

MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



UNHCR Philippines delivered PPEs and tarpaulins to the MILF BARMM to support their response to the needs of forcibly displaced families during and beyond COVID-19.

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 30th of June, a total number of **75,567** families (**351,647** individuals) are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

Group A: **3,867** families (**16,172** individuals) remain displaced out of 4,129 families displaced within the month;

Group B: **1,340** families (**6,538** individuals) remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

Group C: **70,360** families (**328,937** individuals) remain displaced and have been protractedly displaced for more than 180 days. Those classified under Group C are concentrated in six main areas:

- Zamboanga City: **1,362** families (**6,810** individuals) still displaced due to Zamboanga siege in September 2013.
- Lanao del Sur & Lanao del Norte: **25,367** families (**126,835** individuals) still displaced due to Marawi siege in May 2017.
- Northern Mindanao: **29** families (**145** individuals) still displaced due to Severe Tropical Storm Vinta (Temblin) in December 2017 and **14** families (**62** individuals) still displaced due to Typhoon Falcon in July 2019.
- Eastern Mindanao: **417** families (**1,877** individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict between Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and New People's Army (NPA) since February 2018.
- Central Mindanao and BARMM Provinces: **1,090** families (**4,810** individuals) still displaced due to crime and violence since August 2017.
- Davao del Sur: **27,323** families (**114,608** individuals) and Cotabato province: **14,758** families (**73,790** individuals) due to earthquakes

In June 2020, a total number of **4,129** families (**17,482** individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to armed conflict (13,497 individuals) and clan feud (3,985 individuals).

DISPLACEMENT IN JUNE



4,129

Families



17,482

Individuals

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

since January 2020



5

Persons dead

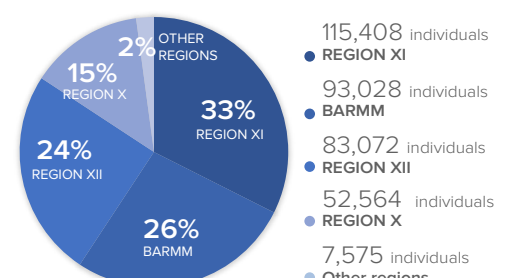


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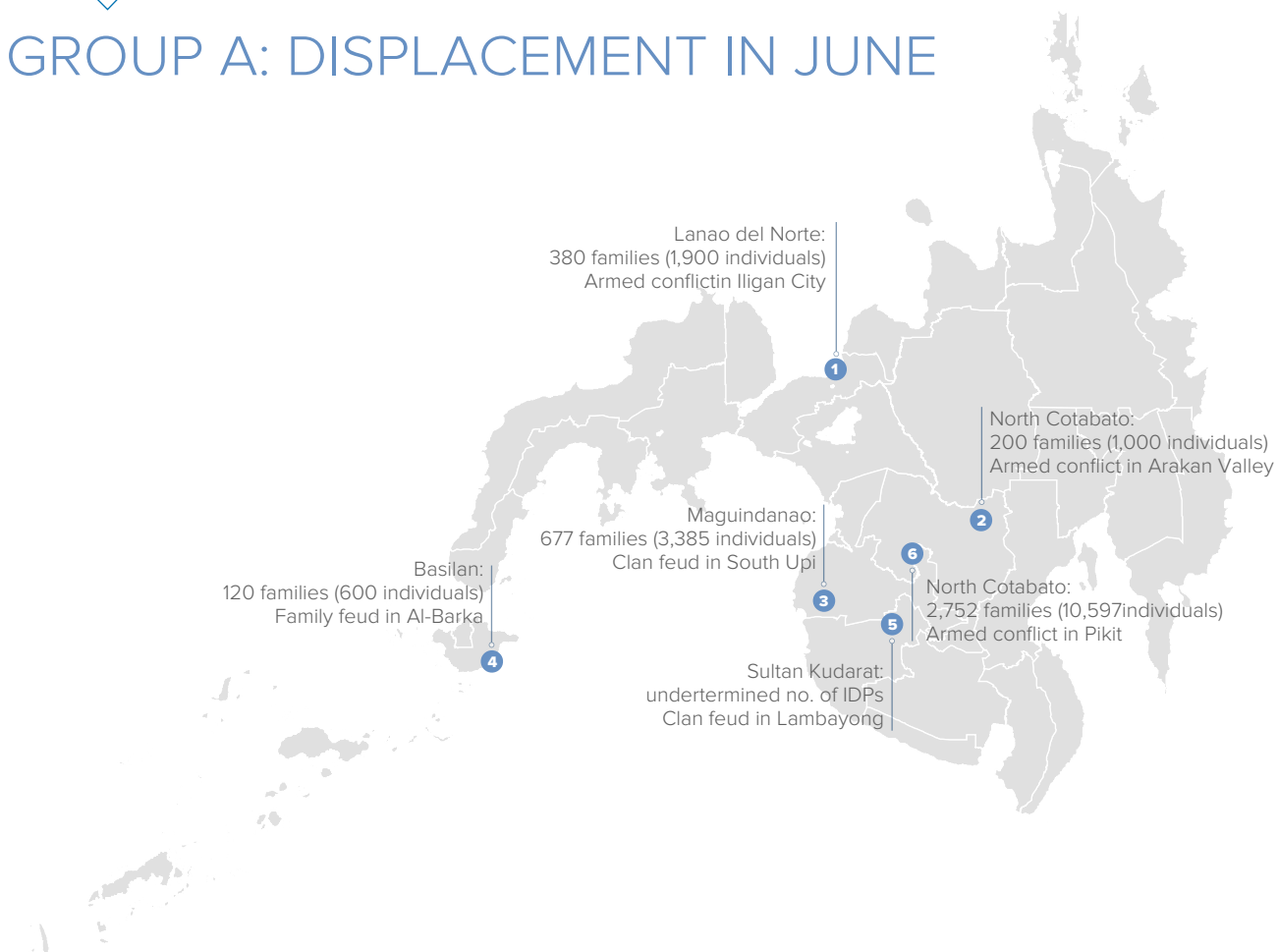
Persons injured

LOCATIONS

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN JUNE



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

1 FIREFIGHT BETWEEN CAFGU AND NPA IN ILIGAN CITY, LANA DEL NORTE

On 26 June 2020, an alleged member of the New People's Army (NPA) ambushed a CAFGU detachment in Purok Kadayonan in Barangay Kalilangan, Iligan City, which injured 2 CAFGUs and displaced 380 families. As per information shared by the focal of CSWO Iligan, displaced families are from Barangay Kalilangan and Barangay Dulag, all from Iligan City

Last 27 June 2020, the IDPs in Dulag were provided with food assistance containing 10 kgs. of rice, 4 packs of coffee, 4 canned goods and 2 packs of instant noodles by the Local Government Unit (LGU) of Iligan City through its City Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (CDRRMC). The Barangay Secretary of Kalilangan reported the need for medical interventions as there had been IDPs with fever, cough and colds which is referred to City Health Office. The government military disallows entry to the areas including return of IDPs due to security reasons.

2 AFP AND NPA ARMED CONFLICT IN ARAKAN VALLEY, NORTH COTABATO

On 25 June 2020, more than 200 families were displaced from Barangays Napalico and Sumalili, all in Arakan Valley, North Cotabato Province, when firefight ensued between the New People's Army (NPA) and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP). The adjacent village, Barangay Baganihan in Davao City, was also affected by the fighting incident. According to reports, the firefight was followed by aerial bombings in the forested area of adjoining

boundaries in Arakan Valley and Bukidnon Province in order to ward off the fleeing alleged members of NPA. There were approximately 17 families from Sitio Miariri, Barangay Sumalili, who were allegedly disallowed by the security force to evacuate for safety reasons. A community-based organization, Indigenous Political Structure of Tinananon-Manobo tribe of Arakan, provided 3 sacks of rice to the displaced population.

3 CLAN FEUD IN SOUTH UPI, MAGUINDANAO

On 20 June 2020, 220 families from an indigenous community in South Upi, Maguindanao Province, were forcibly displaced due to renewed fighting between warring factions, the latest in a string of attacks on the community and nearby villages, following two (2) previous related incidents in May 2020. The IP community is afraid of retaliatory attacks and is currently temporarily staying in a public gymnasium and warehouse while others are in host families. By end of June, there are around 677 families with approximately 3,385 individuals who are still displaced in Barangay Pandan with 368 families (1,840 individuals) and Barangay Pilar with 309 families (1,545 individuals)

4 CLAN FEUD IN AL-BARKA, BASILAN

On 16 June 2020, a sporadic firefight between feuding families sparked in Barangay Sangkahan, Al-Barka, Basilan which resulted to displacement of the civilians. Approximately 120 families were forcibly displaced from Brgy. Sangkahan to their neighboring barangays within their municipality. Majority of these families are being

hosted by their relatives and friends. The displaced families have returned to their respective residences few days after they were displaced through the help of the LGU of Al-Barka Municipality. Since January of this year, there have been three (3) incidences related to clan feud which all resorted to forced displacement of civilians in the province.

5 AFP VS BIFF ARMED CONFLICT IN LAMBAYONG, SULTAN KUDARAT PROVINCE

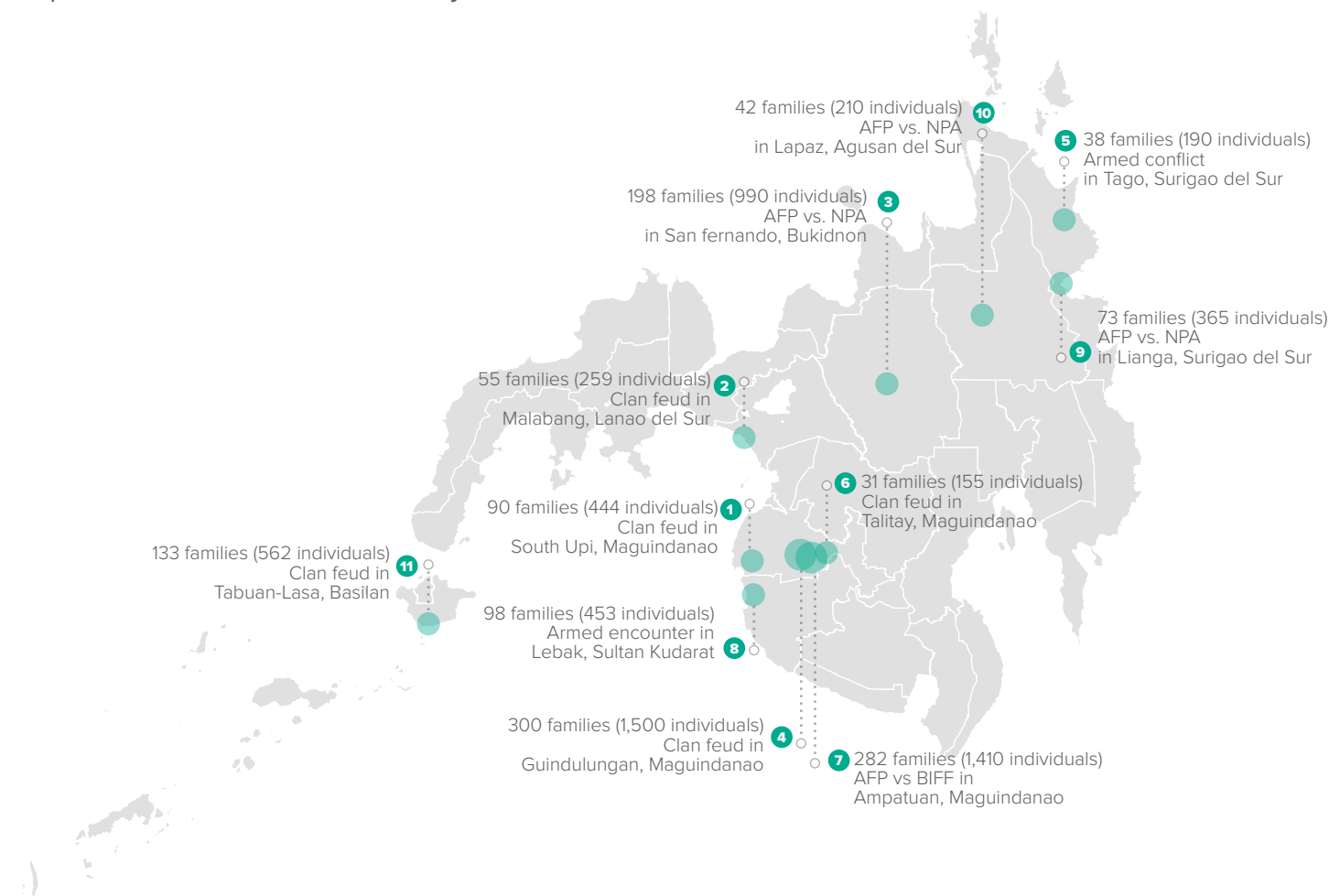
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6 CLAN FEUD IN PIKIT, NORTH COTABATO

On 4 June 2020, the residents of barangay Talitay, Rajamuda and Inug-ug, all in Pikit Municipality, have pre-emptively evacuated their homes due to the increased presence and alleged retaliation activity by the supporters of Commander Buto Sanday. He was officially terminated in the rank of the Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces – Moro Islamic Liberation Front (BIAF-MILF) on allegations of his involvement in rido against different parties. As of June, the MSWO of Pikit reported a total of 2,752 families with approximately 10,597 individuals displaced due to said occurrence. Commander Buto Sanday submitted himself to the military under the 602nd Infantry Brigade in Carmen, North Cotabato. The IDPs are expected to return soon because of these new developments. UNCHR, through its project partners Community and Family Services International (CFSI), Magungaya Mindanao Inc. (MMI) and the LGU of Pikit, North Cotabato, distributed Core Relief Items to the IDPs both in evacuation centers and home-based.

GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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1 ARMED ENCOUNTER IN BARANGAY KUYA, SOUTH UPI, MAGUINDANAO

On 29 May 2020, an armed encounter ensued in Barangay Kuya, South Upi Municipality where the Philippine Army soldiers conducting foot patrol came across with a non-state armed group. Also, unresolved and continuing tensions over land continue to affect residents of the village. Approximately 112 families were protractedly displaced and have not fully returned to their habitual residences since they were displaced in July 2019 because of uncertainties on the security condition in their communities.

Based on report from the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Officer (MDRRMO), approximately 598 families (with a total of 2,990 individuals) are displaced and are currently taking refuge with their relatives at a gymnasium in front of the village town hall. Majority of the IDPs have gone home while 90 families (450 individuals) opted to dwell with their relatives. The BARMM government, through the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD), Ministry of Interior and Local Government (MILG), Provincial Government of Maguindanao and LGU of South Upi responded and provided food packs to the IDPs. UNHCR, through CFSI, distributed Core Relief Items consisting of plastic tarpaulins, solar lamps and mosquito nets to 598 IDP families.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
SOUTH UPI	90	444
Total	90	444

2 DISPLACEMENT IN MALABANG, LANA DEL SUR

On 27 May 2020, 55 families (199 individuals) in Barangay Matling, Malabang, Lanao del Sur forcibly left their shelters in a property owned by a private company, Matling Corporation, to which they were previously employed. Accordingly, these families were disconnected to the water and electricity supplies when they violated the community quarantine protocols imposed by the housing management of the corporation and thus, forcing them to leave and take refuge in Barangay Madaya, Malabang. The Municipal Social Welfare Officer (MSWO) in Malabang Municipality provided the IDPs with relief assistance containing 10 kilograms of rice and other essential goods. The Rural Health Unit of Malabang Municipality also conducted medical mission to the affected population. UNHCR also provided core relief items to the displaced families on 29 May.

As per MSSD-LSB Focal for DRR, the families disagreed to be transferred to the nearby school (in order to provide them with better temporary shelter especially this rainy season). The IDPs claimed to have enough food and are satisfied with their living conditions with the help of the lot owner they are currently staying.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
MALABANG	55	259
Total	55	259

3 AFP VS NPA ARMED CONFLICT IN SAN FERNANDO, BUKIDNON

On 22 May 2020 at around 2:30PM, a total of 198 families (990 individuals) from Sitio Spring and Alimpulos in Barangay Kawayan, San Fernando Municipality, Bukidnon were forced to flee when firefight erupted between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the New People's Army (NPA). The displaced families have fled by foot in search for their safety. They are currently occupying a covered court which is around 5 kilometers away from their homes. People are expecting for increased presence of state security forces in their communities because of the fighting incident. According to report, there are restrictions on the movement of the affected populations as well as on the entries of emergency food aid and other assistance-related responses on COVID-19. The Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office of San Fernando and the AFP facilitated the distribution of food packs and conducted Psychosocial Support Sessions to the IDPs.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
SOUTH UPI	198	990
Total	198	990

4 CLAN FEUD IN GUINDULUNGAN, MAGUINDANAO

On 11 April 2020 at around ten o'clock in the evening, a renewed fighting occurred between individuals who are affiliated with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) which precipitated from a long-standing personal dispute. Approximately 100 families (500 individuals) were forced to flee to Sitio Panso, Barangay Muti in Guindulungan Municipality due to continuous conflict.

The following day, 12 April at around one o'clock in the afternoon, 13 military trucks entered Barangay Muslim in the same municipality to conduct pursuit operations against alleged armed group which was reportedly hiding in the marshy areas. The military operation and presence of armed group have resulted to another displacement.

On 14 May at around six o'clock in the morning, a renewed fighting erupted between two (2) disputing families which resulted to undetermined number of families forcibly fleeing their homes. The displaced families are coming from the border areas of Barangay Muti, Muslim Barangay Macasampen, all in Guindulungan Municipality, Maguindanao Province, and they have moved to safer grounds in the same barangays. The Ministry of Social Welfare and Development Officer in Maguindanao reported a total of 300 families (1,500 individuals) remain displaced and were not able to return to their communities due to insecurity.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
GUINDULUNGAN	300	1,500
Total	300	1,500

5 DISPLACEMENT IN TAGO, SURIGAO DEL SUR

Three (3) households with approximately 190 individuals belonging to the Manobo tribe from Sitio Lagangan, Brgy. Caras-an, Tago, Surigao del Sur were forced to leave their community after hearing series of loud explosions in the forested area near their community on 14 May 2020. Residents had decided to leave at early dawn and found refuge in the barangay center of Caras-an, Tago, Surigao del Sur. They reached the barangay center at around two o'clock in the afternoon and they temporarily settled in their relative's houses and in the previous residence of the Barangay Captain. During the incident, a person with disability (PWD) was left alone in Sitio Lagangan and was not able to evacuate as families panicked and immediately left their homes out of fear. The barangay LGU has coordinated the incident to the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Office of Tago for assistance.

The Manobo community of Sitio Lagangan has experienced prolonged and repeated displacement due to conflict in the past years. They are just starting to recover from their displacement last 2019, thriving on farming and gathering of forest products. This recent displacement, on top of the COVID-19 pandemic, posed more difficulty on each family's survival and sustenance. As of reporting, said families remain displaced.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
TAGO	38	190
Total	38	190

6 CLAN FEUD IN TALITAY, MAGUINDANAO

Armed combat and bombing incidents were reported in Sitio Kapelan, Barangay Menggay and Barangay Poblacion, all in Talitay Municipality on 04 May at around 11:15PM. The armed clashes were caused by a long-standing political dispute between families. Recurring incidences were reported in the past years and similar incidences were reported in March and April 2020, affecting civilians belonging to the affected communities to be displaced repeatedly.

On 28 May at two o'clock in the afternoon, a renewed clash between the warring factions took place. The fighting occurred at the boundary areas of Barangay Gadungan and Barangay Pageda, all in the Municipality of Talitay, Maguindanao. Based on the report of the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD), there are 702 families (3,510 individuals) that were forced to flee their homes in the affected villages, including Barangay – Gadungan, Kilalan, Pageda, and Poblacion, all in Talitay Municipality. As of June 30, majority of the IDPs have returned to their places of origin but 31 families (approximately 155 individuals) from Barangay Kilalan who sought refuge in Barangay Kakar, Datu Odin Sinsuat remain displaced.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
TALITAY	31	155
Total	31	155

7 AFP VS BIFF ARMED CONFLICT IN AMPATUAN, MAGUINDANAO

An armed conflict erupted between government security forces and BIFF in Sitio Malating, Barangay Salman, Ampatuan Municipality, Maguindanao Province on 30 March 2020 at around nine o'clock in the evening. According to the reports from the MDRRMO of Ampatuan Municipality and the barangay official of Salman, there were 1,470 individuals (294 families) who were displaced as a result of the mortar shelling. Also, there were farm animals that were hit by the mortars in Sitio Gapok, Barangay Salman. The Municipal and Social Welfare Development Office (MSWDO) and MDRRMO are tracking and continuously monitoring the movement of the IDPs in their respective areas. As of 30 April, approximately 105 families (529 individuals) remain displaced at evacuation centers and host families in Barangay Salman.

As of 30 May, the Ministry of Social Welfare and Development Maguindanao reported a total of 224 families (approximately 1,120 individuals) still displaced. However, this figure needs further verification. As of June 30, the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer validated a total of 282 families (1,410 individuals) that are still displaced. These families were displaced last March 2020 but have returned to their habitual residences after few weeks and they were provided by the MSSD with a return package. Apparently, these families were again displaced in April 2020 due to skirmishes. They preferred to stay in the displacement sites because of uncertainties on the security condition in their community. Some of the IDPs are able to visit their farmland during daytime but there is a specific area that they are not allowed to access for security reasons.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
AMPATUAN	282	1,410
Total	282	1,410

8 ARMED ENCOUNTER IN LEBAK, SULTAN KUDARAT

An unspecified non-state armed group have entered Sitio Kiatong, Barangay Kalamongog on 25 March at around eight o'clock in the morning, indiscriminately firing civilian locations. People were forced to leave their homes in search for safety. They left most of their belongings behind, including their farm animals. Based on the report from the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer (MSWDO), there are 453 individuals (128 families) who were forced to flee from their homes, 276 individuals (73 families) have occupied the municipal gym, and 177 individuals (55 families) are in host families in Barangay Purikay. The displaced families returned in Barangay Kalamongog on 29 March, but they temporarily occupied a school in the barangay while others are with host families. The Municipal LGU of Lebak, Sultan Kudarat extended support to the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), such as food packs consisting of five (5) kilos of rice, dried fish, noodles and hygiene kits with face masks. While fleeing, a nine-year-old child was bitten by a stray dog. Immediate medical treatment was provided to the child. Based on the

assessed needs, UNHCR and Magungaya Mindanao Inc. (MMI) distributed Core Relief Items such as mats, solar lamps, blankets, and tarpaulins to 214 IDP families. As of last week of June, 98 families (approximately 453 individuals) remain displaced.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
AMPATUAN	98	453
Total	98	453

9 STRAFING INCIDENT IN LIANGA, SURIGAO DEL SUR

Two (2) women and a 5-year old girl belonging to an indigenous group from Sitio Simowao, Barangay Diatagon, Lianga Municipality, Surigao del Sur Province were hit by grenade shrapnel while in their home after an alleged strafing incident took place on Friday afternoon of 21 February. The said incident involved the government troops and New People's Army (NPA) operating in the area. The wounded were provided with emergency medical treatment following the incident. The strafing incident caused fear to civilians, forcing them to flee from their homes on 29 February. The IDPs were scattered to different sitios of Diatagon. Some of them temporarily took shelter in Sitio Neptune near the military camp, while many of them stayed in Km 9 and 16. There are approximately 475 persons displaced (95 families) from Sitio Simowao and Emerald, all in Barangay Diatagon of the same municipality. A community school managed by the Tribal Filipino Program of Surigao del Sur (TRIFPSS) had suspended its classes temporarily, affecting 62 students and four (4) teachers. The residents of the village and its neighboring areas were displaced more than three (3) times since year 2015 as a result of armed conflict. The displacement in 2015 was triggered when three (3) tribal leaders were killed by the paramilitary group that were allegedly supported by the government security forces. In an assessment conducted on 1 April, there are approximately 73 families (365 individuals) who are still displaced at the evacuation centers in Sitio Han-ayan and Sitio Kabulohan.

IDPs are hesitant to go back to their homes until the government security forces cease in encamping at their communities. The IDPs rely on the support coming from the host families which provide them food and other basic needs. Also, the host community has offered them a parcel of land for their gardening and farming activities which can augment their food needs while in displacement as there was no assurance yet for their safe return. One of the IDPs from Sitio Emerald commented that it is very difficult for them to leave their homes now that the planting season started. They are uncertain on the security situation in their community and are in constant alert for the safety of their family. They also felt discriminated and threatened due to their decision to evacuate and to their continuous appeal in stopping the military from living with them in their communities.

As of June, there are reports from Protection partners on the ground that unspecified number of IDP families have

started to return to their places of origin.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
LIANGA	73	365
Total	73	365

10 INTENSIFIED MILITARY OPERATIONS IN LA PAZ, AGUSAN DEL SUR

On 26 January, 1,025 families (approximately 4,000 individuals)– 525 families and 500 families from Barangay Valentina and from Barangay Kasapa II respectively, in La Paz, Agusan del Sur were displaced from their communities following intensified military operations against the New People's Army in the said area. Most of the IDPs are indigenous peoples dwelling with their relatives within the affected barangays. Both barangays have already declared a state of calamity, allowing them to utilize the emergency calamity fund and thus, they are capacitated to provide necessary assistance to the IDPs. The LGU has conducted a Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA) and it continues to monitor the situation on ground. It has provided food packs through the MSWDO which it has also conducted a community feeding program for the IDPs. The LGU also deployed a program that provides government services on wheels, where line agencies provide start-up capital for livelihood, coconut seedlings, health check-ups, and medicines to the IDPs. The local city registrar has also issued free senior citizens ID to the elderly. Several government programs under the Department of Social Welfare and Development such as KALAHI-CIDSS and PAMANA have been suspended in the said areas due to ongoing military operations.

As of June 2020, majority of the IDPs have already returned to their respective residences. Approximately 42 families (210 individuals) are still displaced in Barangay Valentina.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
LA PAZ	42	210
Total	42	210

11 LONG-STANDING DISPUTE IN TABUAN-LASA, BASILAN

On 05 January, a long-standing dispute between two (2) warring groups was restaged in Barangay Babag (Babuan Island) in Tabuan-Lasa municipality. According to the local authorities, alleged members of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MNLF) were harassed by an unidentified armed group. This resulted to the displacement of 158 families (687 individuals), including pregnant women and children. Displaced families have sought temporary shelter among their relatives in nearby barangays and in nearby Isabela City and Maluso municipality.

According to the village chieftain, about 90% of the barangay's population have fled to seek safety. Assessment is yet to be done as the situation remains volatile. There are no indications that the displaced families will immediately return to their residences due to possible

retaliation among the conflicting group, since at least two (2) members of the warring parties were killed in action— As of May 2020, only 25 families (approximately 125 individuals) were able to return to their places of origin while 133 families (562 individuals) remain displaced.

Recurring protection issues:

a. IDP families who sought temporary shelters in their relatives reported lack of privacy due to the small space shared by 3 to 5 families. Some IDPs constructed extension or division of houses using light materials such as cardboard and sacks to decongest the host community. IDP appeal for non-food items (esp. plastic sheets and houses repair kits).

b. Health facilities are limited where the IDPs are located. Hence, some families rely on traditional healers if there are sick or feeling ill. Access is also an issue due to the strict implementation of the strict community quarantine.

c. Due to the prolonged displacement, IDP families are unable to visit their places of origin. Moreover, unaccounted numbers of houses are partially

damaged. There are also cases of unreported looting by unknown groups. IDP expressed the need for shelter repair kits for house repair.

d. There is no potable water source for drinking. Hence, IDP rely on deep well. Although there are no reported cases of water-borne diseases, some IDPs still expressed concerns of possibly acquiring said disease. IDPs appeal for water tankers and light water containers.

e. Many from the families who have returned only rely on the information from the social media, i-PART grassroots monitors, barangay LGU and family members who have direct access to local authorities.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
TABUAN-LASA	133	562
Total	133	562

FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN DATU SAUDI AMPATUAN, Maguindanao Province On 16 May 2020 from 09:00PM until 12:00 midnight, firefight and mortar shelling incidents were reported in Barangay Elian, Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality, Province of Maguindanao. The incidents started shortly after a military detachment situated along the provincial highway in the said barangay was harassed by armed group believed to be members of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF). Aside from the BIFF attacks, recurring displacement incidents were also reported in this municipality in the past months of March and April 2020 due to a long-standing family feud emanated from a political and land control issues.

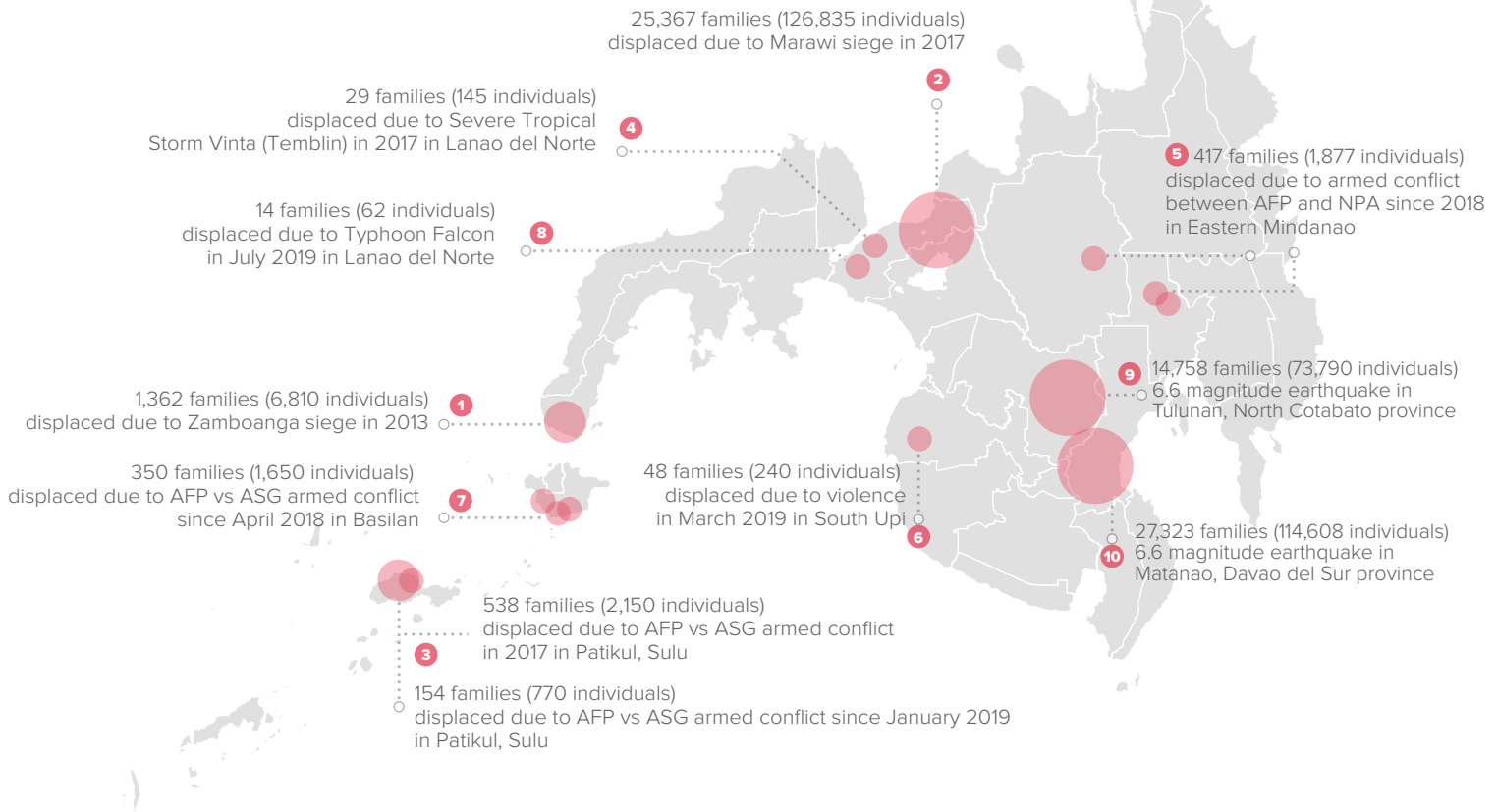
On the celebration of Eid ul-Fitr on 24 May, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) shelled mortars which have landed in the villages of Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Maguindanao. Based on the report from the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD), there were 1,573 families (7,865 individuals) that were forced to flee their homes. On the same date at around one o'clock in the afternoon, mortar shells hit houses of civilians near Kitango Elementary School and madrasah in Barangay Kitango, Datu Saudi Ampatuan. A 10-year old girl and her 7-year old sister were killed while their mother and 16 others, including minors, were wounded and brought to the hospital for medical treatment. The Office of the Chief Minister of BARMM has extended financial support to the civilian casualties. The MSSD has also extended a total amount of PhP 119,000.00 as additional financial assistance to civilian casualties (PhP 10,000.00 each for the 3 killed civilians; PhP 7,000.00 each of the 7 wounded civilians

who were admitted at the hospitals; and PhP5,000.00 each of the 10 civilians who have sustained minor injuries). Food packs were also provided to all affected populations. Several agencies have extended support such as psychosocial support sessions and construction of WASH facilities in a newly established evacuation center at the market site.

In May 2020, incidences of mortar shelling were reported affecting parts of the SPMS box (Salibu, Pagatin, Mamasapano, and Shariff Aguak). A 66-year old man was reportedly hit by mortar and died in Barangay Elian, Datu Saudi Ampatuan on 21 May. On the same date, a 10-year old boy from Sitio Patawali in Barangay Ganta, Shariff Saydona Mustapha was rushed to the hospital when an unexploded ordnance (UXO) which he found and played out of curiosity exploded. On 23 May, an improvised explosive device (IED) also exploded at the police station in Datu Salibu Municipality. As of 2 June 2020, the MSSD and the local government unit of Datu Saudi Ampatuan reported that all IDPs have returned to their habitual residences. On 27 June 2020, the two warring groups signed a peace agreement in the office of the BARMM Executive Secretary at the BARMM complex in Cotabato City. The peace settlement was facilitated and witnessed by Sultan Kudarat Governor Office representative, Suharto Mangudadatu (who represented his wife Maguindanao Governor Bai Mariam Sangki-Mangudadatu), representatives from the MILF's Coordinating Committee on the Cessation of Hostilities (CCCH) and the Ad Hoc Joint Action Group and the Maguindanao Peace Monitoring and Investigation Team.

GROUP C: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 180 days



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1 ZAMBOANGA SIEGE

Displaced since September 2013

As of June 30, 2020, a total of 1,362 families are still displaced due to the Zamboanga siege in 2013. Of the total number, 1,285 families are hosted by their friends and relatives, while 77 families are still dwelling in the four (4) transitory sites. Since the outbreak of the pandemic, there has been no movement nor transfer of the IDPs from their location to the permanent housing units. Most of the plan intervention related to the improvement of the transitory sites and construction of the permanent housing units were temporarily stopped while the city authorities focus its attention to COVID-19 related response. The following are the protection needs of the IDPs at the transitory sites: (1) establishment of community kitchen; (2) improvement of the WASH facilities; (3) hygiene kits consists of alcohol, soap, and face masks for vulnerable sectors such as elderlies, women and children; (4) additional food packs prioritizing the people with specific needs; (5) livelihood assistance to low-income families; and (6) quick distribution of rice subsidies.



77 families are living inside the transitory sites. The four remaining transitory sites are Buggoc, Asinan, Mampang, Rio Hondo.



1,285 families in home-based settings. Meanwhile, 778 homeowner families without tagging are in homebased settings.

BREAKDOWN OF IDPs PER TRANSITORY SITE

TRANSITORY SITES	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
Mampang	12	60
Rio Hondo TS	17	85
Asinan TS	24	120
Buggoc TS	24	120
Total	77	385

KEY CHALLENGES



Access to WASH: There is not enough water supply for handwashing and proper hygiene across the four (4) transitory sites. There are no designated areas for regular disinfection in the camps. Hence, the IDPs are at high risk of acquiring the virus. Further, IDPs do not observe curfew hours due to the schedule of water availability and is difficult for them to transport from one place to another due to dilapidated boardwalk.



Safety and security of the IDP: There are no COVID-19 positive cases reported among the IDPs in the transitory. However, IDP leaders expressed concerns that there is no living arrangement in IDP camps in conformity with COVID-19 readiness and response measures.

2 MARAWI DISPLACEMENT

Displaced since 23 May 2017

The May 2017 Marawi Siege still displaced 25,367 families (approximately 126,835 individuals) across the Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte provinces. 2,954 families are still in transitory shelters located at various locations. There are 146 families who were able to receive permanent shelters in Saguiaran and Amai Manabilang, and there are 108 families seeking shelter in 14 community-based evacuation centers across Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte. Of the 108 families, 33 families are validated by TFBM and were supposed to be transferred to transitory sites if not for the emergence of COVID-19 pandemic.



0 families in evacuation

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



2,954 families in transitory

sites are in need of water and sanitation interventions



22,413 families in home-based

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

While displaced families are still struggling to get back to normalcy after the siege, the COVID-19 crisis exacerbated their situation. Below are the reported needs and issues of IDPs:



Access to WASH: Water insufficiency and sanitation issues, such as septic tanks connected to open drainage and human excrements dumped in drainage canals, due to lack of proper waste disposal and sanitation facilities. Families are requesting assistance in desludging of septic tanks.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management: IDP concerns on transitory sites cannot be addressed due to lack of Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM), such as open drainage in Sagonsongan Area 5-B, houses at risk of destruction since they are situated in an land erosion- prone areas, and full septic tanks. Although there are IDP leaders in transitory sites, they only have limited functions. The LGU has also assigned Transitory Site Administrators. However, they are not regularly on-site as they have other primary functions to fulfill.



Lack of indoor recreational activities especially for children since children are prohibited outside and there are less available indoor recreational activities



Access to Food and Livelihood: Loss of livelihood and lack of transportation during the E/GCQ resulted to lack of business capital and disruption of business chain, thereby affecting the IDP retailers. This affected the capacity of displaced families to meet their daily needs.



Access to Health: Public health facilities are situated remotely from the IDPs sites, making access to health facilities more difficult. There are no standby emergency vehicles in the transitory sites which could be of valuable use especially that there are limited public utility vehicles available due to community lockdown..



Access to basic facilities due to lack of transportation: Modified General Community Quarantine (MGCQ) guidelines only allows one (1) passenger for tricycles. Moreover, the fare is still costly, which remains an issue even before the COVID-19 outbreak.



Access to information: Inaccurate information about COVID19 and quarantine protocols, rehabilitation and return program in MAA still remains an issue



Shelter: 206 families are staying in community-based evacuation camps (CBEC). Many of these families have expressed a need for shelter assistance.

Municipality	Barangay	Exact Location	Families
Amai Manabilang (Bumbaran)		Punud BRAC	12
Marawi City	Cabasaran	Purok Tumarumun Madrasah	26
	Datu Saber	Datu Saber	10
	Bito Buadi Itowa	Bito Buadi Itowa	18
Molondo	Pindolonan	Pindolonan	24
Poona-Bayabao	Cadayonan	Evac. Management Center	20
Saguiaran	Bubong	Bubong ES (Makeshift Rooms)	5
	Pantaon	Pantaon Primary School	13
	Pantao Raya	Pantao Raya Madrasa	3
	Lumbayanague	Makeshift	1
	Poblacion	Alternative Dwelling Space (ADS)	8
Tugaya	Raya	Brgy Hall & Waiting Shed	3
Iligan City	Tomas Cabili	Mahad Alnor-al-Islamie in Ceanur	10
	Upper Hinaplanon	MSU IIT Coop ES	9
	Upper Hinaplanon	Day Care Center	2
Baloi	Pacalundo	Babool Toril EC	13
	Poblacion	Mahad Abdel Azis EC	13
	Poblacion West	Mahad Markhazi	11
Pantar	Campong	Tent City Pantar	5
		Total	206

3 SULU PROVINCE

Displaced since September 2017

As of June 2020, there are 692 families (approximately 3,460 individuals) remain displaced since September 2017 due to the armed clash between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and members of the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG). Of the total figure, 175 families (approximately 875 individuals) are still living in the community-based centers while 517 families (2,585 individuals) are in home-based setting.

RECURRING ISSUES:



Access to shelter: The families living in the makeshifts have concerns and apprehensions on the status of their dwelling. They might be forced to vacate their current dwelling as the landowner is now restricting them to temporarily reside due to the overstaying. Also, many of the makeshifts are now dilapidated and/or damaged. In the return communities, some of the houses are partially damaged and are needing repairs. There are roofing materials looted by unknown groups.



Child protection: Child friendly spaces used for emergencies as a mechanism for protecting children are not available at the IDP sites. Children are playing in unsafe areas under the coconut trees within displacement sites.



Access to WASH: The IDPs rely on deep well (balon) as their water source for drinking, bathing and washing. The barangay officials have reported that there are IDPs who suffered from diarrhea possibly caused by the lack of access to potable water.



Access to education: Prior to the outbreak of COVID-19, classes are held in classrooms that are congested and are not conducive to learning. There are parents who have expressed their concerns on the safety of their children because the school is located along the main road. The number of school dropouts increases from 10 students in previous school year to 25 school children this year.



Access to livelihood: The outbreak of COVID-19 has impacted the economic activities of the affected population, both the IDPs that remain displaced and those who have return to their respective residences. People cannot deliver their farming products at the markets because of the imposed community quarantine.



Access to health services: Based on the report from the barangay health worker, there are a total of 10 individuals who died at the IDP sites since 2017 due to respiratory illnesses and dengue fever.



Access to information: Many from the families who have returned only rely on te information from the social media and barangay LGU. They have expressed that the information from the social media is not reliable and it sometimes create confusion. The affected populations are suggesting that any advisories and announcements could be translated into local languages.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Patikul (2017)	538	2,150
Patikul (2019)	154	770
Total	692	2,920

4 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TROPICAL STORM VINTA

Displaced since December 2017

Of the twenty-four displaced families due to Tropical Storm Vinta last 2017, 20 had already transferred to temporary shelter they themselves have constructed as the tents they occupied are no longer livable, while the four (4) families are still enduringly living on the dilapidated tents established in Barangay Dalama, Tubod, Lanao del Norte. The permanent shelter construction by LGU-Tubod, with support assistance from Philippine Red Cross, has yet to be completed. The five (5) displaced families in Munai due to Tropical Storm Vinta are still occupying the community facilities like primary school and rice mill. The families were unable to construct their own houses and they are currently staying in these facilities.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Munai	5	25
Tubod (capital)	24	120
Total	29	145

5 DISPLACEMENT OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN EASTERN MINDANAO

(Displaced since December 2017)

Davao region: Around 160 families (800 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 Kapitalong and Talaingod, Davao del Norte province, and Compostela Valley province in Region XI.

In March, around 14 families (approximately 50 individuals) were displaced from municipality of Kapitalong, Davao Del Norte. These families are members of Indigenous communities in the boundaries of Kapitalong and San Fernando, Bukidnon. The armed encounter between AFP and NPA in their community led these families to seek shelter in other communities in order to evade being caught in the crossfire.

Bukidnon: 224 families (927 individuals) are still displaced in the province, 99 families of whom have been displaced in Barangay Kawayan since November 2018. Some are staying at Sitio Spring, Barangay Kawayan in San Fernando municipality, while the 125 families are staying in barangay Magkalungay in the same municipality. They were provided with a parcel of land by the Barangay Local Government Unit as their temporary resettlement area.

KEY CHALLENGES



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



2. Access to humanitarian assistance: In most cases of internal displacement in IP areas, particularly those affecting remote indigenous villages, little to no assistance reaches the IDPs. In some instances, their preemptive evacuation due to military presence in their communities is neither recognized by authorities as a basis for their registration as IDPs nor as a basis for their entitlement to aid. Local civil society groups and even humanitarian organizations seeking to provide support also run the risk of getting tagged as rebel supporters. With this highly politicized context, the humanitarian community faces a major challenge in drawing attention to urgent and legitimate humanitarian needs.



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

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Kapalong, Davao del Norte	160	800
San Fernando, Bukidnon	257	1,077
Total	417	1,877

6 MAGUINDANAO

(Displaced since March 2019)

South Upi: A firefight erupted in Barangay Kuya, South Upi municipality on 28 July 2019 due to a long-standing land dispute in the area. Approximately 112 families (560 individuals) were forced to flee their homes and are currently staying in the barangay hall and gymnasium of the said barangay. The displaced populations are indigenous Teduray residing in Sitios Nuling, Dakeluan, Walow, Ideng, and Furo Wagey. On 31 July, the barangay council facilitated an assembly with the affected population to discuss issues and concerns. Farming activities of the IDPs have been disrupted, and some IDPs have reported lost and/or destroyed properties and loss of farm animals. There have also been reported cases of common ailments such as flu, cough and fever. The barangay and municipal LGUs have provided food to the IDPs. The AFP and the PNP have deployed troops in displacement sites so that the IDPs can visit and harvest their crops for a week, beginning on 01 August. However, the IDPs said that there is not enough time to complete their harvesting activities which presents a problem since farming is their main source of income. As of June 2020, there are still around 48 families remain displaced and currently staying near the riverbank in barangay Kuya proper.

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
SOUTH UPI	48	240
Total	48	240

7 BASILAN

(Displaced since September 2017)

As of June 2020, the total number of protractedly displaced in Basilan is 350 families (1,650 individuals) in the following municipalities:

235 families (1,075 individuals) are still displaced Since April 2019 in Barangay Upper Benembengan, Sumisip Municipality as the Abu Sayaff Group (ASG) allegedly ambushed and killed two (2) members of the paramilitary group patrolling in the village. There are reported cases of arsons and killing of civilians which are believed to be acts of retaliation by the relatives of slain paramilitaries.

99 families (495 persons) are still displaced since September 2017 in Barangay Muslim, Maluso Municipality due to an armed encounter between the government troops and the ASG.

16 families (80 individuals) are still displaced since October 2018 in Ungkaya Pukan Municipality due to an armed encounter between the government troops and the ASG.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
MALUSO	99	495
UNGKAYA PUKAN	16	80
SUMISIP	235	1,075
Total	350	1,650

8 LANAO DEL NORTE

(Displaced since July 2019)

IDPs Maranding, Lala, Lanao del Norte due to Typhoon Falcon

14 families who have been occupying an abandoned poultry house in Maranding, Lala were transferred to a temporary shelter located in Barangay Rebe, Lala by LGU with support from the National Housing Authority (NHA). These families are from Brgy. Maranding, Lala, Lanao del Norte whose houses were originally situated near the riverside and were washed-out due to Typhoon Falcon in 2019. Reportedly, these families have been advised that they can stay at the temporary shelter until the LGU is able to provide them with permanent shelters. Livelihood activities of these IDPs, most of whom are engaged in hollow block- making, are still ongoing

IDPs in Kapatagan, Lanao del Norte due to Typhoon Falcon in July 2019. Five (5) IDP families, approximately 25 individuals displaced due to Typhoon Falcon, returned to their places of origin upon receiving shelter cash assistance as per information from the Municipal Social Welfare Office of Kapatagan, Lanao del Norte. Housing cash support was provided by the LGU and National Housing Authority (NHA). These families are temporarily staying with their relatives.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
LALA	14	62
Total	14	62

9 EARTHQUAKE IN COTABATO PROVINCE

Displaced since October 2019

On 16 October 2019 at 07:37PM, a 6.3 magnitude earthquake jolted the municipality of Tulunan, North Cotabato, with a tectonic origin and a depth of focus of 8 km. It was also felt in municipalities surrounding Tulunan.

On October 29, an earthquake was again felt in the municipality of Tulunan, North Cotabato, this time registering a 6.6 magnitude. The earthquake was also felt in neighboring provinces such as Maguindanao and Davao del Sur.

As of 11 June, 2,877 families (14,385 individuals) have taken temporary shelter in 18 evacuation centers, while 11,881 families (59,405 individuals) are currently staying with their relatives and/or friends. There are 29,703 damaged houses, of which 8,873 are totally damaged and 20,830 are partially damaged. A total of 46,761 families (233,805 individuals) were affected by the earthquake incident in 211 barangays in Regions XII.

These figures are based on the DROMIC Report #56 on the magnitude 6.6 Earthquake Incident in Tulunan, North Cotabato issued on 11 June 2020 by the Department of Social Welfare and Development.

MUNICIPALITY	No. of ECs	Inside ECs	Outside ECs
ARAKAN			50
CITY OF KIDAPAWAN	6	5,330	350
MAGPET	1	720	
MAKILALA	11	8,335	
Tulunan			59,005
TOTAL	18	14,385	59,405

10 EARTHQUAKE IN DAVAO DEL SUR

Displaced since December 2019

On 15 December 2019, a 6.9-magnitude earthquake shook the province of Davao del Sur and surrounding areas. The epicenter of the earthquake was located 9 kilometers northwest of Matanao, Davao del Sur at a depth of 3 kilometers. The municipalities of Matanao and Magsaysay in Davao del Sur recorded the strongest intensity, with surrounding municipalities experiencing destructive shaking. According to the Pacific Disaster Center (PDC), an estimated 4.4 million people or 830,000 households live in towns that sustained strong tremors.

Some of the affected communities were already burdened by the October earthquakes. The latest earthquake to hit said area is the fourth quake with intensity above magnitude 6 for the last two (2) months, all within a radius of 12km: a 6.3-magnitude earthquake on 16 October, magnitude 6.6 on 29 October, magnitude 6.5 on 31 October and the recent is magnitude 6.9 on 15 December.

The said earthquake has worsened previous displacement, damage to homes, schools and infrastructure brought about by October earthquakes. Many of those displaced by the recent earthquake have currently camped in makeshift tents in open spaces near their homes or in evacuation centers. They sought dwelling in open areas near their barangay (village) hall or church. This current displacement is an addition to the existing number of displaced communities which have lost their homes and have been staying in tents and evacuation centers since October. The physiological trauma of the affected population is aggravated by continuous aftershocks.

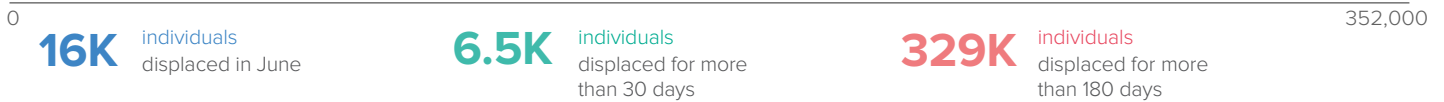
According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), almost 81,600 families (394,000 individuals) are affected in 218 barangays in Region XI and XII. In total, thirteen 13 were killed and over 200 people were injured by collapsing structures, falling debris, cardiac arrest, and other earthquake-related traumas. As of 01 July, 2,132 families (7,786 individuals) are taking shelter in 24 evacuation centers, while 25,191 families (106,882 individuals) families are staying in homebased settings.

These figures are based on the DROMIC Report #38 on the magnitude 6.6 Earthquake Incident in Matanao, Davao del Sur issued on 01 July 2020 by the Department of Social Welfare and Development.

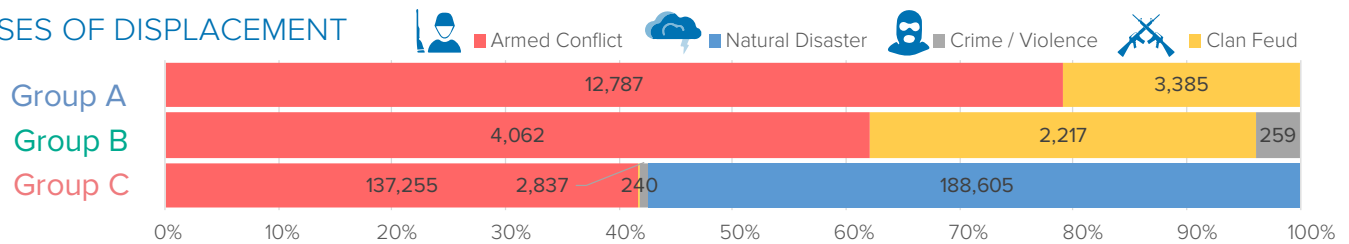
MUNICIPALITY	No. of ECs	Inside ECs	Outside ECs
BANSALAN	7	786	16,790
CITY OF DIGOS	2	345	2,023
HAGONOY	2	504	30,376
KIBLAWAN	-	-	12,137
MAGSAYSAY	10	5,422	1,235
MALALAG	-	-	37,085
MATANAO	3	729	3,010
PADADA	-	-	2,996
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	1,170
TOTAL	24	7,786	106,822

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2012-2020)

351,647 currently displaced individuals since 2012



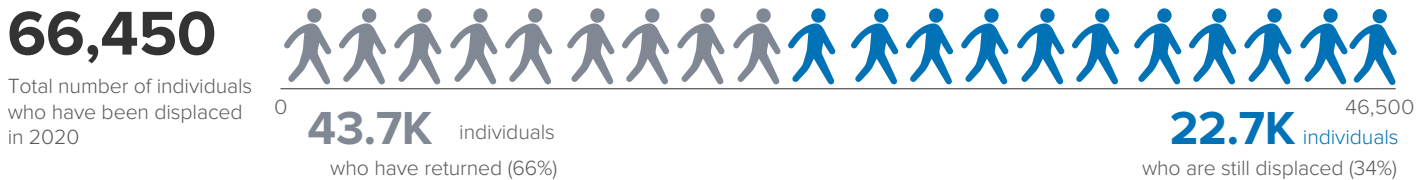
CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



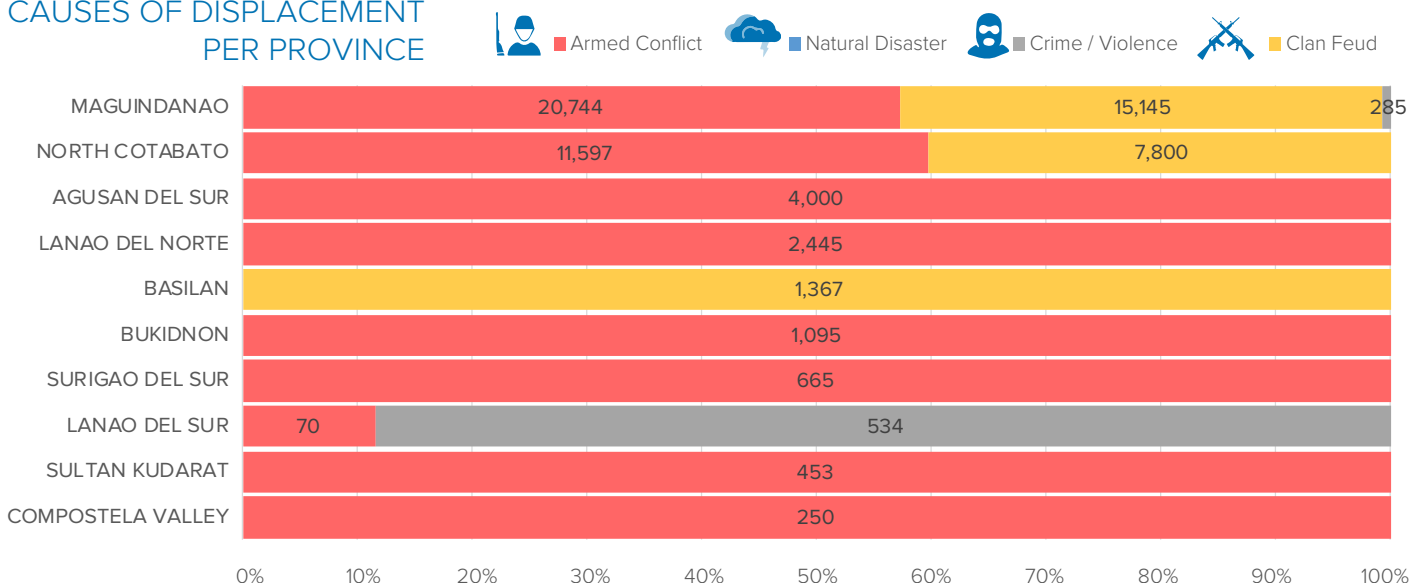
TOTAL: 351,647

IN THE COURSE OF 2020

DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



TOTAL: 66,450



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

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VIRTUAL PROTECTION FORUM

On 4 June, UNHCR facilitated the Virtual Protection Forum together with representatives from humanitarian organizations such as ICRC, Plan International, CRS, Ecoweb, ACTED, Kapamagogopa Inc, Sumpay Mindanao, MSF, MARADECA and from CHR. The meeting discussed the recent and protracted displacements in Mindanao and Protection updates. Said forum also conducted information-sharing on COVID-19 and non COVID-19 response activities and the challenges faced by humanitarian actors, such as the acquisition of medical certificates in consonance to the quarantine protocols.

WORKSHOP ON PROTECTION REPORTING AND REVIEW BY I-PART

i-PART (Inter-island Protection and Response Team), community-based volunteers organized by TKI to provide extra hand in providing displacement incidences in their areas of concerns conducted a combined session and workshop on reporting and review on protection basics for mobilizers in Basilan. The purpose of said workshop is to review the mobilizers and the staff on different protection activities and issues. The activity was attended by JAGA Basilan and local officials from Al-Barka.

5TH UNHCR MINDANAO VIRTUAL PROTECTION COORDINATION PLATFORM MEETING

The 5th Mindanao Virtual Protection Coordination Platform (MVPCP) meeting was conducted on 23 June 2020 which was split into two (2) sessions for BARMM and Non-BARMM. Said meeting was co-led by UNHCR and Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) for BARMM and the Department of Social

Welfare and Development (DSWD) for non-BARMM. There were 27 organizations from the government, non-government agencies and UN agencies who have participated in the said meeting. The highlight of discussion is protection situations of protracted displaced individuals across Mindanao. MSSD and the DSWD provided updates on IDPs that are still displaced and the agencies' responses to the IDP needs in their respective geographic coverage. MSSD also provided updates on the situation of the returning Filipino workers from Sabah. The Bangsamoro government is preparing for 5,300 Filipinos who are expected to arrive in the country and to be returned to their respective hometowns. Also, there are about 200 individuals who have no addresses in the country and will also be needing support. Protection partners are tapped by MSSD to provide support necessary for the Filipino returnees.

TFBM PROTECTION FORUM

Last 22 June 2020, Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) Protection Forum was held with TFBM Field Manager ASEC Felix Castro and Deputy Field Manager Tony Sugarol. Said meeting highlighted relevant discussions on the number of displaced populations in Marawi City, coordination with key actors, hygiene kits distribution coordination by UNHCR and key protection updates of IDPs. Moreover, key developments include more than 400 families had started rebuilding their houses in the most affected areas (MAAs) particularly in Barangay Totali and Dagduban. Also, National Housing Authority provided assistance in preparing the architectural engineering and design to homeowners from MAAs. The architectural engineering and design are one of the requirements for homeowners when rebuilding their houses

which had been an issue of IDPs because its costly. The electricity distributor in Lanao del Sur, LASURECO started installation of electricity to the MAAs in Marawi City.

2ND ROUND OF TFSP PROVIDED IN MARAWI

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Region X commenced its second round of Transitory Family Support Package (TFSP) for displaced families belonging to the Most Affected Areas (MAA) in Marawi. As per information shared by TFBM, 17,905 families shall be the beneficiaries of the cash assistance amounting to PhP14,400.00. Renters at MAA are excluded as beneficiaries since the amount being currently provided are the amount remaining from the 1st TFSP distribution. They shall be included on the next distribution once funds are already downloaded.

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.”

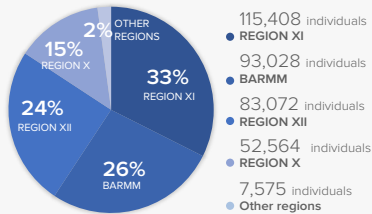
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1)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

CURRENT NUMBER OF IDPS IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION


351,647

TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS WHO ARE PRESENTLY DISPLACED IN MINDANAO

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



THREE MAIN GROUPS:


216

Group A
displaced in June

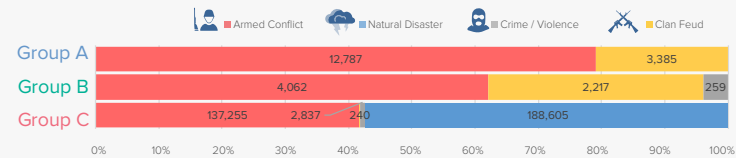

6.5K

Group B
displaced for more than 30 days


329K

Group C
displaced for more than 180 days

CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT IN JUNE 2020


17,482

TOTAL RECORDED DISPLACEMENT IN JUNE


1,310

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED


16,172

IDPS IN JUNE IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

LEGEND

- REGIONAL BOUNDARY
- Group A: Displacement in June
- Group B: Displacement more than 30 days
- Group C: Displacement more than 180 days

Note: The figures appearing in this document are not comprehensive. The data pertains to those collected by Protection Cluster Partners and collated by UNHCR since 2012.

