

# MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



Cotabato City. UNHCR in partnership with CFSI responds to COVID-19 Crisis in Cotabato City by providing Core Relief Items (CRIs).

## DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 31<sup>st</sup> of March, a total number of **76,906** families (**359,941** individuals) are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

**Group A:** **462** families (**2,310** individuals) remain displaced out of 1,797 families displaced within the month;

**Group B:** **47,858** families (**215,271** individuals) remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

**Group C:** **28,676** families (**142,360** 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: **25,573** families (**127,865** 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: **535** families (**2,259** individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict between Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and New People's Army (NPA) since February 2018.
- Central Mindanao and BARMM Provinces: **1,163** families (**5,219** individuals) still displaced due to crime and violence since January 2019.

In March 2020, a total number of **1,797** families (**8,802** individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to amred conflict (3,137 individuals) and clan feud (5,665 individuals).

### DISPLACEMENT IN MARCH



**1,797**  
Families



**8,802**  
Individuals

### CIVILIAN CASUALTIES since January 2020



**3**

Persons dead

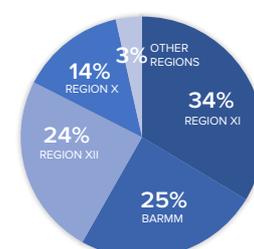


**3**

Persons injured

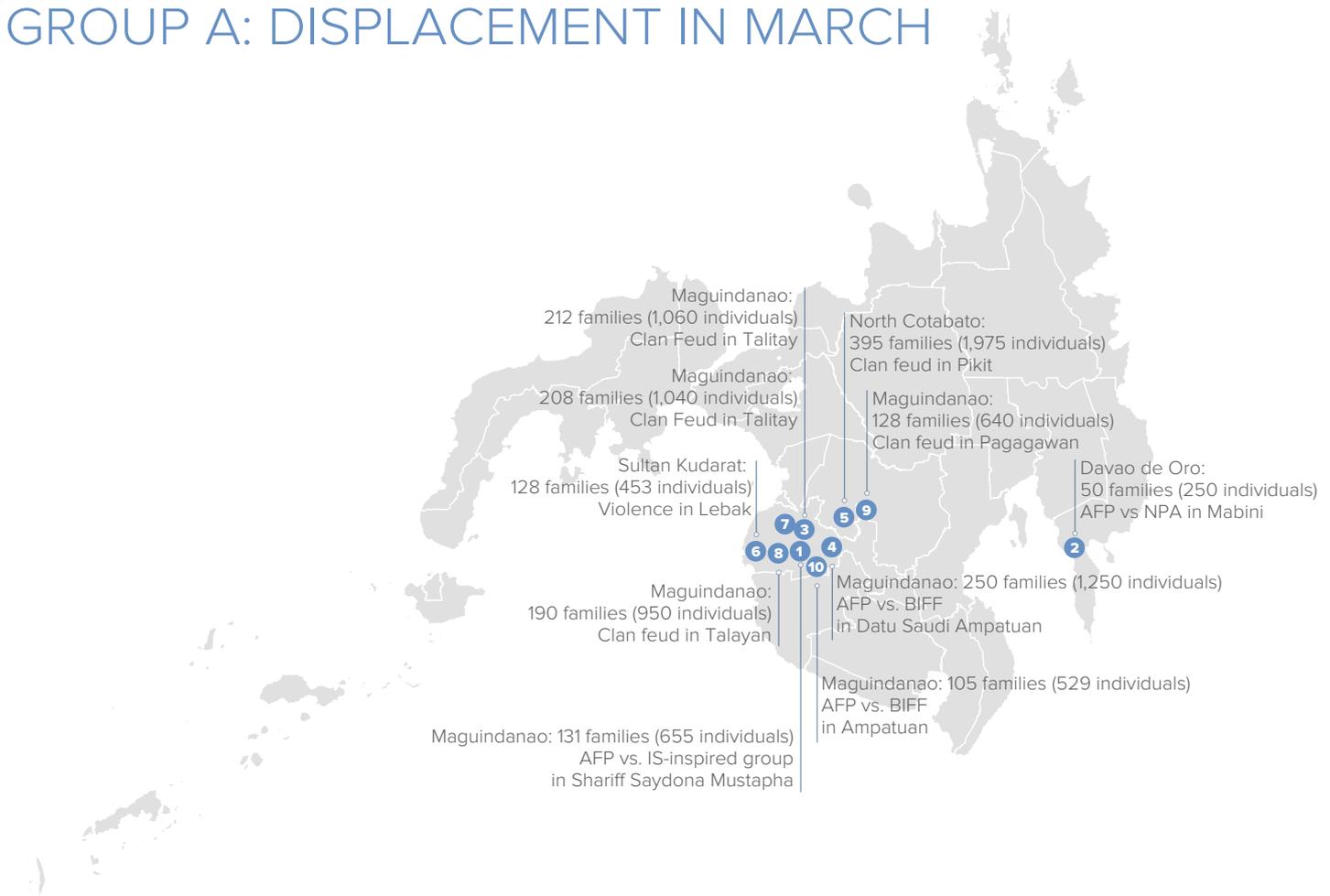
### LOCATIONS

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



- 121,086 individuals REGION XI
- 88,331 individuals BARMM
- 87,585 individuals REGION XII
- 50,389 individuals REGION X
- 12,550 individuals Other regions

# GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN MARCH



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

## 1 SHARIFF SAYDONA MUSTAPHA, MAGUINDANAO

On 1 March 2020, at twelve o' clock noon, an artillery attack was launched by the military against the Islamic State inspired group in the interior areas of Shariff Aguak, Pagatin, Mamasapano and Salibo SPMS box. There are approximately six hundred sixty-five (665) persons displaced (113 families). Of the total number of displaced, three hundred eighty (380) persons are from Barangay Pusao who have moved to Barangay East Libutan, all in Shariff Saydona Mustapha, while two hundred seventy-five (275) persons are from Sitio Balbugan, who have moved to Sitio Nabalawag, all in Barangay Madia, Datu Saudi Ampatuan. According to reports, there is a growing presence of militaries in the areas of Shariff Saydona Mustapha and Datu Saudi Ampatuan that has caused fear among civilians residing in these municipalities.

## 2 MABINI, DAVAO DE ORO

There were two hundred fifty 250 individuals (50 families) who have fled their homes in search for their safety after sounds of gunfire and bombs were dropped in their community last 18 March. The affected families have taken refuge at the health center while others were with their relatives in Barangay Cabuyuan and Poblacion, all in Mabini Municipality. The displaced families were aided by the local government of Mabini and have returned to their homes the following day after the incident.

## 3 TALITAY, MAGUINDANAO

There are approximately 1,060 individuals (212 families) who were forced to flee in barangay Kilalan and Poblacion, all in Talitay Municipality, when a firefight between feuding families had erupted on 19 March 2020. The displaced families have fled in adjacent communities in the municipalities of Datu Odin Sinsuat and Datu Anggal Midtimbang, all in Maguindanao province. As of the reporting time, the displaced families have already returned to their respective residences.

## 4 DATU SAUDI AMPATUAN, MAGUINDANAO

On 20 March, at around six o' clock in the evening, the military detachment in Barangay Madia, Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality was harassed by the alleged members of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF). The harassment incident had resulted to the displacement of approximately 1,250 individuals (250 families) coming from Sito Gadong Proper in Barangay Madia, and had sought refuge to their relatives in Barangay Pagatin 1, Datu Salibu Municipality and Barangay Dapiawan, Datu Saudi Ampatuan. Based on the report of the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Officer (MDRRMO) of Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality, the displaced families have returned to their habitual residences the following day.

**5 PIKIT, NORTH COTABATO**

On 24 March, there are approximately 1,975 individuals (395 families) who were forced to flee their home in Barangay Balongis, Pikit Municipality, when a firefight had erupted between feuding families. The displaced families have sought refuge in the neighboring communities at Datu Alimot Elementary School in Barangay Galakitm while others are in Barangay Linandangan, all in Pagalungan Municipality.

**6 LEBAK, SULTAN KUDARA**

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

**7 TALITAY, MAGUINDANAO**

On 26 March, there were armed men who were sighted regrouping in Barangay – Gadungan, Manggay and Poblacion, all in Talitay Municipality. Their presence had created fear and tension among the residents of the villages which have caused displacement. The displaced families which have just returned homes after their displacement on 19 March were again displaced. There are approximately 1,040 individuals (208 families) who had sought refuge in Sitio – Tuyok and Mapayag in barangay Bunged, Datu Odin Sinsuat Municipality. Among the urgent needs are food, water, and non-food items such as plastic tarp sheeting, hygiene kits, solar lamps and kitchen utensils. As of the reporting time, there are no assistance that have been extended to the IDPs.

**8 TALAYAN, MAGUINDANAO**

On 30 March, at around 9 o'clock in the evening, an armed confrontation had erupted between feuding families from Barangay Damablak, Talayan Municipality and Barangay Muslim, Guindulungan Municipality, resulting in the displacement of unaccounted number of civilians. According to the local monitor, the affected families have fled and sought refuge to Barangay Sampao, Guindulungan Municipality. The IDPs appealed to the local authorities to intervene in order to cease the and for them to safely return to their places of origin.

**9 PAGAGAWAN, MAGUINDANAO**

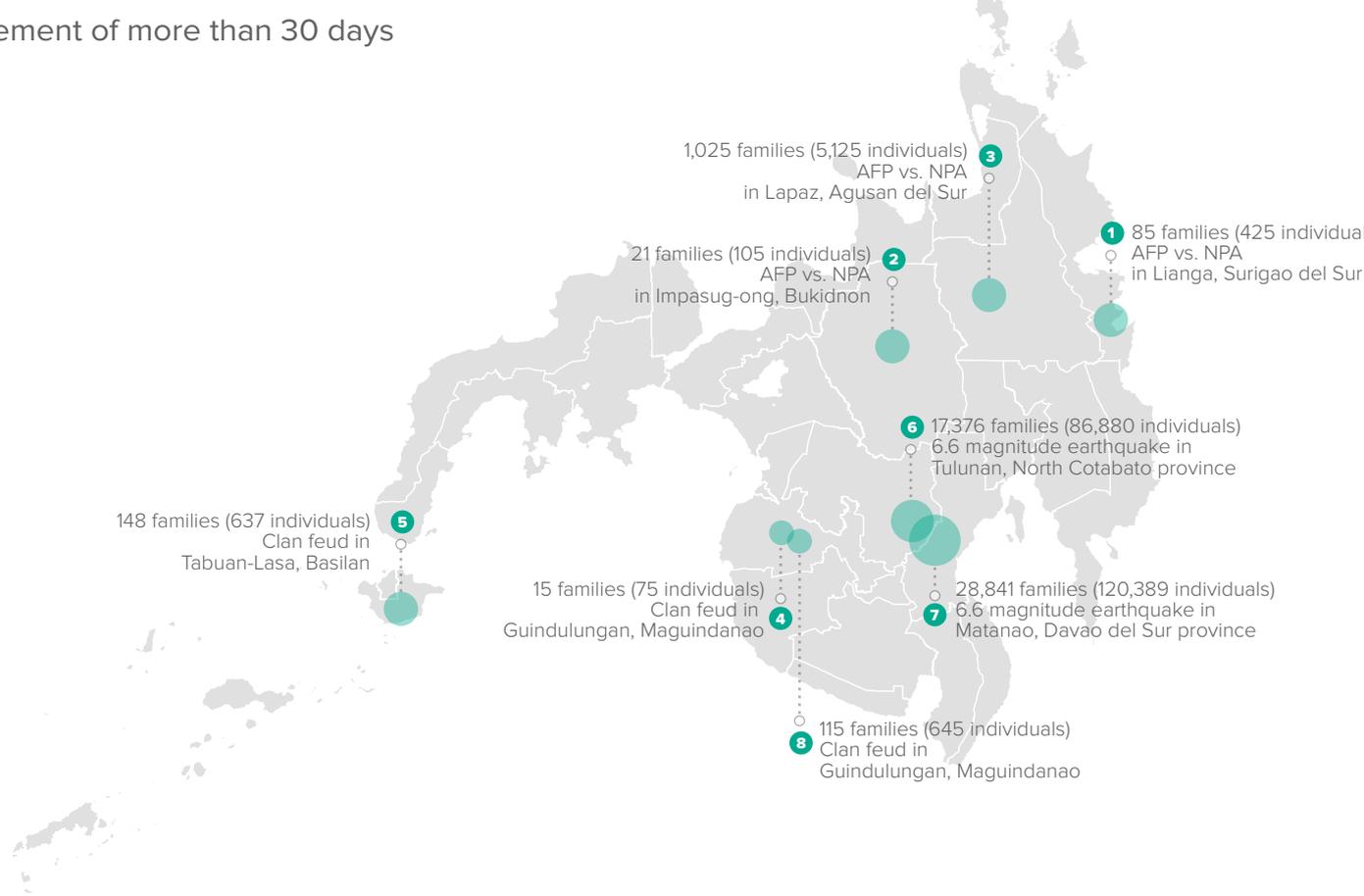
On 30 March at early morning, a firefight between feuding families has ensued in Barangay Dungguan, Datu Montawal Municipality. Based on the reports received from the local monitors and the barangay and municipal officials, there were six hundred forty (640) individuals (128 families) who were displaced in the said barangay. The displaced families have moved to neighboring community and have temporarily settled in Matalam Farm Settlement and Dungguan Elementary School. As of the reporting time, there are movements of civilians in search for their safety. Thus, there is likelihood that the number of IDPs will increase.

**10 AMPATUAN, MAGUINDANAO**

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

# GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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## 1 LIANGA, SURIGAO DEL SUR

Two (2) women and a 5-year old girl belonging to an indigenous group from Sitio Simowao, Barangay Diatagon, Lianga Municipality, Surigao del Sur Province were hit by grenade shrapnel while in their home after an alleged strafing incident took place on Friday afternoon, 21 February 2020. The said incident involved the government troops and New People’s Army (NPA) operating in the area. The wounded have been provided with emergency medical treatment following the incident. The strafing incident has caused fear to civilians and forced them to flee their homes on 29 February 2020. The IDPs are scattered to different sitios of Diatagon. Some of them temporarily took shelter in Sitio Neptune near the military camp while many of them stayed in Km 9 and 16. There are approximately four hundred seventy-five (475) persons displaced (95 families) from Sitio Simowao and Emerald, all in Barangay Diatagon of the same municipality. A community school managed by the Tribal Filipino Program of Surigao del Sur (TRIFPSS) had temporarily suspended its classes, affecting sixty-two (62) students and four (4) teachers. The residents of the village and its neighboring areas were displaced more than three (3) times since year 2015 as a result of armed conflict. The displacement in 2015 was triggered when three (3) tribal leaders were killed by the paramilitary group that were allegedly supported by the government security forces.

To date, there are approximately four hundred twenty-five (425) individuals (85 families) who are still displaced at the

evacuation centers in Sitio Han-ayan and Sitio Kabulohan. The IDPs are hesitant to go back to their homes not until the government security forces cease in encamping at their communities. The IDPs rely on the support coming from the host families who provide them food and other basic needs. Also, the host community has offered them a parcel for their gardening and farming activities which can augment their food needs while in displacement brought about by uncertainties on the security situations in their communities.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
LIANGA	85	425
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>425</b>

## 2 IMPASUG-ONG, BUKIDNON

Classes in Kalipayan and Bundaan Elementary Schools were suspended after two (2) separate armed encounters have erupted between the Armed Forces of Philippines (AFP) and the communist rebels in Mt. Kalatungan and Barangay Dumalaguang, Impasug-ong in Bukidnon early morning of Tuesday, February 18. There are around one hundred five (105) individuals (21 families) who have evacuated from Sitio Gabunan due to the encounter. The spokesperson of the 403rd Infantry Brigade of the AFP confirmed on Wednesday, February 19, that the military has engaged with the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People’s Army (CPP-NPA) in an inhabited area of Barangay Dumalaguang and in the ranges of Mt. Kalatungan at around

2:45 in the morning on 18 February. The AFP has initially received information about the presence of the communist rebels from the civilians residing in the areas. The soldiers engaged in a firefight with around forty (40) to fifty (50) members of the communist rebels in Barangay Dumalaguang and twenty (20) to thirty (30) rebels in the ranges of Mt. Kalatungan.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
IMPASUG-ONG	21	105
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>105</b>

### 3 LA PAZ, AGUSAN DEL SUR

On 26 January, 1,025 families (approximately 5,125 individuals) in La Paz, Agusan del Sur – five hundred twenty-five (525) and five hundred (500) families from Barangay Valentina and from Barangay Kasapa II, respectively – were displaced from their communities, following an 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 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.

A number of government programs under the Department of Social Welfare and Development such as KALAHI-CIDSS and PAMANA have been temporarily suspended in the said areas due to ongoing military operations.

As of 10 March, majority of the IDPs have already returned to their respective residences. Approximately forty-nine (49) families (245 individuals) are still displaced in Barangay Valentina.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
LA PAZ	1,025	5,125
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>5,125</b>

### 4 GUINDULUNGAN, MAGUINDANAO

On 09 January, a firefight between a group of armed men and the village chieftain of Barangay Lanting in Talayan, Maguindanao was reported in Sitio Merader of the same barangay. The incident is rooted on land conflict involving parties affiliated with armed groups.

There are approximately one hundred fifteen (115) families (645 individuals) who were forced to flee their homes in

Sitios Fute, Utan, and Trakun – all in Barangay Ahan, Guindulungan. The displaced families belong to the Teduray tribe, who have sought refuge in Sitio Lahun in the same barangay.

According to reports, the conflict was triggered when a boy was shot dead by the armed men. Village residents were forced to flee due to fear of retaliation and possible escalation of violence in the area. Authorities have advised the residents to vacate the area for their safety.

In an earlier incident dated 19 August 2019, the same group of armed men arrived in Sitio Fute and allegedly occupied a house owned by a Teduray resident. The house later served as a camp for the armed men.

As of the end of the reporting period, issues faced by the affected population remain unresolved. Displaced families continue to seek refuge from neighboring communities. Several houses have been reportedly damaged, and some IDPs have built makeshifts made of used and dilapidated tarpaulins, while others are staying with their relatives.

Farming activities have been disrupted since access to farms has been restricted for security reasons. Access to health services have also been limited, which poses a challenge as children and elders are suffering from common ailments such as fever, colds, and cough. Classes have been disrupted, and food assistance are yet to be provided by local authorities.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
GUINDULUNGAN	115	645
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>645</b>

### 5 TABUAN-LASA, BASILAN

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

According to the village chieftain, about 90% of the barangay’s population have fled to seek safety. Assessment is yet to be done as the situation remains volatile. There are no indications that the displaced families will immediately return to their residences due to possible retaliation among the conflicting group, since at least two (2) members of the warring parties were killed in action.

As of the writing, only 10 families (50 individuals) of the total displaced were able to return to their homes before the local government has imposed the lockdown in the area.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
TABUAN-LASA	148	637
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>637</b>

## 6 EARTHQUAKE IN NORTH COTABATO

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.

About two weeks later, 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 felt in neighboring provinces such as Maguindanao and Davao del Sur.

As of March, 5,495 families (27,475 individuals) have taken temporary shelter in thirty-seven (37) evacuation centers, while 24,318 families (117,379 individuals) are currently staying with their relatives and/or friends. There are 47,476 damaged houses, of which 25,795 are totally damaged and 21,681 are partially damaged. A total of 71,969 families (352,938 individuals) were affected by the earthquake incident in 379 barangays in Regions XI and XII, as of 29 December 2019.

These figures are based on the DROMIC Report #55 on the Ms 6.6 Earthquake Incident in Tulan, North Cotabato issued on 04 March 2020 by the Department of Social Welfare and Development.

NORTH COTABATO			
MUNICIPALITY	No. of ECs	Inside ECs	Outside ECs
ARAKAN	5	755	50
CITY OF KIDAPAWAN	6	6,200	350
MAGPET	2	940	
MAKILALA	24	19,580	
TULUNAN	-	-	59,005
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>27,475</b>	<b>59,405</b>

## 7 EARTHQUAKE IN DAVAO DEL SUR

On 15 December 2019, a 6.9-magnitude earthquake shook the province of Davao del Sur and surrounding areas. The epicentre of the earthquake was located 9 kilometres northwest of Matanao, Davao del Sur at a depth of 3 kilometres. 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: 6.3-magnitude on 16 October; magnitude 6.6 on 29 October; magnitude 6.5 on 31 October and the most recent is magnitude 6.9 on 15 December.

The 15 December earthquake has compounded previous displacement as well as damage to homes, schools and infrastructure from the 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 centres. They sought dwelling in open areas

near their barangay (village) hall or church. This current displaced is an addition to the existing number displaced communities which have lost their homes and have been staying in tents and evacuation centres 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. As of March, 3,650 families (13,567 individuals) are taking shelter in 35 evacuation centres, while 25,191 families (106,882 individuals) families are staying in homebased settings. In total, thirteen (13) were killed and over two hundred (200) people were injured by collapsing structures, falling debris, cardiac arrest, and other earthquake-related traumas.

These figures are based on the DROMIC Report #37 on the Magnitude 6.9 Earthquake Incident in Matanao, Davao del Sur issued on 14 March 2020 by the Department of Social Welfare and Development.

DAVAO DEL SUR			
MUNICIPALITY	No. of ECs	Inside ECs	Outside ECs
BANSALAN	11	1,319	16,790
CITY OF DIGOS	3	973	2,023
HAGONOY	3	936	30,376
KIBLAWAN	2	1,877	12,137
MAGSAYSAY	10	5,422	1,235
MALALAG	-	-	37,085
MATANAO	6	3,040	3,010
PADADA	-	-	2,996
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	1,170
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>13,567</b>	<b>106,822</b>

## 8 GUINDULUNGAN, MAGUINDANAO

On 11 November 2019, around noontime, a firefight has erupted between warring groups from Barangay Macasampen, Guindulungan and Barangay Kitapok, Datu Saudi Ampatuan. More than one hundred (100 families) have been forced to flee in Sitios Tumagontong and Tantawan in Barangay Macasampen.

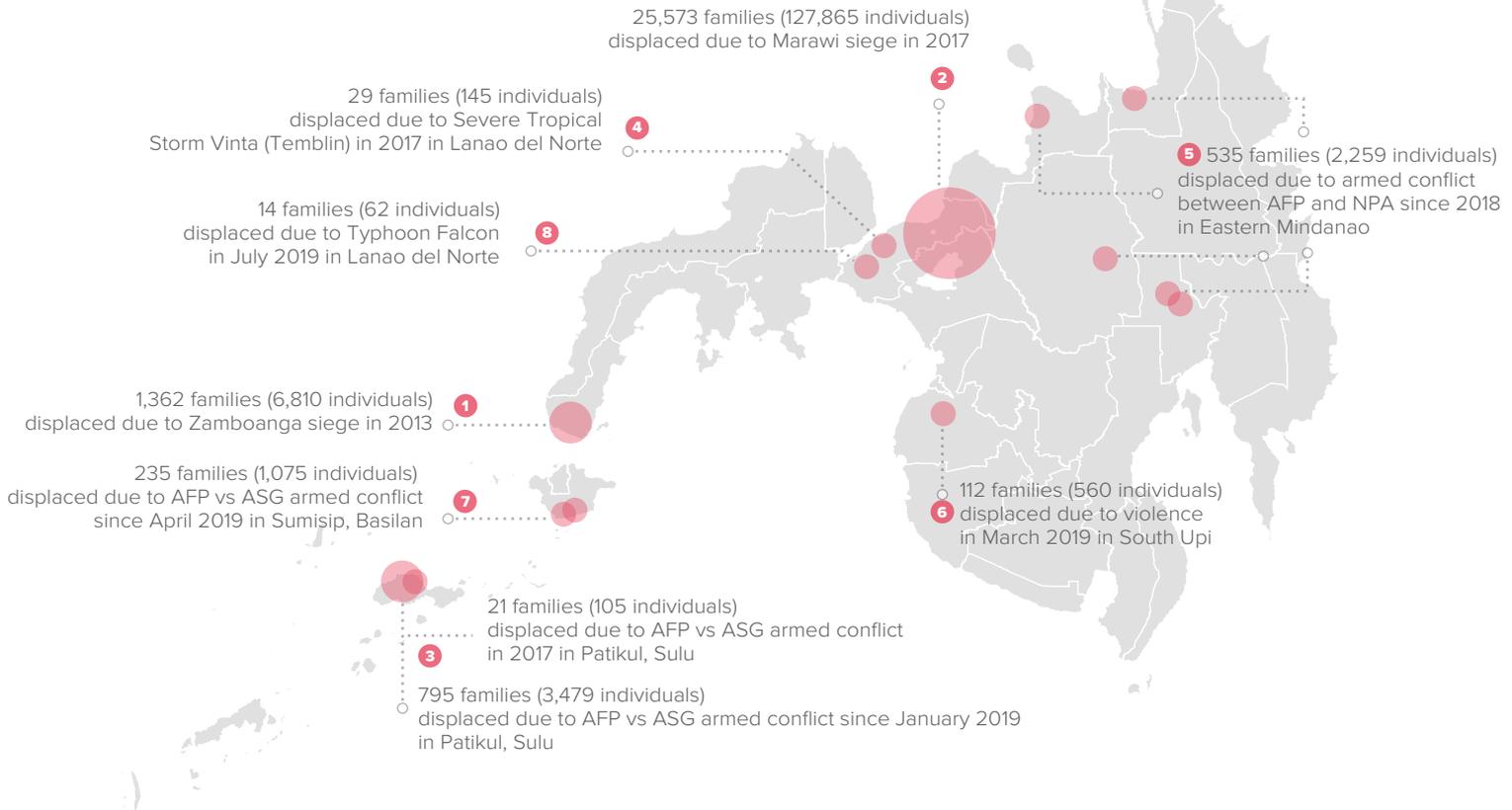
The displaced families are being hosted by their relatives residing in adjacent communities in Barangay Tambunan, Barangay Kalumamis, and Sitio Proper of Barangay Macasampen. There have been reports that four (4) houses along the boundaries of Sitio Tumagontong and Sitio Tantawan in Barangay Macasampen were burned down by one of the groups involved in the rido.

There are around fifteen (15) families (75 individuals) out of one hundred (100) families who remain displaced. These are families which reside in area where the fighting has occurred.

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
GUINDULUNGAN	15	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>75</b>

# GROUP C: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 180 days



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## 1 ZAMBOANGA DISPLACEMENT

Displaced since September 2013

On 26 November 2019, the Zamboanga City Local Inter-Agency Committee (LIAC) met to discuss the status of the remaining IDPs in Zamboanga as a result of the 2013 siege. The city mayor instructed the City Housing and Land Management Bureau to validate the existing list.

On 31 January 2020, the local government of Zamboanga City has accounted a total of 1,362 IDP families that are either in home-based setting or in transitory site as they await their house construction.

As of March 31, 2020, local partners have reported that a total of 1,285 families (6,425 individuals) are still displaced and are awaiting to be transferred in the permanent housing units. Of the total number, 94 percent (94%) or 1,208 families are being hosted by their relatives and friends while the remaining 6 percent (6%) or seventy-seven (77) families are in the transitory sites.

The following are the protection needs of the IDPs at the transitory sites: (1) establishment of community kitchen; (2) improvement of the WASH facilities; (3) hygiene kits consists of alcohol, soap, and face masks for vulnerable sectors such as elderlies, women and children; (4) additional food packs prioritizing the people with specific needs; and (5) livelihood assistance to low-income families.



**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>

## 2 MARAWI DISPLACEMENT

Displaced since 23 May 2017

As of March 2020, there are **25,573** families (**127,865** individuals) that are still displaced in different areas of Lanao provinces and Marawi City. Of the total remaining IDP families, 2,954 families are in transitory shelters and two hundred eighteen (218) families are in community-based evacuation centers in various areas in Marawi City and in municipalities of Saguwaran and Matunggao, all in Lanao del Sur Province. There are one hundred forty-six (146) families awarded with permanent shelters in municipalities of Saguwaran and Amai Manabilang but are still facing protection issues in their new homes.



### Below are the reported needs and issues of the IDPs whose protection situation is aggravated by the COVID-19:

1. **Access to WASH:** The need for water production in transitory sites is a challenge it is essential proper hygiene and handwashing. There is water rationing from government and human agencies, but it is not enough. Insufficient quantity of water has been a concern of the IDPs even before the COVID-19 outbreak. The issue on the septic tanks faced by the IDPs at the transitory site in Sagonsongan is still persistent. The insufficient quantity of water contributes to this issue as the septic tanks drain in the main drainage system.

2. **Access to Food and Livelihood:** The economic activities of the IDPs, especially the daily wage earners, were disrupted as a result of the enhanced community quarantine. Household heads are struggling to provide food and other basic needs of their families. The Marawi City LGU has provided food packs to the IDPs at the transitory sites in Boganggan and Pangi Bakwit Village but the quantity is insufficient especially to those with large members of the family.

3. **Access to Health:** Both evacuation centers and transitory sites were not disinfected and there are no available disinfecting materials that the IDPs can use in order to avoid acquiring/ spreading the virus. There is lack of supplies on hygiene kits such as alcohol, soap, and other protection materials. There is no available on-site clinic that can cater the health needs of the IDPs. There is no available vehicle that transport IDPs to nearest clinics or hospitals. The IDPs who have symptoms of COVID-19 are advised to inform the local officials to seek the assistance of the health agency.

4. **Child Protection and Gender-based Violence:** There is lack of indoor recreational activities for children and youth. Also, there is possibility on the prevalence of exploitation and abuse among the vulnerable groups such as children and women because of stress brought by the COVID-19 outbreak.

5. **Access to other basic facilities:** There is limited mobility among the IDPs as a result of the enhanced community quarantine as LGUs imposed curfew hours. Transportation to and from the market, hospitals and drug stores is challenging on the part of the IDPs. The market area is a far distance from the transitory sites, thus making it more difficult for the IDPs to buy for their necessities. The humanitarian agencies, on the other hand, are having difficulties in accessing the IDP locations as they avoid contracting the virus and infect others.

6. **Access to information:** The IDPs have limited access on relevant information on COVID-19. Not all information that they access are reliable as some are coming from unauthorized persons. It is through social media which they obtain appropriate information coming from the city and provincial LGU, but not all have access to these information.

### Other key challenges in the previous report that persist are as follows:



**1. Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)** – Transitory Sites, especially those that were occupied first, now face water and sanitation issues. In Sagonsongan Transitory Sites, septic tanks are already full and in need of desludging. There are very few households whose septic tanks are connected to open canal, posing health issues. Water in the transitory sites locations is supplied by trucks provided by Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) or Non-government organizations (NGOs). The WASH cluster has recently deactivated its operations and has turned over its role to the City Government of Marawi.



**2. Shelter:** As of 31 March 2020, 218 families are staying in community-based evacuation camps (CBEC). Many of these families have expressed a need for shelter assistance.

Municipality	Exact location of community-based EC	No. of Families
Amai Manabilang (Bumbaran)	Punud BRAC	12
Baloi	Babool Toril EC	13
	Mahad Abdel Azis EC	13
	Mahad Markhazi	11
	Day Care Center	2
Iligan City	Mahad Alnor-al-Islamie in Ceanuri Compound	10
	Merella Toril	12
	MSU IIT Coop ES	9
	Bito Buadi Itowa	18
Marawi City	Datu Saber	10
	Purok Tumarumun Madrasah	26
Molondo	Pindolonan	24
Pantar	Tent City Pantar	5
Poona-Bayabao	Evac. Management Center	20
Saguiaran	Alternative Dwelling Space (ADS)	8
	Bubong ES (Makeshift Rooms)	5
	Makeshift	1
	Pantao Raya Madrasa	3
Saguiaran	Pantaon Primary School	13
Tugaya	Brgy Hall & Waiting Shed	3
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>218</b>



**3. Information:** There is a need to communicate the government plans and programs an accurate and timely-manner especially for the Kathagombalay (Return) and other plans in the most affected areas (MAA). IDPs, especially those home-based and are staying outside Marawi, have less access to accurate information. While IDPs receive information on schedules of distribution of assistance and profiling activities among others, there is a need to better communicate information on government plans concerning the rehabilitation of the most-affected areas and how the IDPs' properties will be affected. IDPs, especially those in remote areas, are not able to participate in consultations or information sessions that are usually organized and conducted in Marawi City.



**4. Food:** The last government distribution of food packs was in December 2018. While there is a move towards more developmental forms of assistance, IDPs still struggle in their everyday food and nutrition needs.



**5. Sustainable livelihood:** While IDPs received trainings, livelihood items and cash grants meant to serve as startup capital for small businesses are insufficient to adequately sustain a family. In some instances, cash grants are used either to quickly pay creditors or are consumed for the family's everyday needs.



**6. Education:** A significant number of school-aged children had stopped going to school when transferred to transitory site due to high transportation cost in traveling to their schools. Schools nearing transitory sites cannot accommodate them because of large number of students currently enrolled.



**7. Housing, Land, and Property:** Most IDPs are foreseeing the challenge of complying the requirements when returning to their places in MAA, like land ownership document and the technical design in constructing their houses.



**8. Camp Coordination and Camp Management:** Many issues are not reported, referred and resolved because of lack of Camp Coordination, Camp Management (CCCM). There are IDP leaders in camps but they have limited roles in the sites. The LGU has also assigned Camp Administrators. However, they are not regularly on-site as they have other primary functions to fulfill.

### 3 SULU PROVINCE

Displaced since September 2017

As of 31 March 2020, 816 families (3,584 individuals) are still displaced in Sulu Province. The provincial government is continuously monitoring and providing relief assistance to the said affected families.

In Patikul Municipality, there are approximately one hundred eighty-eight (188) families (940 individuals) that have returned to their homes in Barangay Latih on 19 March 2020. These are the families displaced in January 2019 when the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) launched an all-out-war offensive against the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG). The municipal government has provided them with a return package consisting of food and other necessities, but these families are appealing if they can be supported on their livelihood while recovering from the displacement.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Patikul (2017)	21	105
Patikul (2019)	795	3,479
<b>Total</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>3,584</b>

### 4 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TROPICAL STORM VINTA

Displaced since December 2017

Twenty-four (24) families in Barangay Dalama, Tubod, Lanao del Norte who were displaced due to Typhoon Vinta are still occupying the dilapidated tents located in same village. Shelters to be provided by the LGU, in assistance of Philippine Red Cross (PRC), are still under construction and will be accorded to the affected families once completed.

There are 5 families in Munai who were displaced due to Typhoon Vinta and are currently occupying community facilities like primary school and rice mill. These families were unable to construct their own houses and no reports of any shelter assistance.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Munai	5	25
Tubod (capital)	24	120
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>145</b>

### 5 DISPLACEMENT OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN EASTERN MINDANAO

(Displaced since January 2018)

**Davao region:** Around one hundred forty-nine (149) families (679 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 11.

In March, around fourteen (14) families (approximately 50 individuals) were displaced from municipality of Kapalong, Davao Del Norte. These families are members of Indigenous communities in the boundaries of Kapalong and San Fernando, Bukidnon. They fled due to armed encounter between AFP and NPA in their community in order to evade being caught in the crossfire.

**Misamis Oriental:** Fifty (50) families (242 individuals) have been displaced from Sitio Camansi, Barangay Banglay in Lagonglong, Misamis Oriental since May 2018 due to clashes between the military and the NPA. They are indigenous Higaonon who fled their home in fear of being caught in the crossfire as violence escalated in the area. They relocated to the provincial capitol grounds in Cagayan de Oro City, more than fifty kilometres (50 kms.) away. They were able to build makeshift shelters in the public park, but government authorities said these were not makeshift structures, causing some issues in the evacuation site.

Thirty (30) IDP families who remained in the evacuation site situated at the Provincial Capitol grounds were forcibly evicted last 18 June 2019. At the order of the provincial government, their temporary shelters were demolished due to the IDP's alleged non-compliance with agreements in an earlier dialogue.

The temporary shelters, which were initially made of tarpaulins and light materials, had recently undergone repairs and renovations by the IDPs due to changing weather conditions. These improvements were done with the permission from the provincial government, which had also allowed them to stay at the Capitol grounds. However, said improvements were

done with bamboo, coconut lumber, and canvas, which prompted the provincial government to consider these shelters as semi-permanent structures.

With clothes and some personal possessions, the IDPs sought temporary shelter in a nearby church of the United Church of Christ in the Philippines (UCCP). Their shelter materials, kitchen sets, beddings and other personal belongings were allegedly transported to the Municipality of Lagonglong (place of origin) by a dump truck prepared by the provincial LGU.

UNHCR and its Protection partners are conducting further monitoring and verification of the incident and will seek to meet with local authorities to discuss the situation.

**Agusan del Norte:** Fifty (42) families (190 individuals) have been protractedly displaced since September 2018 due to an armed encounter between the AFP and NPA. The armed conflict and displacement was triggered by the killing of a Lumad farmer who was shot dead by alleged elements of the Philippine Army in Sitio Bulak, Barangay Lower Olave in Buenavista, Agusan del Norte.

These IP communities are affected by the complex dynamics of conflict among different IP groups, who are allegedly co-opted by either the AFP or the NPA. This pattern is also linked to issues of control over their ancestral lands, which are often resource-rich and thus, they are frequently targeted for acquisition or utilization by extractive industries such as mining and logging.

**Bukidnon:** 1,080 individuals are currently displaced in the province, seven hundred seventy-two (722) of whom have been displaced in Barangay Kawayan since November 2018. Some are staying at Sitio Spring, Barangay Kawayan in San Fernando municipality.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Kapalong, Davao del Norte	35	169
Talaingod, Davao del Norte	128	578
Lagonglong, Misamis Or.	50	242
Buenavista, Agusan del Norte	42	190
San Fernando, Bukidnon	280	1,080
<b>Total</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>2,259</b>

## 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 not 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.

## 6 MAGUINDANAO

(Displaced since March 2019)

**South Upi:** A firefright erupted in Barangay Kuya, South Upi municipality on 28 July 2019 due to a long-standing land dispute in the area. Approximately one hundred twelve (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 have said that this is not enough time to complete their harvesting activities which presents a problem since farming is their main source of income.

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
SOUTH UPI	112	560
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>560</b>

## 7 BASILAN

(Displaced since April 2019)

On 11 April 2019, about 60 families (200 individuals) were displaced as the ASG allegedly ambushed and killed two (2) members of a paramilitary group also known as the Citizen Auxiliary Force Geographical Unit (CAFGU) patrolling in the village. AFP deployed a troops but they only found the cadavers. Subsequently, the AFP deployed troops to conduct regular patrols in the barangay.

On 17 May 2019, some 175 families (approximately 875 individuals) from Sumisip, Basilan pre-emptively evacuated to their relatives due to a series of arson incidents and the killing of a civilian, which is believed to be an act of retaliation by relatives of the slayed members of Citizen Auxiliary Force Geographical Unit (CAFGU) in April 2019.

As of 31 March 2020, the total number of families that are still displaced

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Sumisip	235	1,075
<b>Total</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>1,075</b>

## 8 LANA DEL NORTE

(Displaced since July 2019)

Lala and Kapatagan: Fourteen (14) families (62 individuals) are still displaced in five (5) municipalities of Lanao del Norte in 23 July since their houses were destroyed by Typhoon Falcon. IDPs need of shelter assistance.

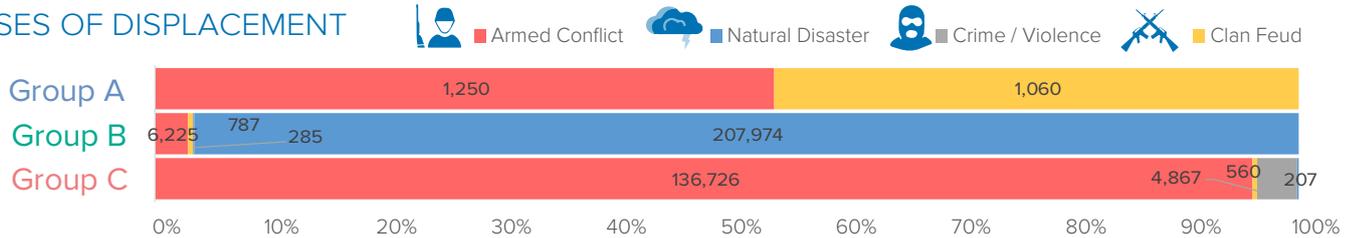
MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
SAPAD	5	30
KAPATAGAN	5	20
SALVADOR	4	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>62</b>

## KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2012-2020)

**359,941** currently displaced individuals since 2012



### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



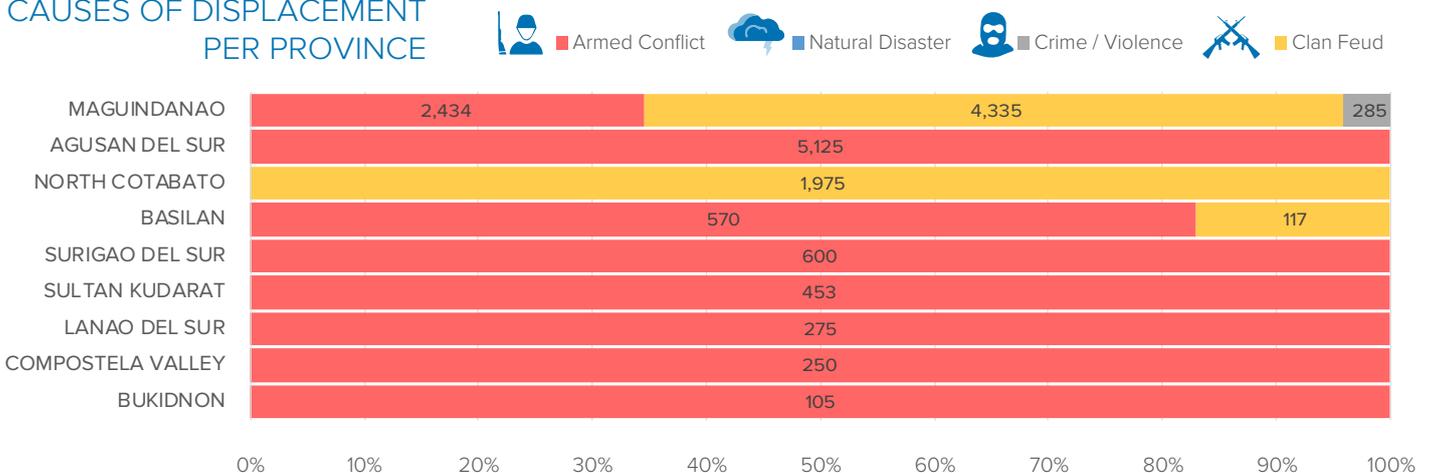
**TOTAL: 359,941**

## IN THE COURSE OF 2020

DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO MARCH



### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



**TOTAL: 16,524**



# WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

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## APPOINTMENT OF MARAWI CITY REHABILITATION CZAR

On 25 March, Housing Secretary Eduardo del Rosario was appointed by the President as Marawi City Rehabilitation czar. He is in-charge of handling the funds to speed up the reconstruction efforts in the devastated Marawi City. A meeting was convened by the President in Malacañang on 4 March, it was joined by the Heads of the national agencies that are involved in the rehabilitation of Marawi, the local government officials, and the leaders of internally displaced persons in Marawi City. The rehabilitation initiatives were delayed by the circuitous approval process in the bureaucracy, compelling the President to designate Del Rosario to coordinate efforts especially with the release and approval of the budget. Del Rosario who Chairs the Task Force Bangon Marawi, will work directly with the Department of Budget and Management for the quick release of funds and handle allocations for the projects.

## DECOMMISSIONING OF THE FORMER COMBATANTS OF THE MORO ISLAMIC LIBERATION FRONT (MILF)

By end of March 2020, there are 12,000 former combatants of the MILF that have completed the phase 2 decommissioning exercises which have begun in 28 August 2019. The decommissioning exercises aim to transform the former combatants into peaceful and productive members of their respective communities. Of the 12,000 decommissioned fighters, 98.29% are male who are members of the Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces (BIAF) and 1.71% are female who are members of the Bangsamoro Islamic Women's Auxiliary Brigade (BIWAB). It has also accounted that 4.63% of the total number of decommissioned fighters are elderlies and persons with disabilities. The decommissioned fighters come from different parts of BARMM and non-BARMM areas in Mindanao: 5,361 are from Darapanan Cluster; 1,691 are from Lanao del Sur Cluster; 1,100 are from Salman Cluster; 986 are from Lanao del Norte Cluster; 954 are from

Rajamuda Cluster; 848 are from Old Maganoy Cluster; 742 are from Davao del Norte Cluster; and 318 are from Al-Barka Cluster. The 12,000 decommissioned fighters comprise 30% of the MILF members. Another 30% will be decommissioned within the year and the remaining will undergo the process until 2022. The former combatants have turned over to the Independent Decommissioning Body (IDB) the 2,100 assorted weapons and more than 500 bullets and other types of ammunition. Also, each of the decommissioned have received an amount of Php100,000.00 as Bangsamoro Transitory Family Support Package (BTFFP) and Livelihood Settlement Grant (LSG)

## CEASEFIRE BETWEEN THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE GOVERNMENT SECURITY FORCES

On 24 March, the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) has declared ceasefire with the government forces beginning midnight of 26 March until 15 April in relation to the exigencies of the COVID-19 that affects the country. The CPP has ordered its armed wing the New People's Army (NPA) to cease and desist military operations against the government security forces but will remain on their toes against any offensive actions against them.

## TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE IN THE BANGSAMORO

A House Bill 4003 known as "An Act Establishing a Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Commission for the Bangsamoro, and Appropriating Funds Thereof" (formerly House Bill 5669) was re-filed by Representative Amilhilda Sangcopan of Anak Mindanao and Representative Jose Christopher Belmonte of the 6th District of Quezon City. The original bill filed in the previous Congress is lodged at the Committee of Peace, Reconciliation and Unity but it has not moved because the Committee membership has yet to be completed.

On the other hand, the Resolution 58 calling for the creation of the Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Commission in the BARMM was adopted by the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA). This will help address the legitimate grievances of the Bangsamoro people and indigenous people on the historical injustices, human rights violations, and marginalization through the unjust dispossession of territorial and propriety rights a customary land tenure. Also, the BTA has called on the national government that the House Bill 4003 must be a priority bill, which will lead to the creation of the National Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Commission for the Bangsamoro and the implementation of the Transitional Justice and Reconciliation program of the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro Human Rights Commission shall perform the human rights component of the transitional justice mechanism until such time that a Bangsamoro Transitional Commission is created.

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.”

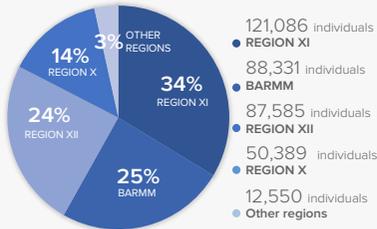
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1)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

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


**359,941**

TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS WHO ARE PRESENTLY DISPLACED IN MINDANAO

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



### THREE MAIN GROUPS:


**2.3K**

Group A  
displaced in March

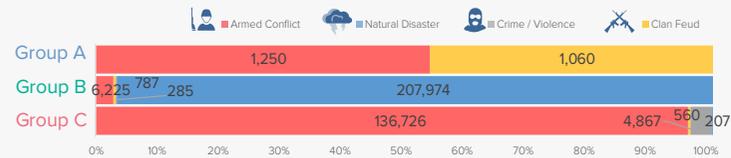

**215K**

Group B  
displaced for more than 30 days


**142K**

Group C  
displaced for more than 180 days

### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



### DISPLACEMENT IN MARCH 2020


**8,802**

TOTAL RECORDED DISPLACEMENT IN MARCH


**6,492**

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED


**2,310**

IDPs IN MARCH IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

### LEGEND

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

