

MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



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Lanao del Sur. Conducting protection monitoring to the displaced families in Boganga transitory site in Marawi City.

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 31st of August, a total number of **60,655 families (278,816 individuals)** are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

Group A: **868 families (3,274 individuals)** remain displaced out of 1,016 families displaced within the month;

Group B: **1,877 families (9,369 individuals)** remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

Group C: **57,910 families (266,173 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: **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: **426 families (1,937 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: **1,609 families (6,876 individuals)** still displaced due to crime and violence since August 2017.
- Davao del Sur: **27,323 families (114,608 individuals)** and Cotabato province: **1,780 families (8,900 individuals)** due to earthquakes

In August 2020, a total number of **1,016 families (4,014 individuals)** were displaced in Mindanao due to armed conflict (1,674 individuals), violence (690 individuals) and natural disaster (1,650 individuals).

DISPLACEMENT IN AUGUST



1,016

Families



4,014

Individuals

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

since January 2020



16

Persons dead

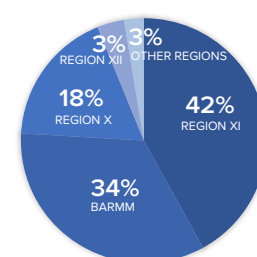


25

Persons injured

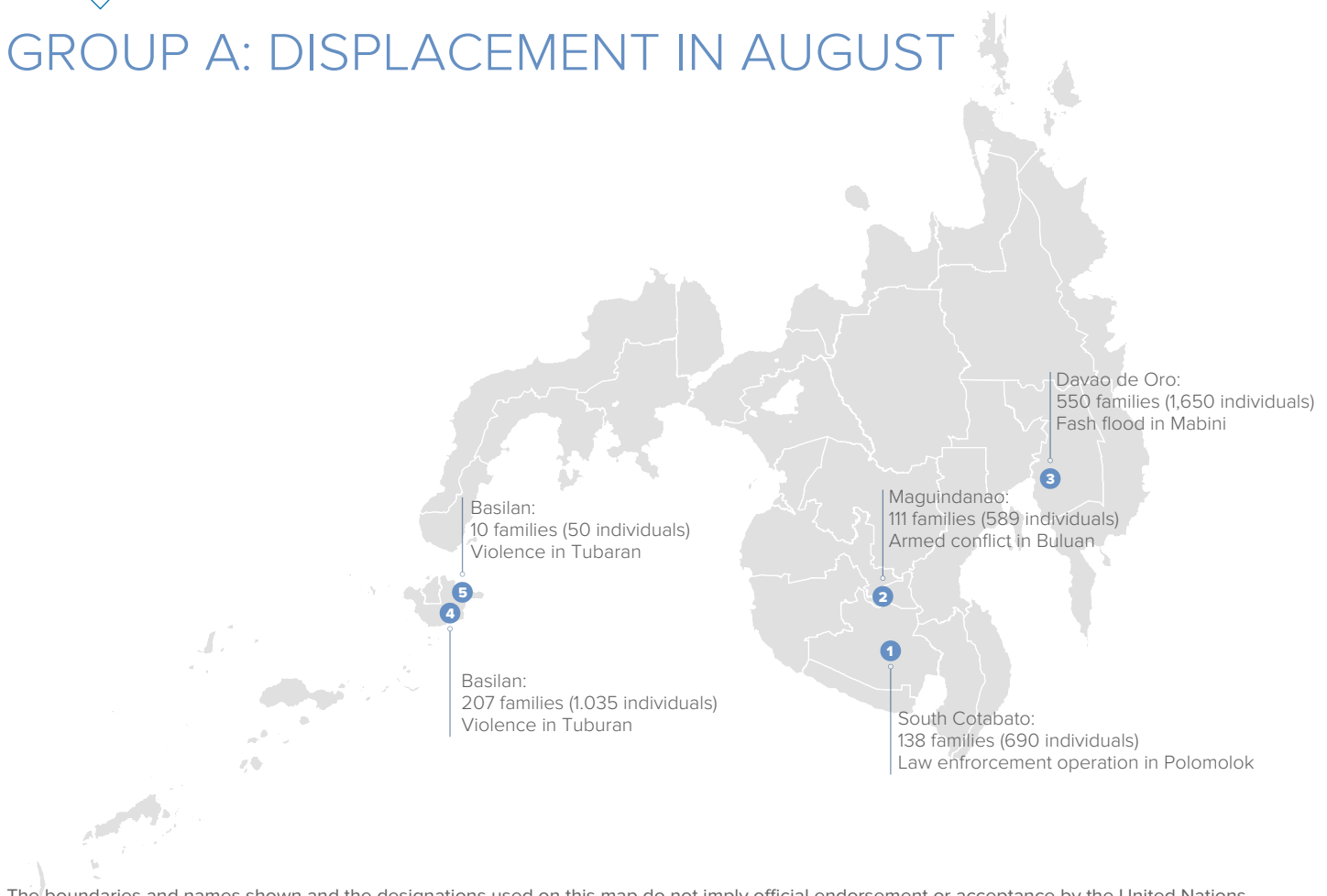
LOCATIONS

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



- 117,058 individuals
REGION XI
- 96,634 individuals
BARMM
- 70,004 individuals
REGION X
- 9,905 individuals
REGION XII
- 7,215 individuals
Other regions

GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN AUGUST



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1 LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATION IN POLOMOLOK MUNICIPALITY, SOUTH COTABATO PROVINCE

On 8 August 2020, a law enforcement operation was jointly conducted by members of Philippine National Police (PNP) and AFP in Barangay Lumakil, Polomolok Municipality, South Cotabato Province. The displaced families sought refuge in the barangay gymnasium on the evening of 9 August 2020. Accordingly, the said operation resulted to the death of four residents of the village and forced around 138 families (690 individuals) to flee from their homes due to fear and safety concerns. 330 of the 690 displaced individuals belong to vulnerable sectors: 182 children, 95 women, 16 lactating mothers, six pregnant women, two persons with disabilities, and 29 elderly. The Local Government Unit (LGU) of Polomolok Municipality and private entities extended assistance to these displaced families. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Field Office XII has provided food and non-food items to the IDPs on 19 August.

2 ARMED CONFLICT IN BULUAN MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

On 15 August 2020, the Ministry of Social Services and Development -Maguindanao (MSSD) reported approximately 111 families (589 individuals) were forcibly displaced due to firefight between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and alleged lawless elements in sitio Katongtong, Brgy. Lower Siling of Buluan. As of 17 August MSSD-Maguindanao report, the displaced families temporarily took shelter with their relatives in the town proper of Buluan.

3 FLASH FLOOD IN MABINI MUNICIPALITY, DAVAO DE ORO PROVINCE

On 13 August 2020 at around 8:00 PM, A total of 550 families (1,650 persons) were affected by the flashflood incident in Brgy. Cadunan, Mabini, Davao De Oro (formerly Compostela Valley) due to excessive heavy rains brought by Localized thunderstorm. As of reporting, one house was partially damaged by the incident. The displaced families took temporary shelter at Barangay Gymnasium in Brgy. Canduan.

4 ARMED ENCOUNTER IN TIPO-TIPO MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

Approximately 207 families (1,035 individuals) were forced to flee their homes due to an armed encounter between the members of the Civilian Auxiliary Force Geographical Unit (CAFGU) and BPAT in Barangay Bohe Lebbung, Municipality of Tipo, Tipo, Basilan Province on 12 August 2020. Reports from local partner and Municipal Social Welfare Officer (MSWO) confirmed that the displaced families are still temporary sheltered with their relatives in the same municipality. The displaced families expressed concerns on possible retaliation from the conflicting party and the majority are still hesitant to go back to their places of origin due to impending armed clashes.

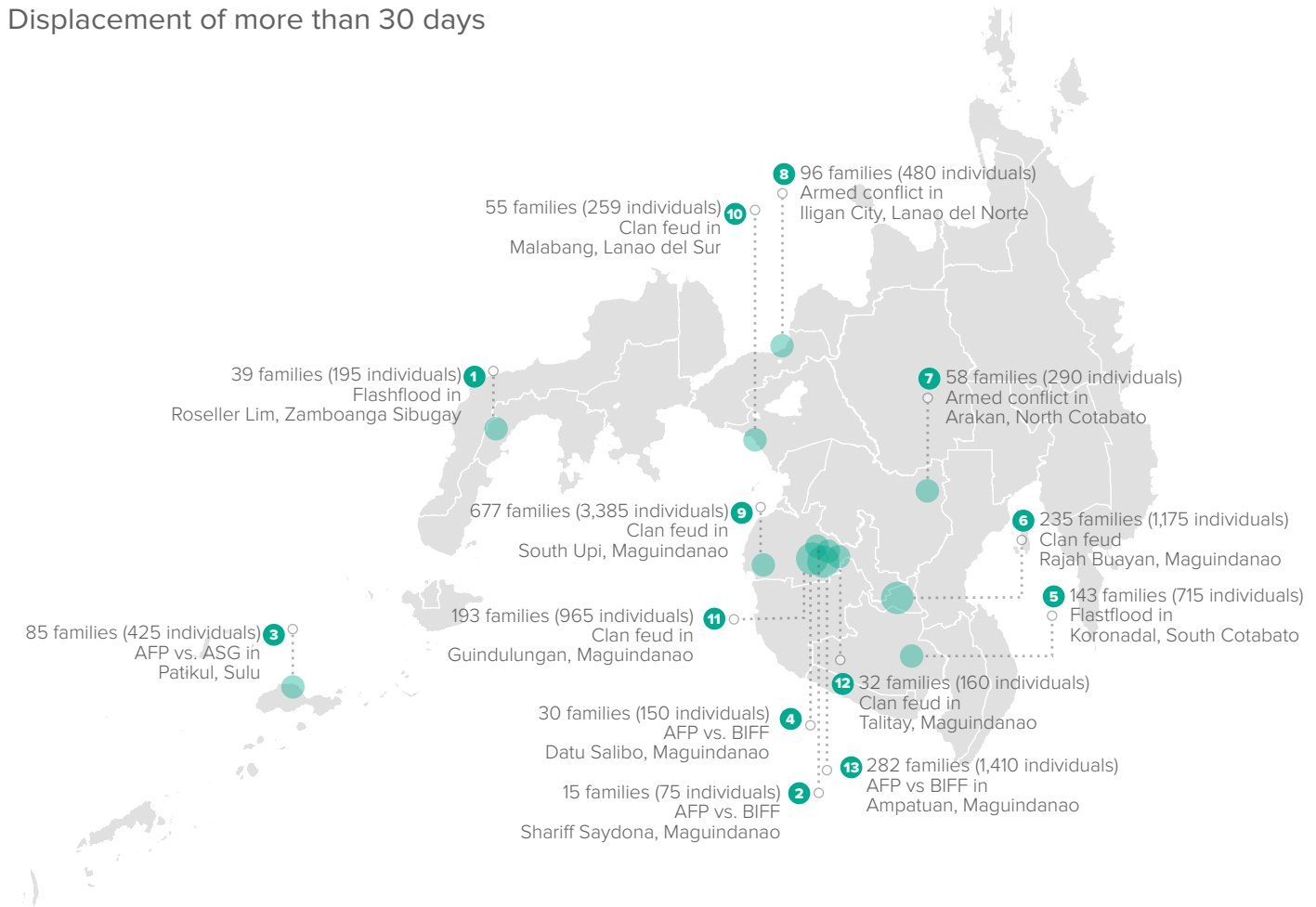
5 VIOLENCE IN TUBURAN MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

On 26 August 2020, members of the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT) were ambushed by unidentified armed men in Sitio Babag, Barangay Sinulatan of Tuburan Municipality, Basilan Province, wounding two

BPAT members. 10 families (approximately 50 individuals) were forced to leave their homes but they immediately returned on the same day after the tension was pacified by the army troops.

GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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1 FLASHFLOOD IN ROSELLER LIM MUNICIPALITY, ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY PROVINCE

On 31 July 2020 at around 8:30 PM, a flashflood incident occurred affecting Barangay Mabini, Katipunan, Kulambangan, Magsaysay, Pres. Roxas, and Surabaya in the Municipality of Roseller T. Lim due to excessive heavy rains which lasted for two hours. There is one family (3 persons) currently taking temporary shelter at the Purok Riverside Evacuation Center, while 10 families (36 persons) are temporarily staying with their relatives and friends. The LGU of Zamboanga Sibugay, through the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO), provided food packs to the affected families. Some households were also provided with kitchen utensils and sleeping kits.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
ROSELLER LIM	39	195
Total	39	195

2 AFP VS. BIFF ARMED CONFLICT IN SHARIFF SAYDONA MUSTAFA, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

On 29 July 2020, skirmishes between the AFP and BIFF ensued in the Municipality of Shariff Saydona Mustafa, forcibly displacing approximately 458 families (2, 290 individuals) coming from Barangays Bakat and Inaladan, all in Datu Salibu Municipality. This incident is related to the firefight between AFP and BIFF in the adjacent municipality of Datu Salibu which happened on the same day. MSSD Maguindanao reported 15 families with approximately 75 individuals remain displaced in the said municipality.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
SHARIFF SAYDONA MUSTAPHA	15	75
Total	15	75

3 AFP VS. ASG ARMED CONFLICT IN PATIKUL MUNICIPALITY, SULU PROVINCE

On 31 July 2020, a firefight ensued between the AFP and ASG in Barangay Taung, Patikul Municipality. Reportedly, three civilians were caught in the crossfire. Based on the report from the Barangay Local Government Unit (BLGU), approximately 85 families (425 individuals) were forced to flee from their homes and temporarily occupied the gymnasium and the barangay hall, while others are with their host families.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
PATIKUL	85	425
Total	85	425

4 AFP VS. BIFF ARMED CONFLICT IN DATU SALIBO MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO

An armed encounter erupted between the AFP and the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) in Datu Salibo Municipality, Maguindanao Province on 29 July 2020. Approximately 689 families (3,445 individuals) coming from Barangays Penditen and Pandi, all in Datu Salibo Municipality were forced to flee from their homes and sought refuge in neighboring communities. The identified needs of the IDPs include food and non-food items such as plastic tarpaulins, mats and blankets, hygiene kits and WASH facilities, as per assessment conducted by the municipal officials. Based from the report of MSSD Maguindanao, a total of 30 families with approximately 150 individuals remain displaced in the municipality.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
DATU SALIBO	30	150
Total	30	150

5 FLASHFLOOD IN KORONADAL CITY, SOUTH COTABATO PROVINCE

A heavy rainfall associated with strong wind caused by Low Pressure Area (LPA) in the Philippines brought flashflood in Barangays San Isidro, Zone III, GPS, Esperanza, Sta. Cruz, Carpenter Hill, Saravia and landslide in barangay Assumption all from Koronadal City, South Cotabato last 28 July 2020 at around 3:00pm. The incidence resulted to displacement of 143 families (715 persons) wherein 48 families (240 persons) were catered in an evacuation center (EC) while 95 families (475 persons) were outside EC or home-based. 16 houses were reported totally damaged due to the incident. The LGU of Koronadal initially provided food packs and beddings upon validation conducted by the DSWD/CSWDO in July 28-29, 2020. On August 6, 2020, DSWD provided 1183 family food packs intended to the 1183 affected families (5915 persons) by the flashfloods and landslides.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
KORONADAL CITY	143	715
Total	143	715

6 CLAN FEUD IN RAJAH BUAYAN MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

A firefight erupted between two warring families in Rajah Buayan, Maguindanao last 23 July 2020 at around 10:30AM. Said firefight pursued until 25 July, approximately 235 families (around 1,175 individuals) from Barangay Panadtaban and Barangay Tabungao were forced to flee and have sought temporary shelter in various barangay of Rajah Buayan and Sultan sa Barungis municipalities. As per initial validation conducted by Municipal and Social Welfare Office (MSWO) and Municipal Links, 115 families were displaced and are currently staying with their relatives at Brgy. Malippolok, Mileb, Gaunan, Zapakan and Pidsandawan, and 120 families evacuated in Brgy. Malusot, Sultan sa Barungis. According to the MSSD report, there were four wounded civilians and one was killed due to the fighting incident. The identified immediate needs of the IDPs include food and non-food items such as plastic tarpaulins for their temporary shelter, hygiene kits, mats and blankets, and emergency latrines. The Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU) of Rajah Buayan, through its Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Officer (MDRRMO), has distributed food packs to 115 IDP families. In addition, the Municipal Peace and Order Council (MPOC) has convened to facilitate the settlement of the dispute between the warring parties.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
RAJAH BUAYAN	235	1,175
Total	235	1,175

7 AFP VS 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.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
ARAKAN	58	290
Total	58	290

8 ARMED CONFLICT IN BARANGAY KALILANGAN AND DULAG, ILIGAN CITY, LANA DEL SUR

On 26 June 2020, an alleged member of the NPA ambushed a CAFGU detachment in Purok Kadayonan of Barangay Kalilangan, Iligan City, injuring two CAFGUs and forcibly displacing 380 households. As per information

shared by CSWO Iligan, displaced families are from Barangays Kalilangan and Dulag, all from Iligan City. The LGU of Iligan, through the CDRRMO, provided food packs to IDPs containing 10 kgs. of rice, four packs of coffee, four canned goods and two packs of instant noodles and medicines from the City Health Office. The government military disallows entry to the areas, including the return of IDPs, due to security reasons. As of reporting, 90 displaced families have returned to their places of origin in Barangays Dulag and Kalilangan last 22 July 2020, while 290 families remain displaced due to said incident. As of 10 August 2020, 191 households in Kalilangan were reported to have returned to their places of origin on 5 August. Three households have decided to resettle in other purok, while the 36 household IDPs are planned to be resettled in Purok Unayan within the same barangay (Kalilangan). The IDPs received second tranche of 10kg rice from the LGU Iligan City and they also received 402 pieces of GI sheets and nails from AFP in support to the building of their houses.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
ILIGAN CITY	96	480
Total	96	480

9 CLAN FEUD IN SOUTH UPI MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

On 20 June, 220 families from an indigenous community in South Upi Municipality, Maguindanao Province were forcibly displaced due to an armed encounter, the latest in a string of attacks on the community and nearby villages, following two previous related incidents in May. The IP community is afraid of retaliatory attacks and is currently temporarily staying in a public gymnasium and warehouse. MSSD Maguindanao reported that around 677 families (approximately 3,385 individuals) remain displaced in Brgy. Pandan (368 families, approximately 1,840 individuals) and Brgy. Pilar (309 families, approximately 1,545 individuals).

Municipality	Families	Individuals
SOUTH UPI	677	3,385
Total	677	3,385

10 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MALABANG MUNICIPALITY, LANA DEL SUR PROVINCE

. On 27 May, 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 are currently employed. Accordingly, these families were disconnected to the water and electricity supplies when they had 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. MSSD office in Malabang categorized them as IDPs and it provided relief assistance containing 10 kilograms of rice and other essential goods to the affected families. MHO Malabang 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. IDPs implement a strict entry protocol to their displacement site and they only allowed the entry of the OIC when the MSSD-LSB conducts a visit.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
MALABANG	55	259
Total	55	259

11 CLAN FEUD IN GUINDULUNGAN MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

On 14 May at around six o'clock in the morning, a renewed fighting has erupted between two 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 and Barangay Macasampen, all in Guindulungan Municipality, Maguindanao Province, and they have moved to safer grounds in the same barangays. The MSSD Maguindanao reported around 130 families with 965 individuals remain displaced in the municipality.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
GUINDULUNGAN	193	965
Total	193	965

12 CLAN FEUD IN TALITAY MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

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 MSSD, 702 families (3,510 individuals) were forced to flee their homes in the affected villages, including Barangay – Gadungan, Kilalan, Pageda, and Poblacion, all in Talitay Municipality. As of reporting, MSSD stated a total of 32 families (approximately 160 persons) remain displaced in the adjacent municipality of Datu Odin Sinsuat, Maguindanao.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
TALITAY	32	160
Total	32	160

13 ARMED CONFLICT IN AMPATUAN MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

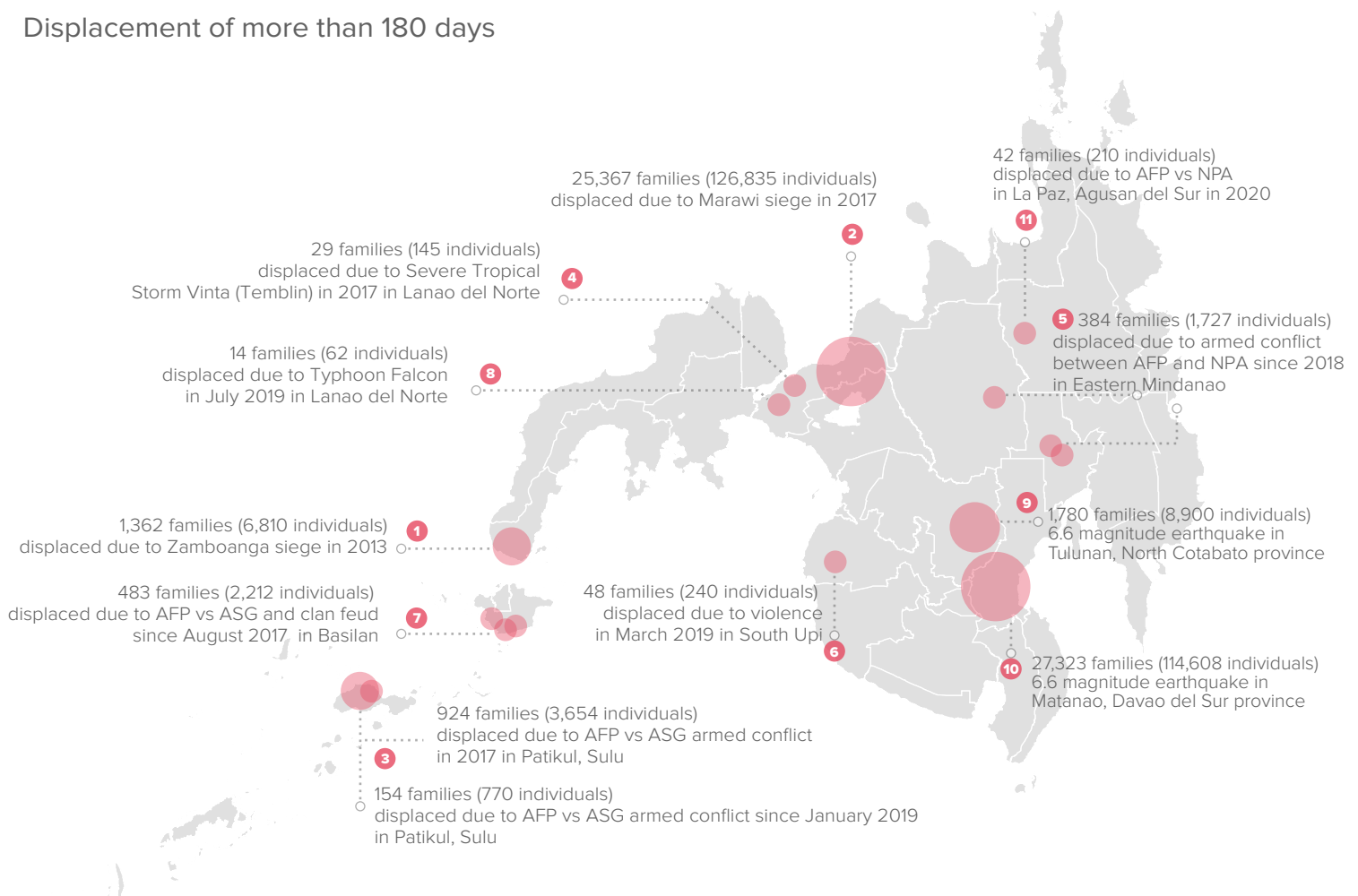
An armed conflict erupted between government security forces and BIFF in Sitio Malating, Barangay Salman, Ampatuan Municipality, Maguindanao Province on 30 March at around nine o'clock in the evening. According to the reports from the MDRRMO of Ampatuan Municipality and the barangay official of Salman, 1,470 individuals (294 families) 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 MSWD Office and MDRRMO are tracking and continuously monitoring the movement of the IDPs in their respective ares.

MSSD Maguindanao reported a total of 282 families remain displaced from Sitio Ugapok, Brgy. Salman, Ampatuan. Some opted to stay with their relatives from Sitio Masalay, Ampatuan in search for more decent living than in evacuation centers. Others stayed in the AMARDI evacuation center, while the other IDPs built makeshifts in Sitio Masalay until the situation in their places of origin improves.

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

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.

As of 31 August 2020, number of displaced families remains at 1,362 as per validation of the CHR IDP monitor.



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 121 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 Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) and were supposed to be transferred to transitory sites if not for the emergence of COVID-19 pandemic, while the status and information on the remaining IDPs are still to be validated by TFBM



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 has been exacerbated by the emergence of COVID-19. There has been an increase of water demand to maintain the personal hygiene and sanitation. In Sagonsongan Transitory sites, displaced families are exposed to increased health risk as there are many full septic tanks that needs desludging. There are even shelters which septic tanks were connected to the open drainage and there are families scooping the human excrements and throw them on the drainage canal when there is rain, posing further health risk. Families are requesting assistance in desludging the septic tanks.



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 and they are experiencing imbalanced nutrition as most of the food assistance are canned or dried food.



Access to Health Services: The CHO-Marawi is open for IDPs but it is difficult to access due of the remoteness of the transitory sites and there are no standby emergency vehicles. IDPs with chronic illnesses have issues getting their medicines as well.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management: Open drainage in Sagonsongan Area 5-B is not safe for vulnerable group and a child fell on the 8-foot deep drainage. Houses in Division 1 & 4 in Boganga TS are at risk of destruction as they are in an erosion-prone area. Full septic tank in Sagonsongan area continue to persist as a concern. Many issues are not reported, referred and resolved because of lack of Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM). There are IDP leaders in transitory sites, but they have limited roles in the sites. 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 basic facilities due to lack of transportation within the transitory sites. MGCQ allows 1 passenger for tricycles. However, the fare is still costly (which was an issue even before the COVID-19 pandemic).



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



Shelter: 108 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	4
	Datu Saber	Datu Saber	10
Poona-Bayabao	Cadayonan	Evac. Management Center	8
Saguiaran	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	2
Iligan City	Tomas Cabili	Mahad Alnor-al-Islamie in Ceanuri	10
	Upper Hinaplanon	MSU IIT Coop ES	11
	Upper Hinaplanon	Day Care Center	2
Baloi	Poblacion	Mahad Abdel Azis EC	13
	Poblacion West	Mahad Markhazi	11
Total			108

3 SULU PROVINCE

Displaced since September 2017

As of July 31, 2020, a total of 1, 078 families (approximately 4,424 individuals) remain displaced since July and September 2017 due to armed clashes between the AFP and ASG. Of the total figure, 80% of the displaced population are continuously living within their relatives, while 20% are dwelling in temporary makeshifts.

On 29 August 2020, Saturday at around 9 o'clock in the morning. The 3rd Scout Ranger Battalion of the Philippine Army clashed with the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) in Sitio Baunoh Butong, Barangay Kabbon Takas, Municipality of Patikul, Sulu Province. The incident resulted in the killing of one soldier and wounding of seven individuals. The residents of Sitio Baunoh Butong have been protractedly displaced since 2017, with approximately 125 families (625 individuals) temporarily sheltered in the adjacent communities belonging in the same municipality.

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 the 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)	924	3,654
Patikul (2019)	154	770
Total	1,078	4,424

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 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 Kapalong and Talaingod, Davao del Norte province, and Compostela Valley province in Region XI.

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	224	927
Total	384	1,727

6 MAGUINDANAO

(Displaced since July 2019)

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 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 reporting, about 48 families (approximately 240 individuals) have not returned to their communities based on the joint assessment conducted by MSSD Maguindanao and protection partners.

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
SOUTH UPI	48	240
Total	48	240

7 BASILAN

(Displaced since September 2017)

As of July 31, 2020, a total of 483 families (approximately 2,112 individuals) remain displaced in the province of Basilan. Of the total figure, 64% of the families were displaced due to armed clashes between the AFP and members of ASG, while 36% were displaced as a result of the sporadic firefight between warring families. Majority of the displaced population are living within their relatives. Among the municipalities that are continuously hosting IDPs includes Maluso, Sumisip, Ungkaya Pukan and Tabuan Lasa.

The total number of protractedly displaced in Basilan is 483 families (2,212 individuals) in the following municipalities:

133 families (562 individuals) are still displaced since January 2020 in Barangay Babag, Tabuan Lasa Municipality due to long standing dispute between two (2) armed groups.

235 families (1,075 individuals) are still displaced Since April 2019 in Barangay Upper Benembengan, Sumisip Municipality as the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) allegedly ambushed and killed two 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 individuals) are still displaced since September 2018 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 2017 in Ungkaya Pukan Municipality due to an armed encounter between the government troops and the ASG.

Recurring protection issues:



IDP families who sought temporary shelters in their relatives reported lack of privacy due to the small space shared by three to five 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 house repair kits).



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.



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.



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.



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	160	800
Sumisip	235	1,075
Maluso	99	495
Ungkaya Pukan	16	80
Total	483	2,212

8 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TYPHOON FALCON

(Displaced since July 2019)

14 families who have been occupying makeshift in an abandon 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. Accordingly, these families can stay at the temporary shelter until the LGU is able to provide them with permanent shelter. Livelihood activities of these IDPs, which comprise mostly of hollow blocks- making, are still ongoing even while staying in the abandon poultry house. Hence, there are no identified needs related to their displacement except permanent shelters.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
LALA	14	62
Total	14	62

9 EARTHQUAKE IN COTABATO PROVINCE

Displaced since October 2019

On 16 October 2019 at 07:37 PM, a 6.3 magnitude earthquake jolted the municipality of Tulunan, North Cotabato, with a tectonic origin and a depth of focus of 8 km. It was also felt in 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 August, 1,780 families (8,900 individuals) have taken temporary shelter in 12 evacuation centers, While home-based IDPS have returned. 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 #58 on the magnitude 6.6 Earthquake Incident in Tulunan, North Cotabato issued on 28 August 2020 by the Department of Social Welfare and Development.

MUNICIPALITY	No. of ECs	Inside ECs	Outside ECs
ARAKAN	0	0	0
CITY OF KIDAPAWAN	2	1,000	0
MAGPET	1	720	0
MAKILALA	9	7,180	0
TULUNAN	0	0	0
TOTAL	12	8,900	0

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

11 INTENSIFIED MILITARY OPERATIONS IN LA PAZ, AGUSAN DEL SUR PROVINCE

On 26 January 2020, 1,025 families (approximately 5,125 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.

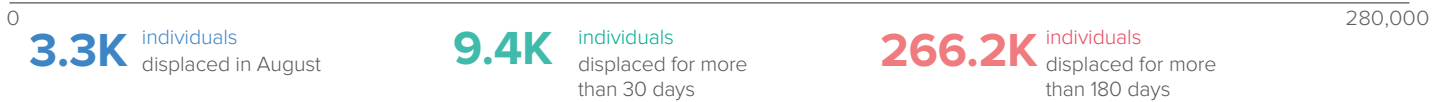
The LGU has also deployed a program that provides government services on wheels, where line agencies provide start-up capital for livelihood, coconut seedlings, health check-ups, and medicines to the IDPs. The local city registrar has also issued free senior citizens ID to the elderly. Several government 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 10 March 2020, majority of the IDPs have already returned to their respective residences. Approximately 46 families (210 individuals) are still displaced in Barangay Kasapa 2, La Paz, Agusan del Sur.

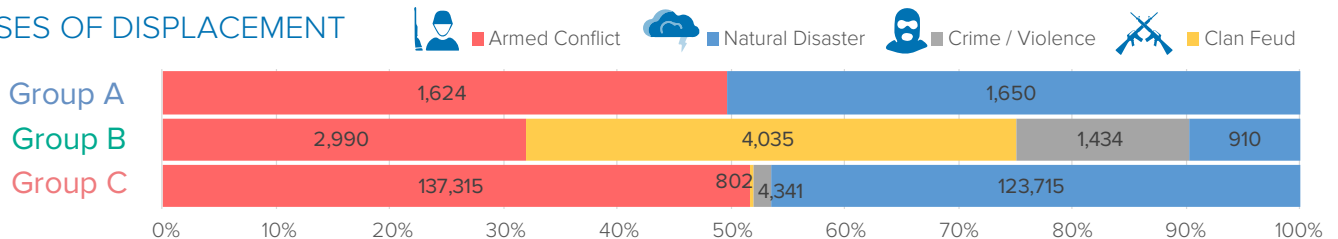
Municipality	Families	Individuals
LA PAZ	42	210
Total	42	210

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2012-2020)

278,816 currently displaced individuals since 2012



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



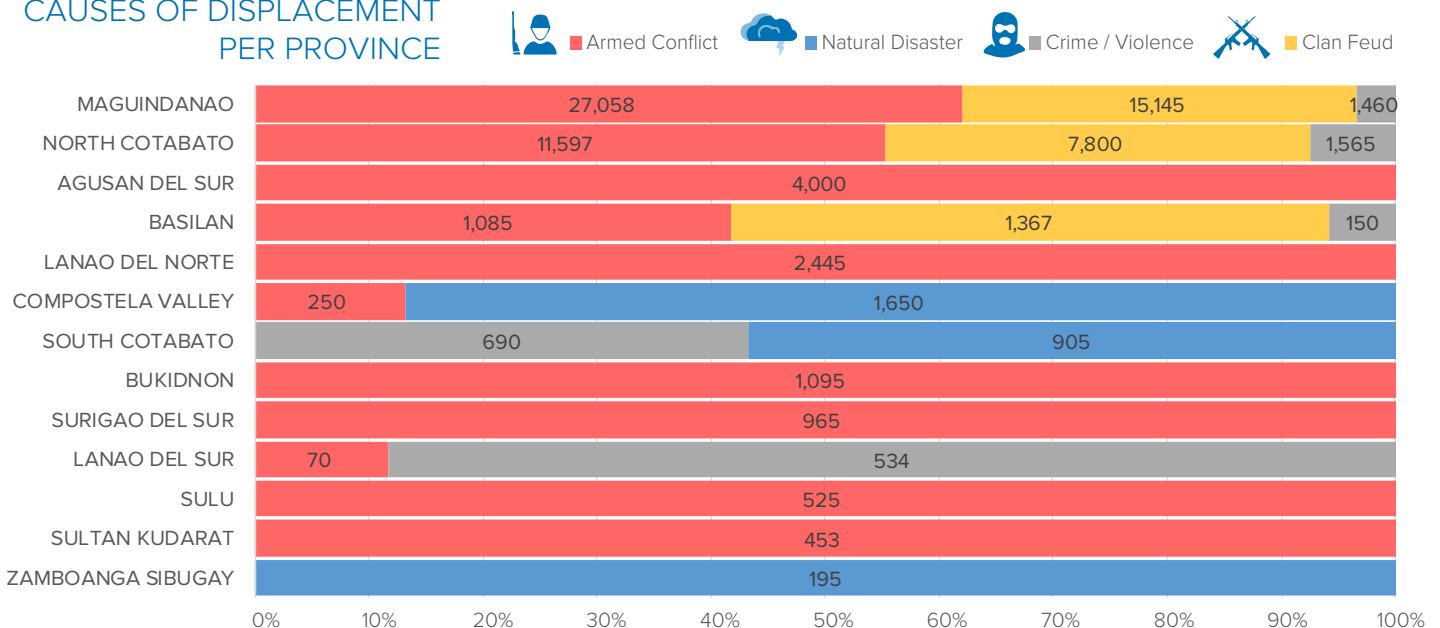
TOTAL: 278,816

IN THE COURSE OF 2020

DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO AUGUST



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



TOTAL: 81,000



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WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

UNHCR VIRTUAL PROTECTION FORUM MEETING.

Virtual Protection Forum Meeting was facilitated by UNHCR last 28 August 2020 and participated by key government agencies and protection partners such as CSWO-Marawi, MSF, ICRC, CRS, EcoWeb, Maradeca Inc and ACTED. The meeting focused on protection analysis of the Marawi Displacement. The protection analysis will be completed once it is consolidated with the CP-GBV Working Group analysis. The participants sought the inclusion of protection analysis in the document which the MHT will hand over to TFBM and local government unit (LGU) of Marawi. It is planned that a joint meeting of MHT Iligan, TFBM and LGU Marawi will be scheduled on September.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MARAWI REHABILITATION REPORT.

On 27 August 2020, the Bangsamoro Parliament approved during its plenary session the Special Committee on Marawi Rehabilitation report. Most of the recommendations provided by UNHCR were reflected in the report, including suggestions on addressing urgent concerns in transitory sites regarding water sufficiency, safety and security, and sanitation. The report also included UNHCR's recommendations on offering shariah-compliant and halal financial products to provide seed capital, pursuing IDP registration and profiling, expediting the passage of IDP protection laws and policies in the BARMM, providing resolution mechanisms for land disputes, and

incorporating transitional justice measures, among others. The crafting of this report provided opportunities for UNHCR and protection partners to engage with the Bangsamoro government and advocate for the resolution of various protection issues currently faced by the forcibly displaced population in Marawi.

LECTURE SERIES ON IDP: PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS.

A lecture series was organized by the MSSD in collaboration with UNHCR and Non-Violent Peaceforce last 27 August 2020. 50 participants, mostly staff of the MSSD at its regional, provincial and municipal offices across the region, and NGOs and staff of the other ministries attended the said lecture. The speaker in the lecture series is the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of the IDPs, Atty. Cecilia Jimenez. MSSD presented the protection situation of IDPs in BARMM highlighting the displacement that is recurring, cyclical and protracted.

SENATE HEARING ON THE JOLO SHOOTING INCIDENT.

The Senate Committees on Public Order and Dangerous Drugs and National Defense and Security held a hearing on 19 August 2020 concerning the shooting incident in Jolo, Sulu involving the Philippine National Police and Army Intelligence. It can be recalled that four

Army Intelligence Officers tasked to hunt members of ASG allegedly planning to carry out terrorist acts in Sulu province were shot dead by members of the PNP.

9TH MINDANAO VIRTUAL PROTECTION COORDINATION PLATFORM (MVPCP) MEETING.

The 9th MVPCP was conducted on 18 August 2020 in two separate sessions which were led by MSSD for BARMM and DSWD Field Offices in Mindanao for non-BARMM. Highlights of discussion include the presentation of key protection updates in different provinces of BARMM and regions IX, XII and CARAGA and updates regarding various activities conducted by protection partners.

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

In April 2019, PWG for BARMM was established under the leadership of Ministry of Social Services, co-led by UNHCR. The Protection Working Group (PWG), based in Cotabato City, is being convened to support the provision of protection interventions and services to 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

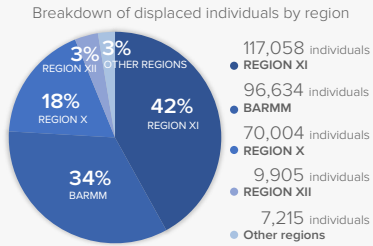
The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement note that “internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations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


278,816

TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS WHO ARE PRESENTLY DISPLACED IN MINDANAO



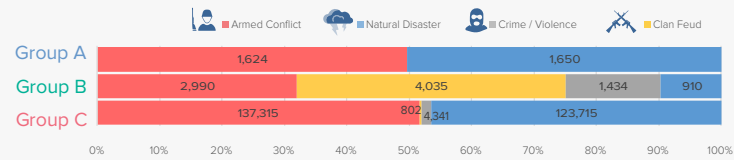
THREE MAIN GROUPS:


3.3K
 Group A
 displaced in August


9.4K
 Group B
 displaced for more than 30 days



266.2K
 Group C
 displaced for more than 180 days

CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT IN AUGUST 2020


4,014
 TOTAL RECORDED DISPLACEMENT IN AUGUST


740
 NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED


3,274
 IDPS IN AUGUST IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

LEGEND

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

