

MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



Maguindanao. Displaced families receiving core relief items including plastics tarps, blankets and kitchen sets. @ UNHCR/ Kulat

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

In April 2019, a total number of 1,080 families (4,619 individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to armed conflict (1,969 individuals), clan feuds (712 individuals), and crimes and violence (1,938 individuals). Out of 4,619 individuals displaced throughout the month, 96% have returned to their homes at the end of April, leaving 4% (200 individuals) still displaced at the end of the reporting period.

As of the 30th of April, a total number of **27,143** families (**132,586** individuals) are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

Group A: 60 families (200 individuals) remain displaced out of 1,080 families in the course of April;

Group B: 11,040 families (53,836 individuals) remain protractedly displaced for more than 30 but less than 180 days; and

Group C: 16,043 families (78,550 individuals) remain protractedly displaced for more than 180 days. Those classified under Group C are concentrated in four main areas:

- **Lanao Del Sur & Lanao Del Norte:** 14,012 families (68,378 individuals) still displaced due to Marawi siege in May 2017.
- **Northern Mindanao:** 1,243 families (6,261 individuals) still displaced due to severe Thunder Storm Vinta (Temblin) in December 2017
- **Zamboanga City:** 546 families (2,724 individuals) still displaced due to Zamboanga siege in September 2013.
- **Eastern Mindanao:** 242 families (1,187 individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict between AFP and NPA in February 2018.

DISPLACEMENT IN APRIL



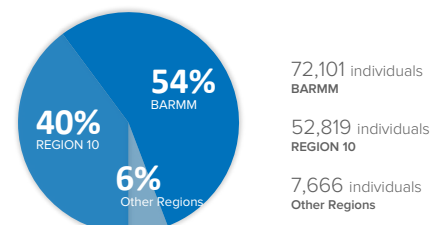
CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

Since January to April 2019

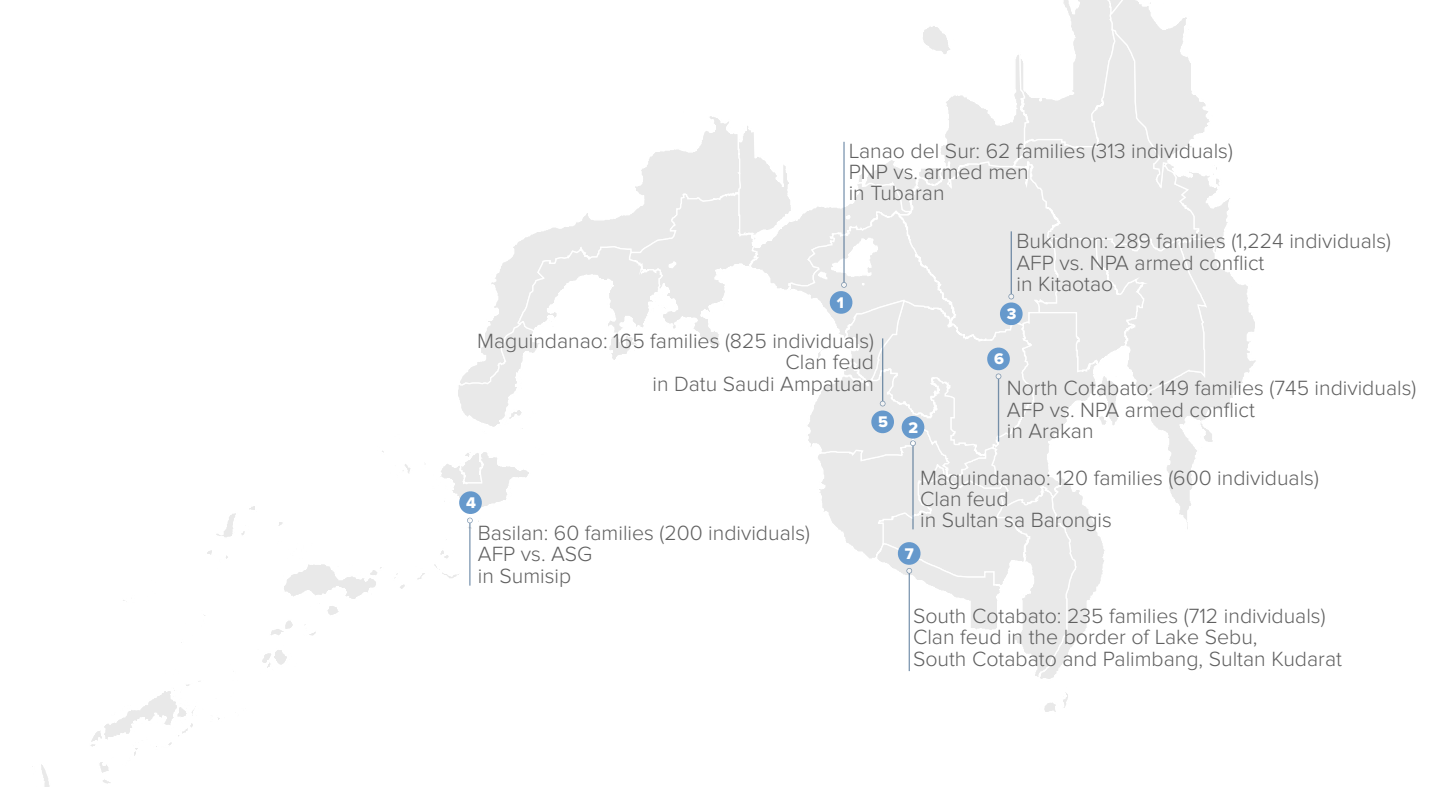


LOCATIONS

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN APRIL



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

1 Lanao Del Sur: On 04 April, a total of 62 families (313 individuals) were displaced from Brgy. Ilian and Tabaran in Madamba, Lanao Del Sur. Displacement was caused by firefight between the PNP and armed men who resisted the issuance of an arrest warrant against them. Four persons were killed, three of whom were subject of the warrant during the firefight. Two civilians were injured (1 woman and 1 child). The displaced families sought refuge in neighboring Uyaan Proper (Poblacion), and stayed with relatives until their return 3-4 days later.

2 Maguindanao: On 06 April, approximately 120 families (600 individuals) were forced to flee when a grenade was lobbed at a house in Barangay Masulot, Sultan sa Barongis municipality, Maguindanao province, which resulted in the killing of two (2) persons and the wounding of four (4) persons. The incident is due to a clan feud (rido) between two parties from adjacent barangays: Barangay Masulot in Sultan sa Barongis municipality, and Barangay Tabungaw in Rajah Buayan municipality. Both parties involved in the conflict are allegedly members of the same armed group.

3 Bukidnon: On 07 April, two separate armed encounters between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and New People's Army (NPA) occurred in the forested area of Sitio Ngan, Barangay Kipilas, Kitaotao, Bukidnon. This compelled residents to evacuate to Barangay Kipilas proper. On 09 April, the AFP carried out a series of ground shelling operations in Sitio Pilakan, also in Barangay Kipilas.

In total, 289 families (approximately 1,500 individuals) fled from the nine sitios (sub-villages) of Barangay Kipilas. They sought refuge at evacuation centers in Barangay Kipilas

proper, and in the adjacent barangays of Buda and Lorega, in Marilog district, Davao City. A Manobo tribal leader was reportedly killed during one of the airstrikes.

According to IDPs, the military closely monitored the entry of food supplies into the affected communities. As verified by Protection partners, IDPs faced serious health risks including limited access to latrines and potable water, congestion in non-partitioned spaces, reported cases of fever and cough among children, and psychological distress particularly among women and children. Concerned for their livelihood, some IDPs risked their safety to return to their farms for a few hours in order to retrieve food supplies and feed farm animals.

The local government unit (LGU) of Kitaotao municipality and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) have provided food and non-food items to the IDPs. Two other non-government organizations (NGOs), ASA Foundation and Arakan Women's Group, have also delivered food assistance. As of this report, the NGO Assistance and Cooperation for Community Resilience and Development (ACCORD) is also coordinating with the LGU for provision of relief assistance.

4 Basilan: On 11 April, members of the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) allegedly ambushed and killed two (2) members of the paramilitary group Citizen Auxiliary Force Geographical Unit (CAFUGU) who were patrolling in Barangay Upper Benembengan, Sumisip, Basilan. The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) then deployed reinforcement troops, but only found the cadavers. A few days after the incident, a house was reportedly burned down by unidentified men in

the same village, triggering fear and the evacuation of 60 families (200 individuals) that sought temporary shelter in other barangays within Sumisip municipality.

5 Maguindanao: On 14 April, approximately 165 families (825 individuals) were forced to flee their homes in Sitio Bangkat, Barangay Kitango in Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality, Maguindanao province due to fighting rooted in a longstanding dispute between private parties. This unresolved rido has actually caused repeated displacement incidents in the area. Back in October 2018, UNHCR conducted protection monitoring and provided core relief items to the communities affected by fighting between the same parties. As of this report, the displaced families have returned to their respective residences.

6 South Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat: On 20 April, a total number of 235 families (712 individuals) from remote communities along the borders of Lake Sebu, South Cotabato and Palimbang, Sultan Kudarat fled to safer ground. The displacement was triggered by armed clashes in Barangay Molon, Palimbang, Sultan Kudarat, which were rooted in a political dispute that has been going on for more than ten years.

Most of the IDPs were upland farmers from Lumad (indigenous) groups. Those from Barangays Molon and

Kalibuan in Palimbang municipality were able to return as of end of April. However, IDPs from Lake Sebu were still hesitant to return for fear of a recurrence of the fighting.

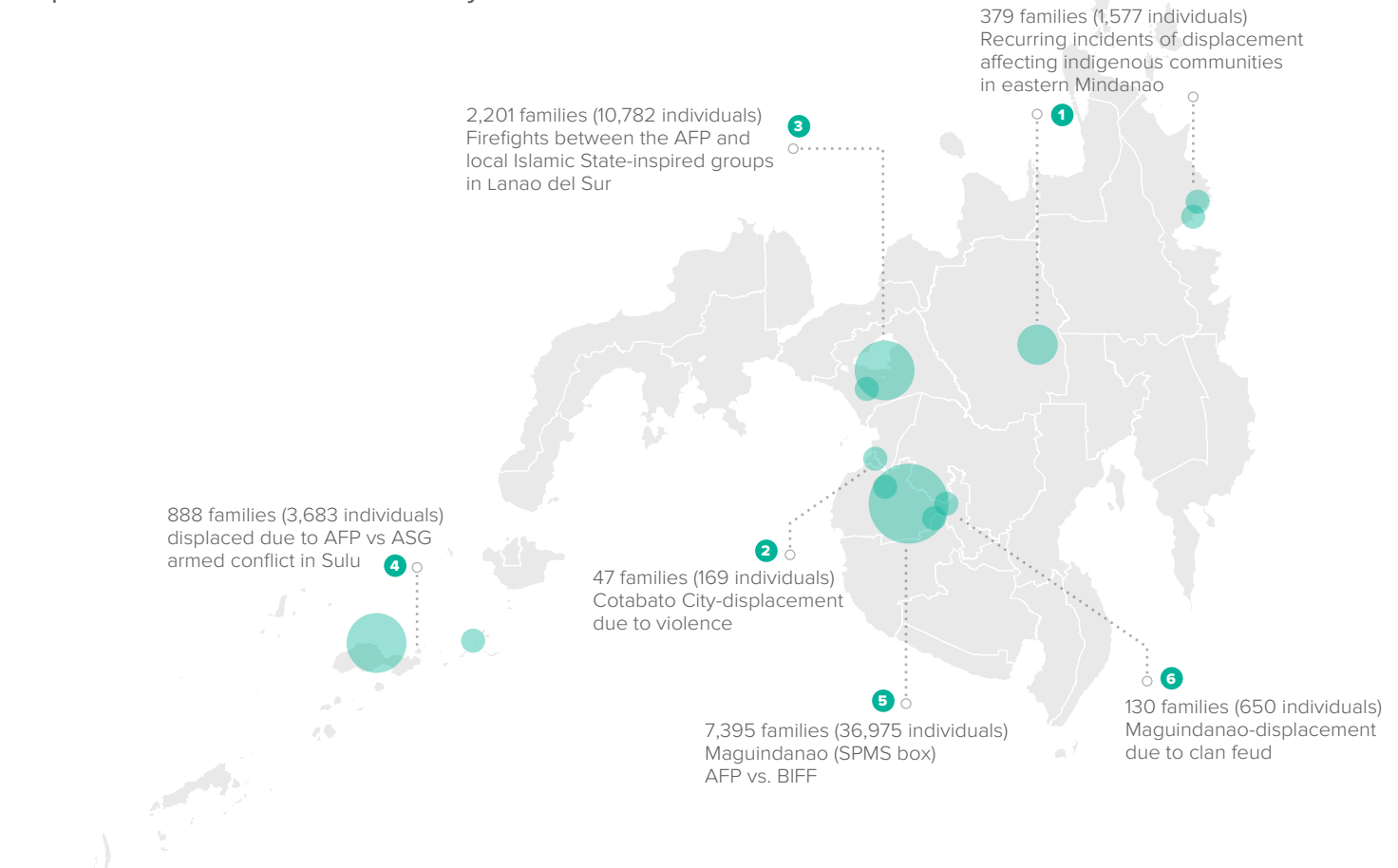
The LGU of Lake Sebu municipality encountered challenges in the delivery of relief assistance due to the ban on disbursement of funds during the election period. The Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (PDRRMO) of South Cotabato has requested the Region XII office of DSWD to assist the IDPs. As of this report, Protection partners are still following up on the provision of assistance.

7 North Cotabato: On 23 April 149 families (approximately 745 individuals) were displaced due to armed clashes between the AFP and NPA at Sitio Tiwayan, Barangay Badiangon, Cotabato province (formerly North Cotabato). The IDPs sought refuge in nearby barangays and were able to receive assistance from the LGUs of Arakan and Antipas municipalities. One civilian, who was reportedly tending to his farm during the incident, sustained gunshot wounds.

Based on validation by the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Offices (MDRRMOs) of these municipalities, the IDPs returned to their habitual places of residence on the afternoon of 24 April, a day after the incident.

GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

1 EASTERN MINDANAO

Recurring incidents of displacement affecting indigenous communities continue in various parts of Eastern and North-Eastern Mindanao. These incidents are related to the conflict dynamics involving the AFP and paramilitary groups, against the NPA and various armed militia units. The indigenous peoples' humanitarian concerns are also closely linked to protection of their ancestral domain from incursion by resource-extraction ventures (such as mining by private companies) and development projects. These communities, as well as civil society organizations working to support them, are frequently stigmatized as supporters of the rebel group, heightening their vulnerability and restricting access to assistance, sometimes due to non-recognition as IDPs.

Lianga, Surigao del Sur: On 21 January, 64 families (333 individuals) from Sitios Manluy-a, Panukmoan and Decoy in Barangay Diatagon, Lianga, Surigao del Sur, evacuated to Sitio Km. 9 within the same barangay. At the same time, 61 learners and 2 volunteer teachers from Panukmoan Community Learning Center, and 35 learners and 2 teachers of Manluy-a Community Learning Center – alternative learning centers run by the Tribal Filipino Program of Surigao del Sur (TRIFPSS) – were also displaced. The IDPs decided to seek refuge because of a series of bombings in their communities, following the stationing of a military checkpoint in Sitio Neptune, within the same barangay. This same community in Barangay Diatagon has been repeatedly displaced in previous years, including an incident of protracted displacement for over a year in 2015 to 2016, followed by several further displacements in 2018.

San Agustin, Surigao del Sur: On 15 January, 21 families (114 individuals) from Sitio Magkahunaw in Barangay Gata, San Agustin, Surigao del Sur, along with 33 learners and 3 teachers from the Magkahunaw Community Learning Center, evacuated after the arrival of military forces in their community. Exchanges of gunfire were later heard between the soldiers and alleged NPA members. This alarmed the learners and teachers, as the incident took place just a short distance away from the school. The IDPs sought sanctuary in Sitio Uranium, also within the same barangay.

San Fernando, Bukidnon: In November 2018, 185 families (722 individuals) were displaced from Sitio Tibugawan, Barangay Kawayan, in San Fernando, Bukidnon. A further evacuation took place in February 2019. On both instances, they encamped at the Provincial Capitol ground in Malaybalay City, Bukidnon to demand action from the provincial government on their claim to their ancestral land. As of this report, some of the IDPs are staying in Sitio Spring, Barangay Magkalungay, also in San Fernando municipality, while others remain at the Provincial Capitol in Malaybalay.

In addition, around 14 families (approximately 50 persons) from indigenous communities at the boundary of San Fernando, Bukidnon and Kapalong municipality, Davao del Norte province were displaced on 04 March. These IDPs fled to avoid being caught in an armed encounter between the AFP and NPA in Kapalong.

DISPLACED LOCATION

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
LIANGA	64	333
SAN AGUSTIN	21	114
SAN FERNANDO	294	1,130
Total	379	1,577

2 COTABATO CITY

On 21 January 2019, residents of Barangay Tamontaka 2, Cotabato City were forced to flee their homes, allegedly due to threats they had received for campaigning/voting in favour of the inclusion of Cotabato City in the BARMM during the recently concluded plebiscite on the Bangsamoro Organic Law. Approximately 305 persons (61 families) sought refuge in Barangay Makir, in the adjoining municipality of Datu Odin Sinsuat, Maguindanao province. An unconfirmed number of families also reportedly took temporary shelter in other towns. The education of their children has been disrupted as a result of the displacement. The Humanitarian Emergency Action Response Team of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM-HEART) distributed food packs to the IDPs, and also facilitated the provision of core relief items from UNHCR, in coordination with the local government of the host community. On 16 February, most of the IDPs voluntarily moved to Barangay Simuay in Sultan Kudarat municipality, Maguindanao, where they were hosted in Camp Darapangan of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) while efforts to settle the dispute are ongoing. An undetermined number of families also moved to their relatives' houses in different locations. Meanwhile, 14 families chose to stay at the displacement site in Barangay Makir, but were able to return to their habitual residences on 14 March with assistance from the local officials of the host barangay and the AFP.

DISPLACED LOCATION

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
SULTAN KUDARAT	43	122
DATU ODIN SINSUAT (DINAIG)	4	47
Total	47	169

3 LANA DEL SUR

Two incidents of firefights between the AFP and armed men believed to be remaining members of local Islamic State-inspired groups have been reported in 2019. As of this report, the IDPs are not yet verified to have returned:

Marogong municipality: Firefight erupted between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and armed men believed to be remaining members of ISIS group in Sitio Dubai of Brgy. Mayaman of Marogong municipality, Lanao del Sur, on 24 January 2019 resulting in casualties on both sides and the displacement of around 106 families from said municipality. Meanwhile, there were earlier reports of persons who feared for their lives and evacuated from Barangays Buta (Sumalindao) and Malalis in the municipality of Sultan Dumalondong as military shelling passed over their area. The artillery of the AFP was set up in Brgy.

Bacayawan, from which shelling attacks were launched towards Marogong. Residents of nearby Brgy. Bacayawan likewise fled the area due to disturbance to their everyday life and fear.

According to the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Officer (MDRRMO) of Marogong, IDPs have already returned to their residents. However, 20 families who were displaced to nearby Lumbaca-Unayan municipality are still unable to return for fear that another armed encounter might happen. However, IDPs still go back and forth between their houses and farms in the daytime to check on their properties and livelihood.

Tubaran municipality: Members of a local ISIS-inspired group and the Armed Forces of the Philippines engaged in an armed encounter on March 11, 2019 in Brgy. Gaput, Tubaran, Lanao del Sur, which escalated and spread to neighboring Barangay Padas in Pagayawan, Lanao del Sur. The encounter resulted in the displacement of an estimated 1,782 families to Tubaran and Pagayawan, Binidayan, and Marogong, Lanao del Sur. According to sources from the local government unit of Tubaran, ground assault was initiated by the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), 55th IB against the group of “Abu Dar”, which is known to be associated with ISIS-inspired group. The barangays Tubaran proper, Gaput, Dinaigan and Madaya in Tubaran are among the areas affected by the encounter. UNHCR distributed plastic sheets and solar lanterns to 1,242 families displaced in the municipalities of Pagayawan, Tubaran, and Binidayan at the height of the displacement. The World Food Programme, among other actors likewise provided financial support in the amount of Pesos 2,000.

As of 23 April, IDPs from Marogong and Binidayan have already returned, whereas there are still a total of 163 families displaced from Pagayawan, Tubaran, and Ganassi.

DISPLACED LOCATION

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
BINIDAYAN	247	1,231
GANASSI	12	68
MAROGONG	728	3,411
PAGAYAWAN (TATARIKAN)	443	2,215
TUBARAN	771	3,857
Total	2,201	10,782

4 SULU

On 27 January, an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) exploded inside a church in Jolo, Sulu, which resulted in the deaths of 21 individuals and injuries to 111 others. The AFP tagged a faction of the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) known as “Ajang-Ajang” as the perpetrators of the attack. Two days later, President Rodrigo Duterte visited the site and ordered the AFP to launch an “all-out war” against the ASG.

On 29 January 2019, airstrikes and mortar shelling started in Patikul, Sulu. Civilians from the barangays of Anuling, Upper Latih, and Danag were displaced, while residents of Barangay Bungkaong pre-emptively evacuated to their relatives in the neighboring barangays with assistance from the AFP.

A further skirmish between the AFP and ASG occurred on 25 February, at Sitio Simussah in the island barangay of Bakkaan, Tongkil municipality (formerly known as Banguingui), also in Sulu. Civilians from the affected Sitio evacuated to evacuation centers in Sitio Bodega, which was declared by the military as the safest area. A lockdown was implemented in the whole barangay, with no one allowed to enter or exit while the military operation is ongoing.

DISPLACED LOCATION

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
PATIKUL	786	3,274
TONGKIL	102	409
Total	888	3,683

5 MAGUINDANAO – DISPLACEMENT DUE TO OTHER INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE

On 12 March, 650 persons (130 families) were displaced from Barangay Tenonggos in Datu Odin Sinsuat municipality, following the killing of an indigenous community leader from the Teduray tribe. This caused fear among the residents of possible retaliation and/or escalation of the incident. Most of the IDPs are farmers whose livelihood activities were disrupted both by the displacement and by the dry spell (“El Niño” phenomenon). As of this report, the displaced families have sought refuge with host families within the barangay and have not received any assistance.

DISPLACED LOCATION

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
DATU ODIN SINSUAT (DINAIG)	130	650
Total	130	650

6 MAGUINDANAO (SPMS BOX): AFP vs. BIFF

The SPMS box (Salibu, Pagatin, Mamasapano and Shariff Aguak) has been the center of conflict in Maguindanao between government troops and elements of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF), for several years now. The constant hostilities have caused repeated and massive displacement affecting the same communities and populations.

According to a report from the provincial office of the Ministry of Social Services in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (MSS-BARMM), there are 7,395 families (approximately 36,975 individuals) displaced in seven municipalities of Maguindanao as of 04 April. All of these incidents are related to the conflict between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and a faction of the BIFF that has claimed links to the Islamic State movement, also known as Daesh.

IDPs are constantly on the move, making it difficult to track their movement. This also makes them more vulnerable to security risks. Even when they are able to return after a few days, durable solutions are not truly attained as the security situation remains fragile and they may be displaced again shortly after their return. Restricted access to their sources of livelihood and to basic services often affects their food security as well as children’s access to education. Some

take significant risks to access their farms in order to salvage belongings left in their homes or attend to their livelihood activities.

There have been credible reports from IDPs and local officials regarding damaged and destroyed houses, along with community structures like mosques and schools. Instances of farm animals being hit or allegedly looted during the fighting have also been reported.

The government, along with various national and international humanitarian agencies, have provided food and cash assistance to the affected populations, as well as non-food items. UNHCR has provided technical support

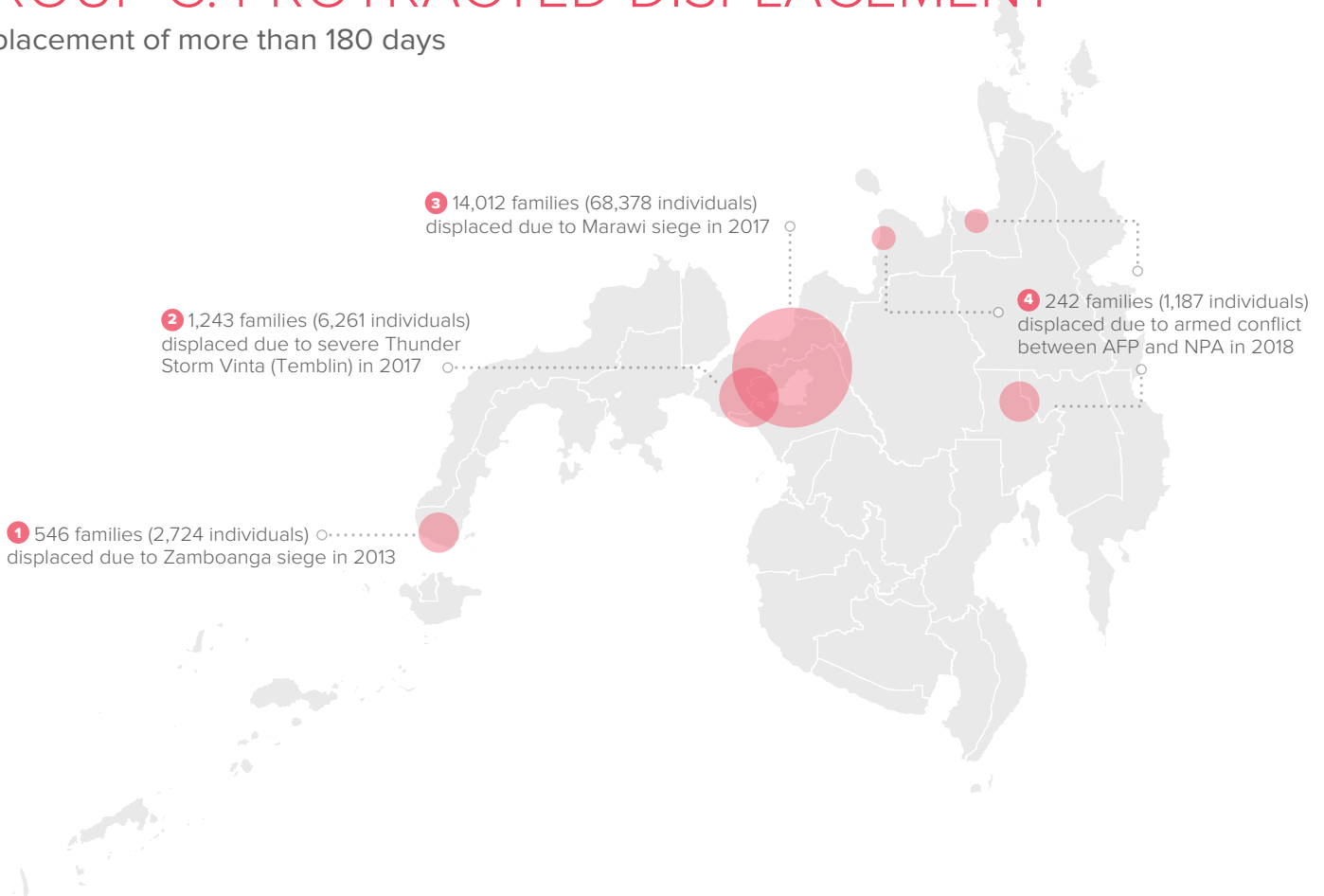
and equipment to the Provincial and Municipal Social Welfare Officers of the affected municipalities, as part of its commitment to support IDP registration for government assistance.

DISPLACED LOCATION

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
DATU PIANG	120	600
DATU SALIBO	1,647	8,235
DATU SAUDI AMPATUAN	843	4,215
DATU UNSAY	231	1,155
MAMASAPANO	525	2,625
SHARIFF AGUAK(MAGANOY)	1,338	6,690
SHARIFF SAYDONA MUSTAPHA	2,691	13,455
Total	7,395	36,975

GROUP C: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 180 days



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

1 ZAMBOANGA DISPLACEMENT

Displaced since September 2013

By the end of March 2019, 230 displaced families remain in transitory sites while 450 are with host families since their displacement due to the armed conflict in Zamboanga City last September 2013.

Government agencies, as well as international and local humanitarian organizations have implemented various interventions to support the IDPs. However, the gradual phasing down of humanitarian assistance starting in 2015 left most of the IDPs with limited access to assistance, including camp management as well as water, sanitation, and hygiene services in the transitory sites. Construction of housing units for permanent relocation was also delayed.

Currently, IDPs in the Buggoc, Rio Hondo, Kasanyangan, and Mampang transitory sites are living in difficult conditions due to the damaged and dilapidated bunkhouses and boardwalks. They also continue to face other protection issues, including

poor sanitation and hygiene, safety and security risks (including potential accidents due to the deteriorating boardwalks and other structures), and limited access to opportunities for education and livelihood. Women, children, and other persons with specific needs are particularly vulnerable.

Most of home-based IDPs, on the other hand, rely on small income-generating activities or on support given by their relatives. This prolonged sharing of resources has placed an extended burden on host families, sometimes straining and weakening familial relationships. By the end of 2017, around 800 home-based IDP families (over 4,000 individuals) were included in the permanent housing beneficiaries. Meanwhile, some of those who did not meet the “tagging” criteria (based on the verification survey conducted by the local government, which identified legitimate owners, sharers, or renters prior to displacement) were assisted by other humanitarian partners through shelter and livelihood programs.

The IDPs who transferred to permanent housing units awarded under the government shelter program have residual needs as well. Some materials used in the construction of these units were reportedly found to be of substandard quality. Residents have expressed fear and concern after one housing unit collapsed in February 2018. For large families, the size of the units provided may be inadequate, leading to congestion and lack of privacy. In some of the resettlement sites, installation of basic utilities such as water and electricity is still pending.

As transfer of IDPs to permanent housing continues, the IDPs have presented a number of pressing concerns and recommendations to the city government. These were discussed by the Local Inter-Agency Committee (LIAC), which is tasked to implement the Zamboanga City Roadmap for Reconstruction and Recovery (Z3R) – the overall government plan for rehabilitation and shelter assistance – during a workshop in March 2019, supported by UNHCR and OCHA.



246 families are living inside the transitory sites.

The four remaining transitory sites are Buggoc, Asinan, Masepla II, Masepla III, Rio Hondo.



300 families in home-based settings.

These families are staying with relatives in 5 barangays in Zamboanga City (Mampang, Rio Hondo, Santa Barabara, Santa Catalina, and Tetuan).

BREAKDOWN OF IDPs PER TRANSITORY SITE

TRANSITORY SITES	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
Masepla II TS	90	391
Asinan TS	58	310
Buggic TS	34	181
Masepla III TS	33	171
Rio Hondo TS	31	171
Total	246	1,224

KEY CHALLENGES FOR IDPs IN ZAMBOANGA

Among the key issues and recommendations identified by the IDPs during a series of consultations facilitated by UNHCR, in partnership with the City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO) and local NGOs, in 2018 are the following:



1. Resolution of pending issues related to access to permanent shelters – these include alleged unauthorized occupation of some housing units intended for IDP beneficiaries, pending repair of bunkhouses and boardwalks both in the transitory sites and in some permanent housing sites, and installation of street lights in the permanent housing sites. There is also a call among some of the IDPs for re-assessment/validation to verify eligibility of IDPs for housing assistance, as some legitimate IDPs were inadvertently not included in the official “tagged” list.



2. Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and other basic facilities – Latrines in the transitory sites are in need of repair. In some cases, they have become unusable and desludging is needed. IDPs also stressed the need to expedite the installation of water and electricity connections in the permanent shelters, as some units could not be occupied by the awardee due to lack of basic utilities. It was also suggested to install child- and women-friendly spaces or community recreation facilities in the resettlement sites.



3. Access to livelihood – IDPs requested duty-bearers to improve the availability of livelihood trainings and alternative education programs, in cooperation with agencies such as the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA).



4. Safety and security – IDPs in the transitory sites recommended the reinstatement of camp managers until all IDPs have been transferred, in order to ensure that all concerns are promptly referred and responded to. Curfew hours for minors (in both the transitory sites and the permanent shelter sites) were also recommended, along with increased police visibility to deter security risks.

2 MARAWI DISPLACEMENT

Displaced since 23 May 2017

Latest updates: As of reporting date, there are 1,092 families (approx. 5,460 individuals) are in evacuation centers in Marawi City and 5 municipalities in Lanao del Sur and 2,157 families (approx. 10,785 individuals) in Transitory shelters. For IDPs in home-based settings, the baseline figure from the DSWD puts the number of home-based IDP families at around 22,574 families, which is expected to go down after completion of the government-led profiling activities (“Kathanor”). Out of the 5,572 planned transitory shelter units in 15 sites, the completed units only number 2,370 units or 42%. Occupancy rate of completed units is at 91%.

The Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) has profiled more than 40,000 people who are property-owners and sharers inside the most-affected areas. While the profiling is ongoing, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) has started to release the Transitory Family Support Package (TFSP) and Livelihood Settlement Grant (LSG) amounting to Php 73,000 (approx. USD 1,400) to families that have been profiled already. However, as of May 22, TFBM has temporarily suspended the profiling activities due to the influx of IDPs who sought to be included in the profiling but were not in the master list of IDPs of the DSWD, And to put more rigorous methods of verifying the identities of IDPs in place. The profiling originally aimed to include house owners and sharers only, but recent announcements from the TFBM indicate that those who were renting inside the most-affected area will also be included in the second phase.

This April, 195 IDP families were transferred from Bito Buadi Itowa EC to Boganga Transitory Shelter, in time with the visit of President Rodrigo Duterte last 12 April 2019. Home owners were prioritized in the transfer. Renters and sharers in the Buadi Itowa EC are awaiting their turn to be transferred. UNHCR distributed plastic sheets and fleece blankets to a total of 41 families (27 in an evacuation center in Balo-I, Lanao del Norte and 14 in the Sarimanok Tent City in Marawi). On 10 and 23 April, the Protection Forum conducted a joint protection monitoring mission around iligan City and around Lanao del Sur, respectively, to determine the remaining protection issues being faced by the IDPs, most of whom are in home based settings.



1,092 families in evacuation centers are in urgent need for shelter that will provide protection from the elements



2,157 families in transitory sites are in need of water and sanitation interventions



22,574 families in home-based settings are in need of adequate information regarding available assistance, plans for return and rehabilitation of the most-affected areas

KEY CHALLENGES FOR MARAWI IDPs



1. Access to Shelter: As of 24 May 2019, there are 1,092 families (5,640 individuals) in evacuation camps who continue to stay in family tents originally meant to only last for six months and no longer provides adequate protection from extreme temperatures. Meanwhile, 58% of planned transitory shelter units are still being constructed or completed. Completed shelter units constructed by other government agencies, such as those under the auspices of the previous ARMM government ostensibly for Marawi IDPs are still unoccupied, with issues relating to eligibility, inclusion, installation of utilities and other matters still preventing the actual hand over to the IDPs.



2. WASH: Transitory Sites lack access to clean water and sanitation. In Sagonsongan, septic tanks are already full and in need of desludging. In Sagonsongan and Sarimanok Tent City, water is supplied by trucks provided by NGOs, one of which would cease their intervention by end of June 2019. Maintenance of latrines is likewise a challenge. Some latrines having to be closed due to lack of water supply. The WASH cluster has recently deactivated operations and has turned over its role to the City Government of Marawi.



3. Access to information: While IDPs receive information on schedules of distribution of assistance and profiling activities, there is a need to improve access to information on government plans regarding the rehabilitation of the most-affected areas. IDPs, especially those in remote areas, are not able to participate in consultation or information sessions usually organized and conducted in Marawi City.



4. Access to food: The last government distribution of food packs was in December 2018. While there is a move towards more developmental forms of assistance, IDPs are still struggling in their everyday food and nutrition needs.



5. Access to Sustainable Livelihood: While IDPs have received training, items and cash grants meant to serve as startup capital for small businesses, it has still not been adequate to adequately sustain a family. In some instances, cash grants are used either to quickly pay creditors or are consumed for the family's everyday needs.

3 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TROPICAL STORM VINTA

Displaced since December 2017

There are still 120 Families in Tubod, Lanao del Norte that are currently displaced due to TS Vinta that caused deaths, serious injuries, and damage to properties last 22 December 2017. The IDPs are now on their 16th month in tents provided by the DSWD Region 10 one year ago. The tents were set-up in Purok 2-A, Barangay Dalama, Tubod Lanao del Norte. Seven families were able to build homes with support from the Philippine Red Cross and DSWD and the local government. However, the other families who are yet to receive shelter units are staying in dilapidated tents that can often become very hot inside during the dry season, and then leak once the rains begin. Common illnesses are coughs and colds. One elderly person suffers from pneumonia, which is attributed to their living condition. The latrines provided are already full and IDPs have taken to open defecation in a nearby river.

DISPLACED LOCATION	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
LANAO DEL NORTE	575	2,969
BACOLOD	5	21
KAPATAGAN	427	2,236
PANTAO RAGAT	16	77
TUBOD (Capital)	127	635
LANAO DEL SUR	191	955
MADALUM	124	620
MADAMBA	67	335
BUKIDNON	329	1,792
SAN FERNANDO	329	1,792
MISAMIS ORIENTAL	148	545
CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY	145	533
GINGOOG CITY	3	12

The construction of the shelters for the IDPs is ongoing, However, eventual handover is still uncertain due to budget issues, as well as delays in the bidding and procurement process. To date there are 71 out of the 120 houses that are under construction. The LGU is still looking for ways how to fund the 49 units that have not been started.

4 DIPLACEMENT OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN EASTERN MINDANAO

Displaced since February 2018

In **Davao region**, around 150 families (755 individuals) are still taking shelter in the Haran Compound of the United Church of Christ in the Philippines (UCCP) in Davao City. Some of these IDPs have been protractedly displaced since June 2018, while many were displaced since 2017 and have been unable to return due to the volatile security situation in their communities. These IDPs are indigenous peoples, mostly coming from remote villages in the municipalities of Kapalong and Talaingod, Davao del Norte province. There are also some who came from Compostela Valley province in Region 11.

In **Misamis Oriental**, a total of 50 families (242 individuals) are still displaced since May 26, 2018. They are staying in the Capitol Ground in Cagayan de Oro City.

In **Agusan del Norte province**, 190 individuals (42 families) have been protractedly displaced since September 2018 due to an armed encounter between the AFP and NPA. The armed conflict and displacement was triggered by the killing of a Lumad farmer who was shot dead by alleged elements of the of the Philippine Army in Sitio Bulak, Lower Olave, Buenavista, Agusan del Norte.

These indigenous peoples (IP) communities are affected by the complex conflict dynamics among different IP groups, who are allegedly co-opted by either the AFP or the NPA. This pattern is also linked to issues of control over their ancestral lands, which are often resource-rich and thus frequently targeted for acquisition or utilization by extractive industries such as mining and logging.

DISPLACED LOCATION	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
KAPALONG	90	425
TALAINGOD	60	330
CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY	50	242
BUENAVISTA	42	190
TOTAL	242	1,187

KEY CHALLENGES



1. Human rights violations – Displacement in the IP areas of Eastern and Northeastern Mindanao is frequently triggered or accompanied by killings of community leaders and attacks on learning facilities. These communities' strong advocacy for the protection of their rights to their ancestral domain has led to them being labeled as insurgents or NPA sympathizers.



2. Limited access to assistance – In most cases of internal displacement in IP areas, particularly those affecting remote indigenous villages, little to no assistance reaches the IDPs. In some instances, their pre-emptive evacuation due to military presence in their communities is not recognized by authorities as a basis for registration as IDPs or entitlement to aid. Local civil society groups, and even humanitarian organizations, seeking to provide support also run the risk of getting tagged as rebel supporters. With this highly politicized context, the humanitarian community faces a major challenge in drawing attention to urgent and legitimate humanitarian needs.



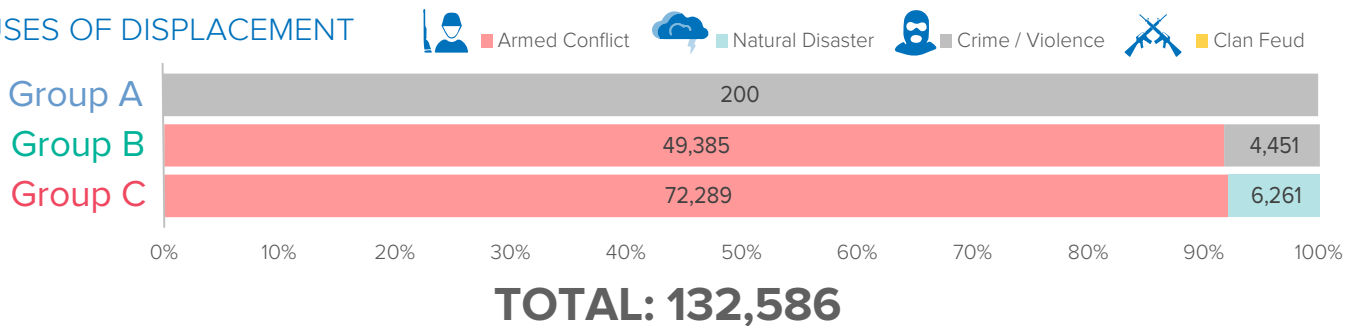
3. Lack of durable solutions - Recurring cycles of displacement are often observed in many indigenous communities with a strong history of resisting military presence or incursion of private interests in their ancestral lands. While displacement tends to be short-term and sporadic as compared to other areas of Mindanao, vulnerability is heightened with each incident of evacuation. This recurring pattern places these fragile communities at grave risk of further violations.

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2012-2019)

132,586

 currently displaced individuals since 2012


CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



IN THE COURSE OF 2019

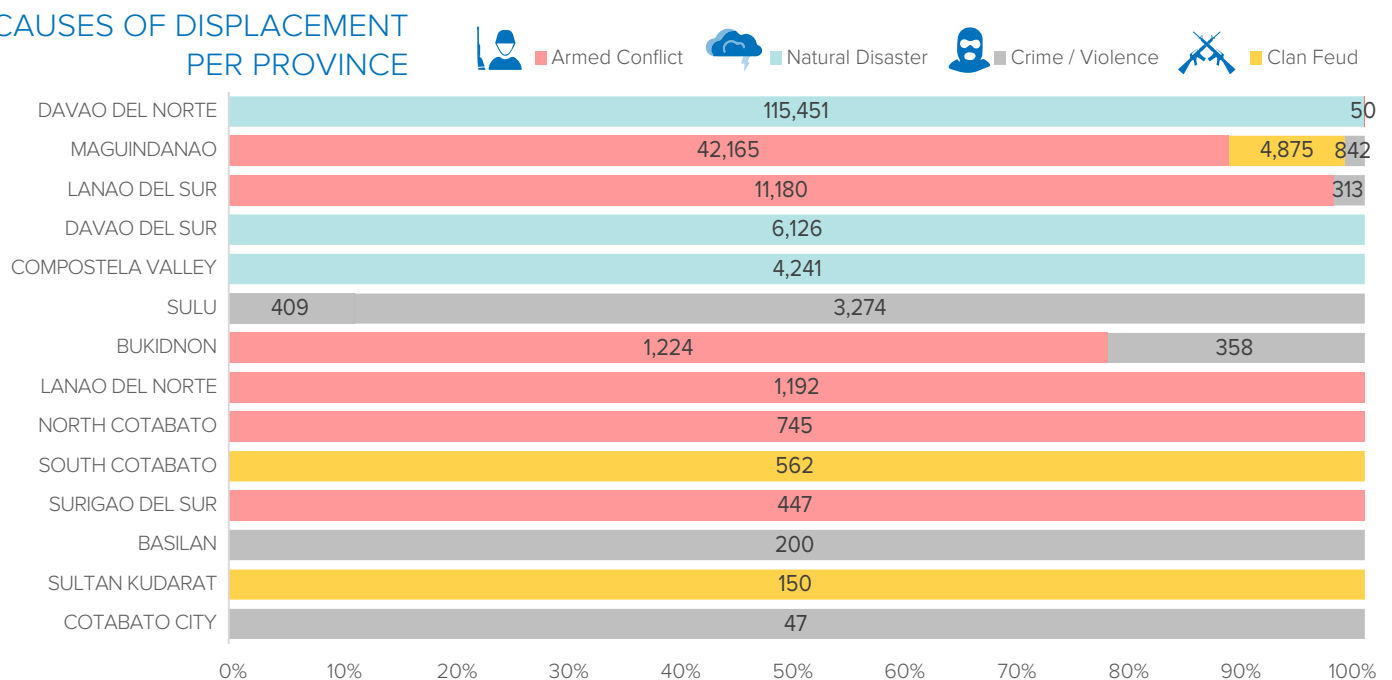
DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO APRIL 2019

193,851

Total number of individuals who have been displaced in 2019



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



TOTAL: 193,851



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

© UNHCR / Fulon

PROTECTION WORKING GROUP FOR BARMM

UNHCR and Minister of Social Services have successfully established a Protection Working Group (PWG) for BARMM to strengthen coordination among relevant actors with a protection role in BARMM (a) ensure timely prevention of and response to protection issues in the BARMM region; and (b) facilitate timely information-sharing among these actors, in support of effective planning and implementation.

Membership of the PWG is open to any protection actor with an operational presence in Mindanao, and engaged in protection activities in BARMM.

There shall be no limit to the number of members of the PWG but, for logistical purposes, there should be one representative of each agency present at PWG meetings. Active member agencies of the PWG shall designate a focal person to represent them at these meetings. The Joint Child Protection and GBV Working Group (JCPGBVWG) shall report to the PWG, and coordinate with the PWG leadership regarding its regular activities in BARMM.

PROTECTION FORUM JOINT PROTECTION MONITORING MISSION – LANAO DEL SUR

On 24 April, the Protection Forum conducted monitoring missions in the municipalities of Tamparan, Saguiaran, Tagologan II, Madamba, Wao and Amai Manabilang to gather updated data, including the number of IDPs in these municipalities and the persisting protection issues being faced by the IDPs.

On 26 April, the team members conducted a debriefing session to discuss the top issues monitored, as well as their impressions regarding the conduct of the mission.

IDPs who are renters clamor for inclusion in the Kathanon profiling that is led by TFBM, and that said profiling be conducted not only in Marawi but also in far-flung municipalities, taking into account the financial difficulties of the IDPs.

THE BANGSAMORO TRANSITION AUTHORITY (BTA) HAS SET UP EIGHT AD HOC COMMITTEES

that will prepare key documents that will serve as the blueprint for the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) regional government's bureaucracy. Each committee will take care of one of these eight key BARMM documents: administrative code, internal revenue code, indigenous people's affairs, civil service code, education, local government, creation of offices, and electoral code.

P1.2 BILLION BUDGET PEGGED FOR DECOMMISSIONING PROCESS

On 25 April, Presidential Peace Adviser Carlito Galvez Jr. said that the Philippine government will need P1.2 billion as "goodwill" cash aid to some 12,000 combatants of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) who will be decommissioned as part of the normalization process in the BARMM. Galvez said each decommissioned MILF fighter would be receiving an "immediate cash [support] of P25,000 and initial livelihood cash support of P75,000" to be given once the foreign-led Independent Decommissioning Body (IDB) has

validated their identities. Galvez said the fund would be sourced from the 2019 budget of the Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity, formerly known as the OPAPP.

Scholarships and skills training would also be provided to the decommissioned MILF fighters and their families to help them become competitive and productive members of mainstream society, Galvez added.

THE ARMM POSTED A 7.2 PERCENT GROWTH

in its Gross Regional Domestic Product and ranked fifth in terms of economic among 17 regions in the Philippines, according to the latest figures from the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). Razulden Mangelen, director of PSA-BARMM, said that agriculture, forestry and fishing were top contributors to ARMM's economic growth in 2018, at 55.6 percent, while the services and industry sectors contributed 5.9 percent.

The Mindanao Displacement Dashboard is a monthly publication of UNHCR and protection actors in Mindanao, Philippines. This publication aims to provide an overview of the protection environment of displacement incidents in Mindanao (including BARMM areas) for each month. Displacement incidents were collected with the support of members of protection working group in BARMM.

In April 2019, PWG for BARMM was established under the leadership of Ministry of Social Services, co-led by UNHCR. The Protection Working Group (PWG), based in Cotabato City, is being convened to support the provision of protection interventions and services to these disaster- and conflict-affected communities. The main objectives of BARMM PWG is to strengthen coordination among relevant actors with a protection role (from regional down to municipal and community level) in order to: (a) ensure timely prevention of and response to protection issues in the BARMM region; and (b) facilitate timely information-sharing among these actors, in support of effective planning and implementation. The PWG meets every 2 months with members of Government agencies with protection roles, Relevant LGUs, UN agencies, Local and international NGOs & CSOs.

For more information, please visit the Protection Cluster website <http://www.protectionclusterphilippines.org/> or e-mail us at PHICOPRC@unhcr.org

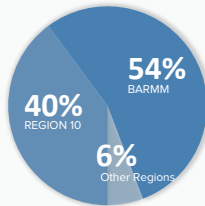
The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement note that “internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations 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


132,586

TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS WHO ARE PRESENTLY DISPLACED IN MINDANAO



Breakdown of displaced individuals by region

72,101 individuals
BARMM
 52,819 individuals
REGION 10
 7,666 individuals
Other Regions

THREE MAIN GROUPS:


200

Group A
 out of 4,619
 displaced in April

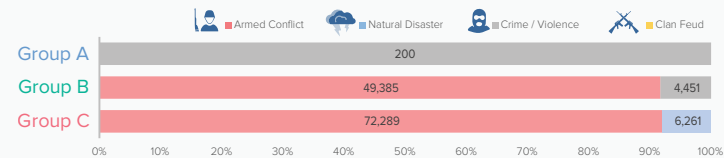

53,836

Group B
 displaced for more
 than 30 days


78,550

Group C
 displaced for more
 than 180 days

CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT IN APRIL 2019


4,619

TOTAL RECORDED
 DISPLACEMENT IN APRIL


4,419

NUMBER OF PERSONS
 WHO HAVE RETURNED


200

IDPS IN APRIL IN NEED
 OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

LEGEND

REGIONAL BOUNDARY

- Group A: Displacement in April
- Group B: Displacement more than 30 days
- Group C: Displacement more than 180 days

Note: 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.

