

MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



@ UNHCR/Monato

Indigenous communities in San Fernando, Bukidnon have been experiencing recurring displacement since March 2019.

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

In August 2019, a total number of **327** families (**1,583** individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to crime and violence (250 individuals), armed conflict (149 individuals), clan feuds (1,075 individuals) and natural disaster (109 individuals). Out of 1,583 individuals displaced throughout the month, 82% (1,305 individuals) have returned to their homes by the end of August, leaving 18% (278 individuals) still displaced by the end of the reporting period.

As of the 31st of August, a total number of **37,011** families (**183,877** individuals) are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

Group A: **66** families (**278** individuals) remain displaced out of 1,583 families displaced within the month;

Group B: **8,024** families (**40,035** individuals) remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

Group C: **28,921** families (**143,564** 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: **640** families (**3,200** individuals) still displaced due to Zamboanga siege in September 2013.
- Lanao del Sur & Lanao del Norte: **26,218** families (**131,090** 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: **488** families (**2,059** individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict between AFP and NPA since February 2018.
- Central Mindanao and BARMM Provinces: **787** families (**3,323** individuals) still displaced due to crime and violence since January 2019.

DISPLACEMENT IN AUGUST



327

Families



1,583

Individuals

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

From January to August 2019

24

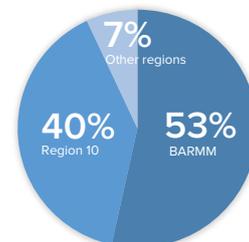
Persons dead

31

Persons injured

LOCATIONS

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



Breakdown of displaced individuals by region

98,415 individuals
BARMM
72,924 individuals
REGION 10
12,538 individuals
Other regions

GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN AUGUST



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

1 Lamitan City, Basilan: Approximately 216 families that were displaced from adjacent barangays, namely Lebbuh and Baas, are currently staying at their relatives' houses in Barangay Baas and other parts of Lamitan City due to a family feud in Barangay Lebbuh.

Out of the 216 displaced families, 42 families are from Barangay Baas and the 174 are from Barangay Lebbuh. Barangay leaders are still verifying the updated numbers of IDPs since they were scattered in different parts of Lamitan City, particularly in Barangay Baas, Barangay Limook, and Lamitan Center.

2 Hadji Mohammad Adjul, Basilan: On 02 August, agents of the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) together with members of the Philippine National Police Special Action Force (PNP-SAF) conducted law enforcement operations against alleged members of the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) at around 3:00 AM in Sitio Kasanyangan, Brgy Candiis in Hadji Mohammad Ajul municipality. The said operation resulted to the death of 3 ASG members identified as brothers Hajan Apino and Jamsi Apino Mande, along with a man known as alias Ajak. Four others were arrested. However, two of the killed ASG members had previously surrendered to authorities while the other one is not a member of the ASG but of the MNLF. Approximately 50 families evacuated due to the operations but returned shortly after tension eased.

3 Laak (San Vicente), Compostela Valley: . On 20 August, an encounter between the New People's Army (NPA) and military troops in Brgy. Ceboleda, Laak, Compostella Valley, resulted to the displacement of around 40 families (approximately 149 individuals). The IDPs are temporarily staying in three identified evacuation centers in

the same barangay/village.

As of August 22, the Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC) of the Department of Social Welfare and Development's Disaster Response Management Bureau (DSWD-DRMB) continues to closely coordinate with DSWD Field Office - Region XI for significant reports on the status of affected families, assistance, and relief efforts.

The DSWD Field Office - Region XI, through the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer (MSWDO), conducted an intake interview and assessment among affected families and individuals. A community kitchen has been set up and food assistance has been provided to the affected families.

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

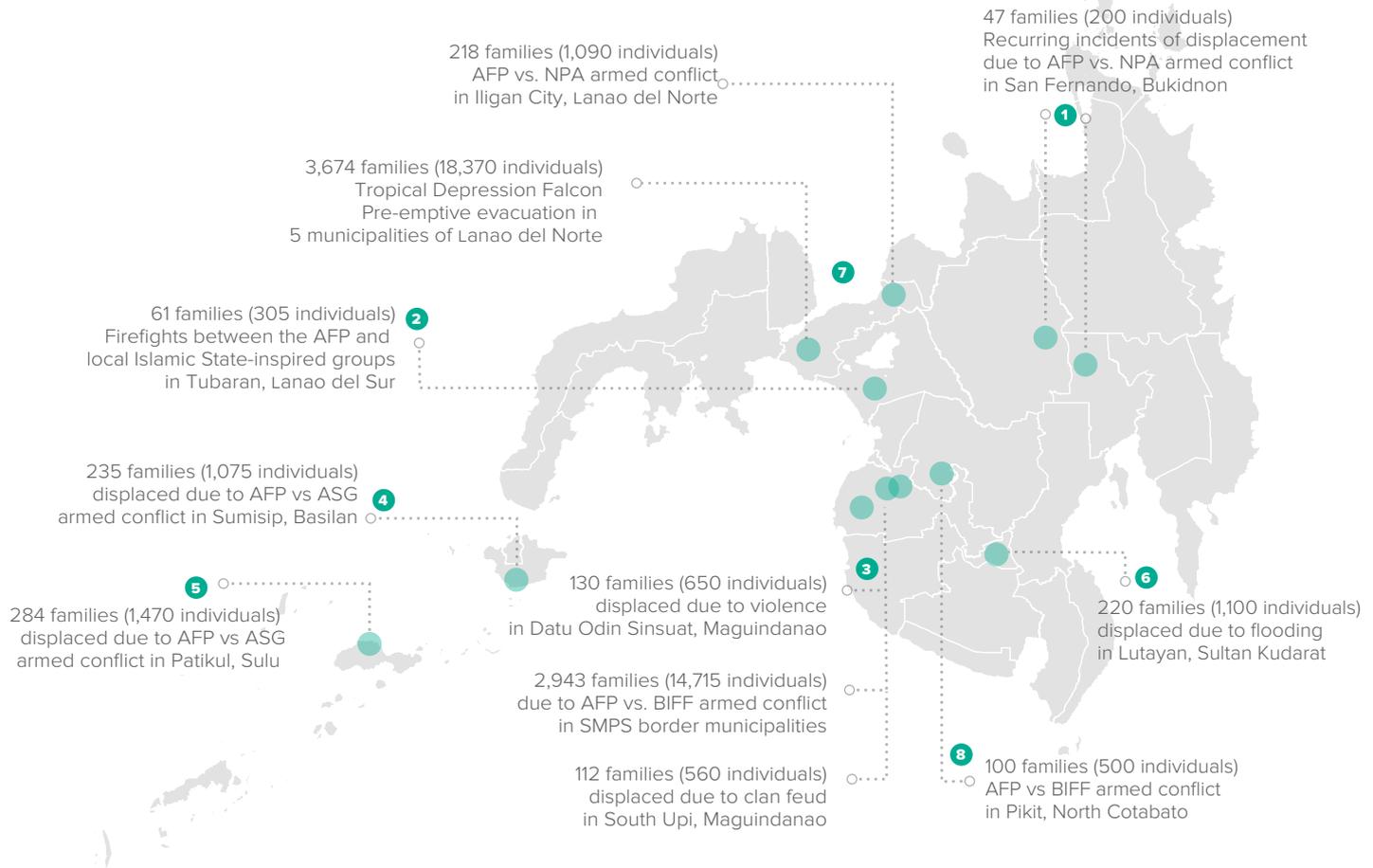
As of reporting date, a number of IDPs have sought refuge among their relatives and built temporary shelters on a concrete road connecting Lamion and Tubig-Tanah, due to the absence of an evacuation center. The Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer (MDRRMO) provided some tents, while the barangay local government units (BLGU) and the Ministry of Social Services (MSS) provided food packs to the victims.

UNHCR is coordinating with local partners and government officials in order to facilitate the delivery of core-relief items (CRI), and other basic items that will cater to their protection

needs, especially the needs of children, women, lactating mothers, and other persons with special needs (PWSN).

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 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, a local protection partner, 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 Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and NPA. These families are from indigenous communities living along the boundaries of Kapalong, Davao del Norte and San Fernando, Bukidnon. They fled the area to avoid being caught in the crossfire and are currently staying in Sitio Alimpulos, Barangay Kawayan in San Fernando, Bukidnon.

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

Municipality	Families	Individuals
San Fernando	47	200
Total	47	200

2 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. This resulted to the displacement of about 1,782 families from neighboring municipalities.

Meanwhile, there are thirty-six (36) families in the municipalities of Tubaran, Malabang, Marogong,

Pagayawan, and Marawi City, who have been displaced from Barangays Matitcop and Gaput in the municipalities of Tubaran municipality (31 families) and from Barangay Padas in Pagayawan municipality (5 families).

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

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Tubaran	61	305
Total	61	305

3 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 residents to fear 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

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

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Datu Salibo	1,082	5,410
Shariff Saydona Mustapha	1,255	6,275
Pikit, North Cotabato	606	3,030
Total	2,943	14,715

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

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

The barangay and municipal LGUs have provided food to the IDPs. The AFP and the PNP have deployed troops in displacement sites so that the IDPs can visit and harvest their crops for a week, beginning on 1 August. However, the IDPs have said that this is not enough time to complete their harvesting activities, which presents a problem since farming is their main source of income.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
South Upi	112	560
Total	112	560

4 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 returned to their homes since the incident.

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

5 SULU

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

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Patikul	284	1,470
Total	284	1,470

6 SULTAN KUDARAT

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

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

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

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Lutayan	220	1,100
Total	220	1,100

7 LANA DEL NORTE

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

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

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

- Food especially for IDPs in Kalilangan as they are not able buy their needs. The road in the area is also impassable
- Plastic sheets for the tribal hall EC which houses 72 families, and the Tanama Building with 51 families.

- The place is open and not good for IDPs especially at night when the temperature is low. The Iligan team has been coordinating with the CSWD with regard to the request for plastic sheets, since UNHCR cannot conduct direct assessment in the area)
- Latrines and water. The IDPs in the Kalilangan EC are using the toilet in a nearby mosque. Said mosque also also houses 25 families.
- Hygiene kits. It was observed IDPs personal hygiene is very poor especially among the children

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

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Iligan City	218	1,090
Total	218	1,090

In July 2019, a total of 3,674 families from five municipalities in Lanao del Norte were affected by Tropical Depression Falcon, namely Sultan Naga Dimaporo, Sapad, Kapatagan, Salvador, and Lala. Preemptive evacuation was done based on an instruction by local government units (LGUs). Sixty-five (65) houses were declared totally damaged by the flood and the owners are staying with relatives. Shelter-related interventions are yet to be identified, as municipal and barangay LGUs provide food assistance. Meanwhile, DSWD has provided food in Lala, while Sapad officials reported that the DSWD will be releasing food assistance on the day of the field mission.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Kapatagan	1,772	8,860
Sapad	803	4,015
Lala	710	3,505
Salvador	341	1,705
Sultan Naga Dimaporo	57	285
Total	3,674	18,370

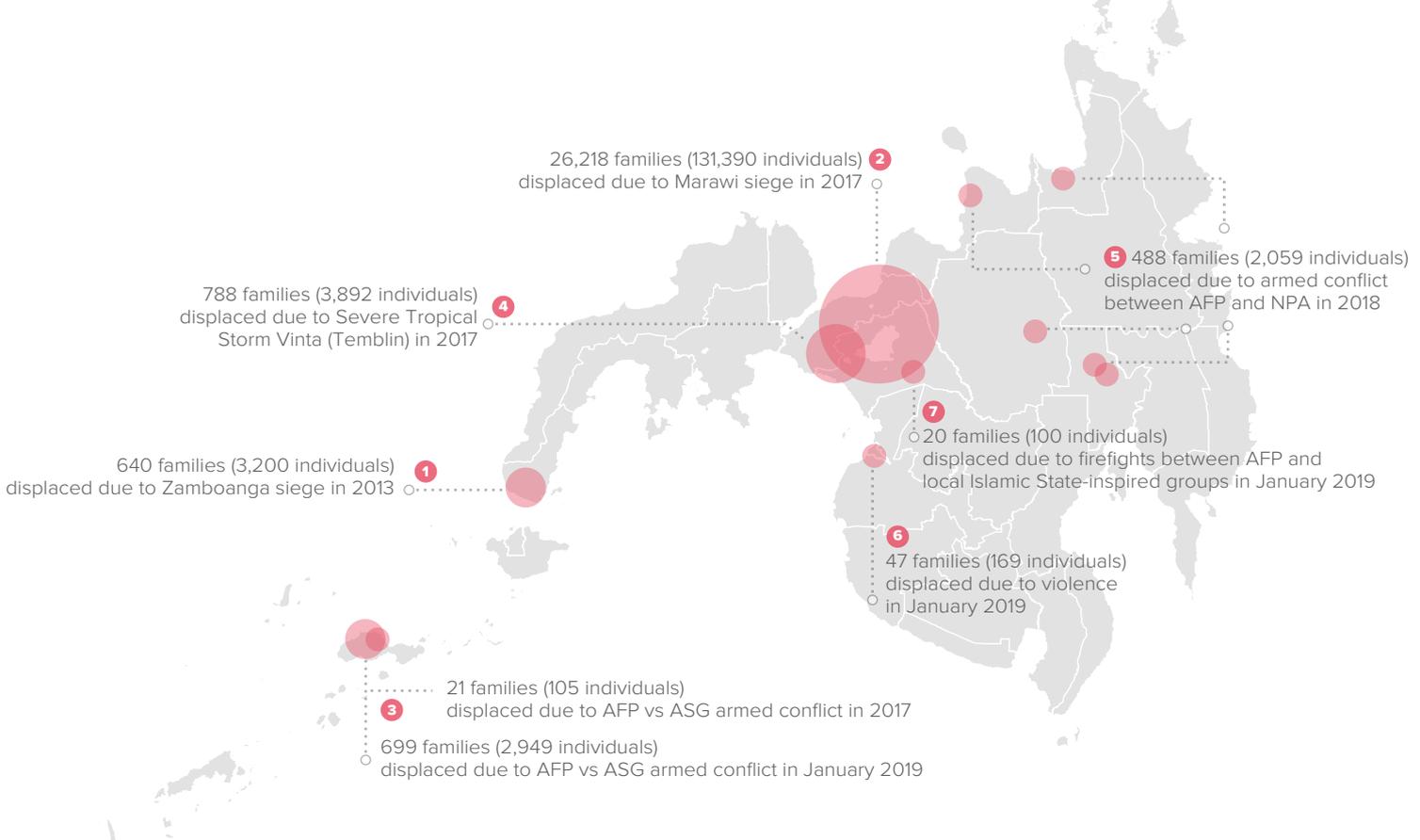
8 NORTH COTABATO

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

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 640 families (approximately 3,200 individuals) remain displaced within the transitory sites while others are still living with their relatives. Of the total figure, 190 families (950 individuals) are inside the four (4) Transitory Sites, while 450 families (approximately 2,250 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.



190 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	117	585
Rio Hondo TS	23	115
Asinan TS	25	125
Buggoc TS	25	125
Total	190	950

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 731 families (approximately 3,655 individuals) in evacuation centers in Marawi City and five municipalities in Lanao del Sur, and 2,400 families (approximately 12,000 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.



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



2,400 families in transitory sites are in need of water and sanitation interventions



22,256 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.

Municipality	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.

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 Kapalung 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.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Kapalong, Davao del Norte	21	119
Talaingod, Davao del Norte	128	578
Lagonglong, Misamis Or.	50	242
Buenavista, Agusan del Norte	42	190
San Fernando, Bukidnon	247	930
Total	488	2,059

KEY CHALLENGES



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



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



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

6 COTABATO CITY

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

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

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Cotabato City	47	169
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.

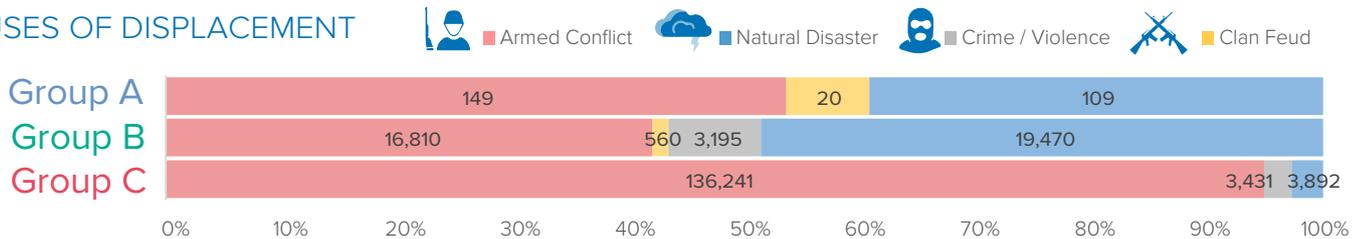
Municipality	Families	Individuals
Marogong	20	100
Total	20	100

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2012-2019)

183,877 currently displaced individuals since 2012



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



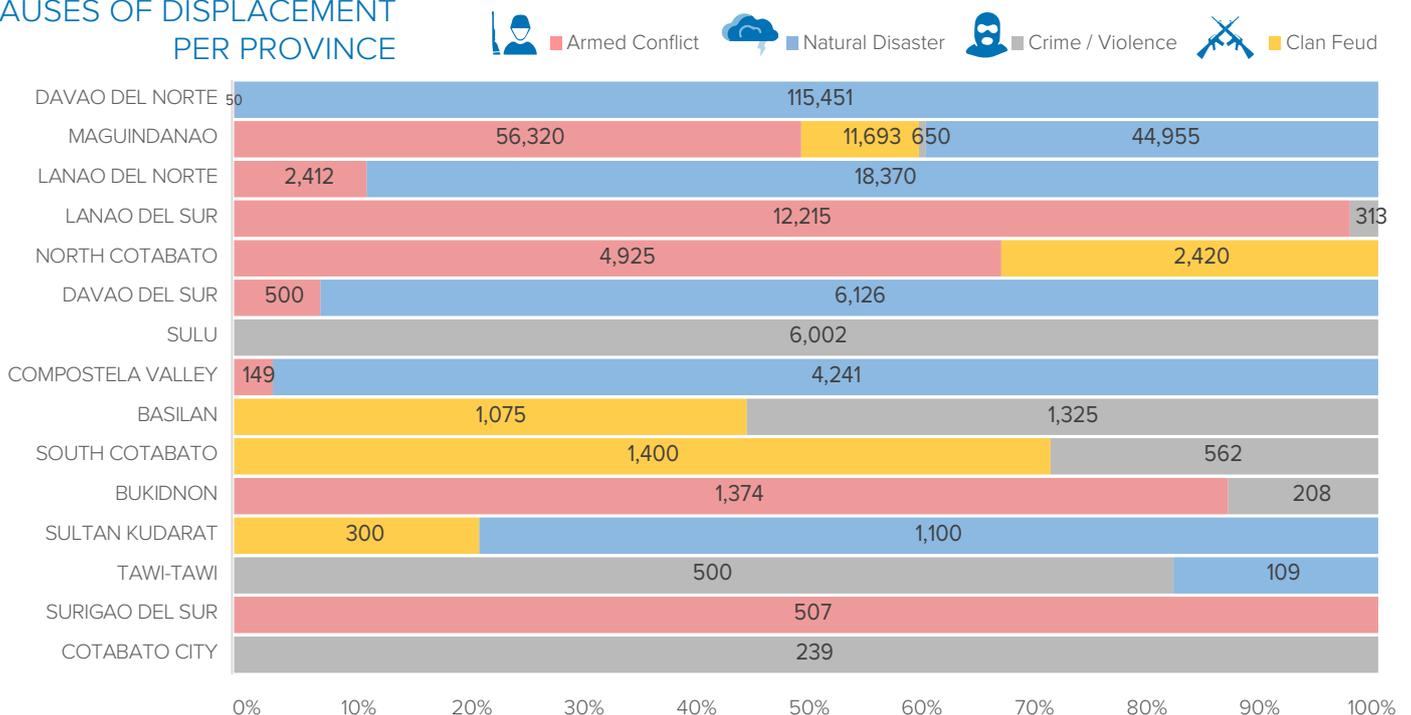
TOTAL: 183,877

IN THE COURSE OF 2019

DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO AUGUST 2019



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



TOTAL: 295,491



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

© UNHCR/ Abdula

BARMM LAUNCHES NEW EMERGENCY RESPONSE OFFICE. The Bangsamoro Autonomous Regional Government launched on Wednesday a new emergency and disaster response office - the Rapid Emergency Action on Disaster Incidence (READi-BARMM).

The launch took place during the first organization meeting of the BARMM - Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (BDRRMC) and following the release of Executive Order No. 12 signed by BARMM Interim Chief Minister Ahod Balawag Ebrahim on July 29, 2019.

E.O. No. 12 provides for the establishment of the BDRRMC and a disaster risk reduction management operation center, the READi-BARMM, which shall be managed by the Ministry on Interior and Local Government (MILG). The new office replaces the ARMM Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (ARDRMO) previously known as the Humanitarian Emergency Action Response Team (ARMM-HEART).

NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER SAYS MARTIAL LAW EXTENSION IS NECESSARY FOR BANGSAMORO TRANSITION. Gen. Hermogenes Esperon, national security adviser and director-general of the National Security Council, has suggested extending Martial Law for another year or until 31 December 2020. He said that he wants to “shepherd further the growth of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority,” given the presence of the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF), and the Maute Group.

SEARCH FOR BOMBS CONTINUE IN MARAWI CITY, POST-SIEGE. Officials overseeing the reconstruction of this Lanao del Sur provincial capital are still searching for more bombs hidden underneath piles of debris left by the government’s five-month battle against Islamic State-linked militants who laid siege to the city two years ago, which slows down the government’s rehabilitation efforts at the city center.

Army Col. Rene Sebastian, commander of Joint Task Group Builder that is in charge of debris clearing, said most of the 46 bombs that had yet to be recovered were dropped by Philippine Air Force planes and were intended to destroy areas where Maute and Abu Sayyaf gunmen were positioned at the height of the war.

On Saturday last week, the military detonated a pile of unexploded bombs and other explosives found in various sections of Marawi’s business center, where fighting was concentrated during the siege, from late May to October 2017.

DEFENSE SECRETARY SAYS “HUGE OPERATIONS” WILL QUELL ABU SAYYAF BY YEAREND. The Philippine military is looking to “flush out” the Abu Sayyaf in three to six months, according to Sec. Delifin Lorenzana. The military’s aim is to contain the terrorists in Sulu by limiting the groups’ movement and preventing them from mobilizing in Visayas or Metro Manila.

Apart from the military, five battalions of the Philippine National Police (PNP)’s Special Action Force are set to be

deployed in Sulu after upon completion of their training and test mission.

P70.6-BILLION BUDGET FOR BARMM EARMARKED. In the proposed P4.1-trillion national budget for 2020 submitted to Congress last week, a total of P70.6-billion has been allocated for the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). This includes the annual block grant (63.6 billion), a special development fund (5 billion), and funds for infrastructure (17.7 billion).

Aside from this, the Department of Finance has formed a technical working group to help BARMM in running departments that have to do with the regional economy and policies related to the region’s “long-term fiscal stability.” The TWG includes representatives from the Department of Budget and Management, Bureau of Customs, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Bureau of Local Government Finance and the Commission on Audit.

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

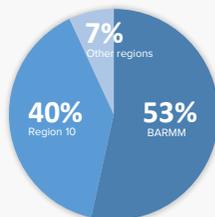
The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement note that “internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations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


183,877

TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS WHO ARE PRESENTLY DISPLACED IN MINDANAO



Breakdown of displaced individuals by region

- 98,415 individuals BARM
- 72,924 individuals REGION 10
- 12,538 individuals Other regions

THREE MAIN GROUPS:


278

Group A
out of 1,583 displaced in August

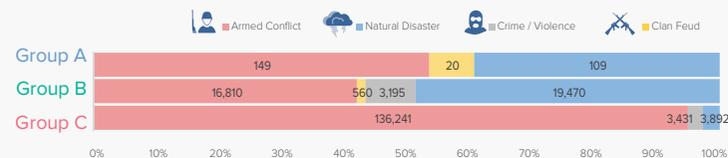

40,035

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


143,564

Group C
displaced for more than 180 days

CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT IN AUGUST 2019


1,583

TOTAL RECORDED DISPLACEMENT IN AUGUST


1,305

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED


278

IDPS IN AUGUST IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

LEGEND

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

