

MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



Maguindanao. Displaced families alternative source of income during displacement in Bongued, Datu Odin Sinsuat. @ UNHCR/ Abdula

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

In June 2019, a total number of 10,217 families (50,539 individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to natural disaster (44,955 individuals) armed conflict (2,500 individuals), clan feuds (978 individuals), crimes and violence (2,106 individuals). Out of 50,539 individuals displaced throughout the month, 89% (45,205 individuals) have returned to their homes by the end of June, leaving 11% (5,334 individuals) still displaced by the end of the reporting period.

As of the 30th of June, a total number of **31,867** families (**158,198** individuals) are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

Group A: **1,176** families (**5,334** individuals) remain displaced out of 10,217 families displaced within the month;

Group B: **2,413** families (**11,522** individuals) remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

Group C: **28,278** families (**141,342** 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: **426** families (**1,851** individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict between AFP and NPA since February 2018.
- Northern Mindanao: **788** families (**3,892** individuals) still displaced due to severe Thunder Storm Vinta (Temblin) in December 2017
- Sulu: **21** families (**105** individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict between AFP and ASG in September 2017.
- Lanao del Sur & Lanao del Norte: **26,390** families (**131,950** individuals) still displaced due to Marawi siege in May 2017.
- Zamboanga City: **653** families (**3,544** individuals) still displaced due to Zamboanga siege in September 2013.

DISPLACEMENT IN JUNE



10,217

Families



50,539

Individuals

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

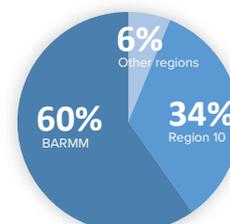
Since January to June 2019

22
Persons dead

29
Persons injured

LOCATIONS

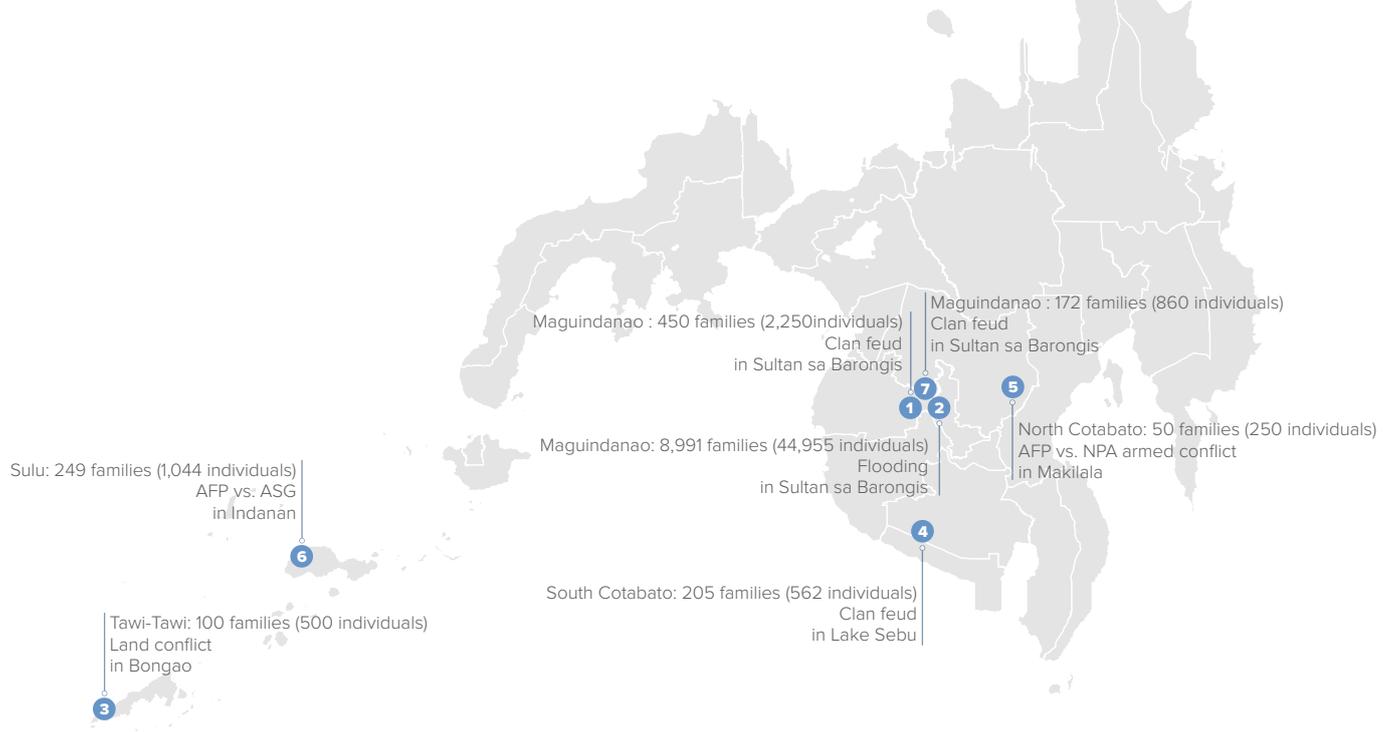
Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



Breakdown of displaced individuals by region

94,322 individuals	BARMM
53,846 individuals	REGION 10
10,030 individuals	Other regions

GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN JUNE



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1 Maguindanao: On 6 June, an armed encounter between opposing political parties erupted in Barangay Darampua, Sultan sa Barongis Municipality. Approximately 450 families (2,250 individuals) were forcibly displaced, and are currently staying with host families in neighboring communities. Livelihood activities have been disrupted, as those affected by the conflict cannot access their farms due to insecurity in the area. There were reports that crops of some IDPs have been harvested by unidentified persons or groups. The Municipal Local Government Unit through its Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Officer (MDRRMO) distributed food packs to all IDPs on 9 June.

2 Maguindanao: Based on the report of the Ministry of Social Services (MSS) – Maguindanao, approximately 8,991 families (44,955 individuals) in the municipalities of Sultan sa Barongis and Datu Salibo have been affected by the floods due to heavy rains. A total of 19 barangays were affected in the two municipalities, with 12 from Sultan sa Barongis and seven (7) from Datu Salibo.

Those affected by the flood need immediate assistance, including those who chose to remain in their communities even if their homes were already submerged in flood water and those who initially fled but have returned to their habitual residences. Livelihoods have been disrupted, with crops having been damaged by the floods. The municipal local government unit (LGU) of Sultan sa Barongis has extended assistance to the most affected barangays.

These areas are within the SPMS box, an area known as a hotbed of conflict in the province of Maguindanao. A number of families affected by the floods are also affected by ongoing armed conflict in their communities.

3 Tawi-tawi: On 20 June, over 100 families were displaced in Bongao municipality as skirmishes broke out because of a local land dispute. According to local monitors, these families have been displaced since January 2019 but was not previously reported due to the situation's political sensitivity. The displaced families have relocated to an undisclosed location, and UNHCR's local partner continues to monitor the situation.

4 South Cotabato: On 23 June, around 205 families (562 individuals) were displaced from the hinterland sub-villages of Barangay Ned in Lake Sebu municipality, many of whom have just recently returned to their communities after an earlier displacement. This is the latest displacement due to a series of armed encounters between two parties engaged in a longstanding political dispute (rido). The IDPs are currently staying in the gymnasium at Barangay Ned, as peace and order situation in the barangay remains unstable.

UNHCR is closely monitoring protection issues, ensuring that these are being addressed. A reported casualty due to a landmine explosion is also being verified. The MDRRMO of Lake Sebu and the LGU of Barangay Ned have distributed food packs among IDPs. According to volunteer social workers in the barangay, some children have been showing signs of psychosocial distress. Referrals have been made to UNICEF for psychosocial intervention and to ACCORD for possible food assistance.

5 North Cotabato: On 25 June, a firefight took place between members of the New People's Army (NPA) and government troops in the hinterlands of Barangay Luayon in Makilala municipality. This prompted 50 families (approximately 250 individuals) in nearby sub-villages to

evacuate, due to fear that the firefighting will escalate. However, families were able to return to their respective places of origin after a few hours. Despite this, the risk of displacement remains as the military confirmed that its pursuit operations against the NPA will continue. Residents in the said area have been previously displaced last 30 May.

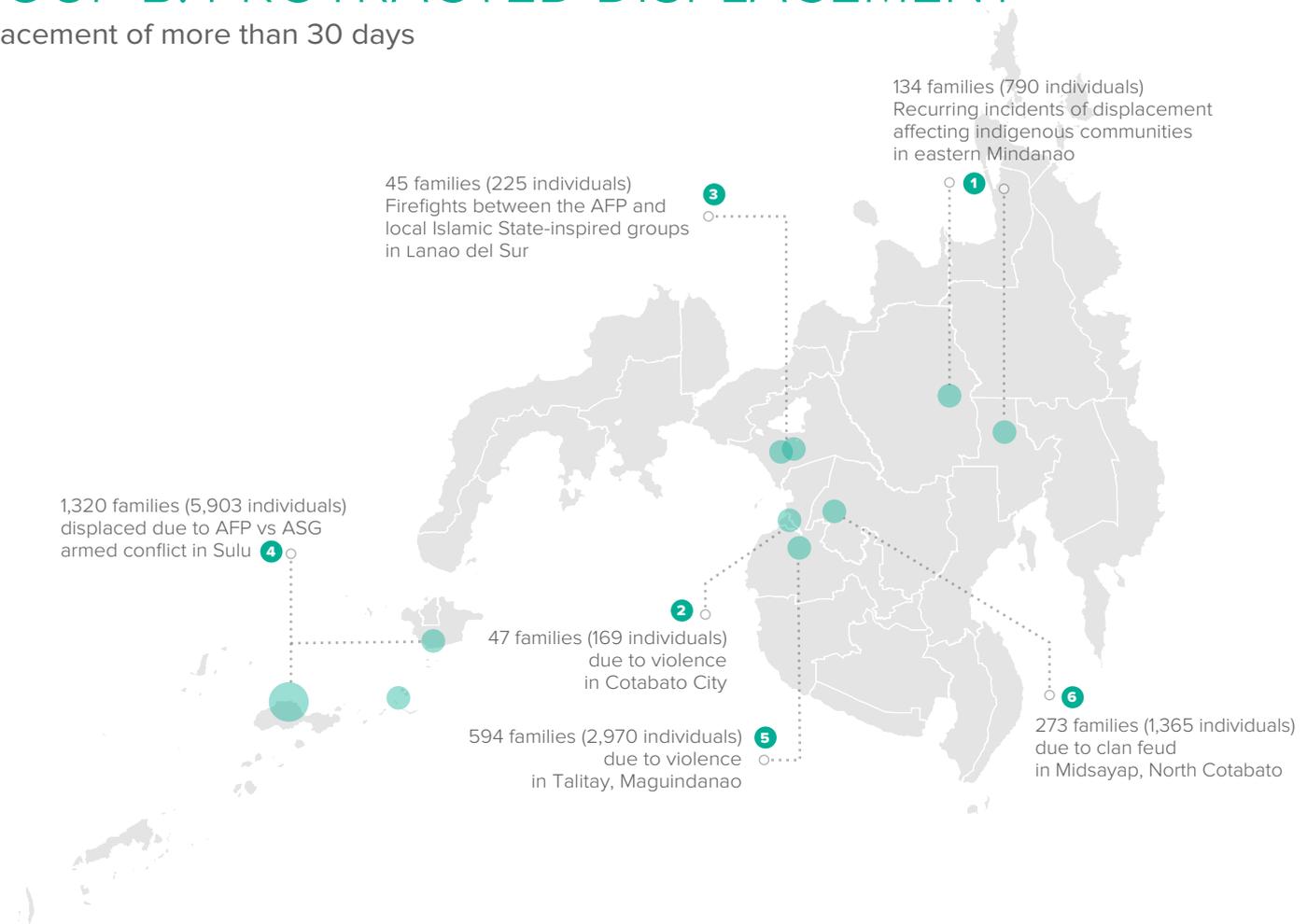
6 Sulu: On 28 June, an improvised explosive device detonated in front of a military camp in Indanan municipality. Eleven (11) individuals, including eight (8) civilians, were killed while 22 were injured. This led to a firefight between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and alleged members of the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), which triggered the displacement of more than 249

families. Said families were able to return to their habitual residences shortly after tension in the area eased.

7 Maguindanao: On 29 June, a firefight due to a clan feud (rido) erupted in Sitio Piang, Barangay Kulambog in Sultan sa Barongis municipality. It escalated and spread to nearby Sitio Mamalo, Barangay Barurao in the same municipality. Approximately 172 families (860 individuals) were forcibly displaced in the said barangays. Four (4) houses were burned down in Barangay Kulambog as a result of fighting and one (1) person was reported wounded in action. As of this report, the firefight has ceased but the security situation remains volatile, preventing IDPs from returning to their habitual residences.

GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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1 EASTERN MINDANAO

Bukidnon: Near the end of February 2019, 208 individuals were displaced from Sitio Pandarasdasan, Barangay Magkalungay in San Fernando municipality. They have been temporarily relocated to Sitio Lokak, which is about 2 kilometers away from their former evacuation site. Less than a week later, 532 individuals were displaced from Sitio Sil-angon 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.

DISPLACED LOCATION

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
SAN FERNANDO	120	740
Total	120	740

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

DISPLACED LOCATION

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
KAPALONG	14	50
Total	14	50

2 COTABATO CITY

On 21 January 2019, residents of Barangay Tamontaka 2, Cotabato City were forced to flee their homes, due to threats they allegedly received after campaigning and voting in favour of Cotabato City's inclusion in the BARMM during the plebiscite on the Bangsamoro Organic Law. Approximately 239 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 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 that chose to stay at the displacement site in Barangay Makir 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 armed conflict between the AFP and armed men believed to be members of local Islamic State-inspired groups have been reported in 2019. The return of IDPs to their communities is yet to be reported and verified.

Marogong municipality: Twenty (20) families remain displaced out of 106 families that fled their communities last 24 January 2019, due to a firefight in Sitio Dubai of Brgy. Mayaman of Marogong municipality, Lanao del Sur between the AFP and armed men who are believed to be remaining members of an ISIS-inspired group.

The conflict has resulted in casualties among the military and its targets, and families that are still displaced fear another armed encounter. IDPs continue to go back and forth between their houses and farms in the daytime to check on their properties and livelihood. They are currently staying in Lumbaca-Unayan municipality.

Meanwhile, there were earlier reports of persons displaced from Barangays Sumalindao and Malalis in Sultan Dumalondong municipality. The artillery of the AFP was set up in Barangay Bacayawan, from which they launched their shelling towards Marogong, and IDPs feared for their lives as the shelling passed over their area. Residents of Barangay Bacayawan likewise fled the area due to the disruption to their everyday life.

According to the MDRMO of Marogong, IDPs have already returned to their communities, save for 20 families who were displaced to nearby Lumbaca-Unayan municipality and are still unable to return.

Tubaran municipality: Twenty-five (25) IDP families staying in evacuation centers located in Barangay Ngingir, Pagayawan municipality remain displaced, due to an armed encounter between members of a local ISIS-inspired group and the AFP on 11 March 2019 in Barangay Gaput, Tubaran municipality, Lanao del Sur. The conflict escalated and spread to neighboring Barangay Padas in Pagayawan municipality, Lanao del Sur, resulting in the displacement of an estimated 1,782 families.

Among those who provided assistance at the height of the displacement were UNHCR, World Food Programme (WFP), and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). UNHCR distributed plastic sheets and solar lanterns to a total of 1,242 families. WFP provided unconditional cash transfers to 173 IDP families last 10 June. The families in Barangay Ngingir are able to access their farms in their places of origin in the daytime.

DISPLACED LOCATION

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

4 BASILAN AND SULU

More than 1,320 families (approximately 5,903 individuals) were displaced in the provinces of Basilan and Sulu since January of 2019, following the all-out-war declared by the President against the ASG. The provincial and municipal LGUs, with the help of local and international organizations and the support of UN Agencies, provided food assistance and core relief items to IDPs. These 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	983	4,419
SUMISIP	235	1,075
TONGKIL	102	409
Total	1,320	5,903

5 MAGUINDANAO

Datu Odin Sinsuat: The 130 families (650 persons) displaced from Barangay Tenonggos in Datu Odin Sinsuat municipality remain displaced and 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).

Talitay: 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 (BARMH HEART) distributed food packs on 27 May. With their livelihoods disrupted, IDPs have continued to express the need for food. Fisherfolk have been 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 shared dwellings with their relatives, since temporary shelters provide inadequate protection from heat and rain. IDPs are able to collect water with a hand-powered pump, but 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.

On 6 June, a school building with four classrooms in Pageda Elementary School was burned down. Local authorities are still investigating the incident, as armed men were allegedly sighted in the vicinity prior to the fire. No casualties were reported but school facilities and learning materials were all burned, and it has had a significant impact since classes for the current school year had just started.

On 7 June, Magungaya Mindanao Inc. (MMI) facilitated the distribution of UNHCR’s core relief items such as plastic tarpaulins, sleeping mats, and fleece blankets to 464 displaced families at the host community in Datu Odin Sinsuat. This was done in coordination with the Local Government Units of the host municipality and barangays. As of 30 June, an unconfirmed number of IDPs left their belongings at displacement sites and returned to their communities despite persisting insecurity in the area, due to the need to harvest their crops.

DISPLACED LOCATION

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
DATU ODIN SINSUAT	130	650
TALITAY	464	2,320
Total	594	2,970

4 North Cotabato: On 01 May, around 211 families (approximately 1,055 individuals) were forced to flee Barangays Kapimpilan and Tumbras in Midsayap municipality, due to a clan feud among armed groups in the area. IDPs evacuated to the center sitio of Barangay Tumbras for 2-3 days and returned to their communities thereafter. However, clashes erupted again on May 23, displacing around 273 families (approximately 1,365 individuals) from the same barangay. IDPs evacuated to the barangay hall of Tumbras, the covered courts in Kapimpilan and Tumbras, and the Kapimpilan Mosque. The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) intervened to stop the firefight. Local authorities believe the conflict requires deeper negotiation and settlement in order to end the cycle 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 is limited. This forces IDPs to visit their farms during the day despite insecurity in the area, as they remain reluctant to return due to fear of another armed encounter.

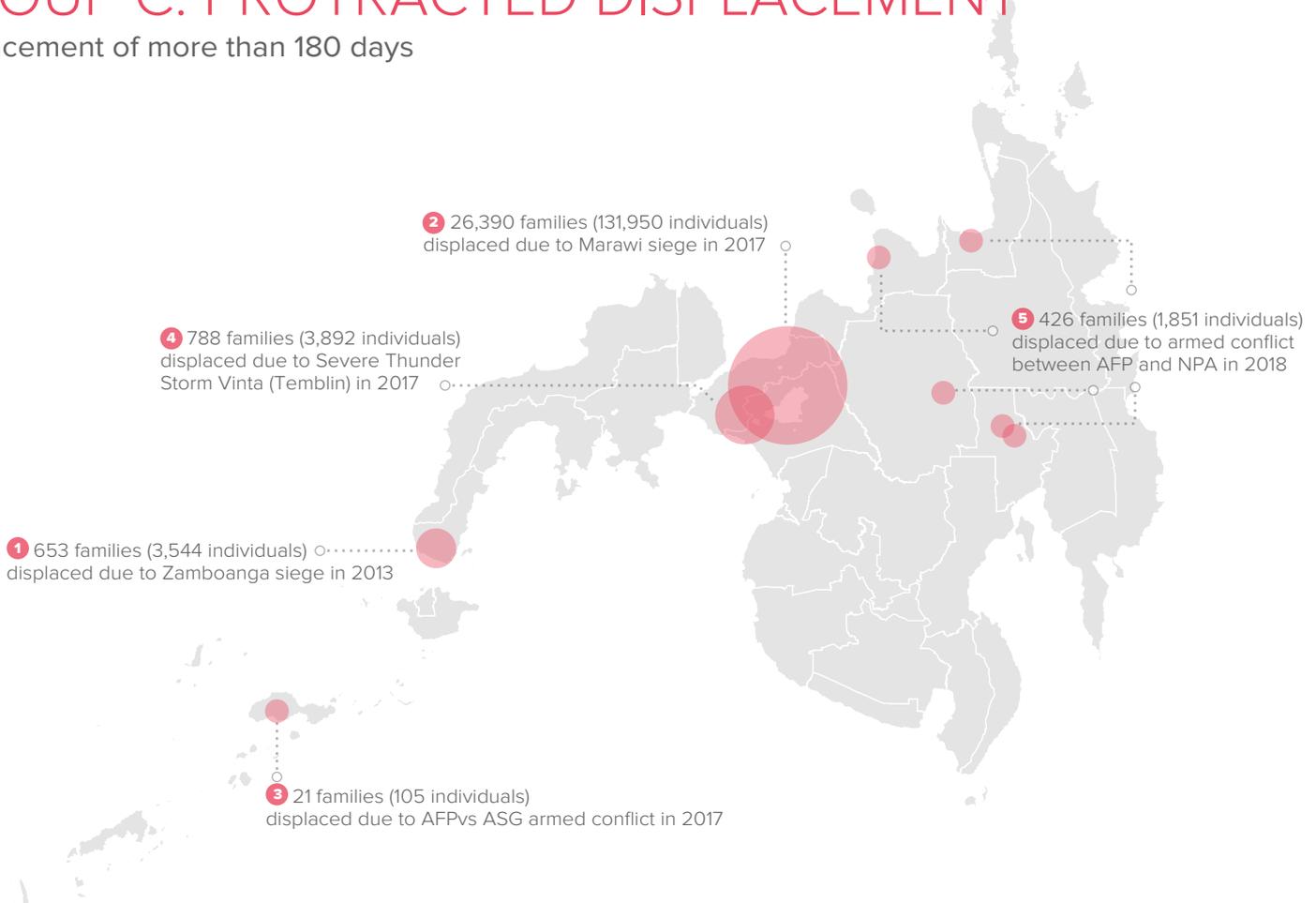
UNHCR continues monitoring protection issues of the IDPs.

DISPLACED LOCATION

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
TALITAY	273	1,365
Total	273	1,365

GROUP C: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 180 days



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1 ZAMBOANGA DISPLACEMENT

Displaced since September 2013

Around 653 families (approximately 3,544 persons) remain displaced within the transitory sites while others are still living with their relatives. Of the total figure, 203 families (1,044 persons) are inside the four (4) Transitory Sites, while 450 families (approximately 2,500 persons) are Home-Based.. The numbers of the displaced families slightly decreased as 12 families in transitory sites and 13 home-based IDP families were transferred to permanent housing units.



203 families are living inside the transitory sites. The four remaining transitory sites are Buggoc, Asinan, Mampang, 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
Mampang	129	545
Rio Hondo TS	23	115
Asinan TS	28	140
Buggoc TS	23	144
Total	203	1,044

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 – The City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO) has confirmed that camp managers in the transitory sites will no longer be reinstated, following the end of their contractual engagement. Other measures to improve safety in the sites have been recommended by the IDPs, including the observance of curfew hours for minors (in both the transitory sites and the permanent shelter sites), 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

As of 30 June 2019, there are 1,086 families (approximately 5,430 individuals) in evacuation centers in Marawi City and 5 municipalities in Lanao del Sur and 2,259 families (approx. 11,295) in Transitory Shelters. For IDPs in home-based settings, the figure is at around 22,337 families, which is expected to go down after completion of the government-led profiling, known as “kathanor.”

The figure for homebased IDPs is computed by subtracting the current total number of IDP families in transitory sites and evacuation centers from the total IDP baseline figure of 25,682 families, which is based on 2019 DROMIC Reports from DSWD Region 10, and MSS Lanao del Sur A and Lanao del Sur B.

Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) has resumed its social cartography for property owners in the most affected area (MAA) of Marawi City. TFBM released this information through different media platforms on 11 June, including an announcement regarding the venue, schedule, and the required documentation. There are different sets of requirements for house owners and lost owners. House owners are required to bring barangay profile, barangay certificate, and photos of their house before and after the siege. Meanwhile, lot owners are required to present barangay profile, barangay certificate, pictures of the property before and after the siege, land title, tax declaration and/or deed of sale or deed of donation.

Property owners inside MAA can submit their consent to demolition to the National Housing Authority (NHA) up to 15 July only. If owners are unable to submit such consent, demolition and debris clearing expenses of their property will be at their own expense.

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 P73,000 (approx. USD 1,400) to families that have been profiled already. However, as of 22 May, TFBM has temporarily suspended profiling activities to put more rigorous methods of verifying the IDPs’ identities in place, due to the influx of IDPs who sought to be included in the profiling but are not in the DSWD’s master list.



1,086 families in evacuation centers are in urgent need for shelter that will provide protection from the elements



2,259 families in transitory sites are in need of water and sanitation interventions



22,267 families in home-based settings are in need of adequate information regarding available assistance, plans for return and rehabilitation of the most-affected areas

UPDATES FROM EVACUATION CENTERS:

ARMM BRIDGE Shelters, Pagalamatan, Saguiaran, Lanao del Sur. On 26 June, the UNHCR field team and its project partner Kapamagogopa Inc. (KI) conducted a monitoring visit in Barangay Pagalamatan, Saguiaran, Lanao del Norte on 26 June. Shelter units in the said site were constructed through the Bangsamoro Reconstruction for Inclusive Development on Growth and Equity (BRIDGE) program of then-Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).

68 units are currently occupied by IDPs who relocated to the site from People's Plaza (47 families), Pantaon (9 families), and other areas (12 families) within and outside Saguiaran. However, they were not given award certificates upon transfer, and this lack of official documentation may lead to uncertainty of their stay in the site. IDPs reported that, while they signed a document of "Dos and Don'ts" concerning their stay in the site, they have no documents stating that they have rights to the shelter units.

The access road leading to the shelters is privately owned and may be closed by the owner upon completion of shelter construction, based on a verbal agreement between the owner and the engineer.

There are only four (4) water taps in one site for all 68 shelters, and there is no water at times. The absence of a drainage system causes flooding in the lower portion of the site. Apart from this, shelter units have no electrical connection.

Some of the shelters are occupied by more than one family, who partitioned the units for privacy. According to the MSWO, the families who are closely related to each other will have to share units since the slots provided for LGU Saguiaran were limited.

Around 20 units are not yet occupied, but with occupants have been already identified. They have not yet transferred due to the lack of electricity in the site. There is no camp manager in the area, and the LGU had assigned to the site some of their staff who have other functions at the municipal office.

The nearest school is located at Maitoa Basak, but is a 30-minute walk by the children. Parents concerned about the safety of the children walking along the highway accompany them to school. Some parents opted for their children to continue studying at the Saguiaran Elementary School, where they were enrolled when they were at the People's Plaza EC. Part of the site plan is a day care center, but there is no day care worker assigned yet.

UNHCR distributed a total of 279 core relief items (68 solar lanterns, 68 fleece blankets, and 136 sleeping mats) to 68 IDP families who recently relocated to the site last 26 June.

Maitoa Basak Madrasah Evacuation Center, (Saguiaran, Lanao del Sur). Through the referral of the UDHR, eight (8) out of 10 families in the said evacuation center will be relocated to the transitory site built by Catholic Relief Services (CRS) in Barangay Pantaon, Marawi City. They will

also be given livelihood assistance as part of the support package. This is a welcome development, as IDPs in the EC have been clamoring to be transferred to another area due to the pressure of having to vacate the madarasah in time for its opening for students, and the unfit living conditions in the EC which the IDPs have had to endure for two years.

Pantaon Evacuation Center (Saguiaran, Lanao del Sur). During the Mindanao Humanitarian Team (MHT)'s joint assessment, UNHCR visited the Pantaon EC and recorded 13 families who are occupying four (4) classrooms in Barangay Pantaon, whereas 26 families are staying in nearby houses. The team noted the urgent need for an alternative water source and the repair of the existing water facility. Four (4) functioning toilets are being shared by the families staying in the classrooms, which are already dilapidated and in need of repair. Functioning toilets and shower areas are not enough for those at the site. Management of the camp falls on the shoulders of an IDP leader who is a former barangay secretary. Among the persons with special needs noted are: two (2) persons with disabilities, four (4) pregnant women, six (6) lactating women and one (1) person with a serious medical condition. As of 30 June, 9 families have relocated to the Pagalamatan Shelters, which eased the WASH and overcrowding issues in the EC.

People's Plaza Evacuation Center (Saguiaran, Lanao del Sur). During the joint monitoring last 10-12 June, IDPs at the People's Plaza raised issues of safety and security. There have been petty thefts in the EC which were attributed to the thin cloth partitions between family units. Water and sanitation, as well as general cleanliness, were among the IDP concerns. By the end of June, the EC was already closed due to the transfer of the families to the Pagalamatan shelters.

Barangay Campong Evacuation Center (Pantar, Lanao del Norte). The evacuation center was officially closed by the government after IDPs were transferred to transitory sites in Marawi early this year. However, during a visit by the UNHCR, it was discovered that 15 home-based IDPs within the vicinity have occupied the vacant tents.

The tents are dilapidated and in need of replacement. However, the barangay chairperson is unable to approach the Municipal Social Welfare Officer (MSWO) to ask for help and tent replacements, since the MSWO has opposed the said occupation.

Two (2) persons with special needs were noted in the EC. One (1) IDP has a visual impairment and lives with a teenage son. They have no source of income, depending only on provisions from the barangay chairperson and their neighbors. One (1) elderly IDP relies on support from their relatives and lives with her granddaughter, and is in need of sleeping materials.

A distribution of plastic sheets to reinforce the dilapidated tents and sleeping materials for the two PWSNs is being planned.

Malabang Madrasah (Malabang, Lanao del Sur). Five (5) out of the seven (7) families occupying the Malabang Madrasah EC were identified as potential beneficiaries of the shelter assistance project of the Catholic Relief Services (CRS). Previously, UNHCR facilitated the validation visit of CRS to the EC, where CRS gave a brief orientation about the projects' criteria and limitation. The five (5) families expressed willingness to undergo the validation process, whereas the two remaining families stayed in the area. While waiting for the turnover of the shelters, the 5 families transferred to Brgy. Cadayonan in Marawi City. The two other families remained in Malabang, Lanao del Sur.

KEY CHALLENGES FOR MARAWI IDPs



1. Access to shelter: As of 30 June, there are 1,086 families (5,460 individuals) staying in evacuation camps, in family tents provided by the DSWD. These tents, meant only to last for 6 months, no longer provide adequate protection from extreme weather conditions. Meanwhile, 58% of planned transitory shelter units are still being constructed or completed.



2. Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) – Transitory Sites, especially those that were occupied first, now face water and sanitation issues. In Sarimanok Tent City and Sagonsongan, septic tanks are already full and in need of desludging. Water in the said locations 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 have been closed due to the lack of water supply. The WASH cluster has recently deactivated its 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, profiling activities and the like, there is a need to better communicate information on government plans regarding the rehabilitation of the most-affected areas and how the IDPs' properties will be affected. IDPs, especially those in remote areas, are not able to participate in consultations or information sessions that are 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 still struggle 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 have not been enough 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 SULU PROVINCE

Displaced since September 2017

Out of the more than 526 families (approximately 2, 630 persons) that were displaced in 2017, 21 are yet to return to their communities, while those who managed to return have been repeatedly displaced in 2017 and 2018. They are currently in need of sustainable durable solutions. The displaced families have built makeshift shelters but are still hoping to return to their habitual residences, based on protection monitoring done by partners. 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	21	105
TOTAL	21	105

4 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TROPICAL STORM VINTA

Displaced since December 2017

While most of the families in Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte who were displaced by TS Vinta (International Name: Tembin) in December 2017 have already returned to their places of origin, 120 families are still displaced and staying in Purok 2-A, Brgy. Dalama, Tubod, Lanao del Norte. Out of this number, eight (8) were relocated to permanent shelters constructed by the local government unit, 66 families are living in tents, 44 are home-based, while two (2) availed cash assistance from the Red Cross instead of the shelter assistance program.

UNHCR provided plastic sheets (4x5m in size) to the 66 families last 24 June to reinforce the dilapidated tents they are staying in. Prospects for the transfer of tent-based IDPs are still unclear, as there is still no update as to when construction of the other planned shelter units will continue. The local government unit of Tubod has previously shared that funding is the major factor hindering the construction of the additional shelters.

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, municipal LGU of Tubod, DSWD, and provincial LGU of 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 DISPLACEMENT OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN EASTERN MINDANAO

Davao region: around 149 families (679 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: Fifty (50) families (242 individuals) 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.

Thirty IDP families who remained in the evacuation site situated at the Provincial Capitol grounds were forcibly evicted last 18 June 2019. At the order of the provincial government, their temporary shelters were demolished due to the IDP's alleged non-compliance with agreements in an earlier dialogue.

The temporary shelters, which were initially made of tarpaulins and light materials, had recently undergone repairs and renovations by the IDPs due to changing weather conditions. These improvements were done with the permission from the provincial government, which had also allowed them to stay at the Capitol grounds. However, said improvements were done with bamboo, coconut lumber, and canvas, which prompted the provincial government to consider these shelters as semi-permanent structures.

With nothing aside from their clothes and some personal possessions, the IDPs sought temporary shelter in a nearby church of the United Church of Christ in the Philippines (UCCP). Their shelter materials, kitchen sets, beddings and other personal belongings were allegedly transported to the Municipality of Lagonglong (place of origin) by a dump truck prepared by the provincial LGU.

UNHCR and its Protection partners are conducting further monitoring and verification of the incident, and will seek to meet with local authorities to discuss the situation.

Agusan del Norte: Fifty (42) families (190 individuals) 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, Barangay Lower Olave in Buenavista, Agusan del Norte.

These IP communities are affected by the complex dynamics of conflict 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.

Bukidnon: 1,080 individuals are currently displaced in the province, 722 of whom have been displaced in Barangay Kawayan since November 2018. Some are staying at Sitio Spring, Barangay Kawayan in San Fernando municipality, while others are staying at the evacuation center in the Provincial Grounds, Malaybalay City.

DISPLACED LOCATION	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
KAPALONG	21	119
TALAINGOD	128	578
LAGONGLONG	50	242
BUENAVISTA	42	190
SAN FERNANDO	185	722
TOTAL	426	1,851

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.



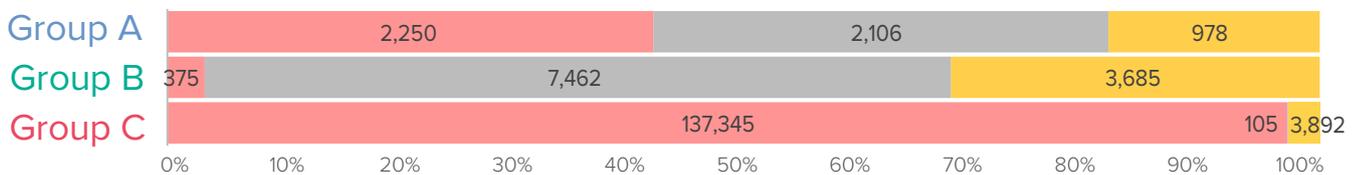
3. Durable solutions - Recurring cycles of displacement are often observed in many indigenous communities with a strong history of resisting military presence or incursion of private interests in their ancestral lands. While displacement tends to be short-term and sporadic as compared to other areas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

158,198 currently displaced individuals since 2012



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



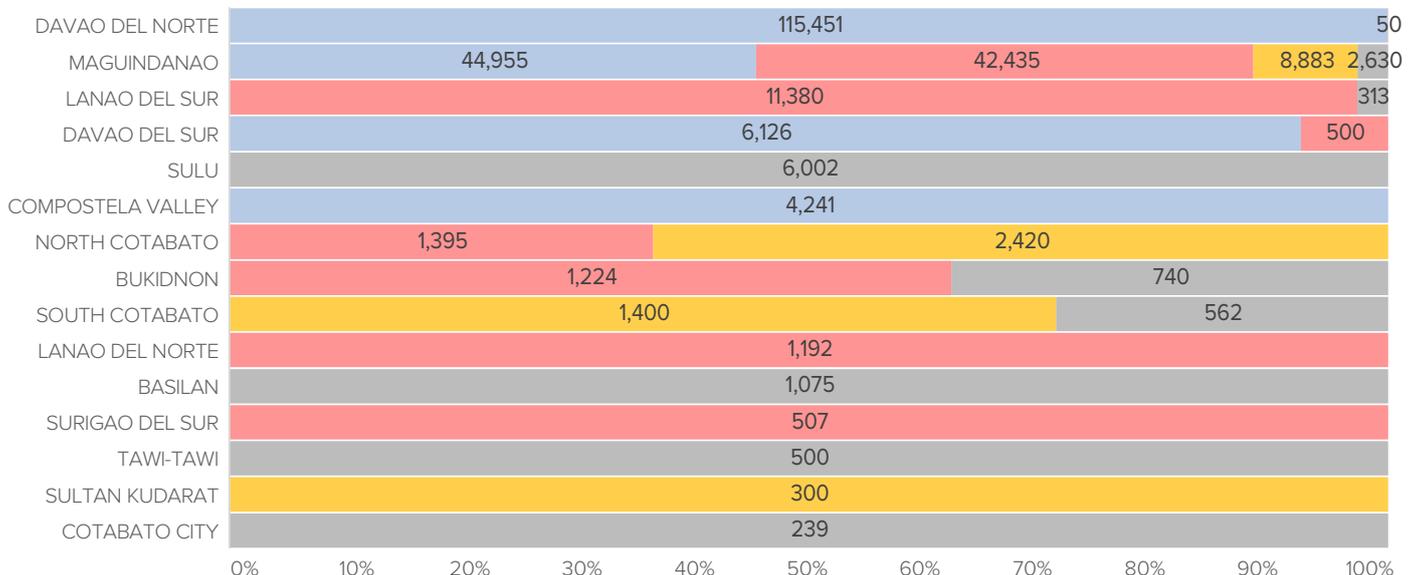
TOTAL: 158,198

IN THE COURSE OF 2019

DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 2019



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



TOTAL: 254,520



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

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BARMM LOCAL GOVERNMENT MINISTRY HOLDS ORIENTATION AND TRAINING FOR LOCAL EXECUTIVES.

An orientation and training activity aimed at strengthening links between the regional government and newly-elected local chief executives (LCEs) across the region was held last 16-17 June. It focused on the basics of governance, laws or ordinances that need to be enacted, special bodies that need to be organized, and what steps to take before assuming their posts on 30 June 2019, according to lawyer Naguib Sinarimbo, local government minister of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM).

GOVERNMENT PANEL BEGINS PREPARATIONS FOR NORMALIZATION OF MILF CAMPS.

Members of the Government Implementing Panel have begun camp visits and consultations in the six camps of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), in preparation for the implementation of the Normalization Track of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) this year. The panel recently visited Camp Bushra, one of the six camps of the MILF identified in the peace agreement. Other camps include Camp Bilal, Camp Rajamuda, Camp Abubakar, Camp Bad'r, and Camp Omar. Gloria Jumamil-Mercado, the chair of the Government Implementing Panel and Undersecretary of the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), ensured that "inclusive approach" will be employed in the planning and implementation of programs under the Normalization Track.

MARINES TO DEPLOY MORE TROOPS IN SULU, AS OPERATIONS AGAINST THE ABU SAYYAF GROUP INTENSIFIES.

The Philippine Marine Corps (PMC) is set to deploy another battalion to Sulu to enhance military operations against terrorists, particularly the Abu Sayyaf Group. The twelve battalions of the Philippine Marines have been taking turns being deployed in different conflict-affected parts of the Philippines over the last ten years, returning to Manila for refurbishing and retraining.

DUTERTE LEADS INDEPENDENCE DAY CEREMONIES IN LANA DEL SUR.

The president was in Malabang, Lanao del Sur for this year's Independence Day, where he talked about the Bangsamoro Organic Law and told the Moros to take advantage of the rich natural resources in Mindanao. He noted that with the Bangsamoro Organic Law in place, the Bangsamoro people should take advantage of their resources, reiterating his commitment to make sure their rights over the region's natural resources would remain protected during his administration.

NEW ANTI-INSURGENCY PROGRAM LAUNCHED IN NORTHERN MINDANAO.

Northern Mindanao is the first region to launch a banner program called Convergence Areas for Peace and Development (CAPDev) which seeks to address the root causes of internal armed conflict and insurgency, according to the region's Cabinet Officer for Regional Development and Security (CORDS) and Presidential Communications Secretary Martin Andanar. Both CAPDev and CORDS are off-shoots of the National

Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict (NTF-ELCAC), which was established in line with President Duterte's Executive Order No. 70 (EO 70), which provides for a "whole-of-nation" approach to anti-insurgency in the country.

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 ARM 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 BARM 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 BARM 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


158,198

TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS WHO ARE PRESENTLY DISPLACED IN MINDANAO



Breakdown of displaced individuals by region

- 94,322 individuals BARMM
- 53,846 individuals REGION 10
- 10,030 individuals Other regions

THREE MAIN GROUPS:


5,334

Group A
out of 50,539 displaced in June

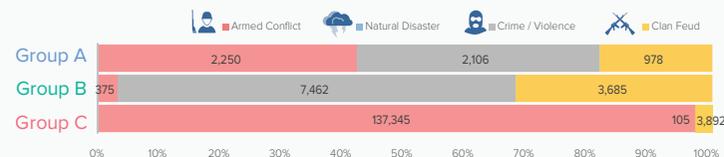

11,522

Group B
displaced for more than 30 but less than 180 days


141,342

Group C
displaced for more than 180 days

CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT IN JUNE 2019


50,539

TOTAL RECORDED DISPLACEMENT IN JUNE


45,205

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED


5,334

IDPs IN JUNE IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

LEGEND

- REGIONAL BOUNDARY
- Group A: Displacement in June
- Group B: Displacement more than 30 but less than 180 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.

