

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

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) pegs the number of families still displaced at **46,252**, of which **37,798** are home-based. The government is targeting the closure of all remaining evacuation centers by the third quarter of this year. As of 31 May, there are still 37 evacuation centers open.

Meanwhile, the condition of the displaced population remains problematic as limited humanitarian assistance for IDPs, both in the evacuation centers and home-based settings continue to be a cause for concern. IDPs continue to raise lack of access to livelihood opportunities for self-reliance and information on the regularity of provision of assistance as well as how their properties will be impacted by the planned rehabilitation of Marawi.

In a stakeholders' consultation on the rehabilitation efforts for Marawi City organized by Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM), site development is foreseen to take up to 2020 and cost Php 77 billion (approx. USD 1.425 billion).



AFP vs NPA SOUTH COTABATO

On 8 May, some 138 families (657 individuals) were displaced due to a firefight between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the New People's Army (NPA) in T'boli, South Cotabato. Local police officials have tightened security measures in the municipality following the firefight. The IDPs have already returned.



AFP vs NPA NORTH COTABATO

On 9 May, some 65 families (325 persons) were displaced due to a firefight between the AFP and NPA in the town of Makilala, North Cotabato. A team from the 39th Infantry Battalion was previously dispatched to said town to verify reports of NPA presence in Brgy. Luayon. Upon arrival, members of the NPA opened fire, sparking a running firefight. This clash left two soldiers injured. This clash left two soldiers injured. The IDPs have already returned.



AFP LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATION AGAINST BIFF MAGUINDANAO

On 1 May, an undetermined number of families were displaced as the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) continued its law enforcement operations against the various factions of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) in the area. The military operations included artillery shelling of Brgy. Pikeg and Sitio Maybunga, Brgy. Bagong Upam in the town of Shariff Aguak and helicopter patrols above Brgy. Pandi, Brgy. Inaladen, and Brgy. Pinditen. On 8 May, an undetermined number of residents were displaced when the AFP detachment in Brgy. Timbangan, also of Shariff Aguak town was attacked by BIFF elements and a heavy exchange of gunfire ensued. The AFP subsequently conducted mortar shelling on the retreat positions of the attackers in Brgy. Kuloy, Brgy. Lower Meta and Brgy. Bagong Upam. On 10 May, artillery bombardment of Sitio Balubugan, Barangay Pusaw, Shariff Saydona Mustapha caused an undetermined number of residents from the neighboring barangays of Sambulawan and Pagatin 1 to evacuate to the covered court of the municipal hall.



CFSI together with LGU-Pagalungan distributing core relief items in Pagalungan, Maguindanao ©TULON | UNHCR.ORG



DISPLACEMENT DUE TO ELECTION RELATED VIOLENCE

On 15 May, an undetermined number of people fled their homes in Barangay Kitapok, Datu Saudi Ampatuan and its neighbouring villages, when the supporters of two political parties exchanged gun shots.

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AFP vs NPA LAGONGLONG, MISAMIS ORIENTAL

On 27 May, two firefights between the AFP and 30 members of the NPA around 9:00am and again 1:00pm, lasting 15 minutes and 10 minutes, respectively, were reported in Brgy. Banglay, Lagonglong, Misamis Oriental. A day before, soldiers from the 5th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army (PA) arrived and encamped in a Higaonon tribe village in said barangay. The residents of this village, numbering 35 families (158 persons) were reportedly accused of being members and supporters of the NPA and were subjected to continuous threats, causing them to evacuate from their village two times, eventually taking up



AFP LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATION AGAINST ASG PARANG, SULU

On 9 May, 90 families (450 persons) were displaced when the AFP conducted law enforcement operations against the Abu Sayyaf Group in the municipality of Parang. This operation was launched following the kidnapping of two police officers and two other civilians in the same town. According to reports, three (3) soldiers died while twenty-four (24) were wounded.



IDPs staying in a makeshift shelter in Barangay Inug-ug, Pikit, North Cotabato ©TULON | UNHCR.ORG



DISPLACEMENT DUE TO PNP ANTI-DRUG CAMPAIGN MATALAM, NORTH COTABATO

Around 80 families fled their homes in Brgy Kilada, Matalam after hearing gunfire around 11:30pm on 25 May. By early morning of the next day, the displaced families had setup makeshift tents on both sides of the Biao road some two kilometers away. Initial police reports stated that nine suspected drug personalities were killed in a raid conducted by the Philippine National Police (PNP) on the basis of two search warrants issued for violation of Section 6 of Republic Act 9165, otherwise known as the “Anti-Illegal Drugs Law.”



RETURN AND PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT PATIKUL, SULU

Some 129 families (645 persons) who were displaced since 2017 have returned to their habitual residence in Sulu. Earlier in April 2018, 248 families (2,069 persons) were also able to return. These families were among the 1,139 families displaced by the conflict between the AFP and the Abu Sayyaf Group in September 2017.



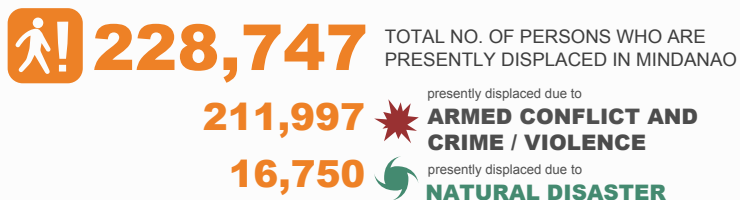
UPDATE: BANGSAMORO BASIC LAW

The Office of the President announced that President Rodrigo Duterte is reportedly waiting for both Houses of Congress to come up with a unified version of the BBL in order to certify it as urgent and allow it to be passed into law immediately before Congress goes into recess by the end of the month. However, contentious provisions in the draft due to issues with regard to their compatibility with the Constitution remain to pose a challenge in the deliberations in Congress. As part of the implementation of the Comprehensive Agreement on Bangsamoro between the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the Government, the passage of the BBL is viewed as a crucial indicator by the rebel groups on the sincerity of the Government to implement peace pacts following some frustrations with the implementation of the 1996 Final Peace Agreement between the Moro National Liberation Front and the Government. Setbacks on this process might eventually lead into another episode of major armed conflict in Mindanao.

The *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* note that “internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.”

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

CURRENT NUMBER OF IDPS IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION



CLARIFICATIONS

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

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

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS CAUSING DISPLACEMENT (see details in boxes)

| | TOTAL IN MAY 2018 | | TOTAL SINCE JANUARY 2018 | |
|---|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | INCIDENTS | DISPLACEMENT (persons) | INCIDENTS | DISPLACEMENT (persons) |
| ARMED CONFLICT AND CRIME / VIOLENCE incidents with displacement | 10 | 1,990 | 48 | 52,717 |
| NATURAL DISASTER incidents with displacement | 0 | 0 | 3 | 93,314 |

DISPLACEMENT MOVEMENT IN MAY 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.

