

MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



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Maguindanao. IDPs affected by violence in South Upi received relief items.

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 31st of January, a total number of **67,777** families (**310,675** individuals) are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

Group A: **1,298** families (**6,457** individuals) displaced within the month;

Group B: **36,844** families (**157,177** individuals) remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

Group C: **29,635** families (**147,041** 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: **25,418** families (**127,090** individuals) still displaced due to Marawi siege in May 2017.
- Northern Mindanao: **697** families (**3,437** individuals) still displaced due to Severe Tropical Storm Vinta (Temblin) in December 2017 and **14** families (**62** individuals) still displaced due to Typhoon Falcon in July 2019.
- Eastern Mindanao: **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: **1,609** families (**7,383** individuals) still displaced due to crime and violence since January 2019.

In January 2020, a total number of **1,298** families (**6,457** individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to clan feud.

DISPLACEMENT IN JANUARY



1,298
Families



6,457
Individuals

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

In January 2020



3

Persons dead

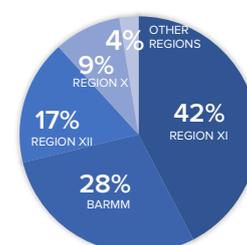


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Persons injured

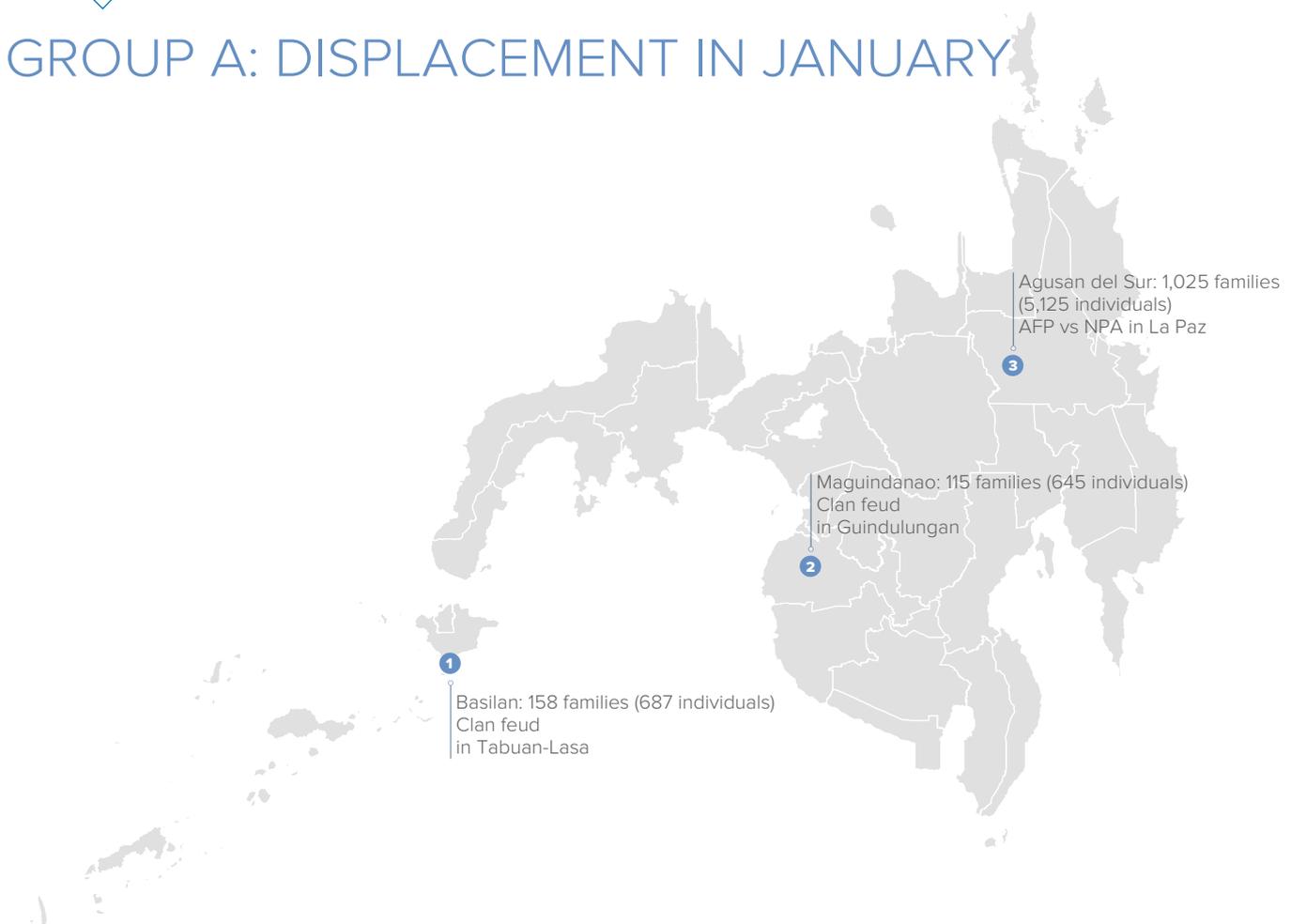
LOCATIONS

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



- 129,874 individuals REGION XI
- 88,358 individuals BARMM
- 52,321 individuals REGION XII
- 27,997 individuals REGION X
- 12,125 individuals Other regions

GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN JANUARY



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

1 TABUAN-LASA, BASILAN

On 05 January, a longstanding dispute between two warring groups erupted in Barangay Babag (Babuan Island) in Tabuan-Lasa municipality. According to the local authorities, alleged members of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MNLF) was harassed by an unidentified armed group.

This resulted to the displacement of 158 families (687 individuals), including pregnant women and children. Displaced families have sought temporary shelter among their relatives in nearby barangays, and in nearby Isabela City and Maluso municipality.

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

2 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 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 Lehun 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 tarps while others are staying with their relatives.

Farming activities have been disrupted because access to farms has been restricted for security reasons. Access to health services has 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.

3 LA PAZ, AGUSAN DEL SUR

On 26 January, 1,025 families (approximately 5,125 individuals) in La Paz, Agusan del Sur – 525 from Barangay Valentina and 500 from Barangay Kasapa II – 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, and are currently confined within the affected barangays as they stay with relatives.

Both barangays have already declared a state of calamity, while the local government unit (LGU) of La Paz is currently processing a resolution declaring a state calamity in the municipality, which will then allow them to utilize the emergency calamity fund and provide necessary assistance to the IDPs.

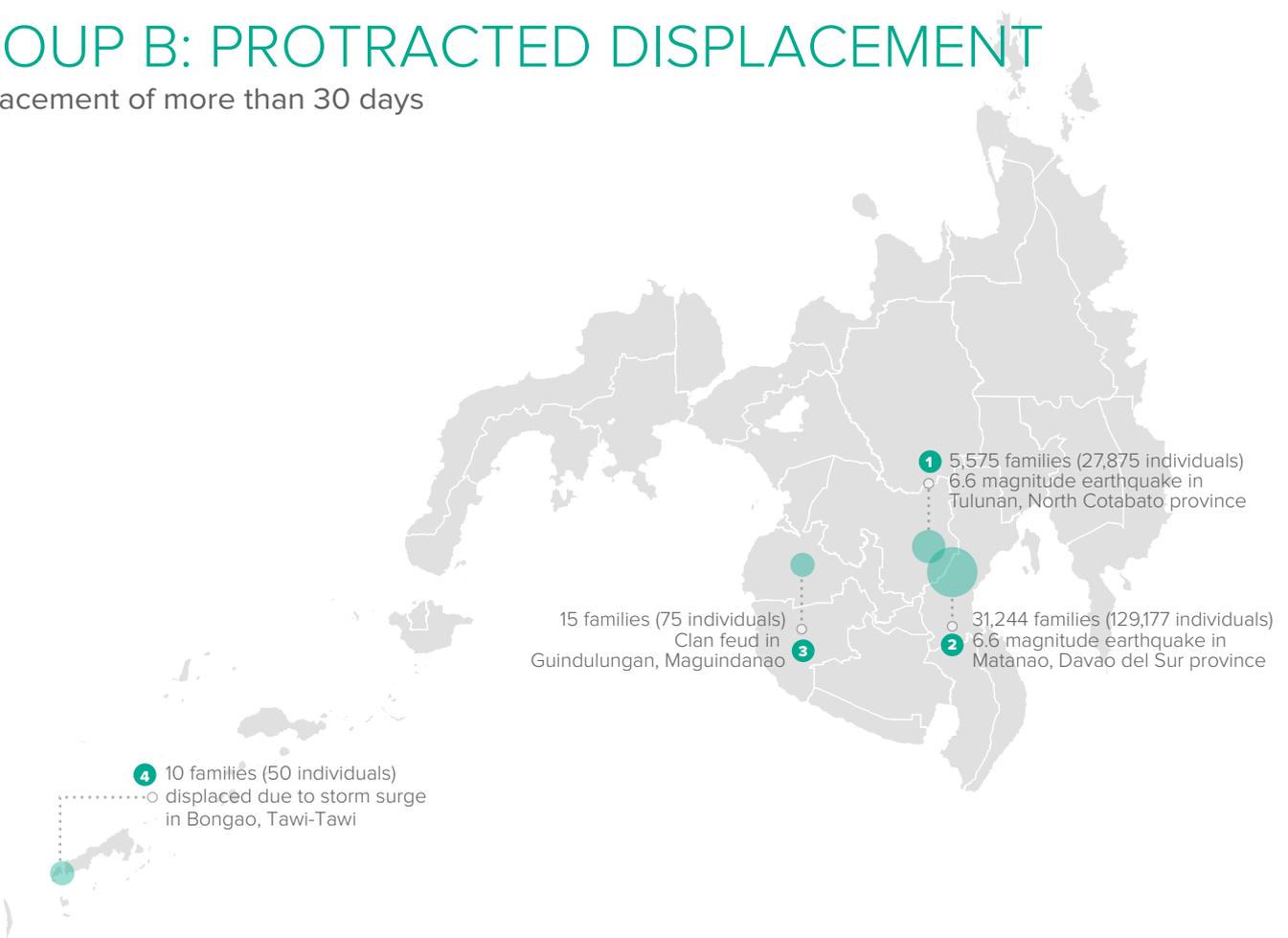
The LGU has conducted a Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA) and continues to monitor the situation on ground. It has provided food packs through the MSWDO, which has also conducted a community feeding program for the IDPs.

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

GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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1 EARTHQUAKE IN NORTH COTABATO

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.

About two weeks later, 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

felt in neighboring provinces such as Maguindanao and Davao del Sur.

Among those displaced 9,461 families (43,334 individuals) have taken temporary shelter in 71 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 #54 on the Ms 6.6 Earthquake Incident in Tulunan, North Cotabato issued on 28 January 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	
TOTAL	37	27,475	400

2 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 is the fourth quake above magnitude 6 in the last two months to hit this part of Mindanao, all within a radius of 12km: 6.3-magnitude on 16 October; 6.6 on 29 October; 6.5 on 31 October and the most recent 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 most recent event currently camp in makeshift tents in open spaces near their homes or in evacuation centres, usually open areas near their barangay (village) hall or church, adding to displaced communities who 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 07 January, 10,374 families (39,112 individuals) are taking shelter in 107 evacuation centres, while 23,321 families (100,427 individuals) families are staying in homebased settings. In total, 13 were killed and over 200 people injured by collapsing structures, falling debris, cardiac arrest, and other earthquake-related traumas.

These figures are based on the DROMIC Report #32 on the Ms 6.9 Earthquake Incident in Matanao, Davao del Sur

issued on 30 January by the Department of Social Welfare and Development.

DAVAO DEL SUR			
MUNICIPALITY	No. of ECs	Inside ECs	Outside ECs
BANSALAN	12	2,895	17,195
CITY OF DIGOS	3	2,232	2,023
HAGONOY	4	1,314	30,376
KIBLAWAN	17	4,034	11,875
MAGSAYSAY	10	5,422	1,235
MALALAG	3	938	37,085
MATANAO	14	5,133	3,010
PADADA	1	244	2,996
SANTA CRUZ	0		1,170
TOTAL	64	22,212	106,965

3 MAGUINDANAO

Guindulungan: 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 100 families have been forced to flee in Sitios Tumagontong and Tantawan in Barangay Macasampen.

The displaced families are being hosted by their relatives 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 15 (75 individuals) out of 100 families who remain displaced. These are families who resides in area where the fighting has occurred.

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
BONGAO	10	50
Total	10	50

4 TAWI-TAWI

Bongao: On 13 September 2019, Tropical Storm Marilyn caused a storm surge to hit the coastal barangays of Bongao, Tawi-tawi, particularly the barangays of Tubig Tanah, Simandagit, and Lamion. Ten out of the 110 families that were reported displaced as of the last reporting period are yet to avail durable solutions.

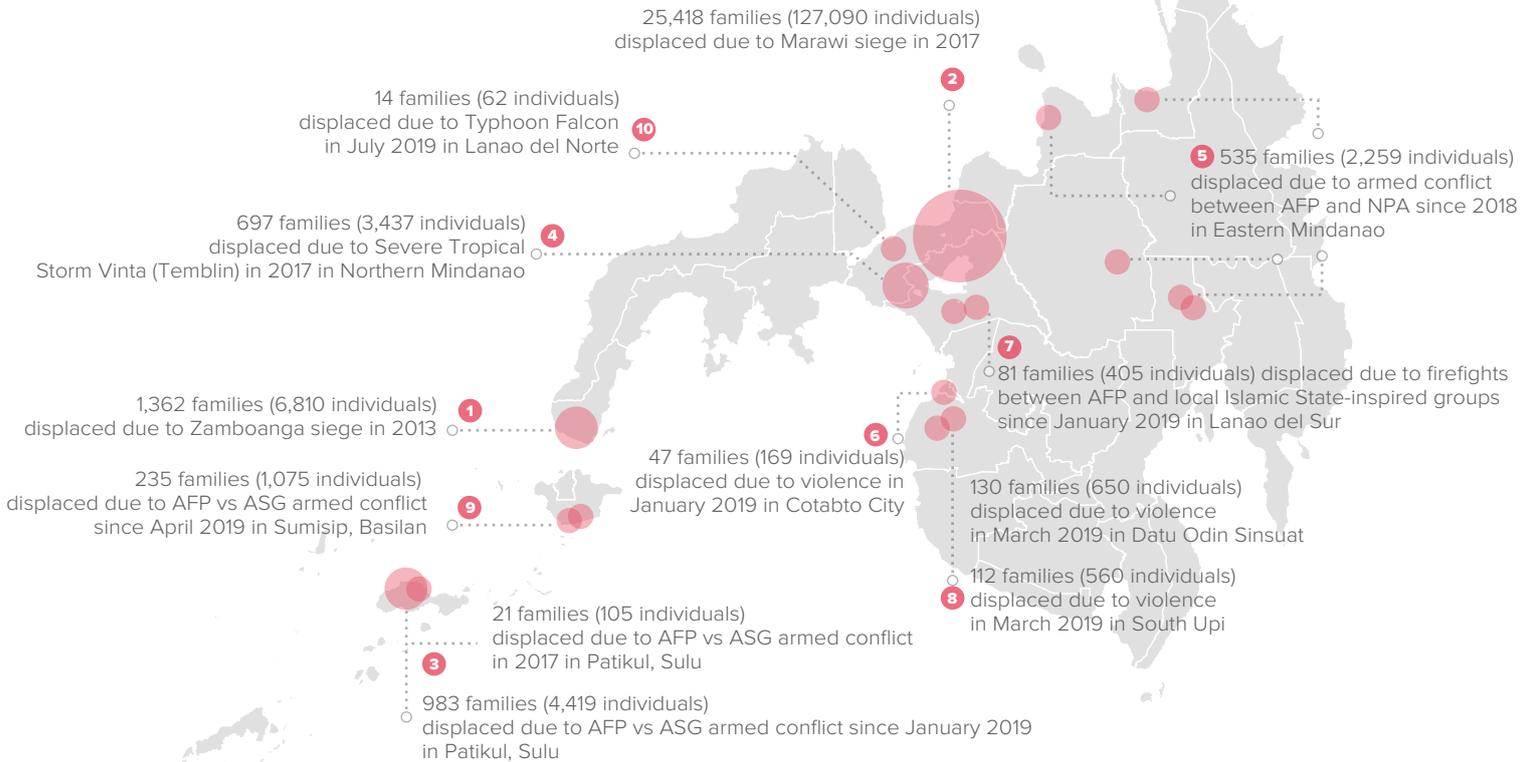
During interviews on-site, families identified immediate needs such as food supplies, clothing, hygiene kits for women and children, and housing materials for the reconstruction of their houses.

In August 2019, Barangays Tubig Tanah and Lamion were also hit by a storm surge, this time caused by the southwest monsoon's effect on Tropical Storm Jenny

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
GUINDULUNGAN	15	75
Total	15	75

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.

As of 31 January 2020, the local city government has accounted for a total of 1,362 IDP families that are currently staying either in a home-based setting or transitory site as they waiting for their houses to be constructed.



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 FOR IDPs IN ZAMBOANGA

Among the key issues and recommendations identified by the IDPs during a series of consultations facilitated by UNHCR in 2018, in partnership with the CSWDO and local NGOs, are the following:



1. Shelters – Pending issues regarding access to permanent shelters include alleged unauthorized occupation of some housing units intended for IDP beneficiaries, pending repair of bunkhouses and boardwalks both in the transitory sites and in some permanent housing sites, and installation of street lights in the permanent housing sites. There is also a call among some of the IDPs for re-assessment/validation to verify eligibility of IDPs for housing assistance, as some legitimate IDPs were inadvertently not included in the official “tagged” list.



2. Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) – Latrines in the transitory sites are in need of repair. In some cases, they have become unusable and desludging is needed. IDPs also stressed the need to expedite the installation of water connections in the permanent shelters, as some units could not be occupied by awardees due to lack of basic utilities.



3. Sustainable livelihood – IDPs requested duty-bearers to improve the availability of livelihood trainings and alternative education programs, in cooperation with agencies such as the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA).



4. Safety and security – The CSWDO has confirmed that camp managers in the transitory sites will no longer be reinstated, following the end of their contractual engagement. Other measures to improve safety in the sites have been recommended by the IDPs, including the observance of curfew hours for minors (in both the transitory sites and the permanent shelter sites), along with increased police visibility to deter security risks. The lack of electricity connections was also raised, which links to other security concerns in the area. Installation of child- and women-friendly spaces or community recreation facilities in the resettlement sites was also suggested.

2 MARAWI DISPLACEMENT

Displaced since 23 May 2017

As of 31 January 2020, 140 families (approximately 700 individuals) are staying in 6 evacuation centers in Marawi City and other municipalities of Lanao del Sur, while 2,776 families (approx. 13,880 individuals) are in transitory shelter sites. Ninety-seven families (approximately 485 individuals) are staying in transitory shelters built on-site, and 146 families (approximately 730 individuals) are in two permanent shelter sites. Families in transitory sites usually host other IDP families as well, thus the actual number of families in a given area may be larger than the number of units.

On January 25, 2020, the remaining 64 families in Sarimanok Tent City Site 2 were transferred to Rorogagus Phase 2 Transitory Site. With this, the TFBM has declared that there are no more existing evacuation centers and any other sites claimed to have IDPs are “community-based evacuation centers” and will be subjected to validation. The TFBM has directed the Provincial offices of the Ministry of Social Services-BARMM and DSWD to conduct a validation exercise in community-based evacuation centers (CBEC) and update or confirm the latest IDP figures, regardless of whether said IDPs are renters or homeowners.



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



2,776 families in transitory sites are in need of water and sanitation interventions



22,259 families in home-based settings are in need of adequate information regarding available assistance, plans for return and rehabilitation of the most-affected areas

Marawi IDPs in Transitory sites face severe protection issues, some of which are traced to the lack of camp management structures within the sites. In both the Sagonsongan and Boganga transitory sites, the most urgent concern is the desludging of full septic tanks, as some septic tanks are already draining into the main drainage system. Compounding the issue is the insufficient amount of water supply.

Sagonsongan, Marawi City: IDPs have consistently raised concerns about the high transportation costs going to and from the city center. This has been partially addressed by rerouting vehicles, Sagonsongan diversion road. Issues raised about the open drainage canals is also now being addressed. The open drainage canal in Area 4 is now mostly covered while work is ongoing in Area 1.

IDPs in Area 6 have received notice of electrical disconnection. Although there is no actual disconnection yet, IDPs are worried where to source payment for the bills in the future as they have no sustainable livelihood.

Insufficient water supply has been reported in Area 2, Area, 4 and Area 5. IDPs have access to water on an average of twice a week, with maximum duration of 15 minutes each. Full septic tank in the Area 6 remains an issue.

There are shelter units that cater to more than 2 families (or more than 10 individuals) that makes their shelter crowded. This may pose privacy issues, especially for women and children.

KEY CHALLENGES FOR MARAWI IDPs



1. Shelter: As of 31 January, 394 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 as of 31 Jan 2020
Amai Manabilang (Bumbaran)	Punud BRAC	12
Baloi	Babool Toril EC	13
	Mahad Abdel Azis EC	13
	Mahad Markhazi	11
	Shariff Alawi	11
Iligan City	Merella Toril	12
	Mahad Alnor-al-Islamie in Ceanuri Compound	10
	MSU IIT Coop ES	9
	Day Care Center	2
Marawi City	Purok Tumarumun Madrasah	26
	Datu Saber	10
	MSU Campus	5
Molondo	Pindolonan	188
Pantar	Tent City Pantar	15
Saguilaran	Madrasah & (Health) Center	8
	Lumbacaturros	27
	Makeshift	4
	Alternative Dwelling Space (ADS)	18
Total		394



2. Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) – Transitory Sites, especially those that were occupied first, now face water and sanitation issues. In Sarimanok Tent City and Sagonsongan, septic tanks are already full and in need of desludging. Water in the said locations is supplied by trucks provided by NGOs, one of which would cease their intervention by end of June 2019. Maintenance of latrines is likewise a challenge. Some latrines have been closed due to the lack of water supply. The WASH cluster has recently deactivated its operations and has turned over its role to the City Government of Marawi.



3. Information: While IDPs receive information on schedules of distribution of assistance, profiling activities and the like, there is a need to better communicate information on government plans regarding 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 have received training, livelihood items and cash grants meant to serve as startup capital for small businesses, these have not been enough 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 cost transportation in traveling to their schools while at the evacuation site and unable to transfer at the nearby school as it already full.



7. Housing, Land, and Property: Most IDPs are foreseeing the challenge of complying the requirement 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 CCCM. There are IDP leaders but 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

Out of the more than 526 families (approximately 2, 630 individuals) that were displaced in 2017, 21 are yet to return to their communities, while those who managed to return have been repeatedly displaced in 2017 and 2018. They are currently in need of sustainable durable solutions. The displaced families have built makeshift shelters but are still hoping to return to their habitual residences, based on protection monitoring done by partners. Among the needs expressed by the IDPs are livelihood support; food assistance; water, hygiene, and sanitation facilities; and shelter assistance.

About 699 families (approximately 2,949 individuals) are still displaced in Patikul municipality since January 2019, due to the continuous operations by the AFP against the ASG, following the president’s declaration of an all-out-war against the terror group. Most of the displaced families sought temporary shelter among their relatives, while some opted to stay in evacuation centers. Local authorities said that there are no indications of possible return, and there is a need for aid augmentation given the humanitarian needs of IDPs, especially those who are staying in evacuation centers.

Patikul: On 17 May, more than 284 families (approximately 1,470 individuals) from Barangay Kabbon Takas in Patikul municipality were displaced as a result of armed confrontation between the AFP and the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG). The displacement in this community has been recurring since February 2019 due to the continuous military operations. Neither the AFP nor the municipal local government units (LGUs) have allowed civilians to return to their places of origin due to the volatile situation. Municipal and barangay officials have said that as long as the ASG is present in the barangay, residents will not be allowed to return.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Patikul (2017)	21	105
Patikul (2019)	983	4,419
Total	1,004	4,524

4 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TROPICAL STORM VINTA

Displaced since December 2017

While most of the families in Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte who were displaced by TS Vinta (International Name: Tembin) in December 2017 have already returned to their places of origin, there are five (5) families in Munai, Lanao del Norte who have not been able to reconstruct their houses, and are currently staying in community facilities. Four of these families are occupying two classrooms in a primary school located in Barangay Matampay, and one family is in a PAMANA rice mill in Barangay Old Poblacion.

in Tubod, Lanao del Norte, 24 families are still displaced and occupying tents at Barangay Dalama. The said tents are already dilapidated since they are not ideal from more than six months of use. Sixty families have been transferred to the shelter project of the local government unit in partnership with the Philippine Red Cross

The remaining thirty-six (36) families had returned to their places and constructed their own houses.

KEY CHALLENGES FOR VINTA IDPs



1. Shelter: IDPs who have been living in dilapidated tents for more than a year have identified shelter as their most pressing need. Tents previously provided to IDPs are now leaking when it rains, aside from having poor ventilation which causes it to trap heat during sunny days. This has allegedly caused IDPs to become sick, especially the children.

Construction of shelters is ongoing; however, the date of completion and eventual handover of these shelters is still unknown. According to the MSWDO, there has been a challenge regarding the budget needed for the approved design of the concrete shelters. Also, compounding the delay is the bidding and procurement process. As of date, 71 houses have been completed out of the projected 120 houses. The shelter assistance is supported by the Philippine Red Cross, municipal LGU of Tubod, DSWD, and provincial LGU of Lanao del Norte



2. Health - IDPs claim that their living conditions inside the ECs is compromising their health. Common illnesses are colds and cough, especially among children. One of the older IDPs suffers from pneumonia, which they have attributed to the vulnerable situation in the EC.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
San Fernando, Bukidnon	329	1,792
Tubod, Lanao del Norte	24	120
Madalum, Lanao del Sur	124	620
Madamba, Lanao del Sur	67	335
Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Or.	145	533
Gingoog City, Misamis Oriental	3	12
Munai, Lanao del Norte	5	25
Total	697	3,437

5 DISPLACEMENT OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN EASTERN MINDANAO

(Displaced since January 2018)

Davao region: Around 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 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. They opted to flee to avoid 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 50 kilometers away. They were able to build makeshift shelters in the public park but government authorities said these were not makeshift structures, which has caused some issues in the evacuation site.

Thirty 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 nothing aside from their 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 frequently targeted for acquisition or utilization by extractive industries such as mining and logging.

Bukidnon: 1,080 individuals are currently displaced in the province, 722 of whom have been displaced in Barangay Kawayan since November 2018. Some are staying at Sitio Spring, Barangay Kawayan in San Fernando municipality, while others are staying at the evacuation center in the Provincial Grounds, Malaybalay City.

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
Total	535	2,259

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 COTABATO CITY

On 21 January 2019, residents of Barangay Tamontaka 2, Cotabato City were forced to flee their homes, due to threats they allegedly received after campaigning and voting in favour of Cotabato City's inclusion in the BARMM during the plebiscite on the Bangsamoro Organic Law. 61 families (approximately 239 individuals) sought refuge in Barangay Makir, in the adjoining municipality of Datu Odin Sinsuat, Maguindanao province. An unconfirmed number of families also reportedly took temporary shelter in other towns. The education of their children has been disrupted as a result of the displacement. ARMM-HEART distributed food packs to the IDPs and facilitated the provision of core relief items from UNHCR, in coordination with the local government of the host community. On 16 February, most of the IDPs voluntarily moved to Barangay Simuay in Sultan Kudarat municipality, Maguindanao, where they were hosted in Camp Darapanan of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) while efforts to settle the dispute are ongoing.

An undetermined number of families also moved to their relatives' houses in different locations. Meanwhile, 14 families that chose to stay at the displacement site in Barangay Makir were able to return to their habitual residences on 14 March, with assistance from the local officials of the host barangay and the AFP.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Cotabato City	47	169
Total	47	169

7 LANAO DEL SUR DISPLACEMENT

(Displaced since January 2019)

Twenty (20) families remain displaced out of 106 families that fled their communities last 24 January 2019, due to a firefight in Sitio Dubai of Brgy. Mayaman of Marogong municipality, between the AFP and armed men believed to be remaining members of an ISIS-inspired group.

Meanwhile, there were earlier reports of persons displaced from Barangays Sumalindao and Malalis in Sultan Dumalondong municipality. The artillery of the AFP was set up in Barangay Bacayawan, from which they launched their shelling towards Marogong, and IDPs feared for their lives

as the shelling passed over their area. Residents of Brgy. Bacayawan likewise fled the area due to the disruption to their everyday life.

According to the MDRMO of Marogong, IDPs have already returned to their communities, save for 20 families who were displaced to nearby Lumbaca-Unayan municipality and are still unable to return.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Marogong	20	100
Pagayawan	61	305
Total	81	405

8 MAGUINDANAO

(Displaced since March 2019)

Datu Odin Sinsuat: About 130 families (650 individuals) that were displaced from Barangay Tenonggos on March 2019 remain displaced and hesitant to return, unless they receive a government-issued document that says they can safely return to their place of origin. They are also awaiting the schedule of a dialogue that the local government unit has committed to organize. NGO partner Assistance and Cooperation for Community Resilience and Development, Inc. (ACCORD), has provided food and non-food items to the IDPs.

The IDPs fled their community following the killing of a Teduray leader. This caused fear among the residents of possible retaliation and/or escalation of the incident. Most of them are farmers whose livelihood activities have been disrupted both by the displacement and by the dry spell ("El Niño" phenomenon).

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Datu Odin Sinsuat	130	650
Total	130	650

South Upi: A firefight erupted in Barangay Kuya, South Upi municipality on 28 July 2019 due to a long-standing land dispute in the area. Approximately 112 families (560 individuals) were forced to flee their homes and are currently staying in the barangay hall and gymnasium of the said barangay.

The displaced populations are indigenous Teduray residing in Sitios Nuling, Dakeluan, Walow, Ideng, and Furo Wagey. On 31 July, the barangay council facilitated an assembly with the affected population to discuss issues and concerns. Farming activities of the IDPs have been disrupted, and some IDPs have reported lost and/or destroyed properties, and loss of farm animals. There have also been reported cases of common ailments such as flu, cough and fever.

The barangay and municipal LGUs have provided food to the IDPs. The AFP and the PNP have deployed troops in displacement sites so that the IDPs can visit and harvest

their crops for a week, beginning on 01 August.

However, the IDPs 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
Total	112	560

9 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, 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.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Sumisip	235	1,075
Total	235	1,075

10 LANA DEL NORTE

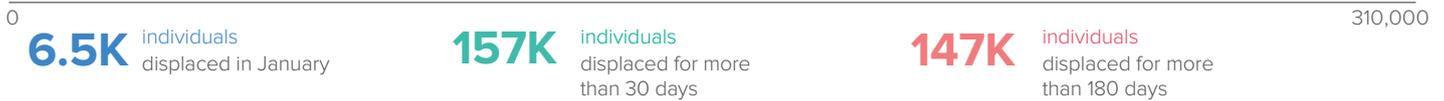
(Displaced since July 2019)

Sultan Naga Dimaporo: Fourteen families (62 individuals) are still displaced in five municipalities of Lanao del Norte in 23 July, since their houses were destroyed by Typhoon Falcon. IDPs need of shelter assistance.

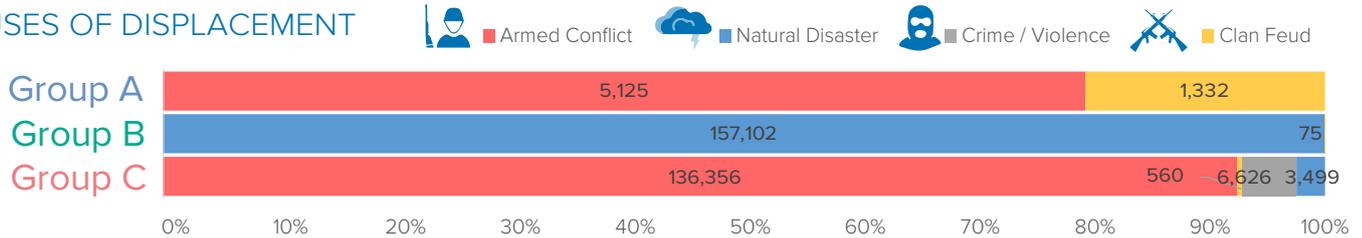
MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
SAPAD	5	30
KAPATAGAN	5	20
SALVADOR	4	12
Total	14	62

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2012-2020)

310,675 currently displaced individuals since 2012



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



TOTAL: 310,675

IN THE COURSE OF 2020

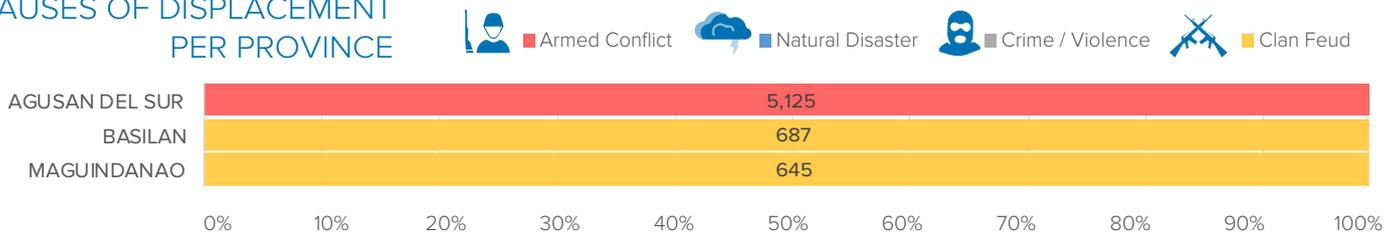
DISPLACEMENT FROM 01 TO 31 JANUARY

6,457

Total number of individuals who have been displaced in 2020



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



TOTAL: 6,457



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

AS MARTIAL LAW ENDS, MINDANAO STILL UNDER NAT'L EMERGENCY —AFP. Mindanao will enter the New Year no longer under martial law but still under a state of national emergency, the Armed Forces of the Philippines said hours before military rule in the area and 2019 bowed out.

In a statement, AFP spokesperson Brigadier General Edgard Arevalo said martial law in Mindanao would end by 11:59 p.m. of Tuesday, December 31, more than two years after it was declared by President Rodrigo Duterte on May 23, 2017.

However, Arevalo said Proclamation No. 55 was still in effect to address any incidence of violence and lawlessness occur in Mindanao after the martial law expiration.

"Under such declaration, President Duterte has placed the entire Mindanao under a state of national emergency on account of lawless violence," Arevalo said.

Duterte in September 2016 issued Proclamation No. 55, declaring a state of national emergency on account of lawless violence in Mindanao. It was done after a bombing incident in his hometown Davao City just a few months into his six-year presidency.

NEWEST BANGSAMORO PARLIAMENT MEMBER ASSUMES OFFICE. The Bangsamoro Transition Authority of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BTA-BARMM) welcomed another Moro leader as a member of the parliament on Friday.

On January 8, Sangki, a former undersecretary and executive director of the Office on Muslim Affairs (OMA) took his oath before President Rodrigo Duterte as the 79th member of the 80 required positions at the parliament as required by the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL).

"This is another good opportunity to serve our fellow Bangsamoro people," he said of his appointment.

Aside from the National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF), Sangki has served the government in various capacities that included Al-Amanah Investment Islamic Bank of the Philippines chief executive officer from 2005 to 2007, and as a provincial board member of Maguindanao from 1992 to 2002.

OPAPP: OVER 8,000 MILF FIGHTERS DECOMMISSIONED IN 2019. Over 8,000 fighters of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) had been decommissioned by the end of 2019, announced Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP) Assistant Secretary Wilven Mayor.

During the Presidential Communications Operations Office's "Duterte Legacy" event on Friday, January 17, Mayor said 8,879 out of 12,000 former MILF fighters were decommissioned from September to December 2019.

Decommissioning MILF fighters, or the process of transitioning the 40,000-strong Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces (BIAF) back to civilian life, is spread out over several years and was premised on the ratification of the Bangsamoro Organic Law in January 2019. (READ: Duterte tells disarmed MILF soldiers: Do not be disheartened)

The government targets to complete the decommissioning of 12,000 fighters – 30% of the BIAF – by "early 2020." After an initial decommissioning in 2015, this batch represents the second phase of the MILF's normalization process.

All 40,000 combatants are expected to be decommissioned by 2022.

P260,000 EACH IN AID TO DISPLACED MARAWI FOLK RELEASED BY US. Residents displaced by the 2017 war on terror in Marawi City received aid from the American government to build learning and training facilities, the United States Embassy in Manila said on Friday (Jan. 17).

The embassy said the aid was given to displaced residents and their host families through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

USAID gave out micro-grants of P260,000 (\$5,000) each to six community organizations and will support community learning facilities, including training spaces and daycare centers.

The micro-grants are part of USAID's three-year P1.35 billion (\$25 million) Marawi Response Project, which supports initiatives for economic recovery and social cohesion of displaced residents and communities hosting them in the cities of Marawi and Iligan and the provinces of Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte.

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

In April 2019, PWG for B ARMM was established under the leadership of Ministry of Social Services, co-led by UNHCR. The Protection Working Group (PWG), based in Cotabato City, is being convened to support the provision of protection interventions and services to these disaster- and conflict-affected communities. The main objectives of BARMM PWG is to strengthen coordination among relevant actors with a protection role (from regional down to municipal and community level) in order to: (a) ensure timely prevention of and response to protection issues in the BARMM region; and (b) facilitate timely information-sharing among these actors, in support of effective planning and implementation. The PWG meets every 2 months with members of Government agencies with protection roles, Relevant LGUs, UN agencies, Local and international NGOs& CSOs.

For more information, please visit the Protection Cluster website

<http://www.protectionclusterphilippines.org/> or e-mail us at PHICOPRC@unhcr.org

The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement note that “internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.”

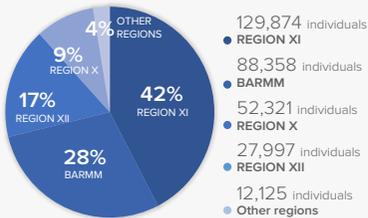
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1)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

CURRENT NUMBER OF IDPS IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

310,675

TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS WHO ARE PRESENTLY DISPLACED IN MINDANAO

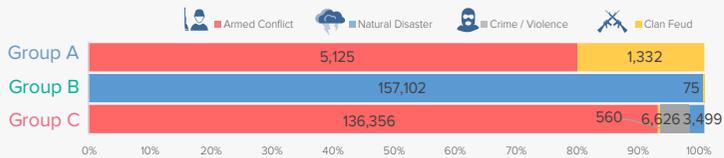
Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



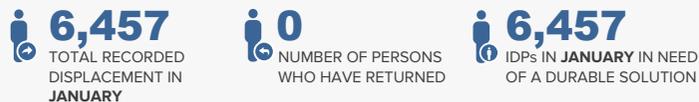
THREE MAIN GROUPS:



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT IN JANUARY 2019



LEGEND

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

