

MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



Maguindanao. In partnership with CFSI a hand washing station, 2 electric water pumps and a 2000-liter water tank were installed in Datu Saudi Ampatuan.

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 30th of November, a total number of **58,533 families (268,592 individuals)** are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

Group A: **633 families (2,725 individuals)** remain displaced out of 957 families displaced within the month;

Group B: **163 families (815 individuals)** remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

Group C: **57,737 families (265,052 individuals)** remain displaced and have been protractedly displaced for more than 180 days. Those classified under Group C are concentrated in five main areas:

- Zamboanga City: **1,362 families (6,810 individuals)** still displaced due to Zamboanga siege in September 2013.
- Lanao del Sur & Lanao del Norte: **25,367 families (126,835 individuals)** still displaced due to Marawi siege in May 2017.
- Northern Mindanao: **29 families (145 individuals)** still displaced due to Severe Tropical Storm Vinta (Temblin) in December 2017 and **14 families (62 individuals)** still displaced due to Typhoon Facon in July 2019.
- Eastern Mindanao: **491 families (2,304 individuals)** still displaced due to armed conflict between Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and New People's Army (NPA) since February 2018.
- BARMM Provinces: **1,294 families (5,144 individuals)** still displaced due to Armed conflict and crime & violence since August 2017.
- Davao del Sur: **27,400 families (114,852 individuals)** and Cotabato province: **1,780 families (8,900 individuals)** due to earthquakes

In November 2020, a total number of **957 families (3,785 individuals)** were displaced in Mindanao due to clan feud (1,932 individuals), armed conflict (1,225 individuals) and natural disaster (628 individuals).

DISPLACEMENT IN NOVEMBER



957

Families



3,785

Individuals

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

since January 2020



19

Persons dead

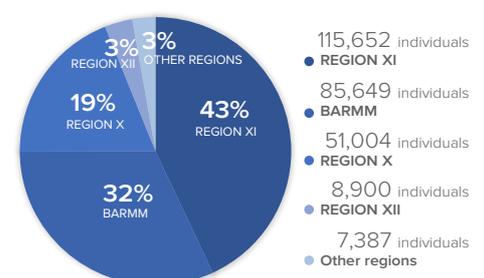


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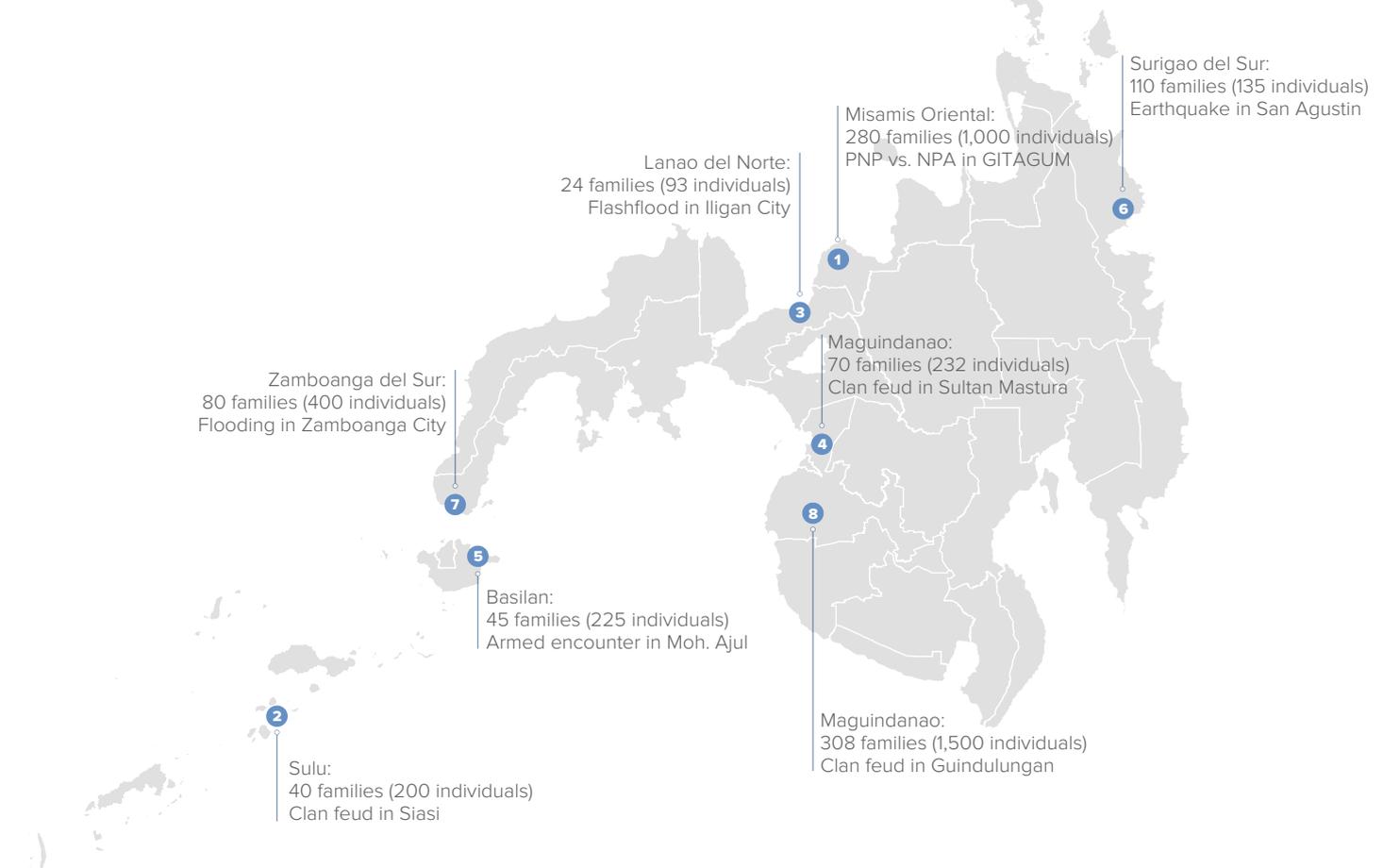
Persons injured

LOCATIONS

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN NOVEMBER



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

1 PNP VS. NPA ARMED CONFLICT IN GITAGUM MUNICIPALITY, MISAMIS ORIENTAL PROVINCE

On 27 November 2020, approximately 280 families (1,000 individuals) from Barangay G. Pelaez in Gitagum Municipality were forcibly displaced due to an armed encounter between the Philippine National Police (PNP) and the alleged members of New People's Army (NPA). The displaced families temporarily settled in the following evacuation centers: (1) Cogon Elementary School; (2) Ulab Elementary School; (3) CP-Garcia Elementary School; and (4) Talao Elementary School. The neighboring villages - Kilangit and Quezon - were also affected by the fighting but no displacement was reported. The provincial and municipal LGUs provided food packs to the displaced families. In addition, the Provincial Mobile Police Force Company (PMPFC) conducted a clearing operation and advised the displaced families to return home. This information is subject to further verification.

2 CLAN FEUD IN SIASI MUNICIPALITY, SULU PROVINCE

On 23 November 2020, at least 40 families (approximately 200 individuals) from Barangay Tong Labah in Siasi Municipality were forced to flee from their homes to neighboring barangay due to a gun fight between two feuding families. As of 27 November, the displaced families have already returned to their habitual places after the Municipal Peace and Order Council (MPOC) headed by their local chief executive intervened and pacified the tension.

3 FLASHFLOOD IN ILIGAN CITY, LANA DEL SUR PROVINCE

On 22 November 2020, a flash flood occurred in Barangay Suarez in Iligan City, affecting around 130 families (approximately 650 individuals). Out of this number, 24 families (93 individuals) were displaced, 16 of which stayed in the disaster outpost of the said barangay, while the rest stayed with their relatives. As per reports, the displaced families have already returned to their places of origin last 26 November 2020, and one family whose house was totally damaged by the flash flood is currently staying with their relative.

4 CLAN FEUD IN SULTAN MASTURA MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

A firefight between feuding families occurred in Brgy. Macabiso, Sultan Mastura Municipality on 22 November 2020 resulting in the displacement of around 70 families (232 individuals). The displaced families temporarily took shelter in the municipal gymnasium. Said families returned to their habitual residences the following day.

5 ARMED CONFLICT IN HADJI MOHAMMAD AJUL MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

On 20 November 2020, an armed encounter between the members of Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the unidentified armed group ensued in Sitio Pekok of Barangay Langong, Hadji Mohammad Ajul Municipality, Basilan Province. Based on report, there were approximately 45 families (225 individuals) who were

displaced and have sought refuge with their relatives within the municipality. Community-based monitors also reported that there were casualties as a result of the gunfighting. While investigation on the root cause of the conflict is ongoing, a Joint Task Force composed of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) was deployed to help pacify the tension between the warring factions.

6 EARTHQUAKE IN SAN AGUSTIN MUNICIPALITY, SURIGAO DEL SUR PROVINCE

On 16 November 2020 at 6:37 AM, a 6.4 magnitude earthquake trembled San Agustin Municipality, Surigao del Sur Province, resulting to the evacuation of 110 families (135 individuals) from Barangay Harip in search for safer grounds. The earthquake was also felt in nearby municipalities and provinces at various intensities. Based on the report from the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Officer (MDRRMO) of San Agustin Municipality, the earthquake caused damage on the concrete structures such as evacuation center and women's building in Barangay Harip, and church, schools, barangay hall and multi-purpose hall in Barangay Hornasan. Also, the earthquake caused landslides damaging commercial establishments and facilities in Hinatuan Municipality. The Local Government Units (LGUs) of affected municipalities have coordinated with their Barangay LGUs for needs assessment to come up with damage reports in their respective municipalities.

7 FLOODING IN ZAMBOANGA CITY, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR PROVINCE

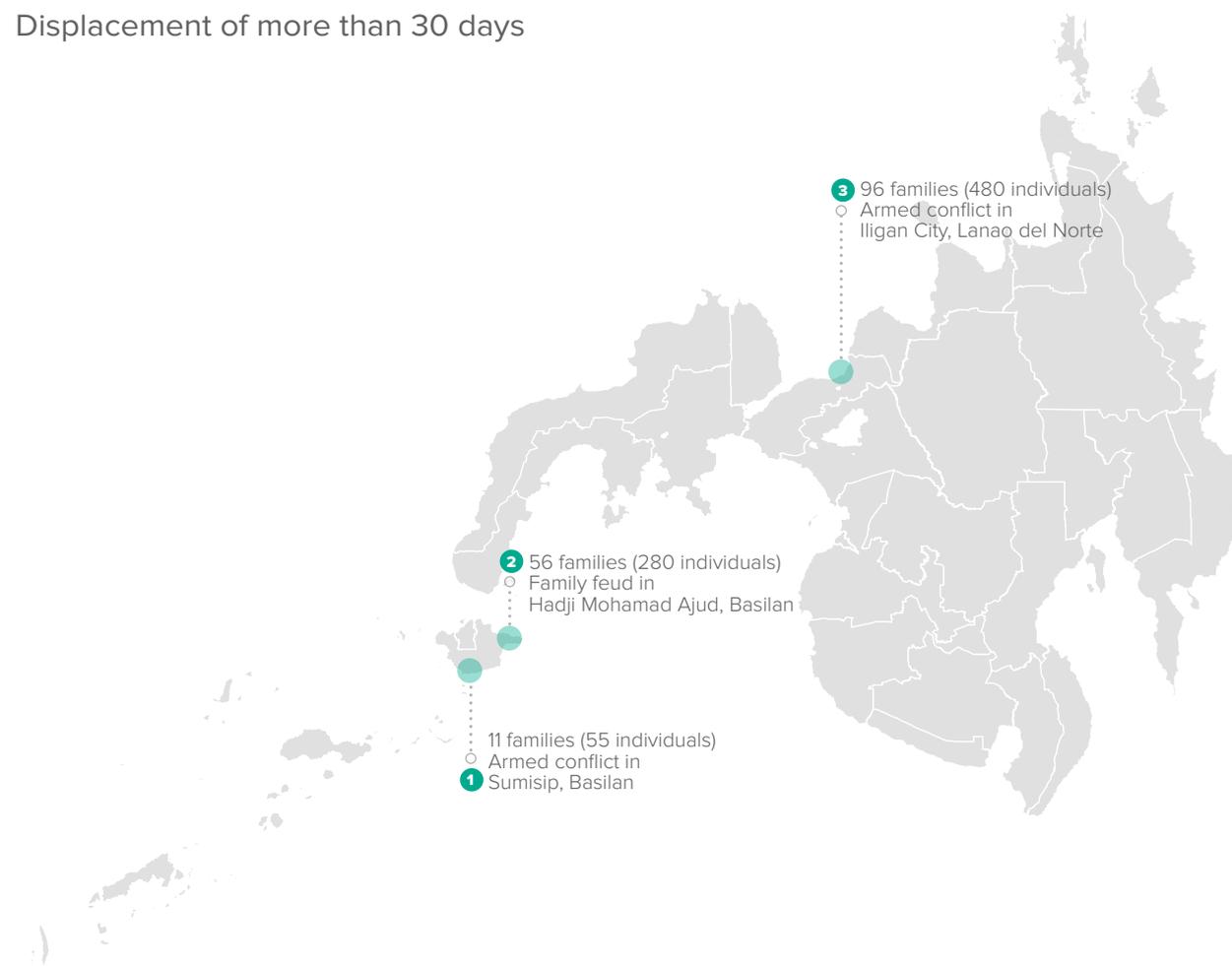
On 12 November 2020, the City Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office (CDRRMO) of Zamboanga City facilitated the pre-emptive evacuation of approximately 80 families (400 individuals) due to rising flood waters brought by Typhoon Ulysses in Barangay Bunguiao. The affected families temporarily occupied a school in the said barangay but they have immediately returned to their homes when the flood waters subsided.

8 FAMILY FEUD IN GUINDULUNGAN MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

On 8 November 2020 at around 7:30 in the morning, families from Barangay Muslim, Guindulungan Municipality in Maguindanao Province were forced to flee their homes, following the emerging tension between warring families in the barangay which ensued in the evening on 7 November. The displaced families have fled in Barangay Katibpuan and Barangay North Binangga of Talayan Municipality and Sitio Dam in Barangay Sampao of Guindulungan Municipality. According to the local leaders of Barangay Muslim, around 300 families have experienced repeated displacements due to recurring conflicts between the opposing parties, and no resolution is reached despite the efforts employed to reconcile the disagreements between the feuding families. As per 24 November report of the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) Maguindanao, there are 308 displaced families currently seeking temporary shelter in Brgy. Sampao in Guindulungan, and 297 displaced families are currently staying in the evacuation center in Brgy. North Binangga, Talayan. MSSD Maguindanao, in coordination with the Local Government of Talayan, distributed welfare goods on 13 and 21 November 2020.

GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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1 ARMED CONFLICT IN SUMISIP MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

On 29 October 2020, approximately 20 families (100 individuals) were forcibly displaced due to fighting incident between government security force and undetermined armed group in Sitio Singian, Barangay Upper Cabengbeng in Sumisip Municipality, Basilan Province. To date, only 11 out of 20 families (approximately 55 individuals) are still displaced and are currently staying with their relatives.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
SUMISIP	11	55
Total	11	55

2 FAMILY FEUD IN MOHAMAD AJUL MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

On 17 October 2020, two alleged members of the of the Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (BIAF-MILF) were ambushed by unidentified gunmen. This was subsequently followed by a joint operation of the AFP and the elements of the MILF-BIAF against the suspected perpetrators in Brgy. Tuburan Proper, Mohammad Ajul Municipality on 23 October 2020, resulting to the displacement of civilians.

As of 30 November 2020, 56 families (approximately 280 individuals) are still displaced and residing with their relatives in an undisclosed location in Lamitan City.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
HADJI MOHAMAD AJUL	56	280
Total	56	280

3 ARMED CONFLICT IN ILIGAN CITY, LANA DEL NORTE PROVINCE

On 26 June 2020, an alleged member of the NPA ambushed a CAFGU detachment in Purok Kadayonan of Barangay Kalilangan, Iligan City, injuring two CAFGUs and forcibly displacing 380 households. As per information shared by CSWO Iligan, the displaced families are from Barangays Kalilangan and Dulag, all from Iligan City. As of reporting, there are still 96 out of 380 households which have not yet returned to their places of origin and have opted to stay with their relatives in the said barangay due to security reasons. The LGU of Iligan, together with the military, provided GI sheets to 36 families in three puroks in Barangay Kalilangan. Despite the provision of shelter tools, the families were not able to construct sturdy houses due to lack of financial resources. The remaining 60 displaced families opted to stay in Barangay Dulag and are sharing

shelter with relatives. Displaced families are in need of shelter assistance, livelihood support, electricity, latrines and readily accessible water source since most of the families are getting water from spring and deep wells which are distant from their IDP sites, posing security risks especially for children. IDPs were engaged in farming activities, but some IDPs discontinued due to lack of farm tools and implement as these were lost when they left their houses.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
TIPO-TIPO	207	1,035
Total	207	1,035

FLOODING IN MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO TYPHOONS OFEL AND PEPITO.

On October 2020, continuous downpour brought about by typhoons Ofel and Pepito resulted in the flooding of different low-lying municipalities in Maguindanao Province. Based on the report from MSSD Maguindanao, 17 out of the 36 municipalities were affected by the typhoons with 61,286 displaced families (306,430 individuals), but almost all have stayed in their homes and only few have flee and sought refuge with their relatives in neighbouring communities. MSSD Maguindanao also reported some damaged houses and inundated farmlands and crops due to the floodwaters. As per reports from MSSD Maguindanao on 24 November 2020, flood waters already subsided in most of the affected municipalities. Only 21 barangays located along the riverbanks in four municipalities remain flooded, affecting 7,130 families (35,650 individuals).

Among the actions taken to respond to the needs of affected populations are:

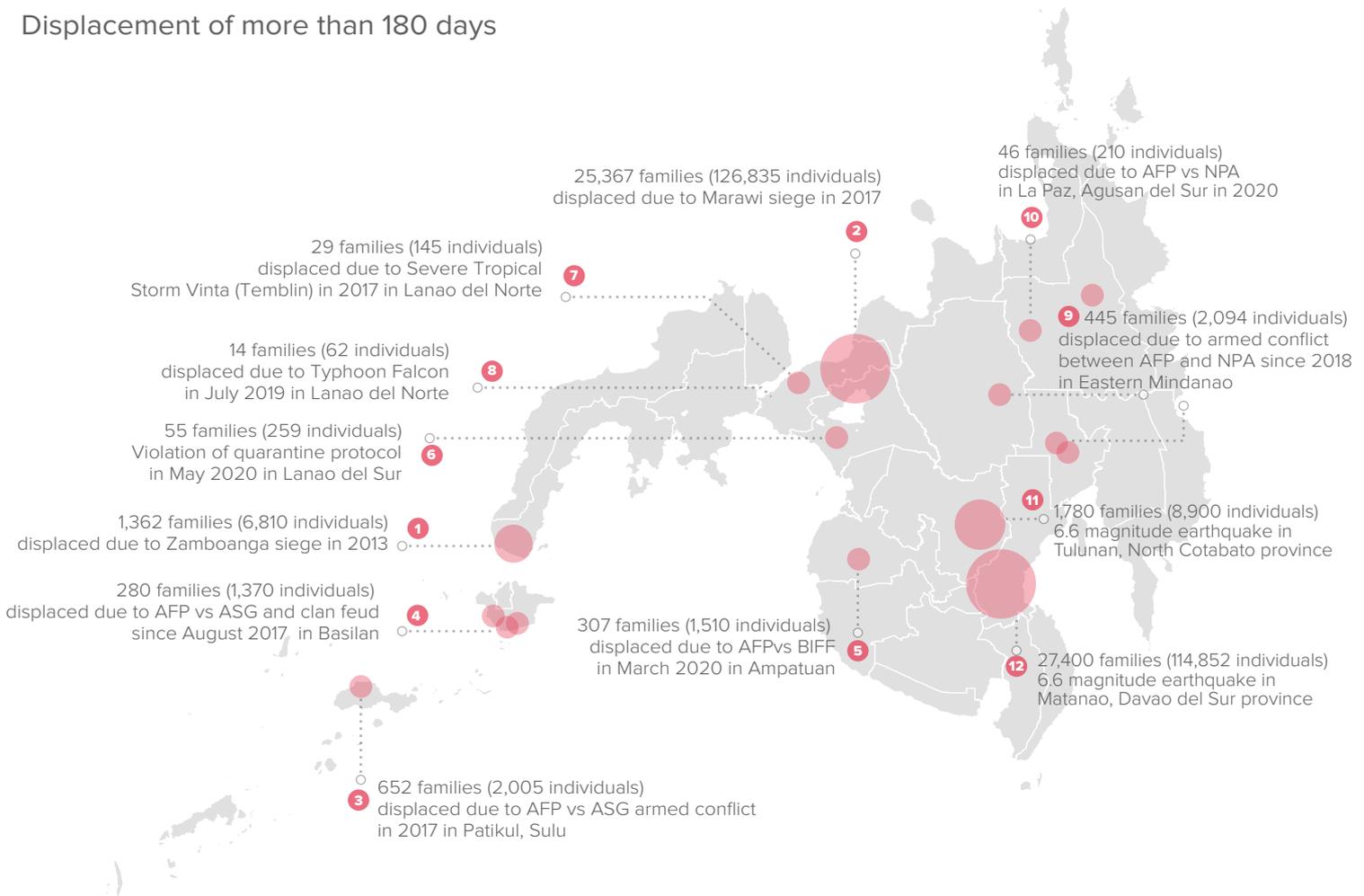
- (1) MDRRMOs are continuously disseminating weather advisory and early warning to their constituents;
- (2) MDRRMOs coordinated the needs of the affected populations to PDRRMO Maguindanao, BARMM READi, and MSSD;
- (3) BARMM Office of the Chief Minister, BARMM READi and MSSD distributed food packs to affected populations, with the latest distribution in Datu Anggal Midtimbang, wherein 508 flood-affected families were provided with 25 kilos of rice;
- (4) Suspension of work especially in low lying areas where offices are submerged with flood waters;
- (5) UNHCR, in partnership with CFSI, distributed core relief items at the Special Geographic Areas of BARMM (barangays in North Cotabato) in the municipalities of Pigcawayan and Midsayap; and
- (6) NGOs and INGOs distributed relief goods in different sites.

MSSD Maguindanao reported the following common needs and gaps:

1. Most of the flood affected families need food and non-food items such as jerry cans and potable water.
2. Barangay LGUs need boats to be used in transporting the affected families to and from their places of origin to safer areas they have identified.
3. Flood affected families with hampered livelihood activities need emergency livelihood support.
4. Over the counter medicines, like paracetamol and medicines for common colds and flu, are needed in the flood affected municipalities.

GROUP C: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 180 days



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1 ZAMBOANGA SIEGE

Displaced since September 2013

Beyond seven years after the Zamboanga Siege in 2013, more than 1,362 families are still waiting for the completion of the permanent housing units under the Zamboanga City Roadmap to Recovery and Rehabilitation (Z3R). Of the total number, 77 families continue to dwell across the four transitory sites, while 1,285 families are currently being hosted by their relatives and friends. The Local Inter-Agency Committee (LIAC) attributed the prolonged transfer of the remaining displaced families to the delays in the approval of purchasing the properties where the permanent housing units will be constructed by the National Housing Authority (NHA).

With the delays in the completion of the permanent houses, these families are continuously facing recurring protection issues and great exposure to the COVID-19. Among the protection needs of the IDPs are the following:

1. Provision of hygiene kits consisting of alcohol, mask, and face shield
2. Repair of the damage board walks
3. Improvement of the WASH facilities
4. Additional food packs prioritizing people with specific needs
5. Quick distribution of the rice subsidies while community quarantine protocols are still in effect
6. Livelihood support to low income families.



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

The May 2017 Marawi Siege still displaced 25,367 families (approximately 126,835 individuals) across the Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte provinces. 2,954 families are still in transitory shelters located at various locations. There are 121 families who were able to receive permanent shelters in Saguwaran and Amai Manabilang, and there are 108 families seeking shelter in 14 community-based evacuation centers across Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte. Of the 108 families, 33 families are validated by Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) and were supposed to be transferred to transitory sites if not for the emergence of COVID-19 pandemic, while the status and information on the remaining IDPs are still to be validated by TFBM.

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



Access to assistance. Home-based IDPs do not receive as much assistance as compared to those in transitory sites. Sharers in the transitory sites complained of being excluded from assistance. There are existing CBEC where families claimed to be IDPs and are not accessing assistance. Beneficiary selection for assistance (e.g. shelter) prioritize homeowners and renters in MAA and the rest are only secondary regardless of vulnerability, especially on permanent shelters. There are also vulnerable families who had returned and are needing assistance like those in the transitory sites. The distribution of Transitory Family Support Package (PHP14,400.00) resumed which can help IDPs with their food needs and/or as a start-up capital for their livelihood activities.



Less participation of IDPs to matters affecting them. There are IDPs who were not able to register under the Kathanon. This may result to exclusion of some IDPs as government assistances make use the Kathanon as basis. Also, there are less participation of IDPs on rehabilitation and return. If they can return, issues and concerns are not fully accommodated. A community-based or transitory site-based IDP consultation can encourage IDP participation and provide accurate information to the IDPs.



Lack of food and livelihood. The emergence of COVID-19 affected the livelihood of the IDPs which in turn impacted their ability to meet their daily food needs. It was also observed that after the Enhance Community Quarantine (ECQ), there has been very few food distributions.



Access to WASH. Insufficient water supply is the prevailing issue in transitory sites. Poor hygiene and sanitation increase health risk especially for vulnerable people (full septic tanks, clogged drainage, no waste management).



Tension build up at the transitory sites due to various reasons such as water distribution schedule, abuse of authority and privileges among official and unofficial occupants, assistance provided, among others.



Limited access to basic facilities (BHS, CHO, hospital, market, school) due to limited mobility and insufficient resources available. The capacity of the facility is enough for the host community. High transportation fare limits the movement of IDPs. There are E-trikes by the Librang Sakay program of the LGU in the transitory site similar in Rorogagus Transitory Site, but it only travels on scheduled basis and has limited seating capacity.



Lack of CCCM. There is lack of dedicated and full-time camp managers or administrators in the transitory sites that would receive the feedback and liaise with decision makers as regards the protection and humanitarian issues they are facing in the sites. Strong CCCM can be helpful to address the issues or problems existing at the transitory site.



Durable Solution. Prolonged return to the place of origin. IDPs are aware that the government have a sectoral schedule of return. However, they could only hope for their immediate return to their places of origin and start getting back to normal lives.



Shelter: 108 families are staying in community-based evacuation camps (CBEC). Many of these families have expressed a need for shelter assistance. The government through the TFBM and CSWO are yet to conduct validation exercise for these families

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



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



2,954 families in transitory sites are in need of water and sanitation interventions



22,413 families in home-based settings are in need of adequate information regarding available assistance, plans for return and rehabilitation of the most-affected areas

3 SULU PROVINCE

Displaced since September 2017

As of 30 November 2020, 652 families (approximately 2,005 individuals) in Sulu Province remain displaced. The significant reduction in the IDP population was due to the recent return of the displaced families to their habitual residences under the Balik-Barangay Program facilitated by the provincial government of Sulu through the created Municipality Task Force in ending local armed conflict. The Balik-Barangay Program is a local initiative which seeks to assist/facilitate the safe return of the displaced families to their habitual places of origin. The displaced families are concerned about the houses they have left in their places of origin due to prolonged displacement since they were not able to visit their houses due to security restrictions and several houses were partially damaged.

The outbreak of COVID-19 has impacted the economic activities of the affected population. People cannot deliver their farming products in the markets because of the imposed community quarantine. Some NGOs extended assistance on livelihood gardening.

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	652	2,005
Total	652	2,005

4 BASILAN

(Displaced since October 2018)

As of the end of November 2020, the total number of protractedly displaced in Basilan is 280 families (approximately 1,370 individuals) in the following municipalities:

5 families (25 individuals) are still displaced due to the armed encounter between the AFP and ASG from Ungkaya Pukan Municipality on February 2018.

175 families (875 individuals) are still displaced due to series of arson incidents and fear of retaliation from the feuding families from Sumisip Municipality last May 2019.

100 families (470 individuals) are still displaced due to unresolved family feud from Tabuan Lasa Municipality last January 2020.

Recurring protection issues:



IDP families who sought temporary shelters with their relatives reported lack of privacy due to the small space shared by three to five families. Some IDPs constructed extension or division of houses using light materials such as cardboard and sacks to decongest the host community. Displaced families raised concerns on their inability to access their property and farmland. Farming is their main source of income that was hampered due to insecurities brought about by the armed conflict.



Some IDP families raised concerns on the effects of COVID-19 pandemic on their livelihood opportunities, and some have difficulties accessing the local market.



Displaced families raised concerns on issues to access to WASH facilities. According to some IDPs, there is limited number of latrines available in the location where they sought temporary shelter, and some families were practicing open defecation.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Tabuan-Lasa	100	470
Sumisip	175	875
Ungkaya Pukan	5	25
Total	280	1,370

5 MAGUINDANAO

Displaced since March 2020

Ampatuan: An armed conflict erupted between government security forces and BIFF in Sitio Malating, Barangay Salman, Ampatuan Municipality, Maguindanao Province on 30 March at around nine o'clock in the evening. According to the reports from the MDRRMO of Ampatuan Municipality and the barangay official of Salman, 1,470 individuals (294 families) were displaced as a result of the mortar shelling. Also, there were farm animals that were hit by the mortars in Sitio Ugapok in Barangay Salman. The MSWD Office and MDRRMO are tracking and continuously monitoring the movement of the IDPs in their respective areas. As per reports from MSSD Maguindanao, 320 families remain displaced in Sitio Ugapok, Brgy. Salman, Ampatuan. Some opted to stay with their relatives from Sitio Masalay, Ampatuan in search for more decent living than in evacuation centers. Others stayed in the AMARDI evacuation center, while the other IDPs built makeshifts in Sitio Masalay until the situation in their places of origin improves.

As of 24 November 2020 report of MSSD Maguindanao, 307 families remain displaced in Salmand and Saniag. They were not able to return to their places of origin because of continued insecurity in their communities. Last 10 October 2020, their community was affected by massive military operation of the AFP against the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters.

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
AMPATUAN	307	1,510
Total	307	1,510

6 LANAO DEL SUR

(Displaced since March 2020)

Malabang: 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 from water and electricity when they had violated the community quarantine protocols imposed by the housing management of the corporation, forcing them to leave and take refuge in Barangay Madaya, Malabang. MSSD office in Malabang categorized them as IDPs and it provided them relief assistance containing 10 kilograms of rice and other essential goods. Municipal Health Office (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 Disaster Risk Reduction, the families disagreed to be transferred to the nearby school in order to provide them with better temporary shelter especially this rainy season. The displaced families need support for their food requirements, shelter and improvement of latrine and water source. Currently, the IDPs implement a strict entry protocol to their displacement site and only allow entry to selected agencies or person.

MUNICIPALITY	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
MALABANG	55	259
Total	55	259

7 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TROPICAL STORM VINTA

(Displaced since December 2017)

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

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

8 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TYPHOON FALCON

(Displaced since July 2019)

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

Municipality	Families	Individuals
LALA	14	62
Total	14	62

9 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.

Agusan del Sur: 61 families were displaced in San Luis Municipality, Agusan del Sur Province due to armed clashes between AFP and NPA sometime in 2018. As of 28 September 2020 report from DSWD Caraga Region Field Office, the displaced families constructed shelters in Km, 27, 28 and 29 in barangay Mahagsay. ACCORD, in coordination with the LGU and DSWD Caraga, distributed Food and Non-food items to the displaced families last 21 October 2020. As per update from DSWD Caraga Administrative Region, the IDPs decided to resettle in their current locations, and they were supported by the LGU of San Luis and DSWD for their recovery and resettlement needs. DSWD Caraga Administrative Region narrated that the IDPs were properly consulted about their option not to return in their places of origin.

KEY CHALLENGES



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



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



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

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Kapalong, Davao del Norte	160	800
San Fernando, Bukidnon	224	927
San Luis	61	367
Total	445	2,094

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

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 the intensified military operations against NPA in the said area. Most of the IDPs are indigenous peoples dwelling with their relatives within the affected barangays. Both barangays 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 conducted a Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA) and it continues to monitor the situation on ground. It provided food packs through the MSWDO and it also conducted a community feeding program for the IDPs.

The LGU 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 also issued free senior citizens ID to the elderly. Several government programs under the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), such as KALAHYON-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 42 families (210 individuals) are still displaced in Barangay Kasapa 2, La Paz, Agusan del Sur.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
LA PAZ	46	210
Total	46	210

11 EARTHQUAKE IN COTABATO PROVINCE

Displaced since October 2019

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

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

As of 28 August, 1,780 families (8,900 individuals) have taken temporary shelter in 12 evacuation centers, While home-based IDPS have returned. There are 29,703 damaged houses, of which 8,873 are totally damaged and 20,830 are partially damaged. A total of 46,761 families (233,805 individuals) were affected by the earthquake incident in 211 barangays in Regions XII.

These figures are based on the DROMIC Report #58 on the magnitude 6.6 Earthquake Incident in Tulunan, North Cotabato issued on 28 August 2020 by the Department of Social Welfare and Development.

MUNICIPALITY	No. of ECs	Inside ECs	Outside ECs
ARAKAN	0	0	0
CITY OF KIDAPAWAN	2	1,000	0
MAGPET	1	720	0
MAKILALA	9	7,180	0
TULUNAN	0	0	0
TOTAL	12	8,900	0

12 EARTHQUAKE IN DAVAO DEL SUR

Displaced since December 2019

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

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

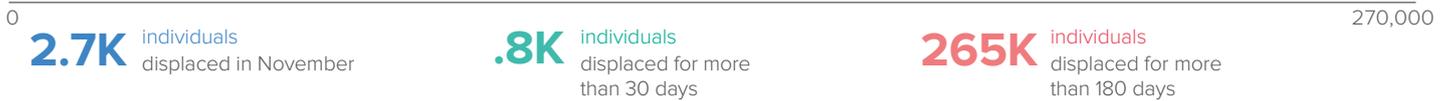
According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), almost 81,600 families (394,000 individuals) are affected in 218 barangays in Region XI and XII. In total, thirteen 13 were killed and over 200 people were injured by collapsing structures, falling debris, cardiac arrest,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

These figures are based on the DROMIC Report #39 on the magnitude 6.6 Earthquake Incident in Matanao, Davao del Sur issued on 11 September 2020 by the Department of Social Welfare and Development.

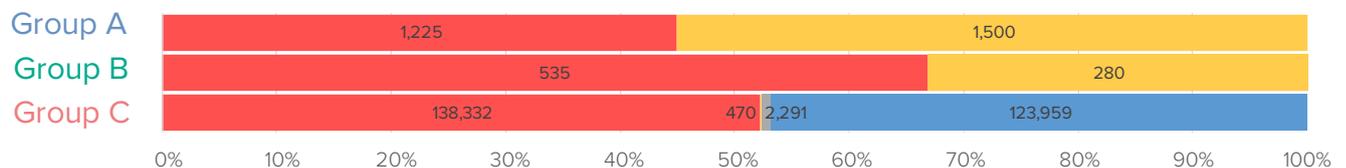
MUNICIPALITY	No. of ECs	Inside ECs	Outside ECs
BANSALAN	5	662	16,790
CITY OF DIGOS	3	845	2,023
HAGONOY	2	409	30,376
KIBLAWAN	2	1,877	12,137
MAGSAYSAY	9	3,501	1,235
MALALAG	-	-	37,085
MATANAO	1	736	3,010
PADADA	-	-	2,996
SANTA CRUZ	-	-	1,170
TOTAL	22	8,030	106,822

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2012-2020)

268,592

 currently displaced individuals since 2012


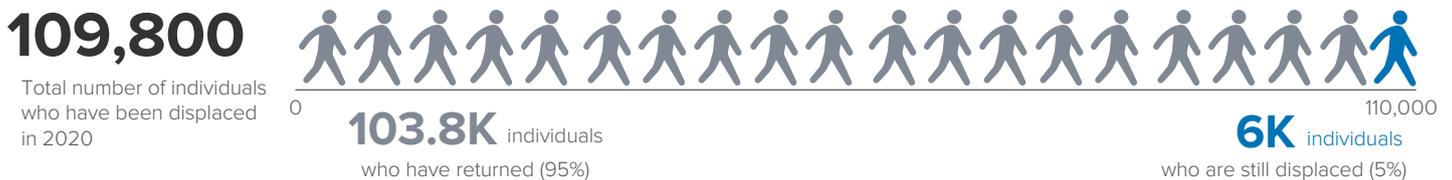
CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



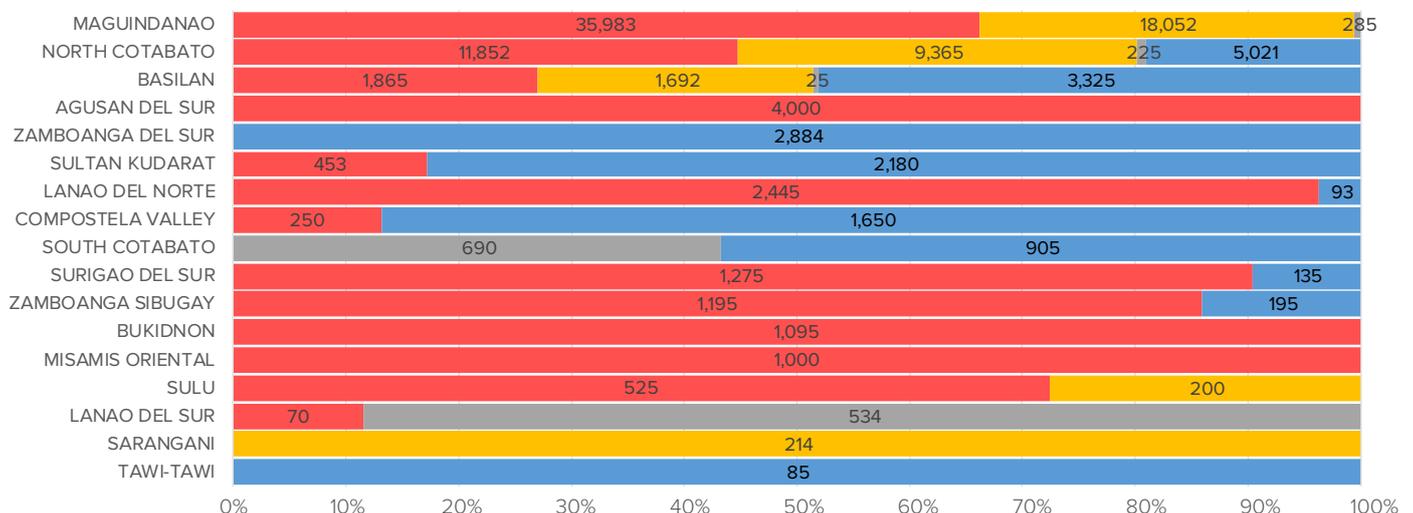
TOTAL: 268,592

IN THE COURSE OF 2020

DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO NOVEMBER



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



TOTAL: 109,800



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

PROTECTION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN LAW AND POLICY WEBINAR.

UNHCR conducted a two-day online seminar for members of the BARMM Parliament and their Legislative Staff on the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons in Law and Policy last 25 and 26 November 2020. The introductory session on Nov 25 gave an overview of the different persons of concern (refugees, stateless persons, and internally displaced populations) and UNHCR's mandate of protection and was led by UNHCR colleagues from Pillars 1,2, and 4. Whereas, the second session led by Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs provided an in-depth look into the international framework on IDP Protection and good practices in other countries when it comes to protecting IDPs in national law and policy. This webinar forms part of the work of UNHCR to advocate for an IDP Protection Law in the BARMM.

PROTECTION MAINSTREAMING WITH MSSD-BARMM WEBINAR SERIES.

On 26 November, the first session of the Webinar Series on Protection Mainstreaming with MSSD – BARMM was conducted via Zoom platform. Minister Raissa Jajurie of MSSD delivered her opening remarks extending gratitude to UNHCR on the assistance given to the ministry. The Minister encouraged MSSD staff in completing all four sessions until 17 December as this will help the ministry staff in providing improved service delivery in BARMM. UNHCR Country Representative, Mr. Shinji Kubo, shared the continued technical and in-kind assistance with the ministry. The Country Representative wished a successful learning journey for the

participants in ensuring Protection at the center of their humanitarian action.

TWG MEETING ON IDP POLICY ADVOCACY.

On 11 November 2020, UNHCR conducted its second TWG meeting on IDP Policy Advocacy and was attended by various humanitarian groups and Protection actors. Said meeting aimed to further refine its terms of reference as well as to discuss initial plans for advocacy. UNHCR is supporting the formation of a Technical Working Group among protection actors in Mindanao to support the passage of a law protecting Internally Displaced Persons in the BARMM, as well as at the national level.

HLP MEETING ON THE CREATION OF HLP TWG.

HLP meeting was conducted on 13 November 2020 to discuss the approaches relative to the recommendation of the Senior Protection Advisor on HLP on the creation of the HLP Technical Working Group. Said meeting was attended by UNHCR, UN Habitat, UNFAO, and UNOCHA. One of the challenges raised during the meeting was the lack of a Senior HLP Expert who will lead the technical working group, and an agency that will take ownership of the said task. Furthermore, the lack of funding resources to support this undertaking also surfaced as a concern. It was agreed that a list of recommendations will be addressed to the UNRCO, among others, in exploring the possibility of engaging an HLP expert to lead this initiative.

COMMUNITY-BASED PROTECTION MONITORING IN MARAWI CITY.

The Community-based Protection Monitoring has commenced in the three pilot transitory sites in Marawi City. The conduct of field protection assessment and monitoring missions aims to assess the needs of IDPs at the evacuation centers and transitory sites as well as those who are newly displaced has been suspended. Trained IDP Volunteers by UNHCR conduct the monitoring on the selected sites. This project on Field Protection through Community Empowerment is implemented in partnership with ACTED and the City LGU of Marawi through the City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO). The pilot testing of the project will be implemented until December 2020.

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

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

For more information, please visit the Protection Cluster website <http://www.protectionclusterphilippines.org/> or e-mail us at PHICOPRC@unhcr.org

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

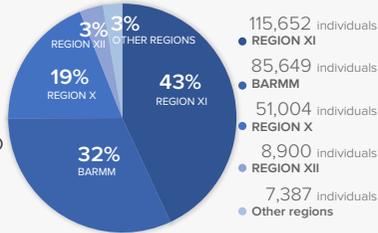
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1)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

CURRENT NUMBER OF IDPS IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

268,592

TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS WHO ARE PRESENTLY DISPLACED IN MINDANAO

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



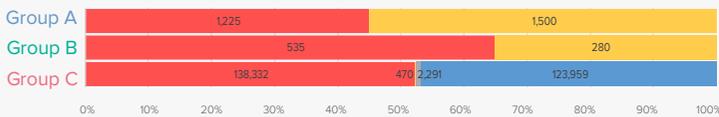
THREE MAIN GROUPS:

2.7K
Group A
displaced in November

.8K
Group B
displaced for more than 30 days

265K
Group C
displaced for more than 180 days

CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT IN NOVEMBER 2020

3,785
TOTAL RECORDED DISPLACEMENT IN NOVEMBER

1,060
NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED

2,725
IDPs IN OCTOBER IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

LEGEND

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

