As of the 31st 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.
- 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.
GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN OCTOBER

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

MINDANAO Displacement Dashboard - October 2019
GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT
Displacement of more than 30 days

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 Sayyaf 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.

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 slain members of Citizen Auxiliary Force Geographical Unit (CAFGU) in April 2019.

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.

MUNICIPALITY FAMILIES INDIVIDUALS
PATIKUL 284 1,470
Total 284 1,470

MUNICIPALITY FAMILIES INDIVIDUALS
SUMISIP 175 875
CITY OF LAMITAN 5 20
Total 180 895

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

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

MAGUINDANAO

SPMS box municipalities: About 1,530 families (7,690 individuals) from the municipalities of Shariff Saydona Mustapha, Datu Saibo, 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.

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.

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.

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.
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 Silo Butlien 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.

###グループC: 持続的な避難

持続的な避難状態は180日以上続く状態です。
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).

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 (CBECC) 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 Sagsongongan and Boganga transitory sites, the most urgent concern is the desludging of full septic tanks, as some septic tanks are already draining into the main drainage system. Compounding the issue is the insufficient amount of water supply.

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

● 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 area 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 Sagsongongan 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.

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Families</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patikul (2017)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patikul (2019)</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>2,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>720</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,054</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

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

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 Talingod, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Families</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kapalong, Davao del Norte</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talaingod, Davao del Norte</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagonglong, Misamis Or.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buenavista, Agusan del Norte</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Fernando, Bukidnon</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>1,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>535</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,259</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**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 plebisicite 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.
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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.

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).

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.
KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2012-2019)

196,528 currently displaced individuals since 2012

27K individuals out of 1,583 displaced in August

24.8K individuals displaced for more than 30 days

144.5K individuals displaced for more than 180 days

CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Armed Conflict</th>
<th>Natural Disaster</th>
<th>Crime / Violence</th>
<th>Clan Feud</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group A</td>
<td>2,996</td>
<td>4,690</td>
<td>19,610</td>
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<tr>
<td>Group B</td>
<td>8,858</td>
<td>10,320</td>
<td>2,345</td>
<td>3,175</td>
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<tr>
<td>Group C</td>
<td>136,361</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL: 196,528

IN THE COURSE OF 2019

DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO OCTOBER 2019

341,888 Total number of individuals who have been displaced in 2019

285,127 individuals who have returned (83%)

56,761 individuals who are still displaced (17%)

CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Armed Conflict</th>
<th>Natural Disaster</th>
<th>Crime / Violence</th>
<th>Clan Feud</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>DAVAO DEL NORTE</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2,420</td>
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<tr>
<td>LANAO DEL SUR</td>
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<tr>
<td>SULU</td>
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<tr>
<td>COMPOSTELA VALLEY</td>
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<td>BASILAN</td>
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<td>BUKIDNON</td>
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<td>SULTAN KILABARAT</td>
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<td>2,412</td>
<td>18,370</td>
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<tr>
<td>TAWI-TAWI</td>
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<td>149</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>4,281</td>
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<td>ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR</td>
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<tr>
<td>COTABATO CITY</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>149</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL: 341,888
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 Malacañang.

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.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

UNHCR Philippines

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 disaster- and conflict-affected communities. The main objectives of BARMW 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

196,528
TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS WHO ARE PRESENTLY DISPLACED IN MINDANAO

THREE MAIN GROUPS:

27K
Group A
out of 9,873
individuals displaced in October

24.8K
Group B
individuals displaced for more than 30 days

144.5K
Group C
individuals displaced for more than 180 days

CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT

GROUP A
- Armed Conflict: 136,361
- Natural Disaster: 8,858
- Crime / Violence: 2,996
- Clan Feud: 10,320

GROUP B
- Armed Conflict: 4,281
- Natural Disaster: 2,345
- Crime / Violence: 3,892
- Clan Feud: 3,175

GROUP C
- Armed Conflict: 19,610
- Natural Disaster: 11,018
- Crime / Violence: 4,690
- Clan Feud: 5,027

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.

LEGEND

- 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.

SOURCES: Protection Cluster Mindanao
CREATION DATE: 13 November 2019
FEEDBACK: phicopr@unhcr.org
DISCLAIMER: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Data presented by UNHCR is based on internal reporting and various official data sources (DSWD, NDRRMC, etc.).