

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 related to displacement incidents in Mindanao during each month. Data on displacement incidents was collected with the support of Protection Cluster members in Mindanao.



POST-MARAWI SIEGE RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION

As of 12 October 2018, the latest validated and adjusted figures from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) reported a total of **63,881 families** have already returned, while **15,117 families** are still displaced. Out of this, **1,958 families are inside evacuation centers** (including transfer areas Sarimanok 1&2) and **11,754 families are home-based IDPs**. Another **1,405 families** are in Transitional Shelters (Sagonsongan, Bakwit Village, Angat Buhay, Bahay Pag-asa). Twenty-one (21) evacuation centers are still open, of which six (6) are in Lanao Del Norte and fifteen (15) are in Lanao Del Sur.


After several postponements, the groundbreaking ceremony at the Most Affected Area (MAA) in Marawi City pushed through on 30 October 2018, signaling the start of rehabilitation efforts within the former main battleground. Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) said that debris-clearing (the first of five phases of the rehabilitation process) is due to begin “immediately” after the ceremony. According to the National Housing Authority, the total cost of the entire MAA rehabilitation project amounts to around Php 15 billion. Despite what was earlier announced, President Duterte was unable to participate in the event as he was visiting the other identified sites for transitional shelters in Barangay Boganga and within the MAA.

Marawi durable solutions updates

On 30 October, UNHCR met with the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) to discuss in detail the arrangements for the processing of birth certificates for the Marawi birth registration initiative. Both agencies have agreed that the submission of documents will entail an individual payment for verification to be covered by UNHCR. This meeting was facilitated by OCHA.


To date, UNHCR has reached a total of **12,050 individuals** for the project. Of this figure, supporting documents for the first batch comprising 3,409 names were sent to the Manila Country Office for transmittal to the PSA on 6 November for verification of negative birth record. The target for transmitting the last batch is on 7 November, with the scheduled rollout of the one-stop shops to start on the third week of November.

Also to date, **630 grievances and concerns** have been transmitted from 10 helpdesks operating in Lanao del Sur. Needs and issues commonly raised by the IDPs include lack of food assistance and livelihood support and the need for compensation for damaged properties. UNHCR continues to refer these concerns to the proper agencies involved for their action. On 31 October, Iligan hub staff paid a courtesy visit to the new Chief of Staff of the city mayor of Marawi, who was briefed on the process of the grievance mechanism, and whose main concern was how the local government unit of Marawi would be able to respond to the grievances lodged.



Displacement due to Tribal Conflict Cotabato province

On 1 October, around **247 families (approximately 1,235 persons)** were displaced due to a conflict between two tribes of indigenous people (IPs) in Brgy. Sumalili, Arakan municipality, province of Cotabato (formerly North Cotabato). The Matigsalog tribe from Bukidnon province had reportedly declared a “Pangayaw” (revenge) against the IP group in Brgy. Sumalili, as a result of which one resident of the said barangay was killed by the opposing tribe. Out of fear for their safety, families in the affected area fled their homes and moved to the center of the barangay. After three days, the LGU of Arakan settled the conflict and the IDPs were able to return to their homes.



Displacement due to Clan Feud (Rido) Maguindanao

On 1 October, a long standing dispute between warring families (Mamalapat and Tambungalan) resulted to a firefight in Sitio Bangkat, Barangay Kitango, Datu Saudi Ampatuan municipality. The fighting was triggered when a 14-year old boy was killed and subsequent series of harassments occurred. A total of **234 families (approximately 1,170 individuals)** were forcibly displaced and sought refuge to their relatives in adjacent communities and in community structures such as a Day Care Center, a PAMANA building, and a BRAC learning center, while some are with host families within and in adjacent communities. The IDPs have yet to return as of this report.



AFP vs BIFF Maguindanao

On 4 October, an undetermined¹ number of people were forcibly displaced when a firefight erupted between elements of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) in Barangay Nabundas, Shariff Saydona Mustapha municipality. The AFP have reportedly overrun the area of encampment of the BIFF and have recovered high-powered firearms.



A mother receiving core relief items (tarpaulin and kitchen set) during distribution to IDPs in Barangay Kitango, Datu Saudi Ampatuan municipality in Maguindanao by UNHCR and partner ACTED. ©UNHCR/V. Clamonte

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Displacement due to Clan Feud (Rido) Maguindanao

On 6 October, fighting between groups of two warring commanders of the 106th Base Command of the MILF (Commander Lakim Esmail a.k.a. Mc4 VS Commander Sammy Tasil) erupted at around 4 o'clock in the morning in Barangay Mother Langgapanan, Sultan sa Barongis, Maguindanao. This incident displaced **363 families (approximately 1,815 individuals)** who have yet to return as of this report.



AFP vs BIFF Maguindanao

On 7 October, **400 families (approximately 2,000 individuals)** of Barangay Pimbalakan, Mamasapano were forced to flee their homes for fear of being caught in the crossfire. Elderlies, women and children were evacuated three-days prior to the massive displacement and after the re-positioning of MILF forces. Residents believed that the MILF tried to stay out of the AFP's path in the fight against the BIFF. According to the village chieftain, almost all residents of Barangay Pimbalakan, Mamasapano were forced to flee because of fear of being caught in a crossfire if the military operations against the BIFF will pursue. People have sought refuge to host families in the adjacent village in Barangay Tukanalipao (Sitio Inug-ug), Mamasapano.

On the same date, the military detachment stationed in Barangay Pagatin 2, Shariff Saydona Mustapha (SSM) was attacked by the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF). People residing nearby were forced to flee in a neighbouring village. Affected residents temporarily occupied the covered court in Barangay Sambolawan in Datu Salibu municipality but immediately returned to their respective residences. The "Cowboy Detachment" of the military in the said area is located in close proximity to numerous civilian communities, which is often



A group of women IDPs were first to receive core relief items (mats, solar lantern, kitchen set) during distribution to protractedly displaced IDPs in Mother Tuayan, Datu Hoffer, Maguindanao by UNHCR and partner CFSI. ©UNHCR/V. Clamonte

harassed by the BIFF. Based on the information from the barangay and municipal officials of the affected areas, most of the IDPs have returned to their residences and only a few remain in the displacement sites. Some of the IDPs have locally integrated into communities where they had sought refuge, such as in East Libutan, SSM which also hosted people displaced from adjacent municipalities.



Displacement due to lawless elements and the military Maguindanao

On 15 October, **144 families (approximately 720 individuals)** from Barangay Poblacion in the municipality of Lambayong, Sultan Kudarat province left their habitual residences upon receiving information about the alleged presence of lawless elements and the impending military operations against said group. However, the municipal LGU clarified that there is no truth to these reports. As of this report, the displaced families have already returned to their respective homes.



AFP vs BIFF Maguindanao

On 26 October, mortar shelling reportedly affected some parts of communities within the SPMS box (Salbu, Pagatin, Mamasapano and Shariff Aguak) area of Maguindanao province, i.e. Barangay Inaladan, Shariff Saydona Mustapha; Barangays Pagatin and Pinden, Datu Salibu; Barangays Liab and Dabenayan, Mamasapano. Based on the report from the Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office of Maguindanao, **146 families (approximately 730 persons)** were forcibly displaced from Barangays Inaladan and Ganta, both in Shariff Saydona Mustapha municipality.

On the same date, an improvised explosive device (IED) detonated along the national road exploded in Datu Saudi Ampatuan municipality, Maguindanao, but no one was reportedly hurt in the explosion. As a result of the incident, an undetermined number of families from Barangays Salman and Poblacion in the same municipality fled their homes because of a pursuit operation by the military against the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF), who are alleged to be responsible for the attack.



AFP vs ASG Sulu

In Western Mindanao, two encounters were monitored involving the Armed Forces of the Philippines' pursuit operations against the Abu Sayyaf Group in Patikul and Talipao, Sulu province. On 31 October, over **50 families (approximately 250 individuals)** were displaced in Barangay Libug-Kabaw. Tracking of the displaced families continues to be a challenge to government partners due to security concerns while protection needs remain unmet due to the absence of relevant agencies in the island provinces.

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**IDP Return
Basilan**

As of October 2018, the **700 families** that were displaced in Basilan province in September 2018 due to firefights between the AFP and the Abu Sayaff Group (ASG) had already returned to their places of origin. However, local authorities expressed concerns regarding the safety of civilians due to the ongoing military operations. Some 2,000 families are at risk of being displaced; they are reportedly prepared to evacuate anytime due to fear of being caught in the crossfire. The situation has also affected the residents' livelihood activities, as most of them feel that it is unsafe to visit their farms.



**Updates: Protracted displacement
Zamboanga City**

On 19 October, UNHCR conducted protection monitoring in the remaining Transitory Sites (TS) in Zamboanga City, where over 119,000 persons were displaced in September 2013. An estimated **546 families (2,624 persons)** remain in the dilapidated transitory shelters and staying with their relatives. Of the 6,743 housing units targeted by the City authorities, 6,343 units have been constructed by the National Housing Authority (NHA). Of the total housing units constructed, 4,977 units have been turned over and awarded to the beneficiaries. Most of the IDPs expressed concerns regarding shelter assistance and access to basic services such as electricity, potable water, hygiene and sanitation, and livelihood opportunities. To date, most of the humanitarian agencies have concluded their interventions in Zamboanga despite the persistent gaps and needs.



**UPDATES: BANGSAMORO ORGANIC LAW
(BOL)**

More than **500 employees** of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) participated in a forum on the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL), held in Cotabato City on 17 October. The forum served as a venue for ARMM employees to relay their concerns regarding the transition process to the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region (BARMM) to the Coordination Team in charge of the anticipated handover to the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA), and to other concerned agencies. Representatives of the Bangsamoro Transition Commission (BTC) and of various ARMM line agencies served as resource persons in the activity.

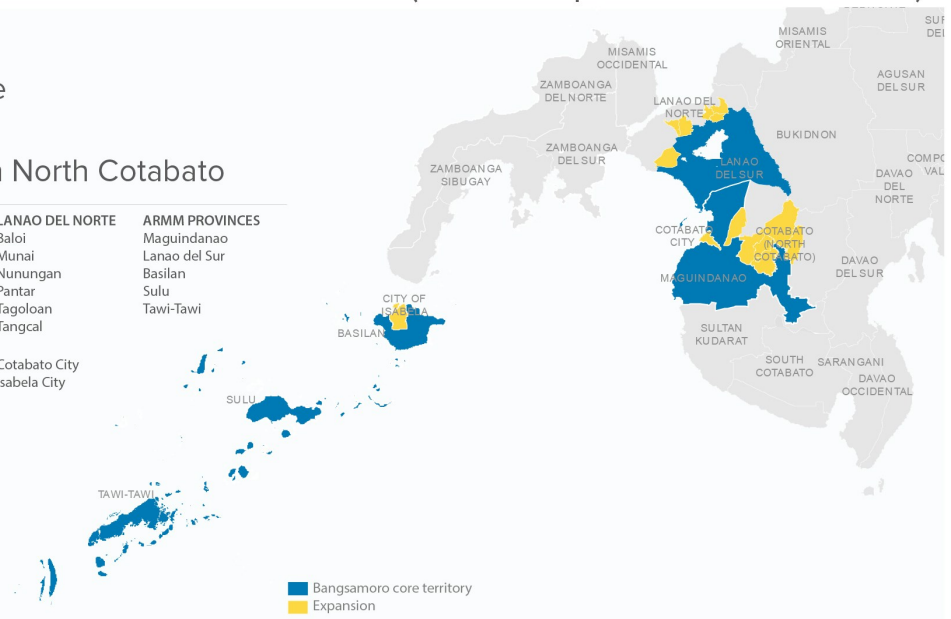


UNHCR Philippines Representative Mr. Shinji Kubo chats with IDPs during his visit in Mother Tuayan, Datu Hoffer, Maguindanao. The protracted displaced IDPs received core relief items such as a solar lantern during relief distribution conducted earlier in the month by UNHCR and partner CFSI. ©UNHCR/V. Clamonte

Proposed Territorial Jurisdiction of the BARMM (under Republic Act No. 11054)

- 5** Provinces of ARMM
- 6** Towns in Lanao del Norte
- 2** Cities
- 39** Barangays in six towns in North Cotabato

39 BARANGAYS IN NORTH COTABATO	LANAOS DEL NORTE	ARMM PROVINCES
Pigcawayan	Baloi	Maguindanao
Lower Baguer	Munai	Lanao del Sur
Balacayon	Nunungan	Basilan
Buricain	Pantar	Sulu
Datu Binasang	Tagoloan	Tawi-Tawi
Kadingilan	Tangcal	
Matilac		
Patot	Cotabato City	
Lower Pangangkalan	Isabela City	
Midsayap		
Damatulan		
Kadigasan		
Kadingilan		
Kapinpilan		
Kudarangan		
Central Labas		
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Sambulan		
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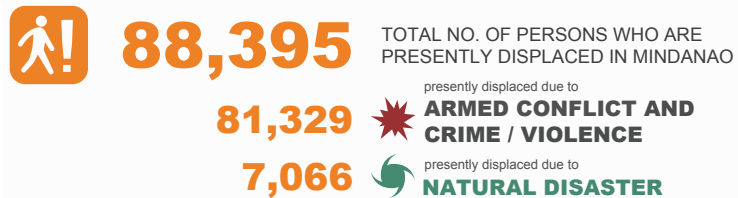


¹Number of affected families to be determined in the next protection monitoring visit UNHCR together with protection partners in the SPMS box.

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 displacement - 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.

Marawi Siege displacement - 1,240 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 OCTOBER 2018		TOTAL SINCE JANUARY 2018	
	INCIDENTS	DISPLACEMENT (persons)	INCIDENTS	DISPLACEMENT (persons)
ARMED CONFLICT AND CRIME / VIOLENCE incidents with displacement	9	7,920	82	161,970
NATURAL DISASTER incidents with displacement	0	0	6	98,064

DISPLACEMENT MOVEMENT IN OCTOBER 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. IDPs Protractedly displaced are IDPs who have been displaced for more than 180 days and are still displaced.

NOTE: TWO INCIDENTS IN MAGUINDANAO WITH UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF IDPS

