

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



POST-MARAWI SIEGE RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION

As of 19 June 2018, a total of **59, 729 families** have already returned, while **17, 441 families** are still displaced, according to the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). Of these, **1, 777 families reside inside evacuation centers** while **15,664 families are home-based IDPs**. 23 evacuation centers are still open, of which eight (8) are in Lanao Del Norte and 15 are in Lanao Del Sur.

Major programs for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Marawi City are spearheaded by the Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) under the national Government. The Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) regional government continues to provide support to families affected by the conflict, both in evacuation centers and homebased conditions.

The Technical Working Committee (TWC) on Profiling of IDPs was convened for the first time last 27 June 2018 at the Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) field office following its issuance of an Office Order on 30 April 2017. The TWC is led by the local government unit (LGU) of Marawi City with members from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), National Housing Authority, Philippine Statistics Office, Department of Trade and Industry. It is tasked to finalize profiling of IDPs in Marawi City. While its terms of reference is yet being drafted, the group was convened to harmonize all on-going and planned profiling activities and come up with a single tool for profiling. Among others, UNHCR was requested to present again its tools, methodology and processes. Previously, the Marawi City LGU had requested for the suspension of any profiling activity in Marawi City, including the one that UNHCR is leading, pending actual convergence of various IDP profiling activities. As of 22 June, UNHCR-led profiling has reached 31,458 IDP families (84,866 individuals) covering 95 municipalities including, partially, Marawi City.

UNHCR distributed clothes from clothing retailer Uniqlo and core relief items (CRIs) consisting of blankets and solar lanterns to the internally displaced persons in Guimba, Marawi City (50 families) and West Pantar (41 families) last June 25 and 26, 2018 as part of its World Refugee Day activities. The Guimba self-installed tent city also received plastic rolls to serve as roofing for their common area.



AFP vs NPA ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

More than **230 persons** were displaced from outlying villages to the poblacion of the municipality of Dumingag, Zamboanga del Sur due to military operations against members of the New People's Army, which allegedly threatened to burn military equipment, on 01 June 2018. This prompted the residents to evacuate in order to avoid safety risks from armed encounters. The municipal government has provided relief assistance and facilitated the return of the displaced families after tension ceased. The displaced population has already returned.



AFP vs NPA AGUSAN DEL NORTE

Based on report from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Region XIII - Caraga, 126 families (around 521 individuals) were displaced last June 10, 2018 due to firefights between the New People's Army (NPA) and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP). The incident which lasted until the 13th of June took place in Zapanta Valley, an upland part of Barangay Bangayan, Kitcharao, Agusan Del Norte. As of this report, the affected families are temporarily staying at Barangay Bangayan covered court. The Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (MDRRMC) and Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) of Kitcharao immediately extended assistance to the displaced families. Based on their initial assessment, the IDPs fear for their security and its impact on their livelihood. Classes are also disrupted from pre-school and elementary levels at Zapanta Valley. The military has advised the displaced families not to return yet to their respective houses due to the current security situation.

DSWD 13- Caraga field office through the Disaster Response Management Division (DRMD), in close coordination with the MSWDO and MDRRMO of Kitcharao, will continue monitoring the situation, along with other Protection partners.



AFP vs Pro-ISIS Militants LANAO DEL SUR

In Lanao del Sur province, the presence of the IS-inspired local terrorist group continues to be felt and considered as a threat to security in the province and in the entirety of Mindanao. According to the military, the group, with some 200 followers, has installed Owaidah Benito M. Abdul Majid a.k.a. Abu Dar as their new leader. Following an airstrike and subsequent armed confrontations between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the group led by Abu Dar on 17 June, the number of internally displaced persons from the municipalities of Tubaran and Pagayawan in Lanao del Sur has reached **3,426 families (15,941 individuals)**, based on the report of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (PDRRMO) as of 27 June 2018. Of this total, **2,633 families (12,808 individuals)** have evacuated to the homes of friends, family and relatives (home-based) in seven (7) adjacent municipalities, while **791 families (3,143 individuals)** have taken shelter in fourteen (14) evacuation centers. Tubaran and Pagayawan are located at the southwestern side of the Lake Lanao and around 60km from Marawi City.



AFP vs BIFF MAGUINDANAO AND NORTH COTABATO

The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) intensified their operations against a faction of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) in the marshy areas of Maguindanao Province. There are reports that military presence has increased in some areas. The airstrikes and mortar shelling, which occurred on 10 June, continue to affect civilians. Based on the most recent report provided by the Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office of Maguindanao as of 19 June 2018, **5,136 families (23,465 individuals)** have been displaced. Protection partners reported that the IDPs in Pagalungan, Pikit and Datu Montawal are gradually

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returning to their habitual residences, while the IDPs in Gen. SK Pendatun have increased because of the growing tension in Barangay Midpandacan, but most are staying with host families. Protection issues of IDPs include safety and security, lack of adequate temporary shelter, specific needs of persons with specific needs (PWSN), cases of psychological distress especially among children, lack of livelihood, and lack of access to basic medicines and health services. WASH facilities are generally non-existent and affected families are dependent on food aid. Classes have been cancelled. Cases of grave child rights violations have also been reported by MDRRMC and UNHCR forwarded this to UNICEF for appropriate action.



Displacement due to Clan Feud Maguindanao

While military operations against the BIFF are also ongoing in Datu Saudi Ampatuan municipality, in the province of Maguindanao, a firefight between warring political families caused the displacement of approximately **8,680 persons (1,736 families)** from Barangays Madia and Dapiawan on 27 June. Two civilians were reportedly wounded in the crossfire and rushed to the hospital for treatment.



UPDATE: BANGSAMORO BASIC LAW

About 20,000 people joined the peace rally conducted in Cotabato City and North Cotabato on 15 June (also the day of the Eid'l Fitr celebration). The objective of the activity was to lobby with the government to restore the provisions of the BBL that were in the version drafted by the Bangsamoro Transition Commission but omitted in the Senate version. On the other hand, President Rodrigo Duterte urged leaders of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front to wait for the passage of the final consolidated version of the BBL, and assured that provisions not included in this version can supposedly just be addressed through the transition to a federal framework.

The Senate and House of Representatives have now passed their respective versions of the Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL), with the Lower House version being deemed as closer to the draft submitted by the Bangsamoro Transition Commission (BTC). The legislature is expected to deliberate on the two approved bills and come up with a reconciled version during the Bicameral Conference on 09-13 July 2018, in time for the President's State of the Nation Address (SONA) on 23 July. Considering that some of the changes relate to issues deemed crucial by the Bangsamoro groups, such as political and fiscal autonomy of the proposed new Bangsamoro political entity as well as intergovernmental relations between the Bangsamoro and the central government, it remains to be seen whether the final version would be accepted by groups such as the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). Meanwhile, the ARMM regional office fully supports the BBL and is prepared to hand-over the governance to the new Bangsamoro entity the moment the BBL is ratified. Transition is set to commence in ARMM, where a transition team headed by the Regional Planning and Development Office held a series of meetings with the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process, national frontline agencies, and counterparts with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front regarding the preparations for the transition. The regional government is preparing the internal and external transition report, a major prerequisite of the transition.

The executive secretary of ARMM explained that ratification is the operative act that would abolish the ARMM, not the passage or the signing of the President of the BBL. The abolition will be determined based on the result of the plebiscite or the ratification of the Bangsamoro people to be held by October or November 2018.



Protracted Displacement (AFP vs NPA) Davao del Norte and North Cotabato

In February 2018, over **60 families (approximately 330 persons)** were displaced from remote indigenous communities in the municipality of Talaingod, Davao del Norte. They took temporary shelter inside a banana plantation in Barangay San Isidro, Tagum City. Meanwhile, around **90 (approximately 400 persons)** displaced IP families from the municipality of Kapalong, Davao del Norte and remote barangays in Arakan Valley, North Cotabato are staying in Haran compound in Davao City as of this report. These IDPs have also been displaced since February 2018 due to military and paramilitary activities in their communities. According to the IDPs, they had to leave their homes because of alleged military harassment, armed encounters between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and New People's Army (NPA), and the presence of IP paramilitary groups incessantly threatening them because of their alleged affiliation with the NPA. The displacement was not officially reported by the local governments of Talaingod and Kapalong, the Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office, and by the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council of Davao Del Norte. The latter claim that they are not aware of the presence of IDPs in Tagum City and in Davao City.

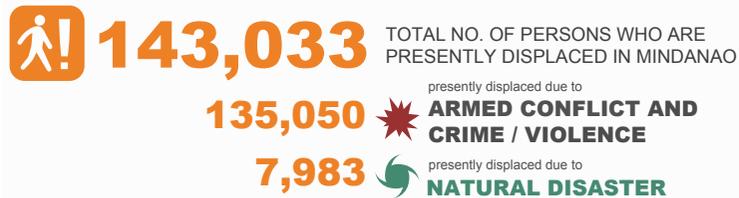


Makeshift learning space with IDP children in Tagum City, Davao del Norte ©MONATOI UNHCR.ORG

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



CLARIFICATIONS

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

Marawi Siege displacement - 1,046 Marawi IDPs left Mindanao and 3,648 IDPs are to be validated by DSWD.

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS CAUSING DISPLACEMENT (see details in boxes)

	TOTAL IN JUNE 2018		TOTAL SINCE JANUARY 2018	
	INCIDENTS	DISPLACEMENT (persons)	INCIDENTS	DISPLACEMENT (persons)
ARMED CONFLICT AND CRIME / VIOLENCE incidents with displacement	5	48,837	53	101,554
NATURAL DISASTER incidents with displacement	0	0	3	93,314

DISPLACEMENT MOVEMENT IN JUNE 2018



LEGEND



Note: 1. The figures appearing in this document are not comprehensive. The data pertains to those collected by Protection Cluster Partners and collated by UNHCR since 2012.
2. Protracted IDPs are IDPs who have been displaced for more than 180 days and are still displaced.

