Levakova** (JIPS), **Dr. Marcilina Carpizo** (independent consultant); **Meriam Faith Palma** (UNHCR)

Report editing: **Stephanie Matti** (independent consultant)

Research Facilitation: Profiling Task force of UNHCR Philippines (**Mohamed Abdelwahab, Racmah Abdula, Bienvinido Dagpin Jr, Nasier Dizon, Maria Ermina V. Gallardo, Aerial Anne Gonzales, Elson Monato, Jonathan Porras, Bernie Seville, Dervin Villarosa**), Integrated Resource Development for Tri-People Inc. (IRDT) and JIPS.

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This document outlines the key findings and recommendations of the profiling of the situation of internal displacement in the island provinces of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). The profiling exercise was conducted with the technical support of JIPS.

The Profiling exercise was endorsed and supported by the BARMM Ministry of the Interior and Local Government (MILG), the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) the Local Government Units on Municipal and Barangay Level in the BaSuLTa provinces, the Provincial and Municipal and Social Service Offices and the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Offices (PDRRMO) of Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi.

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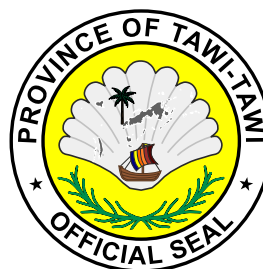


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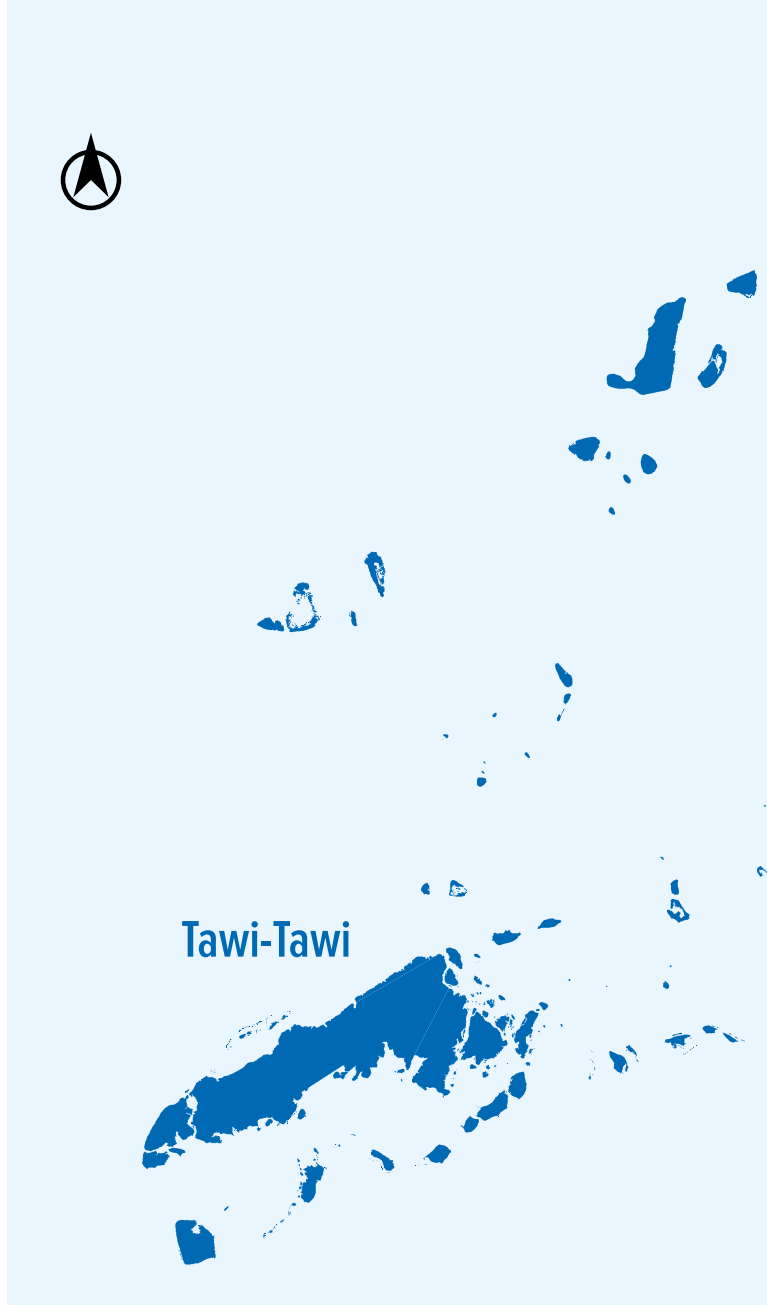
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

The geographic southern region of the Philippines, Mindanao, has been suffering from decades of internal armed conflict, political instability and disasters such as typhoons and storm surges, which has left thousands of people living in protracted displacement.

Deeply rooted in the colonial and ethno-religious history of the country, the armed conflict between the Bangsamoro people in the face of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the government of the Philippines broke out in the 1970s, with the aim for independence from the rest of the country. It was not until the 1990s that the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) was created as a first attempt to acknowledge the muslim majority in the southern part of the Philippines. Nevertheless, military operations against militant and terrorist groups such as the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) continued until 2014 when the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro was signed after seventeen years of negotiations between the Government of the Philippines and the autonomist groups. As a result, the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) was created in January 2019 under the Republic Act 11054¹, also known as the Bangsamoro Organic Law. The current political transition period of the BARMM from 2019 to 2022 is accompanied by the development of bills and resolutions that will provide the base for assisting internally displaced persons (IDPs) on a political level. In 2019, two measures supporting the IDPs and their protection have been filed, namely the Parliament Bill No. 23² and Resolution No. 110.³ This



aligns with the effort at the national level to address the vulnerabilities of the IDPs in the Philippines. As of this writing, there are two versions of the IDP Protection bill filed at the Philippine Senate (Upper House)⁴ and four versions at the House of Representatives (Lower House).⁵

However, the protection situation in the island provinces of Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi (BaSulTa) of the BARMM remains fragile. On-going military

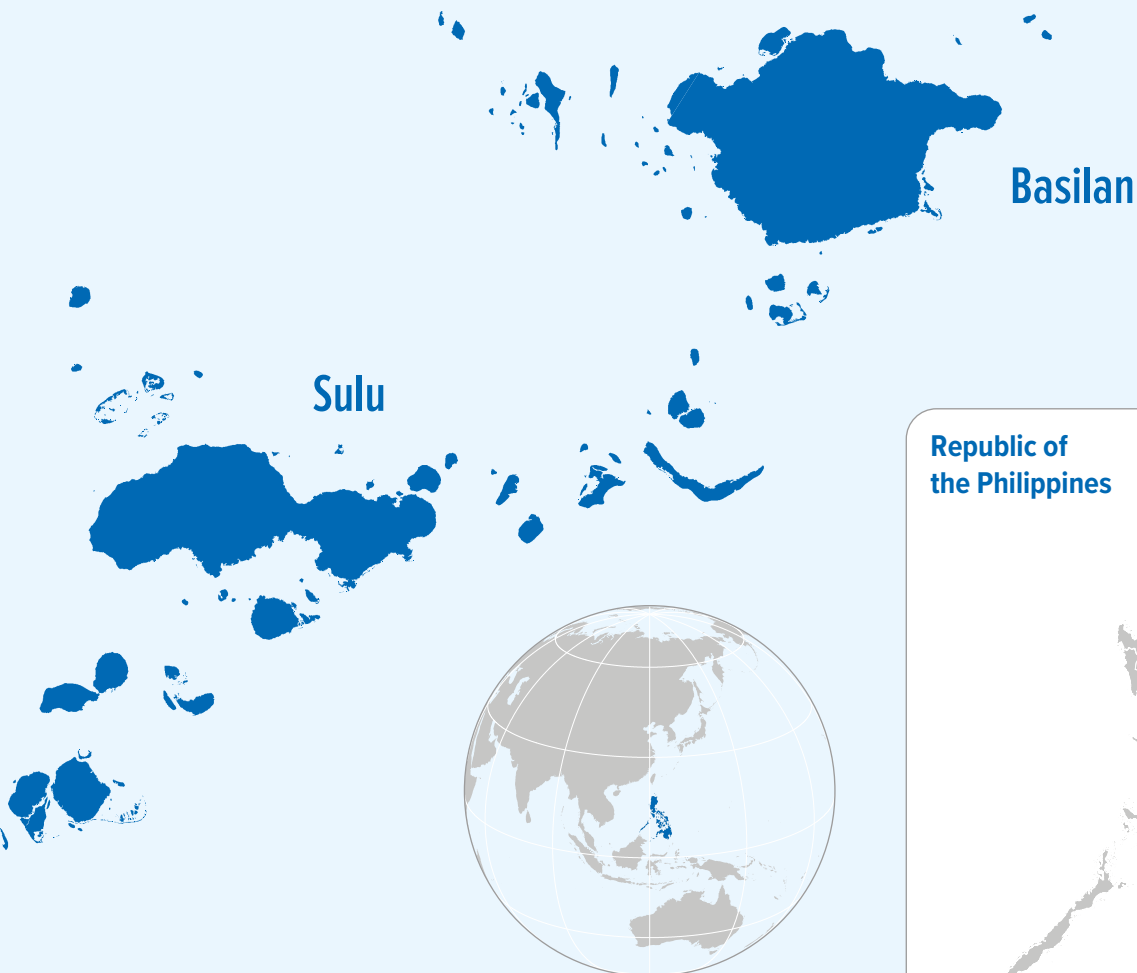
¹ The full version of the act can be reviewed under https://www.lawphil.net/statutes/repacts/ra2018/ra_11054_2018.html.

² For a list of proposed bills at the Bangsamoro parliament, refer to <https://parliament.bangsamoro.gov.ph/bills/>. The draft of the bill can be found at <https://laisaalamia.com/2020/11/02/mp-ala>.

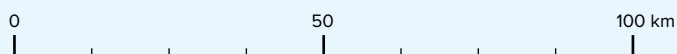
³ Bangsamoro Transition Authority Parliament (2020). "A resolution calling for the creation of a bureau welfare and addressing the needs, issues, and concerns of the orphans and widows who are victim Documents. For more information, refer to: <https://parliament.bangsamoro.gov.ph/resolutions/>.

⁴ http://legacy.senate.gov.ph/lis/leg_sys.aspx?congress=18&type=bill&p=1.

⁵ <https://www.congress.gov.ph/legisdocs/?v=billsresults#18>.



The profiling exercise was conducted in the island provinces of Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi of the BARMM, Philippines.



Republic of the Philippines



operations of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) against armed groups, especially the Abu Sayyaf Group, are putting the lives of many families in jeopardy. Families in those parts of the provinces with military operations are either pre-emptively evacuated, or are leaving their homes in order to evade the conflict. Displacement patterns are characterised by sometimes short periods of recurring movements from the places of habitual residence that are limited by the geography and infrastructure of the islands. As a result, families usually stay within their municipality, or even barangay⁶, when displaced. Crime and violence such as clan or family feuds, are additional triggers

of displacement in the BaSulTa provinces, beside natural disasters such as typhoons and storm surges, which drive displacement especially in the province of Tawi-Tawi.

Furthermore, displacement often takes place in remote areas where humanitarian and government agencies have limited presence.⁷ Therefore, these communities typically do not have regular access to basic social services, physical and legal protection even prior to the displacement, and in most cases durable solutions have not been identified.

⁶ The barangay is the smallest administrative unit in the Philippines that most often resembles a neighbourhood. It is usually represented by a barangay captain.

⁷ Protection Cluster (2019). Protection Cluster: Key issues and challenges. For your information, refer to: <https://www.unhcr.org/ph/protection-cluster>.



WHY PROFILING IN THE BASULTA PROVINCES?

Due to security risks, the remoteness of the islands, but also due to limited funding, the capacity and activities of both government and humanitarian actors to monitor and respond to the needs of IDPs in the BaSulTa provinces are limited. This, combined with the lack of comprehensive and reliable data covering the displacement situation in the region, creates the need to identify the IDPs and their needs and vulnerabilities in these provinces so that the government and partner agencies can provide adequate and tailored assistance, basic services, and welfare interventions.

Against the background of scarce data, in August 2019 as part of the continuous efforts of UNHCR in the Philippines to support IDPs, a consultative meeting was initiated by UNHCR with the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) and the Ministry of the Interior and Local Government (MILG) of the BARMM, to initiate discussions on the need of a profiling exercise. Following this meeting, BARMM-wide consultations were held with the participation of stakeholders from the provincial, municipal and barangay local government units, UN agencies, civil society organisations, academia, security sectors and IDP leaders to establish their support, participation and committed engagement for the profiling.

📷 Key informant interview during the profiling exercise in Basilan province. The interview was held in November 2019.

THE FOLLOWING OBJECTIVES WERE AGREED UPON:

- 1 Engage directly with displaced communities in the identification of priority needs to ensure relevant humanitarian and development responses;
- 2 Identify the causes of displacement and the future intentions of the IDPs;
- 3 Provide a snapshot of the protection situation of the displaced population;
- 4 Identify specific needs and vulnerabilities of the displaced population in terms of ensuring their livelihoods, adequate standard of living and access to services e.g. food security, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, health, housing, land and property issues; and
- 5 Advocate with the government and humanitarian partners to respond based on the findings provided.

PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

To coordinate the exercise, a Profiling Working Group was established in October 2019 under the leadership of UNHCR, the Ministry of Social Services and Development and the Ministry of the Interior and Local Government. The Profiling Working Group was composed of representatives of these ministries, a profiling task force of UNHCR, government representatives of each island province on barangay, municipality and provincial level, NGOs and civil society organisations and UN agencies. JIPS supported the exercise throughout the whole profiling process. The group convened in a series of workshops in October 2019 to shape the methodological approach, the questionnaire and consulted again to support the interpretation and contextualisation of the findings of the profiling exercise. The questionnaire was developed based on the Durable Solutions Indicator Library,⁸ composed of ten sections which cover basic demographics, displacement history, safety, security and freedom of movement, employment and livelihoods, food security, water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH), health, education, housing, land and property and future preferences and intentions.

The displacement profiling exercise covered two target population groups: Internally Displaced Persons living with hosts, e.g. relatives, friends or by renting a house or an apartment, and internally displaced persons living in temporary shelters (evacuation centers). In this report, the target population groups will be referred to as ‘home based’ and ‘displaced families living in temporary shelter, or temporary shelter IDPs,’ respectively.

The profiling used a mixed-methods approach based on a household survey and qualitative data collection, including focus group discussions (FGDs) with IDPs and a validation survey with the Profiling Working Group to validate and contextualise the survey findings. The household survey was conducted in each province in November and December 2019, with a sample of the target population per population group and per province. A total of 1,987 families (7,879 individuals) were reached of which the final sample included 1,653 families (7,692 individuals).

Given the lack of comprehensive and reliable baseline data in municipalities hosting IDPs, only the municipalities with existing official IDP lists that could be verified by the barangay official on the day of the data collection, were included. Official IDP lists usually are provided by the Municipal Social Service Officer and the Municipal Disaster Risks Reduction Management Officer. The strategy then followed a full-count/snowballing approach, aiming to reach as many IDPs as possible in the locations within each province, where lists were available and where numbers could be verified. Therefore, not all municipalities/barangays hosting IDPs were included in the survey.

As a result of this, and because of the discrepancy between the initial lists with population estimates provided by the government and the verified numbers on the day of the data collection, the data cannot be considered representative at the provincial level. Therefore, the findings are indicative and can only serve for the analysis of the situation of the surveyed IDPs per province and as an indication of the living conditions of the IDPs living in the island provinces.

The qualitative data collection consisted of focus group discussions to validate the preliminary results from the household survey with members of the displaced communities and representatives of the Local Government Units in each of the provinces. The community consultations, initially scheduled for March and April 2020, could only be conducted in June and July 2020 due to the outbreak of the Covid19 pandemic. The pandemic impacted the overall timeline and modalities of the profiling exercise and resulted in additional measures to ensure the safe implementation of the FGDs. The planned joint analysis workshops were replaced with consultations with PWG members to validate and contextualise the survey results were conducted in the form of an online survey.

⁸ For more information, refer to: <https://inform-durablesolutions-idp.org/indicators-2/>.



KEY FINDINGS: BASILAN

Displacement Context

Most IDPs surveyed in Basilan were displaced most recently in 2017 or 2019 due to crime and violence, or due to the armed conflict between the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Abu Sayyaf Group. All IDPs were displaced within the same municipality as their place of habitual residence and in most cases even within the same barangay. Ongoing conflict was the main reason why people could not visit or return to their place of habitual residence.

Access to documentation

About a quarter of surveyed IDPs did not have a birth certificate (23%). During the FGDs the IDP participants recognised the importance of having an official identification document (community tax certificate or cedula) for protection purposes, and for confirming that they are members of a given community. Since birth certificates are required for accessing government assistance programmes and services and for school enrolment, the lack of documentation could exacerbate the IDPs' vulnerabilities.

Safety, Security and Freedom of Movement

Although the majority of surveyed IDPs in Basilan did not report security concerns, the profiling findings still show that displaced families were concerned that the safety and security situation was impeding their returns. Hence, the security situation restricted the freedom of movement of IDPs.

In addition, the most commonly reported security concern for some IDPs was related to the lack of communication from the government. In addition, IDPs were concerned that they might be wrongly suspected of being affiliated with an armed group. Government plans for the protection of displaced families were not widely disseminated or understood among IDPs.

Employment and Livelihoods

The labour force participation rate among the surveyed IDPs in Basilan appears to be higher than the overall labour force participation rate in the BARMM region. The findings suggest that youth (15-24 years) might be experiencing additional barriers in accessing employment. There was also a notable gender disparity with more men in the labour force than women and more women being engaged predominantly in work activities without pay, mainly housework and care work, reflecting cultural norms and the economic situation in the area.

Approximately 34% of the IDPs reported that they lost their job due to their displacement, while 40% were able to retain it. The main source of income prior to the displacement was the selling of own produced goods through farming. As a result of displacement, and due to military restrictions to access their land, some families lost their main livelihood and had to rely on irregular work.

Nearly all IDPs surveyed reported that they did not have a Department of Social Welfare and Development Disaster Assistance Family Access Card (95%), indicating that the majority lack access to assistance programmes, as the card is used as a basis for providing relief assistance and other interventions to IDPs or victims of disasters in Mindanao, or the Philippines in general.

Food Security

Overall, the surveyed IDPs in Basilan faced challenges in accessing sufficient food. Half of the displaced families surveyed had either borderline or poor food consumption. Families depended heavily on negative coping strategies to feed their families, such as relying on less preferred/expensive food, borrowing food and reducing portions or the number of meals. It should be noted that food security among the non-displaced population in Basilan is the lowest in the BARMM region.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Access to protected water sources represented a major challenge for the IDPs in Basilan. Some 46% of surveyed IDPs depended on springs, rivers or unprotected wells for drinking water, exposing them to a risk of water-borne diseases. The vast majority (79%) of surveyed families did not have access to adequate toilet facilities, further increasing the risk of water-borne and faecal-related illnesses. Furthermore, there was poor hygiene linked with the poor water supply in the area. Half of the displaced families did not have access to hand washing facilities (53%) while the remainder used mobile objects such as buckets (46%).

Health

More than half of the surveyed displaced families with children did not possess a vaccination card for their children, exposing children to health risks. However, displaced families could typically access healthcare facilities, but barriers existed especially the cost of public transport required to reach healthcare facilities.

Education

Nearly half of the surveyed IDPs in Basilan either had no education or had only completed elementary school (49%). At least a quarter of elementary school-aged displaced children were not attending school at the time of the survey. Financial constraints and helping families at home were the most commonly cited reasons for children not attending school.

Housing, Land and Property

Nearly all surveyed displaced families owned their family house in their place of habitual residence, and half owned the land around the house. Approximately a quarter of the families that owned the land did not have a proof of ownership for their land. The lack of official ownership documents exposes these IDPs to the potential violation of property rights upon their return. However, IDPs reported a very low rate of ownership disputes between people.

Future Intentions

The vast majority of the surveyed displaced families wanted to return to their place of habitual residence; mainly in order to access/restore their farming livelihoods. IDPs would require information about the security situation as well as the provision of basic services in order to return.



KEY FINDINGS:

Q SULU

Displacement Context

The vast majority of surveyed IDPs in Patikul, Sulu were displaced most recently in 2017 or 2019 within the same municipality due to the conflict between the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Abu Sayyaf Group (93% of home-based families; 90% of temporary shelter families). Most IDPs had experienced repeated displacements in the past three years, with many displaced to neighbouring barangays several times in the same year due to frequent military operations. About half of the displaced families were not able to visit their place of habitual residence since their displacement, those who did visit their habitual residence were only able to do so rarely. The main reasons for visiting was to check on the house/land and to harvest fruits, or otherwise tend to the farms. Following the data collection in the beginning of 2020, more than 400 displaced families returned to their place of habitual residence. However, at least 1,078 families remained displaced. The security risks and military restrictions were the main obstacles faced by IDPs wishing to visit or return to their places of habitual residence.

Access to documentation

About one-third of the surveyed home-based and temporary shelter IDPs did not have a birth certificate. The most commonly cited reasons included that family members were not registered or had not yet claimed certificates with the authorities (78% of home-based IDPs; 70% for IDPs in temporary shelters). The lack of birth certificates could create additional barriers especially in regards to accessing government assistance and services or enrolling in school.

Safety, Security and Freedom of Movement

Safety and security concerns and incidents reported by both male and female respondents were mainly related to the conflict. The majority of IDPs experienced security incidents, of whom about half did not report the incident to the formal or informal authorities due to fear that the conflict would escalate or they could be targeted by the opposing side. Nevertheless, respondents reported feeling relatively safe when walking in their neighbourhood. Government plans for the protection of displaced families were reported to not be widely disseminated or understood among IDPs.

Employment and Livelihoods

The labour force participation rate among surveyed IDPs in Patikul appeared to be lower than the overall labour force participation rate in the BARMM region. The findings suggest that youth (15-24 years) might be experiencing more barriers in accessing employment. There was also a notable gender disparity with more men in the labour force than women and more women outside the labour force, engaged predominantly in work without pay, mainly housework and care work, reflecting cultural norms and the economic situation in the area.

The displaced population in Patikul were predominantly farmers who grow crops like fruits, vegetables, and copra (dried coconut kernel), and sell. Military restrictions cut off many families from their land thus affecting their livelihoods. This is especially true for those whose income come from selling of their own agricultural produce. The profiling shows that the income the assessed displaced

families decreased by about 20% for home-based and 26% for families in temporary shelters after the displacement.

Food Security

The surveyed IDPs in Patikul faced challenges accessing sufficient food. The most common way that displaced families from both groups accessed food was purchasing from markets or stores. Home-based families were more likely to depend on their hosting relatives as a secondary source, while those in temporary shelters were more likely to rely on government assistance. Despite efforts by the government to provide food, displaced people depended heavily on a range of negative coping mechanisms such as limiting portion size, restricting consumption by adults and reducing the number of meals.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Access to water was a widely recognised challenge among surveyed IDPs in Patikul. Some 30% of home-based families and 26% in temporary shelters did not have access to sufficient water to meet their needs in the 30 days prior to the survey. The quality of water was also problematic as FGDs participants stated that it could not be ensured that the water was potable. Nearly one-third of families in temporary shelters did not have access to potable water, most were instead dependent on unprotected sources such as springs, rivers and unprotected wells. The results of the profiling also show that IDPs relied on poor sanitation facilities with 39% of home-based families and 59% in temporary shelters using inadequate toilet facilities. Sanitation facilities in evacuation centres were particularly poor with 40% falling below SPHERE standards.

Health

More than half of the surveyed displaced families with children did not possess a vaccination card for their children. Displaced families could typically access healthcare facilities, but barriers existed, especially the cost of public transport required to reach healthcare facilities. There was also a lack of health referral systems in temporary shelters/

evacuation sites. Most of the surveyed families used formal medical facilities when needed, however, there is a widespread belief in the use of traditional healthcare as well.

Education

About one third of school aged children were not attending school. The most commonly cited reasons for this were the associated costs or unwillingness to continue their studies due to the adverse effects of displacement. This suggests a presence of psychosocial trauma among children stemming from the conflict and the displacement experience. There were notable gender differences in terms of secondary school attendance with higher attendance among girls. Overall, more than half of the surveyed IDPs in Patikul either had no education or had completed only elementary school.

Housing, Land and Property

Most surveyed displaced families owned the land and house in their place of habitual residence but did not have proof of ownership for either of these. Ownership typically stemmed from inheritance of ancestral domain. The importance of house and land ownership documentation was not always clear to the IDPs. The lack of official ownership documents exposes the IDPs to the potential violation of property rights upon return to their place of habitual residence. The lack of official ownership documents exposes the IDPs to the potential violation of property rights upon return to their place of habitual residence. As of the time of the profiling, no adverse claims against the properties left behind by the displaced population were noted, and thus was not seen as an urgent protection issue by the respondents. The survey showed that even in cases where the houses of displaced families have been partially or totally destroyed, IDPs still wanted to return in order to access their land and livelihoods.

Future Intentions

All families surveyed expressed a desire to return to their place of habitual residence, mostly in order to access their livelihoods and because they preferred to be in the place where they grew up.



KEY FINDINGS:



TAWI-TAWI

Displacement Context

Nearly all IDPs surveyed in Tawi-Tawi were displaced most recently in 2019 due to Typhoon "Marilyn" and the associated storm surge. All IDPs were displaced to areas within the same municipality as their place of habitual residence. All houses in the place of habitual residence were totally destroyed, reflecting the typically weak housing structures and high vulnerability to weather events, given that most of the surveyed IDPs live in stilt houses. Lack of financial resources represented the main barrier for IDPs to return and rebuild their houses. However, it was reported that all displaced families returned to their places of habitual residence in the first half of 2020.

Access to documentation

About two-thirds of surveyed home-based and temporary shelter IDPs did not have a birth certificate. The most commonly cited reasons included that family members were not registered or had not yet claimed certificates with the authorities (89% of home-based IDPs; 97% for IDPs in temporary shelters).

Safety, Security and Freedom of Movement

The majority of the respondents from both population groups did not have concerns about safety or security (88% of home-based families; 93% of temporary shelter families) given that there is no armed conflict in Tawi-Tawi.

Employment and Livelihoods

Due to the typhoon and associated storm surge, most surveyed IDPs temporarily lost access to their marine-based livelihoods including fishing. As a result, they typically pursued other low-paid jobs. However, most IDPs in Tawi-Tawi had limited income and were unable to pay for bills or unexpected expenses.

Food Security

Most surveyed IDPs in Tawi-Tawi faced challenges in accessing sufficient food. Approximately half of the surveyed displaced families had either poor or borderline food consumption, depending heavily on negative coping strategies. Most IDPs depended on access to the sea to sustain their livelihoods. When families were not able to access the sea due to weather conditions, this had a direct impact on their food consumption.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

While most surveyed displaced families reported having access to protected water sources, potable water was understood to be scarce in Tawi-Tawi. Open defecation was common, while proper handwashing was rarely practiced due to limited water resources, and the associated costs.

Health

More than half of the surveyed displaced families with children did not possess a vaccination card for their children. Displaced families could typically access healthcare facilities when needed, but challenges existed including the associated costs and lack of awareness on how to access the facilities.



📷 Bernie Seville, Information Management staff from UNHCR, presents the data collection tools for the profiling exercise during the provincial wide consultation held in Municipal Hall of Bongao, Tawi Tawi Province in October 2019.

Education

More than three-quarters of surveyed IDPs in Tawi-Tawi either had no education or had only completed elementary school (73% of home-based IDPs; 89% of IDPs in temporary shelters). More than half of the elementary school-aged IDP children were not attending school at the time of the survey. Financial constraints, helping families at home, bullying, and lack of required documentation were the most commonly cited reasons for children not attending school.

Housing, Land and Property

The houses of all surveyed IDPs in their place of habitual residence were either partially or totally destroyed by the storm surge. Only about half of the displaced families owned the land of their place of habitual residence, with very few having proof of ownership, given that Sama Bajaus traditionally live on stilt houses in the sea.

The vast majority of displaced families intended to return to their place of habitual residence. A key reason for this was to access the sea, which represents their main source of food and livelihoods. On their return, IDPs would require improved construction materials and designs for rebuilding their houses so that they can reduce the vulnerability to future natural disasters.

OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS

With the findings of the profiling exercise the following main recommendations are put forward; a detailed description is available in the [Recommendations section](#) of this report:

- 1 In 2012, the ARMM, together with humanitarian partners developed the contingency Plan for Humanitarian Response to Conflict and Natural Disasters in Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi.⁹ The access to basic services such as health, education, food and clean water of displacement affected families has not changed since then. **It is strongly recommended that the new BARMM government should revive and update the contingency plan**, since it would provide an instrument for the government and humanitarian actors to conduct a full assessment of the needs of the displaced community and projected needs for future displacement, for which the new information/findings from the IDP profiling exercise could serve as a useful point of reference. The updated contingency plan would further provide a harmonized approach on emergency preparedness and response to avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts by agencies.
- 2 Displaced families in all provinces expressed being unclear of future government plans in terms of protection and returns. **The local governments in the provinces should provide clear and accessible information to displacement affected communities about future strategies and plans for improving the security situation and for enabling returns.**
- 3 Exempt IDPs and other impoverished families from fees for birth registration and documentation, while strengthening the government's capacity to inform families about the importance of documentation in order to access basic services and to ensure protection against arrest or detention.
- 4 The BARMM government, in partnership with the International Monitoring Team (IMT) and with full support of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), should **continue to build the capacity** of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the Philippine National Police (PNP) on human rights, international humanitarian law (IHL), humanitarian assistance to civilians, and cultural sensitivity at times of armed conflict and encourage the participation of IDPs in this process.
- 5 Improve the access to livelihoods and education in order to **strengthen the resilience of displaced families in areas affected by displacement**, including supporting children whose school attendance was disrupted by the displacement, children of deceased combatants/members in armed groups, and addressing discrimination and bullying against Sama Bajau children.

As many displaced families suffer from having lost access to their farmlands, and hence, to their main source of income, **livelihood projects for IDPs** that are not able to access their farmland should be implemented, or, where possible, IDPs should be allowed to access their farmlands. Alternatively, the government should expand the assistance programmes targeting vulnerable groups such as IDPs. For example, the Balik

⁹ For more information, refer to: <https://bit.ly/3sAELap>.

Barangay programme¹⁰ should be continued and expanded in regards to the establishment of livelihood programmes, basic social services, assistance programmes including relief assistance, the provision of seeds for farming and financial assistance.

To improve the access to tertiary education and income opportunities, **vocational training, targeting youth in particular**, could be developed to counteract the barriers they are facing in finding a job and facilitate their participation in the labour force.

-
- 6 The findings show that the access to basic services and infrastructure is hampered by distance, availability of services and lack of financial resources. This has a significant impact on the ability of the surveyed population to meet their basic needs. Hence, the access has to be improved to:

Health: Based on the data collected, many displaced families do not possess vaccination cards for their children. It is strongly recommended that the government in partnership with key organisations mandated to ensure access to vaccinations such as UNICEF¹¹ who conducts awareness raising campaigns about vaccination, house to house vaccination activities and the issuance of vaccination cards.

Moreover, in partnership with key organisations mandated to ensure access to healthcare, such as UNICEF, the government should explore providing families with free transportation to medical services, or set-up mobile health teams at evacuation centres.

Food: Considering the challenges of displaced families in accessing sufficient food, the BARMM government should revive the food cluster in partnership with FAO, WFP and other key agencies. Immediate assessment of damaged agriculture fields should be conducted and

the government should consider immediate intervention with regards to seed distribution, livestock support and fishing tools to ensure continuation of access to livelihood and in some cases direct food assistance.

The BARMM government, particularly the Ministries of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAFAR), Science and Technology (MOST), and Trade, Investments and Tourism (MTIT) should expand their current programs to increase productivity and consumption of families' own produced food (e.g. livestock, fishery products and agriculture). This should also include a systematic review of its capacity needs to determine the gaps and possible solutions in implementing programs on food security and nutrition in collaboration with non-government and humanitarian/development organisations.

Shelter: Given the frequent displacements in the BARMM Islands, in particular Basilan and Sulu, it is strongly recommended that the government invests in temporary evacuation centres to accommodate displaced families according to Sphere standards.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: The provincial Local Government Unit should lobby with the Provincial Health Office and other WASH actors to expand water treatment in IDP hosting and return areas and establish communal latrines and hand washing facilities in displacement locations. For example, the Balik Barangay Programme could be used as an example to implement similar projects to improve the accessibility of WASH services.

The supply of safe water for drinking and cooking for IDPs in hosting areas, especially those in temporary shelters, should be prioritised.

Hand washing and hygiene programmes should be implemented. This is particularly important to slow down the spread of COVID-19. These programmes should take into account the limited supply of water.

¹⁰ The Balik Barangay Programme (Return to Barangay Programme) is a local initiative which seeks to support/facilitate the safe return of displaced families to their places of origin. It is led by the Provincial government of Sulu through the Municipal Task Force for Ending Local Armed Conflict (MTF ELAC). MTF ELAC is composed of different line agencies including the AFP, Ministry of Social Services and Development, Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Officer, National Commission on Muslim Filipinos, and others.

¹¹ <https://www.unicef.org/philippines/press-releases/vaccineswork-488000-vulnerable-children-basilan-sulu-and-tawi-tawi-receive>.

ACRONYMS

AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines	MHT	Mindanao Humanitarian Team
ARMM	Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (now BARMM)	MILF	Moro Islamic Liberation Front
BARMM	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	MILG	Ministry of the Interior and Local Government
BPAT	Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams	MSSD	Ministry of Social Services and Development
CCCH	Joint Coordinating Committee on the Cessation of Hostilities	MSSO	Municipal Social Service Officer
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	 OCD	Office of Civil Defence
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
FGDs	Focus Group Discussion	OPAPP	Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team	PNP	Philippine National Police
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
IHP	International Humanitarian Law	PWG	Profiling Working Group
IMT	International Monitoring Team	UN	United Nations
IRDT	Integrated Resources for Tri-People Inc.	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IRP	Islamic Relief Philippines	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
JIPS	Joint IDP Profiling Service	WFP	World Food Programme
JPST	Joint Security Peace Team		
MDRRMO	Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Officer		

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Armed conflict refers to all cases of declared war or armed confrontation that arises between the State forces and recognised armed groups. The situation must be within the territory of the State and assumes a certain level of intensity; and there has to be a level of organisation of the parties.¹²

Bangsamoro refers to the native or original inhabitants of Mindanao and Sulu archipelago and its adjacent islands.

Barangay is a native Filipino term for a village, district or ward that refers to the smallest administrative division in the Philippines that most often resembles a neighbourhood. It is usually represented by a barangay captain.

Crime and violence is a situation of generalised violence that does not reach the threshold of armed conflict. This includes internal disturbances and tensions or other forms of collective violence.¹³ In the case of BARMM, incidences that fall under crime and violence include: incidents involving armed groups that are not parties to an armed conflict, clan feuds/rido, incidents linked to development or resource-based activities, private disputes, and criminal activities.

Employed persons are defined as all persons of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit.¹⁴

Home-based IDPs refers to displaced families or individuals who sought temporary shelter with

their relatives, friends, and/or by renting a house or apartment. They do not stay in government established community-based centers or informal settlements.

IDPs living in temporary shelters refers to displaced families or individuals who live in any shelter that is not used for permanent housing or is provided by the government. This includes IDPs living in shanties, schools, madrassas and abandoned buildings.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are 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 of generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised State border.¹⁵

Persons outside the labour force comprise all persons of working age who, during the specified reference period, were not in the labour force (that is, were not employed or unemployed).¹⁶

Unemployed persons are defined as all those of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity.¹⁷

Working-age population is commonly defined as persons aged 15 years and older, although the age limits can vary from country to country.¹⁸

¹² Geneva Convention 1949, Article 3. For more information, refer to: <http://bit.ly/3nVZa6z>.

¹³ International Committee of the Red Cross (2014). The ICRC's role in situations of violence below the threshold of armed conflict. For more information, refer to: <https://bit.ly/2M2klRG>.

¹⁴ For more information, refer to the Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization; online at: <https://bit.ly/3bODkzp>.

¹⁵ For more information, refer to the UN Guiding Principle on Internal Displacement; at online at: <http://bit.ly/2XRU6FK>.

¹⁶ For more information, refer to: [Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization](#).

¹⁷ For more information, refer to: [Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization](#) and the [indicator description](#).

¹⁸ For more information, refer to: [Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization](#).



📷 A typical Sama Bajau stilt house built along a coastal area in Mamanok Island, Pandami, Sulu.

1.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 DISPLACEMENT CONTEXT

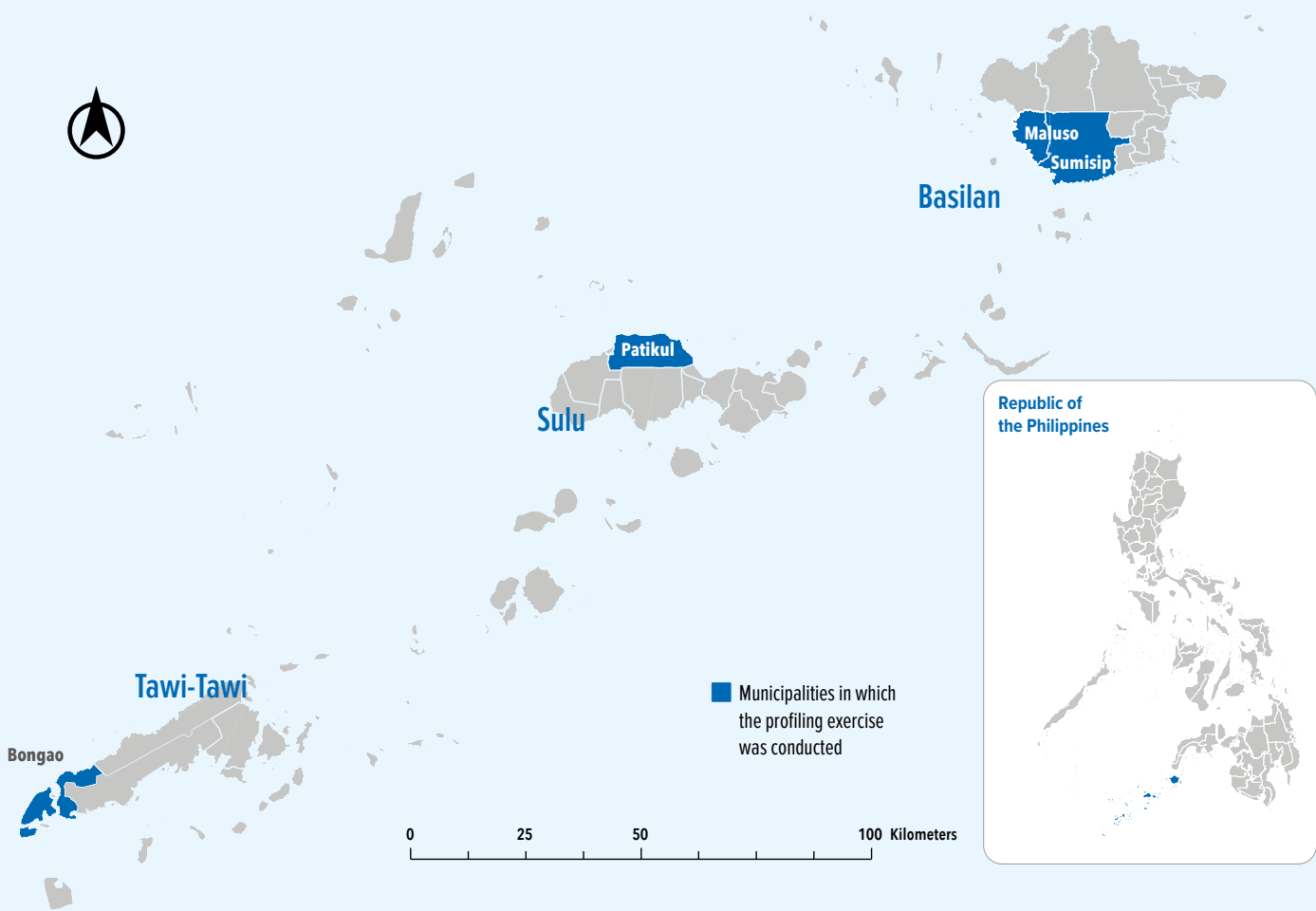
The geographic southern region of the Philippines, Mindanao, has been suffering from decades of internal armed conflict, political instability and disasters such as typhoons and storm surges, leaving thousands of people living in protracted displacement.

The armed conflict in Mindanao is rooted in a long history of resistance by the Bangsamoro people against foreign rule¹⁹ and the Philippines government, which has been ongoing since the American colonisation of the Philippines (1898-1946). The fight for an independent Moro homeland sparked in the early 1970s under the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). It was only in 1976 that a peace accord was signed but it was not until the 1990s that the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) was created. However, later on the conflict between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the MNLF resumed in a series of military operations in the Sulu Archipelago against the growing Islamist separatist group, the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)²⁰, a splinter group of the MNLF. Hundreds of thousands of displacements have been recorded ever since and many more families are forced to leave their homes every year. In the period from January 2012 to May 2019 alone, 2,196,026 people were displaced by the conflict, and a further 595,042 people were displaced by crime and violence²¹ cumulatively in Mindanao.

¹⁹ ACAPS (2020). Philippines. Overview. Mindanao Conflict. For more information, refer to: <http://bit.ly/35UkgvE>.

²⁰ Stanford Center for International Security and Cooperation (last modified 2018). Mapping Militant Organisations. "Abu Sayyaf Group". For more information, refer to: <http://stanford.io/3oY1Ca>.

²¹ UNHCR (2019). Mindanao Displacement Dashboard. For more information, refer to: <https://bit.ly/3sANY2t>.



Map 2: Map of the BaSulta provinces of the southern region of the Philippines, Mindanao

To improve the political stability and to respond to the demands for an autonomous region, in 2014 the “Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro” was signed after seventeen years of negotiations between the Government of the Philippines and autonomist groups, and as a result the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) was created in January 2019 under the Republic Act 11054, also known as the Bangsamoro Organic Law²².

Currently, the BARMM is in a three-year transition period (2019 to 2022) with high hopes that the newly established government will foster positive change including sustainable peace and increased development in the region. However, significant challenges remain. The on-going operations of the AFP against armed groups, such as the New People’s Army and affiliated groups, the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters and factions, and especially the Abu Sayyaf Group that gained momentum in recent

years, have a significant impact on the lives of the people living in the island provinces. Families that live in areas with on-going military operations are either preemptively evacuated, or are leaving their homes in order to escape the conflict. From January to December 2019, a total of 73 security incidents were recorded, which resulted in the displacement of 701,974 individuals²³ (143,336 families) in Mindanao. Of the total figure, 29% (202,274 individuals or 40,625 families) are displaced in the BARMM. Displacement often takes place in remote areas where humanitarian and government agencies have limited presence.²⁴ As a result, communities in those areas typically do not have regular access to basic social services, physical and legal protection even prior to the displacement, and in most cases sustainable solutions have not been identified.

²² The full version of the act can be viewed at: <http://bit.ly/3nSWXIR>.

²³ A cumulative figure based on the number of reported displacements monitored by members of the Protection Cluster in the Philippines.

²⁴ Protection Cluster (2019). Protection Cluster: Key issues and challenges. For more information, refer to: <https://www.unhcr.org/ph/protection-cluster>.



📷 A key informant interview in Basilan during the profiling exercise in November 2019.

At the end of December 2019, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that 6,159 people remained displaced in Basilan (1,095 individuals, 240 families), Sulu (4,524 individuals, 1,004 families) and Tawi-Tawi (540 individuals, 110 families)²⁵. Most IDPs in BaSulTa are home-based (i.e. staying with relatives or friends), which makes it difficult to track their movement, verify the total number of IDPs, and monitor their situation.

Nevertheless, the protection concerns of IDPs in the region have been recognised and the Filipino Senate approved the Act Protecting the Rights of Internally Displaced Persons (Senate Bill no. 3317), a bill aiming to address the vulnerabilities of the IDPs in the Philippines. In addition, in 2019 the Bangsamoro Parliament reported 11 bills and 19 resolutions focusing on supporting the IDPs and their protection such as Parliament Bill No. 23²⁶ and Resolution No. 110²⁷.

1.2 WHY A PROFILING EXERCISE IN THE BaSulTa PROVINCES?

The transition period of the BARMM should equally be seen as an opportunity to better address internal displacement in the region and to ensure sustained intervention for the needs of some of Mindanao's poorest and most vulnerable people. Despite the existence of national laws and policies stipulating the protection and assistance to IDPs, the capacity of both the government and the humanitarian actors to monitor the situation on the ground is limited not only due to security risks, but also due to limited funding, resources and challenges to collect and monitor the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) at the barangay level.

²⁵ UNHCR (2019). Mindanao Displacement Dashboard. 64. For more information, refer to: <https://bit.ly/2LlkgYU>.

²⁶ The draft of the bill can be For your information, refer to <https://laisaalamia.com/2020/11/02/mp-alamia-files-idp-bill/>.

²⁷ Bangsamoro Transition Authority Parliament (2020). "A resolution calling for the creation of a bureau that will focus on promoting the welfare and addressing the needs, issues, and concerns of the orphans and widows who are victims of war and violence", Legislative Documents. For more information, refer to: <https://parliament.bangsamoro.gov.ph/resolutions/>.

Furthermore, displacements in the BaSulTa provinces are frequent and mostly happen on time-scales between a few days and a couple of weeks, which makes monitoring of the displacement situation difficult.

Since a significant majority of the IDPs are home-based (i.e. staying with relatives or friends), it makes it difficult to track their movement. An additional challenge in Basilan and Sulu are also accessibility constraints due to the security situation. In Tawi-Tawi, there is a mixed population of IDPs and persons at risk of statelessness but actors have limited access to data. Therefore, the needs of IDPs and their vulnerabilities in these provinces need to be identified so that the government and partner agencies can provide adequate and calibrated assistance, basic services, and welfare interventions.

Against this background of lack of comprehensive and reliable data on IDPs in the BaSulTa provinces, the profiling exercise aims to support the young BARMM government to frame their work in addressing the displacement in the BaSulTa provinces through collecting evidence on the situation.

1.3 PROFILING OBJECTIVES AND PROFILING PROCESS

Main Objective

The overall purpose of the profiling is to obtain reliable and comprehensive evidence on the situation of the IDPs in the BaSulTa provinces, so that the government and the humanitarian agencies can use the findings to plan and implement evidence-based responses tailored to the needs of the displacement affected population. The findings of the profiling will also serve as a basis for advocacy efforts to mitigate protection risks, raise awareness of the impacts of displacement, and promote further assistance.

Specific Objectives

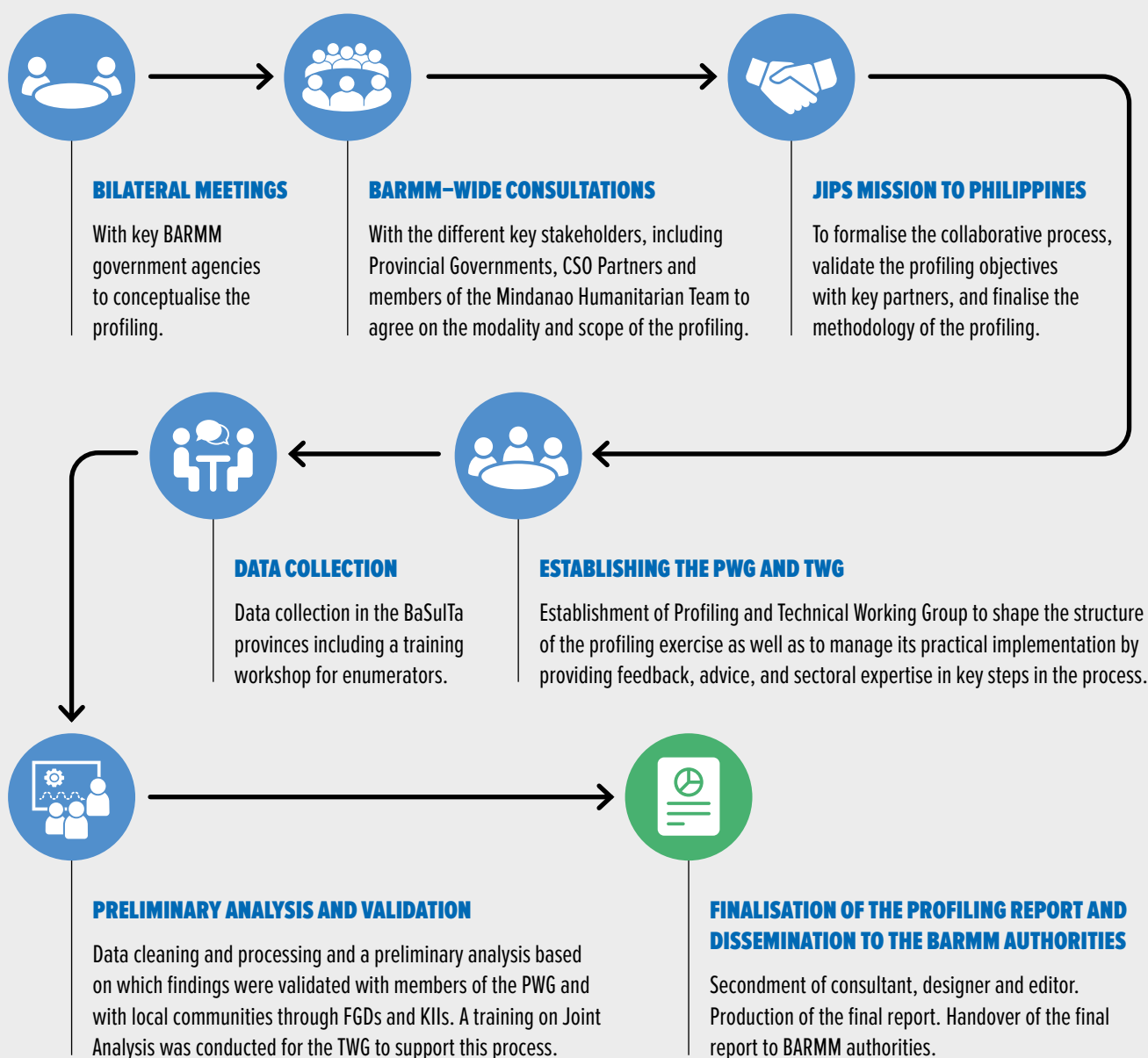
- a. Engage directly with displaced communities in the identification of priority needs to ensure relevant humanitarian and development responses;
- b. Identify the causes of displacement and the future intentions of the IDPs;
- c. Provide a snapshot of the protection conditions of the displaced population;
- d. Identify specific needs and vulnerabilities of the displaced population in terms of ensuring their livelihoods, adequate standard of living and access to services e.g. food security, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, health, housing, land and property issues.

PROFILING PROCESS AND PROFILING WORKING GROUP

To coordinate the exercise, a Profiling Working Group was established in October 2019 under the leadership of UNHCR, the Ministry of Social Services and Development and the Ministry of the Interior and Local Government. The Profiling Working Group is composed of representatives of these ministries, a profiling task force of UNHCR, government representatives of each island province on barangay, municipality and provincial level, NGOs and civil society organisations and UN agencies (see Annex I). The Joint IDP Profiling Service supported the exercise throughout. The group worked

collaboratively to shape the structure of the profiling exercise and to manage its practical implementation by providing feedback, advice, and sectoral expertise at key steps of the process. The PWG was coordinated and chaired by UNHCR staff designated to take charge of coordinating the group (see Annex I). From the PWG, a smaller technical working group was also formed to work together at specific stages providing technical knowledge and practical experience in the finalisation of the methodology, tools, and other technical aspects of the exercise supported by JIPS.

Fig. 1: The profiling process of the BaSulTa profiling exercise





📷 One of the sources of water in Bongao, Tawi-Tawi where Sama Bajau girls fetch water used for drinking and household chores.

2.

PROFILING METHODOLOGY

2.1 ANALYTICAL APPROACH

The analytical approach and methodology was developed through joint sessions with the Profiling Working Group. The profiling aimed at analysing the situation of IDPs in Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi through a variety of topics:

DISPLACEMENT CONTEXT

Examining the history of displacement was important to bring evidence to the dynamics and causes of internal displacement in the provinces of BaSulTa. In order to identify the effects of displacement on the families' needs and livelihoods, the following analysis shows their place of origin, patterns of movement and causes of displacement, as well as the purpose, frequency and obstacles to visiting their places of habitual residence. This information will serve as a base for advocacy and programming on behalf of IDPs so that NGOs, UN agencies and the BARMM ministries can make informed decisions.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

This section describes the basic demographics of the IDPs in each island. Key characteristics of the target population such as age, sex, ethnicity, marital status and family structure are provided. A demographic overview is useful in understanding the vulnerabilities of IDPs. It may also serve as a baseline for further data collection and/or for planning of humanitarian responses to be implemented either by government actors or humanitarian agencies.

ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

The loss of birth certificates or personal identification can have a detrimental impact on the safety and security of the IDPs and their access to services. A birth certificate is the primary requirement for accessing government programmes such as 4Ps (Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme)²⁸, for enrolling and graduating from school, and for

²⁸ The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme (English: Bridging Programme for the Filipino Family), also known as 4Ps and formerly Bangon Pamilyang Pilipino, is a conditional cash transfer programme of the Philippine government under the Department of Social Welfare and Development. It aims to eradicate extreme poverty in the Philippines by investing in health and education particularly in ages 0–14. For more information about the 4Ps, refer to <https://bit.ly/3pkO3VW>.

accessing other government services. Moreover, re-gaining a birth certificate through local civil registry offices implies costs that can be difficult to be met by families, who are already struggling by the adverse effects of displacement. In addition, the loss of a birth certificate poses an immediate risk of statelessness, an especially serious concern for the ethnic group of the Sama-Bajaus. Hence, the analysis examines the access to documentation to evaluate the risks for displaced families of not being able to access services or facing security risks or a risk of statelessness.

SAFETY, SECURITY AND FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

Incidents and perceptions of safety and security are key criteria to indicate protection concerns and to build evidence around security conditions in the communities where displaced families live. The analysis examines as to what degree the target population faces such incidents or feels unsafe. It also examines if there are differences in the extent to which such incidents are being reported to the relevant authorities as an indication of access to protection mechanisms and trust in the authorities.

EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOODS

Access to employment and livelihoods is a key criterion for displaced families to fulfil their basic socio-economic needs and sustain a functional household. Since IDPs in the BaSulTa islands are mostly displaced within a small radius (e.g. within Barangays), the outcome of the analysis related to employment gives a basic understanding of whether IDPs can access the labor market and find a job despite their displacement. This section also looks into the impact the displacement had on the employment of IDPs as well as their livelihoods. In addition, it also looks into the access of IDPs to assistance programmes and examines if IDPs are using limited coping mechanisms for daily subsistence such as depleting their savings or taking loans to cover basic needs.

STANDARD OF LIVING AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

This section provides an overview of the living conditions of the IDPs in terms of availability, accessibility and sufficiency of the basic services. In particular, the section examines the access and sufficiency/adequacy/availability of water, sanitation and hygiene, health care, education and food. In addition, the analysis provides an indication as to how displaced families cope with their situation and what barriers they face in accessing services. For example, not sending their kids to school so that the kids could help with the family income or limiting food portions showcase negative coping mechanisms of a distressed family. Overall, the information provided will contribute to drawing a more comprehensive picture of the current conditions and vulnerabilities of displaced families.

HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY

This section provides insight into land and house ownership of displaced families at their place of habitual residence, whether they are in possession of proof of ownership and if there are third party claims, and if their houses are damaged. This will serve as advocacy on behalf of IDPs for the adequate restoration and compensation of destroyed or damaged structures, or land lost due to the displacement.

FUTURE INTENTIONS

An analysis of future preferences and plans is key to understanding the settlement preferences of IDPs and the main obstacles for pursuing them. Since the displacement in the BaSulTa islands is happening on a small spatial scale, it is key to understand if families aim to go back to their nearby homes, or if other intentions exist that may not yet be known - for example, to stay in the location where they are displaced or move somewhere else different from their place of origin. In combination with findings about their needs, as well as access and barriers to services, the future intentions of displaced families in terms of preferred settlement will be crucial to inform a response that will take into account these needs and intentions.

2.2 TARGET POPULATIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE

Following the definition in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement,²⁹ Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are understood to be “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 of generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised State border”.

THE PROFILING EXERCISE COLLECTED PRIMARY DATA FROM THE FOLLOWING POPULATION GROUPS:

- ➔ Internally Displaced Persons living in temporary shelters (evacuation centers) - IDPs living in any shelter that is not used for permanent housing such as shanties, school, madrasah, or other old buildings or any shelter that is provided by the government.
- ➔ Internally Displaced Persons living with hosts, so-called ‘home-based’ - IDPs living either with relatives, friends or by renting a house or an apartment.

Official IDP lists from the Municipal Social Service Officer and Municipal Disaster Risks Reduction Management Officer were used to identify the target geographical areas. In addition, the following criteria of selection of target municipalities and barangays were applied: 1. affected by the armed

²⁹ For more information, refer to: <https://bit.ly/35RsR2k>.

conflict or natural disasters, 2. hosting IDPs, and 3. municipalities with protracted cases of displacement.

2.3 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

Quantitative data collection

The quantitative data collection comprised a household level survey (see Annex II) with a sample of the target population per population group and per province. A total of 1,987 families (7,879 individuals) were reached of which the final sample included 1,653 families (7,692 individuals).

The data collection was conducted by a team of 26 enumerators using Kobo Toolbox³⁰ from November to December 2019 through face-to-face interviews with the head of the family, the spouse or the oldest dependent, depending who was present at the time of the interview to be able to respond on behalf of the household. The questionnaire used as a base the Interagency Durable Solutions indicator library³¹ and was developed jointly with the PWG and in consultations with experts in order to identify locally relevant questions. It is composed of ten sections which cover basic demographics, displacement history, safety, security and freedom of movement, employment and livelihoods, food security, water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH), health, education, housing, land and property and future preferences and intentions.

³⁰ A kobo tool is a free open-source tool for mobile data collection, available to all. It allows one to collect data in the field using mobile devices such as mobile phones or tablets, as well as with paper or computers. For more information, refer to: <https://kf.kobotoolbox.org/>.

³¹ For more information, refer to: <https://inform-durablesolutions-idp.org/indicators-2/>.

The following municipalities and barangays were included in the profiling exercise:

BASILAN PROVINCE

MALUSO MUNICIPALITY

- Muslim Area

SUMISIP MUNICIPALITY

- Baiwas
- Benembengan

SULU

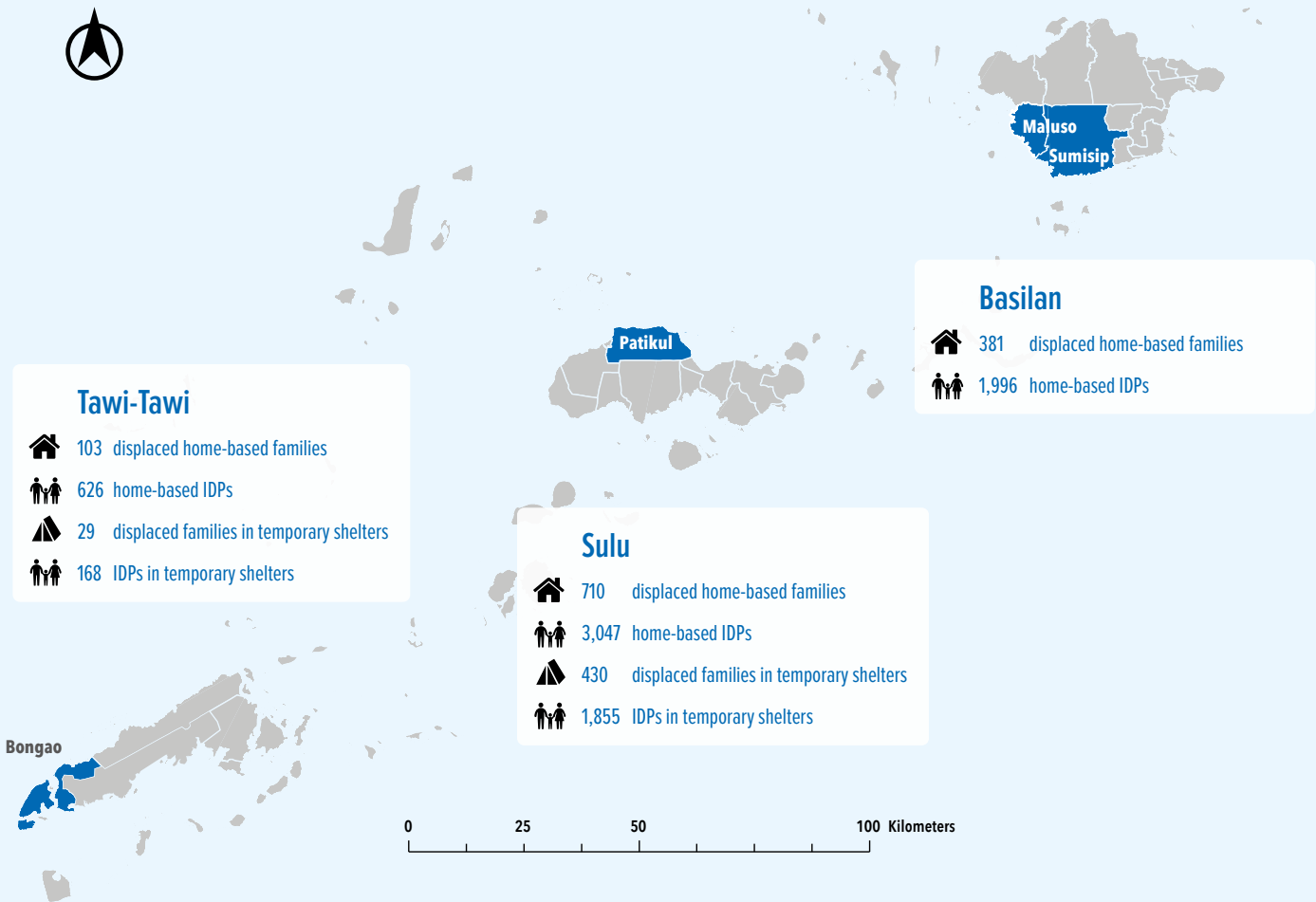
PATIKUL MUNICIPALITY

- Anuling
- Bangkal
- Kan-Ague
- Latih

TAWI-TAWI

BONGAO MUNICIPALITY

- Lamion
- Simandagit
- Tubig Tanah



Map 2: Number of IDPs and displaced families included in the data collection per province and municipality

Since no reliable baseline data were available, IDP lists per province provided by the Municipal Social Service Officer (MSSO) and the Municipal Disaster Risks Reduction Management Officer (MDRRMO) were utilised. Based on the lists, first the municipalities hosting IDPs were identified and the initially provided numbers of IDPs based on these lists were probed by the Profiling Working Group during a workshop in October 2019. As challenges exist to update and maintain a functional database of the IDPs which can be used as a basis for profiling or other data collection activities, a verified list could only be obtained for a small number of targeted municipalities and barangays. The actual number of IDPs in each of these targeted barangays could only be verified on the day of the data collection with the barangay officials. The strategy then followed a full-count/snowballing approach, aiming to reach as many IDPs as possible in the locations in each province where lists were available and could be verified. As a consequence, not all municipalities/ barangays hosting IDPs were included in the survey.

Map 2 above shows the total number of interviewed households and the total number of surveyed IDPs per province and by IDP population group.

Home-based IDPs in Basilan

Given that the total number of displaced families in some of the municipalities is not available, the total number of IDPs in the province is unknown. In addition, discrepancies exist between the initial population estimates provided by the government and the verified numbers on the day of the data collection. Hence, the data cannot be considered representative on a provincial level. Therefore, the findings cannot be extrapolated to the overall situation of IDPs in the province of Basilan and can only serve for analysis of the situation of the surveyed IDPs. Table 1 provides figures of the initial population estimates, the actual verified numbers of IDPs and the actual number of interviewed families per barangay.

Table 1: No. of profiled displaced population in Basilan province

City/ municipality	Barangay	Initial estimate of displaced families based on government lists	Displaced families estimates verified during the data collection	Total target sample	Non-response	Number of interviewed families (sample size)
Maluso	Calang Canas	300	N/A	68	5	63
Maluso	Muslim Area		99	22	7	15
Sumisip	Baiwas		139	137	42	95
Sumisip	Benembengan Lower		299	1	-	1
Sumisip	Benembengan Upper		N/A	221	18	203
Sumisip	Cabengbeng Upper		N/A	4	-	4
Total		300	537	453	72	381

Home-based and Temporary Shelter IDPs in Patikul, Sulu

Given security constraints in Sulu, data collection could only be conducted in the municipality of Patikul. Therefore, the findings cannot be generalised for the whole province of Sulu. In addition, a higher number of displaced families were interviewed

through the snowballing approach as opposed to the initial number provided in the official government list (see table 2). Given the use of convenience sampling, the probability of selection of the respondents is not known, therefore it is not guaranteed that they are representative of the total IDPs in Patikul and the results could only be used for analysing the situation of the surveyed IDPs.

Table 2: No. of profiled population in Sulu province

City/ municipality	Barangay	Initial estimate of displaced families based on government lists	Displaced families estimates verified during the data collection	Total target sample	Non- response	Number of interviewed (sample size): Home-based	Number of interviewed (sample size): Temporary shelters
Patikul	Anuling	1000	185	113	10	59	44
Patikul	Bangkal		523	522	1	363	159
Patikul	Buhanginan		N/A	24	8	6	10
Patikul	Bungkaung		N/A	30	3	22	5
Patikul	Danag		N/A	17	6	5	6
Patikul	Kabbon Takas		N/A	7	6	0	1
Patikul	Kadday Mampallam		N/A	1	0	0	1
Patikul	Kan Ague		248	241	63	56	122
Patikul	Kaunayan		N/A	4	0	1	3
Patikul	Latih		430	260	3	181	76
Patikul	Maligay		N/A	19	6	11	2
Patikul	Patikul Higad		N/A	1	0	1	0
Patikul	Tugas		N/A	6	0	5	1
Total			1000	1386		190	710

Table 3: No. of profiled population in Tawi-Tawi province

City/municipality	Barangay	Initial estimate of displaced families based on government lists	Displaced families estimates verified during the data collection	Total target sample	Non-response	Number of interviewed (sample size): Home-based	Number of interviewed (sample size): Temporary shelters
Bongao	Lamion	300	63	63	16	42	5
Bongao	Simandagit		28	28	1	24	3
Bongao	Tubig Tanah		68	68	10	37	21
Total		300	159	159	29	103	29

Home-based and Temporary Shelter IDPs in Tawi-Tawi

Given travel costs and restrictions, the data collection was limited to the municipality of Bongao. As a result, the findings of the profiling cannot be generalised for all IDPs in the island province of Tawi-Tawi. In addition, given the discrepancy between the initial population estimate based on the official government list and the verified numbers of displaced families during the data collection, the probability of selection of the respondents is not known (see table 3). Therefore, it is not guaranteed that the findings are representative of the total IDPs in Bongao and can only serve for the analysis of the situation of the surveyed IDPs.

Qualitative data collection

The qualitative data collection consisted of focus group discussions to validate the preliminary results from the household survey with members of the displaced communities in each of the provinces (see Annex III). Representatives of the Local Government Units as members of the PWG were also invited to those meetings in order to receive their input as well on critical issues found in the household survey results. Bringing together members of the displaced community with representatives of the local government was also meant to provide a forum for dialogue between both groups. The FGDs were conducted through IRDT as the local implementing partner organisation.

The validation exercises were conducted in the municipality of Patikul in Sulu province, Sumisip in Basilan province, and Bongao in Tawi-Tawi province with a total of 41 participants - 10-15 participants in each province, with women, men, youth, and people with special needs (see table 4). With the increasing threat of the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of participants were reduced to comply with the guidelines and protocols under the modified general community quarantine.³² Community quarantine guidelines and protocols were observed during the activity such as wearing of face masks, one-meter distancing, hand sanitising and other precautionary measures. A basic orientation on the Guiding Principles of Internal Displacement was also provided to the participants to create an understanding of the rights of IDPs. A contextualised presentation was also conducted in order to set the tone of the discussion.

Table 4: No. of participants Participants in the FGDs and the survey of the PWG per province

Province	FGDs (IDPs and Local Government Unit members)	PWG survey
Sulu	11	4
Basilan	15	7
Tawi-Tawi	15	7
Total	41	28

³² For more information about the resolutions concerning the Covid19 restrictions, please refer to: <https://bit.ly/3szpalh>.



Ms. Jobelle Malcampo, Provincial Coordinator from IRDT, presents the preliminary findings of the profiling exercise on internal displacement on 21 July 2020 held in Basilan province. The session was attended by 19 individuals from different sectors (Barangay Local Government Unit, Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office and Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office) and men, women, persons with specific needs and youth sectors.

In Sulu, a workshop composed of two groups of participants was conducted where the participants pointed out challenges and expressed concerns related to displacement based on their experiences and/or what they have witnessed. Each group's outputs were presented and consensus on the challenges and the findings was reached. For Basilan and Tawi-Tawi, the preliminary findings from the household survey were presented and guiding questions were asked to the participants based on these findings. Follow-up questions were also raised to clarify the inputs from the participants.

The results of the household survey were also complemented by a semi-qualitative survey with members of the PWG to receive feedback on the findings and to develop recommendations (see Annex III).

2.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE PROFILING EXERCISE

General limitations

In the context of an on-going conflict in Basilan and Sulu, as well as the remoteness of the island provinces, the team had to overcome several challenges in terms of security risks and logistics. The main concern was to not expose the enumerators to any security risks while still trying to survey a sufficient number of IDPs in order to have a meaningful analysis of their situation. The household survey data collection was done with mobile devices using KOBO, except for the island province of Sulu, where, due to security risks, a paper-based questionnaire was used and was later digitised into KoBo Toolbox, from which the final dataset was derived.

Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in February 2020 made the logistics for conducting the qualitative element of the profiling exercise challenging. Workshops and capacity building activities had to be adapted to an online version, the FGDs had to be postponed and certain measures accounted for to respect the imposed COVID-19 related regulations. Additionally a joint analysis workshop had to be cancelled, and was substituted by a survey asking for the feedback and input from the PWG. These circumstances ultimately led to a delay in the overall profiling process.

Limitations to the data collection

Limitations of the sampling approach

The profiling only covered IDPs in certain municipalities with population estimates that were validated by the Municipal Social Service Officer (MSSO) and Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Officer (MDRRMO). During the initial consultations with the MSSO and the MDRRMO at provincial level, it was clarified that the enumerators would only verify these initial estimates and would not be doing a full enumeration of IDPs in each province. Therefore the profiling did not cover the total number of IDPs per island.

Given time and resource constraints, it was not possible to collect data on the non-displaced population, thus a comparison between IDPs and the host population to distinguish displacement-related and common vulnerabilities is not possible.

In addition, no overall population estimates or lists could be obtained for the home-based displaced families, while population estimates for the displaced families living in temporary shelters could only be obtained in some areas. As a result, the probability of selection of the respondents is not known. Therefore, the findings can not be considered representative. Hence, extrapolating the findings to all IDPs in each of the three island provinces is impossible and the findings can only serve as an indication of the living conditions of all IDPs in the island provinces.

The analysis was done separately for each province given the differences in circumstances and causes of the displacement (i.e. conflict-related displacement in Basilan and Sulu while displacement in Tawi-Tawi was due to natural disasters) in the provinces. In addition, the sample selection was specific for each province which does not allow for a comparative analysis across the provinces (for more details see the subsection on quantitative data collection). Hence, no inference or generalisation about the overall displaced population on BaSulTa level is possible.

Families with multiple family heads

During the data collection, enumerators encountered households with multiple family heads³³ who were interviewed. Since this particular population group was not targeted in the design of the profiling exercise, they were not accounted for properly in the sample selection. Therefore the results from the survey are not representative for this group among the overall number of respondents surveyed and could not be meaningfully analysed, thus they were excluded from the analysis.

Answer options “Non-response,” “Don’t know,” “Other” and “Refused to answer”

In cases wherein any of the above-mentioned four answer options consisted of a small proportion of the total number of respondents (mostly below five percent) and did not impact the analysis, said answer option was excluded from the visualisation and the analysis.

However, in several thematic areas the answer option “other” was of significant proportion. Nevertheless, as it could not be elaborated what “other” entails exactly, no inference was possible. In such cases, the respective proportion is described in a footnote, but is excluded from the interpretation of the results.

³³ In the Philippines, especially in the BARMM, it is a common phenomenon that one household is composed of multiple families with different sources of livelihood.



📷 An interview with a key informant in the province of Sulu.

Translation

The survey was designed in English and enumerators translated the questions on the spot during the household survey and the Focus Group Discussions into the languages spoken in the region. Although enumerators were trained on the meaning of the terms and language used in the survey, challenges were encountered in the conduct of the survey. As a result, a few variables contained erroneous data or could not be interpreted and thus were excluded from the analysis.

Considerations for the report

IDPs who have returned

In the first months of 2020 some surveyed displaced families in Sulu and all surveyed displaced families in Tawi-Tawi returned to their place of habitual residence.

The majority of the IDPs in Patikul, Sulu who returned had been living in evacuation centres in the Barangay Latih. The main reason why IDPs returned was an improvement in the security conditions in their places of habitual residence established through a safety assessment of the areas by the Barangay Local Government Unit, Municipal Local Government Unit and security sectors. However, an assessment conducted by the municipal local government units of Patikul found that as of 17 July 2020, at least 1,078 families still remained displaced, most of whom are home-based IDPs.



Motorized boats serve as means of transportation from Pandami to Siasi in Sulu. These also serve as livelihood for some men in the community.

3.

HOME-BASED IDPs IN BASILAN

Basilan is made up of the main island of Basilan, as well as nearby offshore islands and several small island groups. The province is the northernmost of the major islands in the Sulu archipelago and comprises 11 municipalities organised into 210 barangays.

There are three major ethno-linguistic groups in Basilan: Tausug, Yakan, and Zamboangueño Chavacano. Tausugs and Yakans are predominantly Muslim while Zamboangueño Chavacanos are primarily Christian.

The population in Basilan is mainly living in rural areas with a predominantly agricultural economy (33% urban; 67% rural) including crops, livestock and fishing/aquaculture. There are more than 25,000 farms in the province, the majority of which are planted with permanent crops.³⁴ Though the situation in Basilan is relatively calm and under control, military operations against the Abu Sayyaf Group and other armed groups continue.

³⁴ For more information, refer to: <https://psa.gov.ph/content/basilan-quickstat-january-2018>.

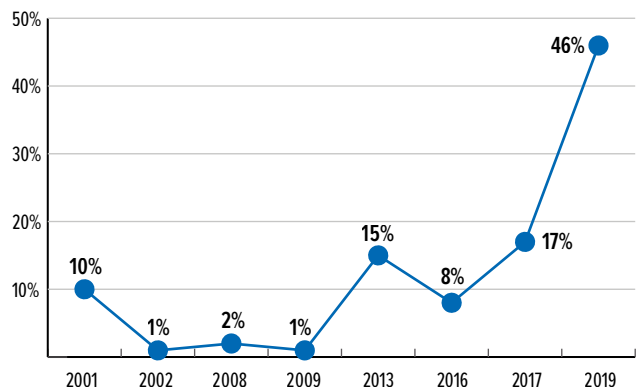
3.1 DISPLACEMENT CONTEXT

Most IDPs surveyed in Basilan were displaced most recently in 2017 or 2019 due to crime and violence, or armed conflict between the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Abu Sayyaf Group (63%). All IDPs were displaced to areas within the same municipality as their place of habitual residence and in most cases even within the same barangay. Ongoing conflict was the main reason why people cannot visit or return to their place of habitual residence.

Causes and patterns of recent displacements

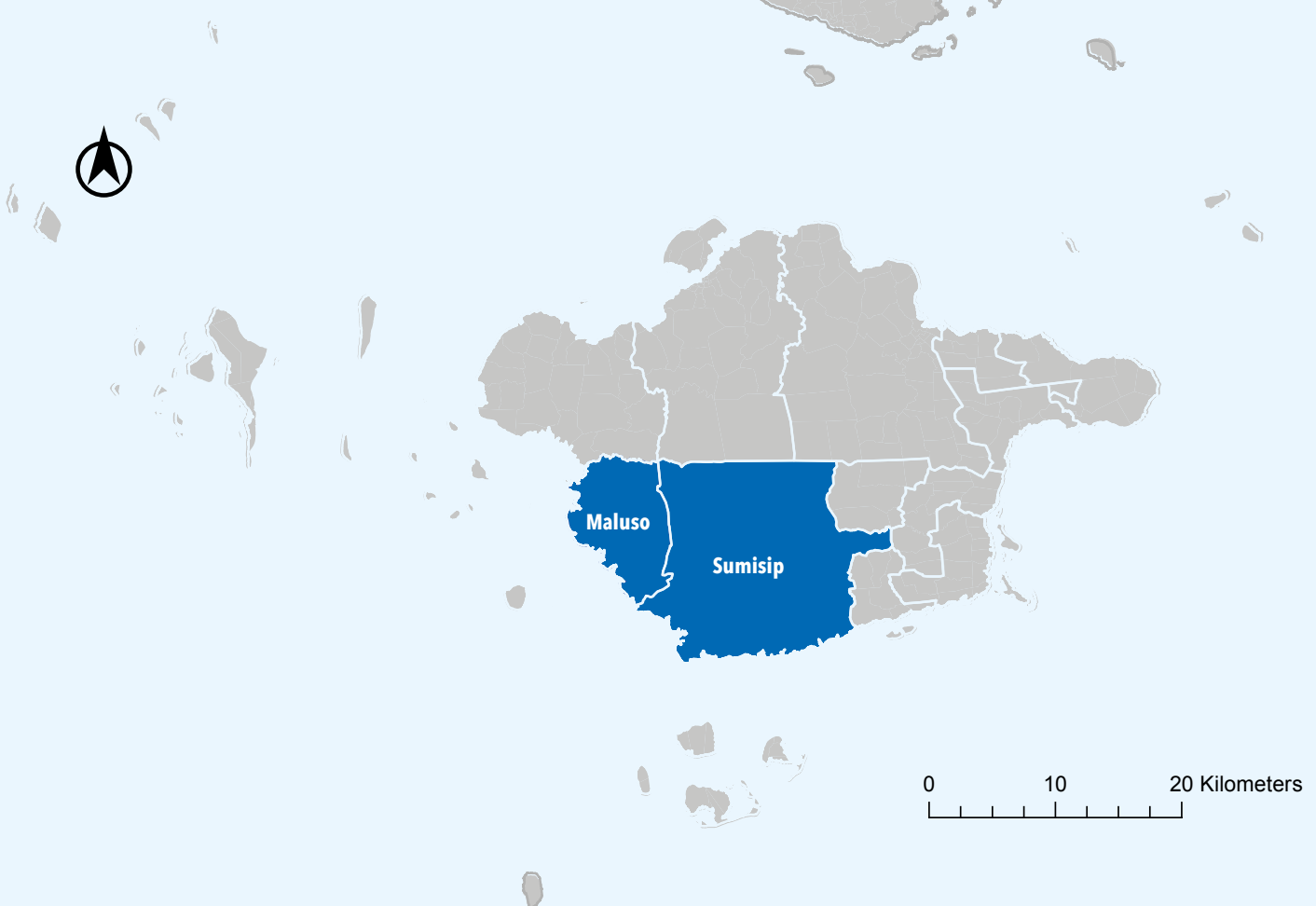
The majority of IDPs surveyed were displaced most recently in 2013 (15%), 2017 (17%) or 2019 (46%) (see Fig. 2). AFP operations against the Abu Sayyaf Group account for the majority of displacements in Basilan between 2017 and 2019 (54% or 23,000 IDPs)³⁵.

Fig. 2: Year of most recent displacement



Following the initial displacement, families were allowed to visit their homes briefly to gather some belongings but had to go back to their host communities immediately afterwards. **Ongoing operations have prevented most IDPs from visiting their homes later on, and led to prolonged periods of displacement. Despite government efforts to declare some barangays safe for return, FGDs participants noted that IDPs prefer to wait until the conflict officially ends before returning.**

³⁵ Based on information provided by the Protection Cluster in November 2020.



Map 3: Surveyed municipalities in Maluso and Sumisip in Basilan province

All of the displaced families surveyed in Basilan stated they were displaced by crime and violence³⁶ (76%) or armed conflict³⁷ (24%). Continuous insecurity was the main reason why people cannot return.

It was further noted that in March and December 2017, flooding in Lamitan City triggered the displacement of approximately 15,300 people. The scale of the flooding in March prompted city authorities to declare a state of calamity. FGDs participants confirmed that military operations and flooding have been the main causes of displacement since 2017.

Family and clan feuds represent another reason for displacement in Basilan, resulting in casualties, property damage and some displacement. There were also risks of kidnapping and potential bombing by armed groups in the province.³⁸

All 381 families surveyed in Basilan were displaced within the same municipality as their place of habitual residence. As can be seen in Fig. 3, most of the 303 displaced families in Sumisip were displaced within the same barangay (Benembengan Upper and Baiwas). Of the 76 families displaced from the Muslim Area in Maluso municipality (Fig. 4), some stayed in Muslim Area, however, most moved to the nearby barangay of Calang Canas.

³⁶ In the case of BARMM, incidences that fall under crime and violence are: incidents involving armed groups that are not parties to an armed conflict, clan feuds/rido, incidents linked to development or resource-based activities, private disputes or criminal activities.

³⁷ In Mindanao, incidences that fall under the armed conflict definition include:

1. AFP versus the Moro National Liberation Front
2. AFP versus New People's Army (NPA)
3. AFP vs. armed militia units (NPA-affiliated "mass base")
4. Paramilitary groups vs. NPA
5. Paramilitary groups vs. armed militia
6. AFP vs. BIFF and its factions (e.g. JMWA)
7. Incidents involving the Abu Sayyaf Group.

³⁸ Based on the result of the UNHCR Security and Coordination Assessment in Basilan, October 2020.

Visits to place of habitual residence

Most families (84%) have not visited their place of habitual residence since their displacement. There were no frequent visits, e.g. more than once a month.

Of the 60 families who have visited their place of habitual residence since the displacement, **the main reason for visiting was to check on their property (65%), to farm their land (33%), or to see family or friends (2%).**

Of the 321 families who have not visited their place of habitual residence, **the main reasons for this reflect the initial causes of displacement including restrictions on access imposed by the military (60%) and security risks (40%).** During the FGDs, IDPs mentioned that roads to their places of habitual residence still remained blocked by checkpoints and martial law was still in place in the areas of displacement. Although these restrictions represent a major barrier to access their farmlands, IDPs mentioned that they follow the military regulations.

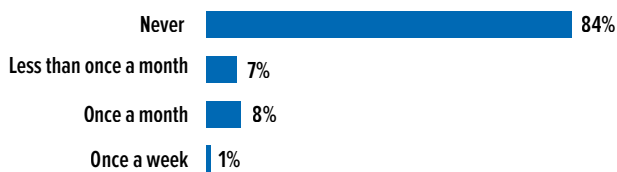
Fig.3: Number of surveyed families in Barangays pre- and post displacement. The visual indicates that most families stayed within their Barangay after they have been displaced



Fig.4: Number of surveyed families in Barangays pre- and post displacement. The visual indicates that most families stayed within their Barangay after they have been displaced



Fig. 5: Frequency of visits to place of habitual residence among home-based displaced families



FGDs participants expressed their concerns that if they ignored the military restrictions and visited their place of habitual residence without authorisation, their barangay officials would be reprimanded, or they would risk being shot or caught in a firefight.

3.2 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Gender, age and ethnicity

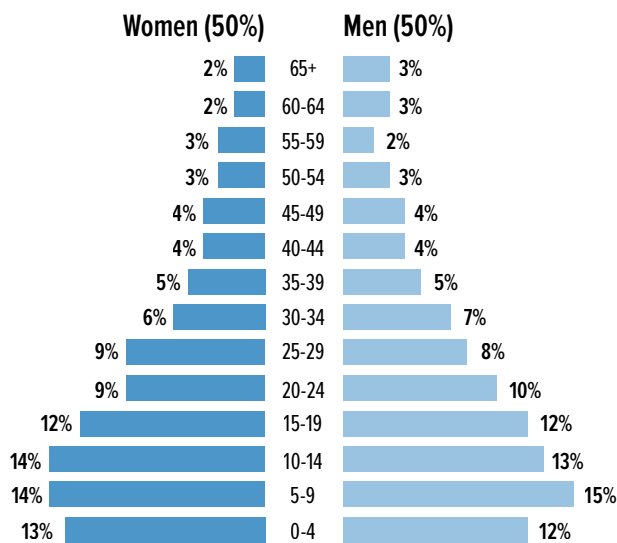
All of the 381 home-based displaced families surveyed (1,996 individuals), were based in the municipalities of Sumisip (303 families) and Maluso (78 families). The demographic profile shows an equal gender distribution (see Fig. 6), which resembles the demographic profile of the general population in Basilan (50% women and 50% men).³⁹

The majority of the surveyed population was under 20 years of age (53% of women and 52% of men). The average age was 23 years for both female and male IDPs, and the largest age bracket was children aged 5 to 9 years old. The age distribution for male IDPs was similar to that of female IDPs with the exception of people over 60 years old with a higher proportion of male IDPs.

The majority of surveyed home-based displaced families in Basilan belonged to the Yakan ethnolinguistic group (89%); the remaining 11% were Tausug. Yakans represent the largest ethnic group among the wider population in Basilan. Most Yakans are Muslim, and they are considered one of the 13 Moro groups of Mindanao.

³⁹ Refer to: <https://psa.gov.ph/content/basilan-quickstat-january-2018>.

Figure 6: Age and gender distribution of profiled home-based displaced population in Basilan province



Marital status and family size

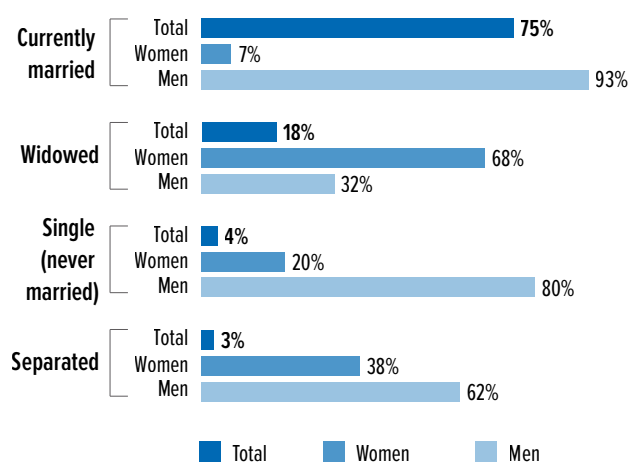
Most of the surveyed IDPs aged 18 years⁴⁰ and older were married (65%), while a bit more than one-quarter were single (27%). **The majority of families surveyed were male-headed (80%) reflecting the prevailing male-dominant social structures in Basilan especially in Muslim communities.**

The heads of displaced families were predominantly married (74%), while 25% of families were single-headed, mostly widowed (18%) and a few unmarried (4%) or separated (3%). The low-proportion of unmarried heads of families reflects the prevailing social norms in Basilan in which people typically marry before having children. **The majority of single-headed families were female-headed (56%).**

The family size ranged from one person to 13 members. The average family size was 5.2 persons, which is slightly lower than the overall family size of 5.8 members for Basilan.⁴¹

⁴⁰ 18 years is the youngest age at which someone can get married with the permission of their parents, 21 years old is the official legal age. For more information, refer to <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/1987/07/06/executive-order-no-209-s-1987/>.

⁴¹ Refer to: <http://bit.ly/38T9eZG>.

Fig. 7: Marital status of family heads

Relationship with host families and housing arrangements

The majority of displaced families were hosted for free by their relatives or friends (99%). Only a very small proportion of the surveyed displaced families in Basilan paid rent (0.26%). During the FGDs, respondents explained that living with relatives was preferable to staying in cramped transition or evacuation sites, where facilities were often lacking. Displaced families also mentioned feeling at home when staying with relatives, unlike evacuation centres that are mostly set up in open fields or schools.

3.3 ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

About a quarter of surveyed IDPs did not have a birth certificate (23%). However, FGDs participants recognised the importance of having an official identification document (such as a barangay community tax certificate or cedula) for protection purposes, and to confirm that they are members of a given community. In addition, a birth certificate is the primary requirement for accessing government programmes such as 4Ps (Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme),⁴² for enrolling and graduating from school, and for accessing other government services. As a result, the lack of a birth certificate for some IDPs is a barrier for accessing these services. Obtaining a birth certificate, though, involves a fee which could pose an additional barrier for some families. The BARMM government

already has enacted the Muslim Mindanao Act 293, which established free birth registration in BARMM.⁴³ The law stipulates that the fees for birth registration should be covered by the municipal local government units. Several municipalities implement Act 293 and have agreed to waive the fees, however, for most municipalities issuing birth certificates is an important source of revenue.

3.4 SAFETY, SECURITY AND FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

The majority of IDPs in Basilan reported that they did not have any security concerns. The most commonly reported security concern respondents experienced was related to a lack of communication from government entities. A common concern among IDPs was that they would wrongly be suspected of being affiliated with an armed group. Government plans for the protection of displaced families were not widely disseminated or understood among IDPs.

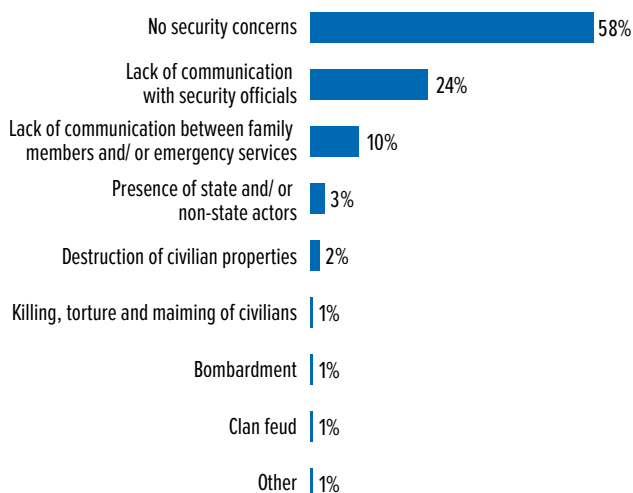
More than half of the respondents (58%), stated that they did not have any security concerns where they were hosted. (Fig. 8) **Approximately a quarter (24%) of respondents mentioned that their primary concern was the lack of communication between government officials and the communities on issues of safety and security.** This includes information on when areas are assessed safe for people to return, as well as early warning systems for natural hazards and conflicts. A further 10% of respondents expressed concerns about the lack of adequate communication between IDPs and emergency support services such as paramedics and firefighters. The remaining 8% indicated various other security concerns, including the presence of armed groups, destruction of civilian properties without compensation, and fear of possible retaliation by conflicting parties.

More than half of the displaced families (54%) have not experienced any serious security incidents since their displacement. (Fig. 9) About one fifth (19%) of families reported the armed conflict as the gravest security incident experienced, followed by 16% who were affected by the murder of a person among their acquaintances.

⁴² For more information about the 4Ps, refer to <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/programs/conditional-cash-transfer/>.

⁴³ For more information, refer to: https://lawphil.net/administ/mmaa/7a/pdf/mmaa_293_7a.pdf.

Figure 8: Primary security concerns of home-based families

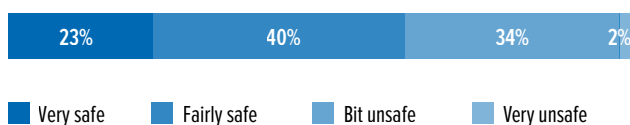


Of those who had experienced a security incident, 84% reported it to the authorities. Only six respondents (3%) did not report an incident they had experienced. In all cases, the authority they reported it to was the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT).⁴⁴ **During the FGDs, IDPs explained that they feel it more comfortable reporting incidents to the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team, since they are composed of known community members.**

Participants were concerned about reporting incidents to government or security authorities as they fear they would wrongly be suspected of being associated with the Abu Sayyaf Group.

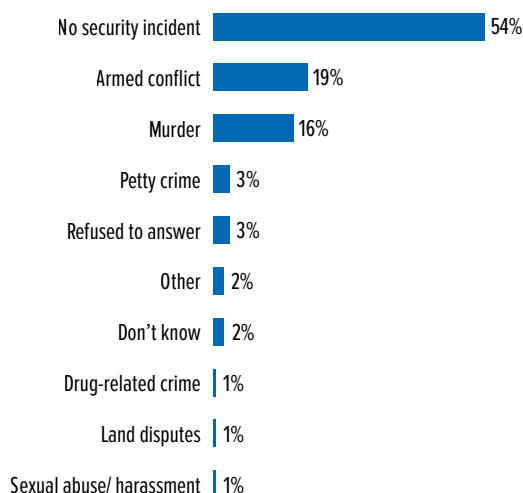
Furthermore, FGDs participants noted that government plans for the protection of displaced families were not widely disseminated or understood. Displaced families have not been given information about military operations, or predictions of how long they will have to stay in displacement. This is in-line with the findings on future intentions, which indicate that families were lacking information about government plans.

Figure 10: Perception of safety by walking in the neighbourhood during daytime



⁴⁴ Pursuant to the authority of the National Peace and Order Council and the Philippine National Police, the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team was created as the primary operators to conduct a community-oriented policing and public safety system.

Figure. 9: Gravest security incident experienced by home-based families



63% of displaced families reported feeling very safe or fairly safe walking around their neighbourhoods during daytime. The remaining 36% reported feeling 'a bit unsafe' or 'very unsafe'. FGDs participants mentioned that a primary reason for feeling unsafe was the concern that the military would wrongly suspect them of being members of the Abu Sayyaf Group.

3.5 EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOODS

The labour force participation rate among IDPs in Basilan appeared to be higher than the overall labour force participation rate in the BARMM. The findings suggest that youth (15-24 years) face additional barriers to participate in the labour force as opposed to adult IDPs. There was also a notable gender disparity, with more men in the labour force than women, reflecting cultural norms in the area.

EMPLOYMENT⁴⁵

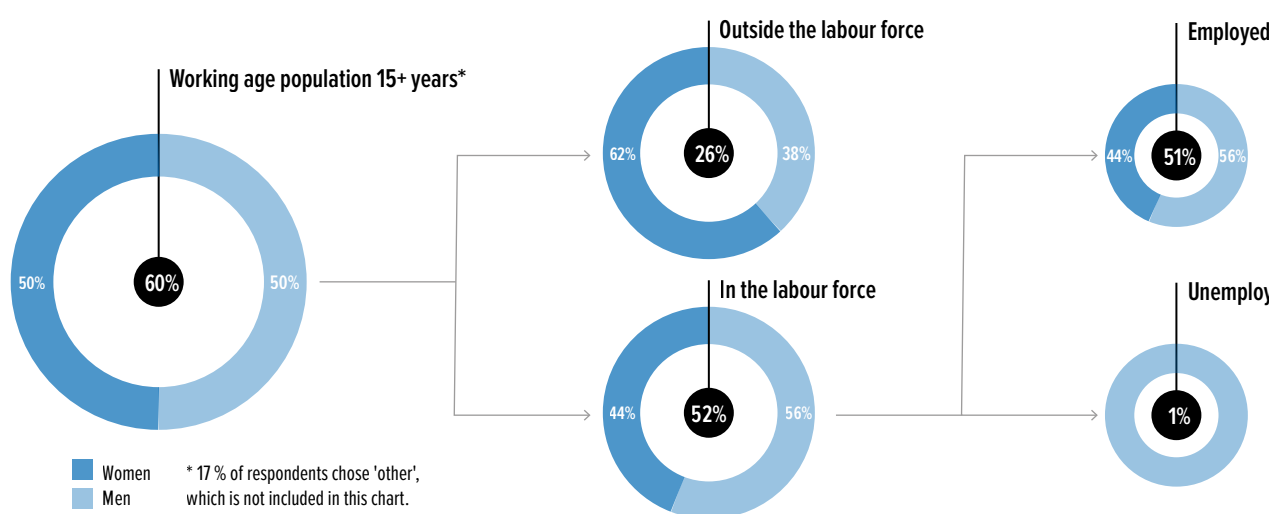
Labour force participation

Of the 1,996 IDPs surveyed in Basilan, 60% were of working age (15 years or older).⁴⁶ Among those of working age, 52% were **in the labour force**⁴⁷ of whom 51% were employed and 1% were unemployed,⁴⁸ while 26% were outside the labour force. The labour force participation rate among IDPs in Basilan corresponds to the overall labour force participation rate of 53% in BARMM (15 years and over).⁴⁹

The youth (15-24 years old) labour force participation rate was 40%, which is lower than the overall labour force participation rate of 52%, indicating that displaced youth might face additional barriers to becoming economically active.

There was a notable gender imbalance in labour force participation. The labour force participation rate of men (56%) was 12% higher than that of women (44%). An even more pronounced gendered labour pattern was present for the general population of BARMM, with 73% of men in the labour force compared with 27% of women in 2018.⁵⁰ According to cultural norms in Basilan, men typically adopt the breadwinner role in the family while women are more likely to conduct work without pay, mainly housework, thus being outside the labour force. These findings suggest that the main challenges women face may stem more from the prevailing culture and economic situation rather than the displacement.

Fig. 11: Labour force status of IDPs by gender



⁴⁵ A significant proportion of respondents (17%) responded "other" when asked about their current work status. As no further clarification is available, "other" could mean a type of work for pay or profit that was not directly corresponding to the provided answer options, which would classify the respondents as employed thus impacting the employment rate. However, it could equally mean a type of work that is not paid or any other type of activity that falls outside of employment and would thus classify these respondents as outside the labour force, impacting the proportion of IDPs belonging to that group. As further information is not available, these respondents have been excluded from the labour force analysis.

⁴⁶ Based on the age limits defined by the 19th ICLS resolution on Statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization: <https://bit.ly/3ioml88>.

⁴⁷ The total labor force consists of all employed and unemployed people.

⁴⁸ Due to a small number of observations (7 out of 1,996 people surveyed) the results do not allow for further analysis and disaggregation of unemployment data. In addition, the labour force participation rate could be expected to be higher if a sufficient number of unemployed respondents were sampled/captured and the result was representative of the surveyed IDPs.

⁴⁹ Please refer to: <http://rssoarmm.psa.gov.ph/release/content/special/55398>.

⁵⁰ It is not possible to directly compare the situation faced by IDPs with that of the general population, as the data were collected a year apart. However, similar trends in the results can give a rough indication that several of the challenges faced by IDPs in gaining access to the labour market stem from cultural norms and the economic structure prevalent in Basilan rather than from their displacement situation.

Status in employment

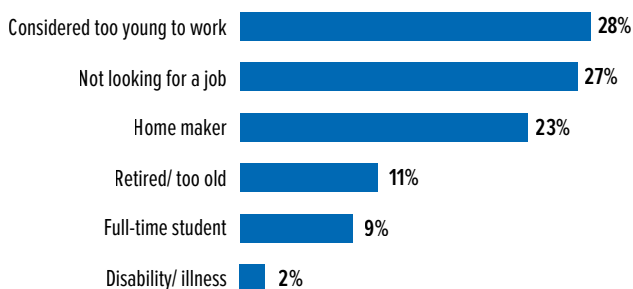
The majority of employed IDPs were unpaid family workers (78%) or self-employed (22%) most probably being own-account workers farming their land, corresponding to the situation in BARMM overall with mostly self-employed own account workers and unpaid family workers engaged in agriculture. Employed youth were also predominantly unpaid family workers (85%) while the rest were self-employed (15%).

There was no significant gender difference among IDPs who were self-employed (49% were men and 51% were women). However, 16% more men than women reported to be unpaid family workers.

Outside the Labour Force

Nearly a third of IDPs over 15 years old considered themselves too young to work, while 27% were not looking for a job, and 23% were homemakers (see Fig. 12). PWG members confirmed that most of the IDPs outside the labour force were deemed to be either too young or too old to work.

Fig. 12: IDPs outside the labour force



Examining the sex disaggregation of IDPs outside the labour force revealed some notable differences. **As highlighted earlier, there were more female IDPs than male IDPs outside the labour force, most of whom were engaged in housework, 94% of the homemakers were women.**

Some 29% of IDPs with a secondary education and a further 26% with tertiary education remained outside the labour force, with more as twice as many women with secondary education and higher education than men. In the predominantly agricultural labour market the dearth of skilled jobs may also act as a barrier for IDPs with higher education to find suitable employment. Further data collection and more in-depth analysis are required to understand these barriers, and the correlation between education and labour force participation.

IMPACT OF DISPLACEMENT ON EMPLOYMENT

Approximately 34% of IDPs reported that they lost their job due to their displacement, while 40% were able to retain their jobs. The remaining 26% chose not to answer this question.

FGD participants noted that some IDPs who worked as farmers, rubber tappers, other types of laborers⁵¹, or government workers prior to displacement, were able to continue their work after being displaced. However, when people were displaced from their homes and land, this effectively cut off access to their farms where they grew crops. **FGD participants further explained that they have experienced difficulties accessing their land and as a result their livelihoods due to road blocks, military restrictions, and the ongoing conflict.** Nevertheless, some of these farmers have been able to find work on other farms or as part of farming cooperatives, or other low income jobs. **Some IDPs decided to stay close to their areas of habitual residence to have better access to their agricultural land for farming when military restrictions allow.**

⁵¹ In Basilan, labourers include farmers, fishermen, traders, merchants, and stevedores.

FAMILY WELFARE

Comparing the income sources of families before and after their displacement, a drop of nearly 20% would be observed in the main source of income (selling own produced goods), reflecting the loss of access for many families to their land. The income from irregular and seasonal work increased by nearly 15%, on the other hand, showcasing the need for these families to substitute their main livelihood while in displacement (Fig. 13).

Since arriving at their current location, at least 62% of displaced families have not been able to cover the costs of rent and/or utility bills. Despite this, most families were able to meet unexpected expenses (55%) while 31% were not. There was a relatively high rate of people surveyed who chose not to respond to questions on their ability to cover expenses.

During the FGDs, some IDPs shared how their work had been affected by displacement. Barangay health workers, for example, found it difficult to conduct health activities as displaced children were spread throughout Barangay Calang Canas and Muslim Area boundaries. Poor mobile network signal made it more challenging to reach IDPs including to arrange for the scheduled weighing of children.

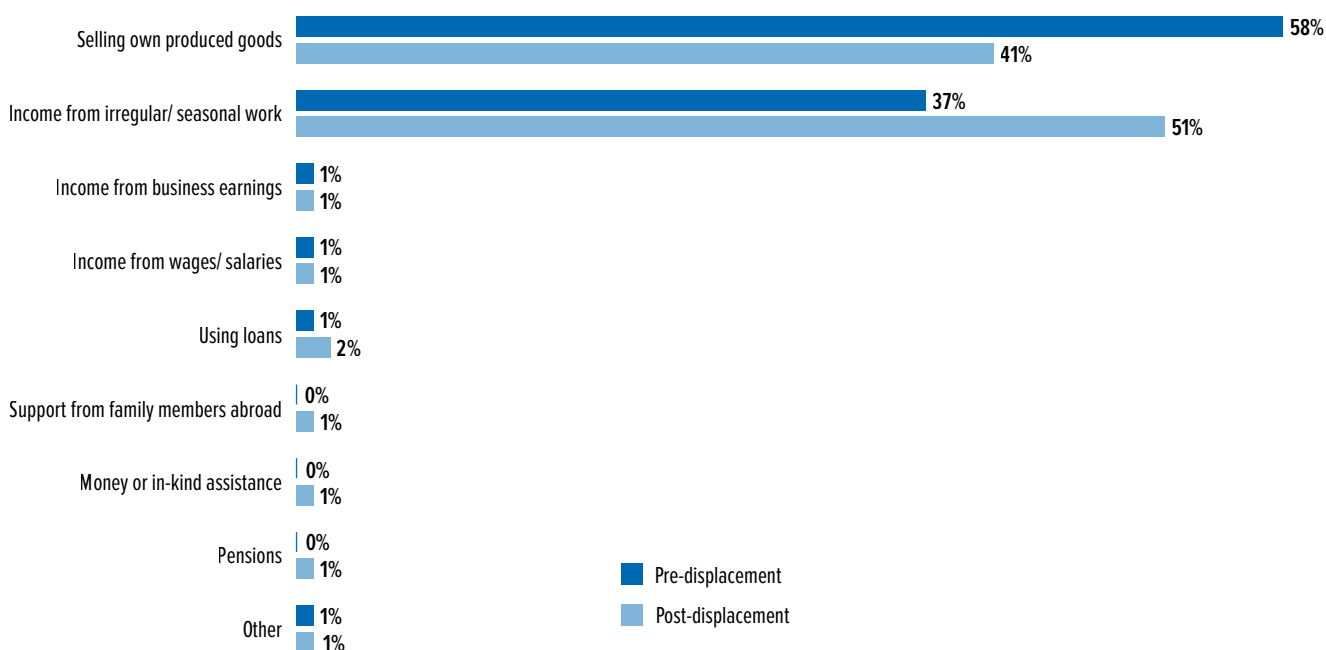
Access to nearest market

The majority of families in both population groups reported that accessing the nearest market was a challenge (60%) (Fig. 14). The main reason for this was distance (57%) and travel expenses (41%). FGDs participants confirmed that the difficulty in accessing markets was due to the distance, and the related cost of transport. In addition, some roads to markets have been restricted due to the conflict. FGDs participants noted that they only went to the market when it was necessary due to the high cost of transportation.

Access to government assistance programmes

Nearly all surveyed IDPs (95%) reported that they do not have a Disaster Assistance Family Access Card (DAFAC) from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) office.⁵² Of those families, 36% reported that this was due to lack of awareness, 33% pointed to discrimination or rejection by the government, and 20% responded that they had no access to this government service. During the FGDs, almost all IDPs mentioned that they were unfamiliar with the DAFAC as this had not been communicated, but that they received help from the DSWD.

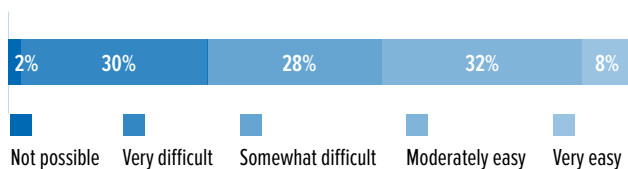
Fig. 13: Main source of income of home-based families before and after their displacement



⁵² The card is issued to victims of disasters and internally displaced persons (IDPs). It indicates general information about the family and the assistance provided to the family. It is widely used as a basis in providing relief assistance and other interventions in Mindanao, or the Philippines in general.

Discussions conducted with Local Government Units to validate the survey results revealed that information about DAFAC was only communicated in areas with 500 IDPs or more.

Fig. 14: Accessibility of nearest market for home-based families



Only 34% of families reported that they were beneficiaries of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme (4Ps).⁵³ The majority of respondents either did not answer this question, reported that they did not know, or mentioned that they received assistance from another source. Other government assistance programmes included assistance for senior citizens and for people with disabilities.

3.6 STANDARD OF LIVING AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

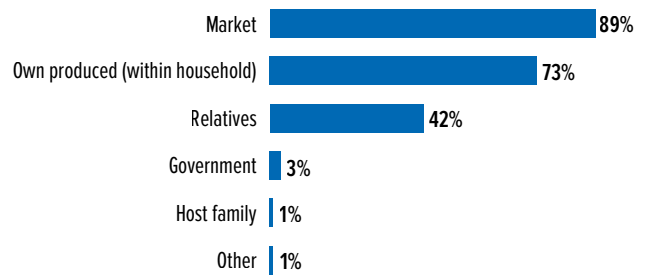
FOOD SECURITY

Surveyed IDPs in Basilan faced challenges accessing sufficient food. Half of the displaced families surveyed had either borderline or poor food consumption. Families depended heavily on negative coping strategies to feed their families. It should be noted that food security among the general population in Basilan is the lowest in the BARMM region.

Main sources of food

Displaced families in Basilan mainly obtained their food from markets (89%), however some families also produced their own food (73%). IDPs had limited sources of food due to restrictions on accessing their farms and the challenges in accessing markets, which is reflected in the food consumption score. (Fig. 16)

Fig. 15: Main sources of food of home-based displaced families⁵³



Food Consumption Score

In total, 50% of displaced families had either borderline (28%) or poor (21%) food consumption based on the Food Consumption Score (FCS) (see Annex IV). This means that they did not consume diverse food types in sufficient quality or quantity. The results of the “Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis” of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) conducted in 2018 by WFP⁵⁴ indicated that among the general population in Basilan 76% of people had acceptable food consumption, 21% had borderline and 3% had poor food consumption. **While food consumption among the general population in Basilan is the poorest within the BARMM region, the profiling indicates that food consumption among IDPs was even worse.**

Fig. 16: Distribution of home-based displaced families by food consumption classification based on the FCS



Note: 1% missing values due to decimals rounding

Household coping strategies

Almost a quarter of the displaced families (23% or 87 families) reported that they did not have sufficient food or money to buy food in the seven days prior to the survey. The table below shows how families handled shortfalls in food consumption, based on categories used for the Coping Strategy Index (see Annex IV). Families used five different types of food consumption-related coping strategies

⁵³ See footnote no. 23 for more information about 4Ps.

⁵⁴ WFP & ARMM (2018), Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).

in the seven days prior to the survey. **The most commonly used negative coping strategies were relying on less preferred and less expensive food.** This aligns with WFP findings that in general households in Basilan applied each of the coping strategies for at least two days in a week (ibid.), and relied on less preferred food for an average of five days per week.

When asked about the type of assistance they find most helpful, some FGDs participants noted that cash assistance was particularly important, as it would allow them to buy food and save a small amount for other needs. Others mentioned that a combination of cash assistance and training on food production to enable them to earn more income would be most helpful. The Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer mentioned that both mechanisms are effective and should be provided to the IDPs.

Table 5: Average number of days household coping mechanisms were employed by surveyed population group for a 7 day recall period

Coping strategy	Average no. of days coping strategy was applied
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	4
Borrow food or rely on help from a relative	2
Limit portion size of meals at meal times	2
Restrict consumption by adults in order for children to eat	2
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	2

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

Access to water represented a major challenge for IDPs in Basilan. Some 46% of surveyed IDPs depended on springs, rivers or unprotected wells for drinking water, exposing them to water-borne diseases. The vast majority (79%) of surveyed families did not have access to adequate toilet facilities, increasing the risk of water-borne and faecal-related diseases.

Access to protected water sources

About half (46%) of the surveyed displaced families did not have access to protected water sources.

Instead they used water from springs, rivers or unprotected wells, exposing them to health risks. Similarly, about half of the surveyed families (49%) were depending on water from springs, rivers, or unprotected wells for cooking and domestic use. (Fig. 17)

FGD participants shared that some of the wells that they depended on for water previously had been destroyed during the conflict. They further explained that access to a protected water source would not ensure that the water is clean and safe unless it is treated regularly. Participants were aware of the risks of using water from unprotected sources due to the possibility of water-borne diseases.

Some 87% of displaced families had access to enough water to meet their needs in the 30 days prior to the survey. Most of the 51 families who reported that they did not have sufficient access attributed this to a lack of water containers (51%) or a damaged water source (29%).

Figure 17: Types of sources of water for drinking available among the profiled home-based displaced population

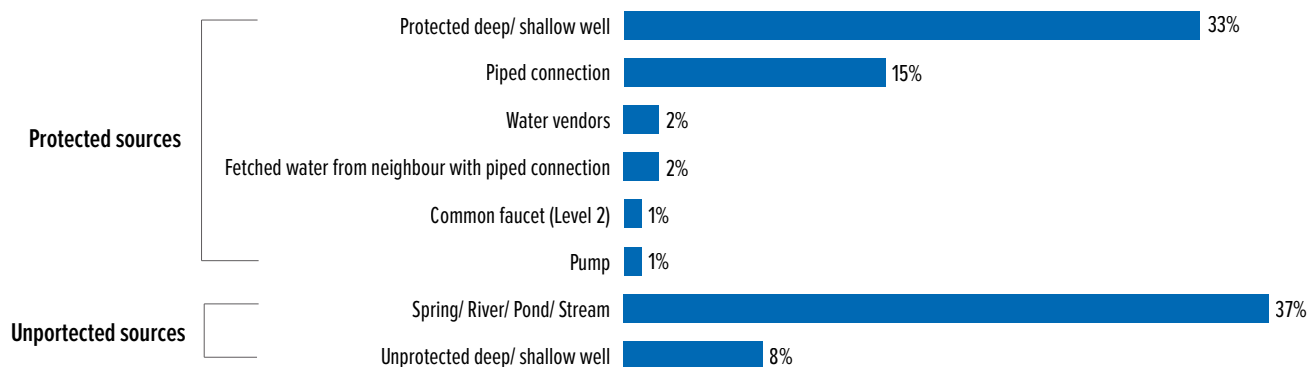


Fig. 18: Access to sanitation facilities among surveyed displaced population



The FGDs revealed that modes of water collection differed from family to family. Families with vehicles or other means of transportation typically reported easy access to the water points. By contrast, fetching water was often a concern for families without means of transportation. **Displaced families, especially women, are exposed to additional risks as they travel by foot to fetch water. An FGD participant also mentioned that girls and women risk sexual abuse when fetching water from distant water sources.**

Access to adequate toilet facilities

The vast majority (79%) of surveyed families did not have access to adequate toilet facilities, instead they used open pits or practiced open defecation.

The main indicated reason for this was the high cost of constructing a toilet. In addition, FGD participants shared that **sourcing water was a challenge even for drinking, so many families would avoid the additional burden of gathering water for toilet facilities.** The lack of access to adequate sanitation facilities increases the vulnerability of IDPs to diseases, with a potential impact on their health and wellbeing.

Of those families with access to a toilet facility, most of them used a public toilet (51%), or a toilet shared with other families in the same building (10%). Only 38% of families with access to a toilet had access to a private toilet. A quarter of the displaced families used a toilet facility within their house or on their plot, while 55% had a toilet facility within 50 metres of their plot. The remaining 20% used a toilet facility that was more than 50 meters away. This means that 80% of households fall within the SPHERE standard of having a toilet less than 50 metres away from their dwelling.⁵⁵

The high incidence of displaced families without access to toilet facilities suggests widespread open defecation. This may result in higher rates of excreta-related diseases and infections. The combination of open defecation and unprotected water sources further increases this risk. Advocating for proper hygiene practices may not be suitable in a place where water is scarce and toilet facilities are inadequate. Safe excreta management is essential, and contributes to a safer water supply. According to SPHERE standards, people should have “access to and use of toilets” during displacement. These toilets should be adequate, appropriate, and acceptable as well as being safe and secure. Many IDPs in Basilan live in conditions that do not meet these standards.

Access to handwashing facilities

Access to handwashing facilities was poor among displaced families in Basilan. Half of the displaced families surveyed did not have access to hand washing facilities (53%) and the remainder used mobile objects such as buckets (46%). This finding was linked to the issues of poor water supply in the area. Of those families that did not have access to hand washing facilities, 49% reported that they could not afford it and 19% were not aware of how to access such a facility. The rest were unaware of the reason for having a handwashing facility. **During the FGDs, IDPs shared that poor hand washing practices would stem from the lack of accessible safe water sources.**

⁵⁵ For more information, refer to: https://handbook.spherestandards.org/en/sphere/#ch006_003.

HEALTH

More than half of the displaced families surveyed with children did not possess a vaccination card for their children. Displaced families would access healthcare facilities, but barriers existed especially the cost of public transport required to reach healthcare facilities.

Access to vaccination documentation

More than half of the displaced families that have children did not possess a vaccination card for their children (55%). This might be related to the skepticism about vaccinations especially among the Yakan ethnic group. In fact, many people in the Philippines have become more skeptical of vaccinations after a nationwide Dengue fever vaccination programme that was reportedly linked to the deaths of several hundred children.⁵⁶

Having a vaccination card is important as it assists health workers and parents to determine what vaccinations a child has received, and if any have been missed. Without this record, children may miss vaccinations, leaving them at risk of contracting serious diseases. Proof that children have been vaccinated is also a requirement for families to access the 4P programme. FGD participants noted the need for improved awareness about vaccinations and healthcare practices.

Health problems and access to healthcare facilities

Most IDPs reported common health problems such as fever, headaches, cough and colds. **Few families reported problems that could be related to the poor WASH standards, such as diarrhea, typhoid or cholera (25 cases in total).** This was in line with the findings from the Municipality Protection Profiling report.⁵⁷ Community discussions as part of a quick impact project for the construction of water systems⁵⁸ suggest that the lack of widespread waterborne diseases despite poor WASH standards may be attributed to resilience that individuals have developed over time.

Some 45% of surveyed displaced families reported that at least one member of their family needed to visit a doctor or healthcare facility in the six months prior to the survey. Of these, about 81% managed to see a healthcare practitioner or a traditional healer. Of those who sought medical assistance, 88% visited a formal healthcare facility (including 55% government hospitals, 22% barangay health centres, and 11% rural health units). The remaining 12% visited informal or traditional healers and care facilities. During the FGDs, participants mentioned that government medical facilities are more accessible to IDPs as the services would be provided free of charge. During consultations, a PWG member mentioned that there was a high degree of trust among IDPs in government-run healthcare facilities.

The remaining 19% of families had a member who experienced a health problem but did not visit a healthcare facility. The most common reasons given for not visiting a healthcare facility were the distance to the facility, the cost of transportation and other associated costs. During the FGDs, IDPs explained that they typically only visit healthcare facilities when their health concerns were already serious.

⁵⁶ For more information about the incident, refer to: 1. <https://www.pharmaceutical-technology.com/features/dangvaxia-philippines/>; 2. <https://www.rappler.com/nation/doh-upholds-permanent-ban-dengvaxia> ; 3. <https://cnnphilippines.com/news/2017/12/09/The-Dengvaxia-controversy.html>.

⁵⁷ The Municipality Protection Profiling (MPP) is a survey which seeks to provide an overview of the living conditions of the IDPs and the general protection environment at the municipal level. It is an unpublished report, available upon request from UNHCR Philippines.

⁵⁸ Based on unpublished documentation of the inclusive and consultative community building, available upon request from UNHCR Philippines.

Table 6: School attendance of displaced children of school age

		Primary/ elementary education (Age 5-11 years)			Secondary education/ junior and senior high school (Age 12-18 years)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Home-based	Yes	56%	55%	55%	49%	52%	51%
	No	26%	23%	24%	31%	26%	29%
	Refused to answer	17%	22%	19%	20%	22%	21%

EDUCATION

Nearly half of the surveyed IDPs in Basilan either had no education or had only completed elementary school (49%). At least a quarter of elementary school-aged IDP children were not attending school at the time of the survey. Financial constraints and helping families at home were the most commonly cited reasons for children not attending school.

School attendance⁵⁹

Of the 1,996 IDPs in Basilan, 39% were school-aged 5-18 years old (38% of the male population; 39% of the female population). **A quarter of the 408 elementary school-aged displaced children (5-11 years old) and about a third of the high school-aged (12-18 years old) displaced children were not attending school.** No big gender disparity was evident with school attendance for both primary and secondary school (Table 6).

The vast majority of children who attended school went to government-run facilities. The main reasons for this were that education is free, and schools are available in almost all barangays even in remote areas.

The main reasons for children not attending school can be related to lack of financial resources or because the children were busy helping their family (especially for high school-aged children and older). FGD participants confirmed that both of these reasons commonly prevented children from attending school.

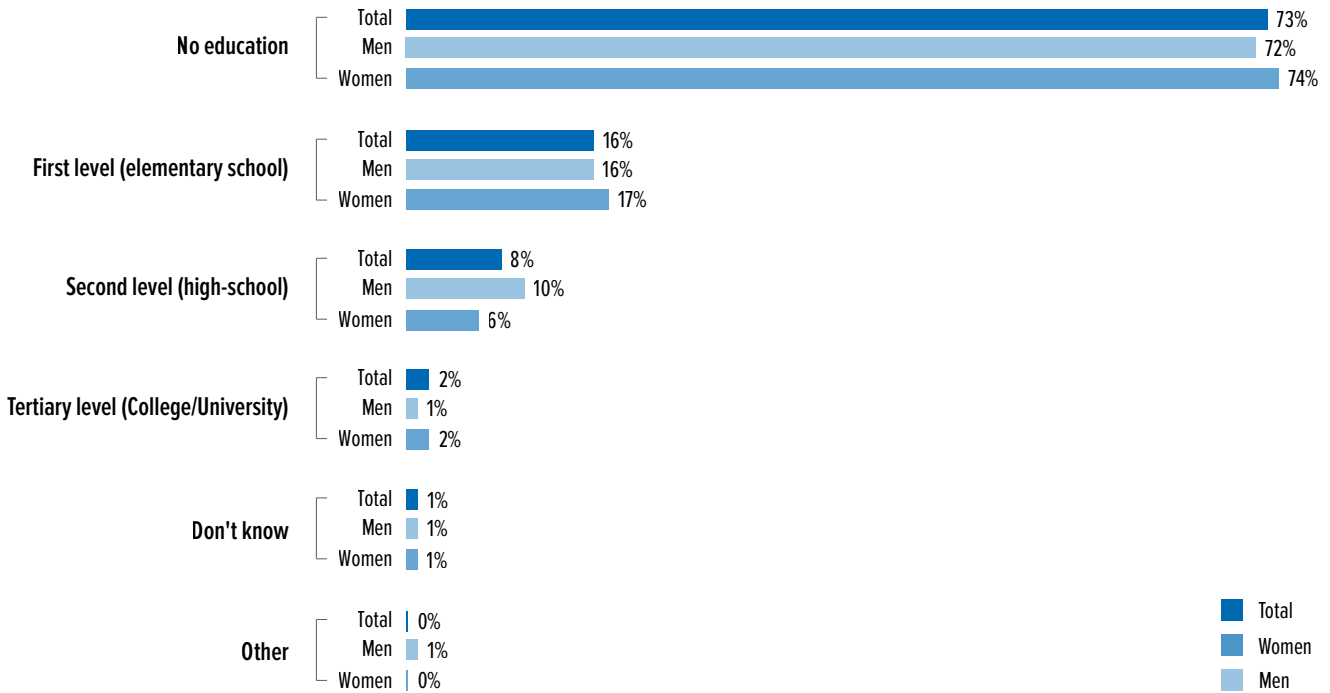
Highest level of education completed

Most surveyed IDPs in Basilan aged 15 and older have either not attended school (16%) or have not completed more than elementary school (41%). Only 31% have completed high school or tertiary education. Less working age men have completed post-elementary education (29%) than women (34%) (Fig. 19).

In terms of tertiary education, FGD participants reported that there were only a limited number of colleges offering degrees in Basilan including one state university in Isabela City, and several operated by private companies. The other main government-run university is based in Zamboanga City, which necessitates additional costs for dormitories and food. These limited options make it more difficult for IDPs and the general population to continue their education at tertiary level.

⁵⁹ The school system in the Philippines is divided into elementary (kindergarten and grades 1 to 6; ages 5 to 11 years old), junior high school (grades 7 to 10; ages 12 to 15 years old), and senior high school (grades 11 and 12; ages 16 and 18 years). For more information, refer to: <https://www.deped.gov.ph/k-to-12/about/k-to-12-basic-education-curriculum/>.

Fig. 19: Highest level of education of IDPs (15+) completed by gender



3.7 HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY

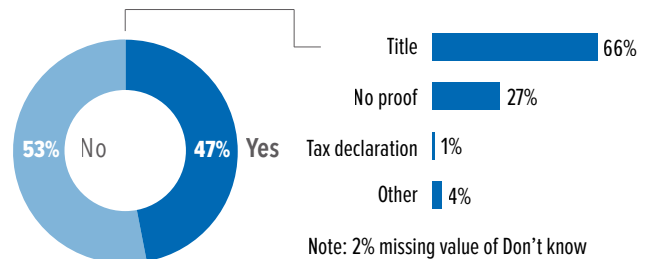
Nearly all surveyed displaced families owned their family house in their place of habitual residence, and half owned the land. Approximately a quarter of families that reported to own land reported to not have proof of ownership. The lack of official ownership documents exposes these IDPs to the potential violation of property rights upon their return. However, IDPs reported a very low rate of ownership disputes between people.

Land ownership

Of the 381 home-based displaced families in Basilan, 47% reported that they own the land of their place of habitual residence, of whom approximately 27% did not have any proof of ownership, while 66% said they have a land title. Of displaced home-based families who own the land, almost all reported that there were no ownership claims by a third party (96%).

During the FGDs, participants revealed that land-ownership was commonly acknowledged through inheritance and verbal communication. Where proof of ownership existed, it was typically in the form of a land title, or a tax declaration of property, or stewardship. Some IDPs were beneficiaries of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Programme,⁶⁰ which involves the redistribution of land to enable beneficiaries to survive as small independent farmers. FGD participants confirmed that land disputes are rare as the community typically respects land boundaries and verbal inheritance.

Fig. 20: Land ownership and proof of land ownership of home-based displaced families



⁶⁰ The programme was implemented under the Republic Act No. 6657 (10 June 1988): An act instituting a comprehensive agrarian reform programme to promote social justice and industrialization, providing the mechanism for its implementation, and for other purposes. For more information, refer to: <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/1988/06/10/republic-act-no-6657/>.

House ownership

In contrast to land ownership, almost all home-based displaced families (98%) reported to own their house in their place of habitual residence. FGD participants reported that most houses were passed down through inheritance. As with land ownership, IDPs were typically unaware that their house ownership should be legally registered.

Damages to houses at place of habitual residence

Among the IDPs that are house owners, 85% stated that their house in their place of habitual residence was totally destroyed. Most damages occurred during confrontations between the AFP and Abu Sayyaf Group. Furthermore, some houses have been damaged from lack of maintenance due to the prolonged displacement and inability of people to visit their houses.

3.8 FUTURE INTENTIONS

The vast majority of families surveyed wanted to return to their place of habitual residence. People expressed their desire to return to their homes and land, which were often linked to their farming livelihoods. People would require information about security as well as the provision of basic services in order to return.

Preferred settlement location/option

The vast majority of families (93%) wanted to return to their place of habitual residence in order to have better access to their homes and livelihoods (60%) and in case the security situation would improve (39%). As FGD participants pointed out, livelihoods and financial security play an important part in people's choice of where to live.

Two-thirds of families believed they would be able to pursue their preferred option, while 33% did not believe they would be able to. The main reasons given for people not being able to return to their place of habitual residence were all linked to the ongoing conflict, including the presence of armed groups, the feeling of insecurity, and the destruction

of property. Many FGD participants noted that even though their houses were destroyed, they wanted to return in order to access their agricultural land which represents their main source of livelihood.

Approximately 91% of respondents reported that they had not received any information about the government's plans for the future settlement of displaced families.

3.9 CONCLUSION

The IDP Profiling in Basilan focused on 381 displaced families in the municipalities of Sumisip and Maluso. While this was not a representative sample of all IDPs in Basilan, it provides an indication of their living conditions, as well as their vulnerabilities and the challenges they face in displacement.

The preferred future intention of the vast majority of surveyed displaced families was to return to their place of habitual residence. At the time of the data collection they reported they were not being able to return due to the ongoing conflict, the presence of armed groups, crime and violence, military restrictions and the destruction of their homes. In addition, information about government plans for the IDPs was not communicated to affected communities. Respondents mentioned this poor communication by government officials as a security concern.

At the time of writing this report at the end of 2020, Basilan was still a militarised zone with ongoing operations of the military against members of the Abu Sayyaf Group. Given the prolonged displacement experienced by most IDPs, special efforts from the government including humanitarian actors should be made to ensure the appropriate durable solutions strategy for the IDPs.

Although most families were displaced within their own barangays, they had limited or no access to their land due to the imposed military restrictions and security risks. This has had a negative impact on their ability to meet their needs, given that selling their own production of goods was the main livelihood and source of income for most IDPs. As a result, more than half of the displaced families were not able to pay rent or utilities and one third were unable to pay for unexpected expenses; other IDPs resorted to different coping mechanisms, including depleting

their savings, borrowing money from relatives and friends, or reducing their food intake.

Many displaced families did not have sufficient food or money to buy food. As a result, half of home-based displaced families surveyed in Basilan had either borderline or poor food consumption. Despite existing mechanisms to tackle food insecurity identified during the FGDs (including cash assistance and food production training), there was clearly a gap when it came to accessing sufficient food. Furthermore, most families usually got their food from markets but some faced barriers accessing markets while being in displacement. For these reasons, lack of food security represents a clear vulnerability for IDPs.

The poor economic situation of households was reflected in the access to education, as most families either could not afford to send their children to school or their children did not attend school because they needed to help their family with income generation. As a result, there was generally low school attendance among IDPs. Findings on the impact of displacement on the economic situation of the families and their protection concerns including the negative impact on food security was also reflected in the prioritisation of needs by the IDPs, namely livelihoods, protection and food/nutrition.

In addition to facing barriers in accessing education, IDPs faced several other challenges in securing an adequate standard of living and accessing services. Barriers could be identified for water sources, sanitation and hygiene facilities. While most families could access some type of water source for drinking water, roughly half of the population only had access to unprotected water sources. Some wells were destroyed during the conflict, other barriers to accessing water included distance and queuing times. The survey revealed concerning results on access to toilet facilities with only about one quarter of the population having access to an adequate toilet facility. This was mainly due to the lack of financial resources to install proper toilet facilities. However, FGD participants also revealed that the scarce water supply was also a reason for not using/installing toilet facilities. This was also a main reason why over half the population was not washing their hands regularly.

In terms of health, the profiling results indicated that most families have access to healthcare services when needed. However, there were other barriers to accessing healthcare including the associated costs for treatment and transport. Consequently, families tend to only visit healthcare facilities in cases of severe illness. Furthermore, more than half of the families with children did not possess a vaccination card which could have negative repercussions on the health of their children.

Although the analysis shows that disputes over land ownership were rare, the fact that some displaced families did not have proof ownership for their land contributes to their vulnerability in displacement. Legally, a lack of proof of ownership means that IDPs may struggle to access some forms of support such as compensation for housing damage. A general trend indicating a lack of official documentation among IDPs was also observed in other areas including 96% of families not having a Disaster Assistance Family Access Card and a quarter of IDPs not having a birth certificate. The results of the FGDs showed that the importance of possessing a government identification document was well recognised, however, the lack of birth certificate inhibits people from obtaining one. In addition, as displaced families were already facing financial difficulties, having to pay for birth certificates/documentation might also be prohibitive. Based on the Act 293⁶¹, enacted by the former ARMM government, municipalities can waive the fees for issuing birth certificates. However, most municipalities cannot afford to waive the fees as the majority of them consider these fees as sources of revenue. There are efforts in the new BARMM government to pursue free birth registration however, due to competing interests brought about by the ongoing transition, this has not been given priority.

⁶¹ For more information about Act 293, refer to: https://lawphil.net/administ/mmaa/7a/pdf/mmaa_293_7a.pdf.



📷 One of the makeshifts used by the IDPs as temporary shelters.

4.

HOME-BASED AND TEMPORARY SHELTER IDPS IN SULU

Sulu has over 157 islands situated between the neighbouring provinces of Basilan to the northeast, and Tawi-Tawi to the southwest (see map 4). The province comprises 19 municipalities organised into two legislative districts that are further subdivided into 410 barangays.

Sulu is the third most populous province in BARMM with a population of 824,731 people in 2015 of which 125,564 are living in the capital Jolo.⁶² The majority belong to the Tausug ethnic group (85%), other ethnicities include Sama (8%), and Bajau Sama Dilaut (2%).⁶³

The population in Sulu is predominantly rural with an agricultural economy (28% urban; 72% rural). There are more than 49,000 farms in the province, the majority of which are planted with permanent crops. The top five agricultural crops grown in Sulu are coconut (including copra), bananas, mango, corn and palay. Livestock, fishing and aquaculture are also widespread and form important components of the provincial economy.⁶⁴

⁶² For more information, refer to: <https://bit.ly/35WsTGh>.

⁶³ For more information, refer to: <https://bit.ly/3iptkhn>.

⁶⁴ For more information, refer to: <https://bit.ly/2KrYiIX>.

4.1 DISPLACEMENT CONTEXT

The vast majority of the surveyed IDPs in Patikul were displaced most recently in 2017 or 2019 due to the conflict between the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Abu Sayyaf Group (93% of home-based families; 90% of temporary shelter families). A small proportion were displaced due to crime and violence (5% and 10% respectively). Most IDPs have experienced repeated displacements in the past three years, with many displaced to neighbouring barangays several times in the same year due to intensified conflict. About half of the displaced families have not been able to visit their place of habitual residence since their displacement, while those who have visited have only been able to do so rarely. The main reasons for visiting their place of habitual residence was to check on their house/land, and to harvest fruit or otherwise tend to their farms. In 2020, more than 400 displaced families returned to their place of habitual residence. However, at least 1,078 families remained displaced. The security situation and government restrictions were the main obstacles for the IDPs wishing to visit or return to their places of habitual residence.

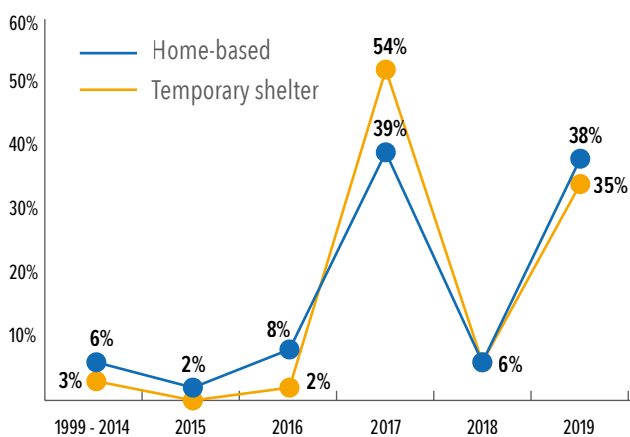
Causes and patterns of recent displacements

Patterns of displacement in Sulu are dynamic. Some areas of Sulu such as Barangay Latih (municipality of Patikul) have seen displacement multiple times but have also hosted displaced people from neighbouring barangays affected by the conflict. The majority of IDPs surveyed were displaced most recently in 2017 (39% of home-based displaced families; 54% of displaced families in temporary shelters) or 2019 (38% and 35% respectively) (see Fig. 21) due to intensified conflict in Sulu.



Map 4: Surveyed municipality of Patikul in Sulu province

Fig. 21: Year of most recent displacement of home-based and temporary shelter families



This finding corresponds to the security incidents reported by the Protection Cluster in the Philippines since 2013.⁶⁵ From 2017 to 2019, around 35,000 persons were displaced primarily due to armed conflict between the AFP and the Abu Sayyaf Group. In July 2017, more than 10,000 civilians from 15 barangays in Patikul municipality were

forcibly evacuated following reports of an attack by the Abu Sayyaf Group. In January 2019, 3,000 civilians were displaced in Patikul municipality due to intensified military operations against the Abu Sayyaf Group. This accounts for more than half of the displaced population in 2019.⁶⁶ The conflict intensified following the Jolo Cathedral bombing in January 2019 and subsequent declaration of “all out war” on “terrorist groups” including the Abu Sayyaf Group by the Duterte Administration.⁶⁷ According to UN OCHA, fighting between the AFP and the Abu Sayyaf Group had displaced 5,160 persons in Sulu province by 25 February 2019, including many who had returned to their place of habitual residence shortly beforehand.⁶⁸ The AFP operations continued intermittently from March till November 2019.

The causes and patterns of the displacement were similar for both surveyed IDP population groups. All of the 710 home-based families and 430 families living in temporary shelters were displaced either due to armed conflict (93% of home-based families; 90% of temporary shelter families), or crime and violence

⁶⁵ According to the information of the displacement database, provided by the Protection Cluster Philippines (2020).

⁶⁶ According to the information of the displacement database, provided by the Protection Cluster Philippines (2020).

⁶⁷ For more information about the conflict in Sulu and the bombing incident, refer to: <http://bit.ly/3oZ3TWj>.

⁶⁸ For your information, refer to: <https://bit.ly/3p3ai2l>.

Fig. 22: Number of surveyed families in Barangays pre- and post displacement. The visual indicates that many families stayed within their Barangay after they have been displaced, but also shows that barangay Bangkal hosted many IDPs from other barangays after their displacement

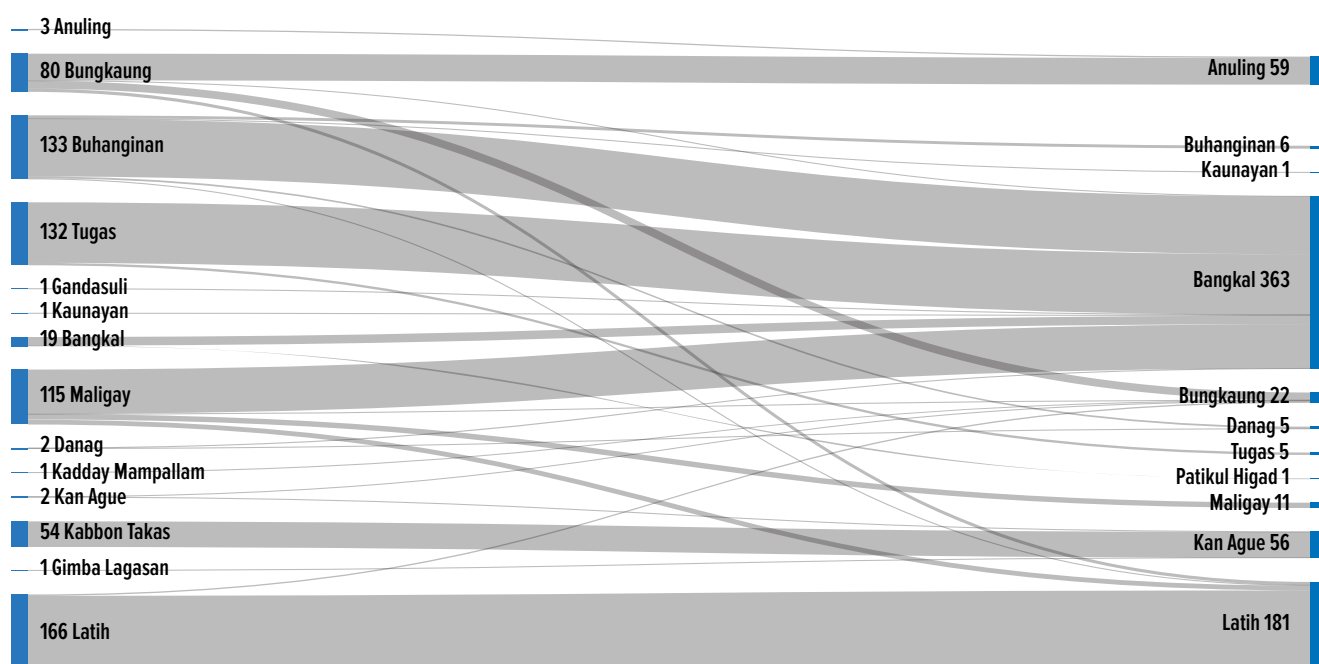
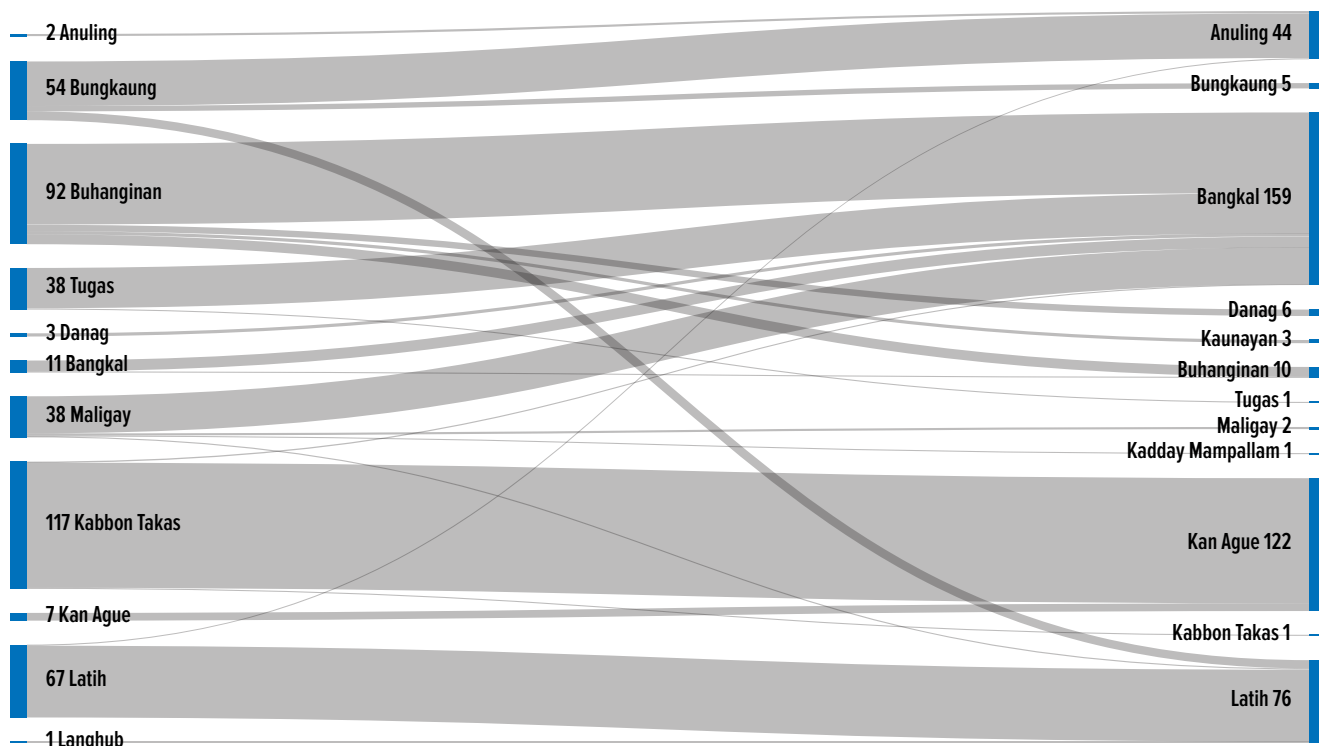


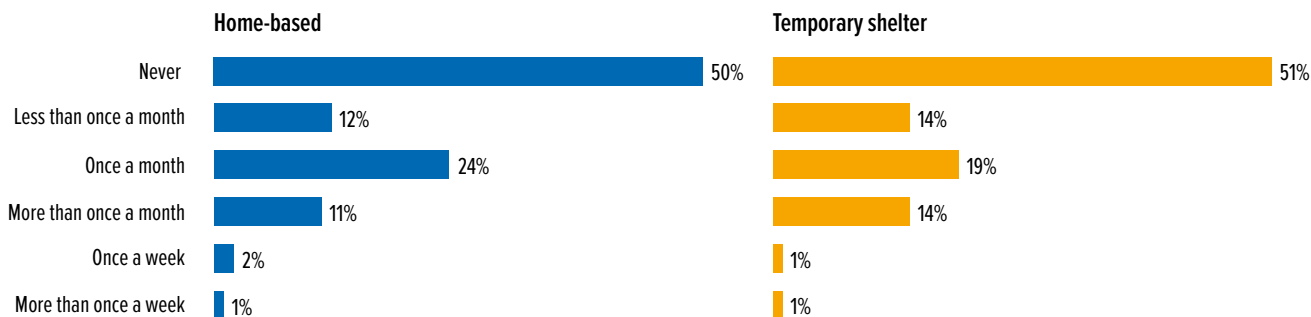
Fig. 23: Number of surveyed families in Barangays pre- and post displacement. The visual indicates that many families stayed within their Barangay after they have been displaced, but also shows that barangay Bangkal hosted many IDPs from other barangays after their displacement



(5% and 10% respectively). All families surveyed were displaced within the municipality of Patikul, with the exception of one family displaced from Gimba Lagasan to Kan Ague in Parang municipality. Almost all families displaced from Barangay Latih were displaced to areas within the same barangay (Fig.

22), meanwhile, Bangkal predominantly hosted IDPs from Buhanginan, Tugas and Maligay barangays (Fig. 22). Most families displaced from Kabbon Takas were hosted in Kan Ague, which stands out as having a higher proportion of families in temporary shelters (Fig. 23).

Fig. 24: Frequency of visits to place of habitual residence of home-based and temporary shelter families



During the FGDs and the consultation with the PWG, some respondents voiced their concerns that Patikul would always be an area of armed conflict between the AFP and the Abu Sayyaf Group. Participants expressed their fears of the ongoing armed conflict and of being forced to flee again.

Visits to place of habitual residence

In both population groups, half of the families (50% of home-based families; 51% of temporary shelter families) stated that they had not visited their place of habitual residence since being displaced (Fig. 24). The main reason given for not visiting was their fear of the ongoing conflict. The frequency of visits for those who had visited their place of habitual residence was typically irregular and ranged from less than once a month (12% and 14% respectively) to more than once a month (11% and 14% respectively).

Of the 352 home-based and 210 temporary shelter families who visited their place of habitual residence, the main reason for the visits was to farm their land (94% and 98% respectively), the remaining was to look after their property. FGD participants similarly mentioned that IDPs returned to check on their house/land, and to harvest fruits. However, they reported being afraid for their security, both because

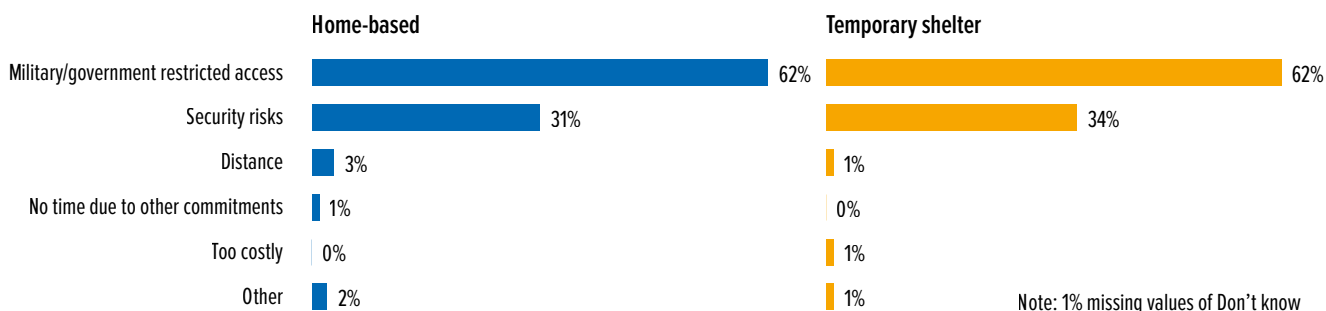
of the military presence and the Abu Sayyaf Group during these visits.

IDPs noted that the main obstacles for visiting or returning to their place of habitual residence were access restrictions imposed by the government (62% of both population groups), as well as security risks (31% of home-based IDPs; 34% of temporary shelter IDPs). FGD participants also shared that if IDPs ignored the military restrictions on visiting their place of habitual residence, they would risk being shot or caught in a firefight.

IDPs who have returned

When the survey was conducted in November 2019, no displaced families had returned to their place of habitual residence. However, some IDPs returned in the first months of 2020. The majority of the IDPs who returned had been living in evacuation centres in Barangay Latih. The main reason why IDPs decided to return voluntarily was due to an improvement in security conditions. However, an assessment conducted by the municipal local government units of Patikul found that as of 17 July 2020, at least 1,078 families still remain displaced, most of whom are home-based IDPs.

Fig. 25: Obstacles for visiting the place of habitual residence of home-based and temporary shelter families



4.2 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

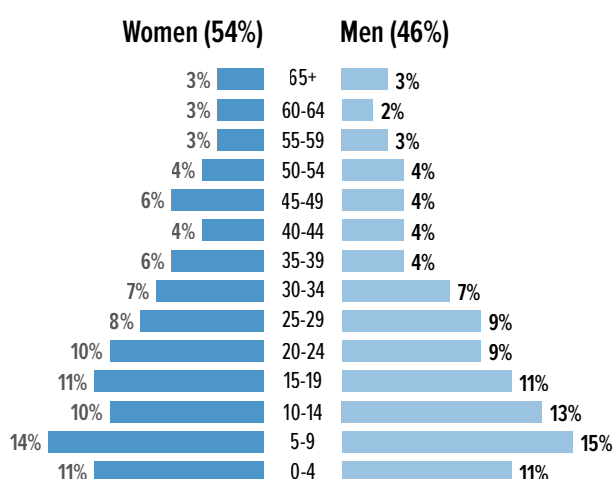
Gender, age and ethnicity

The 710 home-based displaced families (3,047 individuals) and 430 families living in temporary shelters (1,855 individuals) surveyed, were based in the municipality of Patikul with the exception of one family in the municipality of Parang. The demographic profile shows a somewhat equal gender distribution (see Fig. 26), which resembles that of the overall population in BARMM (50% men and 50% women in ARMM, 2015).⁶⁹

The majority of the surveyed population was under 25 years of age (56% of home-based women; 59% of home-based men; 44% of temporary shelter women; 60% of temporary shelter men). The largest age bracket for both groups was that of children aged 5 to 9 years. The average age for home-based IDPs was 22 years for women and 19 years for men, and among IDPs in temporary shelters it was 23 years for women and 18 years for men.

The majority of the surveyed home-based displaced families and families in temporary shelters in Patikul belonged to the Tausug ethnolinguistic group (99%), the remaining 1% were Tagalog.⁷⁰

Fig. 26: Age and gender distribution of profiled home-based displaced population in Sulu province



⁶⁹ For your information, refer to: <http://rsoarmm.psa.gov.ph/statistics/ARMMpopulation>.

⁷⁰ The Tausug tribe are the largest ethnic group in Sulu. Most Tausug have converted to Islam; adherents to Islam in the region are commonly known as the Moro group. The Tausug tribe is the third largest ethnic group in Mindanao, Sulu and Palawan. Traditionally the Tausug were sailors, pearl divers and traders. Their ancestral homelands in the Sulu Archipelago have strong tidal currents that flow from the Sulu and China Seas to the Celebes Sea.

⁷¹ 18 years is the youngest age at which someone can get married with the permission of their parents, 21 years old is the official legal age. <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/1987/07/06/executive-order-no-209-s-1987/>.

Marital status and family size

Most of the IDPs aged 18 years⁷¹ and older in both population groups were married (60%) and a third were single. The majority of families in both population groups were headed by men (72% of home-based families; 71% of temporary shelter families). This can be attributed to the patriarchal culture in the Philippines, which is understood to be more pronounced among the Muslim population.

The heads of families in both population groups were predominantly married, yet about a quarter of displaced families were single-headed (including widowed, separated and never married) (27% of home-based families; 25% of temporary shelter families). Most single heads of families were widowed (18% and 19% respectively), however some were either single or separated. The majority of single-headed families were female-headed (78% of home based families; 95% of temporary shelter families).

Family size ranged from one person to 11 members for home-based families, and up to 13 members for families in temporary shelters. The average family size was 4.2 persons in home-based families and 4.3 persons for families in temporary shelters.

Fig. 27: Age and gender distribution of profiled displaced population in temporary shelters in Sulu province

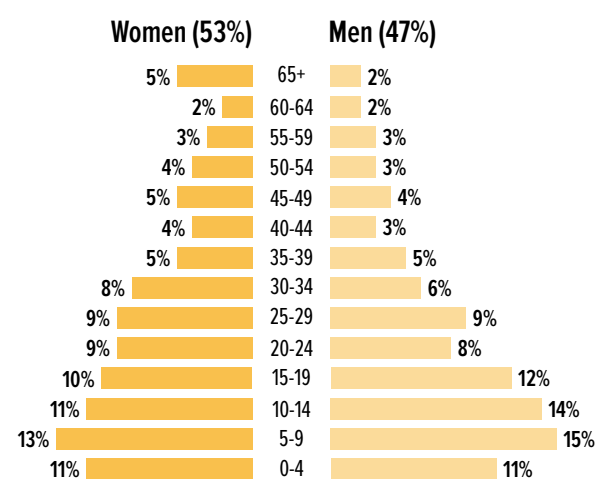
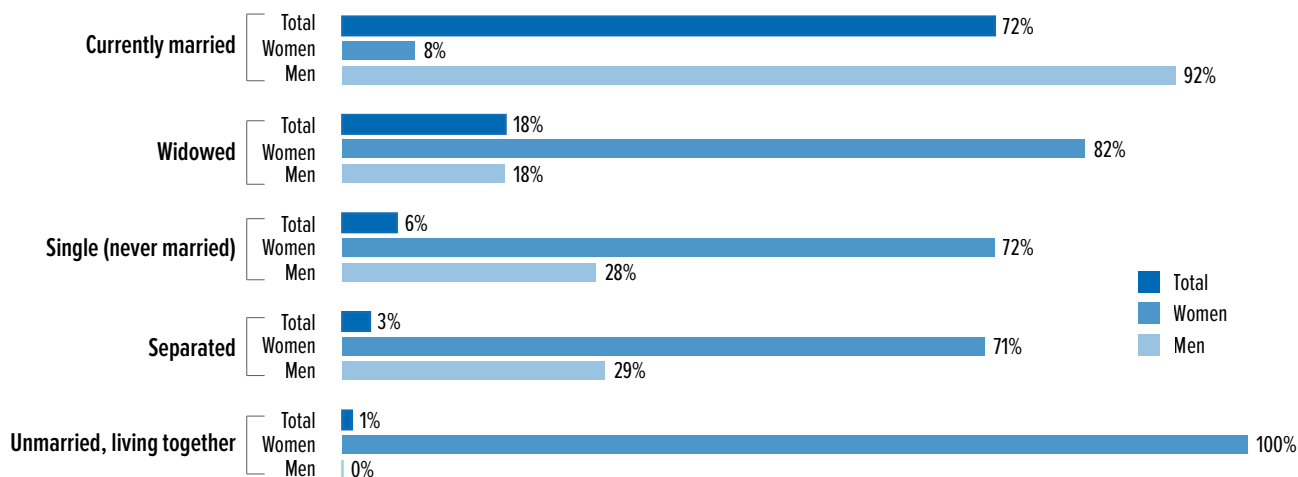


Fig. 28: Marital status of home-based displaced family heads by gender



Housing arrangements among home-based displaced families

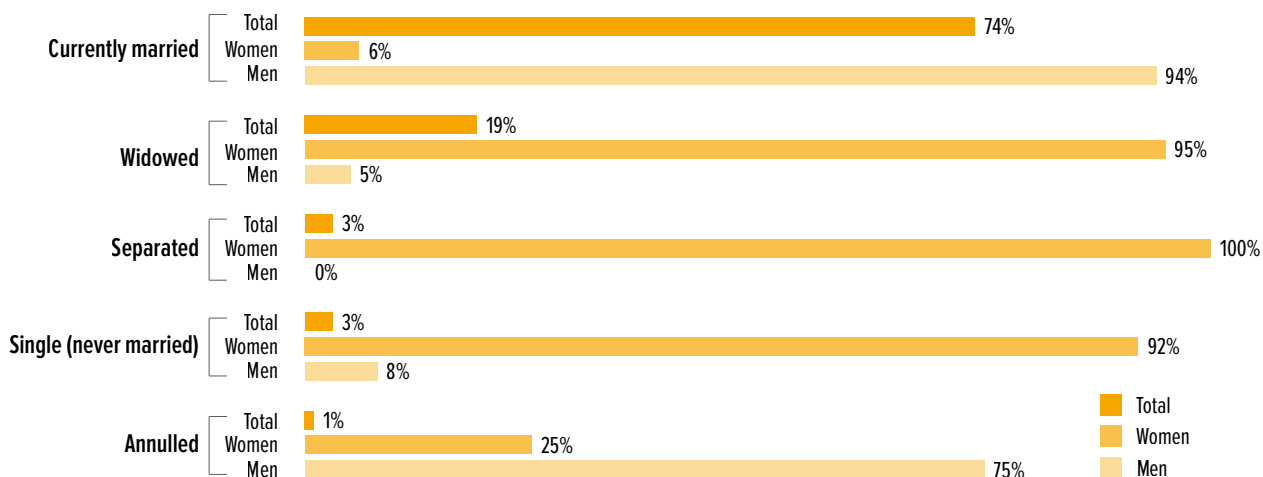
The majority of home-based displaced families were living with extended family (87%) including their parents (18%), siblings (9%) or other relatives (54%). The remaining home-based families were either hosted for free by non-relatives, or lived in occupied/squatted shelters. In Tausug society, kinship solidarity is emphasized with married children often living near or in the same household as the parents of the husband. This explains the high proportion of displaced families staying with relatives.

4.3 ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

About one-third of surveyed IDPs from both population groups did not have a birth certificate. The most commonly cited reasons included that family members were not registered or had not yet claimed certificates with the authorities (78% of home-based IDPs; 70% for IDPs in temporary shelters). A birth certificate is the primary requirement for IDPs to access government programmes such as 4Ps (Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme)⁷², to enroll and graduate from school, and to access other government services.

A fee is required to obtain a birth certificate, which poses a barrier to some families. The ARMM government enacted the Muslim Mindanao Act

Fig. 29: Marital status of family heads in temporary shelters by gender



⁷² See footnote no. 23 on more information on the 4Ps.

293, which established free birth registration in BARMM⁷³. The law stipulates that the fees for birth registration should be covered by the municipal local government units. Several municipalities implement Act 293 and have agreed to waive fees, however, for most municipalities, issuing birth certificates is an important source of revenue.

4.4 SAFETY, SECURITY AND FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

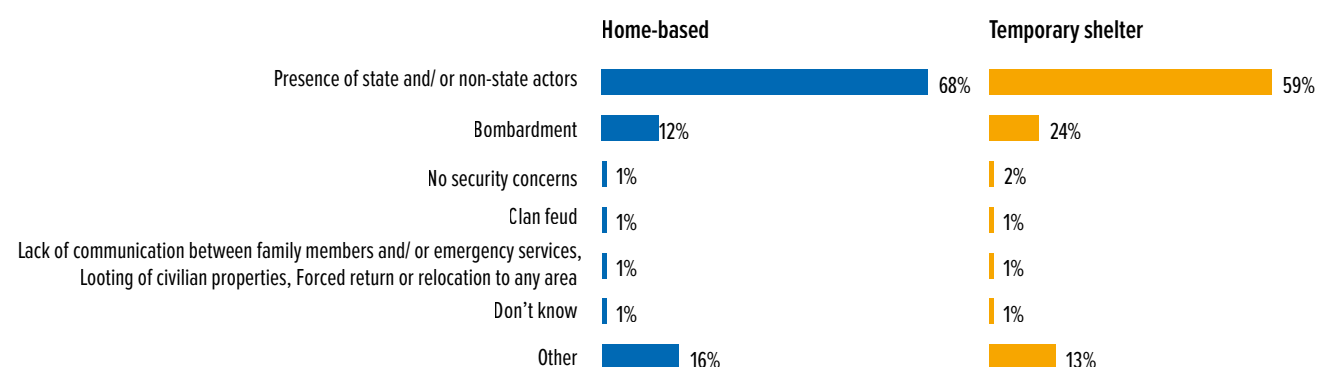
Safety and security concerns and incidents reported by both male and female respondents were mainly related to conflict. A common concern among IDPs was that they would wrongly be suspected of being affiliated with an armed group. Despite this, respondents reported feeling relatively safe when walking in their neighbourhood. This can be attributed to low rates of petty crime. Government plans for the protection of displaced families were not being widely disseminated or understood among IDPs.

The most important security concern for both home-based and temporary shelter IDPs was the presence of state and/or non-state actors (68% of home-based IDPs; 59% of temporary shelter IDPs). The remainder of home-based displaced families reported either ‘other’ security concerns (16%), or bombardment as part of the conflict (12%). Most of the remaining families in temporary shelters reported that bombardment was an important security concern (24%). (Fig. 30)

The majority of both home-based (56%) and temporary shelter (59%) displaced families reported that the gravest security incident they had experienced since displacement involved armed conflict. Only 12% and 8% respectively of displaced families had not experienced a security incident since their displacement. This suggests that families remain within the locus of insecurity even after they have been displaced. This was unsurprising, given that many families in Sulu were displaced within the same barangay, where the threat by the presence of the Abu Sayyaf Group persisted and were causing the prolonged instability in the province.

Of those who had experienced a security threat or incident, 57% of home-based and 60% of displaced families in temporary shelters reported these to either formal or informal authorities. In both groups, the majority reported incidents to barangay officials and Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPAT) (82% and 79% respectively), the remainder reported incidents to traditional or informal justice systems (15% and 18% respectively). The main reason given for not reporting incidents was that IDPs believed that this would create more problems (43% and 55% respectively). During the FGDs, some IDPs expressed their fear that the conflict would escalate, or they would be targeted by the opposing side if they reported an incident. Several participants also mentioned that the government was already aware of their situation and concerns, and that they preferred to wait for action from the government.

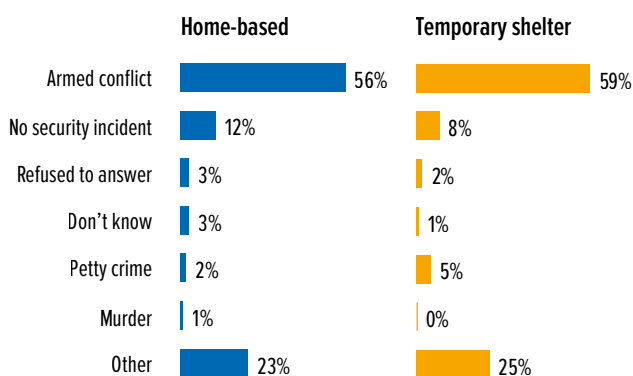
Fig. 30: Primary security concerns of home-based and temporary shelter families



⁷³ The BARMM government enacted the Muslim Mindanao Act 293, which established free birth registration in BARMM. The law stipulates that the fees for birth registration should be covered by the municipal local government units. Several municipalities implement Act 293 and have agreed to waive fees, however, for most municipalities, issuing birth certificates is an important source of revenue. For your information, refer to: https://lawphil.net/administ/mmaa/7a/pdf/mmaa_293_7a.pdf.

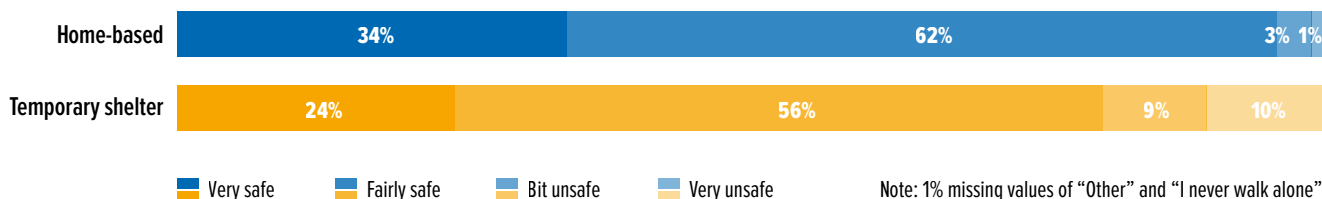
FGD participants further noted that government plans for the protection of displaced families were not widely disseminated and understood among IDPs. Nevertheless, help desks available in host barangays represent a mechanism through which IDPs could lobby to the government for support of vulnerable groups, including women, children and people with special needs. The presence of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams has helped secure the current location where IDPs are residing while 24-hour monitoring of the local security situation was viewed positively.

Fig. 31: Gravest security incident experienced by home-based and temporary shelter families



Despite major security concerns stemming from the conflict, 96% of home-based and 80% of displaced families in temporary shelters still reported feeling very safe or fairly safe walking around their neighbourhoods during daytime (Fig. 32). Those who reported feeling “unsafe” often explained that this was due to the absence of relatives or friends in the area. Another reason for feeling unsafe was the presence of armed groups in the area. Some FGD

Fig. 32: Perception of safety when walking in the neighbourhood in daytime of surveyed home-based and temporary shelter IDPs



⁷⁴ A significant proportion of respondents from both groups (28% and 30% respectively) responded “other” when asked about their current work status. As no further clarification is available, “other” could mean a type of work for pay or profit that was not directly corresponding to the given answer options which would classify them as employed thus impacting the employment rate. However, it could equally mean a type of work that is not paid or any other type of activity that falls outside of employment and will thus classify these respondents as outside the labour force, impacting the proportion of IDPs belonging to that group. As further information is not available, these respondents have been excluded from the labour force analysis. This represents an important limitation to the findings.

⁷⁵ Based on the age limits defined by the 19th ICLS resolution on Statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization: <https://bit.ly/3ioml88>.

⁷⁶ The total labor force consists of all employed and unemployed people.

participants were of the opinion that communication between IDPs and the government about safety needed to be improved, in particular given that they had not received information about any plans for how they would be protected. Displaced families were not given information about military operations including predictions of how long they will be displaced.

4.5 EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOODS

The labour force participation rate among IDPs in Patikul appeared to be lower than the overall labour force participation rate in BARMM. The findings suggest that youth (15-24 years) were facing additional barriers to participating in the labour force. There was also a notable gender disparity, with more men in the labour force than women, reflecting cultural norms in the area. The displaced population in Patikul were predominantly Tausug farmers growing crops like fruits, vegetables, and copra (dried coconut kernel), and selling their produce. Displacement and the ensuing military restrictions have effectively cut off many families from their land and, in turn, their livelihoods.

EMPLOYMENT⁷⁴

Labour force participation

63% of both IDP population groups were of working age, 15 years or older.⁷⁵ Among working age home-based IDPs, 37% were **in the labour force**⁷⁶, of whom 32% were employed and 5% were unemployed, while

35% were outside the labour force (Fig. 33). Similarly, for working age IDPs living in temporary shelters, 35% were **in the labour force** (29% employed and 6% unemployed), and 35% were outside the labour force (Fig. 34). The labour force participation rate among surveyed IDPs in Patikul appears to be much lower than the overall labour force participation rate of 53% in BARMM in July 2019 (15 years and over).⁷⁷

The **youth (15-24 years old) labour force participation rate** for home-based IDPs was 20% and 17% for those in temporary shelters, which was significantly lower than the overall labour force participation rate for both IDP groups (37% and 35% respectively), suggesting that displaced youth may face additional barriers to employment.

Fig. 33: Labour force status of home-based IDPs by gender

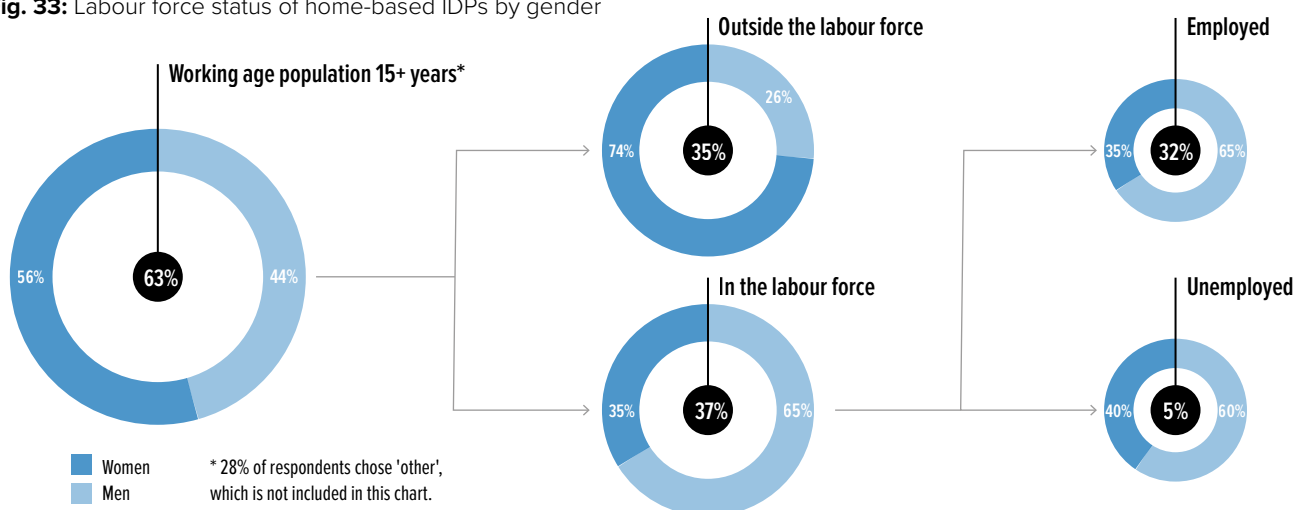
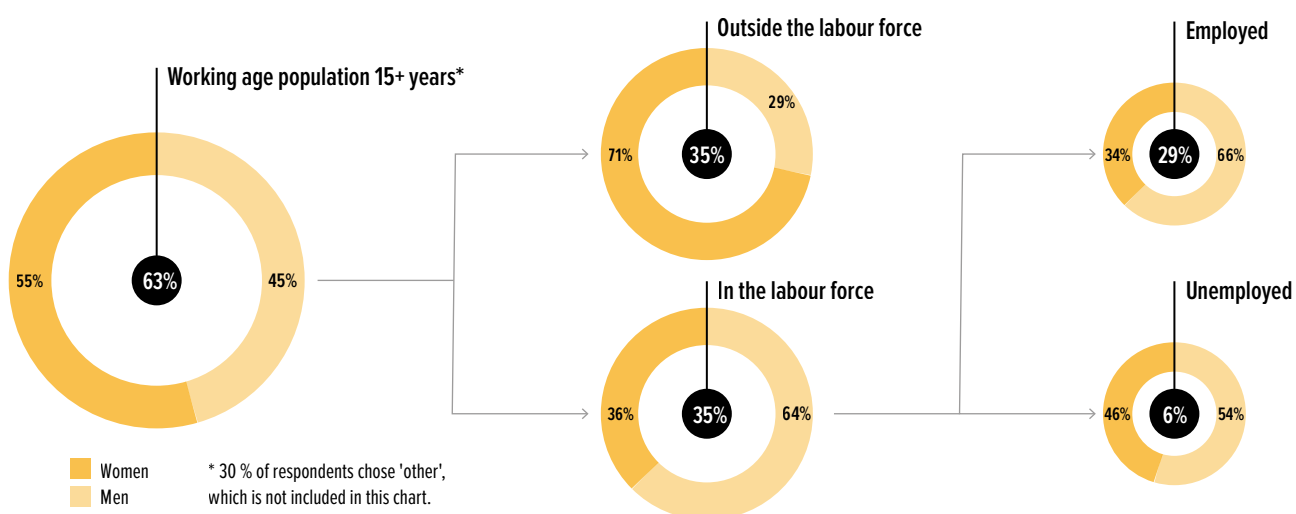


Fig. 34: Labour force status of IDPs in temporary shelters by gender



⁷⁷ For your information, refer to: <http://rsoarmm.psa.gov.ph/release/content/special/55398>.

There was a notable gender imbalance in the labour force participation. The labour force participation rate of men was 30% higher than that of women across both population groups. A similarly gendered labour participation pattern was present in the general population of BARMM, with 73% of men in the labour force compared with 27% of women in 2018.⁷⁸ In addition, there were almost twice as many women than men for both groups outside the labour force and these women were mostly engaged in housework both for home-based and temporary shelter IDPs (86% and 87% respectively). Just over a quarter of the working age IDPs outside the labour force in both groups were full-time students, mostly women (64% of home-based IDPs and 57% of temporary shelter IDPs).

As indicated by FGD participants, men are typically breadwinners in the family according to cultural norms in Sulu and particularly among Tausug, while women are more likely to conduct work without pay, thus being outside the labour force. More displaced women have completed high school or college/ university than men and in the predominantly agricultural labour market the dearth of skilled jobs may also act as a barrier for them to find suitable employment. These findings suggest that the main challenges women face may stem more from the prevailing cultural norms and the economic situation rather than the displacement.

Status in employment

The majority of **employed IDPs** were self-employed (71% of home-based IDPs; 78% of temporary shelter IDPs), while most of the remainder were unpaid family workers (21% of home-based IDPs; 18% of temporary shelter IDPs), except a small number of employers (4% of home-based IDPs and 4% of temporary shelter IDPs) and paid employees among the home-based (3%). These patterns in the **employment status of IDPs** reflect the situation across BARMM, in which most employed people are self-employed. The displaced population in Patikul are predominantly Tausug farmers who grow and sell crops like fruits, vegetables, and copra (dried coconut kernel). Many were self-employed, more specifically own account workers, namely working on their own farms and selling their produce also prior to their displacement. During the FGDs and the PWG consultations it was further confirmed that farming and, to a lesser extent, fishery were the main sources of livelihoods among IDPs in Patikul.

Employed youth were also predominantly self-employed (51% of home-based employed youth IDPs; 60% of temporary shelter employed youth IDPs). However, a higher proportion of youth were unpaid family workers (31% of home-based IDP youth; 37% of temporary shelter IDP youth) linking to the fact that younger members of the family might be more engaged in helping the family with income generating activities such as helping their parents with the farming or selling of the farm products.

Fig. 35: Home-based IDPs outside the labour force

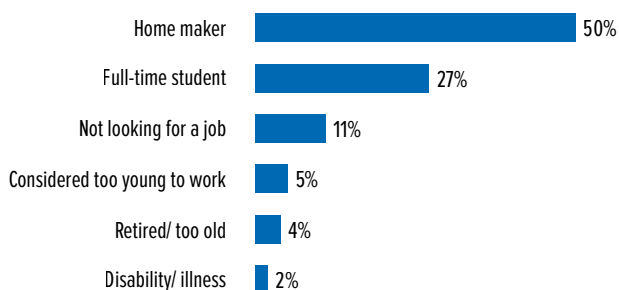
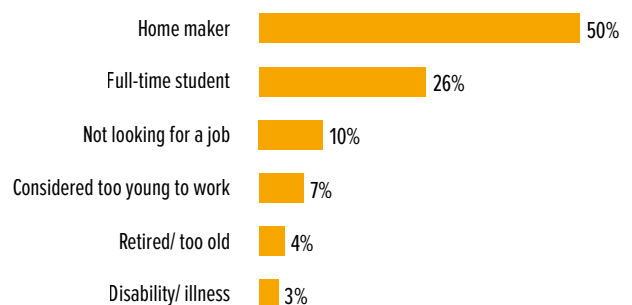


Fig. 36: IDPs in temporary shelters outside the labour



⁷⁸ It is not possible to directly compare the situation faced by IDPs with that of the general population as the data was collected several years apart. However, similar trends in the results give a rough indication that several of the challenges faced by IDPs in gaining access to the labour market stem from cultural norms and the economic structure prevalent in Sulu. The results of the profiling reflect the traditional culture in which men are positioned as the main breadwinner of the family and women as homemakers. For more information, refer to <http://rsooarmm.psa.gov.ph/release/content/special/55302>.

Self-employed IDPs were predominantly male for both home-based (77%) and temporary shelter (75%) IDPs, while women were more likely to be unpaid family workers in both groups, most likely due to the fact that the majority of jobs available to IDPs are in farming, which remains a male-dominated sector. However, FGD participants mentioned that several IDPs worked in customer service at local pharmacies or coffee shops, some women had also been provided with sewing machines as part of a livelihoods project.

Table 7: Employment status of profiled IDPs by gender

		Men	Women
Home-based	Self-employed	77%	23%
	Unpaid family worker	26%	74%
Temporary shelter	Self-employed	75%	25%
	Unpaid family worker	32%	68%

The outlined findings can be explained by the conflict and the ensuing access restrictions that had a direct impact on displaced families' ability to generate income, as IDPs were predominantly self-employed and depended on working on their farms. This is also reflected in the lower labour force participation rate among IDPs in Patikul compared to the overall rate for BARMM.

Unemployment

Overall, the **unemployment rate**⁷⁹ for both home-based and temporary shelter IDPs was high (14% and 17% respectively). This was significantly higher than the overall unemployment rate of 6.58% for BARMM in July 2019⁸⁰, suggesting that IDPs in Patikul faced barriers accessing employment. Further research is required to better understand these dynamics. The unemployment rate among youth IDPs was much higher than the overall one for the IDPs, at 24% for home-based and 41% for temporary shelter. This suggests that youth IDPs face even more difficulties in finding employment. In terms of gender disparity, the unemployment rate for female home-based IDPs was slightly higher (3%) than for male IDPs while the difference was bigger (7%) for temporary shelter IDPs.

⁷⁹ The unemployment rate expresses the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the total number of persons in the labour force (i.e., the employed plus the unemployed).

⁸⁰ For more information, refer to <https://bit.ly/3iDDknn>.

IMPACT OF DISPLACEMENT ON EMPLOYMENT

Approximately 29% of home-based and 34% of temporary shelter IDPs reported that they had lost their job due to displacement, while the remaining 71% and 66% respectively were able to retain their jobs.

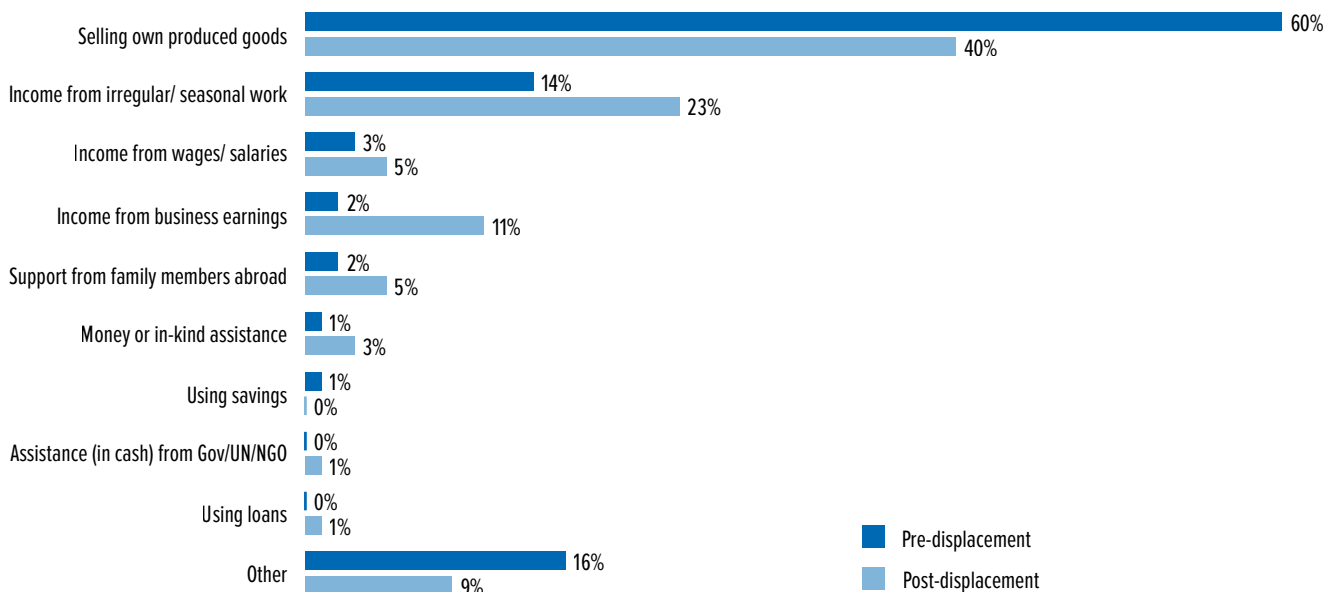
FGD participants mentioned that displacement had affected their employment, with many being unable to access their farms (representing their main pre-displacement source of livelihood) or to find alternate employment since their displacement. **They expressed their hope that the government would assist them by generating livelihood opportunities. In addition to those who lost their job due to the displacement, some chose to stop working in order to help their families with day-to-day activities while in displacement.**

FAMILY WELFARE

Prior to displacement, the main source of income for both the home-based and temporary shelter IDPs was the selling of their own produced goods, followed by irregular/seasonal work (Fig. 37 and Fig. 38). However, the displacement and the ensuing access restrictions had a significant impact on the livelihoods of IDPs, as the main source of income (selling of own produced goods) decreased by about 20% for home-based and 26% for families in temporary shelters, while irregular/seasonal work increased by 7% and 9% respectively.

Despite the significant decrease, the selling of own produced goods remained the main source of income for both groups of displaced families after the displacement (40% of home-based families; 41% of families in temporary shelters), followed by irregular/seasonal work (23% for both).

Fig. 37: Main source of income of home-based families before and after their displacement



The results of the FGDs confirm the observation that displacement had a heavy impact on farming which represents the main source of livelihood among IDPs. The importance of accessing their land for farming was a factor in the decision of many displaced families to stay as close as possible to their place of habitual residence, which, nevertheless, was cut off due to military restrictions.

Since arriving at their current location, 46% of home-based and 55% of displaced families in temporary shelters had not been able to cover the costs of rent and/or utility bills. Similar results can be observed in families' inability to cover unexpected expenses (50% of home-based families; 51% of temporary shelter families). Potential alternative income sources like selling off assets, cash assistance by the government or loans were only used marginally.

Fig. 38: Main source of income of families in temporary shelters before and after their displacement

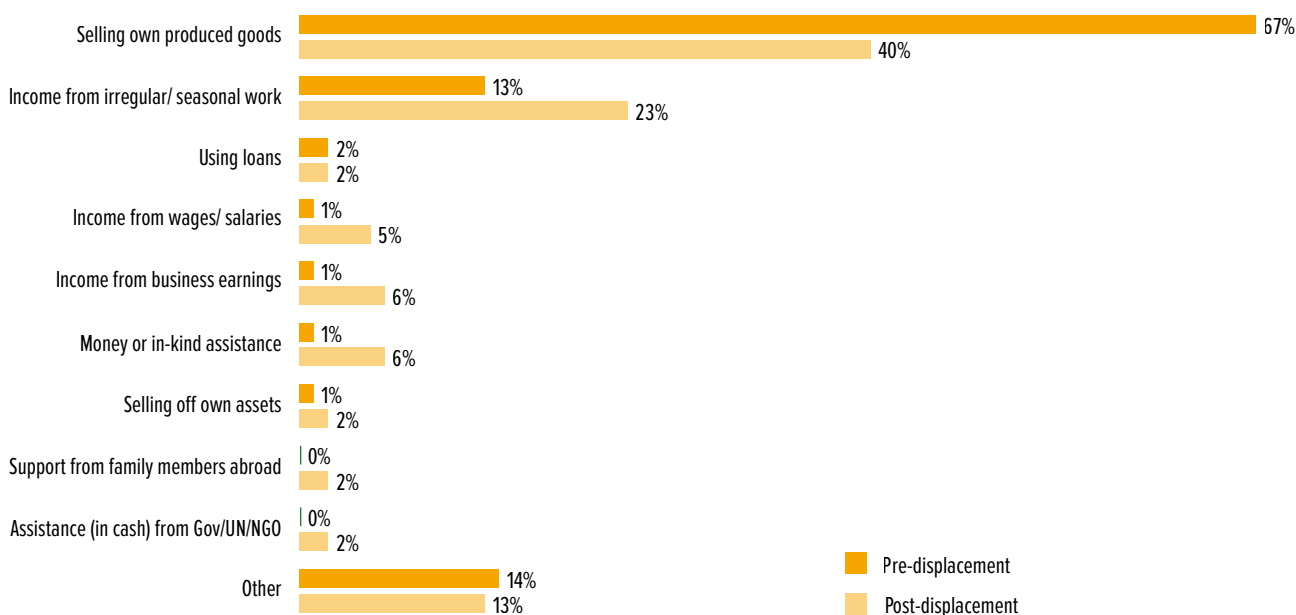
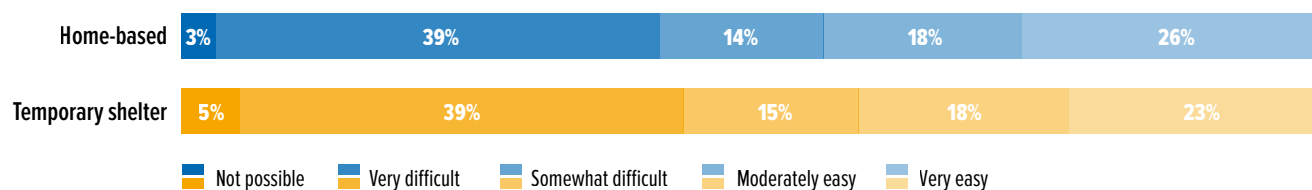


Fig. 39: Accessibility of nearest market for home-based and temporary shelter families

Access to the nearest market

The majority of families in both population groups reported that accessing the nearest market⁸¹ was a challenge (Fig. 39). The main challenges people experienced in accessing the market was distance (64% of home-based families; 59% of temporary shelter families) and travel expenses (32% and 36% respectively), especially valid among displaced families living far from Jolo. People across Sulu typically purchase all required household commodities in Jolo. Participants mentioned that as a result of travel expenses/distance they would rather buy from more expensive but closer community stores than the large public market, however this also increases their spending.

Access to government assistance programmes

Nearly all IDPs surveyed reported that they had a Disaster Assistance Family Access Card issued by the DSWD (97% of home-based families; 96% of temporary shelter families). Most of those who did not have access to the card stated that they were not registered for that type of assistance. No participants mentioned discrimination or rejection by the government in explaining the reasons why they did not have access to the Disaster Assistance Family Access Card. The results of the FGDs indicated that some IDPs were not aware of the Disaster Assistance Family Access Card. Furthermore, PWG members noted that some IDPs had confused the “IDP relief cards” distributed by Municipal Local Government Units with the Disaster Assistance Family Access Card as it served a similar purpose.

During the FGDs, many IDPs stated that they were beneficiaries of government assistance programmes such as 4Ps and senior citizen programmes.

However, the results show that only 29% of home-based families and 32% of families in temporary shelters were registered with the 4Ps programme. Only very few families indicated that they were beneficiaries of other programmes like modified conditional cash transfer (0.6% of home-based families and 0.7% of families in temporary shelters). The majority (more than 60% in both target groups) indicated other government programmes that were not specified. This suggests certain access barriers or lack of awareness of existing government programmes among IDPs.

4.6 STANDARD OF LIVING AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

FOOD SECURITY

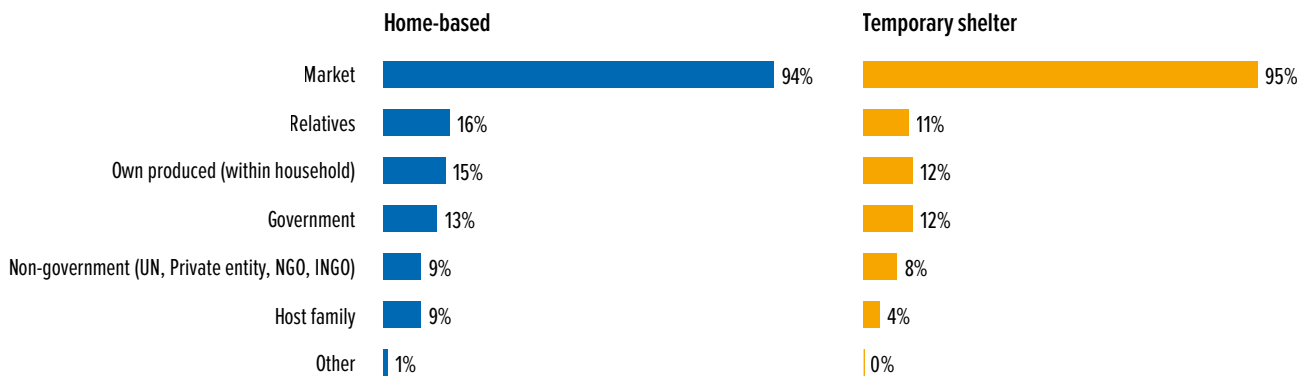
IDPs in Patikul faced challenges in accessing sufficient food. The most common way that families from both groups accessed food was to purchase food from markets or stores. Home-based families were more likely to depend on their family as a secondary source, while those in temporary shelters were more likely to rely on government assistance. Despite efforts by the government to provide food, displaced people depended heavily on a range of negative coping mechanisms.

Main sources of food

Most home-based displaced families mainly obtained their food from markets (94%), however some families also still farmed food or received food from their relatives or host family. Only a few home-based families obtained food through external assistance like government and programmes from non-government organizations (see Fig. 40). For displaced families in temporary shelters, markets were also the main source of food (95%). The next most commonly reported source was government assistance, reported by 12% of the displaced families.

⁸¹ “Market” in the Sulu context was understood to refer to the Jolo central market.

Fig. 40: Main sources of food of home-based and temporary shelter families



Food Consumption Score (FCS)

In total, 85% of home-based displaced families and 80% of displaced families in temporary shelters had acceptable food consumption based on the Food Consumption Score. Nearly 12% of home-based and 18% of families in temporary shelters had borderline food consumption. A smaller proportion had poor food consumption (see Fig. 41).

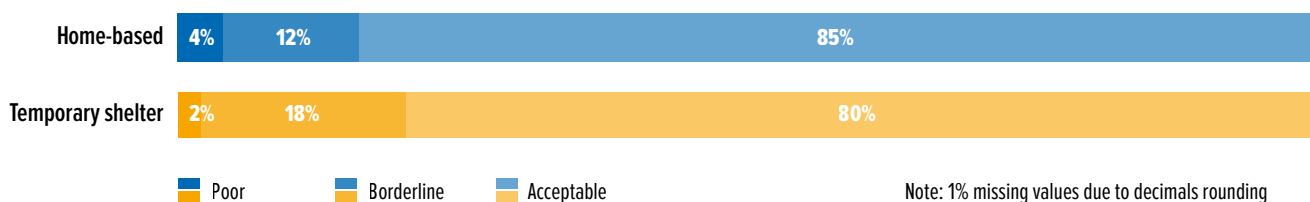
The results of the profiling reflect the Food Consumption Score results for Sulu from the “Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis” conducted in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) in 2018.⁸² The results indicated that 92% of people in Sulu had acceptable food consumption, 6% had borderline and 2% had poor food consumption. The results from the IDP profiling showed a larger proportion of people in the “borderline” bracket.

Household coping strategies

Nearly all home-based displaced families (85% or 603 families) reported that they did not have sufficient food or money to buy food in the 7 days prior to the survey. There was a similar rate among families living in temporary shelters (84% or 361 families). The table below shows how families handled shortfalls in food consumption, based on categories used for the Coping Strategy Index (see Annex IV).

There was no dominant coping strategy, rather displaced families in Sulu implemented a variety of strategies including applying each strategy for at least two days in the week. This aligned with the WFP findings that households in Sulu applied each coping strategy for at least 2 days (ibid.). Barriers to access food from markets, namely the long distance to the market and prohibitive cost of transportation, may help explain why displaced families depend on negative coping strategies. The results of the FGD and PWG survey confirmed these findings on family food coping strategies. **All FGD participants reported that they depended on negative coping strategies including limiting meals to one or two meals a day, or letting children eat first then sharing the remaining food with other adult**

Fig. 41: Distribution of home-based and temporary shelter displaced families by food consumption classification based on the FCS



⁸² WFP & ARMM (2018). Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).

Table 8: Average number of days household coping mechanisms were employed by surveyed displaced population group for a 7 day recall period

	Average no. of days coping strategy was applied (home-based displaced families)	Average no. of days coping strategy was applied (displaced families in temporary shelters)
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	2	2
Borrow food or rely on help from a relative	2	2
Limit portion size of meals at meal times	3	3
Restrict consumption by adults in order for children to eat	3	2
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	3	3

members of the family. In many cases, participants had to borrow money and ask help from their relatives. Some even borrowed money or asked help from other displaced families.

PWG members confirmed that displaced families experienced problems obtaining sufficient food. In response to this issue, food packages were distributed among displaced families and hot meals were provided to IDPs in temporary shelters by the Art Relief Mobile Kitchen. IDPs also reported that they received food and non-food assistance from the Ministry of Social Services and Development, UNHCR, Provincial Local Government Units, Municipal Local Government Unit, Care Philippines, and WFP.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Access to water was a widely recognised challenge among IDPs in Patikul. Some 30% of displaced home-based families and 26% in temporary shelters did not have access to enough water to meet their needs 30 days prior to the survey. The quality of water was also problematic with FGD participants stating that they could not ensure that water was potable. Nearly one-third of temporary shelter displaced families did not have access to potable water, most were instead dependent on unprotected sources such as springs, rivers and unprotected wells. The results of the profiling also show that IDPs relied on poor sanitation facilities with 39% of home-based displaced families and 59% in temporary

shelters using inadequate facilities. Sanitation facilities in evacuation centres were particularly poor with 40% falling below the SPHERE standards.

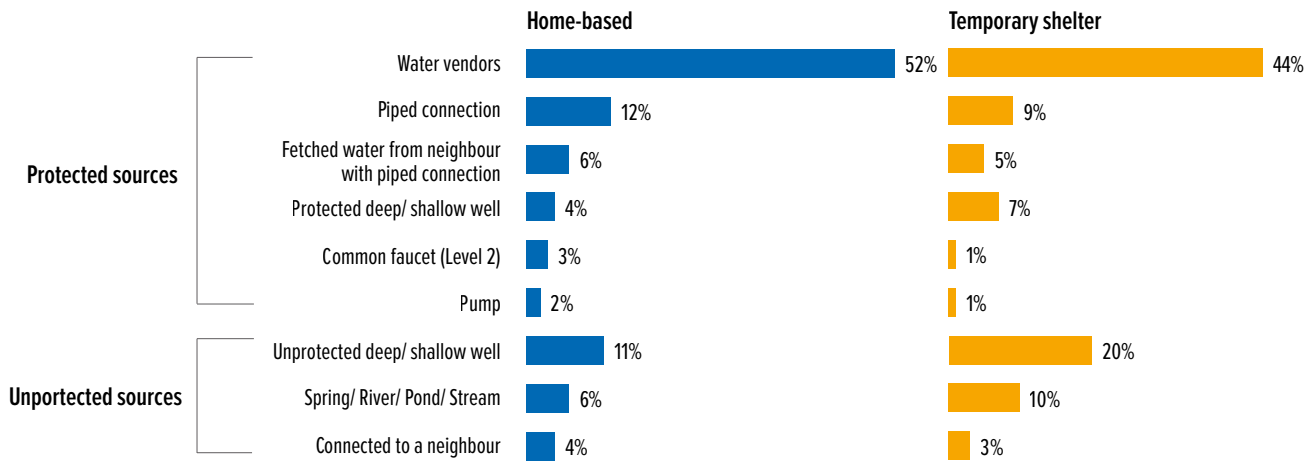
Access to protected water sources

79% of the home-based displaced families and 66% of displaced families in temporary shelters had access to protected water sources for drinking.⁸³ The majority of displaced families (76% home-based and 65% temporary shelter) had access to protected water sources also for cooking and domestic purposes. The most common source for water in both groups was from vendors (52% and 44% respectively). Nearly all families in temporary shelters who did not have access to protected water sources depended on water from springs, rivers or unprotected wells (26% of temporary shelter families). IDPs who participated in the FGDs agreed that access to good quality water was a problem, they also reported a number of diarrhea cases.

30% of home-based displaced families and 26% of IDPs in temporary shelters did not have access to sufficient water to meet their needs in the 30 days prior to the survey. Most who reported not having sufficient access attributed this to lack of water containers (50% both groups); other reasons include the unavailability of water from sources (14% and 22% respectively), the unaffordability of water (16% and 11% respectively), and water sources being too far away (11% and 5% respectively).

⁸³ These water sources are common faucets (Level 2), fetched water from neighbors with piped connection, piped connection, protected deep or shallow well, pump, water vendors (e.g., bottled water, container, peddlers, water refilling stations).

Fig. 42: Main sources of water for drinking for home-based and temporary shelter families by protected and unprotected water sources



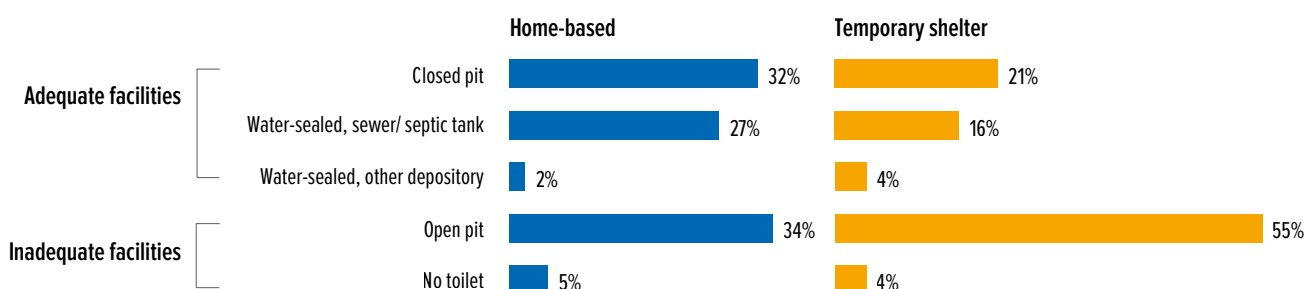
Consultations with PWG members revealed that access to water has indeed been a problem across the Sulu Province for both the displaced families and the host community. The majority of relocation sites and hosting communities are not equipped with WASH facilities including potable water sources. In response, the Provincial Local Government Units have been coordinating with the Bureau of Fire Protection to provide water to IDP communities using fire trucks. The Barangay Local Government Units and some civil society organisations have been working on the construction of water supply and WASH facilities for the affected areas.

Access to adequate toilet facilities

More than a third of home-based displaced families depended on inadequate toilet facilities such as open pits, bedpans or a “wrap and throw” approach; 61% used a closed pit or water-sealed facility. The proportion of IDPs without access to improved toilet facilities and instead depending either on open pits or open defecation among IDPs in temporary shelters was much higher at 60% (Fig. 43).

More than half of the IDPs that used open pits reported that the facility was more than 50 metres away from their dwelling (56% for home-based; 66% for temporary shelter). **Based on distance alone, 22% of home-based displaced families and 42% of families in temporary shelters failed to meet the SPHERE standard of having a toilet less than 50 metres away from their dwelling.**⁸⁴ During the FGDs, IDPs from Barangay Bangkal reported that two deep wells and two toilet facilities had been constructed by

Fig. 43: Access to toilet facilities among family heads of home-based and temporary shelter IDPs



⁸⁴ For more information, refer to https://handbook.spherestandards.org/en/sphere/#ch006_003.

the Barangay Local Government Unit and Provincial Local Government Unit respectively. These facilities were accessible to all IDPs in the Barangay.

Access to handwashing facilities

Access to handwashing facilities was also poor among surveyed displaced families in Patikul. Over two thirds of families from both groups either did not use hand washing facilities (65% of home-based families; 64% of temporary shelter families), or used mobile buckets (9% and 13% respectively). About one fifth of home-based (21%) and temporary shelter (23%) displaced families used other types of facilities that were not further specified. The main reason given for not having access to hand washing facilities was financial, with families unable to afford washing facilities or materials.

Consultations with the PWG indicated that the disruption of livelihoods and decreased income for many displaced families has had a direct impact on people's ability to access safe and improved water, sanitation and hygiene. As a result, IDPs have been forced to access public facilities, which tend to be overcrowded especially in evacuation centres.

HEALTH

More than half of the surveyed displaced families with children did not possess a vaccination card for their children. Displaced families could typically access healthcare facilities, but barriers exist especially the cost of public transport required to reach healthcare facilities. There was also a lack of health referral systems in evacuation sites. Most surveyed families used formal medical facilities, however, there was also a widespread belief in and use of traditional healing methods.

Access to vaccination cards

More than half of the surveyed displaced families with children did not possess a vaccination card for their children (56% of home-based families; 57% of temporary shelter families). During the FGDs, participants noted that this may be due to social norms, whereby people prefer to visit traditional or faith healers. As a result, people were either unaware of vaccinations or did not think they were required. Furthermore, many people in the Philippines have become more skeptical of vaccinations after a nationwide Dengue fever vaccination programme that was linked to the deaths of several children.⁸⁵

Having a vaccination card assists health workers and parents determine what vaccinations a child has received, and if any have been missed. Without this record, children may miss vaccinations, leaving them at risk of contracting serious diseases. Proof that children have been vaccinated is also a requirement for families to access the 4Ps programme. FGD participants noted the need for improved awareness about vaccinations and healthcare practices.

Health problems and access to healthcare facilities

Most IDPs reported that the most common health problems included fever, headaches, cough, colds, asthma and body pain. Few families reported problems that could be related to the poor WASH standards, such as diarrhea, typhoid or cholera (42 cases in total in Patikul). This was in line with the findings from the Municipality Protection Profiling report.⁸⁶ Community discussions as part of the quick impact project for the rehabilitation of water system Level 2⁸⁷ suggest that the lack of widespread waterborne diseases despite poor WASH standards may be attributed to resilience developed over time given that the same water sources are used for generations.

⁸⁵ For more information about the incident, refer to <https://bit.ly/3oTQoXT>; and <https://bit.ly/3qMy9Ev>.

⁸⁶ The Municipality Protection Profiling (MPP) is a survey which seeks to provide an overview of the living conditions of the IDPs and the general protection environment at the municipal level. It is an unpublished report, available upon request from UNHCR Philippines.

⁸⁷ Based on unpublished documentation of the inclusive and consultative community building, available upon request from UNHCR Philippines.



📷 A Sama Bajau woman washes clothes outside her house in Bongao, Tawi-Tawi. Women in this community usually take charge of the household chores.

Approximately half of both home-based and temporary shelter displaced families reported that at least one member of their family needed to visit a doctor or health facility in the six months prior to the survey. **Of those, about 90% managed to see a healthcare practitioner or a traditional healer. Of those who sought medical assistance, 73% of home-based and 66% of temporary shelter displaced families visited a formal healthcare facility (Barangay health centre, government hospital or rural health unit). There were still 26% of home-based and 33% of temporary shelter displaced families that visited informal or traditional healers and care facilities.**

Some 43% of displaced families in temporary shelters stated that no formal health service was available at their site. Several FGD participants mentioned that health centres were present at their relocation site, but noted they were often unaware of the health services available. Furthermore, 73% of families in temporary shelters reported that there was no referral system in place for health problems that could not be treated at their evacuation site. FGD participants mentioned that health workers usually

instruct IDPs verbally as to where they should go for treatment especially those that can't be treated easily at the health centre. **PWG members clarified that there are no specific health-related interventions for IDPs and that barriers remain in access to healthcare facilities. During the FGDs, participants noted that larger healthcare facilities were not accessible to all IDPs due to physical distance and that several barangays do not have any health centres.**

EDUCATION

More than half of the surveyed IDPs in Patikul either had no education or had only completed elementary school. A small proportion of IDPs in Patikul had completed tertiary education. About one third of school aged children were not attending school. There were notable gender differences in terms of secondary school attendance with higher attendance among girls. The most commonly cited reasons why children were not attending school were the associated costs or that they were not willing to continue their studies due to the adverse

effects of displacement. This suggests presence of psychosocial trauma among children stemming from the conflict and/or experience of displacement.

School attendance⁸⁸

Of the surveyed 3,047 home-based IDPs and 1,855 IDPs in temporary shelters in Patikul, 35% of both groups were of school age, 5-18 years old (37% of the home-based male population; 33% of the home-based female population; and 39% of the temporary shelter male population; 32% of the temporary shelter female population).

Among the home-based elementary school-aged IDPs (5-11 years old), more than two-thirds were attending school (70%), while 14% reported to not be attending school. There was no disparity in school attendance for this age group between girls and boys. School attendance for elementary school-aged IDP children living in temporary shelters was similar (71% attending, 14% not attending) with 6 % more girls attending school than boys (Table 10).

Nearly two-thirds (63%) of home-based IDPs aged 12-18 years old, were attending high school, while 20% reported to not be attending school. In total, 17% more girls attended high school than boys. The rate of children displaced in temporary shelters not attending high school was higher at 27%, however, the proportion of those attending was similar at 60%. The gender gap for high school attendance was smaller among displaced children in temporary shelters with just 6% more girls than boys. This could be explained by the fact that it's mainly boys who are engaged in assisting their parents with income generating activities rather than girls.

The vast majority of children who went to school attended government-run schools (97% of home-based children attending school; 96% of temporary shelter children attending school). In some host areas

such as Barangay Latih, temporary learning centres have been established by the government with the support of partner agencies to ensure access to education. However, PWG members reported that in some barangays there were no education programmes for IDPs in place.

FGD participants mentioned that displacement has had a significant effect on the education of displaced children. The main reasons IDPs gave for school-aged children not attending school were a lack of financial resources, for example, to purchase school supplies. Financial constraints were more commonly reported as a barrier to accessing higher levels of education. Another issue highlighted in the PWG consultations was that relocation sites for IDPs were often located far from the available schools. This was more pronounced for high schools and tertiary education. There were no tertiary education institutions in Patikul, instead people had to travel to Jolo or Zamboanga City. PWG members noted that Balik Barangay Programme⁸⁹ recipients, who were often least able to afford education, were prioritised for educational programmes. Some FGD participants were not aware if there were government projects to support access to education for their children, other participants were aware of such projects but noted that there were a lot of requirements including grade scores, which seemed difficult for displaced children to meet due to the disruption in their studies because of the displacement.

FGD participants shared that most displaced parents had tried to continue sending their children to school, however, some children were not willing to return to school since their displacement. The unwillingness of children to return to school should be understood in the context of the upheaval they have experienced, and may indicate a high prevalence of psycho-social trauma.

⁸⁸ The school system in the Philippines is divided into elementary (kindergarten and grades 1 to 6; ages 5 to 11 years old), junior high school (grades 7 to 10; ages 12 to 15 years old), and senior high school (grades 11 and 12; ages 16 to 18 years). For your information, refer to: <https://www.deped.gov.ph/k-to-12/about/k-to-12-basic-education-curriculum/>.

⁸⁹ The Balik Barangay Programme (Return to Barangay Programme) is a local initiative which seeks to support/facilitate the safe return of displaced families to their places of origin. It is led by the Provincial government of Sulu through the Municipal Task Force for Ending Local Armed Conflict (MTF ELAC). MTF ELAC is composed of different line agencies including the AFP, Ministry of Social Services and Development, Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Officer, National Commission on Muslim Filipinos, and others. This initiative is not published. However, the concept is similar to the Balik Probinsya (back to province) program of the national government. For more information, refer to: <https://balikprobinsya.ph/> and <https://bit.ly/3sGHsYj>.

Table 9: School attendance of home-based and temporary shelter displaced children of school age

		Primary/ elementary education (Age 5-11 years)			Secondary education/ junior and senior high school (Age 12-18 years)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Home-based	Yes	70%	70%	70%	54%	71%	63%
	No	15%	13%	14%	26%	14%	20%
	Other	15%	17%	16%	19%	14%	17%
Temporary	Yes	68%	74%	71%	57%	63%	60%
	No	16%	12%	14%	31%	22%	27%
	Other	16%	14%	15%	12%	15%	13%

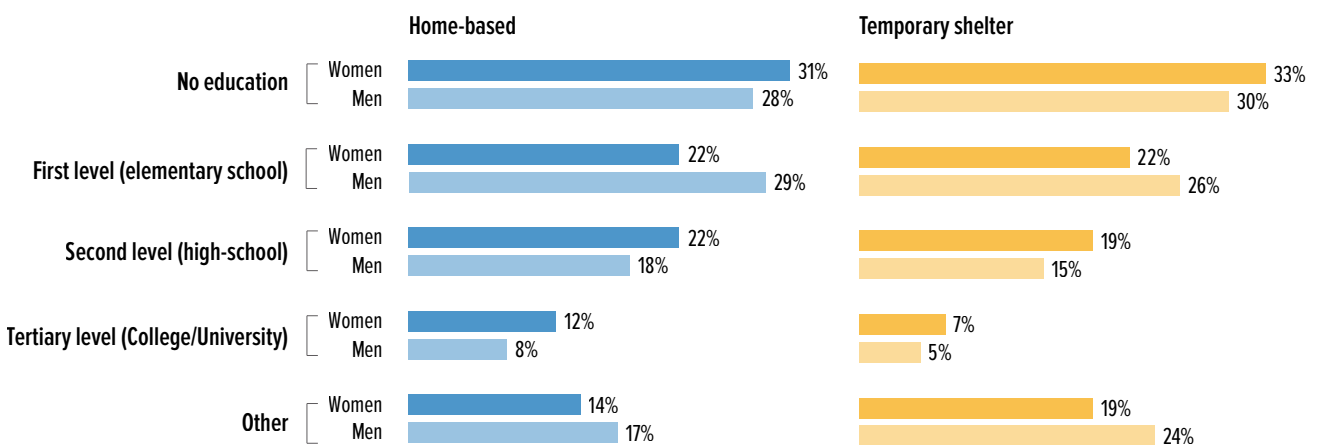
Highest level of education completed

Most home-based IDPs and IDPs in temporary shelters aged 15 and older had either not attended school (29% and 32% respectively), or had only completed elementary school (25% and 24% respectively). Given the traditional gender roles in the society, it was interesting to note that more displaced women had completed high school or college/ university than men in both groups (34% of home-based women vs 26% of home-based men; 26% of women in temporary shelter vs 20% of men) (see Fig. 44). One reason for this might be pressure on young men to take up breadwinner roles within the family early on.

4.7 HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY

Most displaced families did not have proof of ownership for their house and land in the place of habitual residence. Instead, claims of ownership typically stemmed from family members or ancestral domain. The importance of house and land ownership documentation was not always clear to displaced families, and some were not aware that it is required. The lack of official ownership documents exposes these IDPs to the potential violation of property rights on return. However, IDPs expressed that with or without documents or land title, ownership had not been an issue. The survey showed that even in cases where the houses of displaced families have been partially or totally destroyed, IDPs still wanted to return to access their land and livelihoods.

Figure 44: Highest level of education completed of home-based and temporary shelter IDPs (15+) by gender



Land ownership

Of the 710 home-based displaced families in Patikul, 71% reported that they own the land in their place of habitual residence; of the 430 displaced families in temporary shelters, 72% reported to own the land. Approximately 77% of home-based displaced families who own their land did not have any proof of ownership, while 17% said they owned a land title and 6% did not specify or did not know. Roughly 70% of displaced families in temporary shelters who own their land did not have proof of ownership, while 15% said they owned a land title and 14% did not specify their situation.

Of those home-based displaced families who own their land, 20% reported that there were ownership claims by a third party on the land, while 73% of families reported that there were not. For land-owning displaced families in temporary shelters, 15% reported third party claims, while 81% said there were no other ownership claims. The majority of displaced families in both groups that reported third party claims on their land cited family members claiming entitlement or ancestral domain as the main reason. Lack of awareness about the importance of acquiring proof of land ownership was seen as the main reason for not acquiring such documentation.

When the FGD participants were asked why they did not have documents as proof of ownership for their lands, they claimed that their predecessors who passed on the land as inheritance had not acquired the necessary documents of ownership. Others said that their parents and grandparents were not aware that there was a need to get proof of ownership. However, they expressed that with or without documents or land title, ownership had not been an issue. Several IDPs reported after receiving information about the importance of proof

of ownership, they were now considering obtaining such documents to avoid potential future disputes when they return to their land. Members of the PWG shared that Tausugs generally do not typically register their land as they understand it to be theirs even without proper documentation. Information on how to acquire documentation was not often communicated in remote areas such as where many displaced families are from.

House ownership

Similarly to land ownership, the majority of home-based displaced families (84%) and those in temporary shelters (83%) reported to own the house in their place of habitual residence. FGD participants reported that houses were either given to them as a gift in inheritance or built by them when they started to have their own families. Since the majority of IDPs grew up in the same land where they built their houses, this was often used as the basis for their ownership claim.

Damages to houses in place of habitual residence

For the home-based displaced family house owners, over 99% stated that their house in their place of habitual residence was either totally destroyed (86%) or partially destroyed (13%). Of the families in temporary shelters who own houses, over 99% stated their homes were either totally destroyed (86%) or partially destroyed (14%).

During the FGDs, the majority of participants mentioned that most of the houses in their places of habitual residence had been damaged during confrontations between the AFP and Abu Sayyaf Group. Furthermore, some houses had been

Figure 45: Land ownership and proof of land ownership of home-based displaced families

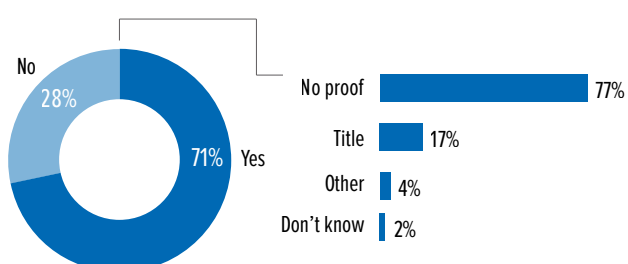
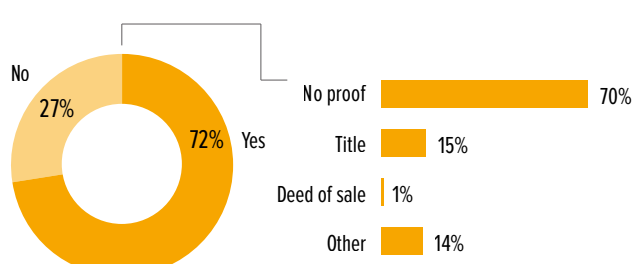


Figure 46: Land ownership and proof of land ownership of displaced families in temporary shelter





📷 A survey respondent answers the inquiry of the enumerator during the data collection of the profiling exercise in the province of Basilan in November 2019.

damaged from lack of maintenance due to the prolonged displacement and inability of people to visit their houses. In several periods without active conflict, the AFP allowed some IDPs to visit their farms. During these visits, some displaced families were able to conduct repairs and in some cases start the process of rebuilding their homes. Families displaced to areas nearby their place of habitual residence were often better positioned to visit their homes than those living elsewhere in the province. During the FGDs, heads of the displaced families shared that even though many already knew their houses and other properties were destroyed, they still preferred to return to access their farms.

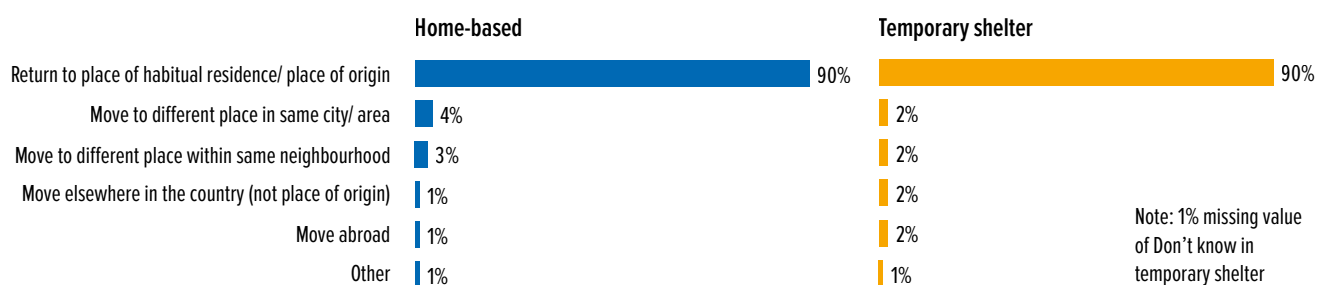
4.8 FUTURE INTENTIONS

The displacement pattern showed that families were forced to leave their homes, but stayed within their municipality at the place of origin. Movements only happened across barangays. Hence, all families surveyed expressed a desire to stay in their municipality and the majority of families wanted to return to their place of habitual residence, meaning they desired to only remove to their houses within the same municipality. Respondents also reported feeling more safe in their place of habitual residence even in cases where their houses had been destroyed with the risk of future insecurity and potential displacement.

Preferred settlement location/option

86% of the home-based IDPs and 80% of the displaced families in temporary shelters wanted to leave their current location (Fig. 47). **Of those, the majority (90%) of both population groups wanted to return to their place of habitual residence if the security situation would improve (66% of home-based families; 74% of temporary shelter families) and in order to have better access to their homes and livelihoods (23% of home-based; 17% of temporary shelter families).**

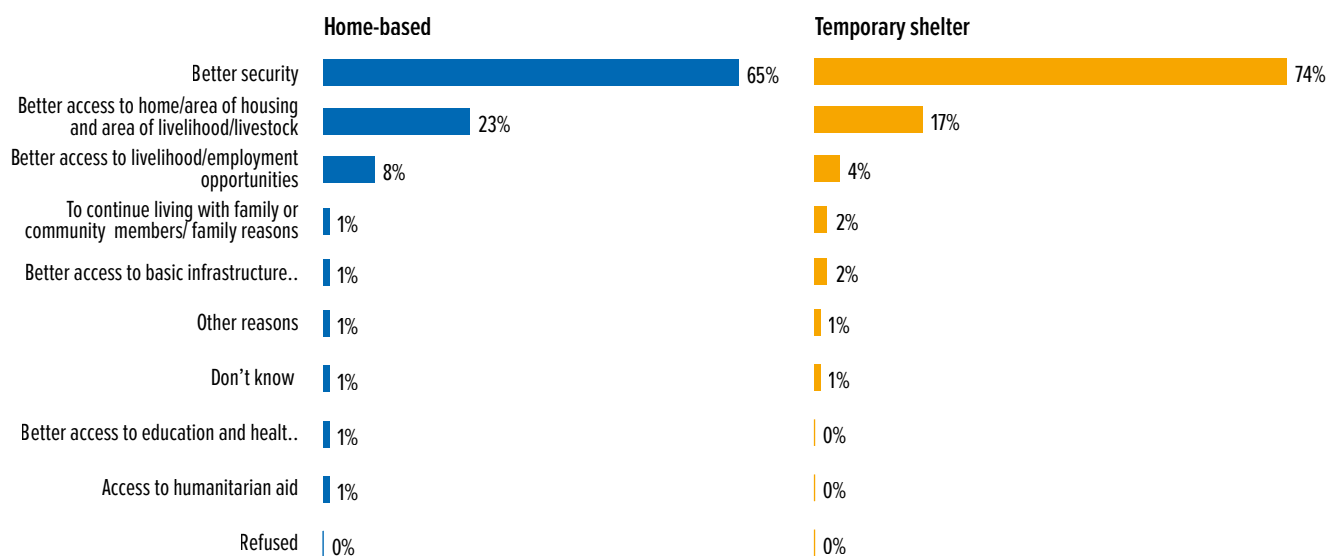
FGD participants shared that their main reasons for wanting to return to their places of habitual residence were to access their main sources of income and livelihood, and their property. They also explained that being in their own home would also help them feel safe, even with the risk of future insecurity and potential displacement. PWG members also noted that for many IDPs, comfort zones are synonymous with their place of habitual residence, and many can only conduct their livelihood activities from there. For many IDPs, the idea of starting a new life somewhere else seemed too much of a burden. However, several FGD participants believed that staying in their area of habitual residence would increase their exposure to ongoing security concerns. Livelihoods and financial security appeared to play a dominant role in people's choice of where to live with people rationalising that if they could return and access their source of income, they would find the means to reconstruct their houses.

Fig. 47: Future intentions for settlement location of displaced families in home-based and temporary shelter settings

Barriers to preferred settlement option

Roughly 86% of home-based IDPs and 89% of displaced families in temporary shelters believed they would have the possibility to pursue their preferred future intention. The main reasons for not being able to pursue their preferred settlement option for both population groups were the ongoing conflict, the presence of armed groups, the lack of feeling of security, and the destruction of their property including houses and farmlands. **Approximately 61% home-based and 65% of temporary shelter IDP respondents said they had received information about the government's plans for displaced families, while 32% and 29% respectively said they were not aware of such plans.** According to the FGD participants, the information that families would require in order to plan for return included information about the security situation and the availability of basic services (education, food, health, shelter, water etc.).

PWG members mentioned that they would monitor the situation of IDPs to ensure they were protected and their concerns were properly addressed. According to some PWG members, the Balik-Barangay Programme⁹⁰ was conducted together with partners in the government as well as NGOs. The Balik-Barangay Programme or the Back to Barangay Programme aims to provide better opportunities to displaced families to restart their lives when they go back to their place of habitual residence. This includes the provision of construction materials for houses, livelihood assistance, psychosocial support and access to other social services.

Figure 48: Reasons for preferred settlement location among displaced families in home-based and temporary shelter settings

⁹⁰ Refer to footnote 89.

4.9 CONCLUSION

The profiling of internal displacement in Sulu covered 710 home-based displaced families (3,047 individuals) and 430 displaced families living in temporary shelters (1,855 individuals). All of these families were based in the municipality of Patikul with the exception of one family in the municipality of Parang. While this was not a representative sample of IDPs in Patikul or in Sulu, it provides an indication of their living conditions, as well as their vulnerabilities, and the challenges they face in displacement.

Both surveyed displaced population groups were displaced due to conflict between the government forces and armed groups. Even though displacement took place on a local scale, with all displaced population within the same municipality, most families have been displaced either since 2017, or 2019. The majority of home-based displaced families were hosted by their relatives which can be regarded as a positive coping strategy.

Almost all surveyed IDPs (90%) from both population groups wanted to return to their place of habitual residence. However, the ongoing conflict and military restrictions limited their access to their houses and land. For many, their houses had been partially or fully destroyed. These factors hindered the ability of the IDPs to pursue their preferred future settlement option. The armed conflict was the primary safety and security concern among IDPs in their current location. Furthermore, IDPs feared reporting security incidents as they were concerned that they may be wrongly suspected of being affiliated with an armed group. A further hindrance for returning was that displaced families were not informed about the government's plans on military operations and when returns could be facilitated.

Furthermore, the restricted access to their land, due to the continuous conflict and military restrictions, has had a negative impact on the livelihoods of the displaced families given that production and selling of goods from farming was their main source of income. This was supported by the prioritisation of needs related to food, nutrition and livelihoods by both displaced population groups. The proportion of displaced families who reported "selling their own production goods" as their main source of income had dropped by more than 20% for both target groups after the displacement. This placed significant

financial strain on many displaced families. As a result, at least half of the surveyed displaced families were not able to pay rent, utility bills or meet other expenses. The negative impact on the livelihoods of the IDPs has meant that many had to resort to negative coping mechanisms, including not sending their children to school, rationing their food intake, or not prioritising acquiring sanitary equipment due to lack of financial resources. The challenges in accessing markets due to the distance and associated costs of transport further exacerbated the income situation of the families, as they faced greater difficulties selling their produce and purchasing cheaper food. Additionally, the findings suggest low awareness of existing government assistance programmes that could help families cope with the lack of financial resources. The fact that a third of IDPs in both population groups did not possess a birth certificate represents a further barrier to accessing government support programmes. As displaced families already struggled with financial difficulties, having to pay for documentation might not be feasible.

The labour force participation rate among IDPs in Patikul was lower than the overall labour force participation rate in BARMM. Displacement has increased the challenges that IDPs faced to participate in the labour force including their inability to access their land for farming, and having difficulties finding new paid work indicated by the high unemployment rates. The results also indicate the presence of additional barriers for youth to find employment as well as large gender disparity with most women being outside the labour force and mainly engaged in housework. In addition, there was a high unemployment rate among IDPs in both home-based and temporary shelter settings compared to the overall unemployment rate for BARMM which suggests that there might be barriers specific for IDPs to find a job but it also reflects the loss of farming livelihoods. Further data collection and analysis are required to better understand these barriers.



📍 Sama Bajau IDPs gathered in an open area in Barangay Tubig Tanah, Bongao, Tawi Tawi during a protection monitoring following a storm surge brought by Typhoon Marilyn in 2019.

Displacement has also affected the ability of families to access services. IDPs seemed to generally have good access to healthcare services, but IDPs in evacuation centers would benefit from the expanded availability of healthcare at evacuation centers, as well as improved awareness about referral systems and vaccinations. Low school attendance, especially for high school and tertiary education, was largely attributed to lack of financial resources. In addition, many children reportedly dropped out of school due to their experience of displacement. This warrants further investigation into the impact of displacement on psychosocial wellbeing of children.

Access to adequate water, sanitation and hygiene was a key vulnerability highlighted through the profiling. A considerable number of displaced families practiced open defecation, and many families could not afford to purchase handwashing materials. This

was an additional evidence of the worrying economic situation faced by displaced families, as they were required to prioritise among critical needs. Concerns were raised about access to potable water especially in relation to water quality. However, access to potable water and improved sanitation facilities were understood to be common problems faced among the general population in Sulu.

It is important to note that some of the challenges IDPs face may not be specifically related or caused by their displacement but may be a general challenge faced by the whole population on the island province of Sulu. However, the non-inclusion of the non-displaced population in the profiling means that no comparative conclusions can be drawn.



📷 A Sama Bajau mother and her daughter are on their way to the market in Pandami, Sulu. Small boats serve as transportation for Sama Bajaus who live far from the community center.

5.

HOME-BASED AND TEMPORARY SHELTER IDPs IN TAWI-TAWI

The province of Tawi-Tawi has 107 islands situated between Sulu to the northeast, Sabah, Malaysia to the west and Kalimantan, Indonesia to the south-west. The province comprises 11 municipalities organised into 203 barangays.

Tawi-Tawi is the fourth most populous province in BARMM, with a population of 390,715 people in 2015, of whom 100,527 people are living in the capital Bongao.⁹¹ The majority of the inhabitants of Sulu identify as Muslim and classify themselves as belonging to the Samal (also called Sama) including Jama Mapun and Bajau (also called Sama Dilaut), and Tausug ethnolinguistic groups, followed by Tagalog.⁹² The culture and lifestyle of the Samal ethnic group is closely linked to the sea. Traditional Samal houses are built on stilts over shallow seas while their food is heavily based on marine resources and cassava. The Bajau culture is also associated with the sea, with many traditionally living on boat houses called lepa.

The population in Tawi-Tawi is predominantly rural with an agricultural economy (22% urban; 78% rural). There are more than 13,000 farms in the province, the majority of which are planted with permanent crops. Livestock, fishing and aquaculture (including seaweed farming) are also widespread and form important components of the provincial economy.⁹³

⁹¹ For more information, refer to: <https://bit.ly/3iBCB5R>.

⁹² For more information, refer to: <https://www.psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/tawi-tawi.pdf>.

⁹³ For more information, refer to: <https://bit.ly/391C6Pf>.

5.1 DISPLACEMENT CONTEXT

Nearly all IDPs surveyed in Tawi-Tawi were displaced most recently in 2019 due to Typhoon Marilyn and the associated storm surge. All IDPs were displaced to areas within the same municipality as their place of habitual residence. All houses in the place of habitual residence were totally destroyed reflecting the typically weak housing structures. Financial resources represent the main barrier for IDPs to return and rebuild their houses.

Causes and patterns of recent displacements

The Tawi-Tawi island group has been less affected by armed conflict as compared to Sulu, Basilan and Central Mindanao. Given the geographical location of the province, displacement has been mostly caused by natural disasters like storm surges, typhoons, and earthquakes. **Consequently, all of the 132 surveyed displaced families reported that they had been displaced by natural disasters.** People were displaced from Tubig Tanah in 2019 due to Typhoon Marilyn and the associated storm surge on 13 September 2019. PWG members noted that in Tawi-Tawi there were also some isolated cases of people being displaced due to family or clan feuds. However, these displaced families were not included in the present profiling exercise.

Nearly all IDPs surveyed were displaced most recently in 2019 (100% of home-based IDPs; 95% of IDPs in temporary shelters). Of the remaining five families in temporary shelter, three were displaced in 2018 and two in 2017.

All of the home-based IDPs and all of the IDPs staying in temporary shelters included in the survey were displaced within Bongao (see Fig. 49 and Fig. 50), with the exception of one family that was displaced from Siasi to Bongao.

Some displaced families were able to rebuild their houses following the typhoon and returned shortly after. **At the time of the writing of this report in late 2020, all IDPs from Tubig Tanah returned to reconstruct their houses in their place of habitual residence.** Returned IDPs received livelihood training and awareness raising on IDP rights. PWG members mentioned that there were plans for disaster risk



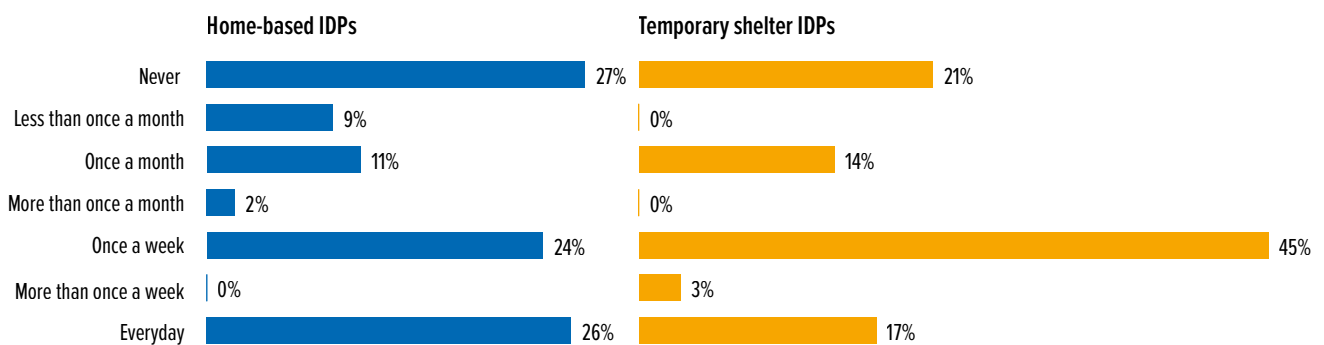
Map 5: Surveyed municipality of Bongao in Tawi-Tawi province

reduction activities including reinforcing housing structures to better withstand extreme weather conditions. There were also plans to relocate particularly vulnerable coastal communities under the Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Tawi-Tawi.⁹⁴

Visits to place of habitual residence

For both population groups, about half of the families had visited their place of habitual residence since their displacement. **Approximately 50% of home-based and 62% of the temporary shelter displaced families surveyed reported that they visit their homes every day or at least once a week (see Fig. 51).**

Fig. 51: Frequency of visits to place of habitual residence of IDPs in home-based and temporary shelter settings



⁹⁴ Local Government Units (LGUs) have to prepare land use plans that serve as a base for future use of land resources in the area (see <https://bit.ly/38ZpkB0> for more information). However, Bongao did not yet submit or publish a land use plan.

Fig. 49: Movement of home-based displaced families from place of habitual residence to current residence by number of families per Barangay

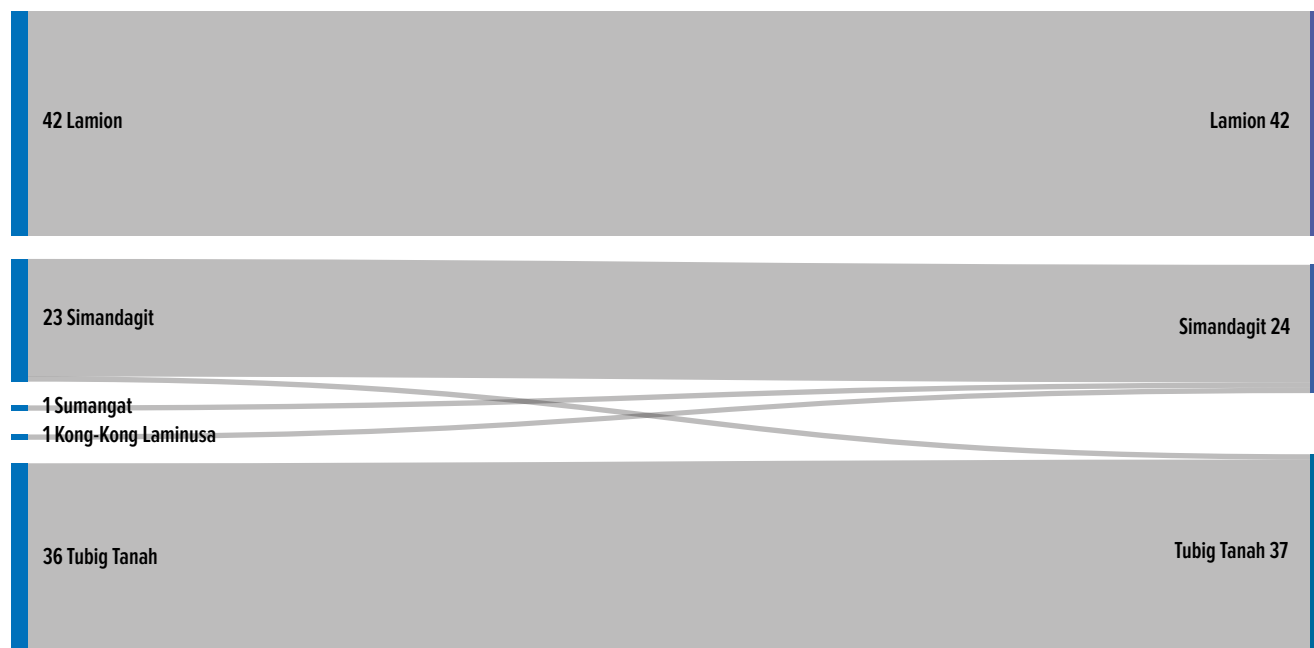


Fig. 50: Movement of displaced families in temporary shelters from place of habitual residence to current residence by number of families per Barangay



For the 74 home-based displaced families and 23 displaced families in temporary shelter who had been visiting their place of habitual residence prior to returning, the main reason for visiting was to check on their property (72% and 57% respectively), or to visit friends and family (6% and 14% respectively). Notably, almost a quarter of respondents answered “other”.

FGD participants also mentioned that they visited their places of habitual residence immediately following the storm surge in order to maintain the

claim to their land, and fend off encroachment by other people. IDPs encountered no obstacles to visiting their place of habitual residence.

The 28 home-based and 6 displaced families in temporary shelters who had not been visiting their place of habitual residence mentioned that they did not own their property, that they had lost their source of livelihood, and because of the trauma associated with the disaster.

5.2 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Gender, age and ethnicity

All of the 103 home-based displaced families (626 individuals) and 29 families living in temporary shelters (168 individuals) surveyed were based in Bongao. The demographic profile showed an almost equal gender distribution (48% men and 52% women among the home-based; 51% men and 49% women in temporary shelters), which resembles that of the overall population in BARMM (50% men and 50% women in ARMM, 2015).⁹⁵

The majority of the surveyed population was under 20 years of age (55% of home-based men; 58% of home-based women; 62% of temporary shelter men; 64% of temporary shelter women). The largest age bracket for both groups was that of children aged 5 to 9 years. The average age for home-based IDPs was 21 years for women and 20 years for men, and younger among IDPs in temporary shelters at 19 years for women and 18 years for men.

The majority of the surveyed home-based displaced families and families in temporary shelters in Tawi-Tawi belonged to the Sama-Bajau ethnolinguistic group (85% and 86% respectively). In addition, among home-based displaced families 10% were Tausug and 3% of families in temporary shelters were Tagalog.

Marital status and family size

The majority of heads of home-based displaced families (84%) and almost all family heads of displaced families in temporary shelters (97%) were married. All married family heads of displaced families in temporary shelters were men. Notably, 11% of the family heads were widowed women.

The family size ranged from two to 15 members for home-based displaced families, and from three to nine members for displaced families in temporary shelters. The average family size was 6 persons in home-based displaced families and 5.7 persons for displaced families in temporary shelters, which resembled the average family size among the general population in Tawi-Tawi.⁹⁶

Housing arrangements among home-based displaced families

The majority of home-based displaced families were living with relatives (91%) including their parents (28%), siblings (18%) or other relatives (45%). The remaining home-based displaced families were living in temporary shelters. FGD participants noted that most IDPs chose to live with their relatives as they would feel safer and more comfortable with their families.

5.3 ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

About two-thirds of surveyed IDPs from both population groups did not have a birth certificate.

The most commonly cited reasons included that **family members were not registered or had not yet claimed certificates with the authorities (89% of home-based IDPs; 97% for IDPs in temporary shelters).** The rest had lost their birth certificates (9% and 3% respectively). A birth certificate is the primary requirement for IDPs to access government programmes such as 4Ps (Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme),⁹⁷ to enroll and graduate from school, and to access other government services. As a result the lack of birth certificate for these IDPs is a barrier for accessing such services. Obtaining a birth certificate, though, involves a fee⁹⁸ which could pose an additional barrier for some families.

⁹⁵ For more information, refer to: <http://rssoarmm.psa.gov.ph/statistics/ARMMpopulation>.

⁹⁶ For more information, refer to: <http://rssoarmm.psa.gov.ph/statistics/population>.

⁹⁷ For more information about the 4Ps, refer to footnote no. 23.

⁹⁸ The BARMM government enacted the Muslim Mindanao Act 293, which established free birth registration in BARMM. The law stipulates that the fees for birth registration should be covered by the municipal local government units. Several municipalities implement Act 293 and have agreed to waive fees, however, for most municipalities, issuing birth certificates is an important source of revenue. For more information, refer to: https://lawphil.net/administ/mmaa/7a/pdf/mmaa_293_7a.pdf.

5.4 SAFETY, SECURITY AND FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

The majority of the respondents from both population groups did not have concerns about safety or security (88% of home-based families; 93% of temporary shelter families). FGD participants were not aware of any security or communication issues. They noted that they did not have any problems moving from one place to another and that they could move freely.

5.5 EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOODS

Due to the typhoon and associated storm surge, most IDPs temporarily lost access to their marine-based livelihoods. As a result, they typically pursued other low-paid jobs. However, most surveyed IDPs have limited income, with most being unable to pay for bills or unexpected expenses.

EMPLOYMENT⁹⁹

Labour force participation

Only 56% of home-based IDPs and 46% of IDPs in temporary shelters were of working age, 15 years or older.¹⁰⁰ Among working age home-based IDPs, 68% were **in the labour force**¹⁰¹ of whom 63% were employed and 5% were unemployed,¹⁰²

while 18% were outside the labour force. Similarly, for working age IDPs living in temporary shelters, 57% were **in the labour force** (51% employed and 6% unemployed¹⁰³), and 40% were outside the labour force (Fig. 52 and Fig. 53). The labour force participation rate among IDPs in Tawi-Tawi appears to be higher than the overall labour force participation rate of 53% in BARMM in July 2019.¹⁰⁴

The **youth (15-24 years old) labour force participation rate** for home-based IDPs was 55%, which is significantly lower than the overall labour force participation rate (68%) suggesting that displaced youth may face additional barriers to employment.

There was a notable gender imbalance in the labour force participation. The labour force participation rate of male home-based IDPs was 16% higher than that of female home-based IDPs.

A similarly gendered labour participation pattern was present in the general population of BARMM with 73% of men in the labour force compared to 27% of women in 2018.¹⁰⁵ In addition, there were more than twice as many home-based women than home-based men outside the labour force (71% and 29% respectively), who were mostly engaged in housework. According to cultural norms in Tawi-Tawi and across the BARMM, men typically take on the role of the breadwinner in the family while women are more likely to conduct work without pay including housework.

⁹⁹ A significant proportion of respondents among the home-based IDPs (14%) responded “other” when asked about their current work status. As no further clarification is available, “other” could mean a type of work for pay or profit that was not directly corresponding to the given answer options which would classify them as employed thus impacting the employment rate. However, it could equally mean a type of work that is not paid or any other type of activity that falls outside of employment and will thus classify these respondents as outside the labour force, impacting the proportion of IDPs belonging to that group. As further information is not available, these respondents have been excluded from the labour force analysis. This represents an important limitation to the findings.

¹⁰⁰ Based on the age limits defined by the 19th ICLS resolution on Statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization: <https://bit.ly/3ioml88>.

¹⁰¹ The total labor force consists of all employed and unemployed people.

¹⁰² Due to a small number of observations, only 18 observations out of 626 interviewed, the household survey does not provide reliable statistics on unemployment and further disaggregation is also not possible. In addition, the labour force participation rate could be expected to be higher if a sufficient number of unemployed were sampled/reached and the results are representative of the surveyed IDPs.

¹⁰³ There are only 5 respondents that can be classified as unemployed therefore the household survey does not provide reliable statistics on unemployment and further disaggregation is also not possible. In addition, the labour force participation rate could be expected to be higher if a sufficient number of unemployed were sampled/reached and the results are representative of the surveyed IDPs.

¹⁰⁴ For your information, refer to <http://rssoarmm.psa.gov.ph/release/content/special/55398>.

¹⁰⁵ It is not possible to directly compare the situation faced by IDPs with that of the general population as the data was collected several years apart. However, similar trends in the results gives a rough indication that several of the challenges faced by IDPs in gaining access to the labour market stem from cultural norms and the economic structure prevalent in Sulu. The results of the profiling reflect the traditional culture in which men are positioned as the main breadwinner of the family and women as homemakers. For more information refer to <http://rssoarmm.psa.gov.ph/release/content/special/55302>.

Fig. 52: Labour force status of home-based IDPs by gender

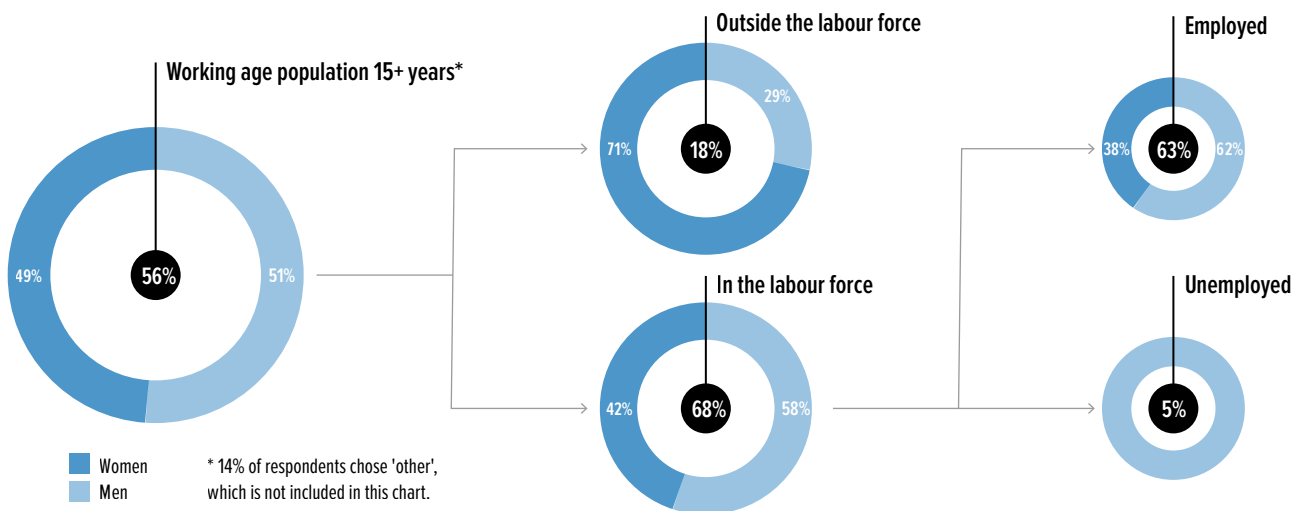
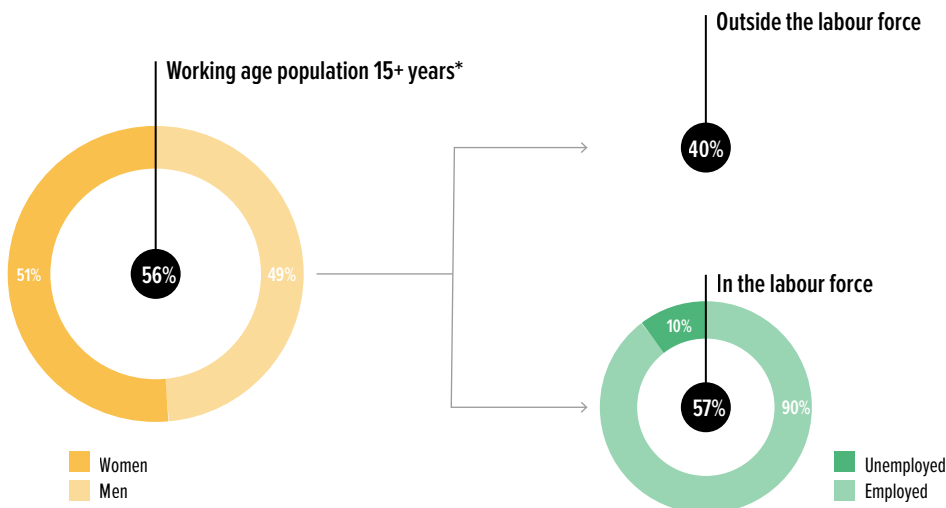


Fig. 53: Labour force status of IDPs in temporary shelters



Status in employment

The majority of **employed IDPs** were self-employed (57% of employed home-based IDPs), while most of the remainder were paid employees (37%) and just 6% were unpaid family workers. The youth had similar distribution in terms of status in employment - 54% self-employed, 40% paid employees and 6% unpaid family workers. **There were no employers among the employed home-based IDPs in Tawi-Tawi. Sama Bajaus are understood to experience discrimination in the Tawi-Tawi society, which represents a barrier to setting up and conducting their own businesses.**

Of the self-employed home-based IDPs, 76% were men and predominantly engaged in fishing. FGD participants were typically not aware of government-endorsed opportunities targeting IDPs and youth. They outlined that, instead, most Sama Bajau boys and young men would join their fathers fishing at sea, while girls and young women would sell fish within the community. Girls and young women would also commonly work as domestic workers.



Ms. Catherine Cabrera, Protection staff from IRDT, is leading the validation exercise in Jolo, Sulu on 17 July 2020. The 11 participants comprised of Barangay officials, PWDs, senior citizens, women and youth sectors.

IMPACT OF DISPLACEMENT ON EMPLOYMENT

Approximately 16% of home-based and 34% of temporary shelter IDPs of working age (15 years and older) reported that they had lost their job because of their displacement. FGD participants mentioned that displacement had affected their employment with many being unable to return to their sea-based livelihoods due to the storm surge.

FAMILY WELFARE

Prior to the displacement, the main source of income for both the home-based and temporary shelter IDPs was irregular/seasonal work (54% and 52% respectively), followed by the selling of own production goods for the home-based displaced families (24%) and other sources of income for displaced families in temporary shelters (31%) (Fig. 54 and Fig. 55).

After the displacement, the most common main sources of income for both displaced groups remained the same with irregular/seasonal work (52% for both), followed by the selling of own produced goods for the home-based displaced families (24%) and other sources of income for displaced families

in temporary shelters (35%). This indicates that the displacement did not significantly impact the livelihoods of the IDPs.

Fig. 54: Main source of income of home-based families before and after their displacement

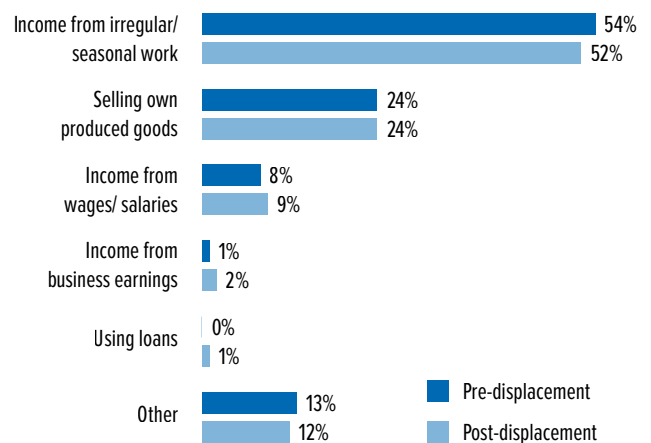


Fig. 55: Main source of income of families in temporary shelters before and after their displacement

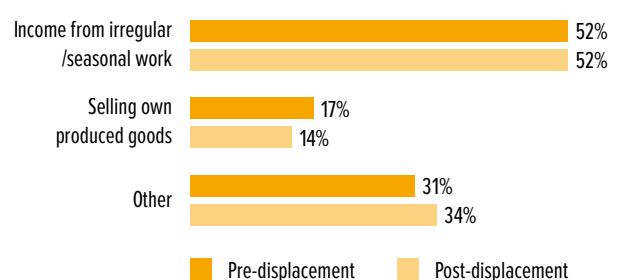
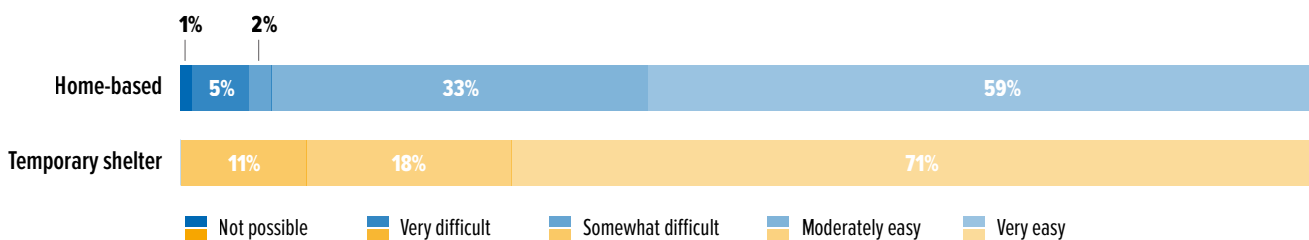


Fig. 56: Accessibility of nearest market for IDPs in home-based and temporary shelter settings



PWG members explained that discrimination in terms of employment against Sama Bajau within Tawi-Tawi society would mean that they often would depend on low-paid irregular/seasonal work as stevedores and jobs as pedicab drivers. The main source of income, fishing and other sea-based activities, would also be highly seasonal and depend on good weather.

Since arriving at their current location, 61% of home-based and 90% of displaced families in temporary shelters were not able to cover the costs of rent and/or utility bills. According to FGD participants, the loss of access to the sea undermined the ability of displaced families to access their main source of income. Instead, they relied on government and private assistance to cover bills. Similar results can be observed in families’ inability to cover unexpected expenses, with 67% of home-based displaced families and 79% of displaced families in temporary shelter unable to cover such expenses. During displacement, IDPs relied heavily on government assistance.

Access to nearest market

The majority of displaced families in both population groups reported that accessing the nearest market was either “moderately easy” or “very easy” (92% of home-based families; 86% for temporary shelter families) (Fig. 56). Sama Bajaus typically depend heavily on market access to sell their daily catch. IDPs had good access to the markets as most were hosted in the provincial capital, where the main market is based.

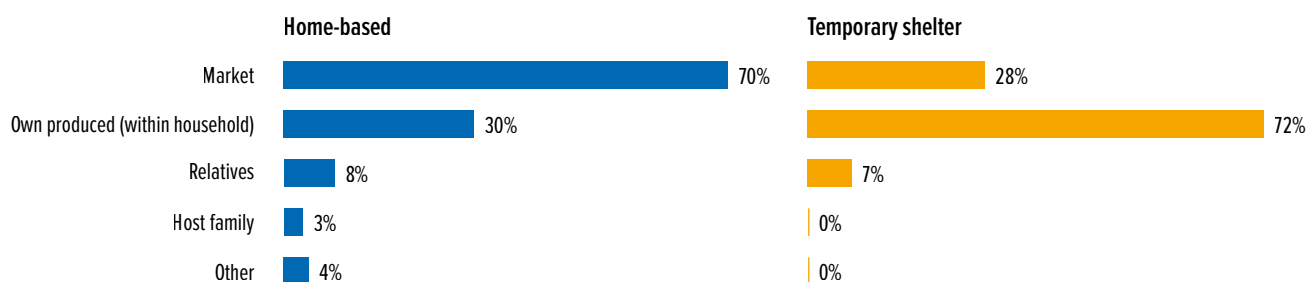
Access to government assistance programmes

During consultations, a PWG member disclosed that the Disaster Assistance Family Access Card (DAFAC) from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) was not implemented in Tawi-Tawi following the latest displacement. As a result, it is unsurprising that the majority of IDPs surveyed did not have access to DAFAC. Of those who did not have access, 77% of home-based displaced families and 97% of displaced families in temporary shelters were not registered for that type of assistance. PWG members further mentioned that most IDPs were not able to acquire a card due to misinformation or lack of awareness about the card. FGD participants mentioned that the Provincial Local Government provided IDPs with cash compensation worth ₱3,000 for a totally damaged house and ₱1,500 for a partially damaged house. Meanwhile, the Municipal Local Government Unit and DSWD provided food assistance, water, and non-food items including clothing, blankets, kitchen utensils.

5.6 STANDARD OF LIVING AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

FOOD SECURITY

Surveyed IDPs in Tawi-Tawi faced challenges accessing sufficient food. Approximately half of the displaced families surveyed had either poor or borderline food consumption. Families depended heavily on negative coping strategies to feed their families. Most IDPs depended on access to the sea for livelihoods and as their main source of food. When families were not able to access the sea due to weather and storm surge conditions, this had a direct impact on their food consumption.

Fig. 57: Main sources of food of displaced families in home-based and temporary shelter settings

Main sources of food

Home-based displaced families mainly obtained their food from markets (70%), however, some families also still depended on food produced within their household (30%). For 72% of displaced families in temporary shelters, their most important source of food was their own production (Fig. 57). Fish and marine products caught by fishermen represented a primary source of livelihoods, but also a primary source of food for displaced families.

Food Consumption Score (FCS)

In total, 48% of surveyed home-based displaced families and 53% of surveyed displaced families in temporary shelters had acceptable food

consumption, while 13% and 31% respectively had borderline, or poor (34% and 21% respectively) food consumption (Fig. 58).

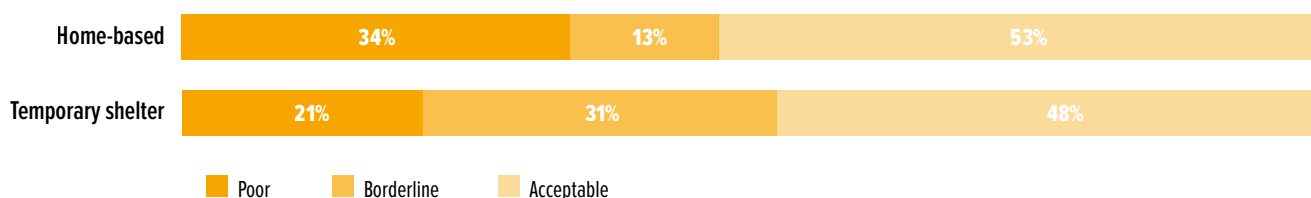
The results of the profiling differ substantially from the food consumption score results for the general population in Tawi-Tawi from the “Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis” conducted in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) in 2018.¹⁰⁶ The results of this analysis indicate that 91% of people in Tawi-Tawi had acceptable food consumption, 8% had borderline and 1% had poor food consumption. The results from the IDP profiling show a significantly larger proportion of IDPs having poor or borderline food consumption.

¹⁰⁶ WFP & ARMM (2018). Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).

Table 10: Average number of days household coping mechanisms were employed by surveyed population group for a 7 day recall period

Coping strategy	Average no. of days coping strategy was applied (home-based families)	Average no. of days coping strategy was applied (families in temporary shelters)
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	3	2
Borrow food or rely on help from a relative	2	2
Limit portion size of meals at meal times	3	2
Restrict consumption by adults in order for children to eat	2	2
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	2	2

Fig. 58: Distribution of home-based and temporary shelter displaced families by food consumption classification based on the FCS



Household coping strategies

Nearly all surveyed home-based displaced families (80% or 83 families) reported that they did not have sufficient food or money to buy food in the 7 days prior to the survey. There was a similar rate among displaced families living in temporary shelters (90% or 26 families). PWG members confirmed that most IDPs in Tawi-Tawi did not have sufficient food or money to buy food, instead depended heavily on government assistance provided through the 4Ps and other programmes. The table below shows how families handled shortfalls in food consumption, based on categories used for the Coping Strategy Index (see Annex IV).

Families reported using five different types of food consumption-related coping strategies in the 7 days prior to the survey. There was no dominant coping strategy, rather displaced families in Tawi-Tawi implemented a variety of strategies including applying each strategy for at least two days in the week. This finding is in alignment with the WFP findings that households in Tawi-Tawi applied each coping strategy for at least two days (ibid.). **FGD participants noted that they experienced food shortages immediately following displacement due to the limited access to fishing areas, because of the storm surge and poor weather. Being highly dependent on access to the sea for food and livelihoods dramatically increases the vulnerability of Sama Bajaus of becoming food insecure in the aftermath of hydrometeorological disasters.**

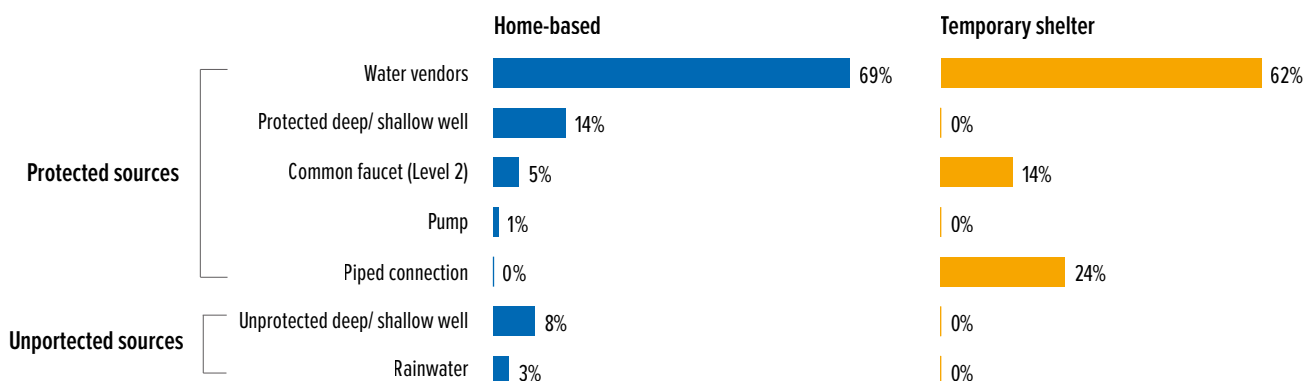
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

While most displaced families reported having access to protected water sources, potable water was understood to be scarce in Tawi-Tawi. Open defecation was common, while proper handwashing was rarely practiced due to limited water resources, and the associated costs.

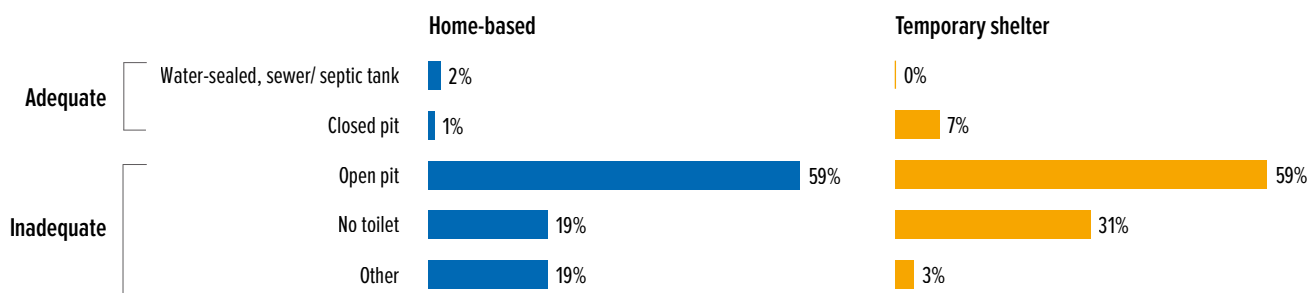
Access to protected water sources

89% of home-based displaced families and all displaced families in temporary shelters reported that they had access to protected water sources for drinking (Fig. 59).¹⁰⁷ The majority of home-based displaced families obtained water from vendors (69%) or protected wells (14%). For domestic uses, most displaced families accessed water from vendors (44%) and protected wells (22%). Only a small proportion of families relied on unprotected sources such as unprotected wells (8% for drinking; 11% for domestic purposes). The primary source for both uses among families in temporary shelters were water vendors (62% for drinking; 41% for domestic uses), followed by piped water connections (24% and 34% respectively).

Fig. 59: Main sources of water for drinking for home-based and temporary shelter displaced families by protected and unprotected water sources



¹⁰⁷ These water sources are common faucets (Level 2), fetched water from neighbors with piped connection, piped connection, protected deep or shallow well, pump, water vendors (e.g., bottled water, container, peddlers, water refilling stations).

Fig. 60: Access to sanitation facilities

The majority of both home-based (86%) and temporary shelter (79%) displaced families stated that they had sufficient access to water in the 30 days prior to the survey. For those without access (14 home-based and 5 displaced families in temporary shelters), the cost of water was the main reason for not being able to access sufficient water.

FGD participants noted that access to water was poor in the community prior to displacement and has become worse since. The results from the FGDs indicate that IDPs only used protected water for drinking and food preparation. IDPs typically relied on sea water to clean themselves, for laundry and other domestic purposes. The FGD participants were not aware of any WASH-related government projects implemented in Tawi-Tawi. A PWG member pointed out that water shortages represent a problem for the whole community in Tawi-Tawi, not only IDPs.

In the barangays where the respondents habitually resided there is no source of water because families live on the shoreline (on stilt houses). Hence, in general, families have to buy water from individuals selling water through a tap stand connected to Bongao Water District, or depend on a water delivery truck that goes to their barangay on a weekly basis. The water that is bought is only used for drinking and cooking. For the household chores or bathing, families usually use sea water.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁸ Based on observations of the UNHCR field monitoring team.

Access to adequate toilet facilities

The majority of the surveyed home-based and temporary shelter displaced families depended on inadequate toilet facilities (78% and 90% respectively). The main approach used was an open pit (59% of displaced families in both groups). A third of home-based displaced families and almost a quarter of displaced families in temporary shelters mentioned that they could not afford a toilet facility. Most commonly IDPs had access to a facility in their house (29% of home-based families: 13% of temporary shelter families) or on their plot (20% and 2% respectively). As a result, most displaced families with access to improved toilet facilities had private access.

FGD participants noted that open pit facilities were being used by Sama Bajaus, Tausugs and other ethnic groups in Tawi-Tawi, this was particularly pronounced in coastal areas. The main reasons for depending on open pits were financial costs, the lack of easily available water and the ease to construct them.

Access to handwashing facilities

In terms of hygiene, home-based displaced families used either mobile objects (86%), other means (6%), or did not have access to a hand washing facility (8%). All displaced families in temporary shelters used mobile objects for hand washing. Of those home-based displaced families without access to a hand washing facility, the reason provided was not being able to afford it. **A PWG member noted that sea water was often used for bathing and other hygiene practices in the absence of adequate water supply.**



📷 A young respondent shares his protection needs during a key informant interview in the province of Sulu.

HEALTH

More than half of the displaced families surveyed with children did not possess a vaccination card for their children. Displaced families could typically access healthcare facilities, but challenges existed including the associated costs, poor understanding of how to access healthcare facilities, and language barriers.

Access to vaccination documentation

More than half of displaced families with children did not possess a vaccination card for their children (57% of home-based families; 52% of temporary shelter families). Some FGD participants mentioned that people had lost the vaccination cards when the storm surge destroyed their houses. However, the primary reason mentioned by FGD participants was that many people in the Philippines have become more skeptical of vaccinations after a

nationwide Dengue fever vaccination programme that was linked to the deaths of several hundred children.¹⁰⁹ However, having a vaccination card assists health workers and parents in determining what vaccinations a child has received, and if any have been missed. Without this record, children may miss vaccinations, leaving them at risk of contracting serious diseases. Proof that children have been vaccinated is also a requirement for families to access the 4Ps programme.

Health problems and access to healthcare facilities

Most IDPs reported that the most common health problems included coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma and headaches. FGD participants also mentioned that diarrhea was common due to the scarce supply of drinking water in Tawi-Tawi even before displacement.

¹⁰⁹ For more information about the incident, refer to <https://bit.ly/3oTQoXT>; and <https://bit.ly/3qMy9Ev>.

About half of the surveyed displaced families reported that at least one member of their family needed to visit a doctor or healthcare facility in the six months prior to the survey (54% of home-based families; 55% or 16 families of temporary shelter families). Of those, all home-based and nine temporary shelter families managed to visit a formal healthcare facility (Barangay health center, government hospital or rural health unit). The remaining families in temporary shelters accessed private or traditional healthcare facilities, or did not seek care.

The main reasons mentioned for not visiting formal healthcare facilities were the costs involved, and traditional beliefs among Sama Bajaus. Eight of the displaced families in temporary shelters reported that there was no health service available at their site. PWG members mentioned that IDPs who are beneficiaries of government assistance programmes such as 4Ps and senior citizen programmes are automatically entered into the state-run health insurance programme through which they can access free medical services. PWG members further noted that there were no specific health services established for IDPs, rather they continue to have access to the regular healthcare services. For most IDPs, health services are available close to the place where they are hosted in the provincial capital.

Where there is no health facility, the Barangay health workers could assist people and refer them to the nearest facility. PWG members mentioned language acted as a barrier for some seeking healthcare, especially Sama Bajaus. Most of the families from temporary shelters who had health problems that were not treatable on-site mentioned that a referral system was not in place (62% or 18 families). One FGD participant noted that those who were referred often to only received brief verbal instructions from the health provider, and were not provided with any further details of where to seek further assistance. The Philippine Red Cross, Barangay Health Units and Municipal Rural Health Units also provide medical consultation services including blood pressure checks.

EDUCATION

More than three-quarters of surveyed IDPs in Tawi-Tawi either had no education or had only completed elementary school (73% of home-based IDPs; 89% of IDPs in temporary shelters). More than half of elementary school-aged displaced children were not attending school at the time of the survey. Financial constraints, helping families at home, bullying, and lack of required documentation were the most commonly cited reasons why children were not attending school.

School attendance¹¹⁰

Of the 626 home-based surveyed IDPs in Bongao, 39% were of school-age, 5-18 years old (36% boys; 42% girls). Of the 168 IDPs surveyed in temporary shelters, 42% were of school-age, 5-18 years old (47% boys; 39% girls).

Among the home-based elementary school-aged IDPs (5-11 years old), only one-third were attending school (32%), while most children (57%) reported to not be attending school. There was a slight disparity (5%) in school attendance for this age group between girls and boys. School attendance for elementary school-aged displaced children living in temporary shelters was even lower with only a quarter attending school and 69% not attending with 11% more girls than boys attending school (Table 12).

School attendance at the high school level was similarly low. Nearly two-thirds (63%) of home-based displaced children aged 12-18 years old were not attending high school. The rate of temporary shelter children that were not attending high school was higher at 81%, with only 14% attending school.

FGD participants mentioned that displacement has had a significant effect on the education of displaced children. The main reasons IDPs gave for school-aged children not attending school were lack of financial resources, not being able to attend classes while at evacuation sites, and children not wanting to continue their education. In displacement, children often look after younger siblings at home rather than attending school, while some boys accompany their

¹¹⁰ The school system in the Philippines is divided into elementary (kindergarten and grades 1 to 6; ages 5 to 11 years old), junior high school (grades 7 to 10; ages 12 to 15 years old), and senior high school (grades 11 and 12; ages 16 to 18 years). For your information, refer to: <https://bit.ly/2M4PBVv>.

Table 11: School attendance of home-based and temporary shelter displaced children of school age

		Primary/ elementary education (Age 5-11 years)			Secondary education/ junior and senior high school (Age 12-18 years)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Home-based	Yes	35%	30%	32%	28%	34%	33%
	No	62%	54%	57%	66%	63%	60%
	Other	3%	16%	11%	6%	4%	8%
Temporary	Yes	20%	31%	25%	13%	14%	22%
	No	76%	62%	69%	87%	81%	72%
	Other	4%	8%	6%	-	5%	6%

fathers fishing. There were also reports of children being bullied at school because of their ethnical background - being Sama Bajau.

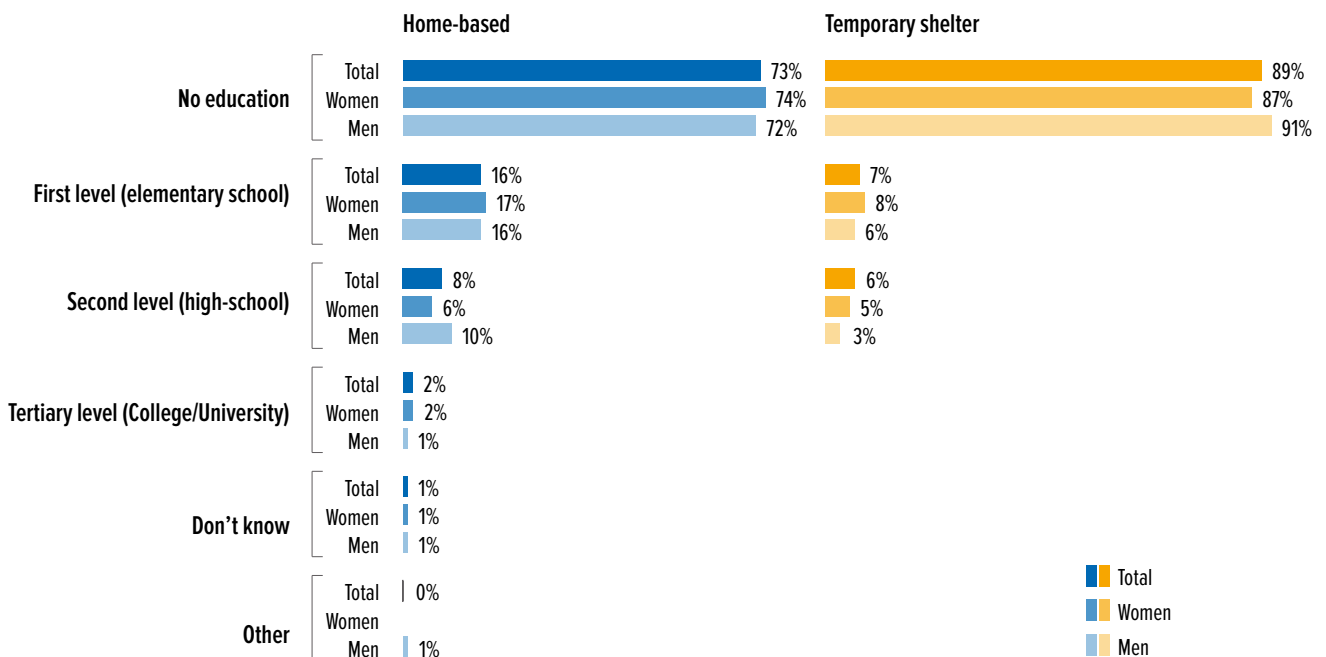
The vast majority of children who were going to school attended government-run schools. The main reason for this is that government schools are free of charge.

Highest level of education completed

Most home-based IDPs and IDPs in temporary shelters aged 15 and older had either not attended

school or had not completed more than elementary school (73% of home-based IDPs; 89% of IDPs in temporary shelters) (see figure 60). There was no big difference between men and women in terms of their highest level of education completed. PWG members mentioned that lack of birth certificates and other identification documentation represents a key barrier for Sama Bajaus to attend post elementary education. Discrimination within society also represents a barrier for Sama Bajaus to both obtain identification documents and follow education.

Figure 61: Highest level of education completed of home-based and temporary shelter IDPs (15+) by gender



5.7 HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY

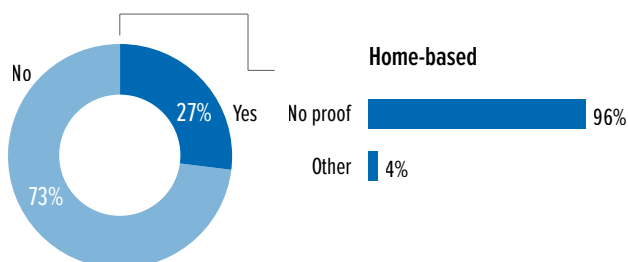
All houses of the surveyed displaced population in their place of habitual residence were either partially or totally destroyed. Only about half of the displaced families owned the land of their place of habitual residence, with very few having proof of ownership. This should be understood in the context of Sama Bajau traditions related to land and property.

Land ownership

Of the 103 home-based displaced families surveyed in Tawi-Tawi, 73% reported to not own the land in their place of habitual residence; of the 29 displaced families in temporary shelters, 97% reported to not own the land, except one family. **None of the displaced families who owned the land had proof of ownership, however, none reported that other people had made any claims on their land.**

PWG members mentioned that most IDPs would obtain the land in their place of habitual residence through verbal agreement. Furthermore, coastal areas would typically be owned by the government, so people would assume that registration would not be required. Sama Bajau people who were displaced from Barangay Tubig Tanah mentioned that they lived on land managed by a Bajau religious leader, who offered the land to be used by Sama Bajau. However, lack of awareness of land ownership documents was also a key barrier for people to obtain these documents.

Fig. 62: Land ownership and proof of land ownership of home-based displaced families



House ownership

93% of home-based displaced families and all families in temporary shelters reported that they owned their house in their place of habitual residence. FGD participants noted that they have the skills and knowledge to build their own houses. However, participants also mentioned that they would prefer to live in sturdier houses built by NGOs or the government if they were built in accordance with their culture and traditions.

Damages to houses at place of habitual residence

For the home-based displaced family house owners, all stated that their house in their place of habitual residence was either totally destroyed (80%) or partially destroyed (20%). Of the families in temporary shelters owning their houses, all reported that their houses were totally destroyed. Despite this, most IDPs still wished to return to their place of habitual residence. The main reasons for this were better access to their sea-based livelihood activities, proximity to relatives, and because it is in-line with their culture of living near the sea.

Fig. 63: Land ownership and proof of land ownership of displaced families in temporary shelter

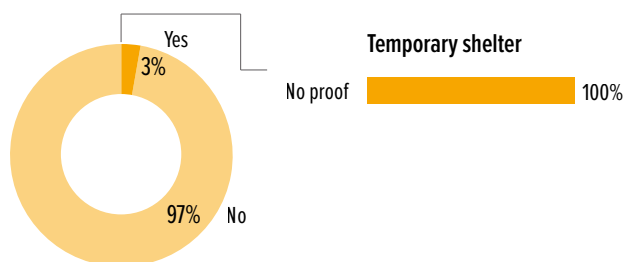


Figure 64: Future intentions for settlement location of displaced families in home-based and temporary shelter settings



5.8 FUTURE INTENTIONS

The vast majority of displaced families reported that they intended to return to their place of habitual residence in the future. A key reason for this was to access the sea, which represents their main source of food and livelihoods. On their return, IDPs would require improved construction materials and designs to reduce the risk of future disasters.

Preferred settlement location/option

At the time of the survey, the majority of surveyed displaced families wanted to leave the current location (63% of home-based families; 83% of temporary shelter families), with nearly all families having the intention to return to their place of habitual residence.

The main reasons they gave were to have **better access to their homes and marine-based livelihoods (45% of home-based families; 29% of temporary shelter families), and to live closer to their relatives (23% and 25% respectively)**. PWG members noted that Sama Bajau would not believe that other relocation sites would allow them easy access to the sea and their main source of livelihoods.

Barriers to preferred settlement option

Roughly 58% of home-based and 71% of displaced families in temporary shelters believed they would have the possibility to pursue their preferred future settlement option, while the remainder reported that they couldn't, or they did not know. FGD participants noted that they would prefer construction materials over food assistance and that some families had already received cash assistance, which they largely spent on construction materials. FGD participants further mentioned that the main factors that influence

their future plans include the provision of government livelihood and employment programmes and the availability of education opportunities. They also mentioned the importance of establishing stronger communication channels through community leaders to disseminate information, including early-warning systems for natural disasters.

About half of the home-based displaced families and 86% of displaced families in temporary shelters mentioned that they had not received information about the government's plans for displaced families. However, in mid-2020, all the IDPs in Tubig Tanah returned to their places of habitual residence. The government was in the process of formulating the Comprehensive Land Use Plan, which would likely cover the relocation of communities that are particularly vulnerable to storm surges.

5.9 CONCLUSION

Tawi-Tawi, is a province prone to natural hazards such as storms, typhoons and floods. Communities such as the Sama Bajaus, who live along the coastlines and depend on marine-based livelihood activities are particularly vulnerable to typhoons and storm surges. The results of the profiling shed light on the situation faced by people displaced by Typhoon Marilyn and the associated storm surge in 2019. Given the recurrence of natural disasters and displacements in the Philippines and Tawi-Tawi, the results can also help inform future responses.

Almost all surveyed displaced families lost their houses. Many found refuge with other family members living in the provincial capital Bongao, which for many was located in the same barangay as their place of habitual residence. Temporary shelter was provided for those who were unable to stay with relatives.

The local scale of the displacement reflects land tenure and ownership practices among the displaced Sama Bajaus. In some cases, specific land has been allocated for Sama Bajau settlements according to their customs. The land is close to the sea where they can easily access marine-based livelihoods. Traditionally, ownership of land is provided through verbal assurances, as a result few IDPs had documents to prove their ownership of land and property. Most IDPs expressed that they intended to return to their place of habitual residence in order to have better access to the sea and their main source of livelihoods. However, the profiling also indicates that many would prefer to live in sturdier houses if they are in-line with their traditional practices. Government plans for the future of IDPs should take these specifications into account.

The results of the profiling show that existing protection concerns—including lack of documentation, limited access to social services, and discrimination—have been exacerbated by displacement. The displaced families had particularly low food security and poor/borderline food consumption, and depended heavily on regular marine-activities, both for their livelihoods and as their main source of food. Typhoons, which cause displacement, are often followed by severe storm surges and unpredictable weather. During such periods the IDPs had limited access to their main source of food and income. However, the ability of IDPs to diversify their livelihood activities with other low-income jobs increases their resilience. Overall, livelihood support represents a priority intervention for IDPs in Tawi-Tawi.

The low income and precarious financial situation faced by IDPs in Tawi-Tawi also affects education opportunities for IDP children. Some displaced families could not afford to send their children to school, while other children stayed at home to look after siblings rather than attending school. The effects of this were seen in the very low school attendance rates and generally low level of education completed. Discrimination and bullying present particular barriers for Sama Bajau children to attend school, as does the high rate of IDPs without birth certificates or other official identification documents that are required to enrol in high school and tertiary education.

Finally, access to easily available water and improved sanitation was a key concern both among IDPs. However, it is also a general concern for the whole population in Tawi-Tawi. The profiling indicates high rates of open defecation and poor hygiene practices, which increases the risk of health problems. Lack of financial resources also restricted the ability of families to access improved sanitation and hygiene.



📷 Sama Bajau men fix their houses on stilts which are mostly made of bamboo and coco lumber.

6.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the profiling of internal displacement in Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi, six key recommendations are brought forward in this chapter to address pressing issues of the displaced population in the island provinces.

- 1 The BARMM government to revive the contingency Plan for Humanitarian Response to Conflict and Natural Disasters in Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi (previously developed by ARMM in November 2012).¹¹¹

The conditions that displaced families face have not changed since 2012 with regards to access to basic services such as health, education, food and clean water. The contingency plan paved the way for the government and humanitarian actors to conduct a full assessment of the needs of the displaced community and projected needs for future displacements, which is still relevant and could be further developed with the new information/findings from the profiling exercise.

The BARMM government should consider reviving the contingency plan for Humanitarian Response to Conflict and Natural disasters, which has been led by the previous autonomous government (ARMM) in 2012 with full support of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) including Mindanao Level, NGOs and the Office of Civil Defense (OCD).

It is strongly recommended that the BARMM government and local units, supported by the Mindanao Humanitarian Team (MHT), should agree on a timeframe to update the contingency plan. The updated contingency plan would ensure that the government has a strong emergency preparedness structure at time of emergencies that would support displaced families in accessing assistance in a timely manner.

UNHCR through its Regional Centre for Emergency Preparedness and Response (eCentre)¹¹² and other UN agencies and MHT members have been working closely with the BARMM government to build their capacity and tools on emergency preparedness and response. However, there has been no harmonized approach from MHT to develop a unified capacity building plan for the government, which should ensure consistency and sustainability. The updated contingency plan would provide a harmonized approach on emergency

¹¹¹ For more information, refer to: <https://bit.ly/3sAELap>.

¹¹² For more information, refer to: <http://bit.ly/2NjEmZP>.

preparedness and response to avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts by agencies. It is strongly recommended to assign a focal agency to lead capacity building activities for the BARMM government with the support of the HCT. The contingency plan should also be communicated to communities that might get impacted by emergencies through regular consultations.

2 Exempt IDPs and other impoverished families from fees for birth registration and documentation, while strengthening the government's capacity to inform families about the importance of documentation in order to access basic services and to ensure protection against arrest or detention.

Access to documentation is an essential tool for displaced families to ensure their access to basic services and to provide them with necessary protection against arrest or movement restrictions in conflict areas where armed groups are active. Nevertheless, displaced families are not able to easily attain such documentation due to the related cost and lack of awareness on the importance of birth certificates and personal documentation.

In order to make documentation both accessible and affordable, the BARMM government and humanitarian actors should consider:

- Exemption of fees (birth certificates, Barangay identification cards, etc.) for families who cannot afford to pay for documentation. In particular, the government should support the implementation of the Muslim Mindanao Act 293¹¹³, which stipulates free birth registration in the BARMM. The Act was approved in 2013 by the ARMM Government, but its implementing rules and regulations have yet to be drafted.

- Consider setting up a mobile booth with representation of government entities in order to issue birth certificates in remote areas across the BaSulTa provinces and to inform them about important documents, such as the DSWD card. UNHCR has implemented a similar project in 2018 funded by CERF and could organise a workshop and mentoring to share the technical experience and know-how with the government if needed.¹¹⁴
- The government should introduce an information campaign through community and religious leaders on radio, news channels and social media on the importance of documentation. The Darul Ifta (House of Opinion) of BARMM, together with the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) and Islamic Relief Philippines (IRP) had a very successful initiative to encourage Bangsamoro people to obtain birth certificates for their children which could be replicated.¹¹⁵

3 The BARMM government, in partnership with the International Monitoring Team (IMT) and with full support of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) should continue to build the capacity of the AFP and the PNP on human rights, international humanitarian law (IHL) and humanitarian assistance to civilians at times of armed conflict and cultural sensitivity and encourage the participation of IDPs in this process.

A common concern among IDPs was that they were suspected of being members of armed groups due to their ethnicity or religion. The BARMM government must put in place regular coordination with the security sector (AFP, PNP, International Monitoring Team (IMT) and the Joint Coordinating Committee on the Cessation of Hostilities (CCCH) to ensure that civilians are not a target for any arrests or attacks due to their ethnicity, background or religion.

¹¹³ For more information about the act refer to <https://bit.ly/3o48cyb>.

¹¹⁴ For more information, refer to: <http://bit.ly/3sMUSSn>.

¹¹⁵ For more information, refer to: <https://bit.ly/3o37y49>.

The HCT, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, could revive the #notatarget¹¹⁶ campaigns launched by humanitarian actors to support families affected by conflict in order to reaffirm that civilians caught in conflict should not be a target.

In addition, the HCT and IMT should convene regular training to AFP and PNP operating in Basilan and Sulu on International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and Human Rights Law and protection of civilians at times of conflict. UNHCR and UN Agencies could contribute to the above mentioned training with sessions on diversity and cultural sensitivities especially in relation to the Islamic faith, which could be conducted together with certified Imams.¹¹⁷

The HCT and IMT should conduct a peace symposium, in partnership with the Joint Security Peace Team (JPST) of the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP) to ensure that the JPST field units are updated and informed of the assessments and development of the government's peace programs. This shall also include community briefings on security and plans for how civilians will be protected, including informal awareness raising meetings with community leaders covering the safety and security concerns of IDPs (especially vulnerable persons), and disaster risk reduction.

4 Improve the access to livelihoods and education in order to strengthen the resilience of displaced families in areas affected by displacement.

The Ministry of Education in partnership with UNICEF and NGOs working on education should prioritise the support for children whose school attendance was disrupted by the displacement. This could be done in several ways:

- Establish financial support programmes for displaced children in school age such as support for study materials or waving of fees if any.
- Temporary mobile schools could be set up and the Ministry of education could simplify the requirements for the enrollment of children in schools.
- The Ministry of Basic, Higher and Technical Education (MBHTE) should monitor the implementation and compliance of DepEd Order No. 19, Series of 2008¹¹⁸. The policy provides free public education for elementary and secondary levels to meet the targets in education for all.

The children of deceased combatants/members in armed groups should be given a top priority to access education as a way to combat radicalization and minimize recruitment of children in these groups.

In the context of Tawi-Tawi in particular, discrimination and bullying against Sama Bajau children in schools was reported, therefore, anti-bullying programmes should be implemented there.

Furthermore, livelihood projects for IDPs that are not able to access their farmland and traditional livelihood activities should be implemented or, where possible, allow IDPs to access their farmlands. Alternatively, the government should expand the assistance programmes targeting vulnerable groups such as IDPs. For example, the Balik Barangay programme¹¹⁹ should be continued

¹¹⁶ For more information, refer to: <http://bit.ly/3nZIET3>.

¹¹⁷ For more information, refer to: <https://bit.ly/3bXUgU1>

¹¹⁸ For more information, refer to: <https://bit.ly/3ivQnXP>.

¹¹⁹ Please refer to footnote 89

and expanded in regards to the establishment of livelihood programmes, basic social services, assistance programmes including relief assistance, the provision of seeds for farming and financial assistance.

Vocational training targeting youth, in particular, could be developed to counteract the barriers they are facing in finding a job and facilitate their participation in the labour force.

5 Improve access to health, WASH and food services for displacement affected communities.

Health: Survey results indicate that many displaced families did not possess vaccination cards for their children. It is strongly recommended that the government in partnership with key organisations mandated to ensure access to vaccinations such as UNICEF¹²⁰ conducts awareness raising campaigns about vaccination, house to house vaccination activities and the issuance of vaccination cards.

Moreover, in partnership with key organisations mandated to ensure access to healthcare, such as UNICEF, the government should explore providing families with free transportation to medical services, or set-up mobile health teams at evacuation centres.

Food: Considering the challenges of displaced families in accessing sufficient food, the BARMM government should revive the food cluster in partnership with FAO, WFP and other key agencies. Given the frequent displacements especially in Basilan and Sulu, immediate assessment of damaged agricultural fields should be conducted and the government should consider immediate intervention with regards to seed distribution, livestock support and fishing tools to ensure continuation of the main livelihoods and in some cases direct food assistance.

The BARMM government, particularly the Ministries of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAFAR), Science and Technology (MOST), and Trade, Investments and Tourism (MTIT) should expand their current programs to increase productivity and consumption of families' own produced food (e.g. livestock, fishery products and agriculture). This should also include a systematic review of its capacity needs to determine the gaps and possible solutions in implementing programs on food security and nutrition in collaboration with non-government, and humanitarian and development organisations.

Social protection programs should be strengthened by expanding the coverage and efficient identification of poor families with priority given to children, women, single parents, elderly persons, disabled persons and their families.

Shelter: Given the frequent displacements in the BARMM Islands, in particular Basilan and Sulu, it is strongly recommended that the government invests in temporary evacuation centres to accommodate displaced families according to Sphere standards.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: The provincial Local Government Unit should lobby with the Provincial Health Office and other WASH actors to expand water treatment in IDP hosting and return areas and establish communal latrines and hand washing facilities in displacement locations. For example, the *Balik Barangay Programme* could be used as an example to implement similar projects to improve the accessibility of WASH services.

The supply of safe water for drinking and cooking for IDPs in hosting areas, especially those in temporary shelters, should be prioritised.

Hand washing and hygiene programmes should be implemented. This is particularly important to slow down the spread of COVID-19. These programmes should take into account the limited supply of water.

¹²⁰ For more information, refer to: <http://uni.cf/3c1W66m>.

6 Improve the access to documentation related to housing, land and property (HLP)

Access to decent housing and lack of documentation as proof of ownership of the property remain a problem in BaSulTa. Based on the findings from the profiling, below actions are suggested:

- The BARMM government should consider supporting the reconstruction of private houses and businesses affected by natural disasters or armed conflict, based on clear land titles similar to the Balik Barangay Programme which includes provision of materials for house repairs.
- The BARMM government should exempt impoverished families from any fees on documentation for their property.
- The BARMM government should support families with access to free legal aid regarding HLP issues.

7.

ANNEXES

Annex I:

Profiling Working Group members

Partner Agency / PWG member
Barangay Local Government Unit (BLGU)-Bawas, Sumisip
Barangay Local Government Unit (BLGU)-U.Benembengan, Sumisip
Barangay Local Government Unit (BLGU)-Maluso
Municipal level
Local Government Unit (LGU)
Municipal Social Service Offices (MSSO)
Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Offices (MDRRMO)
Provincial level
Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Offices (PDRRMO) of Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi
Provincial Administrations of Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi
BARMM wide level
Municipal Social & Services Department
Regional Human Rights Commission (RHRC)
Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD)
Ministry of the Interior and Local Government (MILG)
NGOs / Civil Society Organizations
Alliance of Civil Society Organization of (TACOS) in Tawi-Tawi
Civil Society Organization (CSO) Akbar
Matawkasi, Inc.
Tiyakap Kalilintad Inc. (Care for Peace)
Protect Wild Life Inc.
United Youth of the Philippines (UNYPHIL)
Integrated Resource Development for Tri-People Inc. (IRDT)
UN agencies / INGOs
International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Nonviolent Peaceforce Philippines (NP)
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
World Food Programme (WFP)
United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
International Labour Organization (ILO)
Community and Family Services International (CFSI)

PROFILING on INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON

A1. Enumerator's ID: |_|_|_|_|

A2. Form ID: |_|_|_|_|

A. METADATA: NOTE: *This form is intended for IDP profiling in the island provinces of Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-tawi. Administer this form legibly and do not skip question unless stated in the form. Please put check (✓) mark on box provided, and **text** in space provided. The "Household Informant" should be the person in the household who is most knowledgeable about the health, employment, protection condition, expenditures, health & nutrition of members of the household. USE ALL CAPS.*

A3. Date of visit: |_|_|_|_|-|_|_|_|-|_|_|_| YYYYY-MM-DD

A4. Enumerator: _____ / _____ / _____
Lastname Firstname Middlename

B. METADATA: LOCATION OF INTERVIEW

B1. Province (Probinsya): 1-Basilan 2-Sulu 3-Tawi-tawi

B2. City/municipality: _____ | Type here

B3. Barangay (Barangay): _____ | Type here

B4. IDP location type 1-Temporary shelter 2-Home-based → B7

B5. [IF B4=1]: Temporary shelter type:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Barangay hall | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Makeshift shelter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Community center | <input type="checkbox"/> 4-Empty/vacant lot |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5-Gymnasium | <input type="checkbox"/> 6-Covered court |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7-School site | <input type="checkbox"/> 99-Other |

B6. [IF B4=1]: Site managed by:

(Select all that apply)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-International NGO |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Local NGO | <input type="checkbox"/> 4-Religious entity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5-Individual/private | <input type="checkbox"/> 6-Don't know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7-Home-based | <input type="checkbox"/> 99-Other |

B7. [IF B4=2]: Home-based type:

- 1-Living with host family
 2-Living in rented house/apartment

B8. Status of your visit to your **target IDP family/household?**

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-IDP Family is located/still displaced → C. METADATA | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-No one available upon visit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3- IDP Family is cannot be located | <input type="checkbox"/> 4-Work abroad (OFW) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5-In medical condition-not available for interview | <input type="checkbox"/> 6-IDP Family returned to habitual residence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7-Family resettled | <input type="checkbox"/> 8-Family locally integrated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9-Migrated to other place(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> 99-Other (specify _____) |

B9. [IF B8=2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,99]: Remarks or comments related to status of your visit to your target IDP family:

B10. [IF B8=2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,99]: Name of target IDP family/household?

Name: _____ / _____ / _____ → **END SURVEY**
Lastname Firstname Middlename

PROFILING on INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON

A1. Enumerator's ID: |_|_|_|_|

A2. Form ID: |_|_|_|_|

C. METADATA: CONSENT *(Please read carefully and make sure the respondent understood all the text contains herein.)*

Assalamualaikum! I am **(name of enumerator)**. I work for *(Integrated Resource Development for Tri-People Inc. (IRDT))* **(show work ID)**. Our organization has been commissioned by the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugee (UNHCR) to help them undertake a profiling activity in selected barangays in the provinces of Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-tawi as part of a broader understanding on internally displaced persons (IDP).

Assalamualaikum! Ako po si **(pangalan ng enumerator)**. Ako'y nagtatrabaho sa *Integrated Resource Development for Tri-People Inc. (IRDT)* **(ipakita ang ID)**. Ang aming organisasyon ay naatasang ng United Nation High Commissioner for Refugee (UNHCR) na tumulong magsagawa ng profiling activity sa mga piling barangay sa probinsya ng Basilan, Sulu at Tawi-Tawi bahagi ng pag-unawa sa mga internally displaced persons (IDP).

This profiling aims to determine and understand the living conditions of IDP families in temporary shelters and those who are living within their relatives or "home-based IDP". All of your responses will be held in confidence. No identifiable information will be shared with non-research staff. Your responses will be securely stored and encrypted on a password-protected computer and all identifying information will be removed.

Ang survey na ito ay naglalayong malaman at maintindihan ang kalagayan ng mga pamilyang IDP na nasa temporaryong tahanan at mga nakatira sa ibang sambayanan o home-based. Ang iyong mga kasagutan ay protektado. Walang impormasyon ang maaring ibahagi sa mga non-research staff. Ang inyong mga sagot ay nakatago at protektado nga password sa aming computer at lahat ng iyong personal na impormasyon ay tatangalin.

Your participation in profiling activity is completely voluntary. You are free to decline or end participation at any time, for any reason. The profiling interview involves completing this survey as well as a follow-up survey in the future. We anticipate each interviews will take around 1-hour to complete. Should you have any questions about this interview, you may contact Nassier Antao at mobile number 0906-699-9213 or email us at shan.antao@gmail.com.

Ang iyong partisipasyon ay boluntaryo. Ikaw ay malayang umatras o itigil ang interbyu sa kahit anong oras o sa kahit anong kadahilanan. Bahagi nito ang pakumpleto sa survey at sa iba nga survey sa hinaharap. Asahan na ang interbyu ay aabot humigit kumulang 1-oras lamang. Kung may katanungan ka, maari mong kontakin o tawagan ang IRDT staff na si Nasser Antao sa telepono 0906-699-9213 o mag-email sa shan.antao@gmail.com.

By agreeing to participate, you agree that all information which you voluntarily share may be used purely for profiling purposes by UNHCR. All data will be made confidential and none of the information you provide will be used in connection with any identifiable information.

Ang iyong pagpahintulot, ikaw ay sumasangayon na ang lahat ng impormasyon na buluntaryo mong ibinahagi ay purong gagamitin lamang sa profiling activity ng UNHCR. Lahat ng impormasyon ay konpidensyal at walang personal na impormasyon ang gagamitin sa profiling na ito.

C1. Certificate of Consent

I have read the information, or it has been read to me. I have had the opportunity to ask questions about it and my questions have been answered to my satisfaction. I consent voluntarily to have my information stored in the manner and for the purpose indicated above.

Nabasa ko o binasa sa akin ang mga impormasyon. Mayroon akong pagkakataon na magtanong at nasiyahan ako sa mga natanggap na sagot sa aking mga katanunga n. Ako ay kusang-loob na nagpapahintulot sa akong mga impormasyon na maimbak/maitago sa paraan at layuinin na nakasaad sa itaas.

1-Yes, I agree to participate → C3

2-No, I will not participate → C2

C2. [IF C1=2] Reason: _____ SURVEY END!

C3. [IF C1=1] Respondent: _____
Last name / First name / Middle name

C4. [IF C1=1] Are you the household head? 1-Yes → A6 2-No

C5. [IF C4=2] Relationship to Household head: | _____ | see code below

C6. What is the ethnicity of the household?

1-Sama Bajau

2-Subanen

3-Tausug

4-Zamboangueño

5-Yakan

6-Sinama

99-Other

98-Don't know

PROFILING on INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON

A1. Enumerator's ID: |_|_|_|_|

A2. Form ID: |_|_|_|_|

D. DISPLACEMENT HISTORY: HABITUAL RESIDENCE (PLACE OF ORIGIN):

☛ Note: First, I would like to ask some questions about your arrival here and your displacement.

D1. When did the most recent displacement occur for you and your household?

Year |_|_|_|_|/yyyy Month |_|_|/mm

D2. What is the cause of displacement you and your household experienced recently?

- 1-Natural Disaster 2-Development Projects 3-Armed Conflict 4-Clan feud/Pagbanta
 5-Crime & Violence 99-Other 98-Don't know 98-Refused to answer

☛ Note: What is your place of habitual residence/ where did you live before you have been displaced?

- D3. Region: 1-BARMM 99-Other
 D4. Province: 1-Basilan 2-Sulu 3-Tawi-Tawi 99-Other
 D5. City/municipality: |_____| Type name
 D6. Barangay (Barangay): |_____| Type name

D6a. [IF B4=1] Home-based type:

- 1-Living with host family 2-Living in rented house/apartment 3-Housing provided as part of work
 4-Hosted with rent 5-Hosted for free 6-Provided dwelling for free
 7-Occupied/squatted 99-Other 99-Don't know

D7. [IF B7=1] What is your relationship to the head of the host family?

- 1-Parents 2-Siblings (Brother/Sister) 3-Relative 4-Friends (No relation)
 5-No relation 99-Other 98-Don't know 97-Refuse to answer

D07a. After your most recent displacement, did you come directly to this dwelling where you live now?

- 1-Yes →D9 2-No 98-Don't know 97-Refuse to answer

D8. How many host families did you live? Numeric |_|_| total

D9. How often do you or other household member visit your habitual place of residence?

- 1-Never →D11 2-Once a month 3-Once a week
 4-Everyday 98-Don't know →D12

D10. [IF D9=2, 3, 4] What is the purpose of the most recent visit? (Select all that apply)

- 1-To look after property 2-For business 3-To farm/get food from the farm
 4-To access services 5-To see friends or family 99-Other
 98-Don't know 97-Refuse to answer

D11. [IF D9=1]: What are the obstacles to visit your habitual place? (Select all that apply)

- 1-Security risk 2-Military/gov't restricted access 3-No time due to other commitments
 4-Distance 5-Too costly 6-It's not important / I don't care
 99-Other 98-Don't know 97-Refused to answer

D12. Was your household displaced more often than the most recent displacement?

- 1-Yes 2-No 97-Refuse to answer 98-Don't know

D13. When your household was displaced the first time? (YEAR in 4-digit numeric) Numeric |_|_|_|/yyyy

D14. How many times have you been displaced since your initial displacement?

Note: Refer to the year in question E13 Numeric |_|_| total



PROFILING ON INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON

A1. Enumerator's ID: |_|_|_|_|_|

A2. Form ID: |_|_|_|_|_|

E. DEMOGRAPHY: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

E1. How many household members do you live with in this household including yourself? |_|_|_|_| total

Note: In order to make the next questions easier to follow, I will ask you for the names of your family members. The names will not be used for any other purposes. Would you please give me the names of your household members? Indicate the Household head at the beginning, followed by the wife/wives then the rest are the names of all members of the family from eldest to youngest. Don't forget to include yourself. ALL CAP & SEE CODE BELOW.

	E2. [Name]: Last/First/Middle	E3. [Name]: Sex 1-Male 2-Female	E4. [Name]: Year of Birth (98-DK; 97-Refused) 4-digit numeric	E5. [Name]: Age [If E4=98] 2 or 3-digit numeric	E6. [Name]: Marital Status Code: 002	E7. [Name]: Relationship to HH head Code: 003	E8. [Name]: Birth Cert. 1-Yes → E10 2-No	E9. [Name]: Reason (NO Birth Cert) Code: 004	E10. [Name]: Valid Government Issued ID Code: 005	E11. [Name]: Completed Education Code: 006
1.	_ _ _ _	_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	HH Head / Family Head	_	_	_ , _ , _ , _ _ , _ , _ , _	_ _ _
2.	_ _ _ _	_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	Spouse	_	_	_ , _ , _ , _ _ , _ , _ , _	_ _ _
3.	_ _ _ _	_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_	_	_ , _ , _ , _ _ , _ , _ , _	_ _ _
4.	_ _ _ _	_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_	_	_ , _ , _ , _ _ , _ , _ , _	_ _ _
5.	_ _ _ _	_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_	_	_ , _ , _ , _ _ , _ , _ , _	_ _ _
6.	_ _ _ _	_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_	_	_ , _ , _ , _ _ , _ , _ , _	_ _ _
7.	_ _ _ _	_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_	_	_ , _ , _ , _ _ , _ , _ , _	_ _ _
8.	_ _ _ _	_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_	_	_ , _ , _ , _ _ , _ , _ , _	_ _ _
9.	_ _ _ _	_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_	_	_ , _ , _ , _ _ , _ , _ , _	_ _ _

PROFILING on INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON

A1. Enumerator's ID: | | | | | | | | | |

A2. Form ID: | | | | | | | | | |

E. DEMOGRAPHY: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER... continuation

E2. Name: Last/First/Middle	E12. Is [NAME] currently attending school? Code: 007 <i>Skipped if age is 4 years or under</i>	E13. [NAME] [Accept if E12=2,3] Reasons for not attending school regularly? Code: 008	E14. [Accept if E12=1,2] Type of education facility does [NAME] go to? Code: 009	E15. Did [NAME] had to give up his/her former job due to the displacement? 1-Yes, 2-No	E16. What is [Name's] current work? Code: 010 <i>Skipped if age is 4 years or under (Accept if age is 5 years old and above)</i>	E17. [Accept if E16=8, 9] What do you think is [Name's]/ your biggest obstacle to finding a job? Code: 011	E18. [Accept if E16=1,2,3,5] How many hours did (name) spend in TOTAL working at his/her main job (the one he/she spent most time at) over the last 2 weeks ?
1. Household head	_	_	_	_	_	_	_ _ Hrs.in 2weeks
2. Spouse	_	_	_	_	_	_	_ _ Hrs.in 2weeks
3. Refer to member 3	_	_	_	_	_	_	_ _ Hrs.in 2weeks
4. Refer to member 4	_	_	_	_	_	_	_ _ Hrs.in 2weeks
5. Refer to member 5	_	_	_	_	_	_	_ _ Hrs.in 2weeks
6. Refer to member 6	_	_	_	_	_	_	_ _ Hrs.in 2weeks
7. Refer to member 7	_	_	_	_	_	_	_ _ Hrs.in 2weeks
8. Refer to member 8	_	_	_	_	_	_	_ _ Hrs.in 2weeks
9. Refer to member 9	_	_	_	_	_	_	_ _ Hrs.in 2weeks

PROFILING on INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON

A1. Enumerator's ID:

A2. Form ID:

F. LIVELIHOOD:

Note: "I now have some questions about the general economic situation of your family."

F1. What the is **primary source** of income that your household had in the **past 30 days**?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Income from wages/salaries | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Income from business earnings (incl very small and household enterprises) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Support from family members' abroad (remittances) | <input type="checkbox"/> 4-Pensions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5-Assistance (in cash) from government/UN/NGO | <input type="checkbox"/> 6-Income from renting out |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7-Selling off own assets | <input type="checkbox"/> 8-Using loans (formal and from family/ friends) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9-Money or in-kind assistance from relatives in the country | <input type="checkbox"/> 10-Using savings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 11-Laborer | <input type="checkbox"/> 12-Selling own production goods (e.g. from farming) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Other | <input type="checkbox"/> 13-Don't know |

F2. What is the **secondary source** of income that your household had in the **past 30 days**?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Income from wages/salaries | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Income from business earnings (incl very small and household enterprises) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Support from family members' abroad (remittances) | <input type="checkbox"/> 4-Pensions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5-Assistance (in cash) from government/UN/NGO | <input type="checkbox"/> 6-Income from renting out |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7-Selling off own assets | <input type="checkbox"/> 8-Using loans (formal and from family/ friends) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9-Money or in-kind assistance from relatives in the country | <input type="checkbox"/> 10-Using savings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 11-Laborer | <input type="checkbox"/> 11-Selling own production goods (e.g. from farming) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 99-Other | <input type="checkbox"/> 98-Don't know |

F3. What was the **primary source** of income for your family prior to the displacement?

NOTE: *Explanation laborer: person who for example rents a tricycle or works on farm seasonally or on day to day basis.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Income from wages/salaries | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Income from business earnings (incl very small and household enterprises) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Support from family members abroad (remittances) | <input type="checkbox"/> 4-Pensions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5-Assistance (in cash) from government/UN/NGO | <input type="checkbox"/> 6-Income from renting out |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7-Selling off own assets | <input type="checkbox"/> 8-Using loans (formal and from family/ friends) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9-Money or in-kind assistance from relatives in the country | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Using savings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Labourer | <input type="checkbox"/> Selling own production goods (e.g. from farming) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Other | <input type="checkbox"/> 98-Don't know |

F4. Since your arrival here, was your household able to pay any of the following:	1-Yes	2-No	98-Don't Know
F4.1. to pay rent or utility bills	<input type="checkbox"/> →F6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> →F6
F4.2. to face unexpected expenses	<input type="checkbox"/> →F6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> →F6

F5. **[IF ANY IN THE F4=2]** How did you or your household cope with this expense/these expenses?

Select all that apply

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Spend savings | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Reduce other expenses | <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Given money from family/friends |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4-Loan from family/friends | <input type="checkbox"/> 5-Loan from bank | <input type="checkbox"/> 6-Took extra work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7-Begging | <input type="checkbox"/> 8-Nothing | <input type="checkbox"/> 99-Other" |

F6. How easily can you access the nearest market where you can buy and sell things?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Not possible to access any market →F7 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Very difficult to access the market →F7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Somewhat difficult to access the market →F7 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Moderately easy to access the market →Next section |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Very easy to access the market →Next section | <input type="checkbox"/> 98-Don't know |

F7. **[IF F6=1, 2 or 3]** What is the main challenge in reaching the market?

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Do not need to go there | <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Too far | <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Too expensive to travel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Do not have the time to go there | <input type="checkbox"/> 5. It is not safe to go there | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Products there are not of good quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Other | <input type="checkbox"/> 98-Don't know | |

PROFILING on INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON

A1. Enumerator's ID: | | | | |

A2. Form ID: | | | | |

F8. Do you or any family member have DSWD's Assistance Family Access Card?

- 1-Yes → F10 2-No
 97-Refuse to answer → F10 98-Don't know → F10

F9. [IF F9=2] If No, Reason | _____ | Type here

F10. Are you a beneficiary of the following?

(Select all that apply)

- 1-Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) 2-Social pensioner
 3-Modified Conditional Cash Transfer (MCCT) 4-Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP)
 5-MFAR/DA 6- Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT)
 99-Other 98-Don't know

G. SAFETY, SECURITY AND FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

🔊 Note: "We know that in some cases families have raised concerns about their safety and security situation. I would like to ask you some questions to see if this is the case here too".

G1. What is your **primary** and **secondary** concern about safety and security in your barangay? Indicate 1 as primary and 2 as secondary in the space provided.

Select 2 only

- _____ 1-Presence of state and/or non-state actor(s)
 _____ 2-Bombardment
 _____ 3-Pagbanta/Clan feud
 _____ 4-Presence of UXO/IEDs/landmines
 _____ 5-Destruction of civilian properties, including homes and livelihood inputs
 _____ 6-Attacks on schools and hospitals
 _____ 7-Looting of civilian properties
 _____ 8-Arbitrary arrest/detention; Extra-judicial/Summary executions/Unlawful killing
 _____ 9-Kidnapping/abduction, including of women & children
 _____ 10-Killing, torture and maiming of civilians during armed conflict (if there are children killed or maimed, please specify)
 _____ 11-GBV (rape, trafficking, sexual abuse, intimate partner violence, other violence against girls/women)
 _____ 12-Recruitment and use of children by armed actors
 _____ 13-Forced recruitment and use of adults by armed actors
 _____ 14-Forced return or relocation to any area (safe or unsafe)
 _____ 15-Lack of adequate communication between family members and/or to emergency support services (i.e. ambulance, fire brigade)
 _____ 16-Lack of communication (between officials and community about safety and security (including early warning systems and/or declaration of safety for return)
 _____ 17-Extortion/illegal taxation
 _____ 18-Forcible separation of family members
 _____ 19-No security concerns
 _____ 98-Don't know
 _____ 99-Other

G2. How safe do you feel walking alone in your area/neighborhood during daytime?

Note: (SHOULD BE ASKED TO RESPONDENT AND NOT TO WHOLE HOUSEHOLD)

1. Very safe 2. Fairly safe 3. Bit unsafe
 4. Very unsafe 5. I never walk alone after dark 6. Don't know.

PROFILING on INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON

A1. Enumerator's ID: |_|_|_|_|

A2. Form ID: |_|_|_|_|

G3. What was the **gravest** security incident that has been experienced by any member of your family since you arrived here?

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Petty crime | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Drug-related crime | <input type="checkbox"/> 4-Sexual abuse/harassment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5-Murder | <input type="checkbox"/> 7-Land disputes | <input type="checkbox"/> 8-Forced marriage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10-Armed conflict | <input type="checkbox"/> 12-Trafficking in persons | <input type="checkbox"/> 13-No security incident → H SECTION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 99-Other | <input type="checkbox"/> 98-Don't know | |

G4. Did you report the incident to any formal or informal authorities?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-No → G6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 97-Refuse to answer → G6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98-Don't know → G6 |

G5. Where did you report the incident?

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Police | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-BPAT/ Barangay officials | <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Traditional or informal justice system |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 99-Other | <input type="checkbox"/> 98-Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> 97-Refuse to answer |

G6. Why did you choose not to report the incident? [*Posed to a random member of the household or the household as unit*]"

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Too expensive | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Unreliable / do not trust police |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Creates more problems | <input type="checkbox"/> 4-Unreliable / do not trust the barangay officials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5-They do not help | <input type="checkbox"/> 6-No police station nearby |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 99-Other | <input type="checkbox"/> 98-Don't know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 97-Refuse to answer | |

H. HOUSING, LAND & PROPERTY

H1. Do you own the land where your habitual residence or structure was located?

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-No → H5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 97-Refuse to answer → H5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98-Don't know → H5 |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--|

H2. **[IF H1=1]** What type of proof ownership do you have (before displacement) prompt the choices?

Read aloud

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Title | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Tax Declaration | <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Deed of Sale | <input type="checkbox"/> 4-No proof |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 99-Other | <input type="checkbox"/> 98-Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> 97-Refused to answer | |

H3. **[IF H1=1]** Are there others who claim ownership of your land?

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-No → H5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 97-Refuse to answer → H5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 98-Don't know No → H5 |
|--------------------------------|---|--|---|

H4. **[IF H3=1]**: On what basis?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Family members who believe they have entitlement to the land | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Government claims this is public land |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Ancestral domain claim | <input type="checkbox"/> 4-Claim that they were given the land as dowry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5-Claim that the land was pawned for a loan | <input type="checkbox"/> 6-Boundary conflict |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7-Informal settler(s) on your land | <input type="checkbox"/> 99-Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 98-Don't know | |

H5. Do you own (or commonly own) the house that was your habitual residence?

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Yes → H7 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-No | <input type="checkbox"/> 98-Don't know → H7 | <input type="checkbox"/> 97-Refuse to answer → H7 |
|--|-------------------------------|--|--|

H6. **[IF H5=]**: What kind of arrangement did you have to live in this dwelling unit?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Rented the house | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Stayed as a tenant without paying rent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Stayed as a caretaker without paying | <input type="checkbox"/> 4-Stayed as an informal settler |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 99-Other | <input type="checkbox"/> 98-Don't know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 97-Refuse to answer → H7 | |

PROFILING on INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON

A1. Enumerator's ID: |_|_|_|_|

A2. Form ID: |_|_|_|_|

H7. Current Status of your house/structure in the place of habitual residence (i.e, after you were displaced)

- 1-No damage 2-Partially-damaged 3-Totally damaged
 99-Other 98-Don't know 97-Refuse to answer

I. Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

I1. What are your **main sources** of your safe **water for drinking**?

- 1-Piped connection 2-Common faucet (Level 2)
 3-Pump 4-Protected deep or shallow well
 5-Deep/shallow well (Unprotected) 6-Spring/River/pond/Stream
 7-Rainwater 8-Water vendors (e.g., bottled water, container, peddlers, and water refilling stations)
 9-Government provision 10-Connected to a neighbor
 11-Fetched water from neighbor with piped connection 99-Other
 98-Don't know 97-Refuse to answer

I2. What are your **main sources** of your safe **water for cooking** and other **domestic uses**?

- 1-Piped connection 2-Common faucet (Level 2)
 3-Pump 4-Protected deep or shallow well
 5-Deep/shallow well (Unprotected) 6-Spring/River/pond/Stream
 7-Rainwater 8-Water vendors (e.g., bottled water, container, peddlers, and water refilling stations)
 9-Government provision 10-Connected to a neighbor
 11-Fetched water from neighbor with piped connection 99-Other
 98-Don't know 97-Refuse to answer

I3. Was your household able to get **sufficient water** within the last **30 days**?

- 1-Yes →/4 2-No 97-Refuse to answer →/4 98-Don't know →/4

I4. **[IF I3=1]**: What was the main reason for the household's inability to get water in sufficient quantities and access the water source when needed?

- 1-Water not available from source 2-Water too expensive
 3-Not enough containers to fetch/store water 4-Damaged/ malfunction
 5-Source not accessible (too far away) 6-Was not safe to go and fetch water
 7-Could not fetch water due to discrimination 8-Water shortages
 9-No adequate facility for disabled HH members 99-Other
 98-Don't know 97-Refuse to answer

I5. What type of toilet facility do you use?

- 1-Water-sealed (flush or pour/flush), sewer/septic tank 2-Closed pit
 3-Water sealed, other depository 4-Open pit
 5-No toilet (wrap and throw, bedpan, bush, lake, creek, river) →/8 99-Other
 98-Don't know 97-Refuse to answer

I6. What is the proximity distance of the toilets?

- 1-Within plot 2-Within house
 3-Less than 50 meters outside plot 4-More than 50 meters
 98-Don't know 97-Refuse to answer

I7. How do you classify your toilet facility?

- 1-Private, for family use only 2-Shared by multiple families in this structure
 3-Public/communal in this community 99-Other
 98-Don't know 97-Refuse to answer

PROFILING on INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON

A1. Enumerator's ID: |_|_|_|_|

A2. Form ID: |_|_|_|_|

18. [IF N5=5]: Why do you not have a toilet facility?

- 1-Current arrangement works fine
 2-Cannot afford to get such facility (to buy materials)
 3-Do not know how to get such facility
 99-Other

19. Where do you or other members of your household most often wash hands?

- 1-Fixed facility (sink, tap) → J section
 2-Mobile object (bucket, jug, kettle) → J section
 3-No hand washing facility
 99-Other → J section

110. [IF I9=3] If "no hand washing facility": Why don't you have a handwashing facility?

- Current arrangement works fine
 Cannot afford to get such facility (to buy materials)
 Do not know how to get such facility
 99-Other

J.FOOD:

J1. What are your sources of food?

Select multiple

- Market
 Own produced (within household)
 Relatives outside household
 Government
 Non-government (UN, Private entity, NGO, INGO)
 Host-family
 Don't know
 Other

J2. Who provided for you and your household food needs?

Select multiple

- Family members
 Government
 Non-government (UN, Private entity, NGO, INGO)
 Host-family
 Other

NOTE: Could you please tell me how many days in the past week (7days) your household has eaten the following food items, prepared and/or consumed at home?	No. of days
Food type consumed in the past seven days.	
J3. Rice, bread, noodles, biscuits, cookies or any rice and cereal products like biko, suman (malagkit), puto, noodles/pasta, porridge (arrozcaldo/champorado) and others <u>Cassava</u> , potatoes and sweet potatoes, other tubers and plantains	_
J4. Beans, peas, lentils, nuts, seeds or foods made from these like and beans, guisantes de lata and others	_
J5. Vegetables	_
J6. Seaweeds	_
J7. Fruits	_
J8. Beef, goat, poultry, eggs, fish, and shellfish	_
J9. Milk, yogurt and other dairy	_
J10. Sugar and sugar products, honey	_
J11. Oils, fats, and butter	_
J12. Spices, tea, coffee, salt, fish powder/coconut, small amounts of milk for tea	_
J13. Condiments	_

J14. In the past 7 days, were there times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food?

- 1-Yes
 2-No → K Section
 97-Refuse to answer → K Section
 98-Don't know → K Section

J15. [IF J14=1]: How often did your HHs have to: Rely on less preferred and less expensive food? |_|_| day(s)

J16. [IF J14=1]: How often did your HHs have to: Borrow food or rely on help from a relative or friend? |_|_| day(s)

J17. [IF J14=1]: How often did your HHs have to: Limit portion size of meals at meal times? |_|_| day(s)

J18. [IF J14=1]: How often did your HHs have to: Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat? |_|_| day(s)

J19. [IF J14=1]: How often did your HHs have to: Reduce number of meals eaten in a day? |_|_| day(s)

PROFILING on INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON

A1. Enumerator's ID: |_|_|_|_|

A2. Form ID: |_|_|_|_|

K. HEALTH NUTRITION

K1. Does anyone in the household have a card/document where the child **[Name]'s** vaccinations/immunization are written?
 1-Yes 2-No 97-Refuse to answer 98-Don't know

K2. What are the most common health problems in your family?
 1-Cough/colds/ Bronchitis/Asthma 2-Children are thin, family is weak 3-Fever
 4-Physical injuries including wounds 5-Skin diseases/Rashes/ 6-Eye infections
 7-Convulsions/seizures 8-Diarrhea/Typhoid/Cholera 9-Head ache
 10-Tooth ache => mouth problems 11-Body pain, e.g. Back/Neck pain, Knee/Joint pain 12-Chest pain
 13-Heart diseases/BP problems 14-Cancer 15-Diabetes
 16-Gynecological problems (not pregnant women, not having their period) +obstetrics (pregnancy-related)
 17-TB 0-None 98-Don't know
 99-Other 97-Refuse to answer

K3. Was anyone in your household in need of visiting a **doctor/health facility** in the **past 6 months**?
 1-Yes 2-No 97-Refuse to answer 98-Don't know

K4. **[IF K3=1]**: Did you or the **other family member** that needed to **see a doctor**, manage to visit a health care facility/doctor?
 1-Yes 2-No 97-Refuse to answer 98-Don't know

K4a. **[IF K3=1]**: What kind of health care facility di you or your other household member access?
Probe: (If the HH members went several times, then ask respondent to indicate where they went most of the time).
 1-Yes, formal medical care facility 2-Yes, informal/traditional medical care facility [if relevant to context]
 3-No 97-Dont know"

K5. **[IF K3=1]**: Where did you or your household go to seek help for treatment you needed it in the **past 6 months**?
Probe: (If the HH members went several times, then ask respondent to indicate where they went most of the time).
 1-Barangay health center 2-Rural Health Unit (city/municipal LGU)
 3-Private clinic 4-Private hospital
 5-Government hospital 6-Traditional healer
 7-Medical mission 8-did not seek any care
 99- Other 98- Don't know
 97- Refused to answer

K6. **[IF K3=2]**: If you were not able to visit a doctor/healthcare facility in the past 6 months even when it is needed, what is the reason?
(Select all that apply)
 1-Would not be able to cover the costs 2-Transportation too expensive
 3-Too far away 4-No/bad transportation options
 5-It is not safe to go there 6-Expect low quality service
 10-Didn't know where to go 11-No insurance - if relevant to context
 12-Refused service by health care providers (due to lack of required documents)
 13-Refused service by health care providers for other reason
 99- Other 98- Don't know 97- Refused to answer

K07. **[IF B4=1]** Is there a health service available in this site?
 1-Yes 2-No 97-Refuse to answer 98-Don't know

K08. **[IF B4=1]** Is there a referral system in place if your health problem cannot be treated there?
 1-Yes 2-No → 97-Refuse to answer 98-Don't know

PROFILING on INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON

A1. Enumerator's ID: |_|_|_|_|

A2. Form ID: |_|_|_|_|

K09. IF given a chance to prioritized humanitarian needs for your family, please rank the following below? 1-highest

- _____ 1-Food/Nutrition
- _____ 2-Education
- _____ 3-Water
- _____ 4-Sanitation and Hygiene
- _____ 5-Healthcare
- _____ 6-Protection
- _____ 7-Livelihoods
- _____ 8-Psychosocial support
- _____ 99-Other
- _____ 98-Don't know
- _____ 97-Refused to answer

L. ACCESS TO DURABLE SOLUTIONS:

NOTE: My last questions to you relate to your future plans.

L1. Does your household want to leave this location at some point in time?

- 1-Yes 2-No → L6 97-Refuse to answer 98-Don't know

L2. Where would your household prefer to live in the future?

- 1-Return to place of habitual residence/place of origin
- 2-Move to different place within same neighborhood
- 3-Move to different place in same city/area (not within same neighborhood)
- 4-Move elsewhere in the country (not place of origin)
- 5-Move abroad
- 99-Other
- 98-Don't know
- 97-Refuse to answer

L3. Thinking about the place you would prefer to move to, what are the **main 2 reasons** for preferring to live there?

Note: Indicate 1 as primary and 2 as secondary in the space provided.

Select 2 only

- _____ 1. Better security
- _____ 2. Better access to home/area of housing and area of livelihood/livestock
- _____ 3. Better access to education and health services
- _____ 4. Better access to livelihood/employment opportunities
- _____ 5. Better access to basic infrastructure and public services
- _____ 6. To continue living with family or community members/ family reasons
- _____ 7. Access to humanitarian aid
- _____ 8. Decision by the community leader (if relevant to context)
- _____ 9. Other
- _____ 10. Don't know
- _____ 11. Refused to answer

L4. Do you have the possibility to pursue your preferred option at this point in time?

- 1-Yes → L7 2-No
 97-Refuse to answer 98-Don't know

PROFILING on INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON

A1. Enumerator's ID: |_|_|_|_|

A2. Form ID: |_|_|_|_|

L5. [IF L4=2]: What are the main **two (2) reasons** for you/ your household not being able to settle where you prefer?"

Select at least 2

- 1. Conflict is ongoing/ no ceasefire / no peace
- 2. Armed groups are still present/ lack of security
- 3. Mines have not been cleared
- 4. Destruction of/lack of access to original housing, land and/or other property
- 5. Lack of/difficulty in finding housing
- 6. Lack of access to a farm plot and/or grazing land/ fishing/ sea weed farming
- 7-Basic infrastructure (roads, electricity, water pipes) damaged/ destroyed
- 9-Lack of agricultural tools/seeds/livestock
- 9-Lack of funds / productive assets for re-establishing business
- 10-Lack of access to markets
- 11-Lack of skills to find work/ lack of access to employment
- 12-Lack of access to basic service (e.g. education and health)
- 13-Will lose access to aid by moving away
- 14-Do not have transportation arrangement/ lack of financial means to facilitate move
- 15-Family has been separated to different places/difficulties in family re-unification
- 16-No acceptance by host community/discrimination in identified location
- 99-Other
- 98-Don't know
- 97-Refused to answer

L6. What type of information would you need in order to easier decide about future moves? Please probe

Select all that apply

- 1-Information about security situation
- 2-Information about availability of basic services (food, water, shelter, education, health, etc.)
- 3-Information about quality of basic services
- 4-Information about availability of work and livelihood opportunities
- 5-Information about access to area of housing/ property/ housing
- 6-Information about government's plans for IDP families
- 99-Other
- 98-Don't know
- 13. Refused to answer

L7. Are you aware of any information about government's plans for IDP families?

- 1-Yes
- 2-No
- 97-Refuse to answer
- 98-Don't know

M. INTERVIEW FEEDBACK

M1. (Optional) GPS Coordinates: Please put each number in the box provided, "N/A" if not applicable.

M1a. Latitude: |_|_|_|_|. |_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|

M1b. Longitude: |_|_|_|_|. |_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|

M2. Describe the problems that you have encountered.

END. THANK YOU!

Annex III:

Question library for validating findings with IDPs and members of the PWG through Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews

Topic	Questions for PWG members	Questions for IDPs
Displacement History	<p>Have you witnessed any displacements in the province for the past 3 years?</p> <p>Where do you usually relocate the IDP after displacement?</p> <p>Many of the causes of displacements are related to crime, violence or armed conflict. Do you also see the same reasons for displacement in your area? If no, can you tell us further about this</p>	<p>Have you experienced displacement for the past 3 years? If yes, are you /they usually relocated within the barangay or municipality /province? Can you tell more on this?</p>
Support and assistance programs for IDPs	<p>What government assistance is being provided to displaced families to help them with their everyday expenses and to help them sustain their primary source of income? (e.g. 4Ps, presence of camp managers).</p>	<p>What types of assistance did you receive? From what agency?</p> <p>Have you received any government assistance? (e.g. 4Ps assistance, DAFAC) If no, can you tell us more about this?</p> <p>Do you also consider lack of awareness, discrimination and rejection by the government among the reasons why you did not receive DAFAC and other assistance?</p>
FUTURE INTENTIONS	<p>Are you aware that the majority of the families want to leave their current location and go back to their habitual place of residence and do not have information about the government's plans for the IDPs?</p> <p>What assistance programs do you have to realize their future intentions?</p> <p>Why do you think that the majority of the IDPs interviewed are outside the labour force?</p> <p>Are there any programs/projects by P/M/BLGU related to employment for the internally displaced persons? What are these?</p>	<p>Do you still intend to visit your habitual residence anytime soon? What are the reasons? What are the obstacles?</p>
EDUCATION	<p>What are the reasons behind that considerable number of school aged populations are not in school?</p> <p>What are the available mechanisms to ensure issues on education are addressed?</p> <p>How can different sectors avail of such projects?</p>	<p>How does displacement affect the schooling of your children?</p> <p>Do you know any government projects related to education? Have you availed any of those? Can you tell us more about this?</p>
HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY	<p>What government assistance is being provided to displaced families to help them with their everyday expenses and to help them sustain their primary source of income? (e.g. 4Ps, presence of camp managers).</p> <p>What are the mechanisms available to ensure displaced families are included in the assistance?</p>	<p>How was your job affected by this displacement?</p> <p>Are you aware of any employment opportunities for IDP/Youth/PSWN/Elderly? What are these?</p> <p>In your area, are there more women or men unemployed? Can you elaborate on this further?</p> <p>What are the challenges faced by the family on maintaining sources of family income?</p> <p>Why do you think the majority are considered outside the labour force? What are they working on then?</p>
SAFETY, SECURITY AND FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT	<p>Have you responded to any safety, security and movement concerns of IDPs?</p> <p>Do you find it surprising that a considerable number of families interviewed reported lack of communication with the government as a concern? Can you elaborate on this further?</p> <p>What are the government mechanisms that are currently in place which addresses the safety, security, and freedom of movement of IDPs?</p>	<p>Why do you think communication issues with the government and communities on safety and security issues are considered primary concerns for some IDP?</p> <p>What are the effective mechanisms available in addressing safety and security concerns especially for men/women/youth/PWSN/ Elderly</p>

Topic	Questions for PWG members	Questions for IDPs
STANDARD OF LIVING AND ACCESS TO SERVICES	<p>What are the responses provided by the local government to address these issues on access to safe water and sanitation?</p> <p>Does the government have health services for specific IDP sectors?</p> <p>Are the health facilities and services accessible and affordable?</p> <p>Some of the displaced families interviewed revealed that they are food insecure, do you think this reflects reality? What are the manifestations that these families do not have sufficient food to take?</p> <p>What are the government programs/projects to ensure that IDPs are food secure/have sufficient food?</p> <p>Are there any special projects/programs for families that have returned to their habitual place of residence?</p> <p>Why do you think the majority of those who owned their land do not have documents as proof of ownership?</p> <p>How do you think this finding can influence your policies on land management?</p> <p>Are there any mechanisms in the local government to address grievances related to HLP? Can you elaborate further on this?</p> <p>Do you have programs for those IDPs whose houses in their habitual place of residence were damaged? Can you explain this further?</p>	<p>Do you consider WASH a problem to you as an IDP? Can you tell us why?</p> <p>Are there any programs/projects/facilities related to WASH which you know of? If yes, are these facilities provided by accessible?</p> <p>What are the coping mechanisms available to address your issues related to WASH?</p> <p>What is the reason why the majority do not have health cards and document with vaccinations recorded? Could this be related to their displacement, education, etc?</p> <p>Do the health facilities in your area provide health services also for women/men/youth/PSWN/elderly?</p> <p>What are the challenges you have encountered in accessing health services?</p> <p>What are the most common diseases you experienced and is this worrying?</p> <p>Did you experience food shortage during your during and after displacement? Can you please tell us more about this?</p> <p>But do you have any other ways that can effectively contribute to food security?</p> <p>Do you have regular access to markets? What are the obstacles?</p> <p>Why do you think those who claimed ownership of land where their houses were built have no document to claim ownership?</p> <p>What challenges did you encounter in not owning the land where your houses are built?</p> <p>What are the mechanisms available in the community to report/ address issues related to HLP?</p> <p>Reasons why IDP still go back to their place of habitual residence even their houses were already destroyed</p>
IDENTIFIED HUMANITARIAN NEEDS FOR IDPS	<p>Regarding the prioritized humanitarian needs of the IDP, which of the prioritized needs identified your government has the existing capacities and resources to realize these?</p> <p>How can they avail these?</p>	<p>Among the prioritized needs identified, which do you think is your severe or most important need?</p>

Annex IV:

Food Consumption Score and Coping Strategy Index

The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a standard measure to calculate the frequency of consumption of different food groups consumed by a household during the 7 days before the survey. The score “represents households’ dietary diversity and nutrient intake”¹²¹, and hence allows for an evaluation if households consume food types in sufficient quantity and quality.

The FCS was calculated using the following food items and weights as indicated in the table below:

The following thresholds were used to calculate the FCS based on the multiplication of number of days the Food Items were consumed with its weights:

<= 28: Poor; > 28 <= 42: Borderline; > Acceptable

The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) measures peoples’ coping behaviour when they can’t access sufficient food. It can be used for example “as indicator of impending food crisis, and as a tool for assessing both food aid needs and whether food aid has been targeted to the most food insecure households”¹²²

The score is calculated through the weighted aggregation of five measures: 1) Whether the family had to rely on less preferred or less expensive food (weight 1), 2) whether the family had to borrow food or had to rely on help of friends or family (weight 2), 3) whether the family had to limit the portion of meals (weight 1), 4) whether the family had to restrict the consumption of food in favor of feeding children (weight 3) and 5) whether the family had to reduce the number of meals eaten per day (weight 1).

Food items	Food groups (definitive)	Weight
Maize, maize porridge, rice, sorghum, millet pasta, bread and other cereals	Main staples	2
Cassava, potatoes and sweet potatoes, other tubers,		
Beans, peas, groundnuts and cashew nuts	Pulses	3
Vegetables, leaves	Vegetables	1
Fruits	Fruits	1
Beef, goat, poultry, pork, eggs and fish	Meat and Fish	4
Milk yogurt, and other dairy	Milk	4
Sugar and sugar products, honey	Sugar	0.5
Oil, fats and butter	Oil	0.5
Spices, tea, coffee, salt, fish powder, small amounts of milk for tea	Condiments	0

¹²¹ For your information, refer to: <https://bit.ly/3p42VYJ>.

¹²² For your information, refer to: <https://bit.ly/2Y2NTXk>.

