

The Mindanao Displacement Dashboard is a monthly publication of the Protection Cluster in Mindanao, Philippines which is co-led by UNHCR with the Department of Social Welfare and Development. This publication aims to provide an overview of the protection environment related to displacement incidents in Mindanao during each month. Data on displacement incidents was collected with the support of Protection Cluster members in Mindanao.



POST-MARAWI SIEGE RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION

As of 30 September 2018, a total of **64,364 families** have already returned, while **12,608 families** are still displaced, according to the Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) Regional Subcommittee on Health and Social Welfare. Of these, **1,674 families are inside evacuation centers** and **10,934 families are home-based IDPs**. Twenty-three (23) evacuation centers are still open, of which eight (8) are in Lanao Del Norte and fifteen (15) are in Lanao Del Sur.

Marawi durable solutions updates

The second wave of the *Kambisita* (visits to the most affected areas) is scheduled this September to allow residents of the most affected barangays in Marawi to visit their homes, for the purpose of establishing the metes and bounds of individual lots even for those without land titles. This is part of a government initiative for a post-Marawi siege cartography and assessment of the estimated cost of rehabilitation before proceeding with the debris clearing management. A training workshop on ground survey protocols and data-gathering methodologies was facilitated by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) for staff of TFBM member agencies and the Marawi City local government unit (LGU).

For the Civil Documentation Project implemented by UNHCR under the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the municipalities of Saguian, Bubong, Molundo, Tamparan, and Marantao have committed to waiving the fees associated with birth registration. Meanwhile, Marawi was only able to commit to waiving fees to the extent that the Local Civil Registry will still be able to collect 100 pesos per registrant.

TFBM has started its “kathanor” exercise, described as “a survey that will collect the number, location, status and other characteristics of the IDPs of Marawi.” Families included in the *kathanor* will be included by the TFBM in future government assistance. The activity targets heads of IDP households. The activity will be done in a central location in each barangay, and will require fingerprinting and photo-taking. Heads of households 14 years old and above are required to present 2 valid government-issued IDs. Physical presence of the IDPs is required, but TFBM makes exceptions for permanent Marawi residents who are (a) currently employed abroad, (b) employed outside of Marawi, (c) studying outside of Marawi, and (d) those with severe health issues. Nonetheless, submission of the requirements should be made at the help desk during the activity.



Displacement due to Clan Feud (*rido*) Cotabato province

On 01 September, **233 families (1,165 individuals)** were displaced in Midsayap municipality, Cotabato province. The incident was triggered by a firefight between two families who are engaged in a long-standing *rido* (clan feud). One civilian was reportedly killed. The situation was later pacified, and IDPs returned to their homes on the following day.



AFP vs BIFF Maguindanao

On 03 September, **3,399 families (16,695 individuals)** were displaced due to heavy mortar shelling in the “SPMS Box” (Salbu-Pagatin-Mamasapano-Shariff Aguak) area of Maguindanao. The locations particularly affected were Sitio (sub-village) Lab in Barangay Kuloy (Shariff Aguak municipality), Barangay Pikeg (Shariff Saydona Mustapha municipality), and Barangay Malangog (Datu Unsay municipality), all in Maguindanao province. The mortar shelling was launched by the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) as part of its Law Enforcement Support Operation (LESO) against a faction of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF).

On 06 September, further shelling was launched in the same area, resulting in the death of an elderly person and serious injuries to four individuals. The IDPs took shelter in Brgy. Lower Meta (Datu Unsay), Brgy. Kuloy (Shariff Aguak), and Brgy. Kitango (Datu Saudi Ampatuan). These families have been displaced more than five (5) times during this year. The IDPs shared that they have limited access to assistance, especially food distributions.

On 13 September, further armed encounters took place between the same parties in Barangay Pagatin 2, Datu Salibo municipality and Barangay Dabenayan, Mamasapano municipality. This followed a reported BIFF attack on the military detachment in Barangay Pagatin 1, Shariff Saydona Mustapha. The firefights triggered the displacement of an undetermined number of civilians, many of



“No chairs, no problem” Internally displaced children squat on the floor as they go about their lesson while being guided by their teacher in Brgy. Angkamayat, Sultan sa Barongis, Maguindanao. In September, IDPs used their classroom as temporary shelter during the night.

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whom took shelter at the covered court of Barangay Sambulawan, Datu Salibo. Members of the Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces (BIAF) of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) in the area repositioned to prevent mis-encounters.

Most of the affected families were forced to flee their homes multiple times within a week. A masjid (mosque) was reportedly damaged, along with three (3) houses reportedly hit by artillery shelling. The affected families are currently staying in makeshift shelters made of dilapidated tarpaulins and coconut leaves, which cannot protect them against heat and rain. Others are in evacuation centers, which are cramped and do not provide sufficient privacy. Most of the IDPs are farmers and fishermen whose source of income has been disrupted, resulting in food insecurity.



Displacement due to Clan Feud (*Rido*) Maguindanao

On 13 September, a *rido* due to a land dispute erupted in Barangays Lasangan and Lumabao, both in Gen. SK Pendatun municipality, Maguindanao province. The fighting between the warring parties caused fear among civilians, forcing **109 families (approximately 545 individuals)** to flee. As of this report, **15 families (75 individuals)** are still displaced.



IP Displacement due to Military Presence Agusan del Norte

On 15 September, the killing of a *Lumad* (indigenous) farmer in Sitio Bulak, Lower Olave, Buenavista, Agusan del Norte led to an evacuation of **42 families (about 190 individuals)**. The victim was reportedly resting in a hut in the indigenous community's communal farm when alleged elements of the Philippine Army shot him. His father, who was with the victim during the incident, remains missing as of this writing. According to the community, the victim was a civilian but the military insisted that he was a member of the New People's Army (NPA).

The IDPs sought refuge at the multi-purpose hall in Sitio Upper Olave. This displacement follows an earlier incident on 28 August, when 38 Higaonon families evacuated for one week due to alleged military presence and abuses against members of their community.



Displacement due to Clan Feud (*Rido*) Maguindanao & Cotabato City

A renewed firefight erupted on 15 September in the tri-boundary area of Cotabato City and the municipalities of Sultan Kudarat and Sultan Mastura, Maguindanao province. The first incident took place a month before, on 15 August. This was triggered by personal disputes between individuals who also happen to be Commanders of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). The Local Government Units (LGUs) of these towns tried to intervene and settle the dispute, but did not succeed. Around **110 families (550 individuals)** were again affected and had to move to safer ground when they overheard gunshots. A MILF Peacekeeping Force has been posted to help pacify tensions.



Displacements due to Flooding Central Mindanao

In the aftermath of Typhoon Mangkhut (locally named Ompong), on 15 September, around **806 families (approximately 4,030 persons)** residing in low-lying areas of Shariff Saydona Mustapha municipality, Maguindanao, moved to higher ground when their homes were submerged with water as a result of continuous rain. These communities are also affected by the ongoing military operations in the surrounding areas of the SPMS Box. UNHCR also conducted protection monitoring in municipalities in South-central Mindanao that were affected by the typhoon. At least 128 houses in Palimbang municipality, in the province of Sultan Kudarat, and 16 houses in the municipality of Banga, South Cotabato province, were damaged (seven of which were totally damaged/destroyed). The LGUs have extended cash assistance to the affected families. By 19 September, those who evacuated were able to return to their homes.



Update: Displacement in Sultan sa Barongis Maguindanao

UNHCR conducted protection monitoring in Brgy. Darampua, Sultan Sa Barongis (SSB), Maguindanao on 06 September 2018 to monitor the condition of IDPs in the area. These families were displaced on 20 August, when mortar shelling and air strikes were launched by the AFP against a BIFF faction. The Protection team verified that the number of IDPs has increased from the 30 families (approximately 150 individuals) initially reported to **266 families (1,330 individuals)**. These families are from *Sitio Gido* and *Sitio Kabasalan* – very remote *sitios* (sub-villages) in the middle of Liguasan Marsh, with no electricity. IDPs travelled for around 20-25 minutes in small motorized boats to reach safety.



Sewing machines turned over to internally displaced persons from Barangays Linantangan in Shariff Saydona Mustapha and Tuayan in Datu Hoffer for their livelihood enterprise as part of UNHCR's Quick Impact Project (QIP) in collaboration with CFSI. 33 women and 7 men were recipients in this livelihood project. ©UNHCR/SJ. Tulon

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In one of the affected *sitios*, many houses have been damaged by stray bullets and mortar shrapnel. No assistance has been received by the affected families, despite reports forwarded by the barangay to the municipal, provincial and regional governments. Some IDPs are home-based, while others stay near docks/fishing facilities. At daytime, without clearance from authorities or other security measures, they return to their places of origin just to access their farms and check their livestock. They then go back to the host families/displacement sites at night, for fear of further shelling.

On 12 September, UNHCR distributed core relief items (tarpaulins, plastic, mats, blankets, kitchen sets, and solar lanterns to 266 families (1,330 individuals) from Sitio Kabasalan and Sitio Gidu of Barangay Darampua, in the municipality of Sultan sa Barongis, Maguindanao province. The distribution was conducted in partnership with the municipal LGU of Sultan sa Barongis and partner NGO, Community & Family Services International (CFSI).

Proposed Territorial Jurisdiction of the BARMM (under Republic Act No. 11054)

- 5** Provinces of ARMM
- 6** Towns in Lanao del Norte
- 2** Cities
- 39** Barangays in six towns in North Cotabato

39 BARANGAYS IN NORTH COTABATO

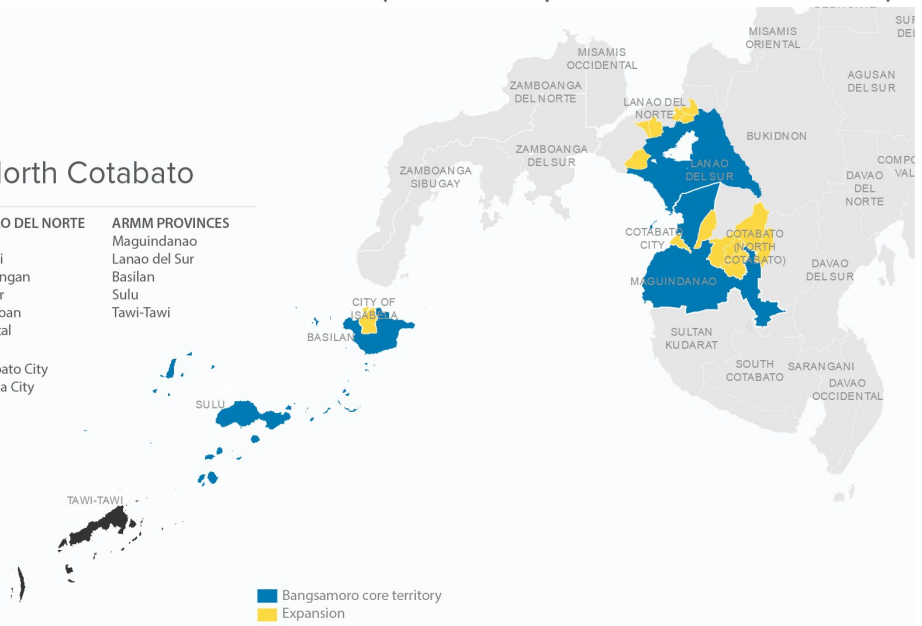
Pigawayan
Lower Baguer
Balacayon
Buricain
Datu Binasing
Kadingilan
Matilac
Patot
Lower Pangangkalan
Midsayap
Damatulan
Kadigasan
Kadingilan
Kapingilan
Kudarangan
Central Labas
Malingao
Mudseng
Nabalawag
Olandang
Sambulawan
Tugal

Aleoson
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Bulio
Gokotan
Kabasalan
Lagunde
Macabual
Macasendeg
Carmen
Manarapan
Nasapian
Kabacan
Nanga-an
Simbuhay
Sanggadong

LANAO DEL NORTE
Baloi
Munai
Nunungan
Pantar
Tagoloan
Tangcal

Cotabato City
Isabela City

ARMM PROVINCES
Maguindanao
Lanao del Sur
Basilan
Sulu
Tawi-Tawi



UPDATES: BANGSAMORO ORGANIC LAW (BOL)

The Commission on Elections promulgated on 26 September Resolution No. 10425 which stipulates the rules and regulations governing the conduct of the plebiscite to ratify the Bangsamoro Organic Law. The resolution notes that the campaign period for the plebiscite will run from 7 December to 19 January. The special registration of voters in the areas concerned (except Marawi City) has been extended until 9 October, while special registration in Marawi City will be held from 1 to 15 October.

The plebiscite, which aims to pave the way for the establishment of a new Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), has been set on 21 January 2019. The establishment of the BARMM will take effect if approved by majority of the votes cast in the said plebiscite. The plebiscite areas will include: (1) the five provinces of Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur, Basilan, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi [currently part of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao or ARMM]; (2) Lanao del Norte province [where 6

municipalities are proposed for inclusion in the BARMM]; (3) Cotabato province [which has 39 barangays in 6 municipalities that are proposed for inclusion]; (4) Cotabato City [geographically located in Maguindanao]; and (5) Isabela City [located in Basilan]. The plebiscite campaign period will be on 07 December to 19 January, and the deadline for voter registration/transfer/reactivation is on 29 September 2018.

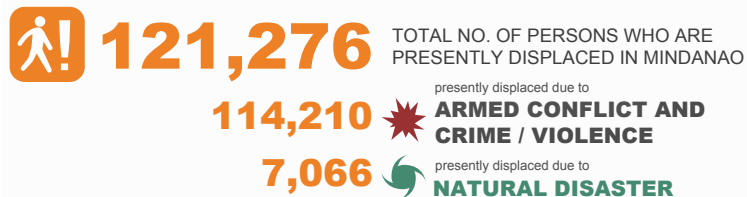
Around 2.7 to 3.1 million voters are expected to cast their votes. Satellite registration sites have already been set up to allow more people to register for the plebiscite. In the meantime, an intensified information campaign has been launched to ensure a clear understanding of the salient provisions of the BOL among residents of the areas covered. As part of this, a general assembly of *Ulamas* (Islamic scholars/religious leaders) from various parts of Mindanao was held on 18 September in Cotabato City.

Meanwhile, on 27-28 September, Moro and Christian religious leaders and leaders of the Moro National Liberation Front and Moro Islamic Liberation Front signed a manifesto in support of the Bangsamoro Law in a bid to show commitment to work for the ratification of the law.

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



CLARIFICATIONS

Zamboanga Siege displacement - IDPs remain displaced from the Zamboanga Siege of September 2013 in Western Mindanao. Region IX and are still in need of a durable solution. Many of these families remain in temporary shelters where local authorities have been slowly obtaining access to land and constructing permanent housing for these IDPs. In December 2016 UNHCR profiled 1,135 home-based IDP families.

Marawi Siege displacement - 1,046 Marawi IDPs left Mindanao and 3,648 IDPs are to be validated by DSWD.

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS CAUSING DISPLACEMENT (see details in boxes)

	TOTAL IN SEPTEMBER 2018		TOTAL SINCE JANUARY 2018	
	INCIDENTS	DISPLACEMENT (persons)	INCIDENTS	DISPLACEMENT (persons)
ARMED CONFLICT AND CRIME / VIOLENCE incidents with displacement	5	19,145	71	152,050
NATURAL DISASTER incidents with displacement	3	4,750	6	98,064

DISPLACEMENT MOVEMENT IN SEPTEMBER 2018



LEGEND



Note: 1. 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.

2. IDPs Protractedly displaced are IDPs who have been displaced for more than 180 days and are still displaced.

