

# MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



Lanao del Sur. UNHCR with support from TFBM distributed hygiene kits Sagonsongan, Marawi City.

## DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 30<sup>th</sup> of September, a total number of **60,273** families (**277,846** individuals) are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

**Group A:** **656** families (**3,253** individuals) remain displaced out of 1,057 families displaced within the month;

**Group B:** **1,263** families (**6,299** individuals) remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

**Group C:** **58,354** families (**268,294** 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 Facon in July 2019.
- Eastern Mindanao: **491** families (**2,304** individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict between Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and New People's Army (NPA) since February 2018.
- BARMM Provinces: **1,911** families (**8,386** individuals) still displaced due to Armed conflict and crime & violence since August 2017.
- Davao del Sur: **27,400** families (**114,852** individuals) and Cotabato province: **1,780** families (**8,900** individuals) due to earthquakes

In September 2020, a total number of **1,057** families (**5,097** individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to natural disaster (2,448 individuals), armed conflict (2,185 individuals) and crime & violence (464 individuals).

### DISPLACEMENT IN SEPTEMBER



**1,057**

Families



**5,097**

Individuals

### CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

since January 2020



**18**

Persons dead

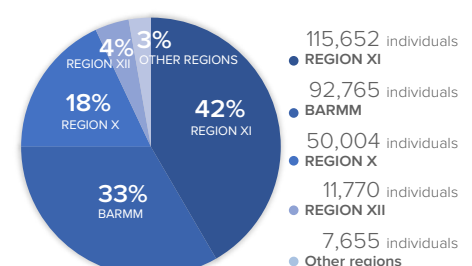


**25**

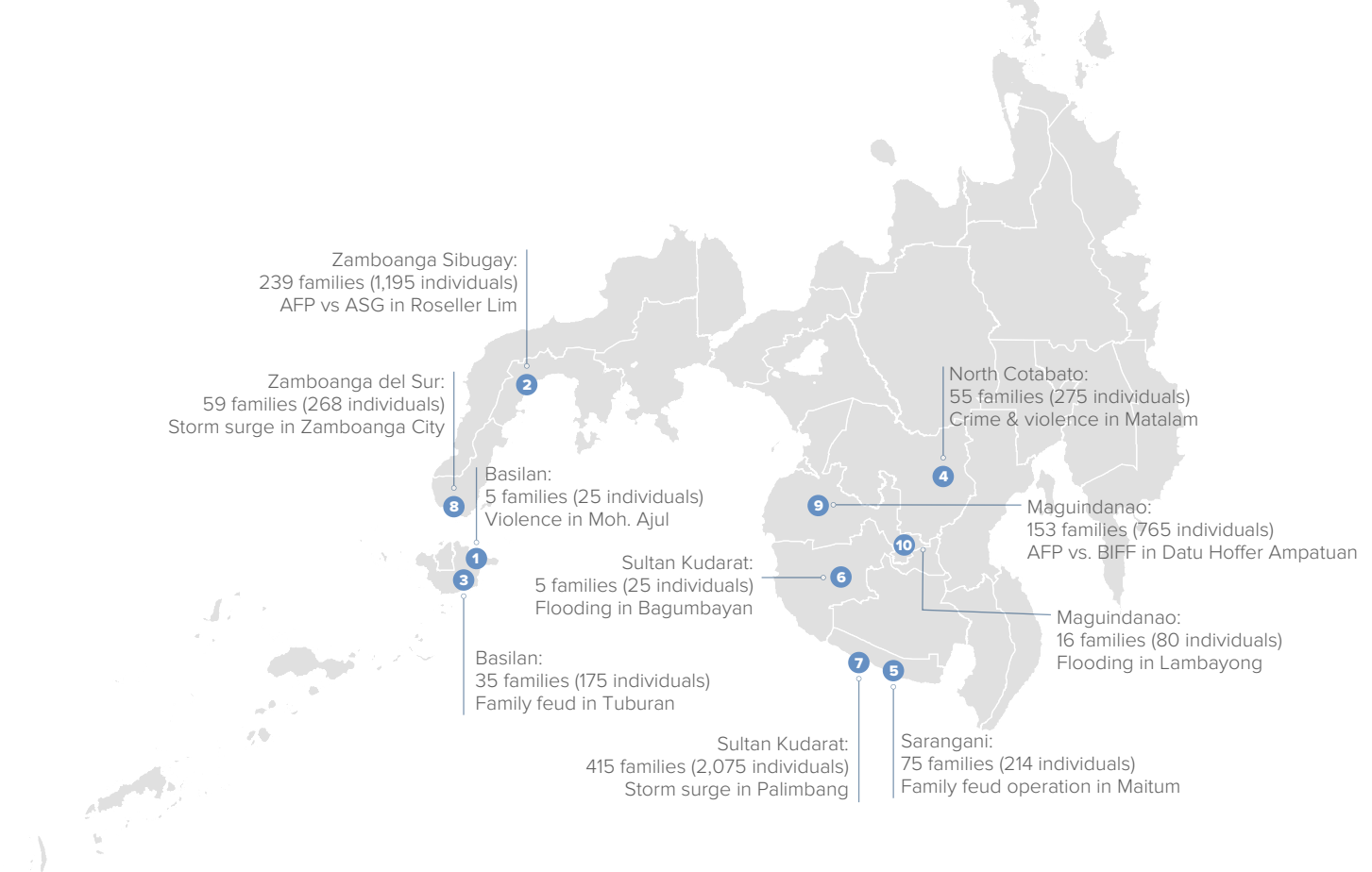
Persons injured

### LOCATIONS

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



# GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN SEPTEMBER



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

## 1 DISPLACEMENT IN HADJI MOHAMAD AJUL, BASILAN PROVINCE DUE TO CRIME AND VIOLENCE

A resident from Brgy. Serongon, Hadji Mohamad Ajul municipality in Basilan was shot dead by unidentified gunmen on 2 September 2020. The local authorities have not established the motive. As per initial report, it is said that the victim is a former member of Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG). The incident triggered pre-emptive displacement of five families (approximately 25 individuals who are close relatives of the victim) to an undisclosed location due to fear.

## 2 ARMED CONFLICT IN ROSELLER LIM MUNICIPALITY, ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY PROVINCE

An armed encounter erupted between the elements of the 44th Infantry Brigade of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and ASG on 9 September 2020. Said incident occurred in the coastal area of Purok Licono, Barangay President Roxas in Roseller Lim Municipality. Based on reports, three members of the ASG were killed in the firefight and the AFP recovered firearms and ammunition of the militant group. Approximately 239 families (1,195 individuals) were forced to flee but have returned to their homes few days after the incident.

## 3 FAMILY FEUD IN TUBURAN MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

A killing incident due to unresolved family dispute resulted to the displacement of 35 families (approximately 175 individuals) in Barangay Sinangkapan, Tuburan Municipality

in Basilan Province on 11 September 2020. The displaced families are relatives of the victim who pre-emptively fled to an undisclosed location for their safety. The community leaders sought the assistance of the Municipal Peace and Order Council to resolve the dispute between warring factions. As of the reporting, eight out of 35 families (approximately 40 individuals) remain displaced.

## 4 DISPLACEMENT IN MATALAM, NORTH COTABATO PROVINCE DUE TO CRIME AND VIOLENCE.

Approximately 45 families (225 individuals) were forced to flee from their homes last 13 September 2020 in Barangay West Patadon, Matalam Municipality. The displacement is caused by recurring firefights between warring factions that have personal discords and said warring factions are members of Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). Prior to this incident, an armed encounter between the parties was reported in Barangay Manubuan in the same municipality on 9 September 2020 that forced 10 families (approximately 50 individuals) to flee from their homes.

## 5 FAMILY FEUD IN MAITUM MUNICIPALITY, SARANGANI PROVINCE

An armed encounter ensued on 11 September 2020 between the alleged member of Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF-BIAF) and the village chieftain of Barangay Mindupok.

A total number of 75 families (approximately 375 individuals) were forced to flee from their homes in Barangay Mindupok, Maitum Municipality. The displaced families are temporarily sheltered in the municipal gym while others are in host families. The difficulties faced by the IDPs are exacerbated by the effects of the pandemic. The conflict between the warring parties remain unresolved, and people fear that conflict might escalate if local authorities will not intervene.

#### **6 FLOODING IN BAGUMBAYAN MUNICIPALITY, SULTAN KUDARAT PROVINCE**

Based on report from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Field Office XII, there are 34 families (approximately 170 individuals) that are affected by the flashflood incident in Barangay Poblacion, Bagumbayan Municipality on 14 September 2020. The Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Officer (MDRRMO) facilitated the evacuation of five out of 34 families whose residences are situated in a flood prone area. The displaced families returned to their habitual residences the next day after they were moved to safer ground. The DSWD provided food packs to the affected families.

#### **7 STORM SURGE IN PALIMBANG MUNICIPALITY, SULTAN KUDARAT PROVINCE**

A storm surge hit Palimbang Municipality on 15 September 2020 affecting five barangays. DSWD Field Office XII reported 415 families (approximately 2,075 individuals) were affected by the storm surge and 66 houses were damaged (45 totally damaged and 21 partially damaged). DSWD Field Office XII provided food packs to the affected families.

#### **8 STORM SURGE IN ZAMBOANGA CITY, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR PROVINCE**

On 16 September 2020, continuous heavy rains brought about by the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) caused flooding in Zamboanga City affecting five barangays – Taluksangay, Talisayan, Cabaluay, Culianan, and Talabaan. A total of 59 families (approximately 268 individuals) were forced to flee from their homes and sought refuge to their relatives and evacuation centers within their barangay. Based on the report from the Office of the City Social Welfare & Development (OCSWD), a total of 188 houses were severely affected by the strong wind, resulting to the destruction of 51 houses, while 137 houses were partially damaged. As of the reporting, 27 families (approximately 135 individuals) have already returned to their places of origin last 20 September 2020. Only eight families (approximately 40 individuals) were remain displaced.

#### **9 ARMED CONFLICT IN DATU HOFFER AMPATUAN MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE**

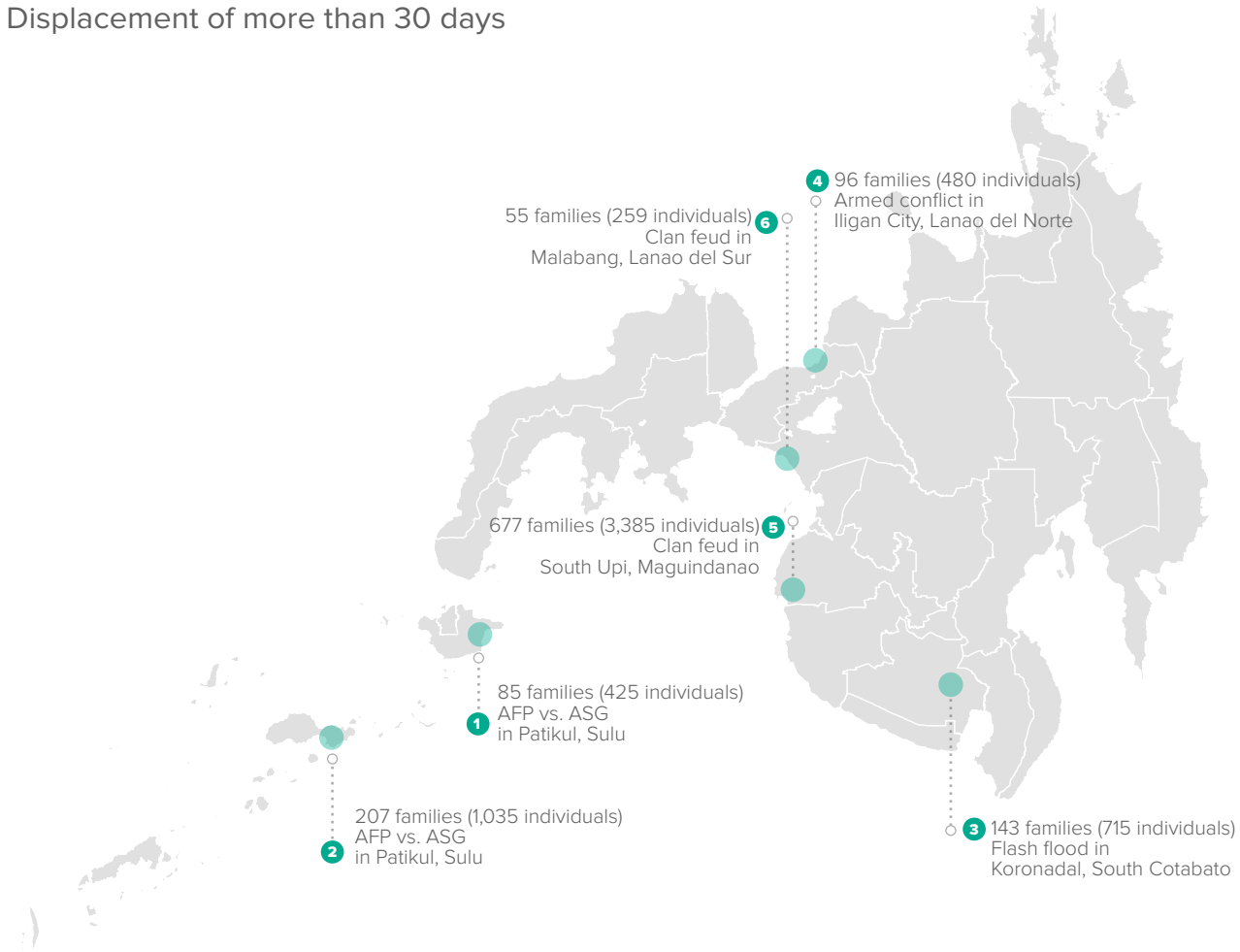
Around 153 with approximately 765 individuals were displaced on 19 September 2020 due to firefight between AFP and Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) in Barangay Tuayan, Datu Hoffer Municipality. The displaced families are forced to vacate their homes due to intensified mortar shelling by the AFP against the BIFF in the upper part of the said barangay.

#### **10 FLOODING IN LAMBAYONG MUNICIPALITY, SULTAN KUDARAT PROVINCE**

Around 16 families (80 individuals) were displaced in Barangay Binumen, Lambayong Municipality due to flooding on 22 September 2020. Of the 16 displaced families, seven temporarily occupied the masjid in the barangay, while nine families are with host families. According to the information from the Municipal Social Welfare Officer (MSWO) of Lambayong, 33 houses were damaged (16 totally damaged and 17 partially damaged). The Local Government Unit of Lambayong provided food packs to the displaced families.

# GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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## 1 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN TIPO-TIPO MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE DUE TO CRIME AND VIOLENCE.

Approximately 207 families (1,035 individuals) were forced to flee their homes due to an armed encounter between the members of the 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.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
TIPO-TIPO	207	1,035
<b>Total</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>1,035</b>

## 2 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>425</b>

## 3 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) 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 provides 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>715</b>

(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
<b>Total</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>3,385</b>

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

On 26 June 2020, an alleged member of the NPA ambushed a Civilian Auxiliary Force Geographical Unit (CAFGU) detachment in Purok Kadayonan of Barangay Kalilangan, Iligan City, injuring 2 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. As of reporting, 96 families are still displaced in Barangay Dulag and Kalilangan who need food, livelihood and shelter assistance. 36 families constructed their makeshift at Barangay Kalilangan after they were advised not to return to their places of origin due to safety and security reasons. The displaced families were provided by the AFP with six pieces of G.I Sheets. However, these families are still in need of other construction materials like nails and fuel for the lumber which they plan to get from the nearby forest. 60 of those families are staying with their relatives at Barangay Dulag and waiting for their return to their places of origin. accordingly, if there will be shelter assistance for them in Purok Pitiits, Barangay Dulag, they will rather stay than return to their places of origin.

Most of the IDPs are able to engage in farming but it is challenging since they have to walk along roads to get to their own farm or some are just assisting other farmers to earn daily. 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.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
ILIGAN CITY	96	480
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>480</b>

#### 6 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, 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 displaced families need support for their food requirements, shelter and improvement of latrine and water source.

Currently, IDPs implement a strict entry protocol to their displacement site and allow entry to selected agencies or person.

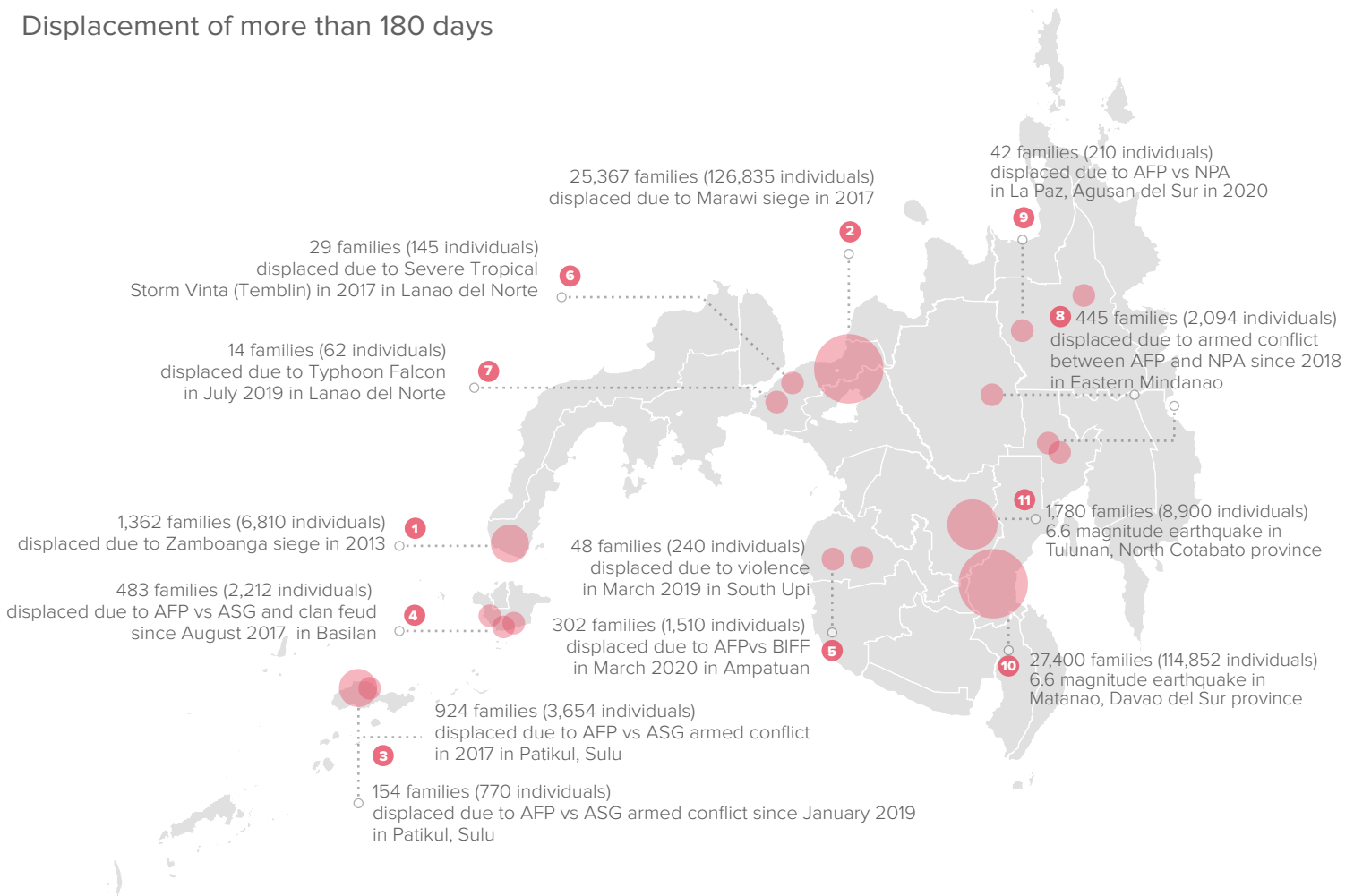
Municipality	Families	Individuals
MALABANG	55	259
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>259</b>

#### 5 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 2020. 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

# GROUP C: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 180 days



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## 1 ZAMBOANGA SIEGE

Displaced since September 2013

More than seven years after the Zamboanga Siege in 2013, more than 1,362 families are still waiting for the completion of the permanent housing units under the Zamboanga City Roadmap to Recovery and Rehabilitation (Z3R). Of the total number, 77 families continue to dwell across the four transitory sites, while 1,285 families are currently being hosted by their relatives and friends. The Local Inter-Agency Committee (LIAC) attributed the prolonged transfer of the remaining displaced families to the delays in the approval of purchasing the properties where the permanent housing units will be constructed by the National Housing Authority (NHA).

With the delays in the completion of the permanent houses, these families are continuously facing recurring protection issues and great exposure to the COVID-19. Among the protection needs of the IDPs are the following; (1) Provision of hygiene kits consisting of alcohol, mask, and face shield; (2) Repair of the damage board walks; (3) Improvement of the WASH facilities; (4) Additional food packs prioritizing people with specific needs; (5) Quick distribution of the rice subsidies while community quarantine protocols are still in effect; (6) Livelihood support to low income families.

As of 31 September 2020, 1,078 families remain displaced as per MDRRMO report last July 2020.



**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>385</b>

**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.

**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 assistance.** Home-based IDPs do not receive as much assistance as compared to those in transitory sites. Sharers at the transitory sites complained of being excluded from assistance. There are existing CBEC where families claimed to be IDPs and are not accessing assistance. Beneficiary selection for assistance (e.g. shelter) prioritize homeowners and renters in MAA and the rest are only secondary regardless of vulnerability, especially on permanent shelters. There are also vulnerable families who had returned and are needing assistance like those in the transitory sites



**Less participation of IDPs to matters affecting them.** There are IDPs who were not able to register under the Kathanon. This may result to exclusion of some IDPs as government assistances make use the Kathanon as basis. Also, there are less participation of IDPs on rehabilitation and return. If they can return, issues and concerns are not fully accommodated. A community-based or transitory site-based IDP consultation can encourage IDP participation and provide accurate information to the IDPs.



**Lack of food and livelihood.** The emergence of COVID-19 affected the livelihood of the IDPs which in turn impacted their ability to meet their daily food needs. It was also observed that after the Enhance Community Quarantine (ECQ), there has been very few food distributions.



**Access to WASH.** Insufficient water supply is the prevailing issue in transitory sites. Poor hygiene and sanitation increase health risk especially for vulnerable people (full septic tanks, clogged drainage, no waste management).

**Tension build up at the transitory sites** due to various reasons such as water distribution schedule, abuse of authority and privileges among official and unofficial occupants, assistance provide etc.



**Limited access to basic facilities** (BHS, CHO, hospital, market, school) due to limited mobility and insufficient resources available. The capacity of the facility is enough for the host community.



**Lack of CCCM.** There is lack of dedicated and full-time camp managers or administrators in the transitory sites that would receive the feedback and liaise with decision makers as regards the protection and humanitarian issues they are facing in the sites. Strong CCCM can be helpful to address the issues or problems existing at the transitory site.



**Durable Solution.** Prolonged return to the place of origin. IDPs are aware that the government have a sectoral schedule of return. However, they could only hope for their immediate return to their places of origin and start getting back to normal lives.



**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
<b>Total</b>			<b>108</b>



**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

### 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>4,424</b>

#### 4 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>2,212</b>

## 5 MAGUINDANAO

(Displaced since July 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 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>240</b>

## 6 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>145</b>

## 7 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>62</b>

## 8 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.

**Agusan del Sur:** 61 families were displaced in San Luis Municipality, Agusan del Sur Province due to armed clashes between AFP and NPA sometime in 2018. As of 28 September report from DSWD Caraga Region Field Office, the displaced families are already constructing shelters in Km, 27, 28 and 29 in barangay Mahagsay.

### 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
San Luis	61	367
<b>Total</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>2,094</b>

## 9 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>210</b>

## 10 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 Tulan, North Cotabato, with a tectonic origin and a depth of focus of 8 km. It was also felt in municipalities surrounding Tulan.

On October 29, an earthquake was again felt in the municipality of Tulan, 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 Tulan, 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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>0</b>

## 11 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.

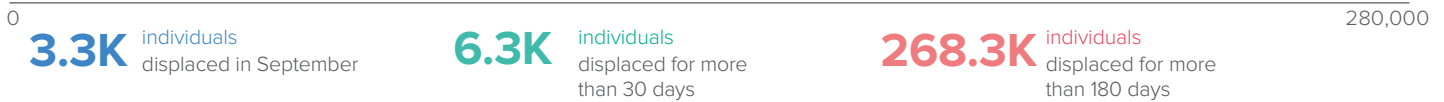
According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), almost 81,600 families (394,000 individuals) are affected in 218 barangays in Region XI and XII. In total, thirteen 13 were killed and over 200 people were injured by collapsing structures, falling debris, cardiac arrest, 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 #39 on the magnitude 6.6 Earthquake Incident in Matanao, Davao del Sur issued on 11 September 2020 by the Department of Social Welfare and Development.

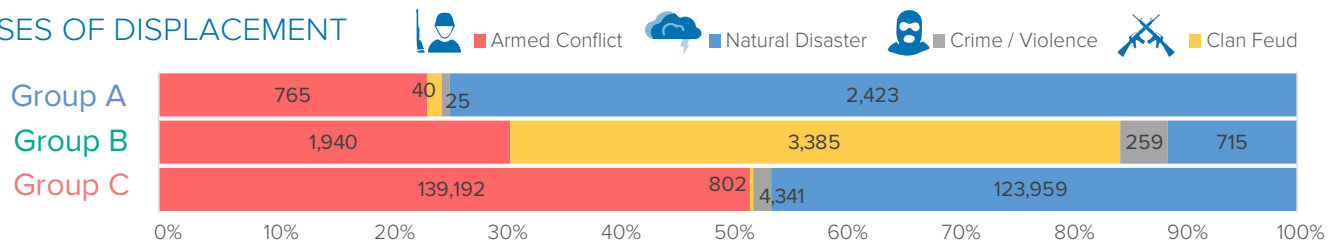
<b>MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>No. of ECs</b>	<b>Inside ECs</b>	<b>Outside ECs</b>
BANSALAN	5	662	16,790
CITY OF DIGOS	3	845	2,023
HAGONOY	2	409	30,376
KIBLAWAN	2	1,877	12,137
MAGSAYSAY	9	3,501	1,235
MALALAG	-	-	37,085
MATANAO	1	736	3,010
PADADA	-	-	2,996
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	1,170
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8,030</b>	<b>106,822</b>

## KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2012-2020)

# 277,846

 currently displaced individuals since 2012


### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



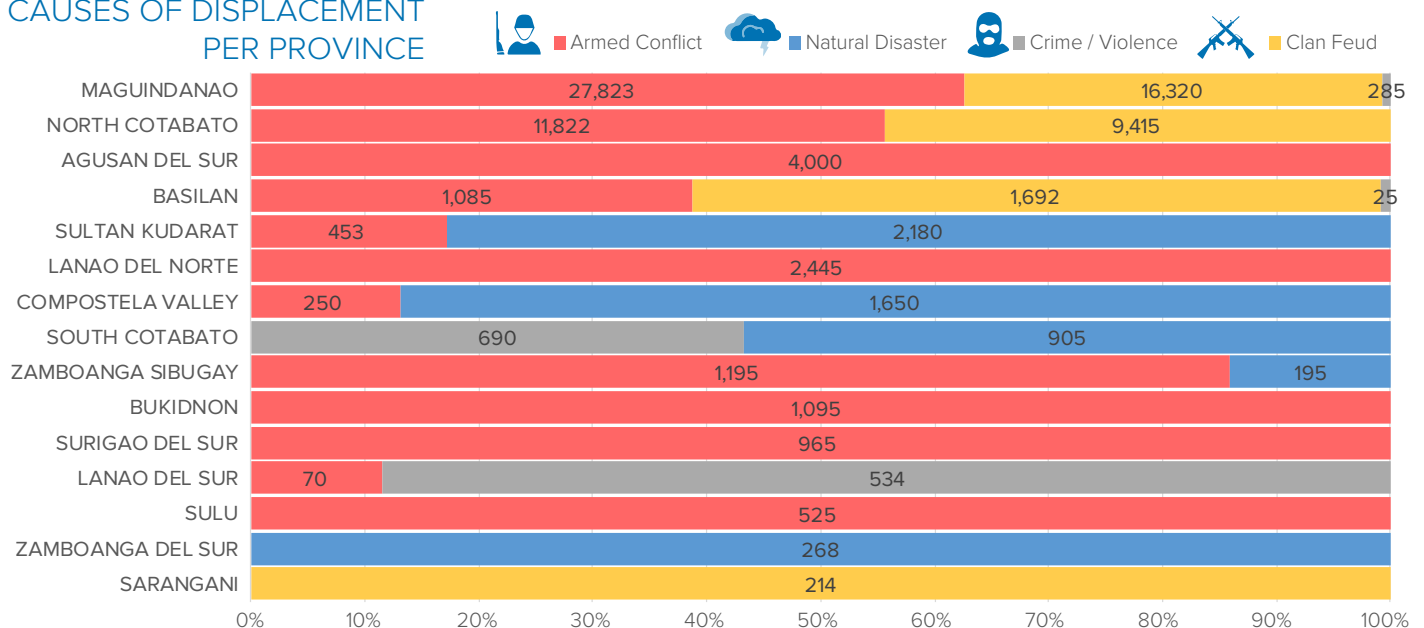
**TOTAL: 277,846**

## IN THE COURSE OF 2020

DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER



### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



**TOTAL: 86,000**



# WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

## **INFORMATION SESSIONS FOR POCS.**

UNHCR conducted the third and final session of the three-day Information Sessions for the Persons of Concern. Participants were members of the staff of Representatives and Senators as well as staff of the various Committees. Day one was held on 17 September covering International Framework of Protection of IDPs, whereas Day 2 was held on 24 September, covering national framework and the cluster approach. On 30 September, UNHCR is scheduled to conduct strategy development in order to plan on advocacy strategies to further promote and advance the passage of bills that will have a positive effect on POCs.

## **UNHCR INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (IM) SCOPING ACTIVITY.**

The data collection for the Information Management (IM) Scoping activity with the MSSD was completed on 18 September 2020 covering four regular programs, four nationally funded banner programs, and three special projects. A total of 24 staff members comprising of program focal heads and technical staff participated in the scoping activity. The analysis of the collected datasets is now ongoing in close coordination with UNHCR's IM and Protection Units and UNFPA. The IM Scoping activity was conducted in response to the request of the MSSD to map out their current data and information management systems to better understand their best practices including lessons learned which can serve as a basis in developing their IM.

## **ORIENTATION ON THE SALIENT FEATURES OF ANTI-TERRORISM LAW FOR PROTECTION PARTNERS.**

UNHCR conducted an orientation for project partners in Mindanao on the salient features of the Anti-Terrorism Law last 9 September 2020. Prominent provisions of the law relative to the humanitarian actors were expansively discussed, including the implications of the said law to the Protection partners and its potential chilling effect to the humanitarian service providers. Partners expressed concerns about their work on the ground and their safety in view of the implementation of this law.

## **MARAWI COMPENSATION BILL UPDATES.**

UNHCR conducted an initial analysis on the recently submitted version of the Marawi Compensation Bill. It supersedes the three previous versions that were filed last year. Said bill aims to provide monetary award for residents who have lost their shelters and properties due to the Marawi Siege. Also, the draft analysis of the BARMM Bill on Local Governance and Administrative Code is nearing completion and Transitional Justice Bill is currently being examined by UNHCR for recommendations.

## **IDP CONSULTATIONS FOR THE UNSG HIGH-LEVEL PANEL.**

On 3 September 2020, UNHCR and its project partners Integrated Resource Development for Tri-People (IRDT) and Tiyakap Kalilintad Inc (TKI) concluded the IDP consultations in the island provinces of BARMM in support

to the United Nations Secretary-General (UNSG) High-Level Panel discussion with displaced families and host communities. A total of 120 individuals participated in the face-to-face interviews aimed to obtain solid information on the Protection condition of the displaced families and their host communities. Data obtained will contribute to an evidence-based analysis of available services, resources, and protection mechanisms in the target areas, including factors hindering access to durable solutions, which shall be submitted to the UNSG.

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](mailto: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.”

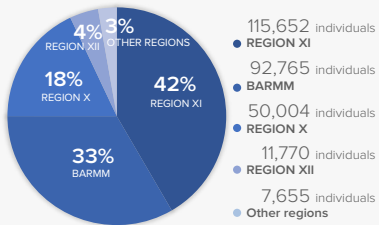
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1)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

## CURRENT NUMBER OF IDPS IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION


**277,846**

TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS WHO ARE PRESENTLY DISPLACED IN MINDANAO

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



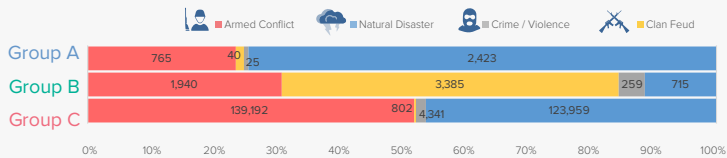
### THREE MAIN GROUPS:


**3.3K**  
 Group A  
 displaced in September


**6.3K**  
 Group B  
 displaced for more than 30 days


**268.3K**  
 Group C  
 displaced for more than 180 days

### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



### DISPLACEMENT IN SEPTEMBER 2020


**5,097**  
 TOTAL RECORDED DISPLACEMENT IN SEPTEMBER


**1,844**  
 NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED


**3,253**  
 IDPs IN SEPTEMBER IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

### LEGEND

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

