

The Mindanao Displacement Dashboard is a monthly publication of the Protection Cluster in Mindanao, Philippines which is co-led by UNHCR with the Department of Social Welfare and Development. This publication aims to provide an overview of the protection environment of displacement incidents in Mindanao for each month. Displacement incidents were collected with the support of Protection Cluster members in Mindanao.



POST-MARAWI SIEGE RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION

According to Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM), as of 24 April 2018, there are 45 evacuation centers (ECs) still open, housing 1,248 families across the Lanao provinces. A total of 41,004 IDP families are home-based, making a grand total of 42,252 families still displaced.

Humanitarian assistance for IDPs, both in evacuation centres and home-based settings is still a cause for concern. In most barangays, IDPs continue to raise the lack of food and water supply. The last food ration they received was months ago. IDPs who have not received humanitarian assistance rely on the assistance provided by their relatives. They also have no access to concrete information and just rely on the information (often unverified) passed on by neighbours.

Housing, land, and property (HLP) updates

- Kambisita (go-and-see visit) updates:** Visits to the most affected areas (*Kambisita*) continue. According to TFBM, a total of 4,947 families have participated in the *kambisita* / home visitation in the most affected areas. On a visiting mission, protection actors noted the lack of military markings separating cleared and uncleared portions of the barangays for *kambisita*, which can pose a security risk. The lack of standby health facilities in case of emergency was also raised as an issue.
- Transitory and permanent shelters:** So far, a total of 801 temporary housing units in Sagonsongan transitory site (TS) are awarded. Sixty (60) temporary learning spaces (TLS) in Sagonsongan are currently under construction. Meanwhile, in Sarimanok tent city, there are now 180 families occupying the tents in the area. This includes 53 families who “unofficially” transferred, as not being in the validated list of LGU Marawi. Heavy rains caused substantial damage to the tents in Sarimanok tent city. Around 27 tents were totally destroyed, requiring the transfer of the affected IDPs to the Marawi City Hall. Protection issues still persist in the sites, especially with
- regard to insufficient WASH facilities.
- Community-initiated Tent City in Guimba, Marawi:** There are 50 families temporarily staying in tents at Barangay Guimba, Marawi City. These IDPs come from Kadingilan Pacalundo EC (Baloi) and other places (those that are home-based). Some IDPs had stayed with their relatives prior to the installation and provision of tents. The tents were provided by Balay Mindanaw Foundation, Inc. (BMFI). Other IDP families also intend to come and stay at the site. The TFBM is aware of the site as they helped in sourcing out the tents. Staff from the City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWO)-Marawi are also aware of the site but according to the IDPs they have no information if a camp manager will be sent to the site. Records/registration (DAFAC) of IDPs are still on their previous host municipalities like Baloi and Iligan. At the moment, the IDPs are using the toilets in the neighbouring houses. Their nearest water source is the river, which is 15-20 minutes away from the tents. There are no communal kitchens, and IDPs are cooking near the tents or at the kitchen of their relatives. There is no electricity supply, and sanitary facilities are in uncleared areas far from the sites, which poses a security concern for IDPs in general and women especially.
- Balik-Probinsya (return to the home province) Programme:** 226 families from Iligan ECs availed of the *Balik-Probinsya* Programme of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), which is a program aimed to benefit IDPs who used to be renters and sharers in Marawi City and who want to resettle back to their original hometown.
- Send-a-Family-Home Programme:** 630 families were validated for the “Send-a-Family-Home” Programme from all ECs in Lanao Del Norte and Lanao Del Sur. The programme is an initiative of the TFBM, which has a similar aim as the *Balik-Probinsya* - to help IDPs who have no property in Marawi to resettle back into their hometowns.



AFP vs NPA armed encounter Alabel, Sarangani

Some 70 families (estimated 350 individuals) fled their homes in a village of Alabel in Sarangani province when soldiers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and New People’s Army (NPA) rebels clashed on 04 April. The AFP reported that soldiers were patrolling in Barangay Tokawal when they encountered an undetermined number of NPA rebels. The village chieftain of Tokawal said there were 12 families who were trapped at the height of the fighting but had soon joined other fleeing villagers at an evacuation center. The IDPs have already returned.



Family feud Datu Montawal, Maguindanao

On 22 April, around 56 families (estimated 280 persons) were forcibly displaced in Barangay Dungguan, Datu Montawal due to the emerging tension between warring families. Another separate incident of a clan feud was reported on 24 April in Barangay Tapikan, Shariff Aguak, warring families has engaged into gun battle resulting to one killed and one wounded in action.

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AFP vs NPA armed encounters Laak, Compostela Valley

Around 119 families (estimated 402 individuals) were displaced when forces of the Philippine Army under the 60th Infantry Battalion encountered more or less 50 armed elements of the New People's Army (NPA) on Thursday morning, 19 April, at Sitio Tadok, Barangay Kapatagan, Laak, Compostela Valley. One NPA was reportedly killed while one soldier was wounded in the encounter.

The Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (MDRRMC) of Laak immediately responded to the fleeing families and provided temporary shelter to the IDPs. They are temporarily staying now in Barangay Kapatagan Elementary School while some opted to stay with their relatives (home-based).

The MSWDO of Laak have conducted stress debriefing to the

IDPs and distributed emergency food packs. They also administered Disaster Family Access Card (DFAC). The IDPs returned home three days after.

However, just a week after the firefight in Barangay Kapatagan, the AFP and NPA figured in a firefight again on 29 April in Barangay Naga in the same municipality. The armed encounter resulted in the displacement of 154 families (estimated 643 persons) from sitio Lower Dalimdim. The evacuation was facilitated by village officials. 35 families were displaced from Barangay Naga while the 119 families affected by the 19 April encounter who have just returned to their community a week ago were also affected, and forced to flee again. Majority of the IDPs are in three identified evacuation centres in Kapatagan and Naga while some are homebased. The provincial officials are in close coordination with their municipal counterparts for an assessment and relief operation. Likewise, the MSWDO carried out stress debriefing to the IDPs.



NPA presence Trento, Agusan del Sur

A total of 119 families (approximately 403 individuals), who are mostly members of the indigenous tribe (IPs) from Barangay Pangyan in the municipality of Trento, Agusan del Sur province were forced to leave their homes last 04 April out of fear due to alleged presence of the NPA in their community. The military immediately conducted a clearing operation and declared the community as safe for IDPs to return the following day.

The local government of Trento immediately responded to the needs of the IDPs. They set-up a camp management structure and identified temporary an evacuation center for the IDPs. They also provided food packs, medical and psychosocial services to women and children. They also facilitated the return of the IDPs to their community and provided return package like food packs and some beddings.



Talaingod IPs remain displaced

Around 49 families (estimated 244 individuals) from an indigenous peoples' (IP) community in the province of Davao del Norte remain displaced and are still living in squalid conditions in the city of Tagum. The IPs who were displaced last February from Talaingod claimed that their ancestral lands are being threatened with exploitation by big mining companies and military activities in their communities. However, the military sees this type of civilian movement as "Taktikang Bakwit" ("Evacuation Tactics"), which they claim are part of the strategy of left-leaning organizations who are



AFP Law Enforcement Operation against BIFF Maguindanao Province

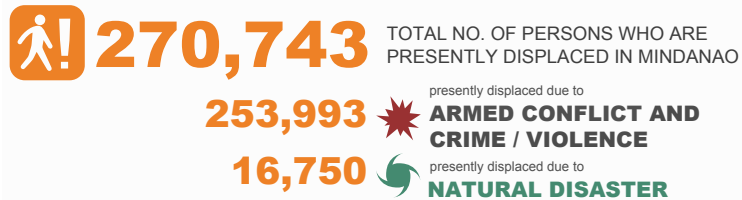
On 07 April, armed clashes erupted at the boundary areas of Barangays Tunggol and Quipulot, in Gen. SK Pendatun (GSKP) municipality, Maguindanao province, in connection with the continuing pursuit operations by Government forces against elements of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF). Based on the DSWD's DROMIC (Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center) report, there are 375 families (1,875 persons) forcibly displaced in GSKP. On 08 April, the firefights escalated and spread to the municipalities of Shariff Saydona Mustapha and Datu Unsay. An undetermined number of civilians were forced to flee in the said areas as well as neighboring towns due to heavy firefights, mortar shelling and air strikes. On 10 April, the main road in Barangays Pagatin (Datu Salibo municipality) and Libutan (Mamasapano) was temporarily closed due to the security condition in the said areas. On 11 April, further armed clashes were reported in Shariff Saydona Mustapha and military planes were seen flying over the affected areas. A civilian house was reportedly hit by airstrikes in Sitio Balubugan, Barangay Pagatin2, Shariff Saydona Mustapha.

allegedly using IP communities and civilians to thwart military operations against the NPA. From 2016 to present, human rights advocates have documented the killing of 60 tribal leaders in Eastern Mindanao as well as closures of a number of Indigenous People's Alternative Schools, most of which are being run by local people's organizations but not registered with the Department of Education (DepEd).

The *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* note that “internally displaced persons 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 generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.”

A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1) voluntary in (2) safety and (3) dignity for a durable solution to be attained.

CURRENT NUMBER OF IDPS IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION



CLARIFICATIONS

Typhoon Pablo and Zamboanga Siege displacements - A large number of IDPs remain displaced from Typhoon Pablo in December 2012 in Eastern Mindanao, Region XI and from the Zamboanga Siege of September 2013 in Western Mindanao, Region IX and are still in need of a durable solution. Many of these families remain in temporary shelters where local authorities have been slowly obtaining access to land and constructing permanent housing for these IDPs. Since April 2017, there are still an estimated 8,695 IDPs in Region XI who are in need of durable solutions. Since January 2018, there are still an estimated 9,681 IDPs in Region IX who are in need of durable solutions.

Marawi Siege displacement - 1,291 Marawi IDPs left Mindanao and 3,648 IDPs are to be validated by DSWD.

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS CAUSING DISPLACEMENT (see details in boxes)

| | TOTAL IN APRIL 2018 | | TOTAL SINCE JANUARY 2018 | |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | INCIDENTS | DISPLACEMENT (persons) | INCIDENTS | DISPLACEMENT (persons) |
| ARMED CONFLICT AND CRIME / VIOLENCE incidents with displacement | 12 | 3,953 | 38 | 50,727 |
| NATURAL DISASTER incidents with displacement | 0 | 0 | 3 | 93,314 |

DISPLACEMENT MOVEMENT IN APRIL 2018



LEGEND



Note: 1. The figures appearing in this document are not comprehensive. The data pertains to those collected by Protection Cluster Partners and collated by UNHCR since 2012.

2. Protracted IDPs are IDPs who have been displaced for more than 180 days and are still displaced.

SOURCES: Protection Cluster Mindanao

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DISCLAIMER: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Data presented by UNHCR is based on internal reporting and various official data sources (DSWD, NDRRMC, etc.).

