

INCIDENT BACKGROUND

On 14 October 2019, armed clashes erupted between two private parties that have been engaged in a longstanding personal dispute. Both are members of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front - Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces (MILF-BIAF). The armed clashes have caused forcible displacements of the residents of Barangay Dungguan, Datu Montawal municipality and Barangay Inug-ug, Pagalungan municipality, both in the province of Maguindanao. Tension began to escalate a few days before the armed clashes, which then prompted community leaders to advise the people to pre-emptively evacuate to safer areas.

CURRENT SITUATION

There are approximately 938 families (4,690 persons) who were forced to flee their homes in Barangay Dungguan, Datu Montawal and Barangay Inug-ug, Pagalungan. As of this report, they have taken temporary shelter in community structures identified as evacuation sites, and some in private facilities.

PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE

ISSUES	RESPONSES	WAYS FORWARD
Threat to life, safety, and security		
Some of the IDPs have occupied open spaces in hazardous conditions. Their makeshift shelters are built under a number of coconut trees, placing vulnerable individuals (such as children, pregnant women, and the elderly) at risk of falling coconuts	Rapid assessments conducted by the government and other humanitarian agencies took place.	Continue protection monitoring to gather up-to-date information on IDPs' situation and needs; refer identified issues to the relevant agencies.
Shelter		
Some schools have been used by the IDPs as temporary shelter. They are cramped inside the classrooms they occupied, leading to lack of privacy. Some families who were not able to bring their belongings have to sleep directly on the floors or ground, without sleeping mats.	Rapid assessments conducted by the government and other humanitarian agencies took place.	Advocate and follow up with government and humanitarian agencies for provision of temporary shelter/ partition materials, sleeping mats, and other needed items. UNHCR and CFSI are organizing a distribution of core relief items to IDPs.
Food aid and nutrition		
The IDPs' food security is at risk while they are displaced. Most, if not all, have left their food stocks at home. They currently rely on the generosity of the host communities, as well as on humanitarian aid.	Rapid assessments conducted by the government and other humanitarian agencies took place. The Municipal local government units (LGUs) provided food packs, each consisting of 5 kilos of rice, 1 pack of noodles, and 1 canned good. The food packs were distributed to 350 families who were initially profiled at the onset of displacement.	Advocate with the concerned government agencies to sustain regular food rations to the affected population.
Water and sanitation		
Only minimal facilities are available for WASH needs (safe drinking water, latrines and hygiene promotion). There are no separate toilets for men and women. One of the evacuation centers has no latrine available, so the IDPs have built an open-pit toilet for temporary use. The usual sources of drinking water are hand pumps that are available in the community.	Rapid assessments conducted by the government and other humanitarian agencies took place.	Refer the issue to WASH lead and co-lead agencies to ensure a supply of potable water as well as sufficient sanitary facilities.
Health		

Cases of common ailments, such as fever, cough and loose bowel movement, have been reported among displaced children.	Rapid assessments conducted by the government and other humanitarian agencies took place.	Refer the health concerns to Health lead and co-lead agencies. Advocate for regular monitoring and visits/medical missions by government health workers to the displacement sites.
Access to Health		
Classes have been disrupted, especially in the schools that are used as evacuation centers.	Rapid assessments conducted by the government and other humanitarian agencies took place.	Continue protection monitoring to verify if educational activities have resumed. Refer identified needs to local educational authorities/the Education sectoral leads, particularly in case of protracted displacement.

PERSONS OF CONCERN

No. of Fam	+/-	No. of Persons	+/-	Location (Origin)				Location (Current)				
				Province	Mun	Barangay	Sitio	Province	Mun	Barangay	Sitio	Exact Location
80	+/-	400	+/-	Maguindanao	Datu Montawal	Dungguan		Maguindanao	Pagalungan	Layog		Datu Mamogkat Residence
504	+/-	2,520	+/-	Maguindanao	Datu Montawal	Dungguan	Singko, Tuka, But-a-buaya, Balogo, Langkapon, Lakeg, Indisalong, Kadingilan	Maguindanao	Datu Montawal	Dungguan	Proper	Dataya Farm Settlement Elem. School
50	+/-	250	+/-	Maguindanao	Pagalungan, Datu Montawal	Inug-ug, Dungguan		Maguindanao	Pagalungan	Layog		Dataya Farm Settlement
80	+/-	400	+/-	Maguindanao	Datu Montawal	Dungguan	Langkapun	Maguindanao	Datu Montawal	Dungguan		Balogo Elem. School
100	+/-	500	+/-	Maguindanao	Datu Montawal	Dungguan		Maguindanao	Datu Montawal	Dungguan		Health Center
124	+/-	620	+/-	Maguindanao	Datu Montawal	Dungguan		Maguindanao	Datu Montawal	Dungguan		Mahad Kadingilan
938		4,690										

DURABLE SOLUTIONS

No. of Fam	+/-	No. of Persons	+/-	Location (Displaced)			Location (Current)			Type (Please select one)		
				Province	Municipality	Barangay	Province	Municipality	Barangay	Return	Relocation	Local Integration

SOURCES

Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD)– Maguindanao, Community and Family Services International (CFSI), Municipal Local Government Units of Pagalungan and Datu Montawal Local Protection Monitors

The IDP Protection Assessment Form

The IDP Protection Assessment Form aims to provide a starting point for information and analysis that can help humanitarian agencies, policy makers and other stakeholders concerning instances of forced displacement or solutions (repatriation, resettlement, integration). The number of people displaced/affected may differ from the number in need of humanitarian assistance. To the extent possible, the terminology used in the Dashboard reflects the *UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* and other sources of international law and practice. The information reported in the IDP Protection Assessment Forms has been received from members of the Protection Cluster across Mindanao. Consequently, unreported cases of forced displacement and solutions are not reflected. Updates will be provided as and when more information is received from members. Although efforts are made to verify the data, the Protection Cluster takes no responsibility for the incompleteness or inaccuracy of the information. At the end of every month, this data is compiled and distributed through the 'Protection Dashboard'. The information provided in this IDP Assessment Report does not necessarily reflect the views of UNHCR or any individual member of the Protection Cluster.

The Protection Cluster

In the Philippines, the protection cluster has been established by the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) Circular No 5 series of 10 May 2007 (Institutionalizing Cluster Approach in Philippine Disaster System). Given the fact that Mindanao did not witness major emergencies since Marawi siege, the protection cluster was not convened since mid-2017. Instead a protection working group was established in April 2019 to attend to protection needs of displaced families in BARMM.

Protection Working Group for Bangsamoro Autonomous region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)

In April 2019, PWG for BARMM 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.



KEY FIGURES

Displaced population

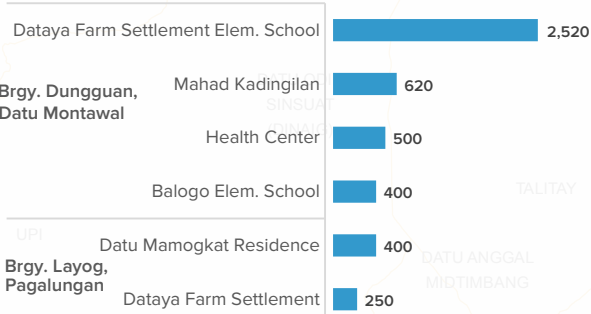


938 Families



4,690 Individuals

Current location of displaced population



LEGEND

- Conflict
- Provincial boundary
- Municipal boundary
- Barangay boundary
- Displaced individuals
- Returned individuals
- Presently displaced individuals
- Evacuation center

LOCATION MAP

