

MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



UNHCR recently distributed hygiene kits to the families in Boganga, and is building a water facility to help address health and sanitation concerns as well as promote community empowerment and peaceful co-existence.

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 31st of October, a total number of **60,133** families (**277,232** individuals) are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

Group A: **1,310** families (**6,435** individuals) remain displaced out of 5,149 families displaced within the month;

Group B: **1,025** families (**6,299** individuals) remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

Group C: **57,798** families (**265,687** 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: **1,355** families (**5,779** 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 October 2020, a total number of **5,149** families (**19,617** individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to natural disaster (10,647 individuals), armed conflict (8,970 individuals).

DISPLACEMENT IN OCTOBER



5,149

Families



19,617

Individuals

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

since January 2020



19

Persons dead

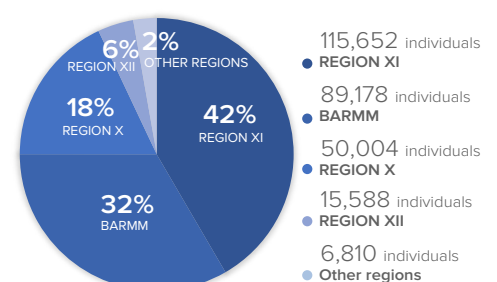


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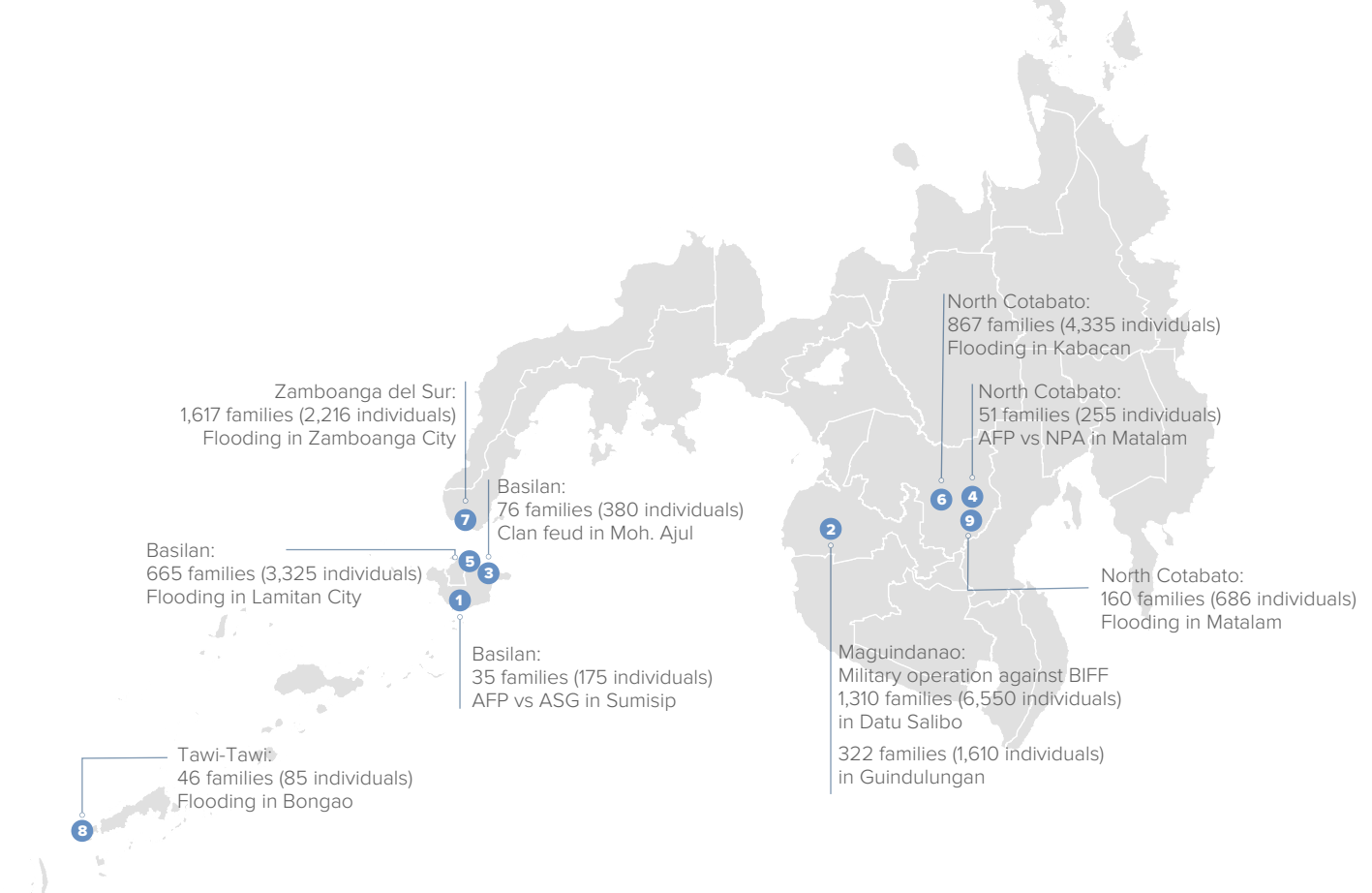
Persons injured

LOCATIONS

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN OCTOBER



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 SUMISIP, BASILAN PROVINCE DUE TO AFP AND ASG ARMED CONFLICT

An armed encounter between the 64th Infantry Brigade of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the Abu sayaff Group (ASG) has erupted in Sitio Irelley, Barangay Guiong in Sumisip Municipality, Basilan Province on 7 October 2020. Due to this, a total of 15 families (approximately 75 individuals) were forced to flee their homes and took refuge in their relatives' houses.

On 29 October 2020, approximately 20 families (100 individuals) were forcibly displaced due to fighting incident between government security force and undetermined armed group. The incident occurred in Sitio Singian, Barangay Upper Cabengbeng in Sumisip Municipality, Basilan Province. To date, eight families (approximately 40 individuals) have already returned to their places of origin, while 12 families opted to stay with their relatives.

2 DISPLACEMENT IN GUINDULUNGAN AND DATU SALIBO MUNICIPALITIES IN MAGUINDANAO DUE TO MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST THE BIFF

On 10 October 2020, there were around 322 families (1,610 individuals) that were displaced due to military operations against the members of the Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces (BIFF) in barangay – Ahan and Sampao, all in Guindulungan Municipality, Maguindanao Province. As of reporting, there were 195 families (975 individuals) remain displaced while others have returned to their respective residences.

The military operations against the BIFF in Datu Salibu Municipality has caused forcible displacements to 1,310 families (6,550 individuals). The affected barangays are Pandi, Damabalas, and Penditen, all in Datu Salibu Municipality. The displaced families were also affected by the flooding caused by continuous rains. As of the reporting, the displaced families have returned to their respective residences.

3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MOHAMAD AJUL, BASILAN PROVINCE DUE TO FAMILY FEUD

Two alleged members of the of the Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (BIAF-MILF) were ambushed by unidentified gunmen, resulting to the displacement of five families (approximately 25 individuals) in Brgy. Tuburan Proper, Mohammad Ajul Municipality in Basilan Province on 17 October 2020. The barangay local officials attributed the said incident to an unresolved family feud. The displaced families transferred to a safer location due to fear of retaliation since they are known relatives by the armed groups.

Following the ambush incident, a joint operation by the AFP and the elements of the BIAF-MILF was launched against the suspected perpetrators in Brgy. Tuburan Proper, Mohammad Ajul Municipality on 23 October 2020. As of 30 October 2020, 26 families (approximately 130 individuals) have already returned to places of origin, while 50 families (approximately 250 individuals) remain displaced. Majority of the displaced families have sought

temporary shelters within their relatives in an undisclosed location in Lamitan City.

4 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MATALAM, NORTH COTABATO PROVINCE DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT

On 24 October 2020, an armed clash between the AFP and the alleged members of New Peoples' Army (NPA) has ensued in Sitio Rudson, Barangay Arakan in Matalam Municipality, North Cotabato Province. Approximately 51 families (255 individuals) were forced to flee and have sought refuge at a covered court in Sitio Kulog in the same village. According to the report from the ground, one member of the NPA was killed in action. A clearing operation has been conducted by the government troops who will then give advice if the IDPs can safely return to their habitual residences

5 FLOODING IN LAMITAN CITY, BASILAN DUE TO TYPHOON OFEL

On 14 October 2020, the Tropical Depression Ofel brought heavy rains and caused flooding in Lamitan City, Basilan Province, affecting eight of its barangays- Malinis, Malakas, Matatag, Maligaya, Lomook, Sengal, Maganda and Matibay. It is estimated that 665 families (3,325 individuals) were forced to flee their homes from the following three barangays, while ongoing validation are being conducted in the remaining barangays

6 FLOODING IN KABACAN, NORTH COTABATO PROVINCE DUE TO TYPHOONS OFEL AND PEPITO

Typhoons Ofel and Pepito hit parts of Mindanao, including North Cotabato, that had caused displacement of 867 families (4,335 individuals) on 14 October 2020. Of the total number of displaced, 750 families (3,750 individuals) are staying in the identified evacuation centers located in barangay - Kayaga, Malanduaque and Kilagasan of the said municipality. While, 117 families (585 individuals) are in home-based setting with their relatives within the town. Said incident reported to vastly affect the livelihood crops in the town of Kabacan and Pikit, both in the province of North Cotabato. In the Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA) jointly conducted by the LGU Kabacan, OCD 12, PDRMO and PSWDO North Cotabato and DRDM, the team concluded the immediate need of the IDPs who are staying in the evacuation centers are laminated sacks, family food packs, sleeping mats and hygiene kits. The DSWD FO-12 has distributed 550 family food packs and 995 plastic mats to the families affected by the flashflood. It has also reported that all IDPs have returned home.

7 FLOODING INCIDENT IN ZAMBOANGA CITY DUE TO TYPHOONS OFEL AND PEPITO

On 18 October 2020, continuous and heavy rainstorm resulted to flooding of five barangay – Vitali, Mangusu, Talisayan, Patalon, and Labuan, all in Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur Province. Based on the report from the City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO) – Zamboanga City, there were 1,617 families (approximately 2,216 individuals) that were displaced and have sought refuge in evacuation centers in different locations. Also, report says that 29 houses were totally damaged, and 16

houses were partially damaged due to heavy rains. The City Government of Zamboanga City and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Field Office IX have distributed food packs and hygiene kits to the affected populations.

8 DISPLACEMENT IN BONGAO MUNICIPALITY, TAWI-TAWI PROVINCE DUE TO FLOODING

On 19 October 2020, Tropical Depression Pepito (Saudel) brought heavy rains which caused damage in the coastline community in Sitio Kallang, Brgy. Sanga-Sanga, Bongao Municipality in Tawi-Tawi Province, forcing residents to leave their homes in search for a safer place.

As of 20 October 2020, a total of 23 families (56 individuals) were displaced by the storm surge. The displaced families sought temporary shelters in Yusop Daiz Elementary School. Based on the initial assessment conducted by the barangay officials, two to three families are sharing in one classroom. The displaced families expressed food and non-food items such as shelter materials, hygiene kits and clean water for drinking as their urgent needs. As per report, Ministry of Social Welfare and Development (MSSD) Bongao conducted validation exercise and provided family food packs. The local authorities are constantly monitoring the situation of other coastline barangays due to the continuous rainfall.

9 FLOODING IN MAKILALA, NORTH COTABATO TYPHOON PEPITO

The Tropical Depression "Pepito" formed Tornado later brought flashflood that hits 2 barangays of Makilala, North Cotabato (Brgy. Kisante and New Bulatokan) on 20 October 2020. The natural hazard incident resulted to displacement of a total of 160 families (686 individual) in which the 82 families (296 individuals) are staying in the Evacuation Center in Barangay Kisante, while the 78 families (390 Individuals) sought refuge to their relatives outside the evacuation center in the same town. Meanwhile, field staff of protection partner MMI is currently out on mission conducting protection monitoring to the affected areas

FLOODING IN MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO TYPHOONS OFEL AND PEPITO IN OCTOBER 2020

Continuous downpour brought about by typhoons Ofel and Pepito resulted in the flooding of different low-lying municipalities in Maguindanao Province. Based on the report of the MSSD-Maguindanao, 17 of the 36 municipalities were affected by the typhoons with 61,286 families (306,430 individuals) that were affected but almost all have stayed in their homes and only few have flee and sought refuge with their relatives in neighbouring communities. These were the affected families whose houses were submerged with water. Also, MSSD Maguindanao has reported that there were a number of houses that were damaged, farmlands and crops were inundated and destroyed by the floodwaters.

The following are the actions taken to respond to the needs of affected populations:

1. All concerned MDRMOs of 16 affected municipalities

have coordinated with the PDRRMO -Maguindanao, BARRM-READi, MSSD and AFP.

2. MDRRMCs continuously disseminating weather advisory and early warning to their constituents.

3. MDRRMC of Datu Paglas, Sultan sa Barongis and Datu Montawal already distributed food packs.

4. The local government of Pagalungan ordered the suspension of work on October 15-16 because the water level has increased by 1 meter which causes inaccessibility of their office buildings.

5. In Pandag municipality, the MDRRMC reported damage to farmlands: around 652 hectares of rice, 20 hectares of corn, 300 hectares of banana, and 20 hectares of palm oil.

6. On October 16, 2020, BARMM Office of the Chief Minister (OCM), BARMM-Readi, and MSSD have distributed 1,200 sacks of rice and 994 canned goods to 1,200 affected families in the municipality of Pagalungan. On 17 October 2020, there were 1,080 sacks of rice distributed to affected families in Datu Montawal. There are remaining 206 canned goods for Pagalungan and 1080 canned goods for Datu Montawal

to be distributed pending the distribution plan of both municipalities.

7. The LGU of Pagalungan provided tarpaulins, potable water and conducted supplemental feeding to 2,378 flood affected families last October 15-16, 2020.

8. UNHCR through CFSI has distributed core relief items to affected families at the Special Geographic Areas of BARMM (barangays in North Cotabato) in the municipalities of Pigcawayan and Midsayap.

MSSD Maguindanao reported the following common needs and gaps:

1. Most of the flood affected families need food and non-food items such as jerry cans, potable water.

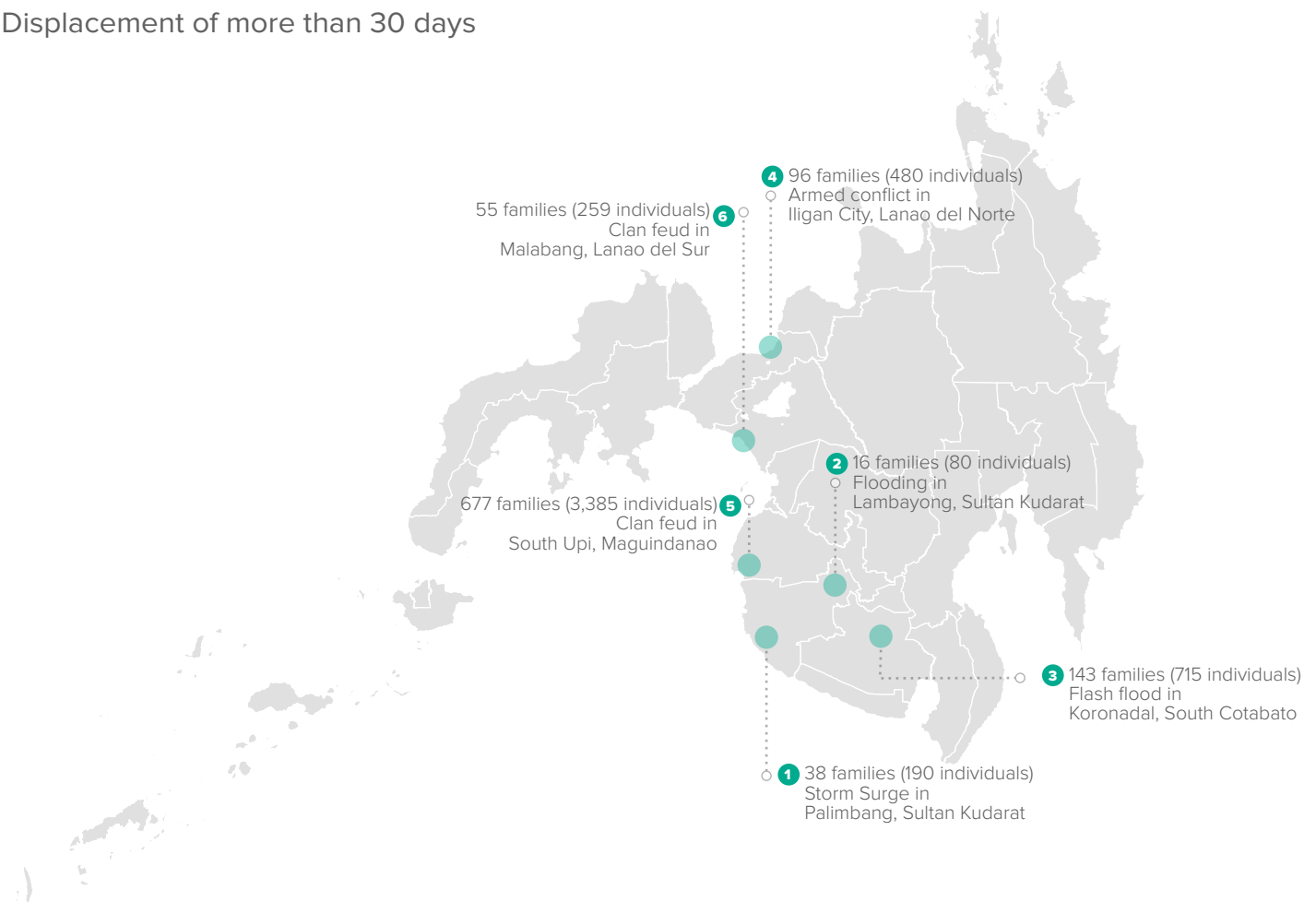
2. Barangay LGUs need boats to be used in transporting the affected families to and from their origins to safer areas they have identified.

3. Flood affected families with hampered livelihood activities need emergency livelihood support.

4. Over the counter medicines like paracetamol and medicines for common colds and flu are needed in the flood affected municipalities.

GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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1 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.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
PALIMBANG	38	190
Total	38	190

2 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.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
LAMBAYONG	16	80
Total	16	80

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
Total	143	715

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

On 26 June 2020, an alleged member of the NPA ambushed a 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, there are 96 out of 380 households which have not yet returned to their places of origin and have opted to stay with their relatives in the said barangay due to security reasons. The LGU of Iligan, together with the military, provided GI sheets to 36 families in three puroks in Barangay Kalilangan. However, due to limited financial resources, these families were not able to construct sturdy houses, while 60 families opted to stay in Barangay Dulag and are sharing shelter with relatives. Displaced families are in need of shelter assistance, livelihood support, electricity, latrines and readily accessible water source since most of the families are getting water from spring and deep wells which are distant from their IDP sites which pose security risks especially for children. IDPs were engaged in farming activities, but some IDPs discontinued due to lack of farm tools and implement because it was lost when they had left their houses.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
ILIGAN CITY	96	480
Total	96	480

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 (approximately 3,385 individuals) remain displaced in Brgy. Pandan (368 families, approximately 1,840 individuals) and Brgy. Pilar (309 families, approximately 1,545 individuals).

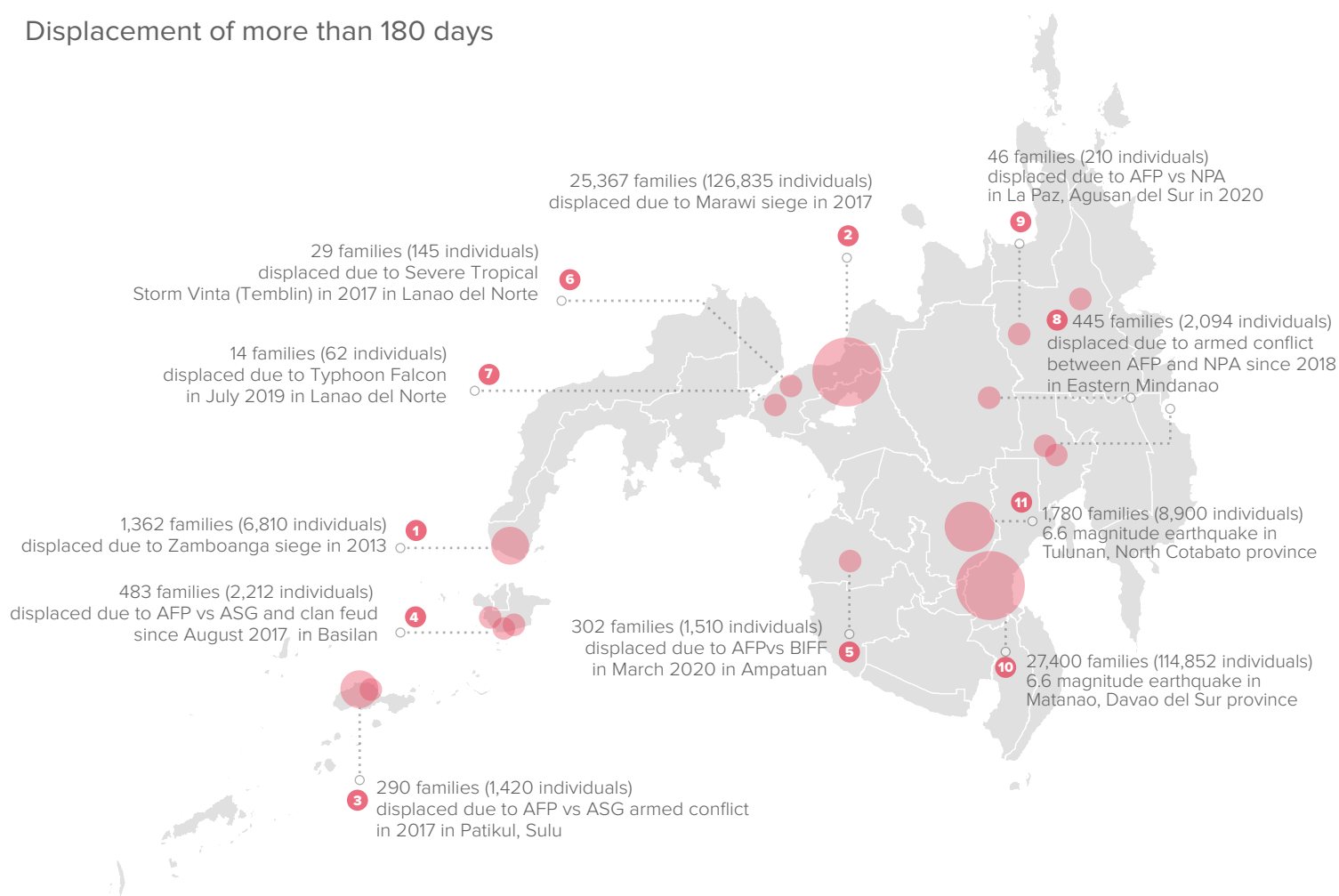
Municipality	Families	Individuals
SOUTH UPI	677	3,385
Total	677	3,385

6 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MALABANG MUNICIPALITY, LANA DEL SUR PROVINCE

On 27 May, 55 families (259 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.

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
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.

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
		Total	108



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 October 30, 2020, a total of 763 families (approximately 2,849 individuals) remain displaced since July 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.

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. Some of the IDPs are concerned with the quality of education since children have to attend virtual classes than

regular classes. Also, according to some respondents, not all parents have the capacity to buy gadgets and there is poor internet connection in the area.



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. Some NGOs extended assistance on livelihood gardening.



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)	763	2,849
Total	763	2,849

4 BASILAN

(Displaced since October 2018)

As of October 2020, The total number of protractedly displaced in Basilan is 290 families (1,420 individuals) in the following municipalities:

15 families (75 individuals) are still displaced since October 2018 in Ungkaya Pukan Municipality due to an armed encounter between the government troops and the ASG.

175 families (875 individuals) are still displaced Since May 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.

100 families (470 individuals) are still displaced since January 2020 in Barangay Babag, Tabuan Lasa Municipality due to long standing dispute between two (2) armed groups.

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.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Tabuan-Lasa	100	470
Sumisip	175	875
Ungkaya Pukan	15	75
Total	290	1,420

5 MAGUINDANAO

(Displaced since March 2020)

Ampatuan: 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 areas. MSSD Maguindanao reported a total of 320 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	302	1,510
Total	302	1,510

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
Total	29	145

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
Total	14	62

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 Talaigod, 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
Total	445	2,094

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	46	210
Total	46	210

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 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 28 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

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.

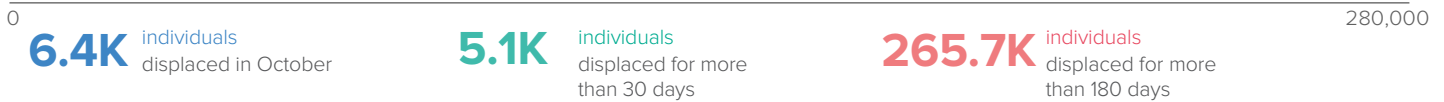
According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), almost 81,600 families (394,000 individuals) are affected in 218 barangays in Region XI and XII. In total, thirteen 13 were killed and over 200 people were injured by collapsing structures, falling debris, cardiac arrest, and other earthquake-related traumas. As of 11 September, 2,209 families (8,030 individuals) are taking shelter in 22 evacuation centers, while 25,191 families (106,822 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.

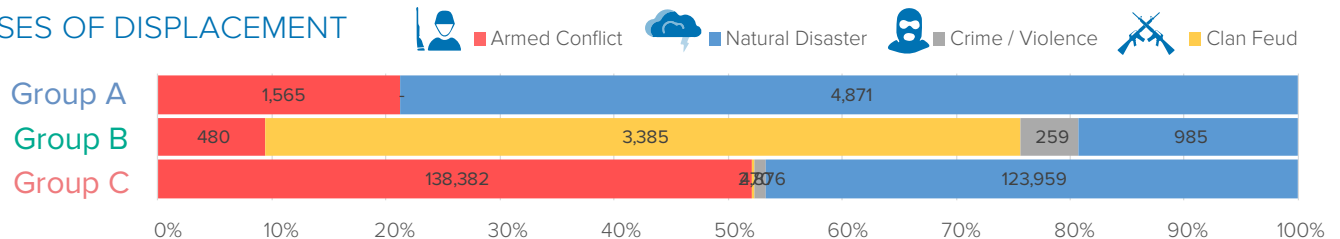
MUNICIPALITY	No. of ECs	Inside ECs	Outside ECs
BANSALAN	5	662	16,790
CITY OF DIGOS	3	845	2,023
HAGONOY	2	409	30,376
KIBLAWAN	2	1,877	12,137
MAGSAYSAY	9	3,501	1,235
MALALAG	-	-	37,085
MATANAO	1	736	3,010
PADADA	-	-	2,996
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	1,170
TOTAL	22	8,030	106,822

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2012-2020)

277,232

 currently displaced individuals since 2012


CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



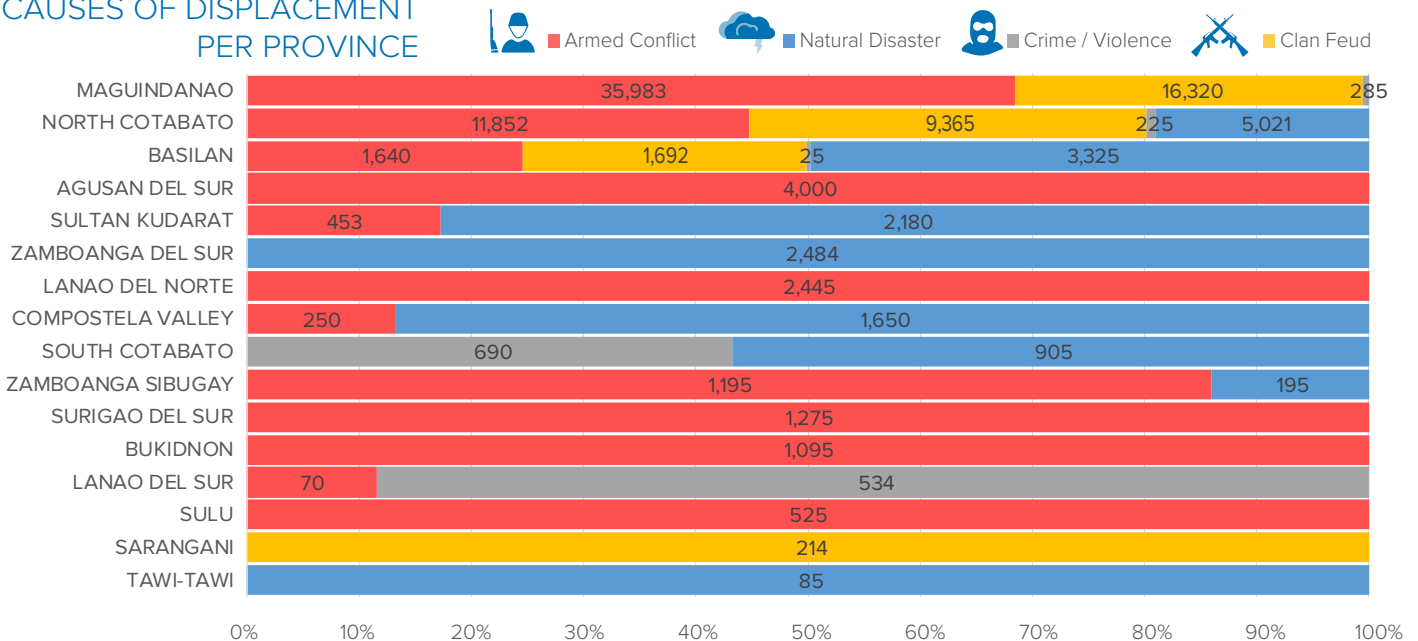
TOTAL: 277,232

IN THE COURSE OF 2020

DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO OCTOBER



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



TOTAL: 106,000



3RD COMMEMORATION ACTIVITY FOR MARAWI LIBERATION.

Marawi City celebrated the 3rd commemoration activity for the Marawi Liberation last 17 October 2020. Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) Chairperson, Rosario del Rosario, reiterated during the commemoration that the government is on the right track and time in the implementation of Marawi City rehabilitation, which will be completed by December 2021 or before the termination of the incumbent administration.

PROTECTING INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPS) THROUGH LAW AND POLICY: A WEBINAR FOR PROTECTION ACTORS AND IDP LEADERS IN MINDANAO.

UNHCR recently concluded its a webinar for protection actors and IDP leaders in Mindanao on 15 October 2020. This is the first activity in the webinar series on IDP Law and Policy for various stakeholders. 87 participants from various civil society organizations, international organizations, and key government agencies, as well as IDP representatives from Sulu, Marawi and Central Mindanao - attended the webinar. Atty. Cecilia Jimenez- Damary, Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs, Ms. Reina Bermudez of Center for Crisis, Conflict and Humanitarian Protection, Commission on Human Rights, and MP Atty. Laisa Masuhud Alamia, Author of BARMM Bill No. 23 were the resource speakers during the webinar. The activity aims to raise awareness and deepen knowledge of the participants about the Philippines' state

responsibility about the protection of IDPs and update them on developments regarding the national IDP Bill and the BARMM IDP Bill. The activity had the effect of sparking conversations about the IDP Bills and encouraging support to further the IDP Protection agenda. A technical working group will be created to gather support and craft an advocacy plan for the bills.

TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (TWG) ON IDP POLICY ADVOCACY.

UNHCR facilitated the discussion on the formation of a TWG on advocacy activities for the passage of the IDP bill at the BARMM level on 28 October 2020. Discussions include brief background/rationale of the meeting, objectives and scope of the TWG. Participants also gave a brief background of their individual/organizational experience in legislative policy advocacy and the lessons learned from those experiences. While the energies of the TWG will be focusing on the BARMM, it will also be engaging actors at the national level through the submission of position papers and bilateral meetings. During the next meeting in the 2nd week of November, a structured document containing these advocacy activities will be presented.

FIELD PROTECTION THROUGH COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT.

The Project on Field Protection through Community Empowerment commenced last 28 October

2020 in Iligan City. This is a three-day workshop which aims to capacitate volunteers and partners in conducting community-based protection monitoring using the prescribed KoBoTool. The first training/workshop are dedicated for IDP Volunteers and Partners (Marawi City LGU through the City Social Welfare Office and UNHCR implementing partners, ACTED and KI). The said project is piloted in three transitory sites in Marawi City between November and December 2020.

MINDANAO VIRTUAL PROTECTION COORDINATION PLATFORM (MVPCP)
 In the present circumstances where no limited physical access to IDPs is possible, and humanitarian actors are adjusting response using alternative modalities to access people in need including relying on social media, phones and other online communication tools to maintain regular communication with protection monitors within IDP community, as well as host communities, Mindanao Virtual Protection Coordination Platform (MVPCP) will strengthen coordination among relevant actors with a protection role (from regional and provincial down to municipal and community level) in Mindanao.

Under the leadership of Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) and with full participation of key state agencies: DSWD, BARMM READI and IATF, members of MVPCP will work closely to ensure that COVID-19 related prevention and response initiatives at the national level include IDPs, while at the same time closely monitoring their application to ensure that IDPs have access to basic services. Members of the MVPCP will work closely to ensure timely prevention of and response to protection issues in Mindanao including BARMM region and facilitate timely information-sharing with the IDP community on health measures in response to COVID-19.

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.”

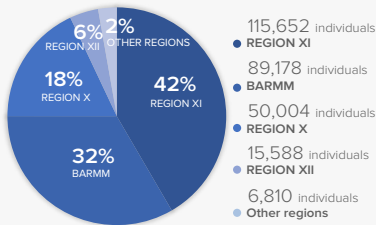
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1)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

CURRENT NUMBER OF IDPS IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

277,232

TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS WHO ARE PRESENTLY DISPLACED IN MINDANAO

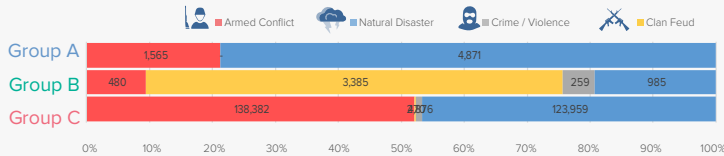
Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



THREE MAIN GROUPS:



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT IN OCTOBER 2020



LEGEND

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

