

# MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



UNHCR staff share a light moment with IDPs in Marawi City following an NFI distribution.

## DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 30<sup>th</sup> of September, a total number of **36,173** families (**179,539** individuals) are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

**Group A:** **2,537** families (**12,686** individuals) remain displaced out of 2,600 families displaced within the month;

**Group B:** **4,463** families (**22,264** individuals) remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

**Group C:** **29,133** families (**144,589** individuals) remain displaced and have been protractedly displaced for more than 180 days. Those classified under Group C are concentrated in five main areas:

- Zamboanga City: **524** families (**2,620** individuals) still displaced due to Zamboanga siege in September 2013.
- Lanao del Sur & Lanao del Norte: **26,308** families (**131,540** individuals) still displaced due to Marawi siege in May 2017.
- Northern Mindanao: **788** families (**3,892** individuals) still displaced due to Severe Tropical Storm Vinta (Temblin) in December 2017.
- Eastern Mindanao: **535** families (**2,259** individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict between AFP and NPA since February 2018.
- Central mindanao and BARMM Provinces: **978** families (**4,278** individuals) still displaced due to crime and violence since January 2019.

In September 2019, a total number of 2,600 families (13,001 individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to armed conflict (1,335 individuals), clan feuds (9,740 individuals) and natural disaster (1,926 individuals). Out of 13,001 individuals displaced throughout the month, 2% (315 individuals) have returned to their homes by the end of the month, leaving 98% (12,686 individuals) still displaced by the end of the reporting period.

### DISPLACEMENT IN SEPTEMBER



**2,600**

Families



**13,001**

Individuals

### CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

From January to September 2019

**24**

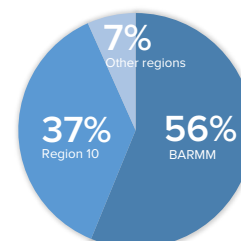
Persons dead

**31**

Persons injured

### LOCATIONS

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



Breakdown of displaced individuals by region

110,385 individuals  
BARMM  
72,924 individuals  
REGION 10  
13,124 individuals  
Other regions

# GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN SEPTEMBER



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

**1 Bongao, Tawi-tawi:** On 13 September, TS Marilyn caused a storm surge to hit the coastal barangays of Bongao, Tawi-tawi, particularly the barangays of Tubig Tanah, Simandagit, and Lamion. Out of the 152 families that were initially displaced by the surge, 63 have already returned to their places of origin. The 89 families that remain displaced are currently staying in evacuation sites while awaiting reconstruction of their damaged houses. Based on the assessment of local government units and local partners, 82 houses were totally damaged while 70 were partially damaged.

During interviews on-site, families identified immediate needs such as food supplies, clothing, hygiene kits for women and children, and housing materials for the reconstruction of their houses.

Late last month, Barangays Tubig Tanah and Lamion were also hit by a storm surge, this time caused by the southwest monsoon's effect on Tropical Storm "Jenny." The storm surge damaged and washed-out about 16 houses in Barangay Lamion and five (5) houses in Barangay Tubig-Tanah, displacing 21 families (109 individuals). IDPs sought refuge among their relatives and built temporary shelters on a concrete road connecting Lamion and Tubig Tanah, due to the absence of an evacuation center.

**2 Zamboanga City:** On 13 September, about 1,166 individuals (233 families) were evacuated from their residence during rescue operations carried out across the city by Task Force Zamboanga, 74th Infantry Battalion and Marine Battalion Landing Team 11, in coordination with the City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (CDRRMO).

**3 Maguindanao and North Cotabato:** A series of firefights linked to clan feuds (rido) in the two provinces occurred in the first week of the month, which led to displacements among an unaccounted number of persons. The first incident happened on 01 September at Sitio Dam, Barangay Macasampen in Guindulungan, Maguindanao. On the same day, a firefight also erupted at Sitio Minanga, Barangay Bakat in Shariff Saydona Mustapha, Maguindanao, and was followed by another on September 10.

**4 Shariff Aguak, Maguindanao:** On 18 September, firefight erupted in Sitio Kota, Barangay Lapok of Shariff Aguak municipality due to a dispute among parties affiliated with different local armed groups. Commander Samad's group, formerly of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) faction under Commander Karialan, has reintegrated into the 118th Base Command of the MILF and is up against the group of Commander Jiok of the BIFF faction under Commander Bungos.

On 20 September, the presence of numerous military troops and trucks were reported along the main road in Libutan-Linantangan-Tukanalipao. Reports of mortar shelling were also reported to have targeted interior communities of the SPMS box.

On 22 September, military visibility has extended to areas along the main road in Pagatin-Butalo-Dulawan. There were sightings of aircrafts hovering around the SPMS box.

Fears of conflict escalation forced some residents to flee. Approximately 418 families (2,090 individuals) were displaced in Barangays Malingao and Tapihan of Shariff Aguak Municipality, and approximately 1,530 families

(7,650 persons) in Barangays Pagatin, Penditen, Pandi and Damabalas of Datu Salibu Municipality.

Other affected municipalities with an unaccounted number of IDPs are Shariff Saydona Mustapha and Mamasapano, also in Maguindanao province.

**5 Piagapo, Lanao del Sur:** On 25 September, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) conducted military operations against suspected ISIS-inspired individuals. 267 families were displaced from Barangays Bualan and Paridi in Piagapo, and sought refuge among host families in nearby barangays, namely Barangays Bubun-a-tawaan, Tambo, and Bobo. Some headed to MSU in Marawi City and Saguwaran, Lanao del Sur for safety.

According to the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO) of Piagapo, the operations were conducted along the boundary of the two barangays

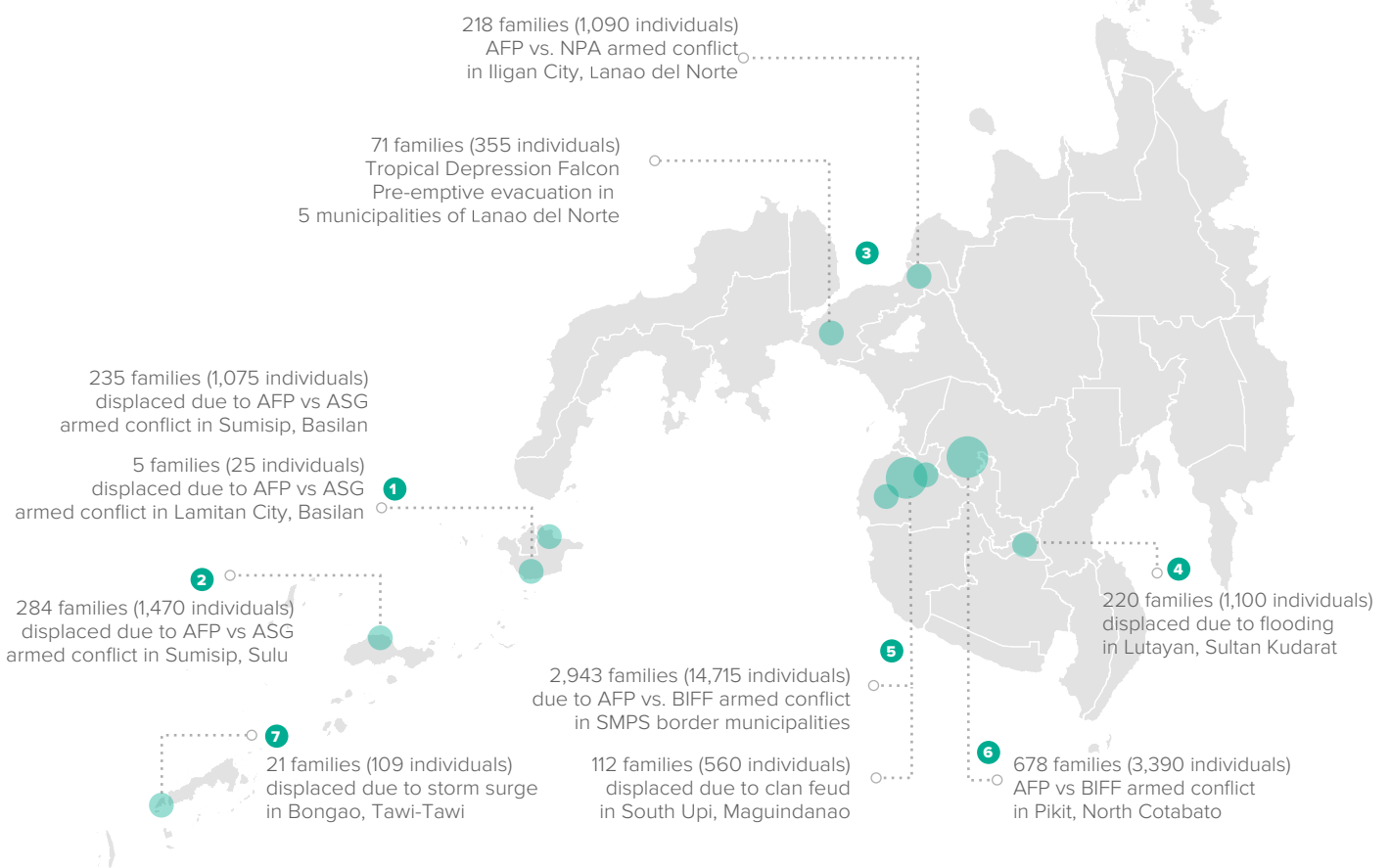
where IDPs lived, as military artillery were positioned in the municipality of Balo-l. Residents of Pantao Ragat municipality in Lanao del Norte province were also alarmed as some portions of the municipality is in between Balo-l and Piagapo.

Three individuals believed to be involved with ISIS were arrested by the military in Barangay Mentring, Piagapo. However, between the time of the arrest until the time of monitoring by the Regional Human Rights Commission, there were questions about the whereabouts of the arrested persons because there was no news on where the military took them.

The displaced residents have already returned to their families and places of origin.

## GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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## 1 BASILAN

**Sumisip:** Since April 2019, 235 families (1,075 individuals) have been displaced in the municipality of Sumisip. They were forced to flee their communities after members of the ASG allegedly ambushed and killed two members of the Citizen Auxiliary Force Geographical Unit (CAFGU), a paramilitary group that was patrolling in Barangay Upper Benembengan, of Sumisip municipality. The AFP then deployed reinforcement troops, but only found cadavers. A few days after the incident, a house was reportedly burned down by unidentified men in the same village. The IDPs have not been able to return to their homes since the incident.

**Lamitan City:** On August 5, 2019, some civilians were displaced due to a family feud in Brgy. Lebbuh. The feud began in 2017, due to a marital conflict which resulted to killings of family members on both sides. Those involved in the killings are believed to be members of recognized armed groups in Basilan, with a recorded history of killings and retaliation. In 2018, members of the Coordinating Council on Cessation of Hostilities – Moro Islamic Liberation Front (CCCH-MILF) based in Basilan attempted to resolve the issue through a peaceful dialogue. While both families have agreed to settle the issue through traditional methods, the agreement was not sustained.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
SUMISIP	235	1,075
CITY OF LAMITAN	5	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>1,095</b>

## 2 SULU

**Patikul:** On 17 May, more than 284 families (approximately 1,470 individuals) from the village of Kabun Takas in Patikul municipality were displaced as a result of the armed confrontation between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the Abu Sayaff Group (ASG). The displacement in this community have been on and off since February 2019 due to the continuous military operations. Neither the AFP nor the Municipal Local Government Units disallow civilians from returning back to their places of origin due to the volatile situation. The Municipal and Barangay Officials that while the presence of the ASG in the barangay is visible, there are no indications that civilians will be allowed to return.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
PATIKUL	284	1,470
<b>Total</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>1,470</b>

## 3 LANA DEL NORTE

**Sapad (TS Falcon):** 790 families (3142 individuals) have returned to their place of origin a few days after TS Falcon hit their communities. This includes eight families whose houses were damaged either totally (five families) or partially (three families). Those whose houses were totally damaged stayed with relatives while they were displaced. Families were able to rebuild their houses on their own. No shelter assistance were provided to the IDPs. Food packs

and hygiene kits were provided to the IDPs while they were in displacement.

**Sultan Naga Dimaporo (TS Falcon):** Most IDPs returned to their home barangays one to two days after the typhoon. However, nine families whose houses were totally damaged that have sought refuge among relatives in the same barangay. They continue to stay with relatives while in the process of rebuilding their houses. No shelter assistance has been provided to the IDPs with damaged houses. Meanwhile, IDPs received food packs during the displacement in three instances – from municipal LGU, provincial LGU, and DSWD.

**Kapatagan (TS Falcon):** Three evacuation centers that were opened to house IDPs from various barangays have already been closed following the return of IDPs to their barangays of origin. However, there are five remaining families that are still staying with relatives while rebuilding houses that were totally damaged. During the height of the displacement, the IDPs were provided food packs by the municipal LGU and DSWD Regional Office. The National Housing Authority already transferred funds to the LGU Kapatagan, for assistance amounting to Php5,000 for each of the families with totally or partially damaged houses.

**Iligan City:** An encounter between the AFP and the NPA occurred in the forested areas of Barangay Kalilangan, Iligan City last 25 July, displacing 148 families in Barangay Kalilangan, 49 families in Barangay Rogongon, and about 76 families in Barangay Panorogonan.

The barangay LGU of Kalilangan provided 10 bags of rice to the IDPs, while the Philippine Red Cross was able to provide 5 kilos of rice each families in Rogongon EC.

The City Social Welfare and Development Office is ready for food distribution in Kalilangan. However, the AFP is not granting them clearance since the barangay is still considered an “unsafe zone.” Based on the information shared by the CSWD staff, the IDPs are in need of the following:

Food especially for IDPs in Kalilangan as they are not able buy their needs. The road in the area is also impassable.

Plastic sheets for the tribal hall EC which houses 72 families, and the Tanama Building with 51 families. The place is open and not good for IDPs especially at night when the temperature is low. The Iligan team has been coordinating with the CSWD with regard to the request for plastic sheets, since UNHCR cannot conduct direct assessment in the area)

Lack of latrines and water. The IDPs in the Kalilangan EC are using the toilet in a nearby mosque. Said mosque also also houses 25 families.

Hygiene kits. It was observed IDPs personal hygiene



is very poor especially among the children

On 02 August, 26 families have returned to their habitual residence at Barangay Panorogonan.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
SULTAN NAGA DIMAPORO	71	355
ILIGAN CITY	218	1,090
<b>Total</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>1,445</b>

#### 4 SULTAN KUDARAT

**Lutayan:** On 23 July, heavy rains caused flash floods and a landslide which displaced 38 families (190 individuals) in Barangay Blinkong and 182 families (910 individuals) in Barangay Tananzang – adjacent barangays both in Lutayan Municipality. The displaced families are temporarily staying in evacuation centers set up in the chapel, school, and barangay hall, while others are hosted by their relatives.

Heavy rains caused the Blinkong River to overflow, and has affected the crops and livestock of those residing by the river. Two houses were also reported damaged in Barangay Tananzang due to a creek that overflowed.

The Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) conducted a geological site investigation in the affected communities. Following results of the investigation, 52 families residing in a hazard-prone area in Sitio Nursery, Barangay Tananzang will be relocated, and the Local Government Unit (LGU) of Lutayan will facilitate their relocation to safer ground. It has also extended financial assistance to affected families. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) - Region XII and the Philippine Red Cross have also extended relief assistance to the affected families.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
LUTAYAN	220	1,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>1,100</b>

#### 5 MAGUINDANAO

**South Upi:** A fire erupted in Barangay Kuya, South Upi Municipality on 28 July 2019 due to a long standing land dispute in the area. Approximately 112 families (560 individuals) were forced to flee their homes and have sought refuge at barangay hall and gymnasium of the said barangay.

The displaced populations are Teduray, indigenous peoples residing in Sitio Nuling, Dakeluan, Walow, Ideng, and Furo Wagey. On 31 July, members of the barangay council facilitated an assembly with the affected population to discuss issues and concerns. Farming activities of the IDPs have been disrupted, which has prevented them from harvesting activities. Some have reported lost and/or destroyed properties, and loss of farm animals. There are also reported cases of common ailments such as flu, cough and fever.

The barangay and municipal LGUs have provided food to the IDPs. The AFP and the PNP have deployed troops in

displacement sites so that the IDPs can visit and harvest their crops for a week, beginning on 1 August. However, the IDPs have said that this is not enough time to complete their harvesting activities, which presents a problem since farming is their main source of income.

**Shariff Saydona Mustapha:** The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) launched an aerial bombardment combined with mortar shelling on 23 July in the interior barangays of the municipalities of Pikit in North Cotabato, and Shariff Saydona Mustapha and Datu Piang in Maguindanao. The military operation is against the elements of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) who are believed to be encamped in the said area. Based on the DROMIC report of the Ministry of Social Services (MSS) – Maguindanao, there are around 6,465 individuals (1,293 families) who have been forcibly displaced in Barangays Dasawao, Ganta, and Bakat, all in the municipality of Shariff Saydona Mustapha.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
DATU SALIBO	1,082	5,410
SHARIFF SAYDONA MUSTAPHA	1,537	7,685
SOUTH UPI	112	560
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,731</b>	<b>13,655</b>

#### 6 NORTH COTABATO

**Pikit:** On 25 July, around 100 families (estimated 500 individuals) were forcibly displaced from Barangay Kabasalan in Pikit, North Cotabato due to airstrikes and ground assaults conducted by the AFP, also against alleged members of the BIFF. One woman was reportedly killed, while her husband and grandson were injured during AFP operations along the border of Maguindanao and Cotabato Province. Their house in Sitio Butilen in the said barangay was hit during the airstrike. Validation of the exact number of the IDPs is currently being conducted by the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Office (MDRRMO) of Pikit.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
PIKIT	678	3,390
<b>Total</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>3,390</b>

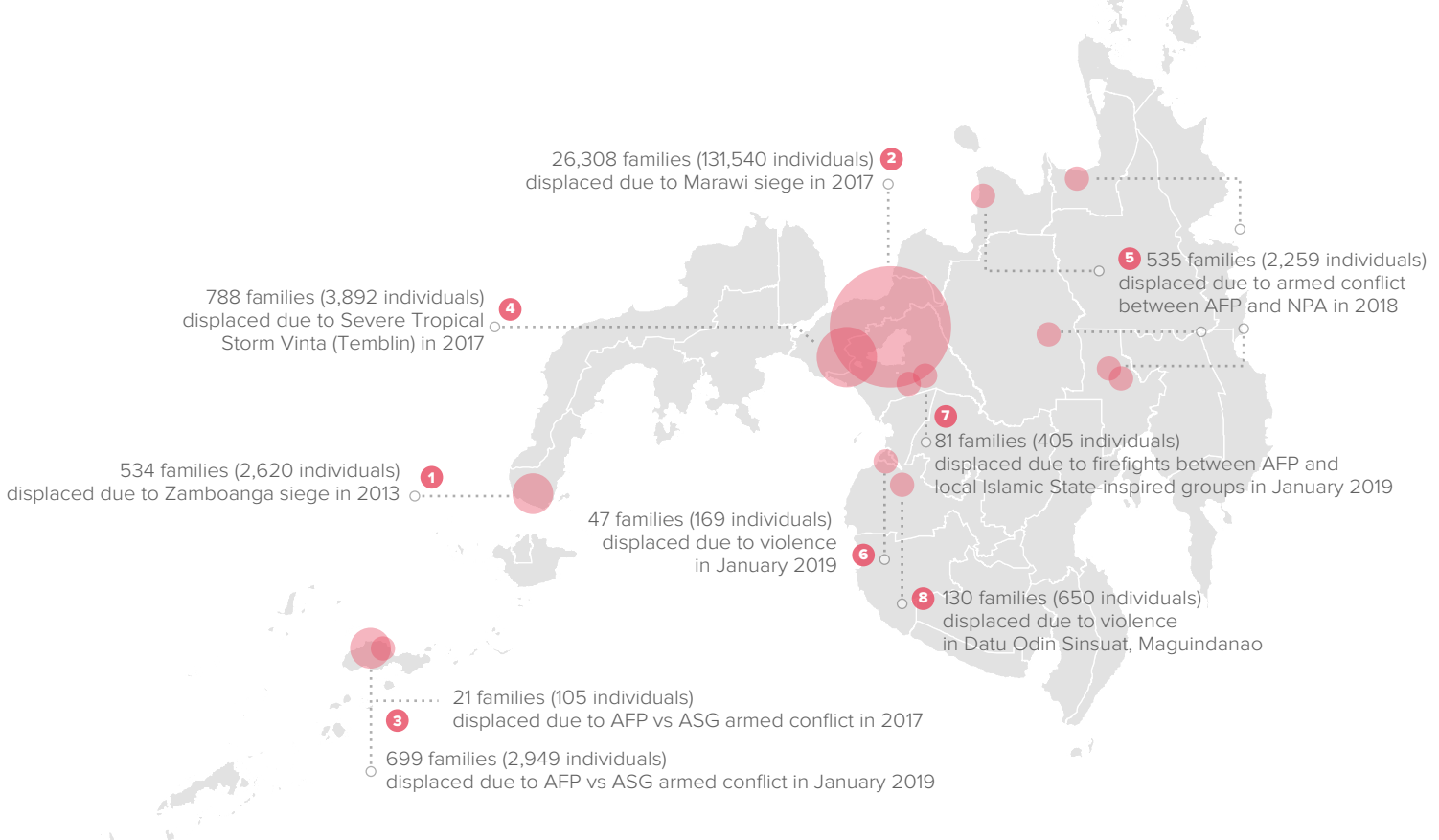
#### 7 BONGA

**Tawi-Tawi:** On 28 August, Tropical Storm "Jenny" (Podul) has affected the southwest monsoon known as "habagat" and has caused a storm surge to hit the coastal barangays of Bongao municipality in Tawi-Tawi province, particularly the barangays of Lamion and Tubig-Tanah. The storm surge damaged and washed-out about 16 houses in Barangay Lamion and five (5) houses in Barangay Tubig-Tanah, displacing 21 families (109 individuals).

Municipality	Families	Individuals
BONGAO	21	109
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>109</b>

# GROUP C: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 180 days



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## 1 ZAMBOANGA DISPLACEMENT

Displaced since September 2013

Around 524 families (approximately 2,620 individuals) remain displaced within the transitory sites while others are still living with their relatives. Of the total figure, 74 families (370 individuals) are inside the four (4) Transitory Sites, while 450 families (approximately 2,250 individuals) are Home-Based.



**74 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	27	135
Rio Hondo TS	16	80
Asinan TS	15	75
Buggoc TS	16	89
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>370</b>

## 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 2018, in partnership with the CSWDO and local NGOs, are the following:



**1. 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. 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 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 September 2019, there are 619 families (approx. 3 095 individuals) are in 10 evacuation centers in Marawi City and other municipalities in Lanao del Sur and 2,571 families (11,790 individuals) in 14 Transitory shelters.

Transitory sites for Marawi IDPs, face severe protection issues, some of which are traced to the lack of camp management structures within the sites. In both the Sagonsongan and Boganga transitory sites, the most urgent concern is the desludging of full septic tanks, as some septic tanks are already draining into the main drainage system. Compounding the issue is the insufficient amount of water supply.

Displaced families who are awaiting their transfer to transitory shelters have raised the following issues and concerns:

IDPs referred to the Shelter Assistance Project of the Catholic Relief Services (CRS). These are IDPs that were (1) originally in Malabang, but are now currently staying in a private house Cadayonan, MSU, Marawi City and (2) those in Tugaya, Lanao del Sur.

On the IDPs In Cadayonan, there are 4 IDP families in the site, from 5 families as of last visit. This is because one family occupied (without authorization) a unit in Boganga Transitory Site. The families are currently waiting for their transfer to CRS' shelter units in Brgy/ Pantaon, Marawi City. The houses are under construction and are targeted to be completed on October 2019.

Meanwhile, the 2 IDP families currently sheltered in the barangay hall of Pindolonan, Tugaya are waiting for the completion of shelters in Brgy Cadayonan, MSU Marawi, where they have identified lots for the on-site build program of CRS. According to the matriarch of the IDP families, this is an 'answered prayer' as the barangay hall where they are staying is about to be recovered by the barangay chair for use of the barangay, in compliance with the directive of the new BARMM government.

There are 10 IDP families currently in the community-based EC in Bo. Saber, Marawi City, sharing 7 tents which are now dilapidated as they have been using it since January 2018. The IDPs were provided plastic sheets by KFI to reinforce the roofing of the tents. The site is crowded for the 7 tents, with no enough space in between tents and from the cooking area. Electricity in the tents is provided free of charge by the barangay captain. Access to water was provided by KFI, but the IDPs pay a monthly water bill. KFI likewise provided beds and hygiene kits to the IDPs. Meanwhile Duyog Marawi provided gender-segregated latrine. As this is a community-based EC, it has not been among those targeted to be equipped with child friendly or women friendly spaces.

The families in the site were among those who were targeted to be beneficiaries of the Shelter+Livelihood Project of CRS. However, only 5 families were accessed the assistance (rental subsidy) and are now living in Brgy. Maria Cristina in Iligan City. Once the period for subsidy is up, the IDPs are expected to move into permanent shelter units provided by Duyog Marawi.

Meanwhile, the 10 families still in the EC have no choice but to stay in the site while waiting for the permanent shelters from Duyog. Unlike the other 5 families, they did not access the CRS shelter assistance. One IDP disclosed that the reason she did not avail is to avoid disruption in the schooling of her children who are currently enrolled in the nearby schools.

As the site is in a military reservation, the IDPs are asking for help in negotiating with the military commander to let them build shelters near the tents they are currently using.

In Sagonsongan Area 1, the biggest issue is still on water sanitation and hygiene (WASH). Septic tanks in the area are full and in need of desludging. Water supply is insufficient, although the Philippine Red Cross rations water 3-4 days a week. The site has open drainage that makes it dangerous to vulnerable populations. Republic Cement has pledged to cover the drainage but there has been no follow up yet 4 months since their visit.

Accessing schools (in Area 4) and health centers (Area 7) is difficult for those residing in Area 1 and entails additional transportation costs, which burdens IDPs who have no regular income and are in debt. While there are skilled IDPs that were trained by TESDA, there are no livelihood opportunities. CFSI has provided livelihood support to some of the IDPs in the form of sari-sari store and a motorcycle. However, a motorcycle cannot sustain the family given the recent implementation of a coding program for public vehicles.

Meanwhile, the DOH conducted fumigation activities to avoid dengue.



**619 families in evacuation centers** are in urgent need for shelter that will provide protection from the elements



**2,571 families in transitory sites** are in need of water and sanitation interventions



**22,262 families in home-based settings** are in need of adequate information regarding available assistance, plans for return and rehabilitation of the most-affected areas

## KEY CHALLENGES FOR MARAWI IDPs



**1. Shelter:** As of 30 September 2019, 619 families (3,095 individuals) are in evacuation camps, staying in family tents provided by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). These tents are used for emergencies and are meant to last for six months only and do not provide adequate protection from extreme temperature.

Meanwhile, there have been reports of unauthorized occupation of units in Transitory Sites that are meant for IDPs from evacuation centers, further delaying the latter's transfer.



**2. Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)** – Transitory Sites, especially those that were occupied first, now face issues of water and sanitation. In Sagonsongan, septic tanks are already full and in need of desludging. Maintenance of latrines is likewise a challenge. Some latrines had to be closed due to a lack of water supply. The WASH cluster has already deactivated its operations and has turned over its role to the City Government of Marawi.



**3. Information:** While IDPs receive information on schedules of distribution of assistance, profiling activities and the like, there is a dearth of information when it comes to the 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 consultation or information sessions usually organized and conducted in Marawi City.



**4. 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. 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 individuals) 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.

About 699 families (approximately 2,949 individuals) are still displaced in Patikul municipality since January 2019, due to the continuous operations by the AFP against the ASG, following the president's declaration of an all-out-war against the terror group. Most of the displaced families sought temporary shelter among their relatives, while some opted to stay in evacuation centers. 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.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Patikul (2017)	21	105
Patikul (2019)	699	2,949
<b>Total</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>3,054</b>

### 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, there are ten (10) families in Munai, Lanao del Norte that were not able to reconstruct their houses and are currently staying in government or community structures within their places of origin. These families are among those whose houses were totally washed out by TS Vinta

Out of these ten families, there are three families in Old Poblacion staying separately in the Barangay Health Center, PAMANA rice mill, and in a makeshift room near the solar dryer. Three families in Matampay are occupying two classrooms in the primary school.

## KEY CHALLENGES



**1. 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.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
San Fernando, Bukidnon	329	1,792
Tubod, Lanao del Norte	120	600
Madalum, Lanao del Sur	124	620
Madamba, Lanao del Sur	67	335
Cagayan de Oro City, Mis. Oriental	145	533
Gingog City, Mis. Oriental	3	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>3,892</b>

## 5 DISPLACEMENT OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN NORTH AND 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 have been 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:** 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.

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. These families are from indigenous communities living along the boundaries of Kapalong, Davao del Norte and San Fernando, Bukidnon. They fled the area to avoid being caught in the crossfire and are currently staying in Sitio Alimpulos, Barangay Kawayan in San Fernando, Bukidnon.

Of those reported displaced in the province, 47 families (200 individuals) remain displaced at the end of the reporting period.

These displacements are due to military operations against the alleged presence of the NPA in the said area.

Elsewhere in the province, 1,080 individuals are currently displaced – 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.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Kapalong, Davao del Norte	35	169
Talaingod, Davao del Norte	128	578
Lagonglong, Misamis Or.	50	242
Buenavista, Agusan del Norte	42	190
San Fernando, Bukidnon	280	1,080
<b>Total</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>2,059</b>

## 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. 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.

## 6 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.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Cotabato City	47	169
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>169</b>

## 7 LANA DEL SUR DISPLACEMENT

(Displaced since January 2019)

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, between the AFP and armed men 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 Brgy. Bacayawan likewise fled the area due to the disruption to their everyday life.

According to the MDRRMO 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.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Marogong	20	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

Twenty-five (25) IDP families remain encamped in evacuation centers located in Barangay Ngingir, Pagayawan municipality in Tubaran, Lanao del Sur. Their displacement is due to an armed encounter between members of a local ISIS-inspired group and the AFP on 11 March in Barangay Gaput, Tubaran municipality, also in Lanao del Sur, This encounter then resulted to the displacement of about 1,782 families from neighboring municipalities.

Meanwhile, there are thirty-six (36) families who are still displaced in Tubaran, Malabang, Marogong, Pagayawan, and Marawi City. Thirty-one (31) of them are from Barangays Matitocop and Gaput in the municipalities of Tubaran municipality, while five (5) are from Barangay Padas in Pagayawan municipality.

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 who are still in Barangay Ngingir are able to access their farms in their places of origin in the daytime.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Marogong	61	305
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>305</b>

## 8 MAGUINDANAO

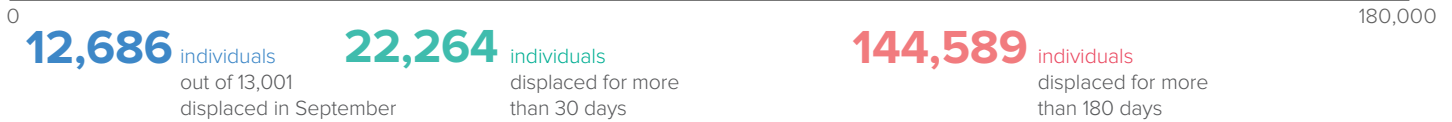
(Displaced since March 2019)

About 130 families (650 individuals) that were displaced from Barangay Tenonggos in Datu Odin Sinsuat municipality on March 2019 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. NGO partner Assistance and Cooperation for Community Resilience and Development, Inc. (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).

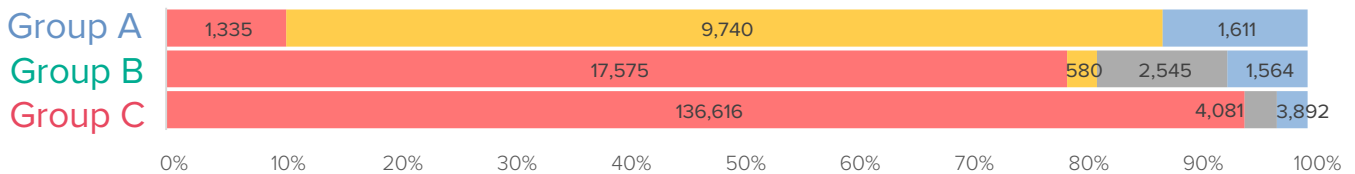
Municipality	Families	Individuals
Datu Odin Sinsuat	130	650
<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>650</b>

## KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2012-2019)

**179,539** currently displaced individuals since 2012



### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



**TOTAL: 179,539**

## IN THE COURSE OF 2019

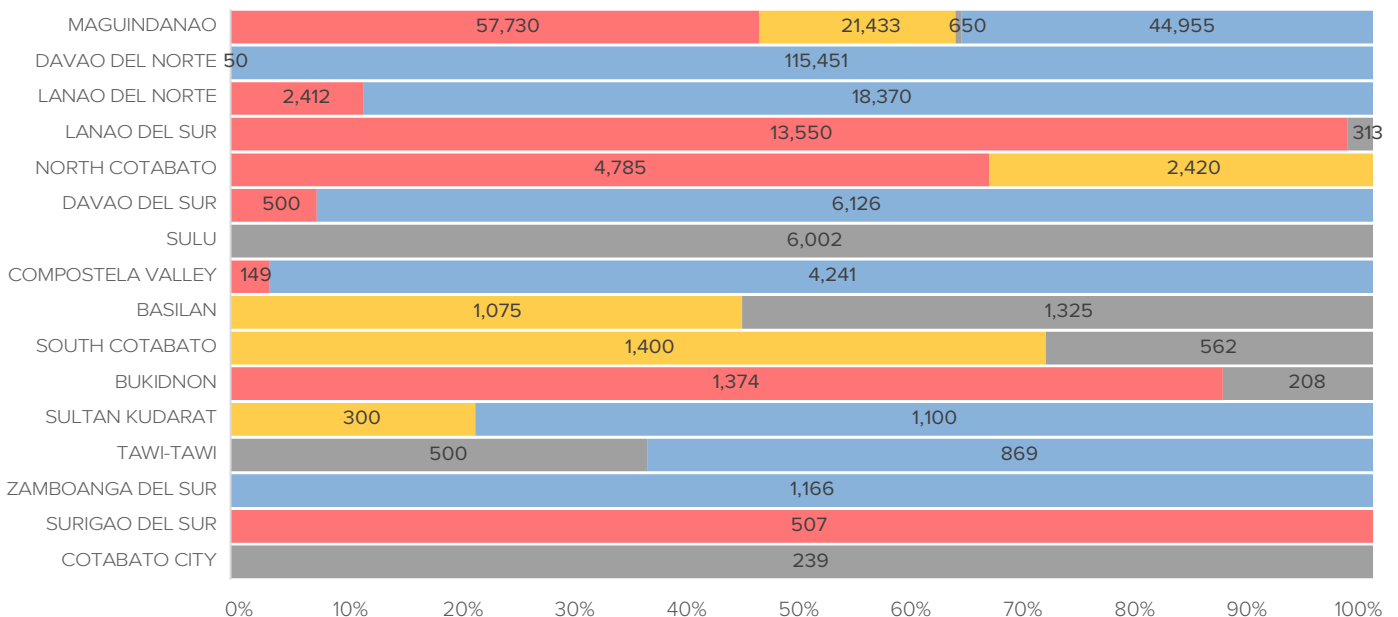
DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 2019

**309,762**

Total number of individuals who have been displaced in 2019



### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



**TOTAL: 309,762**





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# WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

**PH-MNLF COORDINATING COMMITTEE CREATED BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.** The President has relayed to Nur Misuari a desire to form a Coordinating Committee between the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the MNLF, and instructed the Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation, and Unity (OPAPRU) to convene the same by the second week of September in Davao City, Presidential Spokesperson Salvador Panelo said in a statement.

For Misuari's part, Panelo said the founding chair of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) "wished that the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) be involved in the consultations, similar to the previous tripartite talks with GPH, MNLF and the OIC, to determine the remaining compliance of the GPH in the 1996 Final Peace Agreement with the MNLF."

The MNLF forged a peace pact with the government in 1996, consequently establishing the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) where Misuari became a governor.

**GROUP FORMED FOR TRANSFER OF 63 NORTH COTABATO VILLAGES TO BARMM.** Regional officials of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) and the provincial government of North Cotabato are preparing for the smooth turnover of 63 barangays in North Cotabato which voted in favor of their inclusion to the BARMM last February. North Cotabato Vice Governor Emmylou Mendoza, who currently serves as acting governor, met with BARMM representatives at the

provincial capitol in Kidapawan City on Tuesday to create the first Provincial Technical Working Group (TWG).

In the meeting with Mendoza were Provincial Interior and Local Government Officer Ali Abdullah, Army's 602nd Infantry Brigade commander, Brig. Gen. Alfredo Rosario, BARMM DILG Minister Naguib Sinarimbo, and North Cotabato municipal officials of the towns of Aleosan, Pikit, Carmen, Kabacan, Pigcawayan, and Midsayap where the 63 villages are situated.

Mendoza said the TWG is tasked with laying down the mechanism of transition for the 63 villages from North Cotabato to BARMM.

**MILITARY SEIZES NEW CAMP OF IS-LINKED GROUP IN PIAGAPO, LANA DEL SUR.** Army troops overran a new camp of an Islamic State-linked group, remnants of those responsible for the Marawi City siege, after a gunfight in Lanao del Sur last 18 September.

Brig. Gen. Romeo Brawner Jr., commander of the Army 103rd Infantry Brigade, said three armed men were arrested in the camp at Barangay Paridi, Piagapo, Lanao del Sur. Soldiers retrieved two M14 and Bushmaster 5.56 assault rifles, one caliber .38 pistol, magazines, ammunition, and bandoliers during the arrest.

Villagers spotted the group of around 30 men which belongs to a local IS affiliate, according to the military.

Brawner said that they have been receiving "more reports

from the communities regarding the presence of enemies or armed groups" since the siege..

**BANGSAMORO TRANSITION AUTHORITY (BTA) CREATES SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MARAWI REHABILITATION.** The Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) is working on plugging the gaps in the rehabilitation of Marawi City, Lanao del Sur.

On September, the BTA passed a resolution establishing the Special Committee on Marawi Rehabilitation.

"The Special Committee on Marawi will exercise purely plenary powers to inquire, coordinate and recommend to different Ministries in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) to bridge the gaps in the intervention assistance to the victims of the siege," Marawi crisis spokesperson and BTA member Zia Alonto Adiong said in a statement.

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.

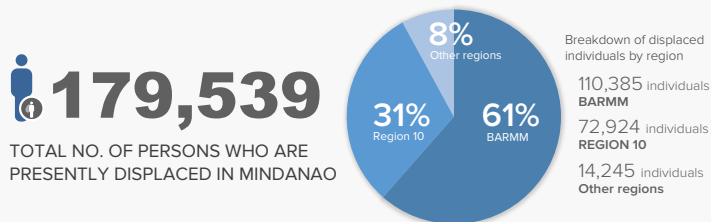
In April 2019, PWG for B ARMM was established under the leadership of Ministry of Social Services, co-led by UNHCR. The Protection Working Group (PWG), based in Cotabato City, is being convened to support the provision of protection interventions and services to these disaster- and conflict-affected 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.

For more information, please visit the Protection Cluster website <http://www.protectionclusterphilippines.org/> or e-mail us at [PHICOPRC@unhcr.org](mailto:PHICOPRC@unhcr.org)

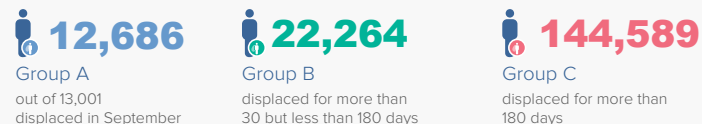
The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement note that “internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations 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.

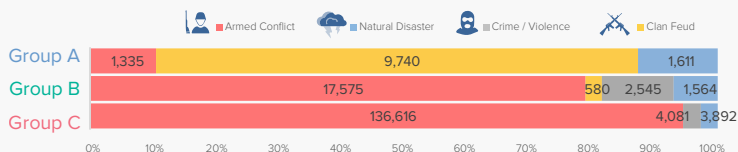
## CURRENT NUMBER OF IDPS IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION



### THREE MAIN GROUPS:



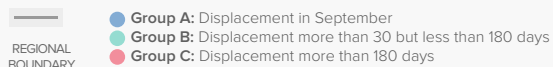
### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



### DISPLACEMENT IN SEPTEMBER 2019



### LEGEND



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.

