

MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



Maguindanao. Displaced families affected by election related violence staying in a makeshift shelter in Bongued, Datu Odin Sinsuat. @ UNHCR/ Abdula

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

In May 2019, a total number of 2,043 families (9,873 individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to armed conflict (960 individuals), clan feuds (6,438 individuals), and crimes and violence (2,475 individuals). Out of 9,873 individuals displaced throughout the month, 39% (3,843 individuals) have returned to their homes by the end of May, leaving 61% (6,030 individuals) still displaced by the end of the reporting period.

As of the 30th of May, a total number of **38,160 families (185,783 individuals)** are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

Group A: **1,196 families (6,030 individuals)** remain displaced out of 2,043 families displaced within the month;

Group B: **8,804 families (42,867 individuals)** remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

Group C: **28,160 families (136,886 individuals)** remain displaced and have been protractedly displaced for more than 180 days. Those classified under Group C are concentrated in five main areas:

- Eastern Mindanao: **242 families (1,187 individuals)** still displaced due to armed conflict between AFP and NPA in February 2018.
- Northern Mindanao: **788 families (3,892 individuals)** still displaced due to severe Thunder Storm Vinta (Temblin) in December 2017
- Sulu: **526 families (2,500 individuals)** still displaced due to armed conflict between AFP and ASG in September 2017.
- Lanao del Sur & Lanao del Norte: **25,938 families (125,977 individuals)** still displaced due to Marawi siege in May 2017.
- Zamboanga City: **666 families (3,330 individuals)** still displaced due to Zamboanga siege in September 2013.

DISPLACEMENT IN MAY



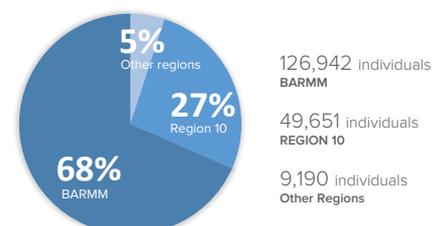
CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

Since January to May 2019

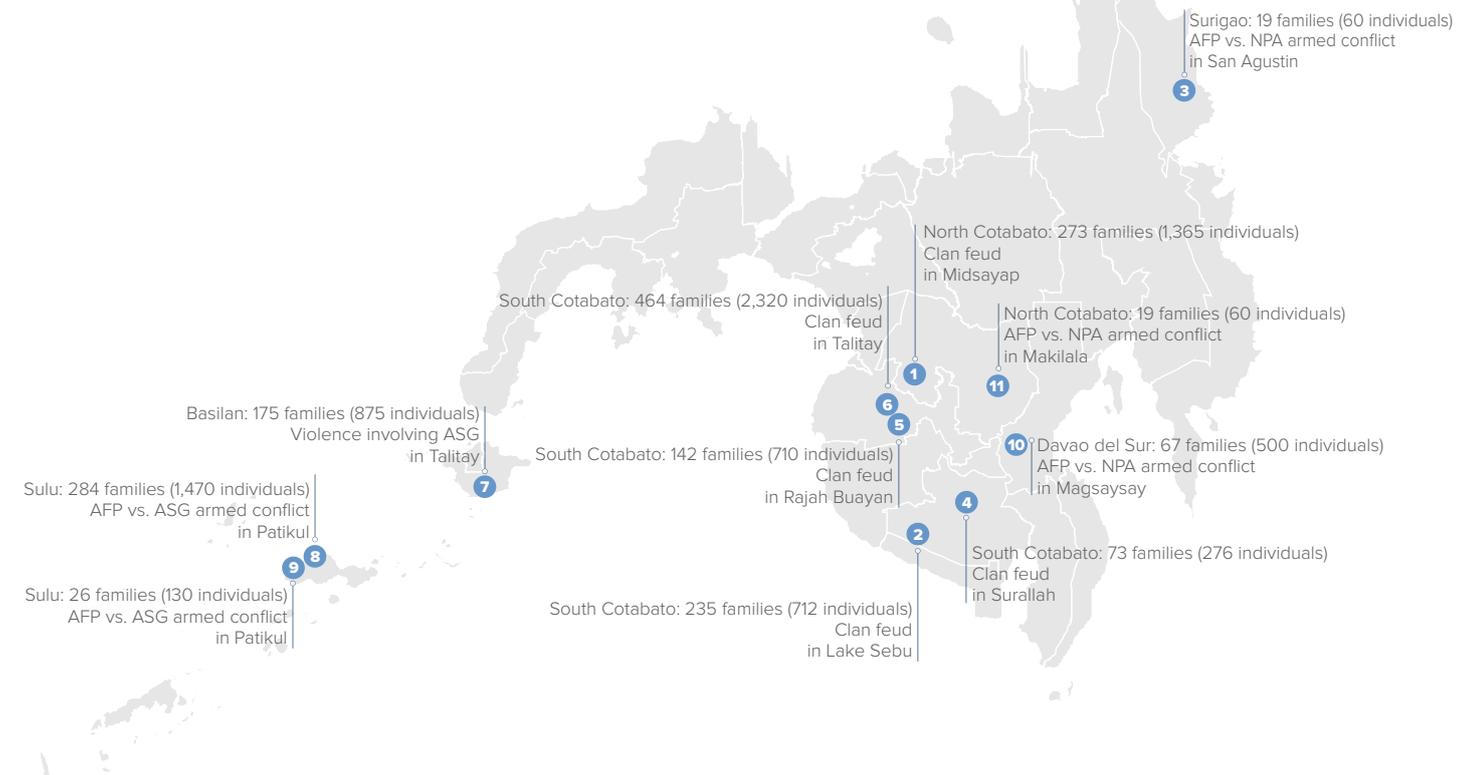


LOCATIONS

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN MAY



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

1 North Cotabato: On 01 May, around 211 families (approximately 1,055 persons) were forced to flee Barangays Kapimpilan and Tumbras, in Midsayap, Cotabato, due to a firefight between two parties involved in a clan feud and are allegedly led by commanders of recognized armed groups. IDPs evacuated to the center sitio of Barangay Tumbras for 2-3 days and returned to their communities thereafter. According to the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO), food packs were distributed to the IDPs in the evacuation site.

The conflicting parties clashed again on May 23, which displaced around 263 families (approximately 1,315 persons) from the same barangay. IDPs evacuated to different locations: (1) Barangay hall of Tumbras (2) Tumbras covered court, (3) Kapimpilan covered court and (4) Kapimpilan Mosque. The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) intervened to immediately stop the firefighting. Local authorities strongly believe that the conflict requires deeper negotiation and settlement in order to end the pattern of displacement.

Substandard living conditions in evacuation sites cause concern as displacement is prolonged. IDPs live in cramped spaces that have little privacy, and assistance such as food, drinking water, and medicine is limited. This compels IDPs to visit their farms during day time despite insecurity in the area. IDPs are reluctant to return due to fear of armed encounters.

UNHCR in partnership with Magungaya Mindanao, Inc. (MMI) will distribute non-food items to address the issue of privacy in the site. UNHCR continues monitoring protection issues of the IDPs.

2 South Cotabato: On 03 May, 235 families (712 individuals) from Barangay Ned in Lake Sebu, South Cotabato and Barangay Molon in Palimbang, Sultan Kudarat were displaced due to renewed fighting between two private parties known to be affiliated with a political and/or armed group and engaged in a rido (clan war). The IDPs were also displaced last month due to armed clashes between the same groups.

IDPs were advised by the barangay officials to return to their places of origin, despite not having clearance from the AFP in the area. Thus, IDPs hesitated to return and decided to stay with relatives at the barangay center. They continue to access their crops and houses during the day, but leave at night due to fear. Food scarcity was among the most pressing concerns of IDPs. Security measures were heightened due to unresolved conflict in the area.

3 Surigao del Sur: On 04 May 2019, more than 60 individuals were displaced in San Agustin, Lanao del Sur due to fear of a possible armed encounter between AFP and alleged members of the New People's Army (NPA). The AFP's 36th Infantry Battalion went to Sitio Magkahunao, Barangay Buhisan in the said municipality and met with local residents on 02 May. Reports from the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) indicate that the community support team of the military was fired upon by alleged members of the NPA. Three days later, on 05 May, the military had an encounter with armed men in the same barangay for about half an hour, where a Citizen Armed Forces Geographical Unit (CAFGU) member was killed.

The IDPs stayed in an adjacent sub-village, Sitio Oranium,

until they returned to their homes last 15 May 2019.

Their community has been the site of repeated displacements in recent years. Months ago, on 15 January, 21 families (114 individuals) from the same area were displaced, along with 33 learners and 3 teachers from the Magkahunao Community Learning Center, after military forces arrived in their community. At the time, the IDPs also sought refuge in Sitio Oranium. They returned to their place of origin on 10 March.

Those displaced were Indigenous peoples (IP), most of them among the 3,000 displaced for more than a year in 2015. The displacement was due to heightened military presence and operations in their communities, along with the execution of two tribal leaders and the executive director of an Alternative School by a paramilitary group.

4 SOUTH COTABATO: On 3 May, 73 families (276 persons) were forced to flee from the sub-villages of Datal Samlon, Lamfungon, Blaas, and Lambusong in Brgy. Colunggulo, Surallah, South Cotabato Province, because of a rido (clan war). They were threatened and told that if they did not leave, they will be killed just like other clan members.

On 8 May, UNHCR conducted protection monitoring activities to look into the situation of IDPs, together with the CHR - Region XII and MMI. The local government of Surallah provided food packs among displaced families, but these were of a limited quantity due to the election ban in place.

A negotiation between the warring clans in the area was successfully facilitated by the Indigenous People Mandatory Representation (IPMR) and the Philippine National Police (PNP). The displaced have already returned to their respective sub-villages on 17 May.

5 Maguindanao: On 5 May, 142 families (710 individuals) fled from Barangay Tabungao, Rajah Buayan Municipality and Barangay Masulot, Sultan sa Barongis Municipality -- both in Maguindanao. This was due to a rido between commanders from the same armed group, who had clashes in Sitio Matitik in Barangay Tabungao, Rajah Buayan, Maguindanao.

IDPs were from the same community displaced last 6 April due to a grenade explosion in Barangay Masulot, Sultan sa Barongis Municipality, but had already returned prior to this recent displacement. The conflict has caused repeated displacements for several years now, despite efforts to resolve the issues between the two commanders.

As of 30 May, the displaced families have returned to their habitual residences following the amicable settlement that was facilitated by the government authorities between the parties. Government troops have also been posted to help with the peace and order in the area.

6 Maguindanao: On 14 May, approximately 464 families (2,320 individuals) fled Barangay Kilalan in Talitay municipality, and sought refuge in Barangays Bongued and Kakar in nearby Datu Odin Sinsuat Municipality, due to conflict between supporters of opposing candidates for local government positions during the recent elections last 13 May. The fighting ceased following the deployment of government security forces on 15 May.

Prior to the incident, there has been a pattern of politically-motivated violence in the area which has caused repeated displacements.

Despite the absence of firefights, IDPs who attempted to return to their homes were forced to flee due to insecurities caused by the absence of a definitive resolution to the conflict. Local officials of host barangays are facilitating registration of IDPs and lobbying for support from government agencies, particularly food and non-food items.

The Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao – Humanitarian Emergency Action and Response Team (BARMM HEART) distributed food packs on 27 May. IDPs have continued to express the need for food, especially since their livelihoods were disrupted. Fisherfolk were prohibited from fishing by government security forces due to ongoing hostilities. Some IDPs took risks by harvesting crops from their farmlands and continued farming activities, despite reports of working animals being hit by bullets.

IDPs set up tents in open spaces within their host barangays while others share dwellings with their relatives, as temporary shelters provide inadequate protection from the heat and rain. A Protection partner, ACTED distributed non-food items such as hygiene kits and shelter materials.

While IDPs are able to collect water with a hand-powered pump, the water has a yellow or brown color and may not be safe for drinking. The cost of buying drinking water from water trucks or refilling stations is also a challenge. Due to the lack of toilets, some IDPs defecate in open spaces. Continuous rains also cause common illnesses, particularly among children.

7 Basilan: On 17 May, about 175 families (approximately 875 persons) from Sumisip, Basilan pre-emptively evacuated to their relatives due to a series of arson incidents and the killing of a civilian which is believed to be done in retaliation by relatives of the CAFGU members who were killed last April 2019.

8 Sulu: On May 17, 2019, more than 284 families (approximately 1,470 persons) from Barangay Kabun Takas, Patikul, Sulu were displaced as a result of an armed confrontation between the AFP and the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG). There have been repeated cases of displacement in this community since February 2019 due to continuous military operations against the ASG. Neither the AFP nor the Municipal Local Government Units have allowed

civilians to officially return due to the volatile situation in the said area. Municipal and Barangay Officials have said that as long as there is visible ASG presence in the barangay, there are no indications that civilians will be allowed to return.

9 Sulu: On May 26, 2019, around 26 families (approximately 130 persons) from Barangay Igasan, Patikul, Sulu were displaced due to a firefight between the AFP and ASG. According to local authorities, the conflict sparked when the armed group allegedly harassed the AFP as it conducted a community dialogue related to the implementation of a government-led project on livelihood and infrastructure for ASG returnees. The firefight resulted in the wounding of two (2) civilians and death of two (2) minors who were caught in the crossfire. The IDPs sought temporary shelter with their relatives and in the municipal hall.

10 Davao del Sur: On May 29, a total of 78 families (approx. 500 individuals) from Barangay Upper Bala in Magsaysay municipality, Davao Del Sur – 64 families (approximately 400 individuals) from Purok Labidangang (Purok 8), and 14

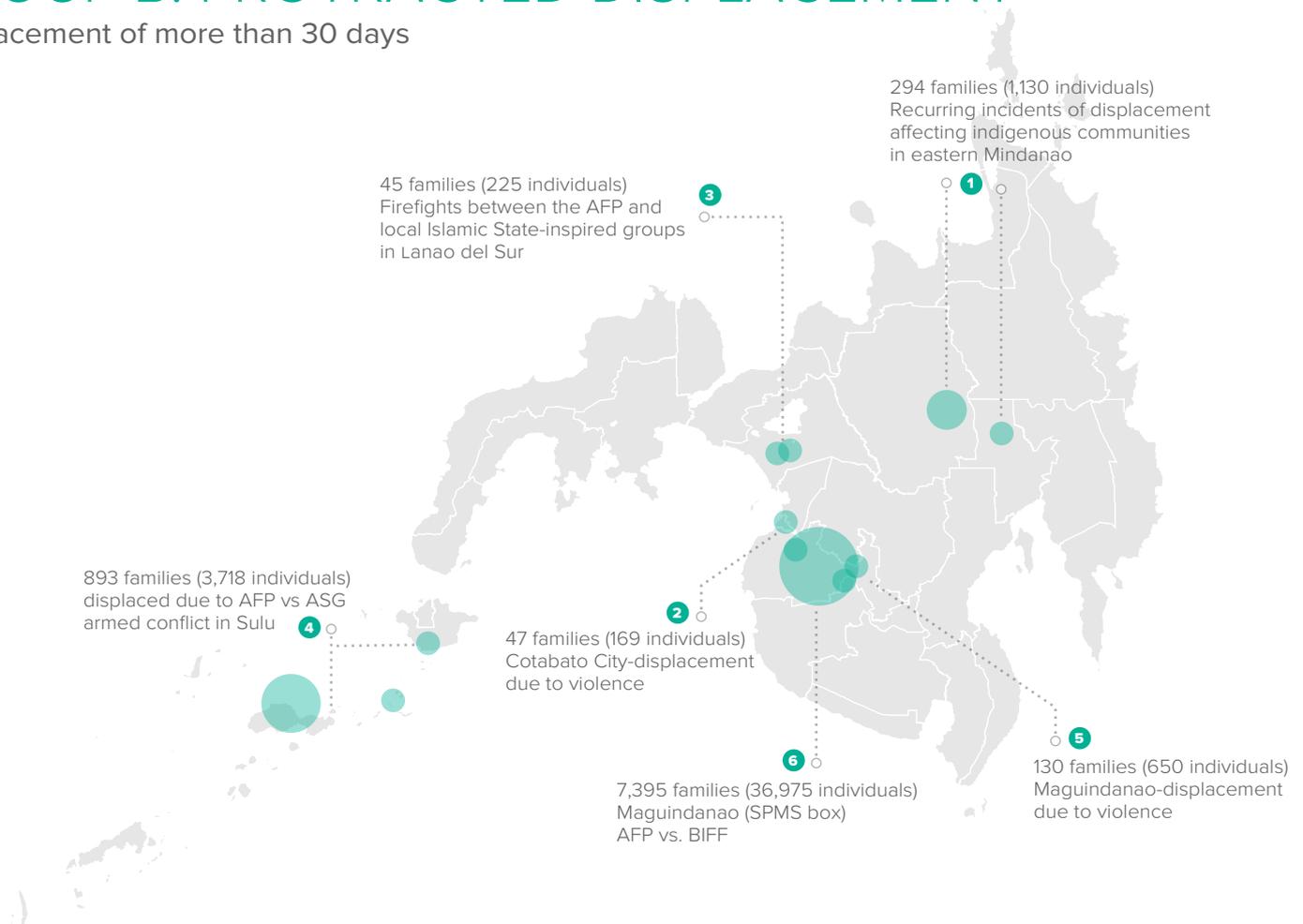
families (approximately 100 individuals) from Purok Trucat (Purok 6) – evacuated and went to the barangay proper of Bala, due to an armed encounter between the government forces against the NPA.

The Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council office, and Municipal Social Welfare and Development office of Magsaysay immediately attended the needs of the IDPs and distributed emergency food packs.

11 NORTH COTABATO: On 30 May, another firefight between the troops of the AFP and the members of the NPA were held along the boundary of the Provinces of Cotabato and Davao del Sur. This resulted to the displacement of around 63 families (approximately 400 individuals) from Brgy. Luayon, Makilala, Cotabato Province. According to the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Office of Cotabato, the said displaced families were able to return immediately to their respective houses few hours after the firefight.

GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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GROUP B

(Displacement of more than 30 days but less than 180)

1 EASTERN MINDANAO

Bukidnon: There are 1,080 individuals currently displaced in the province. Of this number, 722 have been displaced in Barangay Kawayan since November 2018, with some staying at Sitio Spring, Barangay Kawayan in San Fernando, Bukidnon while others are staying at the evacuation center at the Provincial Grounds, Malaybalay City, Bukidnon.

Near the end of February 2019, 208 individuals were displaced from Sitio Pandarasdasan, Barangay Magkalungay in San Fernando, Bukidnon. They have been temporarily relocated to Sitio Lokak, which is about 2 kilometers away from their former evacuation site. Less than a week later, 150 individuals were displaced from Sitio Sil-angon, located in the same barangay. ACCORD, one of the protection actors in the region, provided temporary shelters and relocated the IDPs to Bahay Tulugan.

These displacements are due to military operations against the alleged presence of the NPA in the said area.

Kapalong: On 04 March, around 14 families (50 individuals) were displaced from the municipality of Kapalong, Davao Del Norte due to armed encounter between the AFP and NPA. They fled the area to avoid being caught in the crossfire. These families are members of indigenous communities living along the boundaries of Kapalong, Davao del Norte and San Fernando, Bukidnon. The IDPs are currently staying in Sitio Alimpulos, Brgy. Kawayan, San Fernando, Bukidnon.

DISPLACED LOCATION

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
LIANGA	14	50
SAN FERNANDO	280	1,080
Total	294	1,130

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. 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 Darapanan 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 AFP and armed men believed to be remaining members of the ISIS-inspired 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 Dumlondong 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 fear and the disruption to their everyday life.

According to the MDRRMC Officer of Marogong, IDPs have already returned to their residents. 20 families who were displaced to nearby Lumbaca-Unayan municipality are still unable to return for fear that another armed encounter might happen. 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 AFP engaged in an armed encounter on 11 March 2019 in Barangay Gaput, Tubaran municipality, Lanao del Sur, which escalated and spread to neighboring Barangay Padas in Pagayawan municipality, Lanao del Sur. The encounter resulted in the displacement of an estimated 1,782 families.

UNHCR has provided plastic sheets and solar lanterns to a total of 1,242 IDP families at the height of displacement. The World Food Programme (WFP) has provided a 2,000-peso unconditional cash transfer to every family displaced by the said armed encounter. Meanwhile, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) distributed food packs (25 kg. rice, 1 kg. sugar, 500g salt, 1 L soy sauce, 12 cans of sardines) and non-food items (NFI) such as mats, hygiene

kits, kitchen sets, blankets, mosquito nets, jerry cans, and basins.

Most of the IDPs have returned by the end of May, except for 25 families currently staying in evacuation centers in Barangay Ngingir in Pagayawan municipality where the first UNHCR distribution of plastic sheets and solar lantern took place. The WFP is scheduled to complete their unconditional cash transfers to the 173 unserved displaced families affected by the encounter by 10 or 11 June 2019.

DISPLACED LOCATION

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
MAROGONG	20	100
TUBARAN	25	125
Total	45	225

4 Basilan and Sulu: More than 893 families (approximately 4,465 persons) from Basilan and Sulu Provinces have been displaced since January 2019, following the president's declaration of an all-out war against the ASG. The Provincial and Municipal Government Units, with the help of local and international organizations and the support of UN Agencies, provided food assistance and core relief items including blankets, plastic sheets, mats, and kitchen sets. Local authorities said that there are no indications of possible return and there is a need for aid augmentation given the humanitarian needs of IDPs, especially those who are staying in evacuation centers.

DISPLACED LOCATION

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
PATIKUL	731	3,109
TONGKIL	102	409
SUMISIP	60	200
Total	893	4,465

5 MAGUINDANAO – DISPLACEMENT DUE TO OTHER INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE

The 130 families (650 persons) displaced from Barangay Tenonggos in Datu Odin Sinsuat municipality remain displaced and are hesitant to return, unless they receive a government-issued document that says they can safely return to their place of origin. They are also awaiting the schedule of a dialogue that the local government unit has committed to organize. ACCORD, has provided food and non-food items to the IDPs.

The IDPs fled their community following the killing of a Teduray leader. This caused fear among the residents of possible retaliation and/or escalation of the incident. Most of them are farmers whose livelihood activities have been disrupted both by the displacement and by the dry spell ("El Niño" phenomenon).

DISPLACED LOCATION

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

6 MAGUINDANAO (SPMS BOX): AFP vs. BIFF

There are 7,395 families (approximately 36,975 individuals) displaced in seven municipalities of Maguindanao, according to a report from the provincial office of the Ministry of Social Services in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (MSS-BARMM) as of 04 April. These displacements incidents are linked to the clashes between the AFP and a faction of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) that claims links to Daesh/the Islamic State movement.

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

In May 2019, UNHCR and Community and Family Services International (CFSI) conducted a joint protection monitoring in Shariff Saydona Mustapha, the municipality with the highest number of IDPs. Residents from the interior parts of the municipality have been displaced as other areas have been hosting IDPs in past years.

IDPs have already built makeshift shelters and occupied spaces in evacuation sites called Post 1 to Post 4, located around 20 meters away from the main road. There has been a report of mortar shell landing very close to the evacuation sites, which killed a working animal.

IDPs are constantly on the move between their places of origin and displacement sites because of insecurity in the area, despite having received information that government troops have pulled out from the interior communities of the SPMS box given the elections ceasefire and the observance of Ramadan.

There has been no guarantee of safe return for IDPs. Some have expressed that their current displacement situation is one of the worst, and they feel they are being denied assistance due to very limited interventions from the authorities.

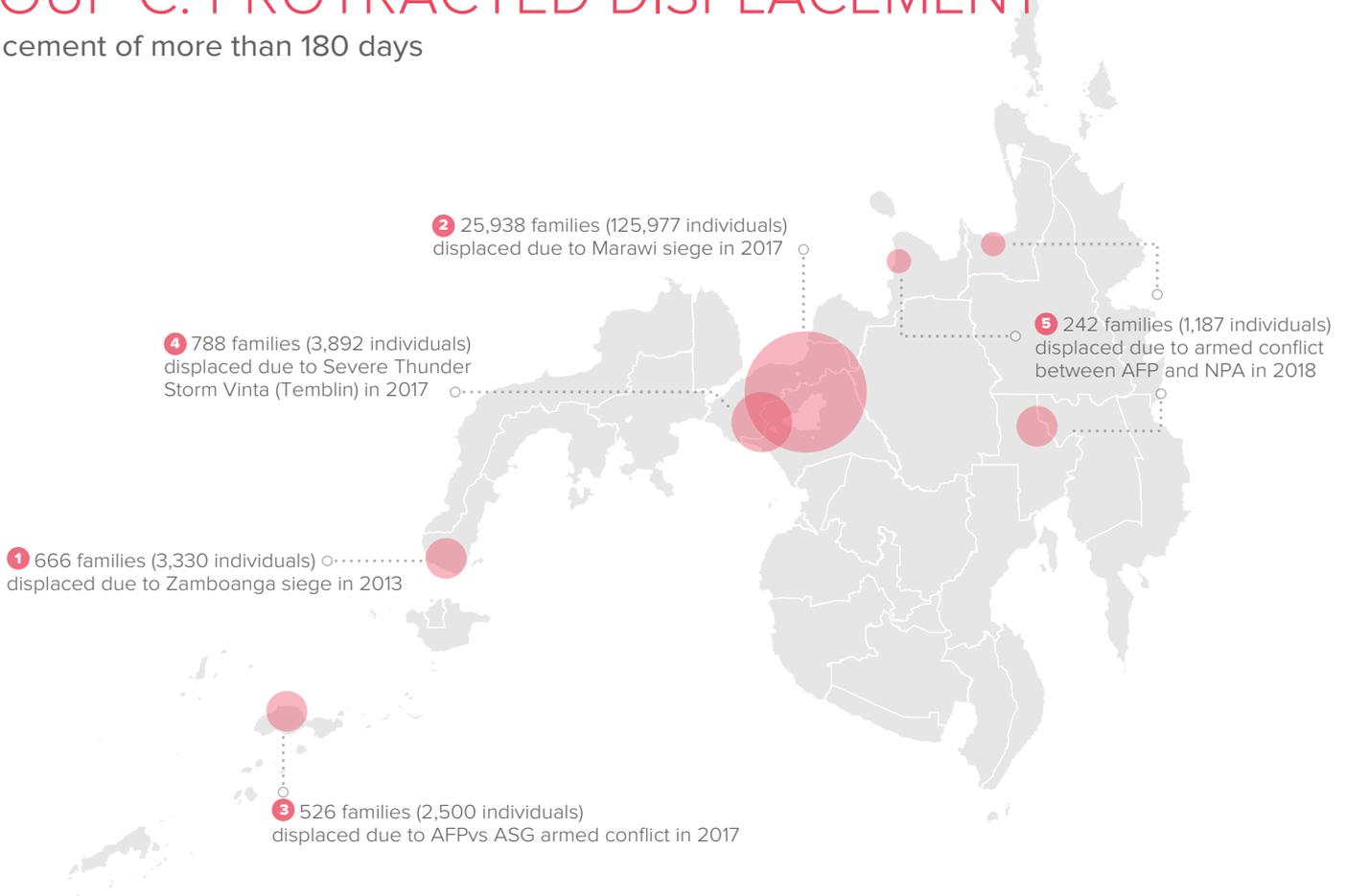
On 29 May, UNHCR's core relief items such as plastic sheets, kitchen sets, solar lamps, sleeping mats, and fleece blankets were distributed to 634 families from Barangay Pamalian, Shariff Saydona Mustapha. Said families have been repeatedly displaced due to the military operations against the members of the BIFF. CFSI facilitated the request and distribution of core relief items.

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



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1 ZAMBOANGA DISPLACEMENT

Displaced since September 2013

More than 666 families (approximately 3,330 persons) remain displaced within the transitory sites, while others are still living with relatives. Of the total figure, 216 families (1,080 persons) are housed in five transitory sites, while 450 families (2,250 individuals) are home-based IDPs according to the City Social Welfare Development Office (CSWDO). Among major protection issues are damaged boardwalks, poor hygiene and sanitation, and damaged WASH facilities across the transitory sites. The number of displaced families has slightly decreased as a number of tagged families have been transferred from the Buggoc, Mampang, and Asinan transitory sites to permanent housing units in Valle Vista Phase 4.



216 families are living inside the transitory sites. The four remaining transitory sites are Buggoc, Asinan, Masepla II, Masepla III, Rio Hondo.



450 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	107	535
Rio Hondo TS	36	180
Asinan TS	28	140
Buggoc TS	23	115
Masepla III TS	22	110
Total	216	1,080

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 CSWDO and local NGOs, in 2018 are the following:



1. Access to shelters – Pending issues regarding access to permanent shelters 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) – 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 connections in the permanent shelters, as some units could not be occupied by awardees due to lack of basic utilities.



3. Access to sustainable 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. The lack of electricity connections was also raised, which links to other security concerns in the area. Installation of child- and women-friendly spaces or community recreation facilities in the resettlement sites was also suggested.

2 MARAWI DISPLACEMENT

Displaced since 23 May 2017

Latest updates: As of reporting date, there are 1,386 families (approximately 6,930 individuals) are in evacuation centers in Marawi City and 5 municipalities in Lanao del Sur and 1,608 families (approximately 8,040 individuals) in Transitory shelters. For IDPs in home-based settings, the baseline figure from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) puts the number of home-based IDP families at around 22,234 families in Region 10 and BARMM, 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, only 42% or 2,370 units were completed. Occupancy rate of completed units is currently 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 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 to put more rigorous methods of verifying the identities of IDPs in place, due to the influx of IDPs who sought to be included in the profiling but were not in the DSWD’s master list. 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.

In April, 195 IDP families were transferred from Bito Buadi Itowa EC to Boganga Transitory Shelter, in time for 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.



1,386 families in evacuation centers are in urgent need for shelter that will provide protection from the elements



1,608 families in transitory sites are in need of water and sanitation interventions



22,234 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 1,836 families (6,930 individuals) in evacuation camps who continue to stay in family tents originally meant to only last for six months, thus no longer able to

adequate protection from extreme temperatures. Meanwhile, 58% of planned transitory shelter units are still being constructed. Completed shelter units 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. Water, sanitation, and hygiene (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 had 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, livelihood items, and cash grants meant to serve as startup capital for small businesses, these are still not adequate to address the needs of a family. In some instances, cash grants are used either to quickly pay creditors or are consumed for the family's everyday needs.

3 SULU PROVINCE

Displaced since September 2017

More than 526 families (approximately 2, 630 persons) have been displaced since 2017 and are currently in need of sustainable durable solutions. A number of these families have been living among their relatives, while some have built their own makeshift shelters. Based on protection monitoring done by partners, the displaced families are still hoping to return to their habitual residences. Among the needs expressed by the IDPs are livelihood support; food assistance; water, hygiene, and sanitation facilities; and shelter assistance.

DISPLACED LOCATION	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
PATUKUL	526	2,630
TOTAL	526	2,630

4 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TROPICAL STORM VINTA

Displaced since December 2017

As of May 2019, there are a total of 120 IDP families (approximately 600 individuals) dwelling in either tents provided by the DSWD or makeshift shelters in Barangay Dalama, Tubod municipality, Lanao del Norte. They are the target beneficiaries of the shelter assistance to be provided by the Philippine Red Cross and the DSWD. Based on information from the MSWDO, there are 71 houses that have already been completed and will be soon turned-over to the IDPs.

DISPLACED LOCATION	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
LANAO DEL NORTE	575	2,969
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

KEY CHALLENGES



1. Access to shelter: IDPs who have been living in dilapidated tents for more than a year have identified shelter as their most pressing need. Tents previously provided to IDPs are now leaking when it rains, aside from having poor ventilation which causes it to trap heat during sunny days. This has allegedly caused IDPs to become sick, especially the children.

Construction of shelters is ongoing; however, the date of completion and eventual handover of these shelters is still unknown. According to the MSWDO, there has been a challenge regarding the budget needed for the approved design of the concrete shelters. Also, compounding the delay is the bidding

and procurement process. As of date, 71 houses have been completed out of the projected 120 houses. The shelter assistance is supported by the Philippine Red Cross, MLGU Tubod, DSWD, and PLGU Lanao del Norte



2. Health - IDPs claim that their living conditions inside the ECs is compromising their health. Common illnesses are colds and cough, especially among children. One of the older IDPs suffers from pneumonia, which they have attributed to the vulnerable situation in the EC.

5 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 (IPs), coming from remote villages in the municipalities of Kapalong and Talaingod, Davao del Norte province, and Compostela Valley province in Region 11.

Misamis Oriental: There are 50 families (242 individuals) who have been displaced from Sitio Camansi, Barangay Banglay in Lagonglong, Misamis Oriental since May 2018, due to clashes between the military and the NPA. They are indigenous Higaonon who fled their home in fear of being caught in the crossfire as violence escalated in the area.

They relocated to the provincial capitol grounds in Cagayan de Oro City, more than 50 kilometers away. They were able to build makeshift shelters in the public park but government authorities said these were not makeshift structures, which has caused some issues in the evacuation site.

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 Philippine Army in Sitio Bulak, Lower Olave, Buenavista, Agusan del Norte.

These 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. 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 their registration as IDPs or as a basis for their 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.



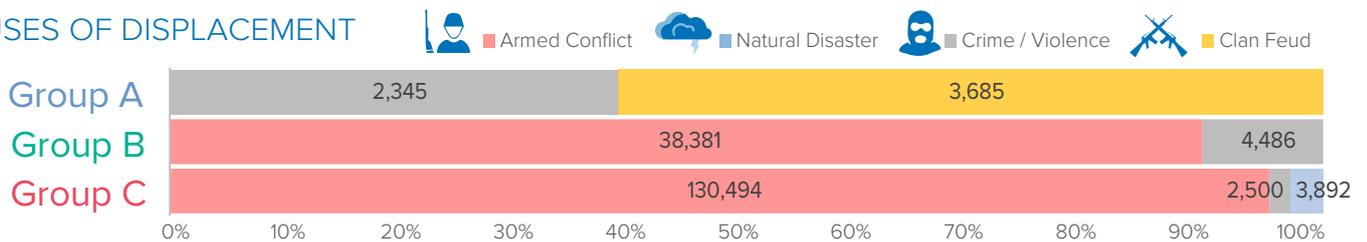
3. Durable solutions - Recurring cycles of displacement are often observed in many indigenous communities with a strong history of resisting military presence or incursion of private interests in their ancestral lands. While displacement tends to be short-term and sporadic as compared to other areas 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)

185,783

 currently displaced individuals since 2012


CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



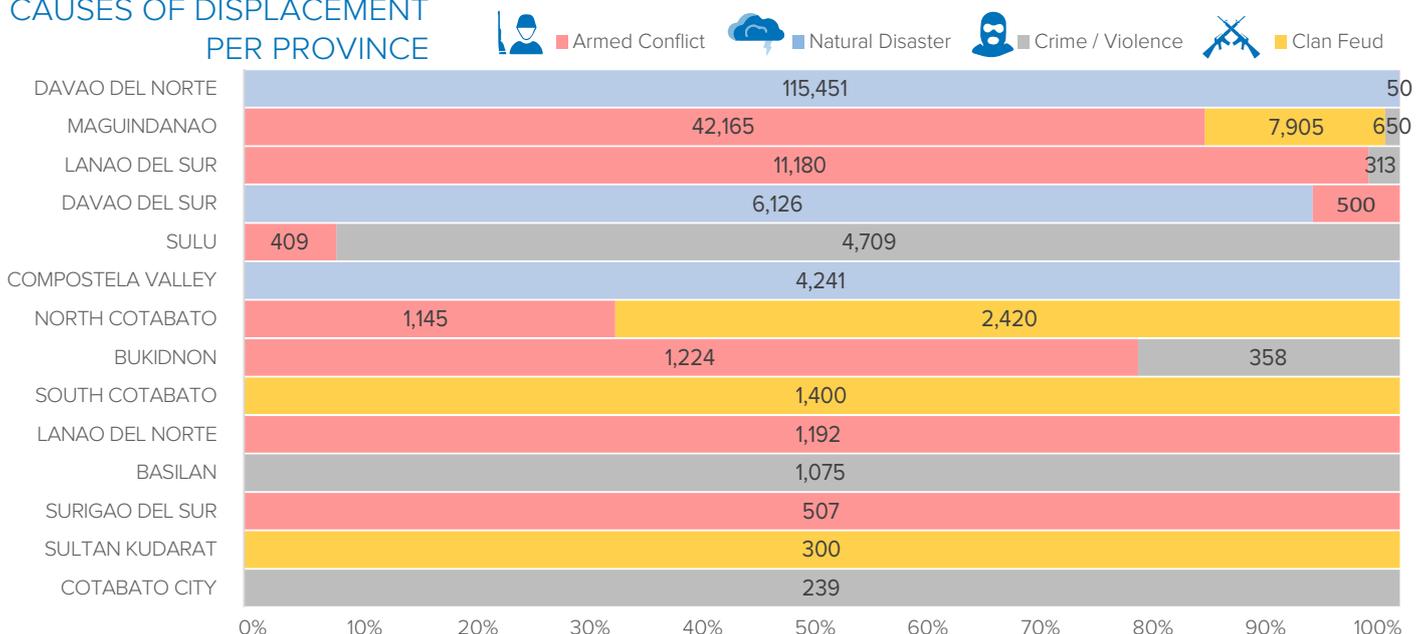
TOTAL: 185,783

IN THE COURSE OF 2019

DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO MAY 2019



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



TOTAL: 203,559



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WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

QUESTIONS ON MARAWI FUNDS RAISED FOLLOWING COA REPORT.

Two years after the Marawi Siege, the Commission on Audit (COA) has reported that “poor utilization of the donated funds defeated the purpose of [the] donations, and that the good intention of the donors for human consideration was not fully served.” The said funds, which have been handed over to the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC), have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) as the council’s implementing arm. In response to the report, the OCD said that the low utilization of the donated funds is due to the use of the office's Quick Response Fund “to ensure expeditious delivery of services to the victims of Marawi.” The OCD also added that they are “in the process of identifying specific projects by any implementing agency which can be funded or augmented with the said donated funds.” The OCD also assured that it will adhere to the observations of the COA in its Annual Audit Report and shall continuously improve its processes and procedures in compliance to existing laws, rules, and regulations specifically in the proper management of funds.

OFFICIALS SAY TWO MORE YEARS NEEDED FOR FULL RECOVERY OF ZAMBOANGA CITY POST-2013 SIEGE.

Rodrigo Pagotaisidro, officer-in-charge of Zamboanga City’s Housing and Land

Management Division, said there has been difficulty in getting land for housing units, which delayed construction. In the next two years, Pagotaisidro said units have to be completed along with the infrastructure for power and water. Based on the data of the city government, there have been 6,341 fully constructed housing units, with 5,112 units already turned over to beneficiaries. 1,229 units are still under construction.

PRESIDENT RODRIGO R. DUTERTE SIGNED EXECUTIVE ORDER (EO) NO. 79, CREATING THE INTER-CABINET CLUSTER MECHANISM ON NORMALIZATION (ICCMN)

which is tasked to ensure “timely, appropriate and efficient delivery of the normalization program,” which is based on the normalization annex under the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) signed by the government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) in 2014.

PHILIPPINE MILITARY KEEPING ITS EYE ON REMNANTS OF ISIS-LINKED MAUTE GROUP.

Colonel Romeo Brawner, commander of the Marawi-based 103rd Infantry Brigade of the Philippine Army, has said that “the threat posed by the Maute Group has gone very low after the death of Abu Dar, the last remaining leader of the group.” Brawner also said that 160 former fighters from the Maute Group have surrendered with their firearms, with less

than 30 members of the group remaining. However, continued vigilance is still necessary “to preempt possible retaliatory attacks by the remnants or supporters of the group,” according to Lieutenant General Arnel Dela Vega of the Western Mindanao Command (Westmincom) which oversees Marawi City and most areas threatened by ISIS-linked armed groups.

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 B ARMM 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

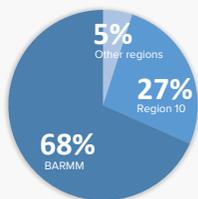
The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement note that “internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations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


185,783

TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS WHO ARE PRESENTLY DISPLACED IN MINDANAO



Breakdown of displaced individuals by region

- 126,942 individuals BARMM
- 49,651 individuals REGION 10
- 9,190 individuals Other regions

THREE MAIN GROUPS:


6,030

Group A
out of 9,873 displaced in May

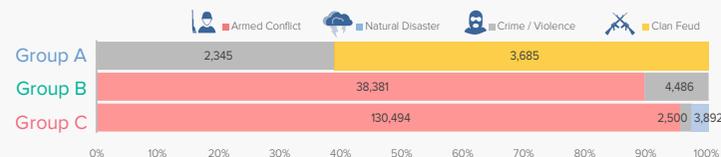

42,867

Group B
displaced for more than 30 days


136,886

Group C
displaced for more than 180 days

CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT IN MAY 2019


9,873

TOTAL RECORDED DISPLACEMENT IN MAY


3,843

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED


6,030

IDPS IN MAY IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

LEGEND

REGIONAL BOUNDARY

- Group A: Displacement in May
- 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.

