

MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



UNHCR Philippines delivered hygiene kits to the displaced families in Boganga Marawi City who have been protractedly displaced since 2017.

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 31st of July, a total number of **73,343** families (**343,322** individuals) are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

Group A: **1,059** families (**5,295** individuals) remain displaced out of 1,169 families displaced within the month;

Group B: **1,396** families (**6,964** individuals) remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

Group C: **70,888** families (**331,063** 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: **426** families (**1,937** 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 (**6,876** individuals) still displaced due to crime and violence since August 2017.
- Davao del Sur: **27,323** families (**114,608** individuals) and Cotabato province: **14,758** families (**73,790** individuals) due to earthquakes

In July 2020, a total number of **1,169** families (**5,845** individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to armed conflict (4,270 individuals) and clan feud (1,575 individuals).

DISPLACEMENT IN JULY



1,169

Families



5,845

Individuals

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

since January 2020



12

Persons dead

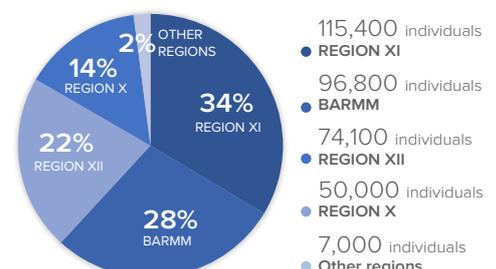


25

Persons injured

LOCATIONS

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



homes and have refuge in sitio Manluy-a, all in Barangay Diatagon, Lianga Municipality in Surigao del Sur. An alleged bombardment carried out by the members of the AFP prompted the residents to move to a safer ground. The displaced families are currently taking shelter in a community school while others are in their host families. This is the second incident of displacement experienced by the communities amid the COVID-19 pandemic. The affected communities just recently returned home after they have evacuated last 17 May 2020, when a firefight erupted between the government troops and the New People's Army (NPA).

6 ARMED CONFLICT IN PAKITUL MUNICIPALITY, SULU PROVINCE

Alleged members of ASG harassed a military detachment in Karayawan Village, Brgy Anuling, Patikul, Sulu on 15 July 2020, resulting to short exchanges of gun fire. Approximately 20 families (100 individuals) were displaced but were able to return shortly after the tension ceased. According to the barangay officials, there were no civilians harmed or casualties reported.

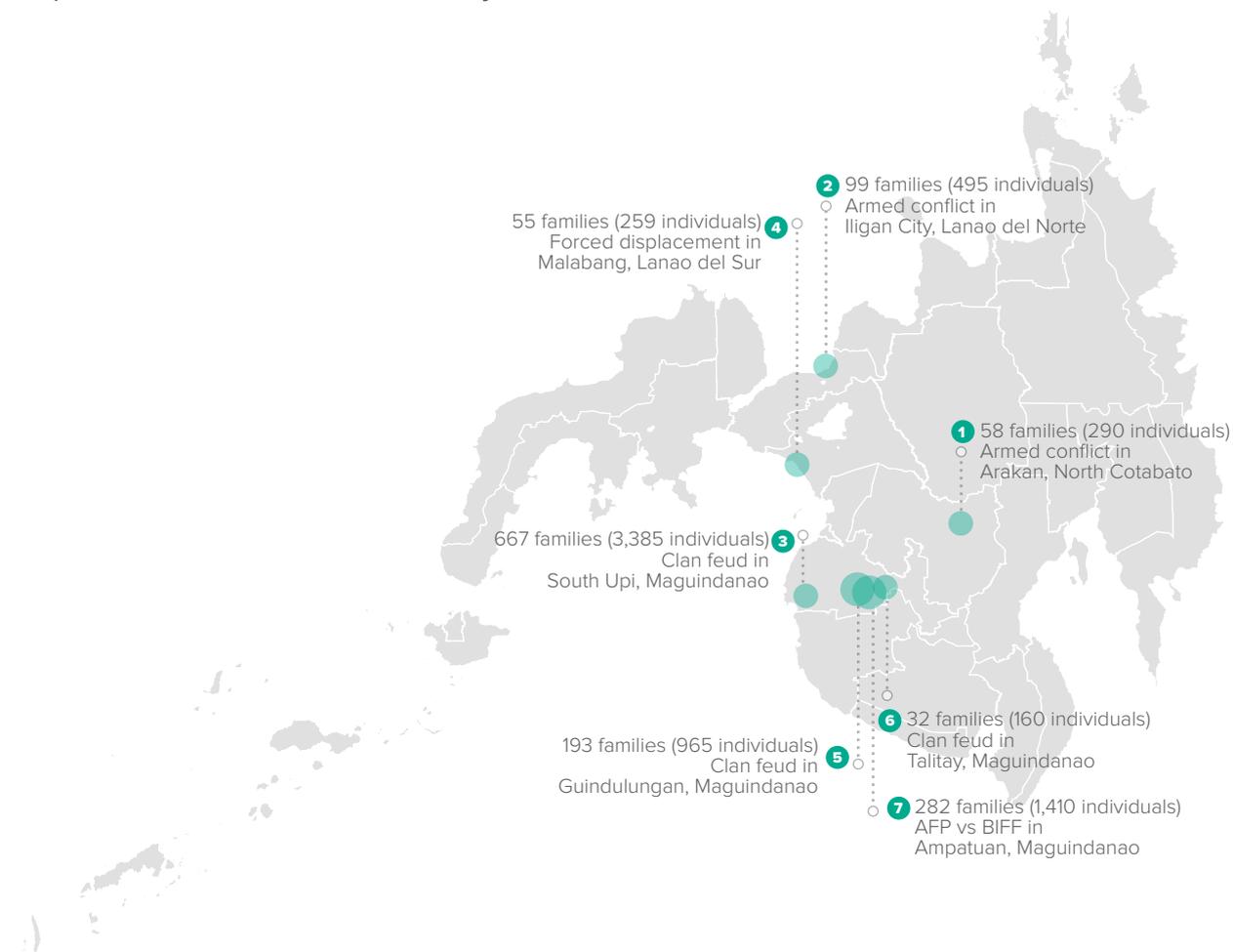
On 06 July 2020, a firefight occurred in the boundary of Brgy. Tanum and Brgy. Kaunayan in the municipality of Patikul, Sulu, resulting to the killing of five (5) ASG members and injuring two (2) soldiers of the AFP. According to the local monitors, residents in the said sitio have long abandoned their houses and have opted to resettle in the nearby barangay.

7 CLAN FEUD IN TIPO-TIPO MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

On 3 July 2020, gun fight between members of the Civilian Auxiliary Force Geographical Unit (CAFGU) and the Barangay Police Action Team (BPAT) transpired in Brgy. Bohe Lebbung, Tipo-Tipo, Basilan which resulted to the killing of two (2) CAFGU and wounding of another four (4) civilians. The local authorities attributed the incident to personal grudge. The said incident resulted to displacement of at least 20 families who have moved to adjacent communities for their safety but have immediately returned home when the fighting ceased.

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 AFP VS NPA ARMED CONFLICT IN ARAKAN VALLEY, NORTH COTABATO

On 25 June 2020, more than 200 families were displaced from Barangays Napalico and Sumalili, all in Arakan Valley, North Cotabato Province, when firefight ensued between the New People's Army (NPA) and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP). The adjacent village, Barangay Baganihan in Davao City, was also affected by the fighting incident. According to reports, the firefight was followed by aerial bombings in the forested area of adjoining boundaries in Arakan Valley and Bukidnon Province in order to ward off the fleeing alleged members of NPA. There were approximately 17 families from Sitio Miariri, Barangay Sumalili, who were allegedly disallowed by the security force to evacuate for safety reasons. A community-based organization, Indigenous Political Structure of Tinananon-Manobo tribe of Arakan, provided 3 sacks of rice to the displaced population.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
ARAKAN	58	290
Total	58	290

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

On 26 June 2020, an alleged member of NPA ambushed a CAFGU detachment in Purok Kadayonan of Barangay Kalilangan, Iligan City, which injured 2 CAFGUs and displaced 380 households. As per information shared by the focal of CSWO Iligan, displaced families are from Barangay Kalilangan and Dulag, all from Iligan City. The LGU of Iligan, through the CDRRMO, provided food pack to IDPs containing 10 kgs. of rice, 4 packs of coffee, 4 canned goods, CHO provided 2 packs of instant noodles and medicines. The government military disallowed entry to the areas, including the return of IDPs due to security reasons. As of reporting, 90 displaced families had returned to their places of origin in Barangay Dulag and Kalilangan last 22 July 2020, while 290 families remain displaced due to said incident. There are 36 displaced households recommended to be resettled because their place of origin is not safe for return.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
ILIGAN CITY	99	495
Total	99	495

3 CLAN FEUD IN SOUTH UPI MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

On 20 June 2020, families from an indigenous community in South Upi, Maguindanao Province were forcibly displaced due to an armed encounter, the latest in a string of attacks on the community and nearby villages, following two (2) previous related incidents in May. The IP community is afraid of retaliatory attacks and is currently temporarily staying in a public gymnasium and warehouse. Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) Maguindanao reported that around 677 families (approximately 3,385 individuals) remain displaced in Brgy. Pandan (368 families,

approximately 1,840 individuals) and Brgy. Pilar (309 families, approximately 1,545 individuals).

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

4 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MALABANG MUNICIPALITY, LANA DEL SUR PROVINCE.

On 27 May 2020, 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 and thus, forcing them to leave and take refuge in Barangay Madaya, Malabang. The MSSD office in Malabang categorized them as IDPs and it provided relief assistance containing 10 kilograms of rice and other essential goods to the affected families. MHO Malabang also conducted medical mission to the affected population. UNHCR also provided core relief items to the displaced families on 29 May.

As per MSSD-LSB Focal for DRR, the families disagreed to be transferred to the nearby school for better temporary shelter especially this rainy season. The IDPs claimed to have enough food and are satisfied with their living conditions with the help of the lot owner they are currently staying. IDPs implement a strict entry protocol to their displacement site and they only allowed the entry of the OIC when the MSSD-LSB conducts a visit.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
MALABANG	55	259
Total	55	259

5 CLAN FEUD IN GUINDULUNGAN MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

On 14 May 2020 at around six o'clock in the morning, a renewed fighting erupted between two disputing families which resulted in the displacement of 193 families (approximately 965 individuals). The displaced families came 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.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
GUINDULUNGAN	193	965
Total	193	965

6 CLAN FEUD IN TALITAY MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

Armed combat and bombing incidents were reported in Sitio Kapelan, Barangay Menggay and Barangay Poblacion, all in Talitay Municipality on 04 May 2020 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 2020 at two o'clock in the afternoon, a renewed clash between the warring factions took place at the boundary areas of Barangay Gadungan and Barangay Pageda, all in the Municipality of Talitay, Maguindanao. Based on the report of 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. There are a total of 32 families (approximately 160 persons) remain displaced in the adjacent municipality of Datu Odin Sinsuat, Maguindanao based on the MSSD Maguindanao report.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
TALITAY	32	160
Total	32	160

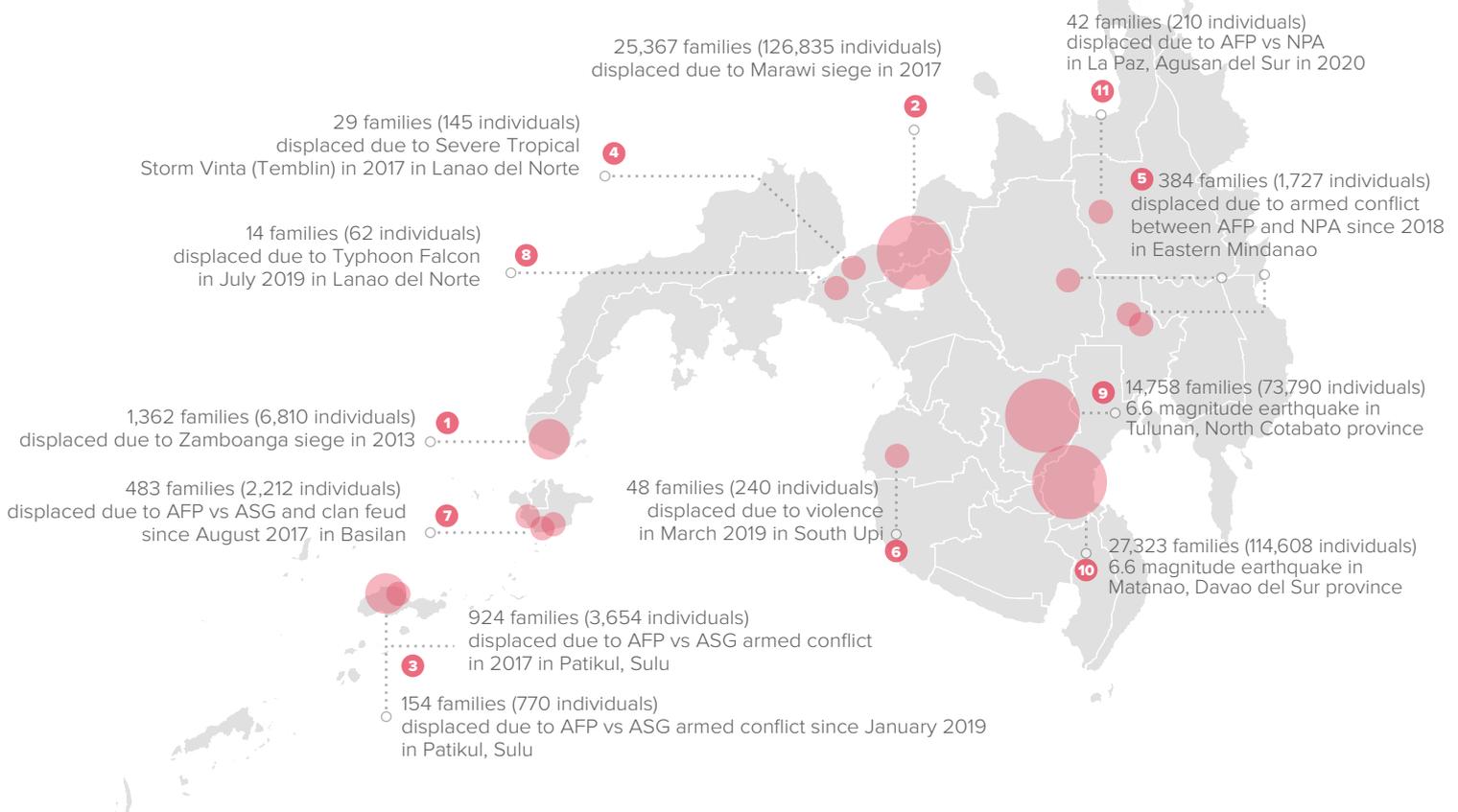
7 ARMED CONFLICT IN AMPATUAN MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

An armed conflict erupted between government security forces and BIFF in Sitio Malating, Barangay Salman, Ampatuan Municipality, Maguindanao Province on 30 March 2020 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 MSWD Office and MDRRMO are continuously tracking and monitoring the movement of the IDPs. As of end of July, MSSD Maguindanao reported a total of 320 families (1,600 individuals) still displaced in Sitio Ugapok, Brgy. Salman and Brgy. Saniag, all in Ampatuan Municipality. Some opted to stay in their relatives in Sitio Masalay in search for more decent living than in evacuation centers. Other IDPs stayed in the AMARDI evacuation center, while the other IDPs built makeshifts in Sitio Masalay until the situation in their places of origin improves.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
AMPATUAN	282	1,410
Total	282	1,410

GROUP C: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 180 days



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1 ZAMBOANGA SIEGE

Displaced since September 2013

As of June 30, 2020, a total of 1,362 families are still displaced due to the Zamboanga siege in 2013. Of the total number, 1,285 families are hosted by their friends and relatives, while 77 families are still dwelling in the four (4) transitory sites. Since the outbreak of the pandemic, there has been no movement nor transfer of the IDPs from their location to the permanent housing units. Most of the plan intervention related to the improvement of the transitory sites and construction of the permanent housing units were temporarily stopped while the city authorities focus its attention to COVID-19 related response.

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.

As of 31 July 2020, number of displaced families remains at 1,362 as per validation of the CHR IDP monitor.



KEY CHALLENGES



Access to WASH: There is not enough water supply for handwashing and proper hygiene across the four (4) transitory sites. There are no designated areas for regular disinfection in the camps. Hence, the IDPs are at high risk of acquiring the virus. Further, IDPs do not observe curfew hours due to the schedule of water availability and is difficult for them to transport from one place to another due to dilapidated boardwalk.



Safety and security of the IDP: There are no COVID-19 positive cases reported among the IDPs in the transitory. However, IDP leaders expressed concerns that there is no living arrangement in IDP camps in conformity with COVID-19 readiness and response measures.

2 MARAWI DISPLACEMENT

Displaced since 23 May 2017

The May 2017 Marawi Siege still displaced 25,367 families (approximately 126,835 individuals) across the Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte provinces. 2,954 families are still in transitory shelters located at various locations. There are 146 families who were able to receive permanent shelters in Saguiaran and Amai Manabilang, and there are 108 families seeking shelter in 14 community-based evacuation centers across Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte. Of the 108 families, 33 families are validated by TFBM and were supposed to be transferred to transitory sites if not for the emergence of COVID-19 pandemic.



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: Water insufficiency has been exacerbated by the emergence of COVID-19. There has been an increase of water demand to maintain the personal hygiene and sanitation. In Sagonsongan Transitory sites, displaced families are exposed to increased health risk as there are many full septic tanks that needs desludging. There are even shelters which septic tanks were connected to the open drainage and there are families scooping the human excrements and throw them on the drainage canal when there is rain, posing further health risk. Families are requesting assistance in desludging the septic tanks.



Access to Food and Livelihood: Loss of livelihood and lack of transportation during the E/GCQ resulted to lack of business capital and disruption of business chain, thereby affecting the IDP retailers. This affected the capacity of displaced families to meet their daily needs and they are experiencing imbalanced nutrition as most of the food assistance are canned or dried food.



Access to Health: The CHO-Marawi is open for IDPs but it is difficult to access due of the remoteness of the transitory sites and there are no standby emergency vehicles. IDPs with chronic illnesses have issues getting their medicines as well.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management: Open drainage in Sagonsongan Area 5-B is not safe for vulnerable group and a child fell on the 8-foot deep drainage. Houses in Division 1 & 4 in Boganga TS are at risk of destruction as they are in an erosion-prone area. Full septic tank in Sagonsongan area continue to persist as a concern. Many issues are not reported, referred and resolved because of lack of Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM). There are IDP leaders in transitory sites, but they have limited roles in the sites. The LGU has also assigned Transitory Site Administrators. However, they are not regularly on-site as they have other primary functions to fulfill.



Lack of indoor recreational activities especially for children since children are prohibited outside and there are less available indoor recreational activities



Access to basic facilities due to lack of transportation within the transitory sites. MGCQ allows 1 passenger for tricycles. However, it the fare is still costly (which was an issue even before the COVID-19 pandemic).



Access to information: Inaccurate information about COVID19 and quarantine protocols, rehabilitation and return program in MAA still remains an issue



Shelter: 108 families are staying in community-based evacuation camps (CBEC). Many of these families have expressed a need for shelter assistance.

Municipality	Barangay	Exact Location	Families
Amai Manabilang (Bumbaran)		Punud BRAC	12
Marawi City	Cabasaran	Purok Tumarumun Madrasah	4
	Datu Saber	Datu Saber	10
Poona-Bayabao	Cadayonan	Evac. Management Center	8
Saguiaran	Pantaon	Pantaon Primary School	13
	Pantao Raya	Pantao Raya Madrasa	3
	Lumbayanague	Makeshift	1
	Poblacion	Alternative Dwelling Space (ADS)	8
Tugaya	Raya	Brgy Hall & Waiting Shed	2
Iligan City	Tomas Cabili	Mahad Alnor-al-Islamie in Ceanuri	10
	Upper Hinaplanon	MSU IIT Coop ES	11
	Upper Hinaplanon	Day Care Center	2
Baloi	Poblacion	Mahad Abdel Azis EC	13
	Poblacion West	Mahad Markhazi	11
		Total	108

3 SULU PROVINCE

Displaced since September 2017

As of July 31, 2020, a total of 1, 078 families (approximately 4,424 individuals) remain displaced since July and September 2017 due to armed clashes between the AFP and ASG. Of the total figure, 80% of the displaced population are continuously living within their relatives, while 20% are dwelling in temporary makeshifts.

RECURRING ISSUES:



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



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



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



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



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



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



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

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Patikul (2017)	924	3,654
Patikul (2019)	154	770
Total	1,078	4,424

4 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TROPICAL STORM VINTA

Displaced since December 2017

Of the twenty-four displaced families due to Tropical Storm Vinta last 2017, 20 had already transferred to temporary shelter they themselves have constructed as the tents they occupied are no longer livable, while the four (4) families are still enduringly living on the dilapidated tents established in Barangay Dalama, Tubod, Lanao del Norte. The permanent shelter construction by LGU-Tubod, with support assistance from Philippine Red Cross, has yet to be completed. The five (5) displaced families in Munai due to Tropical Storm Vinta are still occupying the community facilities like primary school and rice mill. The families were unable to construct their own houses and they are currently staying in these facilities.

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

5 DISPLACEMENT OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN EASTERN MINDANAO

(Displaced since December 2017)

Davao region: Around 160 families (800 individuals) are still taking shelter in the Haran Compound of the United Church of Christ in the Philippines (UCCP) in Davao City. Some of these IDPs have been protractedly displaced since June 2018, while many have been displaced since 2017 and have been unable to return due to the volatile security situation in their communities. These IDPs are indigenous peoples (IPs) coming from remote villages in the municipalities of Kapalong and Talaingod, Davao del Norte province, and Compostela Valley province in Region XI.

Bukidnon: 224 families (927 individuals) are still displaced in the province, 99 families of whom have been displaced in Barangay Kawayan since November 2018. Some are staying at Sitio Spring, Barangay Kawayan in San Fernando municipality, while the 125 families are staying in barangay Magkalungay in the same municipality. They were provided with a parcel of land by the Barangay Local Government Unit as their temporary resettlement area.

KEY CHALLENGES



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



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



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

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Kapalong, Davao del Norte	160	800
San Fernando, Bukidnon	224	927
Total	384	1,727

6 MAGUINDANAO

(Displaced since March 2019)

South Upi: A fire erupted in Barangay Kuya, South Upi municipality on 28 July 2019 due to a long-standing land dispute in the area. Approximately 112 families (560 individuals) were forced to flee their homes and are currently staying in the barangay hall and gymnasium of the said barangay. The displaced populations are indigenous Teduray residing in Sitios Nuling, Dakeluan, Walow, Ideng, and Furo Wagey. On 31 July, the barangay council facilitated an assembly with the affected population to discuss issues and concerns. Farming activities of the IDPs have been disrupted, and some IDPs have reported lost and/or destroyed properties and loss of farm animals. There have also been reported cases of common ailments such as flu, cough and fever. The barangay and municipal LGUs have provided food to the IDPs. The AFP and the PNP have deployed troops in displacement sites so that the IDPs can visit and harvest their crops for a week, beginning on 01 August. However, the IDPs said that there is not enough time to complete their harvesting activities which presents a problem since farming is their main source of income. As of June 2020, there are still around 48 families remain displaced and currently staying near the riverbank in barangay Kuya proper.

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
SOUTH UPI	48	240
Total	48	240

7 BASILAN

(Displaced since September 2017)

As of July 31, 2020, a total of 483 families (approximately 2,112 individuals) remain displaced in the province of Basilan. Of the total figure, 64% of the families were displaced due to armed clashes between the AFP and members of ASG, while 36% were displaced as a result of the sporadic firefight between warring families. Majority of the displaced population are living within their relatives. Among the municipalities that are continuously hosting IDPs includes Maluso, Sumisip, Ungkaya Pukan and Tabuan Lasa.

The total number of protractedly displaced in Basilan is 483 families (2,212 individuals) in the following municipalities:

133 families (562 individuals) are still displaced since January 2020 in Barangay Babag, Tabuan Lasa Municipality due to long standing dispute between two (2) armed groups.

235 families (1,075 individuals) are still displaced Since April 2019 in Barangay Upper Benembengan, Sumisip Municipality as the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) allegedly ambushed and killed two (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 individuals) are still displaced since September 2018 in Barangay Muslim, Maluso Municipality due to an armed encounter between the government troops and the ASG.

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

Recurring protection issues:



IDP families who sought temporary shelters in their relatives reported lack of privacy due to the small space shared by 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 house repair kits).



Health facilities are limited where the IDPs are located. Hence, some families rely on traditional healers if there are sick or feeling ill. Access is also an issue due to the strict implementation of the strict community quarantine.



Due to the prolonged displacement, IDP families are unable to visit their places of origin. Moreover, unaccounted numbers of houses are partially damaged. There are also cases of unreported looting by unknown groups. IDP expressed the need for shelter repair kits for house repair.



There is no potable water source for drinking. Hence, IDP rely on deep well. Although there are no reported cases of water-borne diseases, some IDPs still expressed concerns of possibly acquiring said disease. IDPs appeal for water tankers and light water containers.



Many from the families who have returned only rely on the information from the social media, i-PART grassroots monitors, barangay LGU and family members who have direct access to local authorities.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Tabuan-Lasa	160	800
Sumisip	235	1,075
Maluso	99	495
Ungkaya Pukan	16	80
Total	483	2,212

8 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TYPHOON FALCON

(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.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
LALA	14	62
Total	14	62

9 EARTHQUAKE IN COTABATO PROVINCE

Displaced since October 2019

On 16 October 2019 at 07:37PM, a 6.3 magnitude earthquake jolted the municipality of Tulunan, North Cotabato, with a tectonic origin and a depth of focus of 8 km. It was also felt in municipalities surrounding Tulunan.

On October 29, an earthquake was again felt in the municipality of Tulunan, North Cotabato, this time registering a 6.6 magnitude. The earthquake was also felt in neighboring provinces such as Maguindanao and Davao del Sur.

As of 11 June, 2,877 families (14,385 individuals) have taken temporary shelter in 18 evacuation centers, while 11,881 families (59,405 individuals) are currently staying with their relatives and/or friends. There are 29,703 damaged houses, of which 8,873 are totally damaged and 20,830 are partially damaged. A total of 46,761 families (233,805 individuals) were affected by the earthquake incident in 211 barangays in Regions XII.

These figures are based on the DROMIC Report #56 on the magnitude 6.6 Earthquake Incident in Tulunan, North Cotabato issued on 11 June 2020 by the Department of Social Welfare and Development.

MUNICIPALITY	No. of ECs	Inside ECs	Outside ECs
ARAKAN			50
CITY OF KIDAPAWAN	6	5,330	350
MAGPET	1	720	
MAKILALA	11	8,335	
TULUNAN			59,005
TOTAL	18	14,385	59,405

10 EARTHQUAKE IN DAVAO DEL SUR

Displaced since December 2019

On 15 December 2019, a 6.9-magnitude earthquake shook the province of Davao del Sur and surrounding areas. The epicenter of the earthquake was located 9 kilometers northwest of Matanao, Davao del Sur at a depth of 3 kilometers. The municipalities of Matanao and Magsaysay in Davao del Sur recorded the strongest intensity, with surrounding municipalities experiencing destructive shaking. According to the Pacific Disaster Center (PDC), an estimated 4.4 million people or 830,000 households live in towns that sustained strong tremors.

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

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

According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), almost 81,600 families (394,000 individuals) are affected in 218 barangays in Region XI and XII. In total, thirteen 13 were killed and over 200 people were injured by collapsing structures, falling debris, cardiac arrest, and other earthquake-related traumas. As of 01 July, 2,132 families (7,786 individuals) are taking shelter in 24 evacuation centers, while 25,191 families (106,882 individuals) families are staying in homebased settings.

These figures are based on the DROMIC Report #38 on the magnitude 6.6 Earthquake Incident in Matanao, Davao del Sur issued on 01 July 2020 by the Department of Social Welfare and Development.

MUNICIPALITY	No. of ECs	Inside ECs	Outside ECs
BANSALAN	7	786	16,790
CITY OF DIGOS	2	345	2,023
HAGONOY	2	504	30,376
KIBLAWAN	-	-	12,137
MAGSAYSAY	10	5,422	1,235
MALALAG	-	-	37,085
MATANAO	3	729	3,010
PADADA	-	-	2,996
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	1,170
TOTAL	24	7,786	106,822

11 INTENSIFIED MILITARY OPERATIONS IN LA PAZ, AGUSAN DEL SUR PROVINCE

On 26 January 2020, 1,025 families (approximately 5,125 individuals)– 525 families and 500 families from Barangay Valentina and from Barangay Kasapa II respectively, in La Paz, Agusan del Sur were displaced from their communities following intensified military operations against the New People's Army in the said area. Most of the IDPs are indigenous peoples dwelling with their relatives within the affected barangays. Both barangays have already declared a state of calamity, allowing them to utilize the emergency calamity fund and thus, they are capacitated to provide necessary assistance to the IDPs.

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

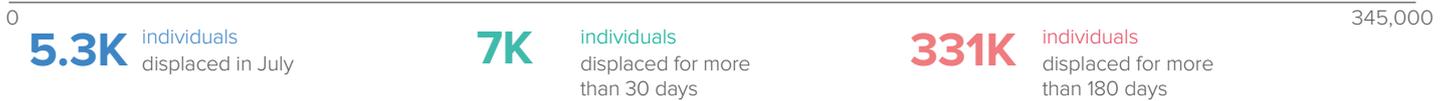
The LGU has also deployed a program that provides government services on wheels, where line agencies provide start-up capital for livelihood, coconut seedlings, health check-ups, and medicines to the IDPs. The local city registrar has also issued free senior citizens ID to the elderly. Several government programs under the Department of Social Welfare and Development such as KALAHI-CIDSS and PAMANA have been suspended in the said areas due to ongoing military operations.

As of 10 March 2020, majority of the IDPs have already returned to their respective residences. Approximately 46 families (210 individuals) are still displaced in Barangay Kasapa 2, La Paz, Agusan del Sur.

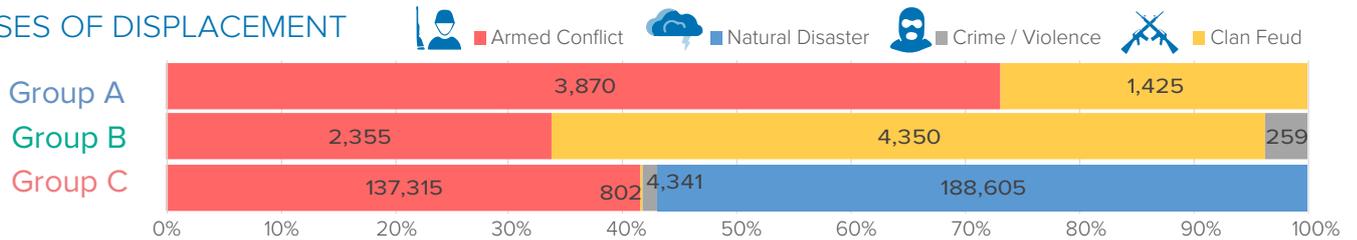
Municipality	Families	Individuals
LA PAZ	42	210
Total	42	210

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2012-2020)

343,322 currently displaced individuals since 2012



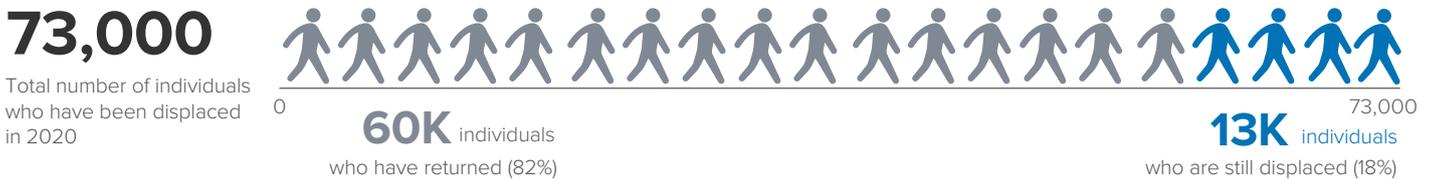
CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



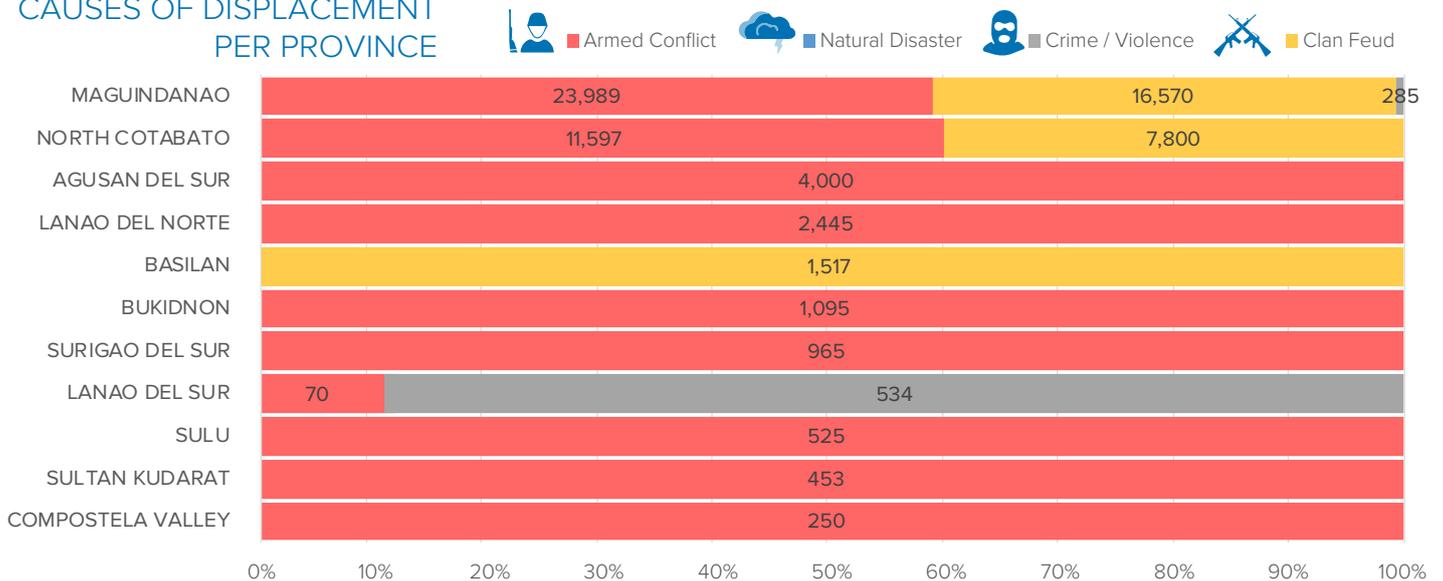
TOTAL: 343,322

IN THE COURSE OF 2020

DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO JULY



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



TOTAL: 73,000



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

JOINT PROTECTION MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT LED BY MINISTRY OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT-MAGUINDANAO (MSSD). The Joint Protection Monitoring and Assessment spearheaded by MSSD and co-led by UNHCR was conducted on 8-9 July 2020. The assessment covered the four (4) municipalities in Maguindanao which still have remaining IDPs affected by recurring clan feuds in their communities. Said

exercise was attended by Mindanao Protection actors and various NGOs. Based on the results of the assessment, there are still over 6,000 IDPs who are unable to return to their places of origin. As reported, the respective local government units (regional, provincial, and municipal levels) and NGOs have provided food and non-food items (NFIs) to the IDPs at the onset of their displacement. Issues on NFIs, shelter, WASH, livelihood and education were some of the main findings based on the issues raised by IDPs and determined by the Protection partners. The IDPs also requested support on Housing, Land and Property rights issues since many of the houses and properties of the IDPs were allegedly burned and looted by the armed groups, including their farm animals. The results of the joint assessment will be consolidated by the MSSD with UNHCR's support and said results will be presented on the 7th MVPCP meeting.

MONITORING THE SITUATION OF RETURNING FILIPINOS FROM SABAH FOR PERSONS AT RISK OF STATELESSNESS
The second batch of the expected 5,300 Returning Filipinos from Sabah (REFS) arrived in the Philippines on 30 July. A total of 394 REFS boarded a ship from Sabah, of whom 173 were received by Tawi-Tawi province, while the remaining passengers

disembarked in Zamboanga City. According to the Local Civil Registrar of Bongao, Tawi-Tawi, the REFS are still on quarantine, thus interviews have yet to be conducted to determine their birth registration status. Since the first week of July, a total of 789 REFS have arrived in Mindanao.

Relatedly, the language used to describe REFS has recently come under scrutiny due to an ongoing dispute between Malaysia and the Philippines over the latter's territorial claims on North Borneo. The Philippine Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) has issued a note verbale to the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Manila contesting the usage of the terms "Sabah, Malaysia," "repatriation" and "undocumented immigrants" in reference to REFS in the recently released Global Humanitarian Response Plan and UN Humanitarian Country Team Philippine COVID-19 Plan. Following this, the UNRC, UNHCR and IOM have held internal discussions on the terminologies being used. UNHCR Philippines' position on the matter is to emphasize that any UN references to the situation in or movement to and from Sabah of both recognized Filipino nationals and individuals whose status has yet to be clarified is exclusively on humanitarian grounds and in no way indicates a position on other issues.

RISK COMMUNICATION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT (RCCE) VIRTUAL MID-YEAR REVIEW. On 29 July 2020, a virtual RCCE Mid-year Review was conducted which was attended by various UN agencies, NGOs and international organizations to discuss approaches for a strong and coordinated RCCE response and recovery actions, to look into the national action plan initiated and implemented under the RCCE pillar, identify gaps and issues

to be addressed, and improve community-based activities or projects. Among the collective actions agreed are the common service partnerships on TV and radio, documentations and learning reviews of all IECs/PSAs materials at the local level and more partnership forged with the local government and other organizations on RCCE related initiatives. Moreover, provision of additional funds to local partners/networks in order to sustain risk communication related activities identification of more closing/feedback loop activities and enhancement of monitoring frameworks to match local capacities and resources and collective feedback mechanisms such as template/tool specific on closing the feedback loop as support to RICAA and Community consultation on Response actions (CORA) are also the identified action points to address RCCE challenges and gaps.

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.”

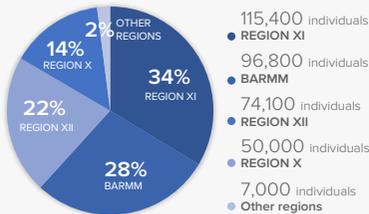
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1)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

CURRENT NUMBER OF IDPS IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION


343,322

TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS WHO ARE PRESENTLY DISPLACED IN MINDANAO

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



THREE MAIN GROUPS:


5.3K

Group A
displaced in July

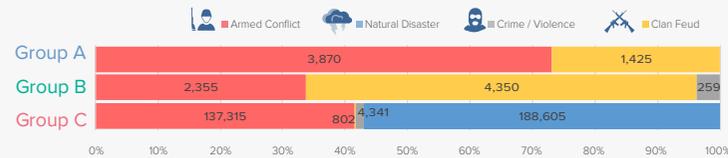

7K

Group B
displaced for more than 30 days


331K

Group C
displaced for more than 180 days

CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT IN JULY 2020


5,845

TOTAL RECORDED DISPLACEMENT IN JULY


550

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED


5,295

IDPs IN JULY IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

LEGEND

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

