



Zamboanga City Data Analyses

Summary of Results

27 May 2014



Purpose & Agenda

Purpose: To provide the results from the initial IDP data analysis and public perceptions information to Mayor Climaco.

Agenda

- Background
- Problem Statement
- Findings
 - IDP Livelihood
 - Zamboanga City Perceptions
 - Illegal Drugs
 - Bangsamoro Peace Process
 - Zamboanga City Crisis
- Conclusions



Background

- The MNLF invaded Zamboanga City in September 2013, initiating over three weeks of fighting with Philippine Security Forces. Hundreds of people (civilians, Philippines Security Forces, and armed rebels) were killed in the fighting that ensued, over 120,000 were displaced, and entire neighborhoods were razed [1].
- Since the invasion, many of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) have continued to live in evacuation centers, while some have been moved from evacuation centers into temporary transition sites [3].
- The IDP population consists of multiple ethnicities, including Tausugs and Badjaos, from the barangays affected by the crisis [3].
- There are reports that people who were not affected by the crisis have also moved into the evacuation centers since the crisis occurred.
- There have been international and national responses to the humanitarian crisis concerning the welfare of the IDPs.
- The government of Zamboanga City is planning to relocate all IDPs currently living in evacuation centers and transition sites into permanent sites. Government programs exist to provide homes, construction materials, and/or livelihood assistance programs to facilitate this transition.
- In late April 2014, the Mayor asked Mr. Paul Mason, USAID, to conduct a survey of IDPs to assist in determining what sources of livelihood they might prefer.
- **On 13 May 2014, Mayor Climaco also asked JSOTF-P for information concerning Zamboanga City perceptions.**

OCHA Map [2]

PHILIPPINES - Mindanao: Zamboanga City Evacuation Centres and Transition Sites (as of 24 March 2014)



Zamboanga City Evacuation Centers and Transition Sites (24 March 2014) [2].



Problem Statement

To explore existing IDP data sets in order to inform future USAID and city efforts in determining livelihood preferences, options and opportunities for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) living in the evacuation centers and transition sites in Zamboanga City.

Additional Objectives

- Investigate how people's perceptions have evolved over time, including how radicalization might have changed following the Zamboanga City crisis.
- Investigate on perceptions about drugs and whether they are a problem.
- Investigate on how people feel about becoming a part of the Bangsamoro, by barangay as well as IDPs.
- Investigate on Zamboanga City residents' perceptions of the Zamboanga City crisis.



IDP Livelihood (1 of 4)

Summary of Available Data

Number of Records in...	Matched Data Set					
	2011 SWI Data	2014 SWI Data	NHA IDP Data	CSWD IDP Data	CSWD IDP Skills Data	CSWD Cawa-cawa IDP Data
2011 SWI Data	2738	1707	551	384 [†]	28 [†]	36 [†]
2014 SWI Data	1669	3564	634	411 [†]	24 [†]	24 [†]
NHA IDP Data	545	637	7828	3961	244	155
CSWD IDP Data	384 [†]	411 [†]	4163	4225	179 [†]	59
CSWD IDP Skills Data	56 [†]	36 [†]	455	331 [†]	1184	0
CSWD Cawa-cawa IDP Data	36 [†]	24 [†]	165	54	0	187

[†]These data sets were matched indirectly by mutual comparison with the NHA IDP data.

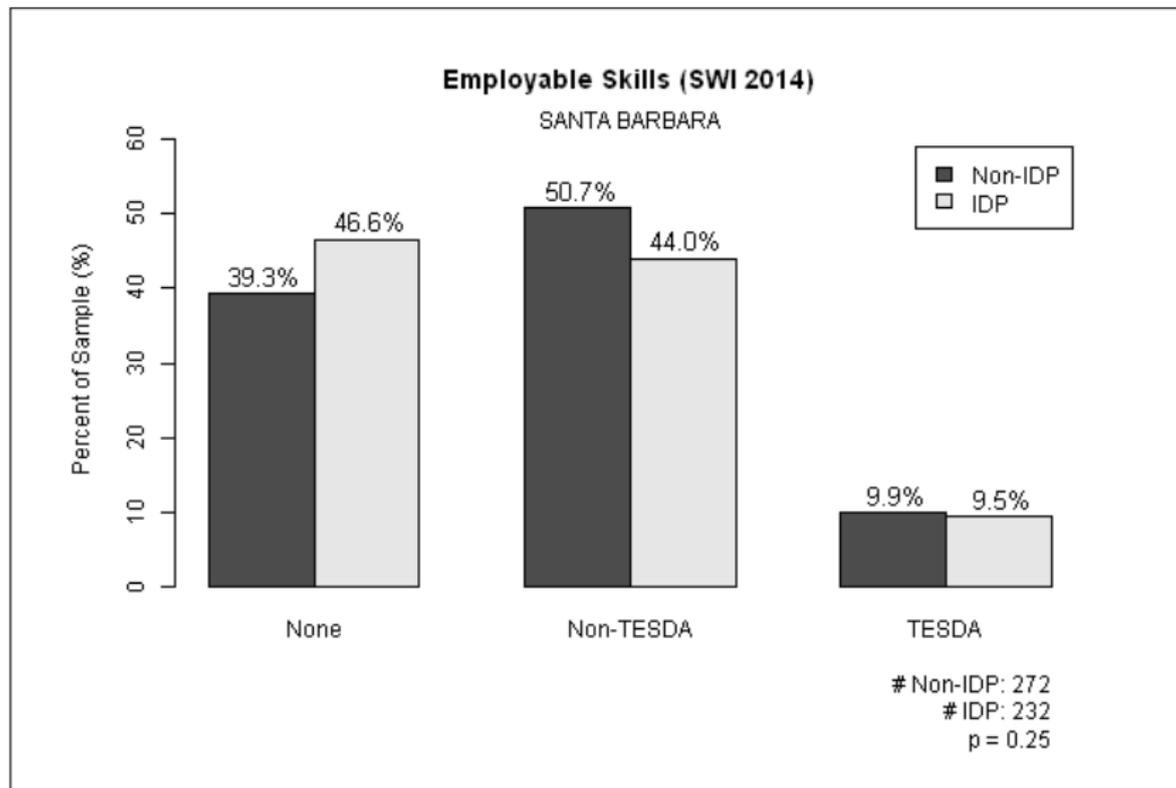


IDP Livelihood (2 of 4)

- Finding matching data sets is a difficult and tedious operation.
- Significant data cleaning effort is required.
- Data on IDP skills is limited to one data set that only includes specific transition sites.
 - Cannot assume data is a random sample from the IDP population.
 - Cannot assume data is a “representative” sample from the IDP population.
- SWI data shows variance in employable skill distributions between barangays, but not between IDPs and “non-IDPs.”
- No readily available ethnicity data.

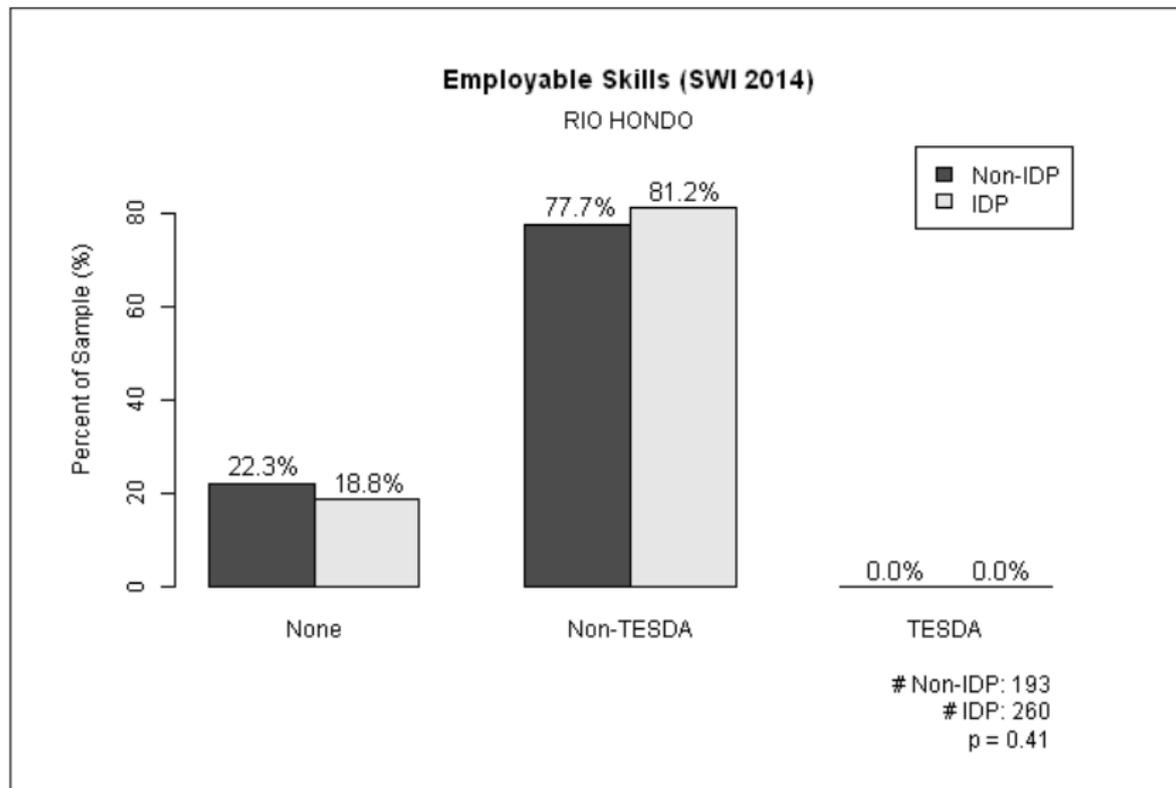


IDP Livelihood (3 of 4)





IDP Livelihood (4 of 4)



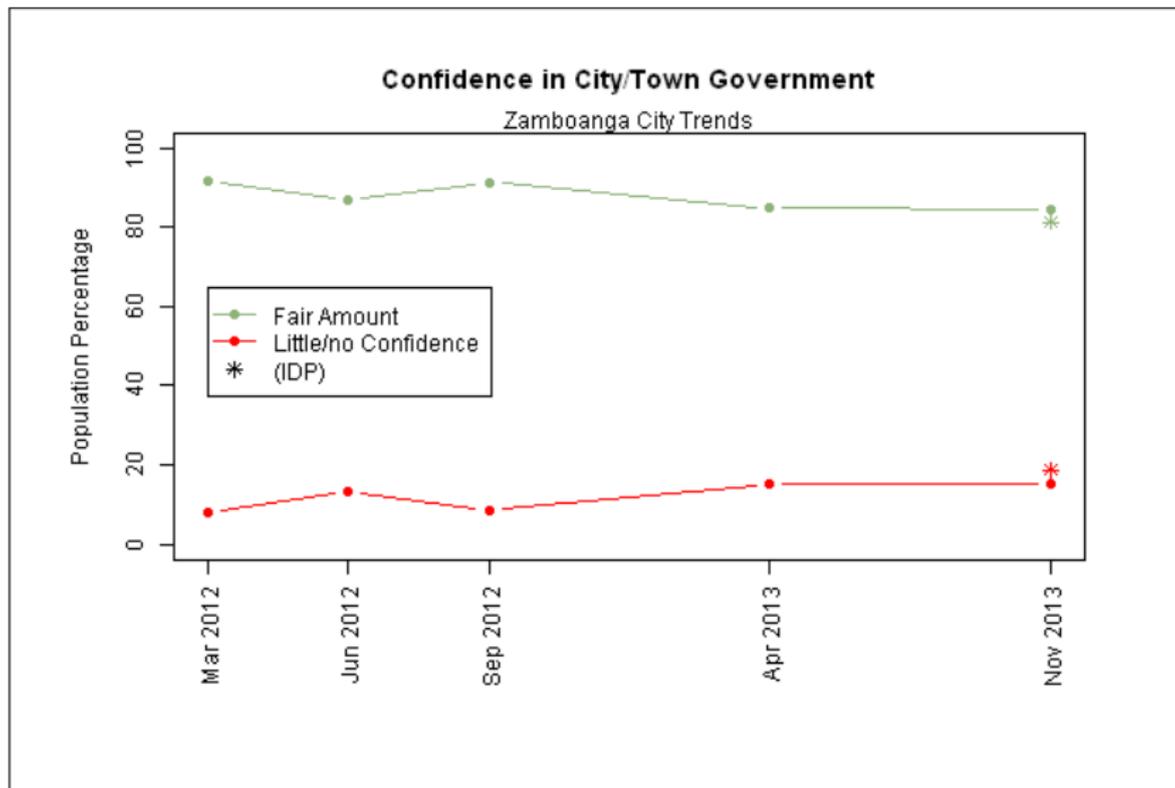


Perception Trends (1 of 4)

- Perceptions of the National and Municipal Governments are mostly positive with neutral trends.
- Corruption is perceived to be the primary issue for local and national government.
- Trust in rebel groups was low in December 2011 and has been declining.
- While, most people say they feel safe in their communities, in Zone IV, Limpapa, Recodo, and Tumulutab over 30% say they do not feel safe.
- Peace and order, livelihood programs, health services, and water are urgent community needs.
- IDP perceptions generally follow the same distributions as non-IDP perceptions.

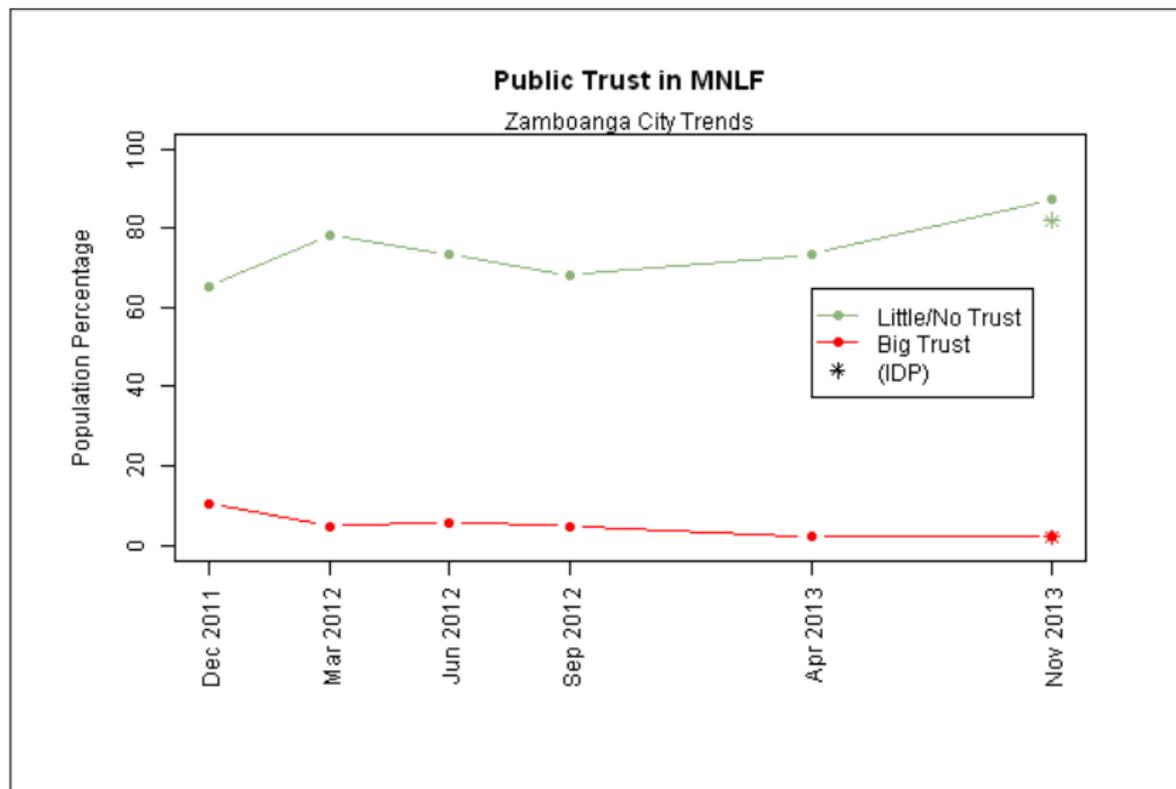


Perception Trends (2 of 4)



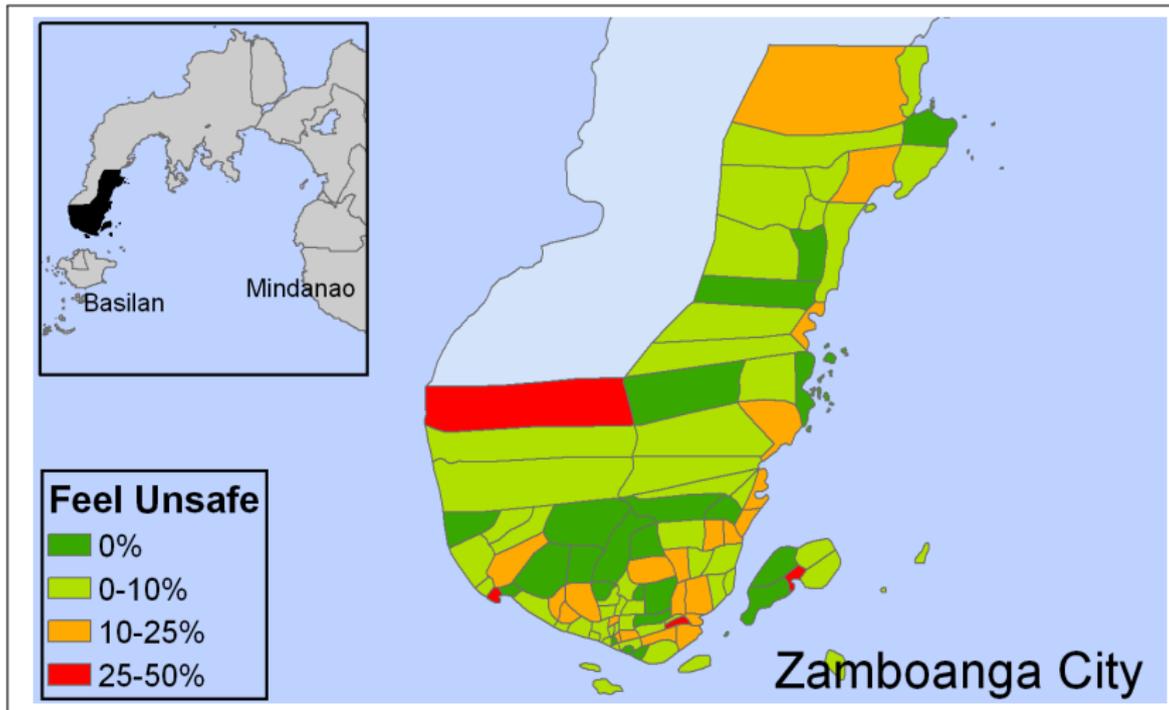


Perception Trends (3 of 4)





Perception Trends (4 of 4)





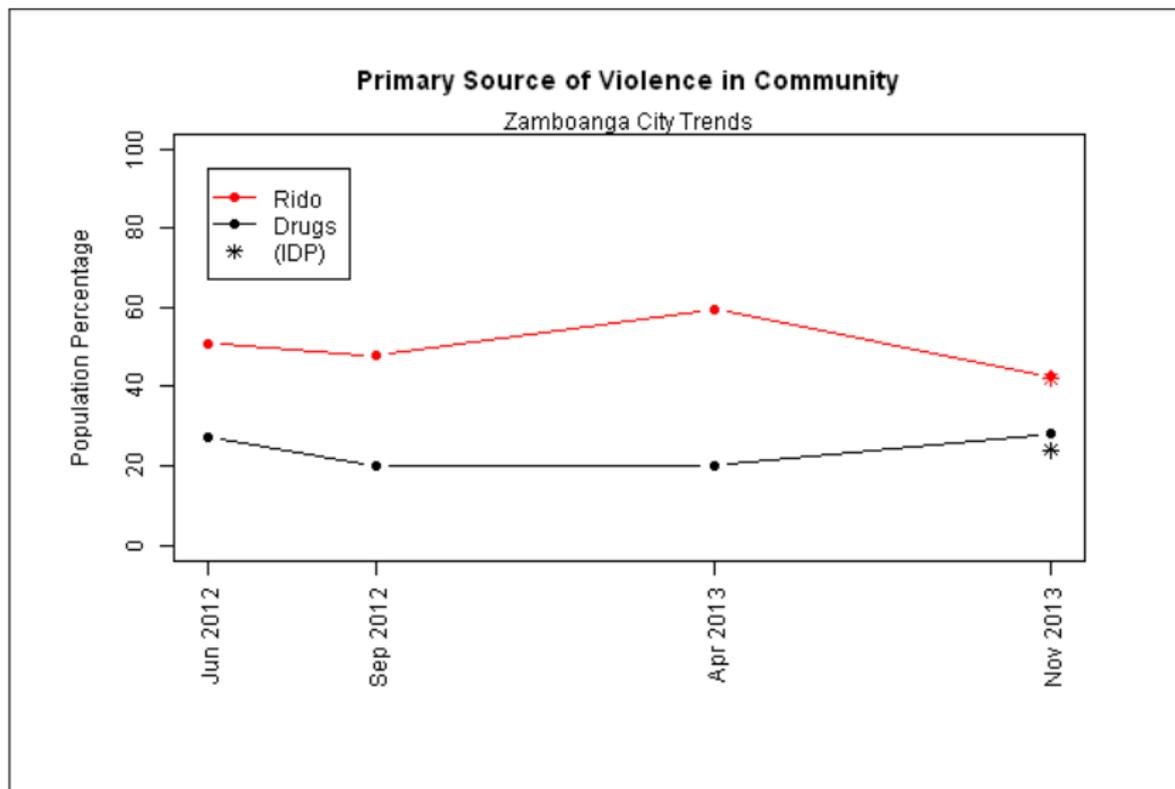
Illegal Drug Use (1 of 3)

- Data is limited to a few questions on wave 6 SPPPS and wave 7 qualitative focus group data[†].
- People report use of shabu is widespread and the drug is readily available (reported in wave 7 focus groups[†]).
- Perception that local government officials or law enforcement are complicit and benefit from trafficking (reported in wave 7 focus groups[†]).
- Compared to non-IDPs, IDPs appear to be much more concerned about avoiding drug problems.

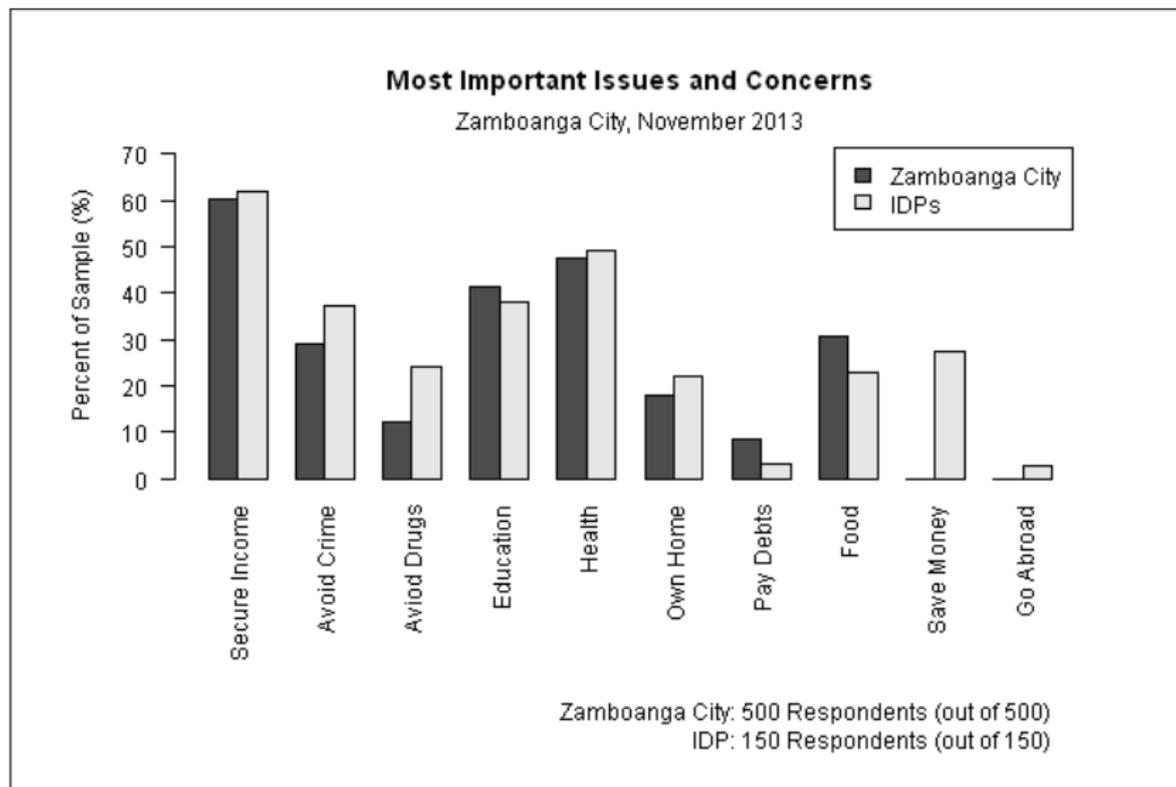
[†]Wave 7 focus group participants were from Isabela City and provinces in Sulu.



Illegal Drug Use (2 of 3)



Illegal Drug Use (3 of 3)

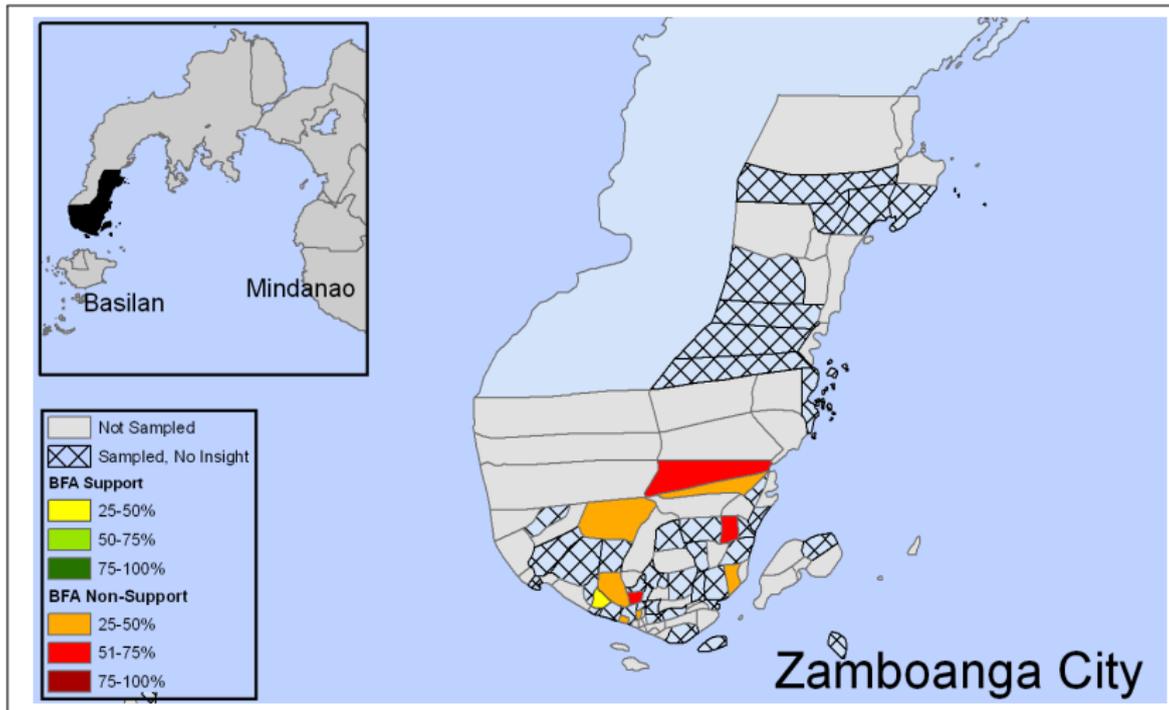




Bangsamoro Peace Process (1 of 2)

- When asked in November 2013 (SPPPS wave 6) most people said they were unaware of the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro.
- Of those that were aware during waves 5 and 6, about $\frac{1}{3}$ supported the peace process, $\frac{1}{3}$ did not support it, and $\frac{1}{3}$ were neutral.
- Support appeared to decrease from wave 5 to wave 6, but again most people said they were not aware.
- Support tended to be stronger among Muslims.
- Supporters believe that the Bangsamoro Law will establish peace in Mindanao.
- IDPs' perceptions were similar to non-IDPs in awareness and support.

Bangsamoro Peace Process (2 of 2)

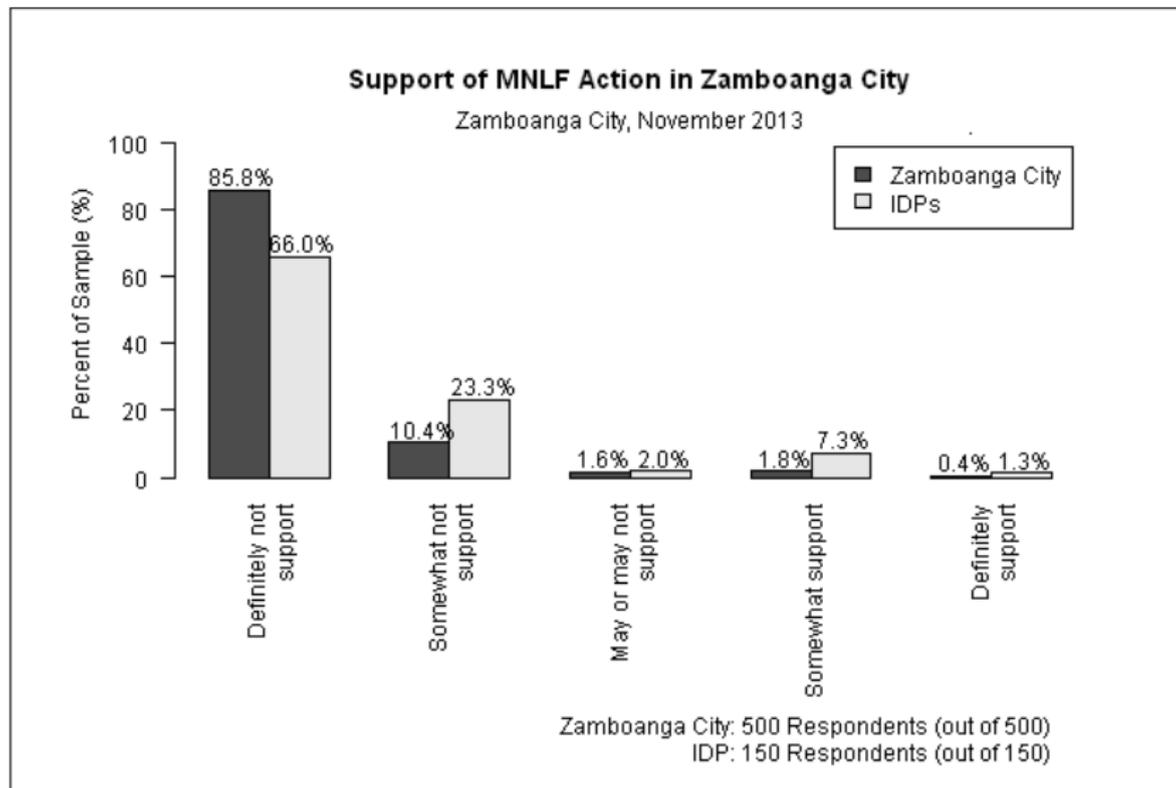




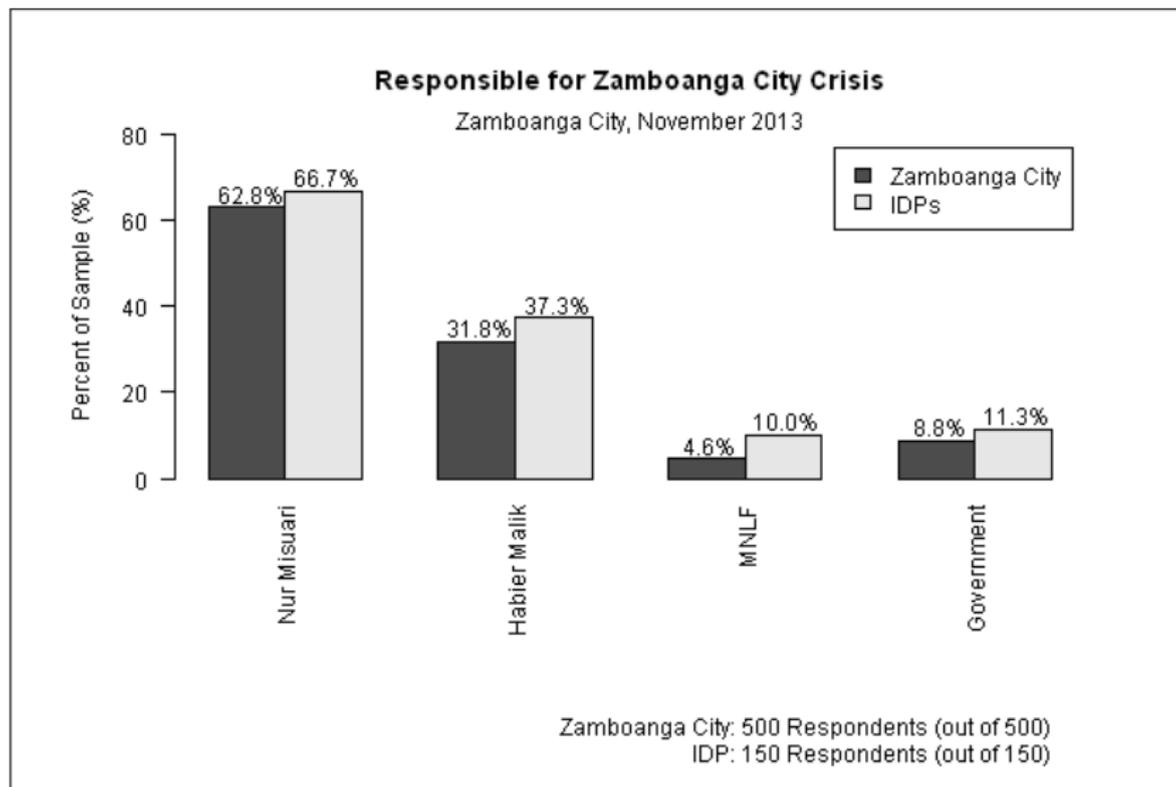
Zamboanga City Crisis (1 of 5)

- Most people did not support the MNLF actions in Zamboanga City.
- Agreement with the government's decision to engage IDPs was mixed.
- Most IDPs disagree with the government's decision to engage the MNLF.
- Most people blame specific MNLF leaders for the MNLF invasion. Some blame the government.
- When questioned in November 2013, most people, including IDPs, were satisfied with the government's handling of displaced civilians.

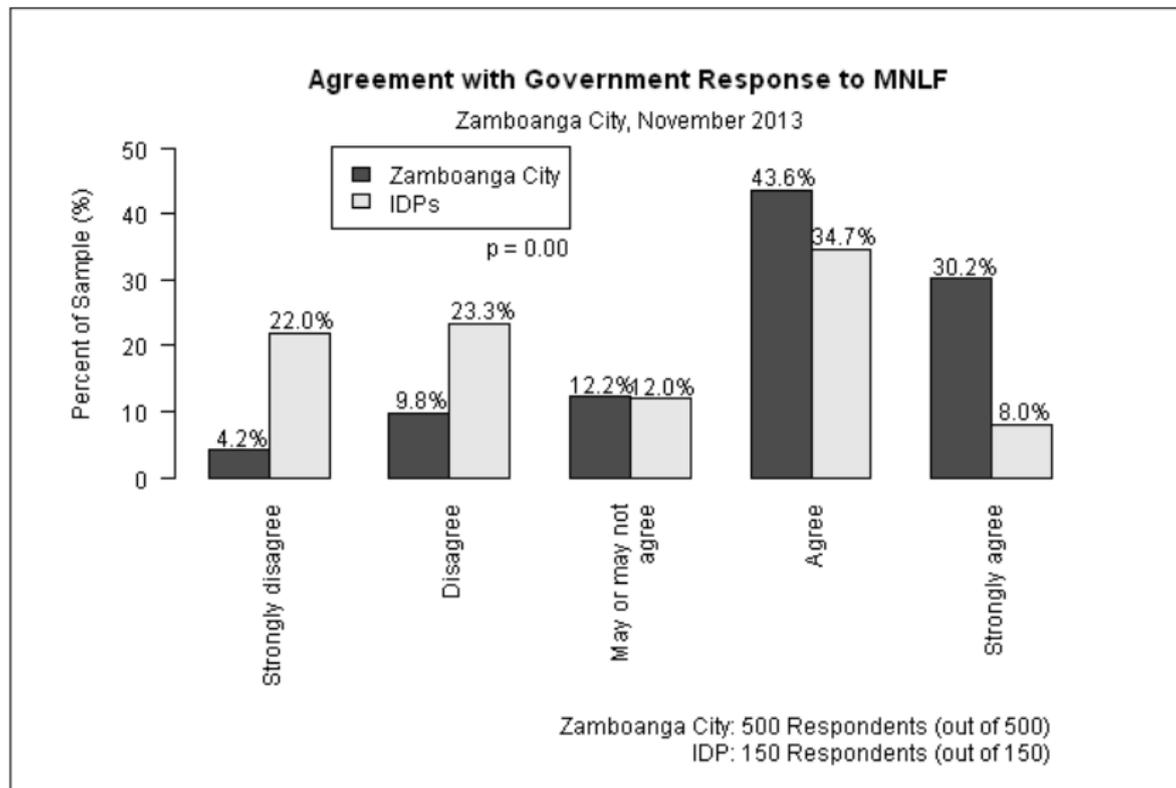
Zamboanga City Crisis (2 of 5)



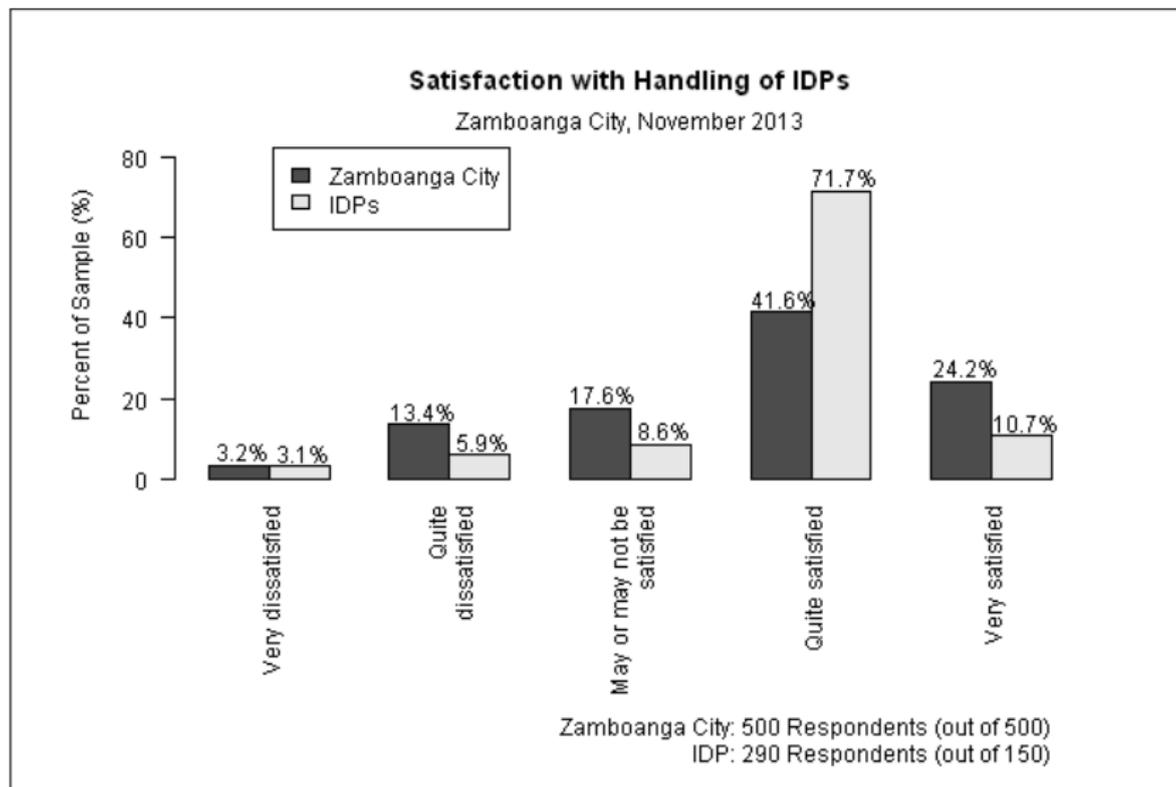
Zamboanga City Crisis (3 of 5)



Zamboanga City Crisis (4 of 5)



Zamboanga City Crisis (5 of 5)





Conclusions

- We need more data to answer specific requests about IDP livelihood.
 - Better, targeted sampling.
 - More resolution on ethnicity and skills.
- Analysis of SPPPS data provides some insight into Zamboanga City perceptions; no evidence of an increase in radicalization immediately following the Zamboanga City crisis.
- Wave 7 of the SPPPS can confirm trends observed in wave 6 immediately following the Zamboanga City crisis.
- Expect wave 7 to provide better resolution on support for the Bangsamoro peace process and perceptions of illegal drug use.



References

- [1] Grace C. Jimeno-Rebollos (Lead Researcher), ZABIDA Research Team. Resilience amidst crisis in Zamboanga City: Narratives on internally displaced communities. Report for the Zamboanga-Basilan Integrated Development Alliance, with support from USAID - ENGAGE, January 2014.
- [2] Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Philippines - Mindanao: Zamboanga City evacuation centres and transition sites. Information map, 24 March 2014.
- [3] Office of Civil Defense, Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, Region IX. Zamboanga City armed conflict (September 09–28, 2013) post conflict needs assessment. Final Report, December 2, 2013.



Zamboanga City Data Analyses

Problem Statement: To determine livelihood preferences, options and opportunities for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) living in the evacuation centers and transition sites in Zamboanga City, and to inform follow-on data collection efforts needed to meet the Mayor's information requirements.

Sponsor: TRAC-MTRY.



Technical Approach:

1. IDP exploratory data analysis.
2. SPPPS waves 1-6 analysis.
3. Propose way ahead.

Deliverables and due dates:

- 27 May 14 IDP Livelihood findings & way forward.
- 27 May 14 SPPPS data analysis brief complete.

Benefits to Sponsors:

- Receive information to inform IDP livelihood decisions.
- Receive information about public perceptions: