

MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



Maguindanao. Country representative of UNHCR Philippines visited the IDPs in Talitay. @ UNHCR/ Tanghal

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

In July 2019, a total number of 4,348 families (21,740 individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to natural disaster (1,340 individuals) armed conflict (19,840 individuals), and clan feuds (560 individuals). Out of 21,740 individuals displaced throughout the month, 16% (3,410 individuals) have returned to their homes by the end of July, leaving 84% (18,330 individuals) still displaced by the end of the reporting period.

As of the 31st of July, a total number of **34,011** families (**169,017** individuals) are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

Group A: **3,666** families (**18,330** individuals) remain displaced out of 4,597 families displaced within the month;

Group B: **1,415** families (**6,697** individuals) remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

Group C: **28,930** families (**143,990** 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: **653** families (**3,544** individuals) still displaced due to Zamboanga siege in September 2013.
- Lanao del Sur & Lanao del Norte: **26,276** families (**131,380** 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: **426** families (**1,851** individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict between AFP and NPA since February 2018.
- Central Mindanao and BARMM Provinces: **88** families (**374** individuals) still displaced due to crime and violence since January 2019.

DISPLACEMENT IN JULY



4,348

Families



21,740

Individuals

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

From January to July 2019

24

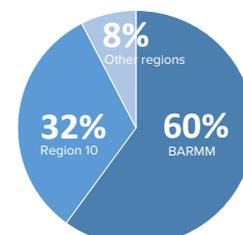
Persons dead

31

Persons injured

LOCATIONS

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



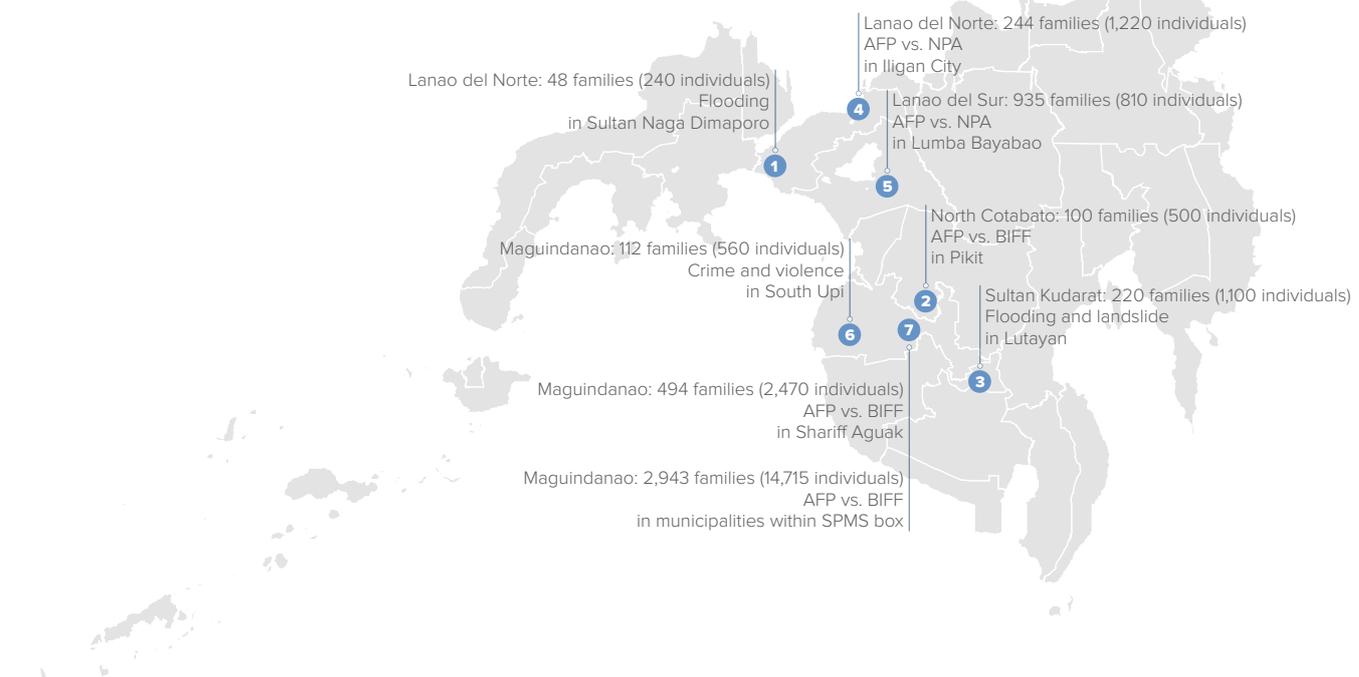
Breakdown of displaced individuals by region

101,430 individuals
BARMM

54,794 individuals
REGION 10

12,793 individuals
Other regions

GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN JULY



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

1 Lanao de Norte: On July 16, forty-eight (48) families from five municipalities lost their houses to heavy floods as TS Falcon hit Lanao del Norte. They are currently staying with their relatives.

Of the 48 families, ten (10) are from Sultan Naga Dimaporo municipality; five are from Sapad municipality; five are from Kapatagan municipality, 27 are from Lala municipality, and four are from Salvador municipality.

2 North Cotabato: On 23 July, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) launched aerial bombardments and mortar shelling within the interior barangays of three municipalities – Pikit in North Cotabato province, and Shariff Saydona Mustapha and Datu Piang in Maguindanao province. This military operation is against alleged members of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) believed to be encamping in the said area. Based on the Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC) report of Ministry of Social Services (MSS) – Maguindanao, about 1,293 families (6,465 individuals) have been forcibly displaced in Barangays Dasawao, Ganta, and Bakat – all in Shariff Saydona Mustapha municipality.

On July 25, about a hundred families (estimated 500 individuals) were forcibly displaced from Barangay Kabasalan in Pikit municipality due to airstrikes and ground assaults by the AFP, also against alleged members of the BIFF. An elderly woman was reportedly killed during the encounter, while her husband and grandson were injured during the operations along the border of Maguindanao and North Cotabato. 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 and Management Office (MDRRMO) of Pikit.

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

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

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

4 Lanao del Norte: On 25 July, an encounter between the AFP and the NPA occurred in the forested areas of Barangay Kalilangan, Iligan City. This has displaced a total

of 242 families across three barangays: Kalilangan (148 families, 3 evacuation centers), Panoroganan (49 families), and Rogongon (45 families, 1 evacuation center).

The barangay LGU of Kalilangan has provided 10 bags of rice to the IDPs. The Philippine Red Cross also provided five kilos of rice for every family in Rogongon EC.

The City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO) is ready for food distribution in Kalilangan, but the AFP is not granting them clearance as the barangay is still considered an “unsafe zone”. According to the CSWDO staff who was able to visit the ECs, the IDPs are in need of food, especially in Kalilangan where the road is impassable; plastic sheets for the tribal hall evacuation center which houses 72 families and Tanama Building which houses 51 families. Hygiene kits are also needed, since poor hygiene has been observed among the IDPs, especially among children. There is also a lack of access to latrines and water. 25 families in staying in the mosque in Kalilangan are using a single toilet.

5 Lanao del Sur: On 26 July, at around 2:00 AM, alleged members of the New People’s Army (NPA) were spotted in some barangays of Lumba-Bayabao, Lanao del Sur and were being pursued by government military forces. The AFP set up their artillery in Barangay Bansayan, Poona Bayabao and fired towards the direction of the hinterlands of Lumba-Bayabao. Military elements were also observed to be positioning themselves in nearby Barangay Ragayan, Poona Bayabao.

LGU officials based in the municipalities of Maguing and Lumba-Bayabao reported displacements within their jurisdiction. In Lumba-Bayabao, 187 families from areas along the path of the artillery shelling and gunfire evacuated to safer areas. Affected barangays were identified as Gadongan (83 families), Gambai (64 families), and Lubo-Basara (20 families). They evacuated either to safer areas within the same barangay or to nearby barangays, such as Barangays Golingan, Mapantao, and Cabasaran, among others. Meanwhile, 20 families were also displaced from Barangay Ragayan in the municipality of Poona Bayabao.

As of 28 July, most of the families, if not all, have already returned to their homes. Vulnerable IDPs such as pregnant women, senior citizens, and children stayed in the Poblacion of Barangay Gambai for safety.

Five families from Barangay Gadongan are yet to return and continue to stay with their relatives in Barangay Gambai of Lumba-Bayabao municipality due to the military operation last 25 July against the NPA.

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

the said barangay. The displaced populations are indigenous peoples from the Teduray tribe residing in Sitio Nuling, Dakeluan, Walow, Ideng, and Furo Wagey.

On 31 July, members of the barangay council facilitated an assembly with the affected population to discuss issues and concerns. Farming activities of the IDPs have been disrupted, which has prevented them from harvesting activities. Some have reported lost and/or destroyed properties, and loss of farm animals.

The barangay and municipal LGUs have provided food to the IDPs. The AFP and the Philippine National Police (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 said that a week is not enough time to complete their harvesting activities, which presents a problem since farming is their main source of income.

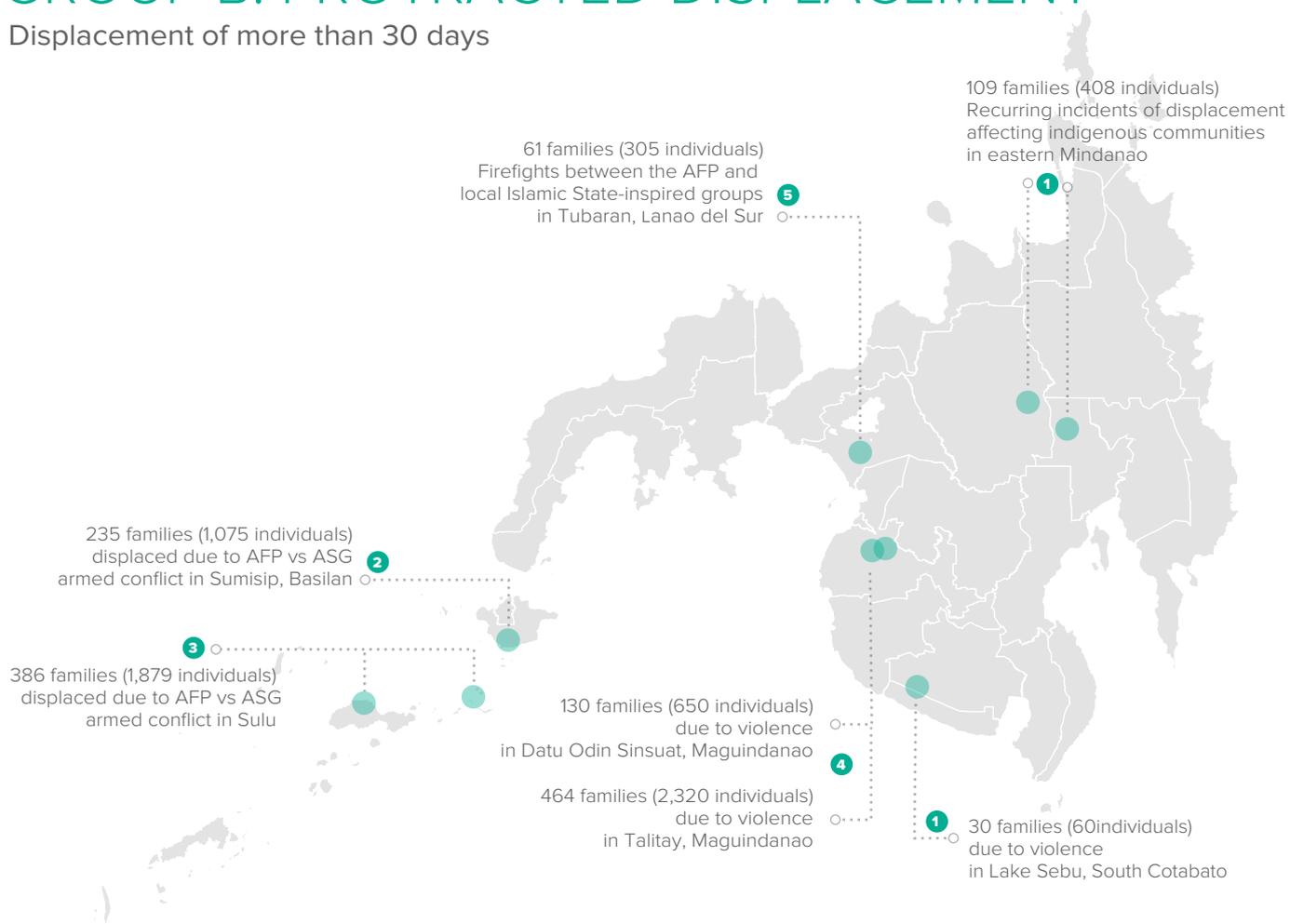
7 Maguindanao: On 17 July, approximately 494 families (2,470 individuals) in Barangay Bagong of Shariff Aguak municipality were forced to flee their homes, more than three months following their return from the municipalities of Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Datu Unsay, Shariff Aguak, Shariff Saydona Mustapha, and Datu Salibo. This is due to mortar shelling and deployment of government security forces in Barangay Bagong Upam of Shariff Aguak municipality, as part of the government's ongoing law enforcement operations against the BIFF in Maguindanao. According to IDP accounts, government security forces launched the shelling following reported sightings of alleged members of the BIFF in the area. Thus, residents of Bagong Upam were forced to flee their homes and sought refuge in Sitio Mistah of Barangay Kuloy, also in Shariff Aguak municipality.

IDPs left their place of origin due to fears of being caught in the crossfire, should a firefight ensue. IDPs have also reported that unaccounted civilians from Barangay Kitango of Datu Saudi Ampatuan municipality have also fled conflict sites, as repeated displacements continue to affect thousands of individuals in the province, specifically in the SPMS (Salibu, Pagatin, Mamasapano and Shariff Aguak) Box and surrounding communities. Some IDPs who have just recently returned a few months back due to similar causes have been displaced again due to recent operations.

The displaced populations went back to their habitual residence a few days later. However, on 25 July, residents along the boundaries of the municipalities of Pikit, Shariff Saydona Mustapha and Datu Salibu were again forced to flee when the government security forces launched aerial bombardment combined with ground assaults against the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF).

GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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

1 SOUTH COTABATO

Lake Sebu: Around 12 families (60 individuals) have been displaced from Barangay Molon in Palimbang municipality since 03 May, due to clashes between groups affiliated with political and/or armed groups engaged in a rido (clan war). They continue to stay with host families and are hesitant to return to their places of origin due to fear of conflict flaring up again. Prior to evacuating last May, they also evacuated earlier in April due to the same conflict. They continue to access their farms during the day, but eventually leave and go back to their host families before nightfall. There have also been unconfirmed reports of landmines planted along the boundary of Lake Sebu and Palimbang municipalities.

DISPLACED LOCATION

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
Lake Sebu	12	60
Total	12	60

2 BASILAN

Sumisip: Since April 2019, 235 families (1,075 individuals) have been displaced in the municipality of Sumisip. They were forced to flee their communities after members of the ASG allegedly ambushed and killed two members of the Citizen Auxiliary Force Geographical Unit (CAFGU), a

paramilitary group that was patrolling in Barangay Upper Benembengan, of Sumisip municipality. The AFP then deployed reinforcement troops, but only found cadavers. A few days after the incident, a house was reportedly burned down by unidentified men in the same village. The IDPs have not been able to return to their homes since the incident.

DISPLACED LOCATION

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
Sumisip	235	1,075
Total	235	1,075

3 SULU

Patikul and Tongkil: More than 386 families (approximately 1,879 individuals) were displaced in the provinces of Sulu since February of 2019, following the all-out-war declared by the President against the ASG.

DISPLACED LOCATION

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
TONGKIL	102	409
PATIKUL	284	1,470
Total	386	1,879

4 MAGUINDANAO

Datu Odin Sinsuat: The 130 families (650 persons) displaced from Barangay Tenonggos in Datu Odin Sinsuat municipality 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).

Talitay: On 14 May, approximately 464 families (2,320 individuals) fled Barangay Kilalan in Talitay municipality, and sought refuge in Barangays Bongued and Kakar in nearby Datu Odin Sinsuat Municipality, due to conflict between supporters of opposing candidates for local government positions during the recent elections last 13 May. The fighting ceased following the deployment of government security forces on 15 May.

The Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao – Humanitarian Emergency Action and Response Team (BARMM HEART) distributed food packs on 27 May. With their livelihoods disrupted, IDPs have continued to express the need for food. Fisherfolk have been prohibited from fishing by government security forces due to ongoing hostilities. Some IDPs took risks by harvesting crops from their farmlands and continued farming activities, despite reports of working animals being hit by bullets.

IDPs set up tents in open spaces within their host barangays while others share dwellings with their relatives, since temporary shelters provide inadequate protection from heat and rain. While IDPs are able to collect water with a hand-powered pump, the water has a yellow or brown color and may not be safe for drinking. The cost of buying drinking water from water trucks or refilling stations is also a challenge. Due to the lack of toilets, some IDPs defecate in open spaces. Continuous rains also cause common illnesses, particularly among children.

On 7 June, Magungaya Mindanao Inc. (MMI) facilitated the distribution of UNHCR’s core relief items such as plastic tarpaulins, sleeping mats, and fleece blankets to 464 displaced families. This was done in coordination with the Local Government Units of the host municipality and barangays. As of 30 June, an unconfirmed number of IDPs left their belongings at displacement sites and returned to their communities despite persisting insecurity in the area, due to the need to harvest their crops.

DISPLACED LOCATION

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
DATU ODIN SINSUAT	130	650
TALITAY	464	2,320
Total	594	2,970

5 LANA DEL SUR

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

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

Among those who provided assistance at the height of the displacement were UNHCR, World Food Programme (WFP), and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). UNHCR distributed plastic sheets and solar lanterns to a total of 1,242 families. WFP provided unconditional cash transfers to 173 IDP families last 10 June. The families who are still in Barangay Ngingir are able to access their farms in their places of origin in the daytime.

DISPLACED LOCATION

LANAO DEL SUR	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
TUBARAN	61	305
Total	61	305

6 BUKIDNON

San Fernando: Near the end of February 2019, 208 individuals were displaced from Sitio Pandarasdasan, Barangay Magkalungay in San Fernando municipality. They have been temporarily relocated to Sitio Lokak, which is about 2 kilometers away from their former evacuation site. Less than a week later, 532 individuals were displaced from Sitio Sil-angon in the same barangay. ACCORD, provided temporary shelters and relocated the IDPs to Bahay Tulugan.

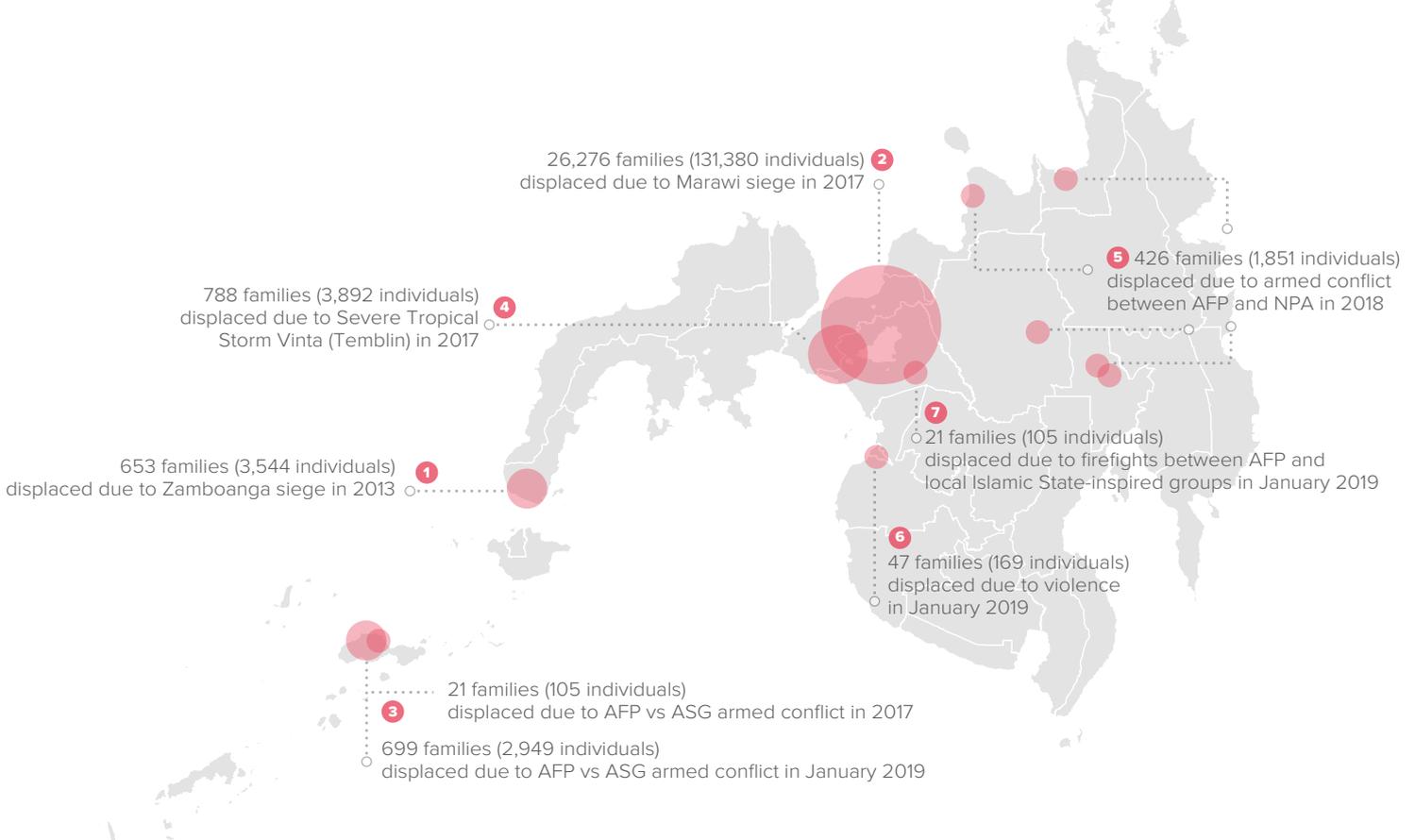
On 04 March, around 14 families (50 individuals) were displaced from the municipality of Kapalong due to an armed encounter between the AFP and NPA. These families are from indigenous communities living along the boundaries of Kapalong, Davao del Norte and San Fernando, Bukidnon. They fled the area to avoid being caught in the crossfire and are currently staying in Sitio Alimpulos, Barangay Kawayan in San Fernando, Bukidnon.

DISPLACED LOCATION

BUKIDNON	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
SAN FERNANDO	61	305
Total	61	305

GROUP C: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 180 days



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

1 ZAMBOANGA DISPLACEMENT

Displaced since September 2013

Around 653 families (approximately 3,544 individuals) remain displaced within the transitory sites while others are still living with their relatives. Of the total figure, 203 families (1,044 individuals) are inside the four (4) Transitory Sites, while 450 families (approximately 2,500 individuals) are Home-Based. The numbers of the displaced families slightly decreased as 12 families in transitory sites and 13 home-based IDP families were transferred to permanent housing units.



203 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	129	545
Rio Hondo TS	23	115
Asinan TS	28	140
Buggoc TS	23	144
Total	203	1,044

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 July, there are 967 families (approximately 4,835 individuals) in evacuation centers in Marawi City and five municipalities in Lanao del Sur, and 2, families (approximately 11,365 individuals) in Transitory Shelters. Meanwhile, monitoring the number of IDPs in home-based settings continues to be a challenge.

Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) has started the process known as “kathagombalay,” a Maranao word which translates to “rebuilding.” The initiative will process applications for repair, reconstruction and eventually re-occupancy of damaged properties inside the most affected area. The process will be done per city sector starting 30 July.

Applicants will undergo a rigorous process that entails presentation of documents such as land titles, tax declaration, or deeds of transfer/lease/consent to occupy, while cross-checking their names and properties with the government database, and having to submit rebuilding plans to the Office of the Building Official in Marawi City. This process has been criticized as one that imposes an undue burden on the side of IDPs whose resources are already strained by the displacement and by various costs associated with registration and application for various government assistance.

The UNHCR field team conducted protection monitoring visits to evacuation centers, transitory sites, and host communities in Marawi City and the municipalities of Balo-i and Mulondo. IDPs in evacuation centers have consistently highlighted the urgency of transfer to the newly opened transitory sites and other shelter units, as the situation in ECs continue to deteriorate. WASH, as well as safety and security, continue to be a concern among IDPs, whether in transitory sites or evacuation centers. IDPs in Sagonsongan Transitory Sites have repeatedly cited the problem of septic tanks which are already full and are being manually desludged by IDPs. In Boganga Transitory Site, the newest transitory area to open to IDPs coming from various ECs, garbage collection and insufficient water supply continues to be a problem.

An emerging issue is that of tents previously been declared closed by the government due to the relocation of IDPs to transitory sites, but are now currently being occupied by either home-based IDPs or residents in the host communities. For those in the Abdel Azis Evacuation Center in Balono, Balo-i municipality, they have opted to transfer to the vacated tents due to the strains in the relationships with and resources of their host families. There is also a perception that those in evacuation centers will be prioritized in the transfer to transitory sites.



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



2,286 families in transitory sites are in need of water and sanitation interventions



22,255 families in home-based settings are in need of adequate information regarding available assistance, plans for return and rehabilitation of the most-affected areas

KEY CHALLENGES FOR MARAWI IDPs



1. Shelter – As of 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.

On 27 January 2019, the AFP launched aerial bombardments and mortar shelling within the interior barangays in Patikul, following the all-out-war declared by the President against the ASG. About 699 families (approximately 2,949 individuals) were pre-emptively evacuated in a safer area within Municipality.

DISPLACED LOCATION	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
PATIKUL (2017)	21	105
PATIKUL (2019)	699	2,949
Total	720	3,054

4 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TROPICAL STORM VINTA

Displaced since December 2017

While most of the families in Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte who were displaced by TS Vinta (International Name: Tembin) in December 2017 have already returned to their places of origin, there are ten (10) families in Munai, Lanao del Norte that were not able to reconstruct their houses and are currently staying in government or community structures within their places of origin. These families are among those whose houses were totally washed out by TS Vinta

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

KEY CHALLENGES



1. Shelter – IDPs who have been living in dilapidated tents for more than a year have identified shelter as their most pressing need. Tents previously provided to IDPs are now leaking when it rains, aside from having poor ventilation which causes it to trap heat during sunny days. This has allegedly caused IDPs to become sick, especially the children.

Construction of shelters is ongoing; however, the date of completion and eventual handover of these shelters is still unknown. According to the MSWDO, there has been a challenge regarding the budget needed for the approved design of the concrete shelters. Also, compounding the delay is the bidding and procurement process. As of date, 71 houses have been completed out of the projected 120 houses. The shelter assistance is supported by the Philippine Red Cross, municipal LGU of Tubod, DSWD, and provincial LGU of Lanao del Norte



2. Health – IDPs claim that their living conditions inside the ECs is compromising their health. Common illnesses are colds and cough, especially among children. One of the older IDPs suffers from pneumonia, which they have attributed to the vulnerable situation in the EC.

DISPLACED LOCATION	Families	Individuals
SAN FERNANDO, BUKIDNON	329	1,792
TUBOD, LANA DEL NORTE	120	600
MADALUM, LANA DEL SUR	124	620
MADAMBA, LANA DEL SUR	67	335
CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY, MISAMIS ORIENTAL	145	533
GINGOOG CITY, MISAMIS 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.

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.

DISPLACED LOCATION	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
KAPALONG	21	119
TALAINGOD	128	578
LAGONGLONG	50	242
BUENAVISTA	42	190
SAN FERNANDO	185	722
TOTAL	426	1,851

KEY CHALLENGES



1. Human rights violations – Displacement in the IP areas of Eastern and Northeastern Mindanao is frequently triggered or accompanied by killings of community leaders and attacks on learning facilities. These communities’ strong advocacy for the protection of their rights to their ancestral domain has led to them being labeled as insurgents or NPA sympathizers.



2. Assistance – In most cases of internal displacement in IP areas, particularly those affecting remote indigenous villages, little to no assistance reaches the IDPs. In some instances, their pre-emptive evacuation due to military presence in their communities is not recognized by authorities as a basis for their registration as IDPs or as a basis for their entitlement to aid. Local civil society groups, and even humanitarian organizations, seeking to provide support also run the risk of getting tagged as rebel supporters. With this highly politicized context, the humanitarian community faces a major challenge in drawing attention to urgent and legitimate humanitarian needs.



3. Durable solutions – Recurring cycles of displacement are often observed in many indigenous communities with a strong history of resisting military presence or incursion of private interests in their ancestral lands. While displacement tends to be short-term and sporadic as compared to other areas of Mindanao, vulnerability is heightened with each incident of evacuation. This recurring pattern places these fragile communities at grave risk of further violations.

6 COTABATO CITY

On 21 January 2019, residents of Barangay Tamontaka 2, Cotabato City were forced to flee their homes, due to threats they allegedly received after campaigning and voting in favour of Cotabato City’s inclusion in the BARMM during the plebiscite on the Bangsamoro Organic Law. Approximately 239 persons (61 families) sought refuge in Barangay Makir, in the adjoining municipality of Datu Odin Sinsuat, Maguindanao province. An unconfirmed number of families also reportedly took temporary shelter in other towns. The education of their children has been disrupted as a result of the displacement. ARMM-HEART distributed food packs to the IDPs and facilitated the provision of core relief items from UNHCR, in coordination with the local government of the host community. On 16 February, most of the IDPs voluntarily moved to Barangay Simuay in Sultan Kudarat municipality, Maguindanao, where they were hosted in Camp Darapanan of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) while efforts to settle the dispute are ongoing.

An undetermined number of families also moved to their relatives’ houses in different locations. Meanwhile, 14 families that chose to stay at the displacement site in Barangay Makir were able to return to their habitual residences on 14 March, with assistance from the local officials of the host barangay and the AFP.

DISPLACED LOCATION	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.

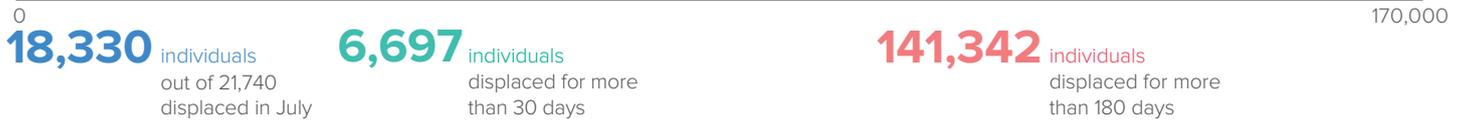
Meanwhile, there were earlier reports of persons displaced from Barangays Sumalindao and Malalis in Sultan Dumalondong municipality. The artillery of the AFP was set up in Barangay Bacayawan, from which they launched their shelling towards Marogong, and IDPs feared for their lives as the shelling passed 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.

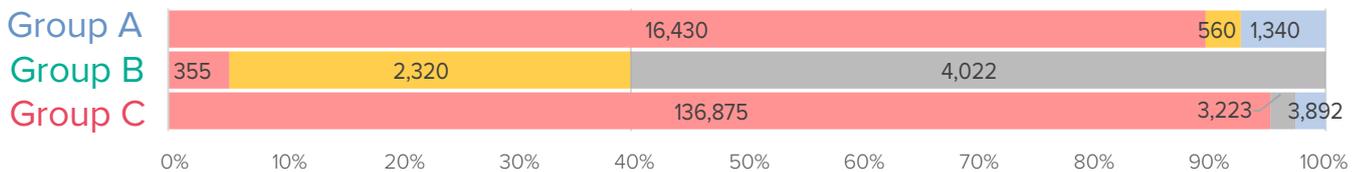
DISPLACED LOCATION	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
MAROGONG	20	100
TOTAL	20	100

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2012-2019)

169,017 currently displaced individuals since 2012



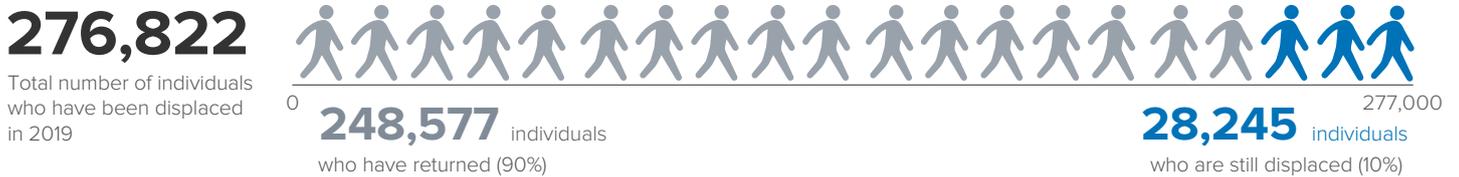
CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



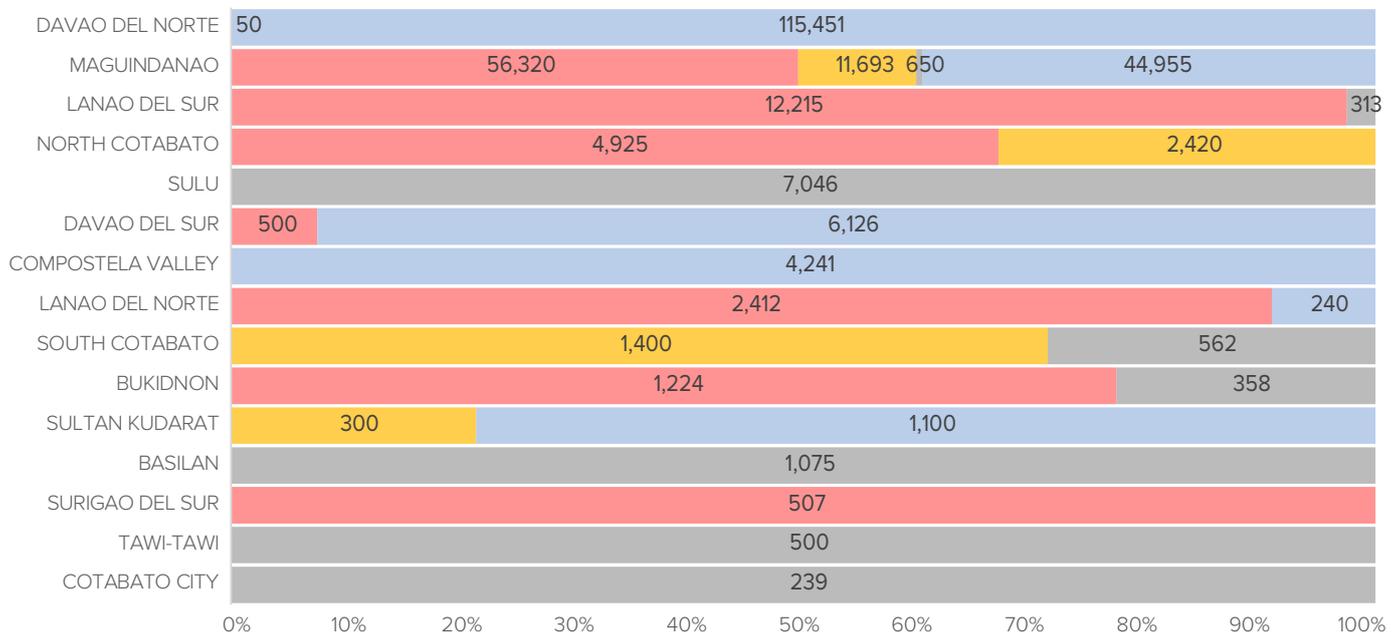
TOTAL: 169,017

IN THE COURSE OF 2019

DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO JULY 2019



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



TOTAL: 276,822



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

TASK FORCE BANGON MARAWI (TFBM) BEGINS KATHAGOMBALAY. TFBM has launched Kathagombalay (translates to “rebuilding” in the Maranao language). For the month of July, residents from Barangays Tolali and Daguduban which are in Sector 1 of the most affected area (MAA) are scheduled to apply for building permits necessary for the repair/renovation of their houses. The building permit is required before the residents can start on any renovation of their houses. The TFBM sees Kathagombalay as an opportunity for the government as this will help them to maintain and monitor records of properties inside the most affected areas and thus prevent conflict in the future.

DISPLACEMENTS ON THE RISE AS MILITARY OPERATIONS INTENSIFY ACROSS MINDANAO. Hundreds of families have fled Shariff Saydona Mustapha, Maguindanao and Pikit, Cotabato as the military continues to conduct its operations in pursuit of the BIFF. The military has said that there will be no letup of operations in the area, as families continue to evacuate. Some of the IDPs are also currently dealing with flooding in evacuation sites.

Military operations against the New People’s Army has reached Lanao del Sur, forcing hundreds of families to flee their homes in the municipality of Lumba-Bayabao and Poona Bayabao.

Meanwhile, in Sulu, more than ten battalions have been deployed as part of military operations against the Abu Sayyaf Group. Security has been heightened following the

bombing of the Jolo Cathedral last June. The military has reported the presence of seven foreign terrorists who have been allegedly training suicide bombers in the province, as well as in Maguindanao and Basilan.

NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER EYES MARTIAL LAW EXTENSION. National Security Adviser Hermogenes Esperon has expressed his intent to vouch for another year of Martial Law in Mindanao, while Defense Secretary Delfin Lorenzana recommends the approval of amendments and insertion of new provisions to the Human Security Act of 2007. Rights groups such as the National Union of Journalists of the Philippines and Karapatan have already expressed their objections to the said amendments, due to underlying threats to human rights.

In a speech last 25 June, President Duterte says he will say yes to another extension of Martial Law in Mindanao if local government officials would push for it.

EVACUEES STRUGGLE AS FLOODS RUSH INTO CONFLICT-AFFECTED MUNICIPALITIES. More than 150 families who have fled conflict in their communities now brave floods resulting from heavy rains across the province. An evacuation site in Barangay Pagatin, Shariff Saydona Mustapha has been flooded since July 28, while a school in Datu Saudi Ampatuan that has served as an evacuation site for IDPs has been flooded since July 27. IDPs continue to stay in these flooded areas due to ongoing military operations in their places of origin, which precludes the possibility of return.

DEPED ORDERS THE SUSPENSION OF 55 LUMAD SCHOOLS. A suspension order was issued against fifty-five schools operated and owned by the Salugpongan Ta’ Tanu Igkanogon Community Learning Centers 12 July 2019. The said order was signed by Doctor Evelyn Fetalvero, Officer-in-charge (OIC) Regional Director of the Department of Education (DepEd) - Region 11, and was based on an instruction from Education Secretary Leonor Briones.

“We are surprised to receive this order as we have been persistent in complying with all the necessary requirements stated in the guidelines for schools for indigenous people and are in constant communication with the DepEd Region 11 Office regarding the release of our permit to operate,” the Salugpongan Learning Center said in its Facebook page.

The Mindanao Displacement Dashboard is a monthly publication of UNHCR and protection actors in Mindanao, Philippines. This publication aims to provide an overview of the protection environment of displacement incidents in Mindanao (including BARMM areas) for each month. Displacement incidents were collected with the support of members of protection working group in BARMM.

In April 2019, PWG for B ARMM was established under the leadership of Ministry of Social Services, co-led by UNHCR. The Protection Working Group (PWG), based in Cotabato City, is being convened to support the provision of protection interventions and services to these disaster- and conflict-affected communities. The main objectives of BARMM PWG is to strengthen coordination among relevant actors with a protection role (from regional down to municipal and community level) in order to: (a) ensure timely prevention of and response to protection issues in the BARMM region; and (b) facilitate timely information-sharing among these actors, in support of effective planning and implementation. The PWG meets every 2 months with members of Government agencies with protection roles, Relevant LGUs, UN agencies, Local and international NGOs& CSOs.

For more information, please visit the Protection Cluster website

<http://www.protectionclusterphilippines.org/> or e-mail us at PHICOPRC@unhcr.org

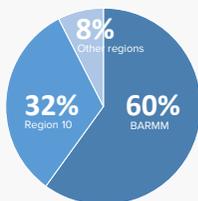
The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement note that “internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations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


169,017

TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS WHO ARE PRESENTLY DISPLACED IN MINDANAO



Breakdown of displaced individuals by region

- 101,430 individuals BARM
- 54,794 individuals REGION 10
- 12,793 individuals Other regions

THREE MAIN GROUPS:


18,330

Group A
out of 21,740 displaced in July

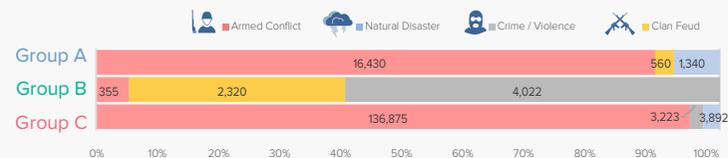

6,697

Group B
displaced for more than 30 but less than 180 days


143,990

Group C
displaced for more than 180 days

CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT IN JULY 2019


21,240

TOTAL RECORDED DISPLACEMENT IN JULY


3,410

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED


18,330

IDPs IN JULY IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

LEGEND

- REGIONAL BOUNDARY
- Group A: Displacement in July
- Group B: Displacement more than 30 but less than 180 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.

