

# MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



Buenavista, Agusan del Norte. A community received emergency equipment to reinforce their capacity in responding to an emergency situation.

## DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 31<sup>st</sup> of October, a total number of **39,552 families (196,528 individuals)** are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

**Group A:** **5,488 families (27,296 individuals)** displaced within the month;

**Group B:** **4,922 families (24,698 individuals)** remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

**Group C:** **29,142 families (144,534 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: **26,257 families (131,285 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 Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and New People's Army (NPA) since February 2018.
- Central Mindanao and BARMM Provinces: **1,038 families (4,487 individuals)** still displaced due to crime and violence since January 2019.

In October 2019, a total number of **5,488 families (27,296 individuals)** were displaced in Mindanao due to armed conflict (2,996 individuals), clan feuds (4,690 individuals) and natural disaster (19,610 individuals). IDPs remain displaced by the end of the reporting period.

### DISPLACEMENT IN OCTOBER



**5,488**

Families



**27,296**

Individuals

### CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

From January to October 2019

**38**

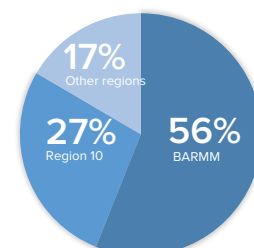
Persons dead

**403**

Persons injured

### LOCATIONS

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



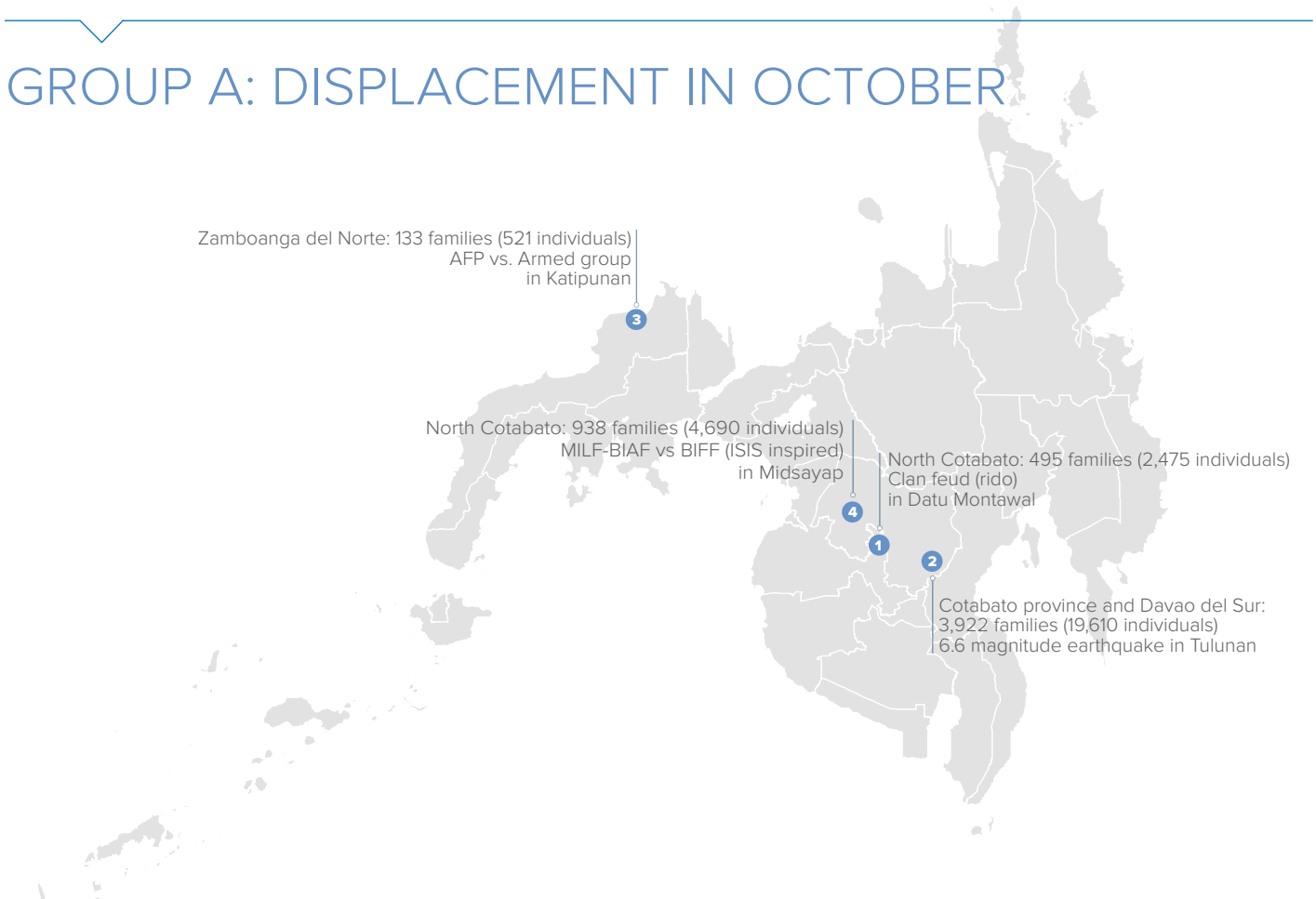
Breakdown of displaced individuals by region

110,158 individuals  
BARMM

53,819 individuals  
REGION 10

32,551 individuals  
Other regions

# GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN OCTOBER



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

**1 Datu Montawal, Maguindanao:** On 14 October 2019, armed clashes erupted between two private parties that are members of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front-Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces (MILF-BIAF) and have been engaged in a longstanding personal dispute. Residents of Barangay Dungguan, Datu Montawal municipality and Barangay Inug-ug, Pagalungan municipality – both in the province of Maguindanao – were forced to flee due to the clashes. 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.

**2 Cotabato province and Davao del Sur:** On 16 October 2019 at 07:37 PM, a 6.3 magnitude earthquake jolted the municipality of Tulunan, North Cotabato, with a tectonic origin and a depth of focus of 8 km. It was also felt in neighboring municipalities surrounding Tulunan.

About two weeks later, on October 29, an earthquake was again felt in the municipality of Tulunan, North Cotabato, this time registering a 6.6 magnitude. The earthquake was felt in neighboring provinces such as Maguindanao and Davao del Sur.

Among those displaced by the earthquake, 2,552 families (12,760 individuals) have taken temporary shelter in nineteen (19) evacuation centers, while 1,370 families (6,850 individuals) are currently staying with their relatives and/or friends. There are 2,577 damaged houses; of which, 1,351 are totally damaged and 1,226 are partially damaged.

A total of 6,009 families (30,045 individuals) were affected by the earthquake incident in 238 barangays in Regions XI and XII, as of 04 November 2019.

These figures are based on the DROMIC Report #05 issued on 31 October by the Department of Social Welfare and Development.

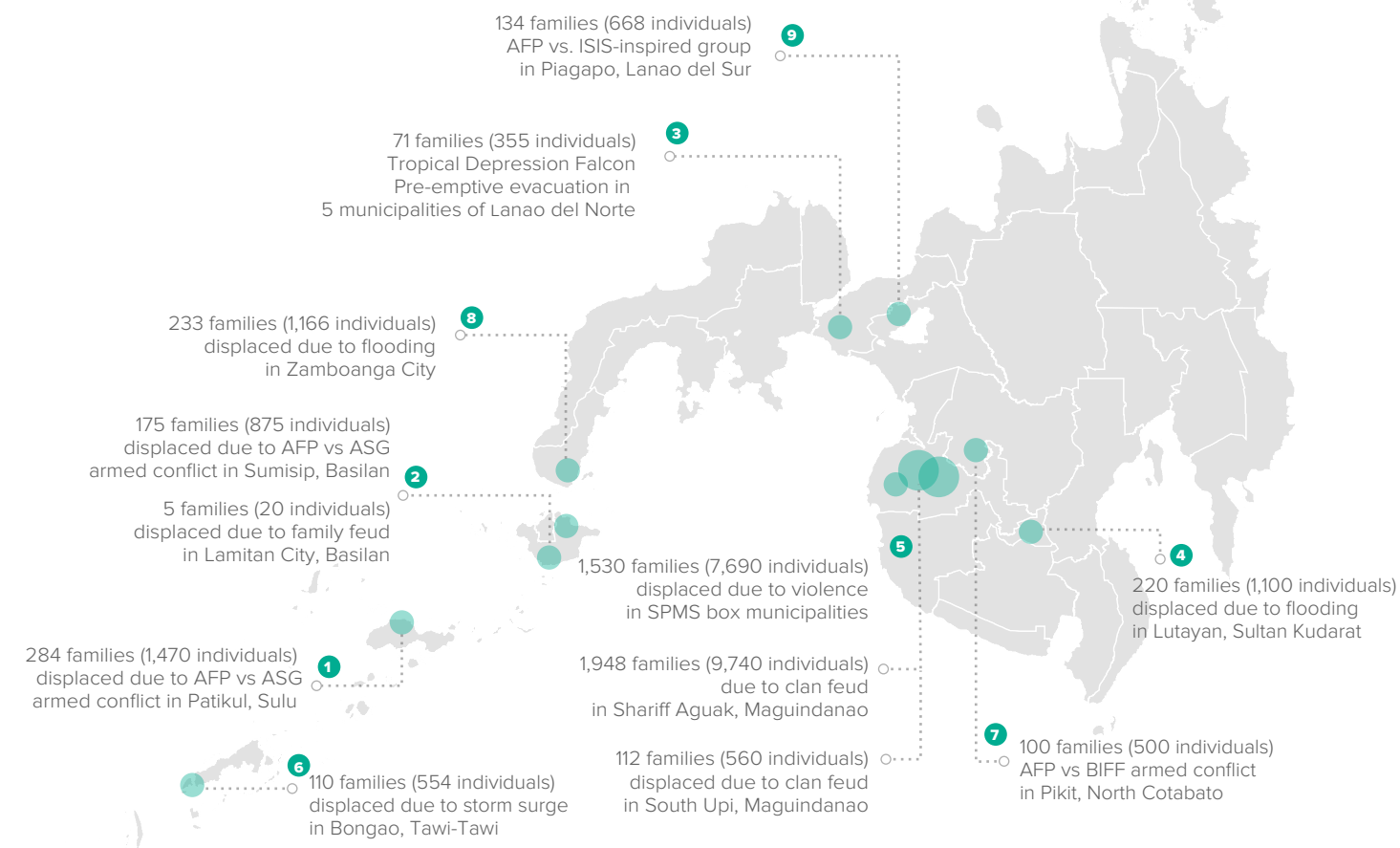
**3 Katipunan, Zamboanga del Norte:** On 17 October 2019, an encounter transpired between Alpha Coy of 51st IB and armed men in Barangay Bulawan, Katipunan municipality, Zamboanga del Norte. State forces launched an offensive against members of the NPA in the said barangay at around 3:00 in the afternoon. This caused displacement of families and individuals in the area.

**4 Midsayap, North Cotabato:** On 23 October 2019, an encounter between alleged rebels and the AFP transpired in Barangay Tumbras, Midsayap, North Cotabato which caused displacement of families and individuals in the area.

The Commission on Human Rights – Region 12 has said that it will assist the families of the seven who were killed in the encounter, four of whom were minors, as they build a case against state forces, citing violations of International Humanitarian Law and human rights principles.

# GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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## 1 SULU

**Patikul:** On 17 May, more than 284 families (approximately 1,470 individuals) from Barangay Kabbon Takas in Patikul municipality were displaced as a result of armed confrontation between the AFP and the Abu Sanyaf Group (ASG). The displacement in this community has been recurring since February 2019 due to the continuous military operations. Neither the AFP nor the municipal local government units (LGUs) have allowed civilians to return to their places of origin due to the volatile situation. Municipal and barangay officials have said that as long as the ASG is present in the barangay, residents will not be allowed to return.

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
PATIKUL	284	1,470
<b>Total</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>1,470</b>

displaced since August 2019 due to a family feud in Barangay Lebbuh, Lamitan City. The feud began in 2017 due to marital conflict, which then resulted to killings of family members on both sides. Those involved in the said killings are believed to be members of 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) who are based in Basilan attempted to resolve the issue through peaceful dialogue. While both families agreed to settle the issue through traditional methods, the agreement was not sustained.

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
SUMISIP	175	875
CITY OF LAMITAN	5	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>895</b>

## 2 BASILAN

**Sumisip:** On 17 May, some 175 families (approximately 875 individuals) from Sumisip, Basilan pre-emptively evacuated to their relatives due to a series of arson incidents and the killing of a civilian, which is believed to be an act of retaliation by relatives of the slayed members of Citizen Auxiliary Force Geographical Unit (CAFGU) in April 2019.

## 3 LANAO DEL NORTE

**Sultan Naga Dimaporo:** Seventy-one families (355 individuals) are still displaced in five municipalities of Lanao del Norte in 23 July, since their houses were totally destroyed by Typhoon Falcon.

**Lamitan City:** Five families (20 individuals) have been



MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
LALA	48	240
SULTAN NAGA DIMAPORO	9	45
KAPATAGAN	5	25
SAPAD	5	25
SALVADOR	4	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>355</b>

The displaced populations are Teduray, indigenous peoples residing in Sitios 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 01 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.

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
SOUTH UPI	112	560
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>560</b>

#### 4 SULTAN KUDARAT

**Lutayan:** A total of 220 families (1,100 individuals) remain displaced. 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.

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
LUTAYAN	220	1,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>1,100</b>

#### 5 MAGUINDANAO

**SPMS box municipalities:** About 1,530 families (7,690 individuals) from the municipalities of Shariff Saydona Mustapha, Datu Salibo, and Datu Piang were displaced due to persisting security threats, following a firefight between the MILF-BIAF and members of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) who are believed to have links to ISIS. The situation was further aggravated as seven members of the MILF-BIAF were killed during the encounter. Those displaced are not staying in evacuation centers nor with host families, due to persisting security issues in the area.

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
SHARIFF SAYDONA MUSTAPHA	1,512	7,600
DATU PIANG	18	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>7,690</b>

**Shariff Aguak:** A total of 1,948 families (9,740 individuals) remain displaced in the said municipality. The displacement is due to a firefight that erupted in Sitio Kota, Barangay Lapok of Shariff Aguak municipality on 18 September. The conflict is rooted on a dispute among parties affiliated with different local armed groups. Commander Samad's group, formerly of the 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.

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
SHARIFF AGUAK(MAGANOY)	1,948	9,740
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>9,740</b>

**South Upi:** A firefight 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.

#### 6 TAWI-TAWI

**Bongao:** On 13 September, Tropical Storm 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.

In late August, 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.

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
BONGAO	110	554
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>554</b>

#### 7 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	100	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>500</b>

### 8 ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

**Zamboanga City:** Zamboanga City: On 13 September, about 233 families (1,166 individuals) 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).

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
ZAMBOANGA CITY	233	1,166
<b>Total</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>1,166</b>

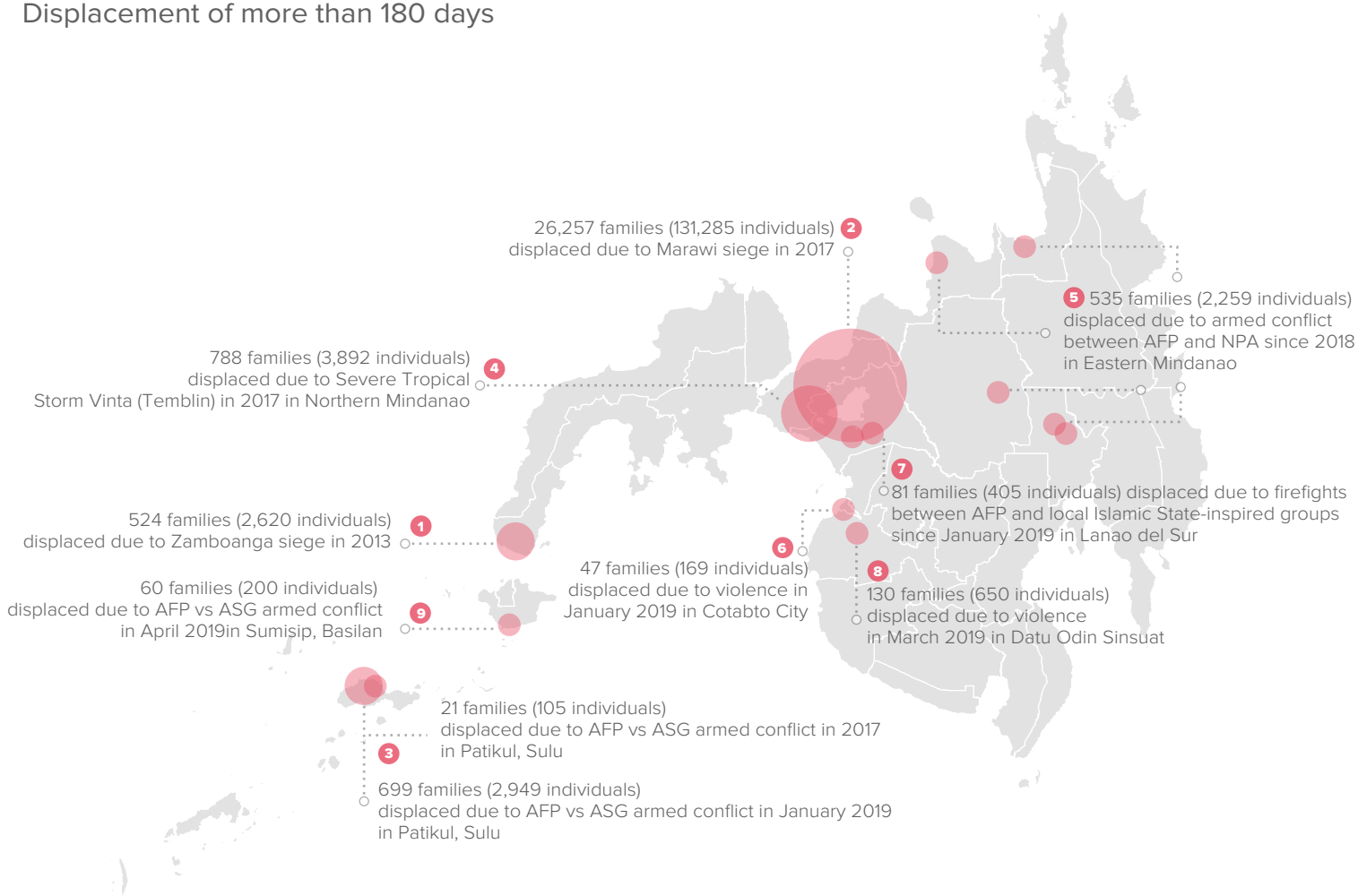
### 9 LANAOS DEL SUR

**Piagapo:** 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.

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
PIAGAPO	134	668
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>668</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 31 October 2019, there are 538 families (approx. 2,690 individuals) in 10 evacuation centers in Marawi City and other municipalities in Lanao del Sur and 2,599 families (12,995 individuals) in 18 Transitory shelters and 146 families (730 individuals) in permanent shelters.

On 24 October, Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) presented their figures with regard to IDPs staying in evacuation centers (EC) and transitory sites (TS) around Marawi and Saguiaran. TFBM only counts Sarimanok Site 2 as the only remaining government-recognized EC for those displaced by the Marawi Siege, and considers all other centers as “community-based centers” (CBC).

TFBM has directed the Ministry of Social Services-BARMM to conduct a validation exercise in community-based evacuation centers (CBEC) and update confirm the latest IDP figures, regardless of whether said IDPs are renters or homeowners.

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.



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



**2,599 families in transitory sites** are in need of water and sanitation interventions



**22,264 families in home-based settings** are in need of adequate information regarding available assistance, plans for return and rehabilitation of the most-affected areas

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

- 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 Kalimudan Foundation Inc. (KFI), but the IDPs pay a monthly water bill to the city water district post of Marawi. 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 Catholic Relief Services (CRS). However, only 5 families have availed of 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 site where their tents are located. This has already been tried by CRS, to no avail.

There has been no food or livelihood assistance given to the IDPs in the tent. Most are dependent on support of relatives and in vending street foods.

- 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.

Electrical bills have proven to be a challenge as well, considering the IDPs have no stable source of income. The location of Area 1 also presents financial difficulties, since access to schools (Area 4) and health centers (Area 7) entails additional transportation costs. This is an additional burden for IDPs with no regular income and in debt. Sustainable livelihood is difficult to access.

While there are skilled IDPs that were trained by TESDA, there are no livelihood opportunities. International NGO Community and Family Services International (CFSI) provided livelihood support to some of the IDPs in the form of sari-sari store, motorcycle. However, the motorcycle cannot sustain the family given that the City government has implemented the coding program for public vehicles.

As to safety and security, there are no issues, as the barangay captain of Kadingilan resides in the area with the members of the BPAT.

IDPs in the area have been asking about what will happen to them upon the expiration of the five-year contract of the transitory site, for fear of having nowhere to go.

## KEY CHALLENGES FOR MARAWI IDPs



**1. Shelter:** As of 31 July, 967 families (4 835 individuals) are staying in evacuation camps, using family tents provided by the DSWD. These emergency dwelling materials, meant only to last for 6 months, do not provide adequate protection from heat and extreme temperatures.



**2. Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)** – Transitory Sites, especially those that were occupied first, now face water and sanitation issues. In Sarimanok Tent City and Sagonsongan, septic tanks are already full and in need of desludging. Water in the said locations is supplied by trucks provided by NGOs, one of which would cease their intervention by end of June 2019. Maintenance of latrines is likewise a challenge. Some latrines have been closed due to the lack of water supply. The WASH cluster has recently 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 need to better communicate information on 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 consultations or information sessions that are 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 FOR VINTA IDPs



**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
Gingoog City, Mis. Oriental	3	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>3,892</b>

## 5 DISPLACEMENT OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN 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.

In March, around 14 families (approximately 50 individuals ) were displaced from municipality of Kapalong, Davao Del Norte. These families are members of Indigenous communities in the boundaries of Kapalong and San Fernando, Bukidnon. They fled due to armed encounter between AFP and NPA in their community. They opted to flee to avoid being caught in the crossfire.

**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:** 1,080 individuals are currently displaced in the province, 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>535</b>	<b>2,259</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. Access to humanitarian 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 preemptive evacuation due to military presence in their communities is not recognized by authorities as a basis for their registration as IDPs nor 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. 61 families (approximately 239 individuals) 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 LANAO 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 Dumlondong 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
Pagayawan	61	305
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>405</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>

## 9 BASILAN

On 11 April 2019, about 60 families (200 individuals) were displaced as the ASG allegedly ambushed and killed two (2) members of a paramilitary group also known as the Citizen Auxiliary Force Geographical Unit (CAFGU) patrolling in the village. AFP deployed a troops but they only found the cadavers. Subsequently, the AFP deployed troops to conduct regular patrols in the barangay.

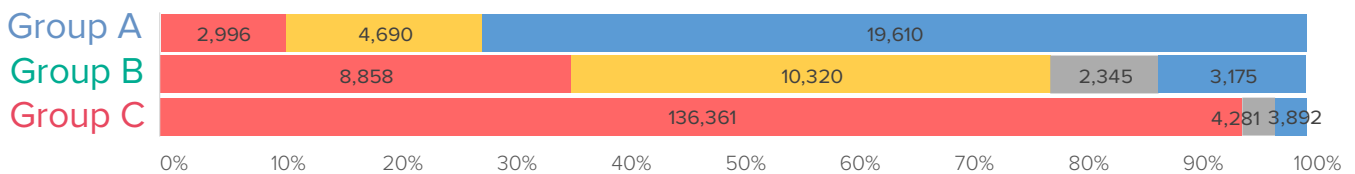
Municipality	Families	Individuals
Sumisip	60	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>200</b>

# KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2012-2019)

**196,528** currently displaced individuals since 2012



## CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



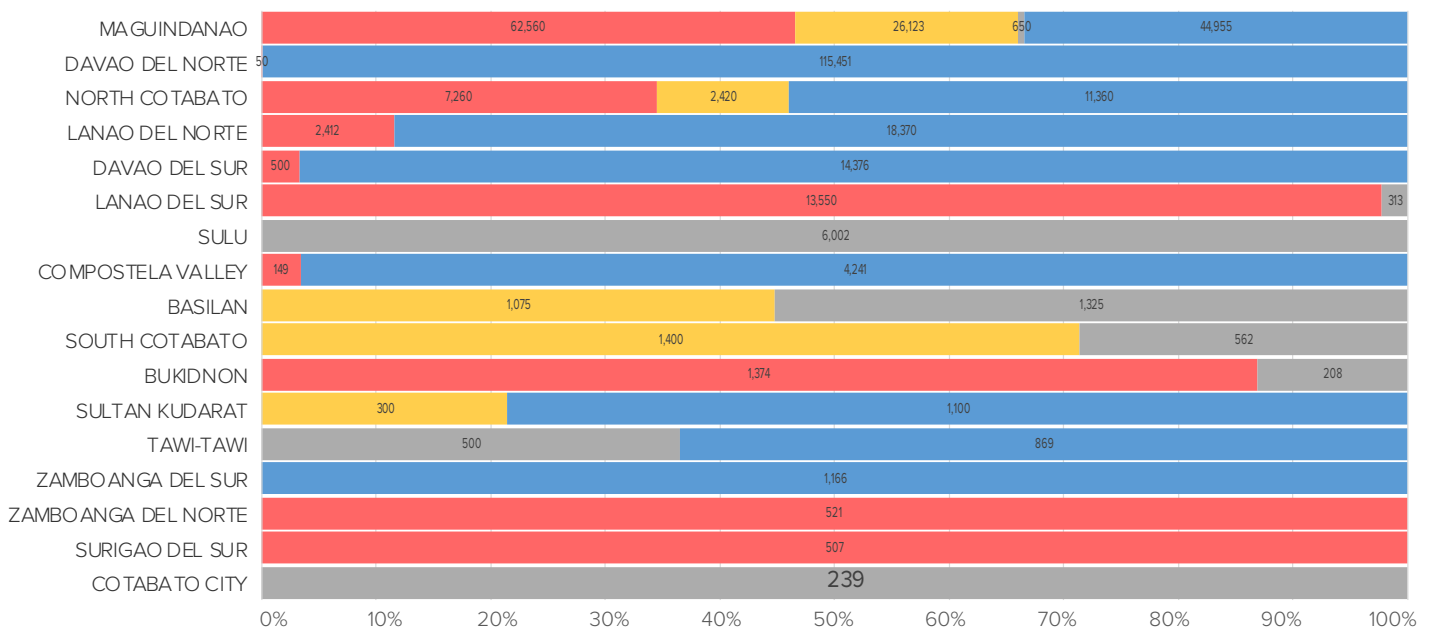
**TOTAL: 196,528**

## IN THE COURSE OF 2019

DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO OCTOBER 2019



## CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



**TOTAL: 341,888**





# WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

## DUTERTE CALLED UPON TO CREATE BANGSAMORO INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS BODY.

Bangsamoro officials and advocates called on President Rodrigo Duterte to immediately form the intergovernmental relations body (IGR) which is deemed "indispensable" to the success of the new Bangsamoro region.

Half a year after the inauguration of the BARMM, Duterte has yet to name the members of the IGR.

The IGR is mandated by the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL) to "coordinate and resolve issues on intergovernmental relations through regular consultation and continuing negotiation in a non-adversarial manner."

BARMM Interim Chief Minister Murad Ebrahim has already informed Malacañang of the region's 7 representatives to the IGR, to be led by Education Minister Mohagher Iqbal.

However, the president is yet to name the central government's representatives to the group. It's also up to him to issue an executive order to create the IGR, which is yet to be issued by Malacanang.

Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP) Undersecretary Wilben Mayor said that their office has already recommended Cabinet members to be part of the IGR, but the president is yet to act on their recommendation.

Finance Secretary Carlos Dominguez III, OPAPRU

Secretary Carlito Galvez Jr, and Defense Secretary Delfin Lorenzana are among the suggested IGR members, said Mayor.

## 6,000 EMPLOYEES TO BE PHASED OUT OF THE BARMM BY DECEMBER.

6,000 permanent employees of the defunct Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) will be out by December as part of the transition into the new Bangsamoro ARMM (BARMM), with the first batch of 500 to end their contract of service by the end of this month.

The phaseout will involve three batches of employees, with the first batch leaving their posts in November, according to Bangsamoro government Attorney General Sha Elijah Alba. The second batch will leave their posts by the first week of December, while the last batch would end their service at the end of the year.

Former ARMM employees serving in the sectors of education, health, and social services will be exempted from the phaseout, she added.

## MILITARY SET TO PUSH 'SELECTIVE' MARTIAL LAW IN MINDANAO.

The AFP will be pushing for a limited implementation of martial law in the island, according to Lt. Gen. Cirilito Sobejana, AFP Western Mindanao Command Chief.

According to Sobejana, the military will propose a

"selective" martial law that will focus largely on the Bangsamoro region. While he has hinted that the cities of Davao and Cagayan de Oro were not included in their recommendation of areas to remain under martial rule, these two cities are not under his military jurisdiction.

The implementation of martial law will be selective, he said, focusing only on areas where security problems are still apparent. In addition, he said that they will also focus on areas where delivery of services need attention since monitoring the performance of local government officials is part of their mandate under martial law.

Mindanao military units are set to submit their security assessment of Mindanao in December before presenting it to Congress, he said.

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)

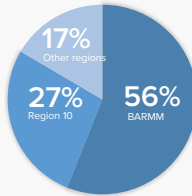
The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement note that “internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations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


**196,528**

TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS WHO ARE PRESENTLY DISPLACED IN MINDANAO



Breakdown of displaced individuals by region

- 110,158 individuals BARMM
- 53,819 individuals REGION 10
- 32,551 individuals Other regions

### THREE MAIN GROUPS:


**27K**

Group A  
out of 9,873  
displaced in October

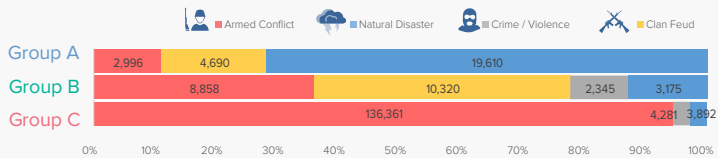

**24.8K**

Group B  
displaced for more  
than 30 days


**144.5K**

Group C  
displaced for more  
than 180 days

### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



### DISPLACEMENT IN OCTOBER 2019


**27,296**

TOTAL RECORDED  
DISPLACEMENT IN  
OCTOBER


**0**

NUMBER OF PERSONS  
WHO HAVE RETURNED


**27,296**

IDPS IN OCTOBER IN NEED  
OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

### LEGEND

- REGIONAL BOUNDARY
- Group A: Displacement in October
- Group B: Displacement more than 30 days
- Group C: Displacement more than 180 days

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.

