

MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



Davao del Sur. Elders in Brgy. Santo Nino, Kiblawan participated in the assessment interview jointly conducted by the Mindanao Humanitarian Team (MHT) and Province of Davao del Sur LGU.

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 30th of November, a total number of **79,601** families (**387,772** individuals) are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

Group A: **6,671** families (**32,964** individuals) remain displaced out of 6,696 families displaced within the month;

Group B: **43,355** families (**207,929** individuals) remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

Group C: **29,601** families (**146,879** 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: **1,497** families (**6,823** individuals) still displaced due to crime and violence since January 2019.

In November 2019, a total number of **6,696** families (**33,089** individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to armed conflict (31,635 individuals), clan feuds (500 individuals) and natural disaster (954 individuals).

DISPLACEMENT IN NOVEMBER



6,696

Families



33,089

Individuals

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

From January to November 2019

47

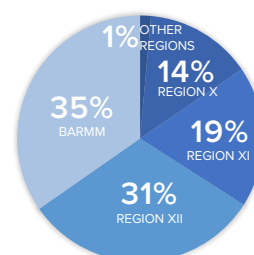
Persons dead

610

Persons injured

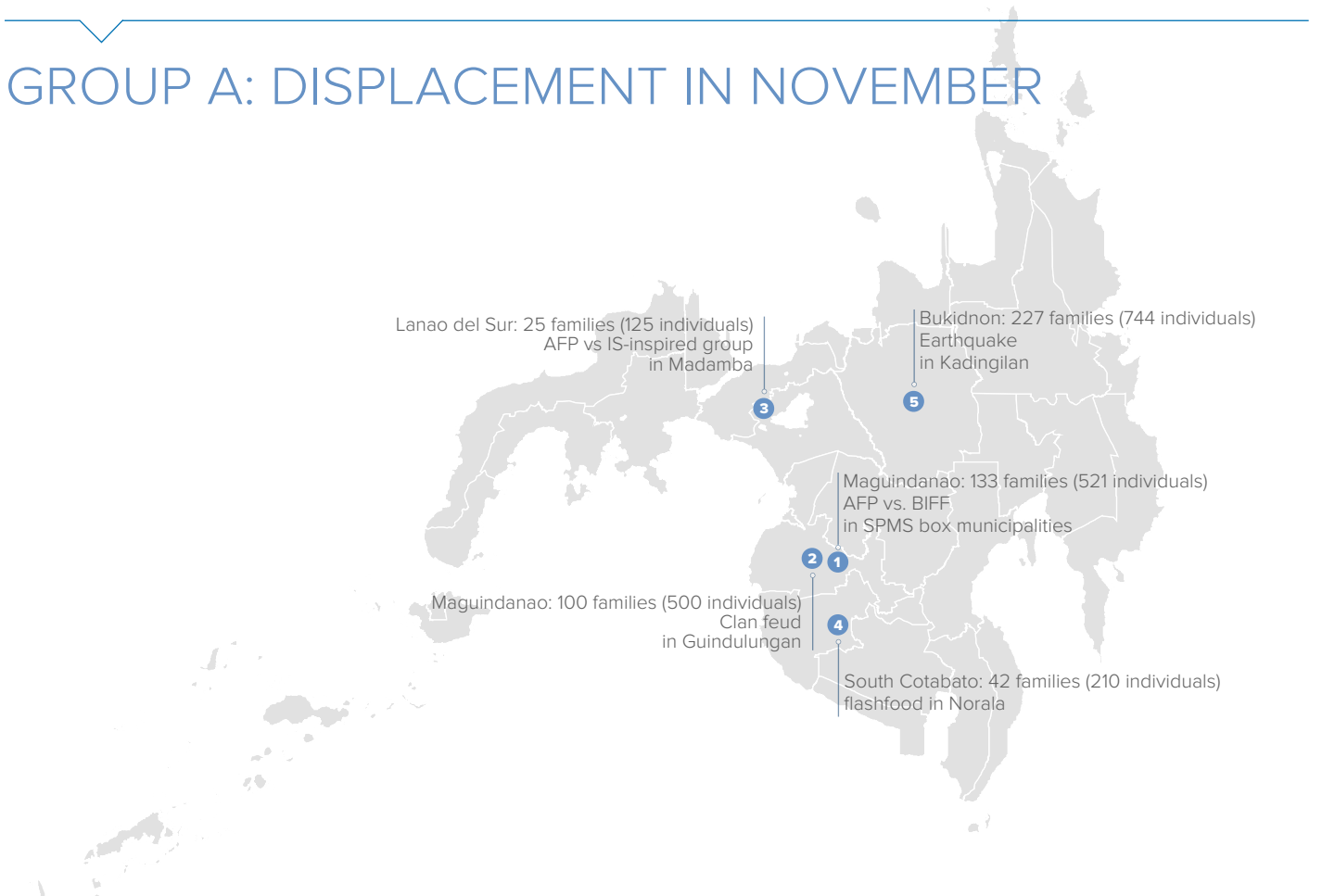
LOCATIONS

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



- 134,464 individuals
BARMM
- 121,312 individuals
REGION XII
- 71,911 individuals
REGION XI
- 54,563 individuals
REGION X
- 5,522 individuals
Other regions

GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN NOVEMBER



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

1 SPMS municipalities, Maguindanao: On 09 November, a fire fight erupted between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) in Barangays Tukanalipao and Pimbalkan, all in Mamasapano Municipality. Ground and aerial assaults have resulted to the forcible displacement of undetermined number of families who have sought refuge in neighboring communities in Proper Tukanalipao and Linantangan.

On On 21 November, there have been reports of heavy mortar shelling targeting the interior communities of the municipalities of Shariff Saydona Mustapha, Mamasapano and Datu Salibu, and Shariff Aguak, all in Maguindanao. Civilians residing in the affected communities have been forced to flee, the numbers of which are yet to be confirmed, and they have sought refuge among relatives in neighboring communities. There have been reports of heightened military presence in the area which has caused fear and forced people to flee in order to avoid being caught in a possible cross fire between government troops and local armed groups. There have also been reports of farm animals hit by bullets. UNHCR has been coordinating with local partners to assess the needs of the displaced communities in the said municipalities.

2 Guindulungan, Maguindanao: On 11 November, around noontime, a firefight has erupted between warring groups from Barangay Macasampen, Guindulungan and Barangay Kitapok, Datu Saudi Ampatuan. More than 100 families have been forced to flee in Sitios Tumagontong and Tantawan in Barangay Macasampen.

The displaced families are being hosted by their relatives in adjacent communities in Barangay Tambunan, Barangay Kalumamis, and Sitio Proper of Barangay Macasampen. There have been reports that four (4) houses along the boundaries of Sitio Tumagontong and Sitio Tantawan in Barangay Macasampen were burned by one of the groups involved in therido.

3 Madamba, Lanao del Sur: On 23 November 2019, at around 9:00 A.M., the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) launched a military operation against ISIS-inspired groups at the boundary between the municipalities of Madamba and Madalum, both in Lanao del Sur. According to the Municipal Social Welfare for Development (MSDWO) of Madalum, an undisclosed number of families were displaced at Barangays Dibarusan, Gadungan, and Pantaon of Madalum, Lanao del Sur. Local residents say that women and children have been evacuated to safe barangays while men stayed being to guard their homes.

Meanwhile, in Madamba, protection partners reported that there were a total 25 displaced families in Barangays Bawang and Tulay in Madamba, Lanao del Sur. These families sought refuge among relatives in Barangay Uyaan in the same municipality.

4 Kadingilan, bukidnon: On 18 November 2019, a magnitude 5.9 earthquake shaken Bukidnon areas particularly in Kadingilan, Kalilangan, Don Carlos, Maramag and San Fernando. 875 houses were damage in the

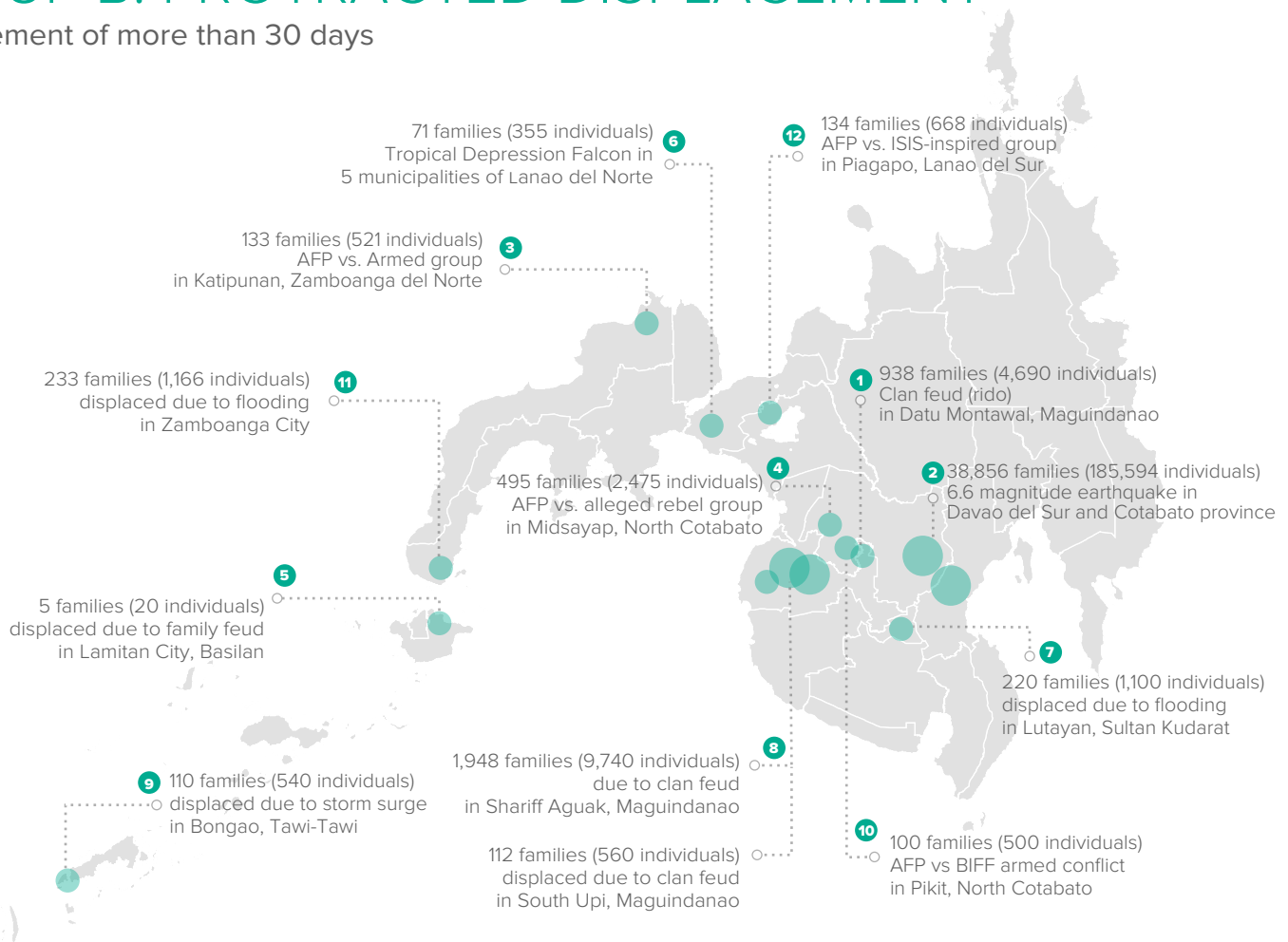
municipalities of Damulog, Dancaan, Don Carlos, Kadingilan, Kitaotao maramg nad Valencia City. These resulted to 227 families (744 individuals) displaced who where temporarily staying inside evacuation centers in Don Carlos and Maramag.

municipalities of Norala and Tantangan all in South Cotabato. Displaced families took shelter inside the evacuation center in Brgy. Libertad and Brgy Lapuz Gym in Norala. DSWD have provided assistance to the affeted families. Few days. after displaced families have returned to their respective residences

4 Norala, South Cotabato: On 31 October 2019, a heavy rainfall was felt in South Cotabato which resulted to flash flood and displaced 42 families (210 individuals) in the

GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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1 MAGUINDANAO

Datu Montawal: 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 Dunggulan, 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.

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
DATU MONTAWAL	938	4,690
Total	938	4,690

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, 13,044 families (59,985 individuals) have taken temporary shelter in nineteen (107) evacuation centers, while 25,812 families (125,609 individuals) are currently staying with their relatives and/or friends. There are 47,662 damaged houses; of which, 25,895 are totally damaged and 21,767 are partially damaged.

A total of 71,247 families (349 individuals) were affected by the earthquake incident in 238 barangays in Regions XI and XII, as of 31 November 2019.

These figures are based on the DROMIC Report #38 issued on 1 December by the Department of Social Welfare and Development.

MUNICIPALITIES IN DAVAO DEL SUR	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
MAGSAYSAY	8,857	39,952
BANSALAN	4,610	20,624
CITY OF DIGOS	1,044	3,783
HAGONOY	735	3,811
MATANAO	411	1,478
SANTA CRUZ	32	111
PADADA	28	140
Total	15,717	69,899

MUNICIPALITIES IN NORTH COTABATO	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
TULUNAN	11,801	59,005
ARAKAN	4,610	23,150
CITY OF KIDAPAWAN	2,099	10,495
M'LANG	2,041	10,205
MAGPET	1,744	8,720
MATALAM	534	2,670
MAKILALA	151	23,150
KABACAN	55	275
PRESIDENT ROXAS	41	205
Total	23,096	207,744

3 ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE

Katipunan: 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.

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
KATIPUNAN	133	521
Total	133	521

4 NORTH COTABATO

Midsayap: 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.

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
MIDSAYAP	495	2,475
Total	495	2,475

5 BASILAN

Lamitan City: Five families (20 individuals) remain 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
LAMITAN CITY	5	25
Total	5	25

6 LANA 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.

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

7 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
Total	220	1,100

8 MAGUINDANAO

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
Total	1,948	9,740

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 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
Total	112	560

9 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
Total	110	554

10 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
Total	100	500

11 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
Total	233	1,166

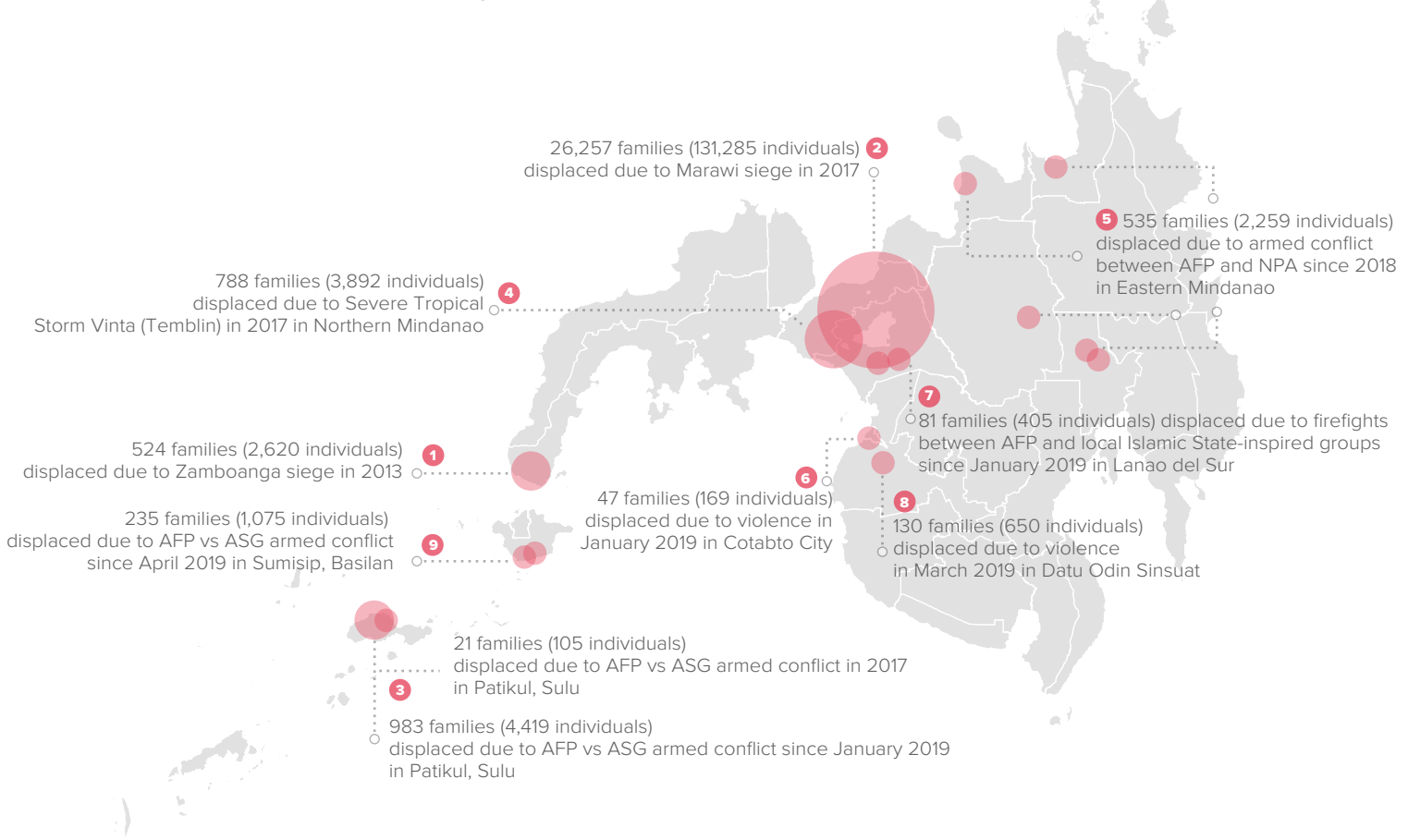
12 LANAO DEL SUR

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 to MSU in Marawi City and Saguwaran, Lanao del Sur for safety.

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
PIAGAPO	134	668
Total	134	668

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
Total	74	370

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 Saguian. 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.

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 (2017)	21	105
Patikul (2019)	983	4,419
Total	1,004	4,524

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
Total	788	3,892

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
Total	535	2,259

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
Total	47	169

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 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
Pagayawan	61	305
Total	81	405

7 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
Total	130	650

7 BASILAN

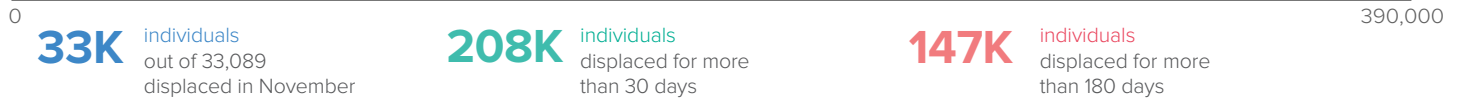
On 11 April 2019, about 60 families (200 individuals) were displaced as the ASG allegedly ambushed and killed two (2) members of a paramilitary group also known as the Citizen Auxiliary Force Geographical Unit (CAFGU) patrolling in the village. AFP deployed a troops but they only found the cadavers.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

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.

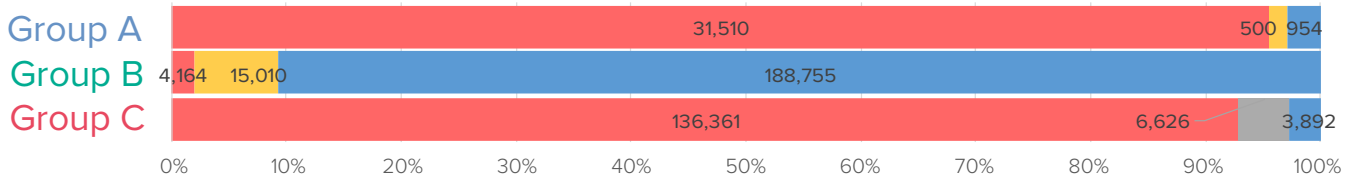
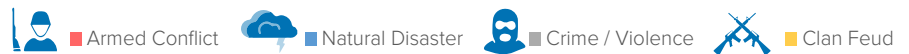
Municipality	Families	Individuals
Sumisip	235	1,075
Total	235	1,075

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2012-2019)

387,772 currently displaced individuals since 2012



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



TOTAL: 387,772

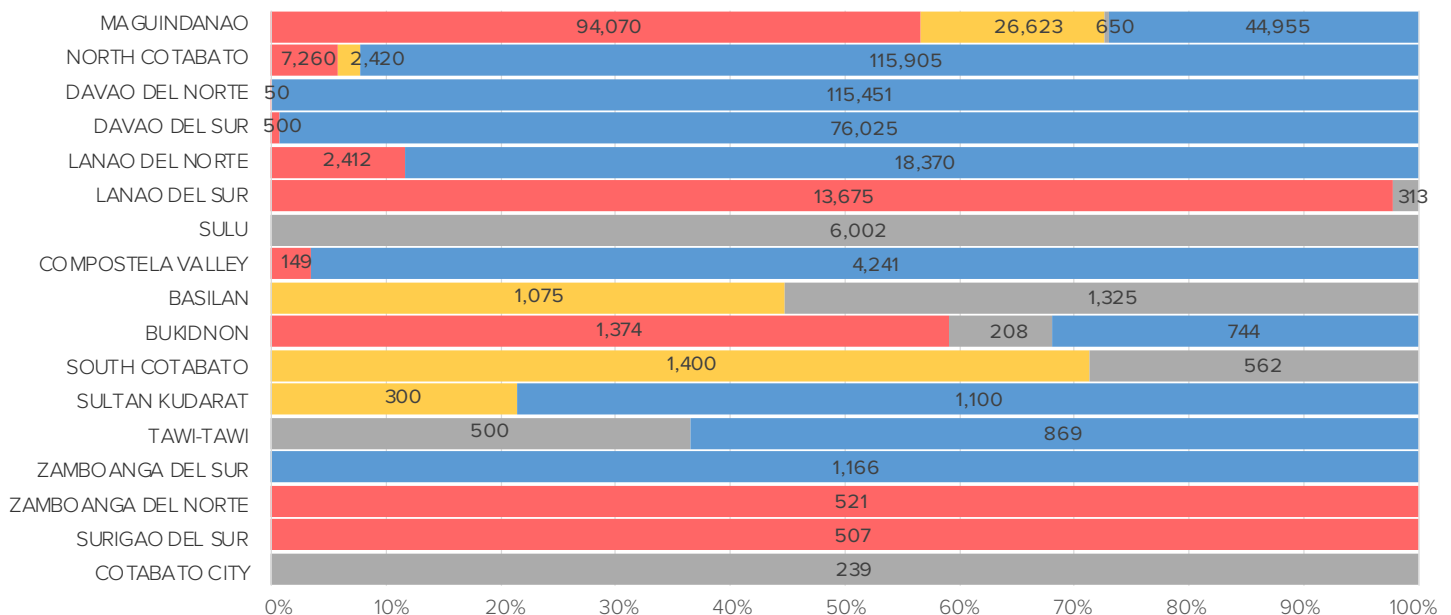
IN THE COURSE OF 2019

DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO NOVEMBER 2019

540,961 Total number of individuals who have been displaced in 2019



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



TOTAL: 540,961



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WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

PNP BACKS LIFTING OF MARTIAL LAW IN MINDANAO. LIKE THE DEFENSE CHIEF, the Philippine National Police (PNP) sees no need for another extension of martial law in Mindanao.

PNP spokesman Brig. Gen. Bernard Banac yesterday said security forces are in control in the south.

“Peace and order in Mindanao is under control and continues to show marked stability, a condition that may eventually pave the way for the lifting of martial law,” Banac said.

Defense Secretary Delfin Lorenzana on Monday said he is not keen on further extending martial law in Mindanao for another year.

The entire Mindanao region was placed under martial law following the siege of Marawi City from May to October 2017. The third extension will expire on Dec. 31 this year.

QUAKE EVACUEES FACE FLASH FLOODS, LACK OF DRINKING WATER. The situation for earthquake-affected villagers at the boundary of Datu Paglas, Maguindanao and North Cotabato's Tulunan town worsened as flash floods swept through their villages late Friday.

Members of the municipal disaster risk reduction and management council in Datu Paglas, Maguindanao and motorcyclists belonging to the Cowboy Riders group

rescued dozens of families as rampaging flood waters spawned by heavy downpours swept through their barangays on Friday night.

Houses of many families in Maguindanao's Datu Paglas municipality, an immediate neighbor of Tulunan, were damaged by tremors that jolted central Mindanao on October 16, followed by more than a thousand aftershocks, the last of which was felt 2:28 a.m. Saturday.

COTABATO FORMALLY CEDES CONTROL OVER 63 BARANGAYS TO THE BANGSAMORO REGIONAL GOVERNMENT. The province of Cotabato formally ceded political and administrative control of 63 villages in six towns to the Bangsamoro region, in keeping with the results of a Feb. 6 plebiscite on the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL).

Together with officials of the interim Bangsamoro government and Cotabato province, Emmylou Taliño-Mendoza, Cotabato vice governor and acting governor, and Al Hajj Murad Ebrahim, Bangsamoro chief minister, led a handover ceremony at the Shariff Kabunsuan Cultural Center on Wednesday.

In her message, Mendoza expressed optimism that the transfer of the villages to the Bangsamoro region “would further lead to peace and unity in this part of the country.”

PHP 65.6-B BUDGET FOR BANGSAMORO 2020 APPROVED; EDUCATION GETS BIGGEST CHUNK. Exactly eight months to the day the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) was inaugurated, the Bangsamoro Parliament on Friday night approved a budget of 65.6 billion pesos for the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) for 2020.

Approved on third and final reading was BTA-Cabinet Bill No. 31 entitled “An Act appropriating funds for the operation of the Bangsamoro Government from January 1 to December 31, 2020, and other purposes.”

Of 54 members present, 48 voted yes, one voted no and five abstained.

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 BARMM was established under the leadership of Ministry of Social Services, co-led by UNHCR. The Protection Working Group (PWG), based in Cotabato City, is being convened to support the provision of protection interventions and services to these disaster- and conflict-affected communities. The main objectives of BARMM PWG is to strengthen coordination among relevant actors with a protection role (from regional down to municipal and community level) in order to: (a) ensure timely prevention of and response to protection issues in the BARMM region; and (b) facilitate timely information-sharing among these actors, in support of effective planning and implementation. The PWG meets every 2 months with members of Government agencies with protection roles, Relevant LGUs, UN agencies, Local and international NGOs & CSOs.

For more information, please visit the Protection Cluster website <http://www.protectionclusterphilippines.org/> or e-mail us at 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.”

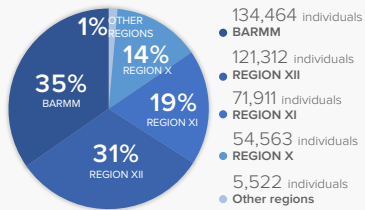
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1)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

CURRENT NUMBER OF IDPS IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

387,772

TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS WHO ARE PRESENTLY DISPLACED IN MINDANAO

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



THREE MAIN GROUPS:

33K

Group A
out of 33,089
displaced in November

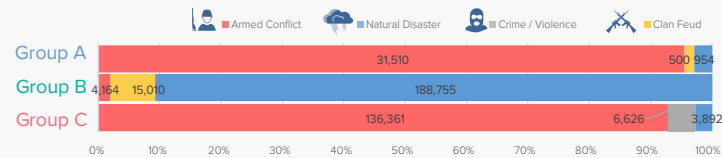
208K

Group B
displaced for more
than 30 days

147K

Group C
displaced for more
than 180 days

CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT IN NOVEMBER 2019

33,089

TOTAL RECORDED
DISPLACEMENT IN
NOVEMBER

125

NUMBER OF PERSONS
WHO HAVE RETURNED

32,964

IDPs IN NOVEMBER IN NEED
OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

LEGEND

- REGIONAL BOUNDARY
- Group A: Displacement in November
- 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.

