

MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



UNHCR Philippines, with the assistance of CFSI, handed over 4,000 Personal Protective Equipment (N95 masks, medical masks and gloves) to MSSD BARMM on the 15th of May. The delivery of PPEs shall further facilitate the ongoing operations of MSSD in providing essential services to internally displaced communities during this COVID-19 emergency.

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 31st of May, a total number of **79,657** families (**374,130** individuals) are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

Group A: **4,310** families (**21,550** individuals) remain displaced out of 5,253 families displaced within the month;

Group B: **47,044** families (**211,188** individuals) remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

Group C: **28,303** families (**141,392** individuals) remain displaced and have been protractedly displaced for more than 180 days. Those classified under Group C are concentrated in five main areas:

- Zamboanga City: **1,362** families (**6,810** individuals) still displaced due to Zamboanga siege in September 2013.
- Lanao del Sur & Lanao del Norte: **25,367** families (**126,835** individuals) still displaced due to Marawi siege in May 2017.
- Northern Mindanao: **29** families (**145** individuals) still displaced due to Severe Tropical Storm Vinta (Temblin) in December 2017 and **14** families (**62** individuals) still displaced due to Typhoon Facon in July 2019.
- Eastern Mindanao: **474** families (**2,355** 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: **1,057** families (**5,185** individuals) still displaced due to crime and violence since January 2019.

In May 2020, a total number of **5,253** families (**26,245** individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to armed conflict (15,630 individuals) and clan feud (10,615 individuals). 17% were able to return, leaving 21,550 individuals at the end of the month.

DISPLACEMENT IN MAY



5,253

Families



26,254

Individuals

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

since January 2020



5

Persons dead

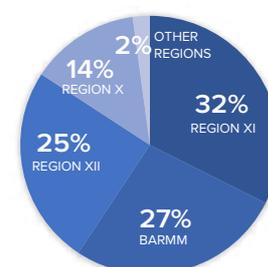


20

Persons injured

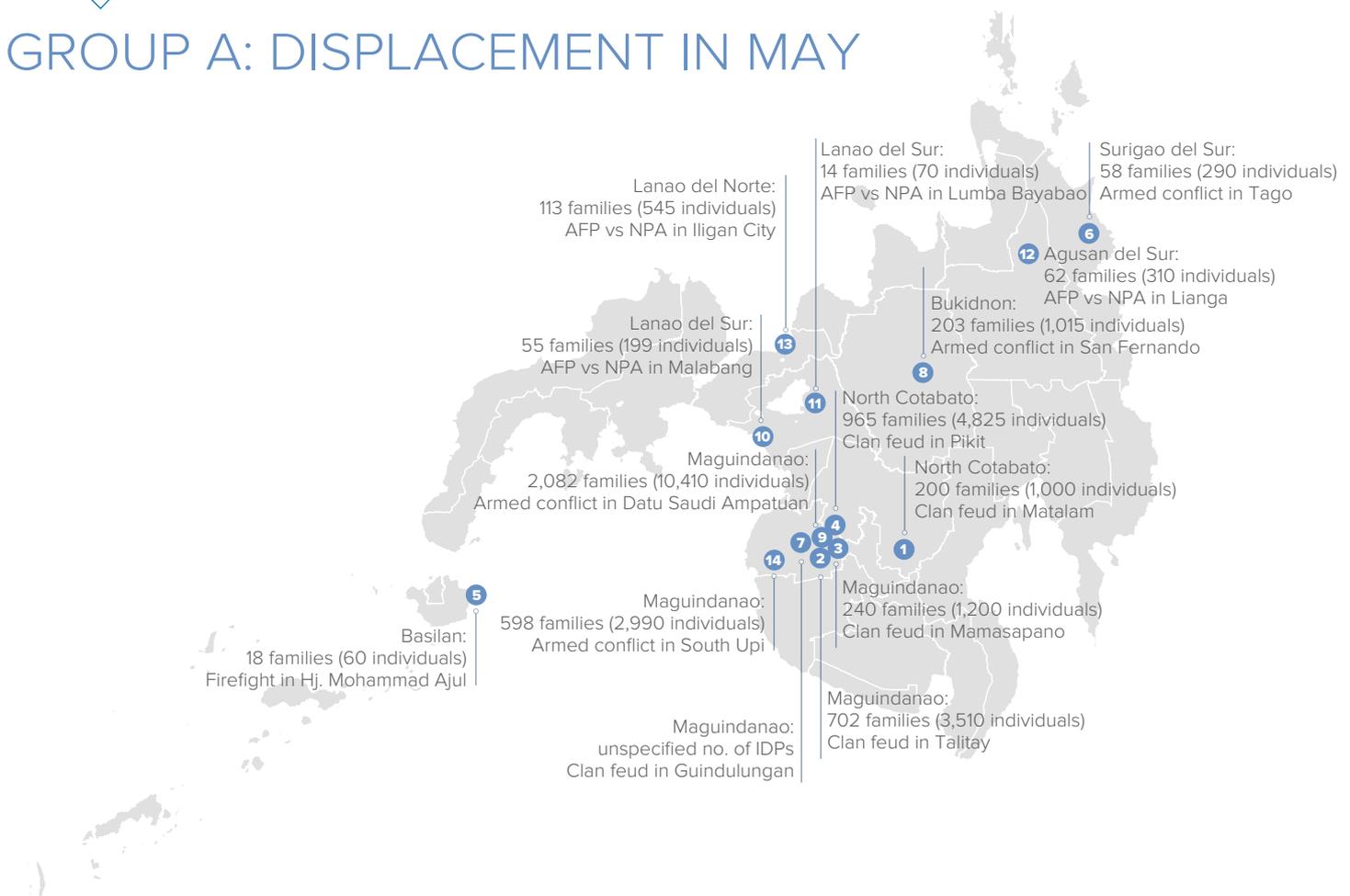
LOCATIONS

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



- 121,189 individuals REGION XI
- 100,693 individuals BARMM
- 93,158 individuals REGION X
- 51,105 individuals REGION XII
- 7,985 individuals Other regions

GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN MAY



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

1 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MATALAM NORTH COTABATO DUE TO RIDO

A firefight due to a long-standing land dispute between members of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) has erupted on 3 May in Barangay Kilada, Matalam Municipality in North Cotabato Province. The firefight began when a village councilor in Barangay Kilada was killed in an ambush on 29 April. There were approximately 200 families (1,000 persons) who were forcibly displaced in Barangay – Kilada and Marbel, all in Matalam Municipality. The displaced families have temporarily stayed at the covered court in Barangay Marbel and in nearby areas.

The government security forces have intervened in attempt to end the fighting and the Provincial Governor in North Cotabato will convene a meeting for two parties in order to resolve the dispute. A conflict resolution committee was also formed by the leaders of the MILF and MNLF for the settlement of the dispute.

2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN TALITAY, MAGUINDANAO DUE TO RIDO

Armed combat and bombing incidents were reported in Sitio Kapelan, Barangay Menggay and Barangay Poblacion, all in Talitay Municipality on 04 May at around 11:15PM. The armed clashes were caused by a long-standing political dispute between families. Recurring incidences were reported in the past years and similar incidences were reported in March and April 2020, affecting civilians belonging to the affected communities to be displaced repeatedly.

On 28 May at two o'clock in the afternoon, a renewed clash between the warring factions took place. The fighting occurred at the boundary areas of Barangay Gadungan and Barangay Pageda, all in the Municipality of Talitay, Maguindanao. Based on the report of the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD), there are 702 families (3,510 individuals) that were forced to flee their homes in the affected villages, including Barangay – Gadungan, Kilalan, Pageda, and Poblacion, all in Talitay Municipality.

3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MAMASAPANO, MAGUINDANAO DUE TO RIDO

On 5 May, a firefight ensued in Barangay Tuka, Mamasapano Municipality due to personal dispute of Commanders who are affiliated with the 118th Base Command of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). Approximately 240 families (1,200 persons) were forced to flee from their homes and they sought refuge at Tuka Elementary School in the same barangay. According to report from the community, there were three (3) civilians injured as a result of the firefight. The dispute was managed through the support of the local government unit, MILF's 118 base commander and local leaders.

4 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN PIKIT NORTH COTABATO DUE TO RIDO

On 7 May at around eleven o'clock in the morning, a renewed fighting between feuding families erupted in Barangay Balongis of Pikit, North Cotabato. Residents of the village have been repeatedly displaced for the past weeks as the conflict between the feuding families remain unresolved and armed encounter continues.

The Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Officer validated the number of displaced families which according to report, one (1) resident in Barangay Balongis died due to the fighting incident.

On 11 May, CFSI IDP monitors conducted an assessment in coordination with the LGU. Reports verified that around 965 families (approximately 4,825 individuals) were displaced in different barangays in Pikit. There were over 100 houses reportedly burned as per validation by the LGU and Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council office. UNHCR, through its project partner CFSI, distributed core relief items to the IDPs on 16 May.

5 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN BRGY. LANGUYAN, TAWI- TAWI DUE TO GUNFIGHT

On 8 May at around six o' clock in the evening, the house of the current barangay chairman in Brgy. Candiis, Mohamad Ajul was harassed by unidentified armed men, resulting to gunfight. There were no casualties from the opposing parties or the civilians. However, approximately 80 individuals (16 families) fled from their homes to Brgy. Languyan, including a local protection monitor from Tiyakap Kalilintad Inc (TKI). The displaced families have returned to their habitual residences on 11 May, a few days after the displacement.

6 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN TAGO, SURIGAO DEL SUR DUE TO EXPLOSIONS

58 households with approximately 290 individuals belonging to the Manobo tribe from Sitio Lagangan, Brgy. Caras-an, Tago, Surigao del Sur were forced to leave their community after hearing series of loud explosions in the forested area near their community on 14 May. Residents decided to leave at early dawn and found refuge in the barangay center of Caras-an, Tago, Surigao del Sur. They reached the barangay center at around two o'clock in the afternoon and they temporarily settled in their relative's houses and in the previous residence of the Barangay Captain. During the incident, a person with disability (PWD) was left alone in Sitio Lagangan and was not able to evacuate as families panicked and immediately left their homes out of fear. The barangay LGU has coordinated the incident to the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Office of Tago for assistance.

The Manobo community of Sitio Lagangan has experienced prolonged and repeated displacement due to conflict in the past years. They are just starting to recover from their displacement last 2019, thriving on farming and gathering of forest products. This recent displacement, on top of the COVID-19 pandemic, posed more difficulty on each family's survival and sustenance.

7 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN GUINDULUNGAN, MAGUINDANAO DUE TO RIDO

On 14 May at around six o' clock in the morning, a renewed fighting has erupted between two disputing families which resulted to undetermined number of families forcibly fleeing their homes. The displaced families are coming from the border areas of Barangay Muti and Barangay Macasampen, all in Guindulungan Municipality,

Maguindanao Province, and they have moved to safer grounds in the same barangays.

8 FORCED DISPLACEMENT DUE IN SAN FERNANDO MUNICIPALITY, BUKIDNON DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT

On 22 May at around 2:30PM, a total of 203 families (approximately 1,015 individuals) from Sitio – Spring and Alimpulos in Barangay Kawayan, San Fernando Municipality, Bukidnon were forced to flee when firefight erupted between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the New People's Army (NPA). The displaced families have fled by foot in search for their safety. They are currently occupying a covered court which is around 5 kilometers away from their homes and where gunfire was heard. People are expecting for a heightened presence of state security forces in their communities because of the fighting incident. According to report, there are restrictions on the movement of the affected populations as well as on the entries of emergency food aid and other assistance related to responses on COVID-19. The Municipal Social Welfare and Development office of San Fernando and the AFP facilitated the distribution of food packs and conducted Psychosocial Support Sessions to the IDPs.

9 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN DATU SAUDI AMPATUAN, MAGUINDANAO DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT

On 16 May from 09:00PM until 12:00 midnight, firefight and mortar shelling incidents were reported in Barangay Elian, Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality, Province of Maguindanao. The incidents started shortly after a military detachment situated along the provincial highway in the said barangay was harassed by armed group believed to be members of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF).

Aside from the BIFF attacks, recurring displacement incidents were also reported in this municipality in the past months of March and April 2020 due to a long-standing family feud emanated from a political and land control issues.

On the celebration of Eid ul-Fitr on 24 May, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) shelled mortars which have landed in the villages of Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Maguindanao. Based on the report from the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD), there were 1,573 families (7,865 individuals) that were forced to flee their homes. On the same date at around one o'clock in the afternoon, mortar shells hit houses of civilians near Kitango Elementary School and madrasah in Barangay Kitango, Datu Saudi Ampatuan. A 10-year old girl and her 7-year old sister were killed while their mother and 16 others, including minors, were wounded and brought to the hospital for medical treatment. The Office of the Chief Minister of BARMM has extended financial support to the civilian casualties. The MSSD has also extended a total amount of PhP119,000.00 as additional financial assistance to civilian casualties (PhP10,000.00 each for the 3 killed civilians; PhP7,000.00 each of the 7 wounded civilians who were admitted at the hospitals; and PhP5,000.00 each of the 10

civilians who have sustained minor injuries). Food packs were also provided to all affected populations. Several agencies have extended support such as psychosocial support sessions and construction of WASH facilities in a newly established evacuation center at the market site.

In May 2020, incidences of mortar shelling were reported affecting parts of the SPMS box (Salibu, Pagatin, Mamasapano, and Shariff Aguak). A 66-year old man was reportedly hit by mortar and died in Barangay Elian, Datu Saudi Ampatuan on 21 May. On the same date, a 10-year old boy from Sitio Patawali in Barangay Ganta, Shariff Saydona Mustapha was rushed to the hospital when a unexploded ordnance (UXO) which he found and played out of curiosity exploded. On 23 May, an improvised explosive device (IED) also exploded at the police station in Datu Salibu Municipality.

10 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MALABANG, LANA DEL SUR

On 27 May, 55 families (199 individuals) in Barangay Matling, Malabang, Lanao del Sur forcibly left their shelters in a property owned by a private company, Matling Corporation, to which they are currently employed. Accordingly, these families were disconnected to the water and electricity supplies when they had violated the community quarantine protocols imposed by the housing management of the corporation, thus, forcing them to leave and take refuge in Barangay Madaya, Malabang. MSSD office in Malabang categorized them as IDPs and it provided relief assistance containing 10 kilograms of rice and other essential goods to the affected families. MHO Malabang also conducted medical mission to the affected population. As of reporting, the displaced families are currently staying on their makeshift shelters. UNHCR also provided core relief items to 55 families on 29 May.

11 AFP VS NPA IN LUMBA BAYABAO

On May 2, 2020, an armed encounter between the elements of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the New Peoples' Army (NPA) has erupted at around 2 o'clock in the morning in the boundary areas of the municipalities of Butig, Masiu and Lumba Bayabao. The AFP had positioned its artillery in Barangay Nanagun, Lumbayanague, Lanao del Sur. The military also took route at Barangay Upper Ragayan of Poona Bayabao which had cause fear to some residents. Approximately 14 families (70 individuals) were forced to flee their homes because of fear.

12 AFP VS NPA IN LIANGA

On May 17, 2020, a firefight between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the New Peoples' Army (NPA) has erupted in Sitio Panukmuan and Dikoy of Barangay Diatagon in Lianga, Surigao del Sur. There are approximately 62 IP families (310 individuals) who were forced to flee and have sought refuge in Sitio Manluy-a Proper in Kilometer 18, also in Lianga, Surigao del Sur.

13 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN BARANGAY MAINIT, ILIGAN CITY DUE TO ARMED ENCOUNTER

On 27 May, an armed encounter happened between the Philippine Army and suspected NPA members in Sitio Pudog, Barangay Mainit, Iligan City. Accordingly, the alleged NPA members were affected by the lockdown imposed by the LGU and resorted on extracting money from the residents of said barangay. The Philippine Army had blasted the area believed to camp the alleged NPA members causing further fear to residents and displacing 113 families. Per report received from the staff of CSWO-Iligan, the displaced families take refuge in various sitios of barangay Mainit,

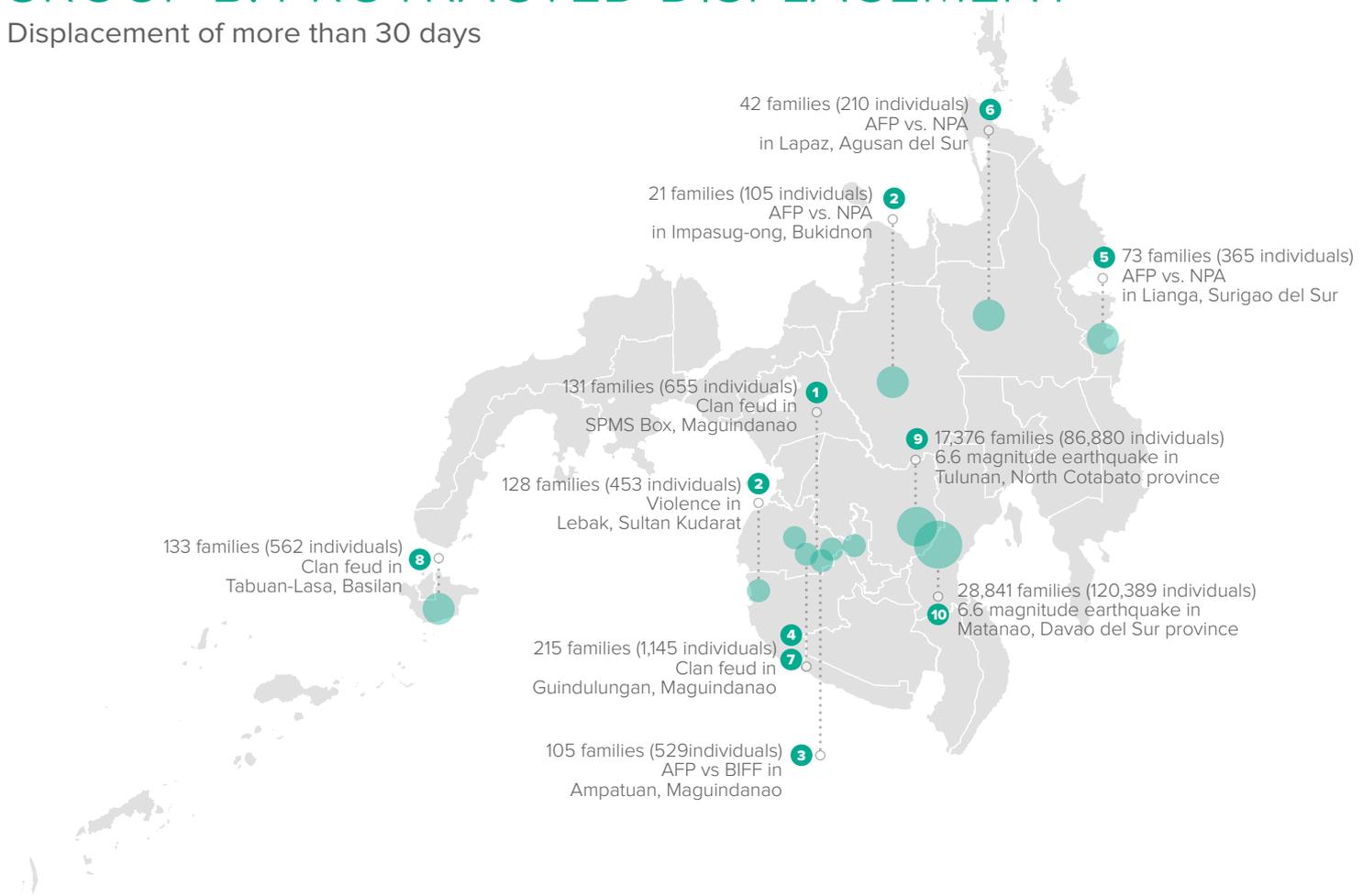
14 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN BARANGAY KUYA, SOUTH UPI DUE TO ARMED ENCOUNTER

On 29 May, an armed encounter ensued in Barangay Kuya, South Upi Municipality where the Philippine Army soldiers conducting foot patrol came across with a non-state armed group. Also, unresolved and continuing tensions over land continue to affect residents of the village. Indeed, approximately 112 families were protractedly displaced and have not fully returned since they were displaced in July 2019 because of uncertainties on the security condition in their communities.

Based on report from the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Officer (MDRRMO), approximately 598 families with a total of 2,990 individuals were displaced and taking refuge with their relatives and at a gymnasium in front of the village town hall. Also, the local government has distributed food packs to the IDPs. The IDPs live in cramped condition which heightens their chance of getting infected as physical distancing is difficult to observe. The BARMM government, through the Ministry of Social Welfare and Development, Ministry of Interior and Local Government, Provincial Government of Maguindanao and LGU of South Upi responded and provided food packs to the IDPs. Aside from food packs, the IDPs need non-food items such as sleeping mats, tarps, hygiene kits, and blankets. Majority of the IDPs are staying in a gymnasium without adequate cover and partitions.

GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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

1 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN SHARIFF AGUAK, PAGATIN, MAMASAPANO AND SALIBO SPMS BOX DUE TO ARTILLERY ATTACK

On 1 March 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, resulting to displacement of approximately 665 persons (113 families). Of the total number of displaced, 380 persons are from Barangay Pusao who have moved to Barangay East Libutan, all in Shariff Saydona Mustapha, while 275 persons are from Sitio Balbugan who have moved to Sitio Nabalawag, all in Barangay Madia, Datu Saudi Ampatuan. According to reports, there is an increasing military presence in the areas of Shariff Saydona Mustapha and Datu Saudi Ampatuan which has caused fear among civilians residing in these municipalities.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
DATU SAUDI AMPATUAN	55	275
SHARIFF SAYDONA MUSTAPHA	76	380
Total	131	655

2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN LEBAK, SULTAN KUDARAT DUE TO INDISCRIMINATE FIRING

An unspecified non-state armed group have entered Sitio Kiatong, Barangay Kalamongog on 25 March at around

eight o'clock in the morning, indiscriminately firing civilian locations. People were forced to leave their homes in search for safety. They 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 453 individuals (128 families) who were forced to flee from their homes, 276 individuals (73 families) have occupied the municipal gym, and 177 individuals (55 families) are in host families in Barangay Purikay. The displaced families returned in Barangay Kalamongog on 29 March, but they temporarily occupied a school in the barangay while others are with host families. The Municipal LGU of Lebak, Sultan Kudarat extended support to the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), such as food packs consist of five (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. Immediate medical treatment was provided to the child. As of 29 May, there are still 217 families (approximately 1,085 individuals) displaced. Based on the assessed needs, UNHCR and Magungaya Mindanao Inc. (MMI) will distribute Core Relief Items such as Mats, Solar lamps, Blankets, and tarpaulins.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
LEBAK	128	453
Total	128	453

3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN AMPATUAN, MAGUINDANAO DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT

An armed conflict erupted between government security forces and BIFF in Sitio Malating, Barangay Salman, Ampatuan Municipality, Maguindanao Province on 30 March at around nine o'clock in the evening. According to the reports from the MDRRMO of Ampatuan Municipality and the barangay official of Salman, 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 and continuously monitoring the movement of the IDPs in their respective areas. As of 30 April, approximately 105 families (529 individuals) remain displaced at evacuation centers and host families in Barangay Salman.

As of 30 May, the Ministry of Social Welfare and Development Maguindanao reported a total of 224 families (approximately 1,120 individuals) still displaced. This figure needs further verification.

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
AMPATUAN	105	529
Total	105	529

4 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MUNICIPALITY OF GUINDULUNGAN DUE TO RIDO

On 11 April at around ten o'clock in the evening, a renewed fighting occurred between individuals who are affiliated with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) which precipitated from a long-standing personal dispute. Approximately 100 families (500 individuals) were forced to flee to Sitio Panso, Barangay Muti in Guindulungan Municipality due to continuous conflict.

The following day, 12 April at around one o'clock in the afternoon, 13 military trucks entered Barangay Muslim in the same municipality to conduct pursuit operation against alleged armed group which was reportedly hiding in the marshy areas. The military operation and presence of armed group have resulted to another displacement of families which just recently returned to their homes from a week of displacement due to firefight between the two (2) groups. The displaced families have returned home few days after their displacement in 12 April.

Commander Buto in the entire rank of the Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces – MILF on allegations of his involvement in rido against different parties.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
GUINDULUNGAN	100	500
Total	100	500

5 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 of 21 February. 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, forcing them to flee from their homes on 29 February. The IDPs were 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 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 suspended its classes temporarily, affecting 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.

In an assessment conducted on 1 April, there are approximately 73 families (365 individuals) who are still displaced at the evacuation centers in Sitio Han-ayan and Sitio Kabulohan.

IDPs are hesitant to go back to their homes until the government security forces cease in encamping at their communities. The IDPs rely on the support coming from the host families which provide them food and other basic needs. Also, the host community has offered them a parcel of land for their gardening and farming activities which can augment their food needs while in displacement as there was no assurance yet for their safe return.

One of the IDP from Sitio Emerald commented that it is very difficult for them to leave their homes now that the planting season has started. They are uncertain on the security situation in their community and in constant alert for the safety of their family. They also felt discriminated and threatened due to their decision to evacuate and to their continuous appeal in stopping the military from living with them in their communities.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
LIANGA	85	425
Total	85	425

6 LA PAZ, AGUSAN DEL SUR

On 26 January, 1,025 families (approximately 5,125 individuals)– 525 families and 500 families from Barangay Valentina and from Barangay Kasapa II, respectively, in La Paz, Agusan del Sur were displaced from their communities following intensified military operations against the New People's Army in the said area. Most of the IDPs are indigenous peoples dwelling with their relatives within the affected barangays. Both barangays have already declared a state of calamity, allowing them to utilize the emergency calamity fund and thus, they are capacitated to provide necessary assistance to the IDPs.

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

The LGU has also deployed a program that provides government services on wheels, where line agencies provide start-up capital for livelihood, coconut seedlings, health check-ups, and medicines to the IDPs. The local city registrar has also issued free senior citizens ID to the elderly.

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

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

Municipality	Families	Individuals
LA PAZ	1,025	5,125
Total	1,025	5,125

7 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 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 which 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 remained 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
Total	115	645

8 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 (MNLF) were 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– As of May 2020, only 25 families (approximately 125 individuals) were able to return to their places of origin while 133 families (562 individuals) remain displaced. Recurring protection issues;

1. IDP families who sought temporary shelters in their relatives reported lack of privacy due to the small space shared by 3 to 5 families. Some IDPs constructed extension or division of houses using light materials such as cardboard and sacks to decongest the host community. IDP appeal for non-food items (esp. plastic sheets and houses repair kits).
2. Health facilities are limited where the IDPs are located. Hence, some families rely on traditional healers if there are sick or feeling ill. Access is also an issue due to the strict implementation of the strict community quarantine.
3. Due to the prolonged displacement, IDP families are unable to visit their places of origin. Moreover, unaccounted numbers of houses are partially damaged. There are also cases of unreported looting by unknown groups. IDP expressed the need for shelter repair kits for house repair.
4. There is no potable water source for drinking. Hence, IDP rely on deep well. Although there are no reported cases of water-borne diseases, some IDPs still expressed concerns of possibly acquiring said disease. IDPs appeal for water tankers and light water containers.
5. Many from the families who have returned only rely on the information from the social media, i-PART grassroots monitors, barangay LGU and family members who have

direct access to local authorities.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
TABUAN-LASA	133	562
Total	133	562

9 EARTHQUAKE IN NORTH COTABATO

On 16 October 2019 at 07:37PM, 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 also 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 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 magnitude 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
TOTAL	37	27,475	59,405

10 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 epicenter of the earthquake was located 9 kilometers northwest of Matanao, Davao del Sur at a depth of 3 kilometers. The municipalities of Matanao and Magsaysay in Davao del Sur recorded the strongest intensity, with surrounding municipalities experiencing destructive shaking. According to the Pacific Disaster Center (PDC), an estimated 4.4 million people or 830,000 households live in towns that sustained strong tremors.

Some of the affected communities were already burdened by the October earthquakes. The latest earthquake to hit said area is the fourth quake with intensity above magnitude 6 for the last two (2) months, all within a radius of 12km: a 6.3-magnitude earthquake on 16 October, magnitude 6.6 on 29 October, magnitude 6.5 on 31 October and the recent is magnitude 6.9 on 15 December. The said earthquake has worsened previous displacement, damage to homes, schools and

infrastructure brought about by October earthquakes. Many of those displaced by the recent earthquake have currently camped in makeshift tents in open spaces near their homes or in evacuation centers. They sought dwelling in open areas near their barangay (village) hall or church. This current displacement is an addition to the existing number of displaced communities which have lost their homes and have been staying in tents and evacuation centers since October. The physiological trauma of the affected population is aggravated by continuous aftershocks.

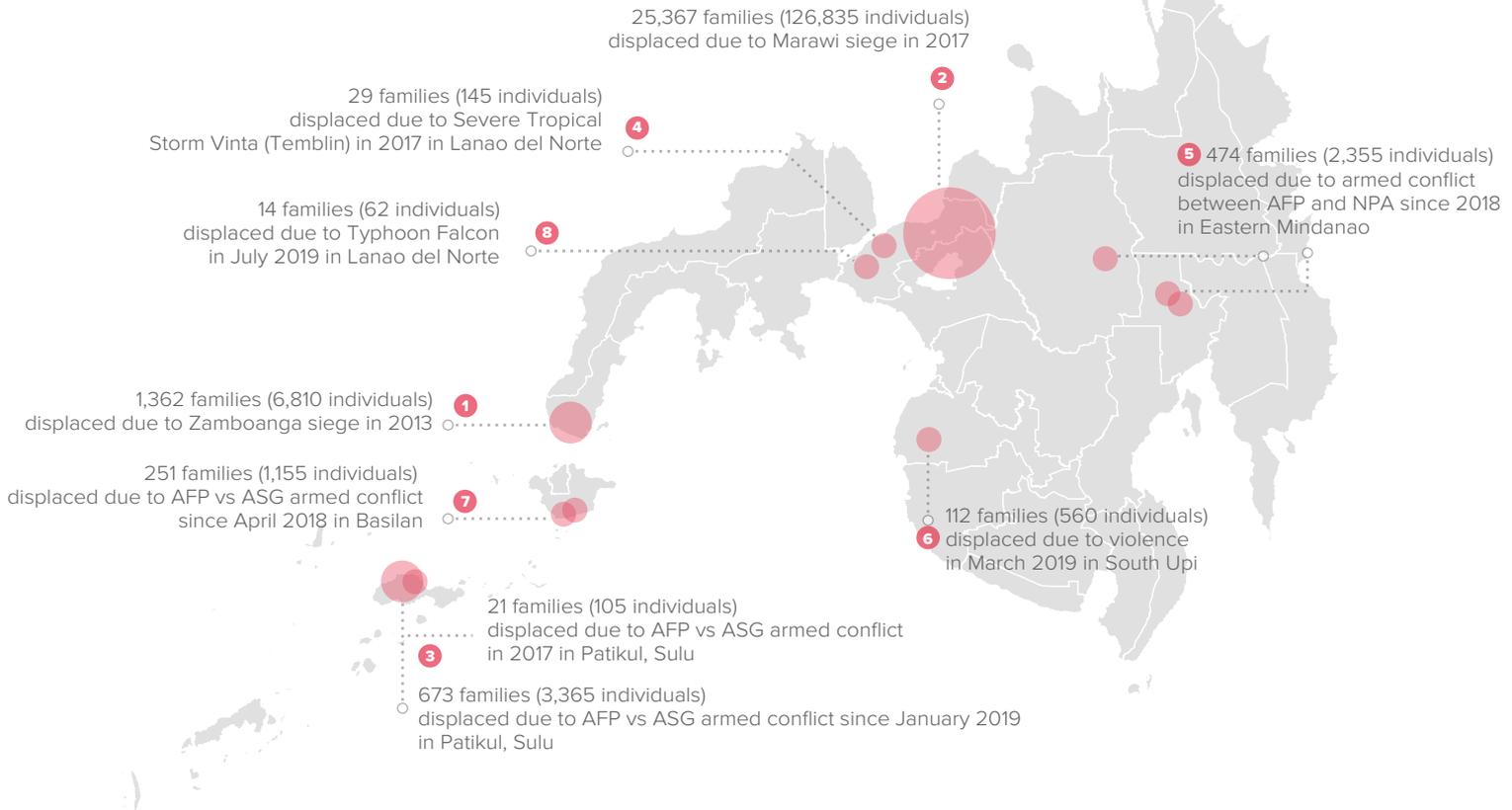
According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), almost 81,600 families (394,000 individuals) are affected in 218 barangays in Region XI and XII. As of March, 3,650 families (13,567 individuals) are taking shelter in 35 evacuation centers, while 25,191 families (106,882 individuals) families are staying in homebased settings. In total, thirteen 13 were killed and over 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
TOTAL	35	13,567	106,822

GROUP C: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 180 days



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

1 ZAMBOANGA DISPLACEMENT

Displaced since September 2013

On 26 November 2019, the Zamboanga City Local Inter-Agency Committee (LIAC) convened 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, the local government of Zamboanga City has accounted a total of 1,362 internally displaced families that are either in home-based setting or in transitory site as they await their house construction.

As of March 31, 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; (5) livelihood assistance to low-income families; and (6) quick distribution of rice subsidies.



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

2 MARAWI DISPLACEMENT

Displaced since 23 May 2017

Marawi Siege has reached its 3rd year commemoration on 23 May 2020 and there are still displaced persons in various locations. As of May 2020, there are 25,367 families or approximately 126,835 still displaced in different areas in Lanao provinces and Marawi City. Of the 25,367 displaced families, 2,954 families are in transitory shelters in various sites in Marawi City, Saguilaran (Lanao del Sur) and Matunggao (Lanao del Norte) while the rest are home-based setting IDPs. And, there are community-based evacuation centers in different locations in Lanao provinces, Marawi and Iligan City with an estimated 206 families who are home-based setting IDPs but decided to occupy the centers.



0 families in evacuation

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



2,954 families in transitory

sites are in need of water and sanitation interventions



22,413 families in home-based

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

While displaced families are still struggling to get back to normalcy after the siege, the COVID-19 crisis exacerbated their situation. Below are the reported needs and issues of IDPs:



Access to WASH: The need for water production in transitory remains a concern as said need increases. Water is essential for proper hygiene and handwashing in order to be protected from COVID-19. However, insufficient quantity of water has been a concern of the IDPs even before the COVID-19 outbreak. There is insufficient water rationing from government and humanitarian agencies. Also, there is issue on full septic tanks, particularly at the transitory site in Sagonsongan areas which worsens health risk of displaced population especially that they have to stay at home as part of precautionary measure with COVID-19 pandemic.



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 LGUs (Barangay, City/Municipal and Provincial) has provided food packs including the IDPs at the transitory sites but the quantity is insufficient especially to those with large members of the family.



Access to Health: Transitory sites were not disinfected and there are no available disinfecting materials that the IDPs can use in order to avoid acquiring and spreading the virus. There is lack of supply 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 and the medical facility is far from the transitory sites. There is no available vehicle that transport IDPs to nearest clinics or hospitals. The IDPs who are manifesting symptoms of COVID-19 are advised to inform the local officials to seek the assistance of the health agency.



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



Access to other basic facilities: There is limited mobility among the IDPs as a result of the enhanced community quarantine. 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.



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 this platform. Consequently, information are passed from person-to-person which lead to misinformation.



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



Shelter: 206 families are staying in community-based evacuation camps (CBEC). Many of these families have expressed a need for shelter assistance.

Municipality	Barangay	Exact Location	Families
Amai Manabilang (Bumbaran)		Punud BRAC	12
Marawi City	Cabasaran	Purok Tumarumun Madrasah	26
	Datu Saber	Datu Saber	10
	Bito Buadi Itowa	Bito Buadi Itowa	18
Molondo	Pindolonan	Pindolonan	24
Poona-Bayabao	Cadayonan	Evac. Management Center	20
Saguiaran	Bubong	Bubong ES (Makeshift Rooms)	5
	Pantaon	Pantaon Primary School	13
	Pantao Raya	Pantao Raya Madrasa	3
	Lumbayanague	Makeshift	1
	Poblacion	Alternative Dwelling Space (ADS)	8
Tugaya	Raya	Brgy Hall & Waiting Shed	3
Iligan City	Tomas Cabili	Mahad Alnor-al-Islamie in Ceanur	10
	Upper Hinaplanon	MSU IIT Coop ES	9
	Upper Hinaplanon	Day Care Center	2
Baloï	Pacalundo	Babool Toril EC	13
	Poblacion	Mahad Abdel Azis EC	13
	Poblacion West	Mahad Markhazi	11
Pantar	Campong	Tent City Pantar	5
		Total	206

3 SULU PROVINCE

Displaced since September 2017

As of May 2020, there are 709 families (approximately 3,005 individuals) remain displaced since September 2017 due to the armed clash between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and members of the Abu Sayaff Group (ASG). Of the total figure, 185 families (approximately 925 individuals) are still living in the community-based centers.



Access to shelter: The families living in the makeshifts have concerns and apprehensions on the status of their dwelling. They might be forced to vacate their current dwelling as the landowner is now restricting them to temporarily reside due to the overstaying. Also, many of the makeshifts are now dilapidated and/or damaged. In the return communities, some of the houses are partially damaged and are needing repairs. There are roofing materials looted by unknown groups.



Access to health services: Based on the report from the barangay health worker, there are a total of 10 individuals who died at the IDP sites since 2017 due to respiratory illnesses and dengue fever.



Child protection: Child friendly spaces used for emergencies as a mechanism for protecting children are not available at the IDP sites. Children are playing in unsafe areas under the coconut trees within displacement sites.



Access to WASH: The IDPs rely on deep well (balon) as their water source for drinking, bathing and washing. The barangay officials have reported that there are IDPs who suffered from diarrhea possibly caused by the lack of access to potable water.



Access to education: Prior to the outbreak of COVID-19, classes are held in classrooms that are congested and are not conducive to learning. There are parents who have expressed their concerns on the safety of their children because the school is located along the main road. The number of school dropouts increases from 10 students in previous school year to 25 school children this year.



Access to livelihood: The outbreak of COVID-19 has impacted the economic activities of the affected population, both the IDPs that remain displaced and those who have return to their respective residences. People cannot deliver their farming products at the markets because of the imposed community quarantine.



Access to information: Many from the families who have returned only rely on te information from the social media and barangay LGU. They have expressed that the information from the social media is not reliable and it sometimes create confusion. The affected populations are suggesting that any advisories and announcements could be translated into local languages.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Patikul (2017)	21	105
Patikul (2019)	673	3,365
Total	694	3,470

4 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TROPICAL STORM VINTA

Displaced since December 2017

24 families in Barangay Dalama, Tubod, Lanao del Norte who were displaced due to Typhoon Vinta are still occupying the dilapidated tents located in the 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 five (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.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Munai	5	25
Tubod (capital)	24	120
Total	29	145

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

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. The armed encounter between AFP and NPA in their community led these families to seek shelter in other communities in order to evade being caught in the crossfire.

Bukidnon: 281 families (1,405 individuals) are still displaced in the province, 144 families of whom have been displaced in Barangay Kawayan since November 2018. Some are staying at Sitio Spring, Barangay Kawayan in San Fernando municipality, while the 137 families are staying in barangay Magkalungay in the same municipality. They were provided with a parcel of land by the Barangay Local Government Unit as their temporary resettlement area.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Kapalong, Davao del Norte	160	800
San Fernando, Bukidnon (2018)	314	1,555
Total	474	2,355

KEY CHALLENGES



1. Human rights violations: Displacement in the IP areas of Eastern and Northeastern Mindanao is frequently triggered or accompanied by killings of community leaders and attacks on learning facilities. These communities' strong advocacy for the protection of their rights to their ancestral domain has led to them being labeled as insurgents or NPA sympathizers.



2. Access to humanitarian assistance: In most cases of internal displacement in IP areas, particularly those affecting remote indigenous villages, little to no assistance reaches the IDPs. In some instances, their preemptive evacuation due to military presence in their communities is neither recognized by authorities as a basis for their registration as IDPs nor as a basis for their entitlement to aid. Local civil society groups and even humanitarian organizations seeking to provide support also run the risk of getting tagged as rebel supporters. With this highly politicized context, the humanitarian community faces a major challenge in drawing attention to urgent and legitimate humanitarian needs.



3. Durable solutions: Recurring cycles of displacement are often observed in many indigenous communities with a strong history of resisting military presence or incursion of private interests in their ancestral lands. While displacement tends to be short-term and sporadic as compared to other areas of Mindanao, vulnerability is heightened with each incident of evacuation. This recurring pattern places these fragile communities at grave risk of further violations.

6 MAGUINDANAO

(Displaced since March 2019)

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

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

The barangay and municipal LGUs have provided food to the IDPs. The AFP and the PNP have deployed troops in displacement sites so that the IDPs can visit and harvest their crops for a week, beginning on 01 August.

However, the IDPs said that there is not enough time to complete their harvesting activities which presents a problem since farming is their main source of income

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
SOUTH UPI	112	560
Total	112	560

7 BASILAN

(Displaced since April 2019)

As of April, the total number of protractedly displaced in Basilan is 483 families (2,415 individuals) in the following municipalities:

133 families (665 persons) are still displaced since January 2019 in Barangay Babag, Tabuan Lasa Municipality due to long standing dispute between two (2) armed groups.

235 families (1,075 individuals) are still displaced Since April 2019 in Barangay Upper Benembengan, Sumisip Municipality as the Abu Sayaff Group (ASG) allegedly ambushed and killed two (2) members of the paramilitary group patrolling in the village. There are reported cases of arsons and killing of civilians which are believed to be acts of retaliation by the relatives of slain paramilitaries.

99 families (495 persons) are still displaced since September 2019 in Barangay Muslim, Maluso Municipality due to an armed encounter between the government troops and the ASG.

16 families (80 individuals) are still displaced since October 2017 in Ungkaya Pukan Municipality due to an armed encounter between the government troops and the ASG.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
SUMISIP	251	1,155
Total	251	1,155

8 LANAO DEL NORTE

(Displaced since July 2019)

IDPs Maranding, Lala, Lanao del Norte due to Typhoon Falcon

14 families who have been occupying makeshift in an abandon poultry house in Maranding, Lala were transferred to a temporary shelter located in Barangay Rebe, Lala by LGU with support from the National Housing Authority (NHA). These families are from Brgy. Maranding, Lala, Lanao del Norte whose houses were originally situated near the riverside and were washed-out due to Typhoon Falcon in 2019. Accordingly, these families can stay at the temporary shelter until the LGU is able to provide them with permanent shelter. Livelihood activities of these IDPs, which comprise mostly of hollow blocks- making, are still ongoing even while staying at the abandon poultry house. Hence, there are no identified needs related to their displacement except permanent shelters.

IDPs in Kapatagan, Lanao del Norte due to Falcon in July 2019

Five (5) IDP families, approximately 25 individuals displaced due to Typhoon Falcon, returned to their places of origin upon receiving shelter cash assistance as per information from the Municipal Social Welfare Office of Kapatagan, Lanao del Norte. Housing cash support was provided by the LGU and National Housing Authority (NHA). These families are temporarily staying with their relatives.

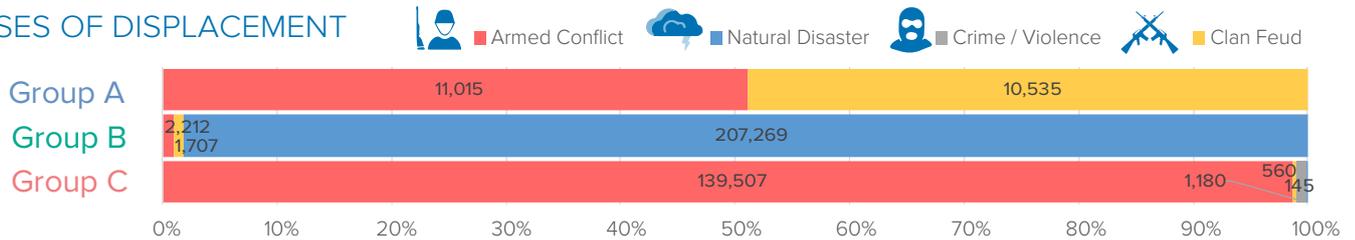
Municipality	Families	Individuals
LALA	14	62
Total	14	62

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2012-2020)

374,130 currently displaced individuals since 2012



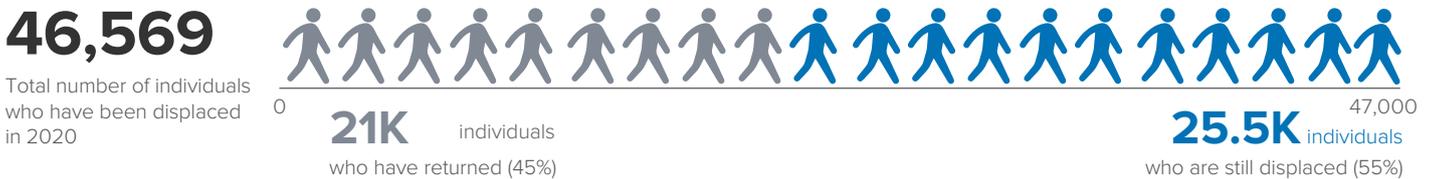
CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



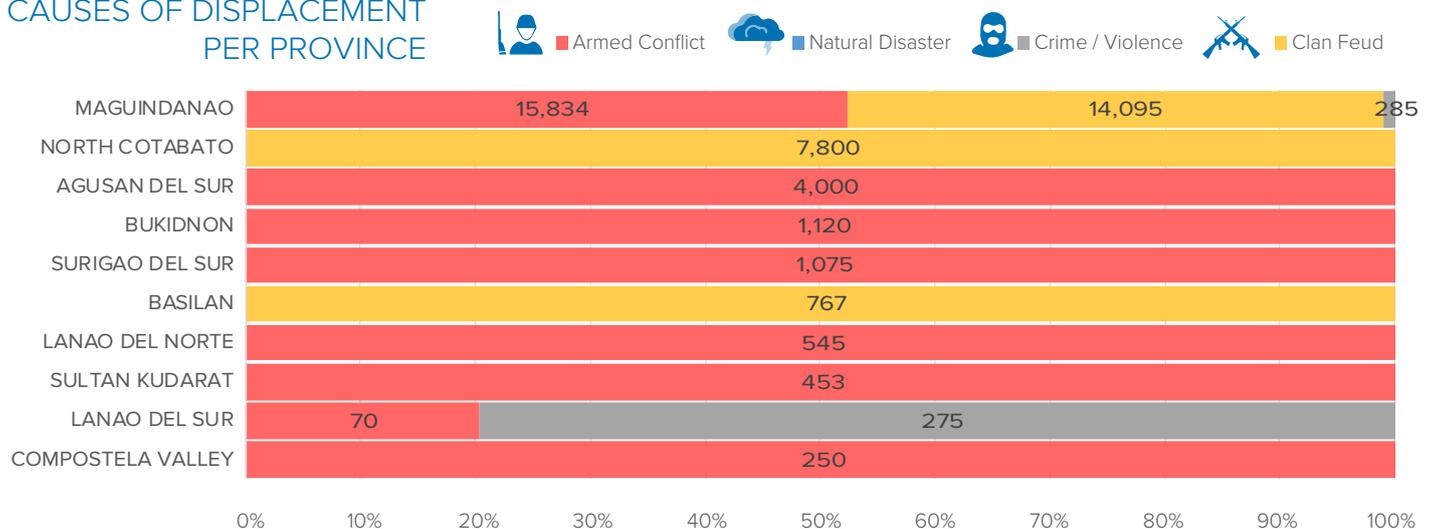
TOTAL: 374,130

IN THE COURSE OF 2020

DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO MAY



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



TOTAL: 46,569



© UNHCR

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

UNHCR- IATF ILIGAN CITY PROTECTION FORUM

In Iligan City, where most of the organizations responding to the affected population by the Marawi Siege in 2017 are based, UNHCR facilitated meeting between Protection Forum (PF) members and IATF Iligan city on 7 May. Said meeting aims to have a clear guideline on humanitarian responders amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. Among the objectives is to have clarifications on specific requirements for humanitarian organization going in and out of Iligan city, to lay down the process of obtaining necessary requirements and to introduce possible executive order on the specific guidelines for the humanitarian organizations. The meeting was joined by representatives from CRS, CFSI, MERN, Duyog Marawi, ACTED, EcoWEB, Pakigdait and Sumpay Mindanao.

In this connection, the PF members in a virtual discussion came up with an agreement to refer the situation to the HCT, TFBM, IATF National through MHT (OCHA) and to their respective head of offices. Humanitarian actors must refer to National IATF to inform Iligan IATF that humanitarian mission is among the essential services and its personnel are also considered as frontliners along with medical staff, AFP, PNP and food delivery services. One of the PF members fear that humanitarian and emergency responses of the humanitarian organizations to Marawi and Lanao del Sur might stop if humanitarian movement would be limited within Iligan City.

2020 TFBM BUDGET APPROVED

Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) chairperson and Housing Secretary Eduardo del Rosario announced the approval of the 2020 budget for the Marawi rehabilitation amounting to PHP3.56 billion. As per report, The Office of the President had approved this year the release of PHP3.56 Billion budget with Special

Allotment Release Order (SARO) by DBM to the different implementing agencies to fast-track the completion of the projects under the Marawi Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program. The implementing agencies who are to receive their calculated budget of the approved are NHA, SHFC, LGU-Marawi, MAFAR-Lanao, LWUA, DPWH, DepEd, MSU and DILG through the PNP. Accordingly, construction works for the above projects are slated to go on full blast by beginning July this year.

3RD MINDANAO VIRTUAL PROTECTION COORDINATION PLATFORM

Two (2) separate Virtual Protection Coordination Platform for BARMM and non-BARMM were conducted on 26 May, led by the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) for BARMM and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) for non-BARMM and both sessions are co-led by UNHCR. Among the attendees are UN agencies, government and non-government organizations, and state agencies.

The discussion in the first session for BARMM highlighted the recent displacement incident in Maguindanao caused by mortar shelling which killed two (2) children and wounding 15 civilians. The responses, remaining gaps and challenges and the protection situations of protractedly displaced in different parts of the Bangsamoro region were also discussed. The discussion in the second session for non-BARMM highlighted the protection situation of protractedly displaced individuals and families in five (5) other regions of Mindanao. The DSWD and CHR regional offices have provided updates on the overview of displacement in their respective regions. UNHCR presented the protection tools such as IDP protection tracking matrix and protection service mapping. Both tools can be accessed online by the member agencies.

UNHCR PROTECTION FORUM

UNHCR conducted Protection Forum virtual meeting last 13 May. The meeting was participated by representatives of humanitarian organizations, namely: ECOWEB, AAH, ICRC, MSF, UNHCR, Sumpay Mindanao, Samaritan Purse, MARADECA, UNOCHA, CRS, ACTED, CFSI and KI. The meeting is a platform to share issues of IDPs, planned and completed responses, identification of gaps and challenges and formulation of recommendations. Also, the issue on travel pass requirement for humanitarians actors was tackled and participating organizations were informed that for medical certification application (which is one of the primary requirements for travel pass), it can be addressed directly to CHO Iligan Medical Doctor where a separate processing is done and that it is not included on the regular medical certificate process of CHO.

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.”

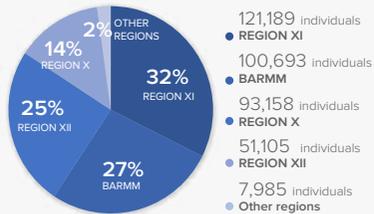
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1)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

CURRENT NUMBER OF IDPS IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION


374,130

TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS WHO ARE PRESENTLY DISPLACED IN MINDANAO

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



THREE MAIN GROUPS:


22K

Group A
displaced in May

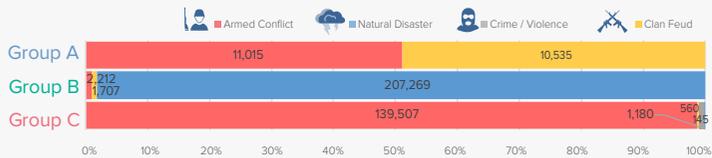

211K

Group B
displaced for more than 30 days


141K

Group C
displaced for more than 180 days

CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT IN MAY 2020


26,245

TOTAL RECORDED DISPLACEMENT IN MAY


4,695

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED


21,550

IDPs IN MAY IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

LEGEND

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

