

MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



Maguindanao. UNHCR in partnership with CFSI provided Core Relief Items (CRIs) to the displaced families in Guindulungan and Ampatuan municipalities.

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 30th of April, a total number of **76,125 families (356,220 individuals)** are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

Group A: **432 families (2,160 individuals)** remain displaced out of 1,714 families displaced within the month;

Group B: **47,402 families (212,728 individuals)** remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

Group C: **28,291 families (141,332 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: **25,355 families (126,775 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 Falcon 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 April 2020, a total number of **1,714 families (8,570 individuals)** were displaced in Mindanao due to clan feud and undetermined number of IDPs due to armed conflict.

DISPLACEMENT IN APRIL



1,714

Families



8,570

Individuals

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

since January 2020



3

Persons dead

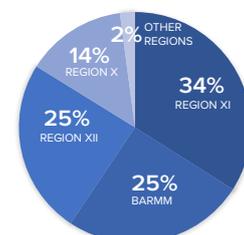


3

Persons injured

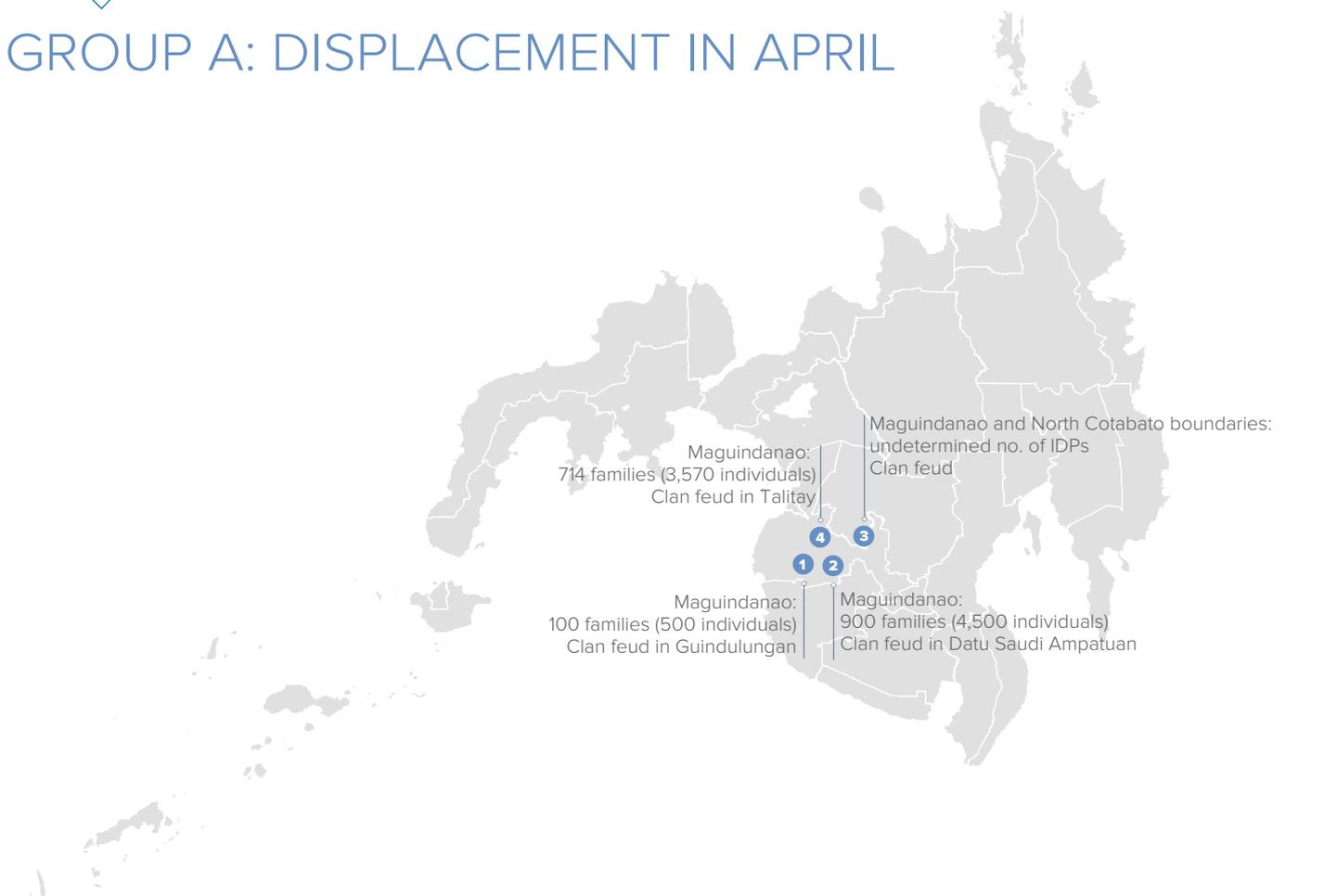
LOCATIONS

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



- 121,189 individuals REGION XI
- 90,221 individuals BARMM
- 87,333 individuals REGION X
- 50,092 individuals REGION XII
- 7,385 individuals Other regions

GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN APRIL



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

1 GUINDULUNGAN, MAGUINDANAO

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.

On 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 have 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.

2 DATU SAUDI AMPATUAN, MAGUINDANAO

On 12th April at around three o'clock in the morning, around 900 families (approximately 4,500 individuals) from barangay Dapiawan and Madia, all in Datu Saudi Ampatuan were forced to flee from their homes due to a renewed fighting between feuding families that have affiliations with MILF. The Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer (DRRMO) of Datu Saudi Local Government Unit (LGU) said that displaced families have occupied the

Dapiawan Elementary School, while others have moved in adjacent barangays in Elian and Kitango, also in Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality, Barangay Pamalian of Shariff Saydona Mustapha and Andavit and Pagatin of Datu Salibo.

The LGU estimates that around 500 internally displaced families are coming from Brgy. Madia, 200 families from Brgy. Elian and 200 families are from Brgy. Dapiawan. As of 27 April, majority of the IDPs have returned home while around 332 families (1,660 individuals) remain displaced.

On 30 April, a renewed fighting ensued between two commanders who are members of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). The fighting incident has occurred in Sitio Bangkat, Barangay Kitango in Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality, Maguindanao Province. There were approximately 200 families (1,000 persons) that have fled their homes and have sought refuge in Sitio Maligaya in the same village. There have been a notable number of armed clashes between the supporters of the feuding Commanders and there are several efforts made by the Local Government Unit to settle the dispute, but such dispute remains unresolved.

3 BOUNDARIES OF PIKIT, NORTH COTABATO AND PAGALUNGAN, MAGUINDANAO

Hundreds of families were forced to flee from their homes following the re-eruption of conflict between the group of

Commander Buto (resident of Talitay, Pikit) and Certain Ricky (of Bagoinged, Pagalungan). Both parties are local members of MILF with connection to both local government unit of Pikit and Pagalungan. The displaced families have returned a week after their displacement. Protection Monitor from the area disclosed that undetermined number of civilians were hurt as a result of conflict. This has been a constant conflict for almost a decade without durable or sustainable resolutions.

While both local authorities of Pagalungan and Pikit are immediately responding to cease the ongoing clash, the affected populations are appealing for the temporary cessation of the conflict to allow the affected families in

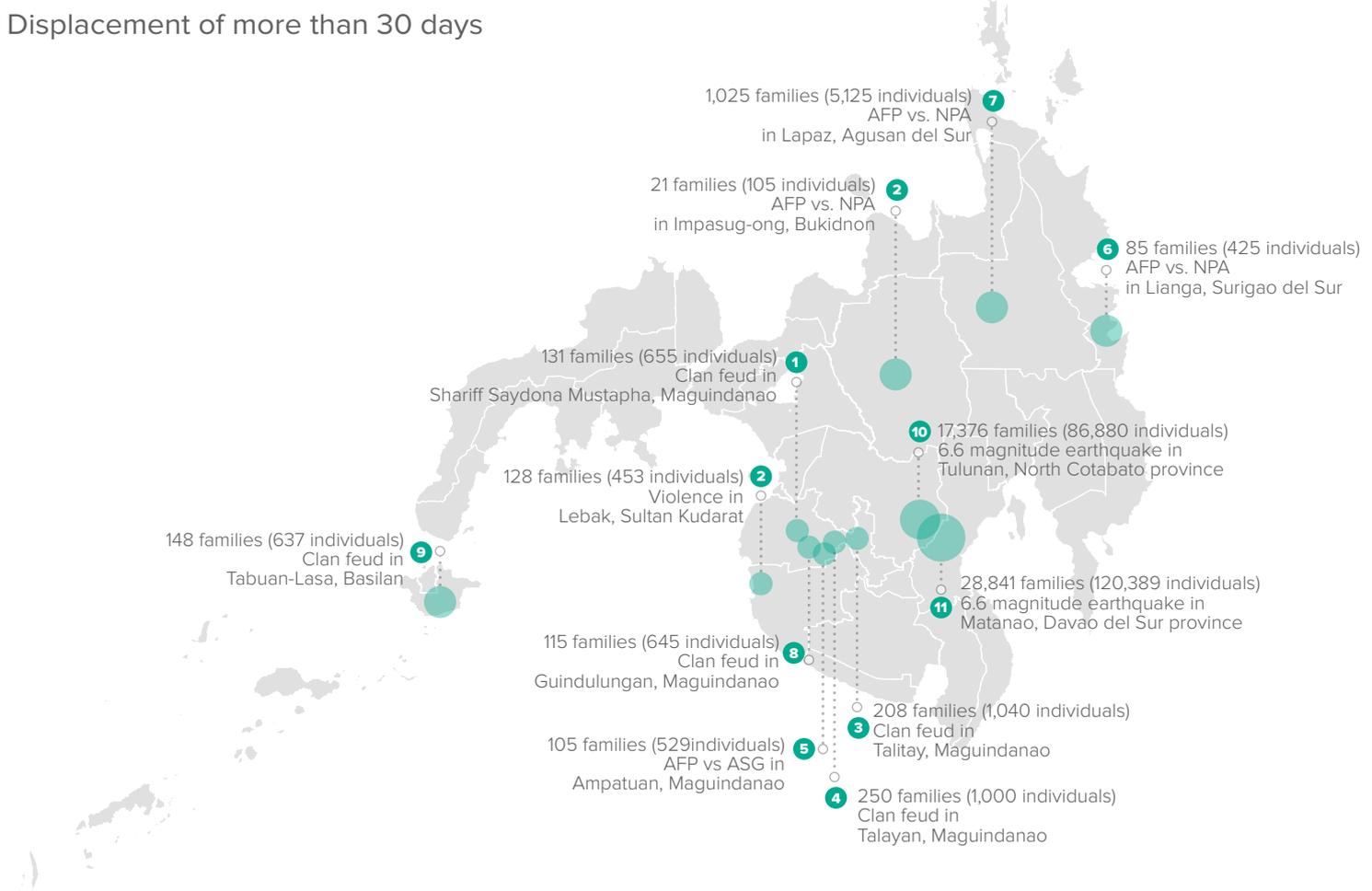
returning to their homes while implementing the quarantine measures to prevent and mitigate the spread of COVID-19.

4 TALITAY, MAGUINDANAO

On 26 April, a fire broke out in the boundaries of barangay Pageda and Gadungan located in Talitay municipality. Approximately 714 families (3,570 persons) have been displaced. The incident was allegedly perpetrated by a group of armed men. There is likelihood that the on-going tension might escalate in the adjacent communities and the number of displaced families will increase. The situation in the affected communities remain unstable and this may continue until final resolution to the clan feud/ rido has been made.

GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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1 SHARIFF SAYDONA MUSTAPHA, MAGUINDANAO

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 (131 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 LEBAK, SULTAN KUDARAT

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.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
LEBAK	128	453
Total	128	453

3 TALITAY, MAGUINDANAO

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

Municipality	Families	Individuals
TALITAY	208	1,040
Total	208	1,040

4 TALAYAN, MAGUINDANAO

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

Municipality	Families	Individuals
TALAYAN	250	1,000
Total	250	1,000

5 AMPATUAN, MAGUINDANAO

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.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
AMPATUAN	105	529
Total	105	529

6 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

7 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

8 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 Lahun in the same barangay.

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

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

As of the end of the reporting period, issues faced by the affected population 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

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

Municipality	Families	Individuals
TABUAN-LASA	148	637
Total	148	637

10 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	
TULAN	-	-	59,005
TOTAL	37	27,475	59,405

11 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.

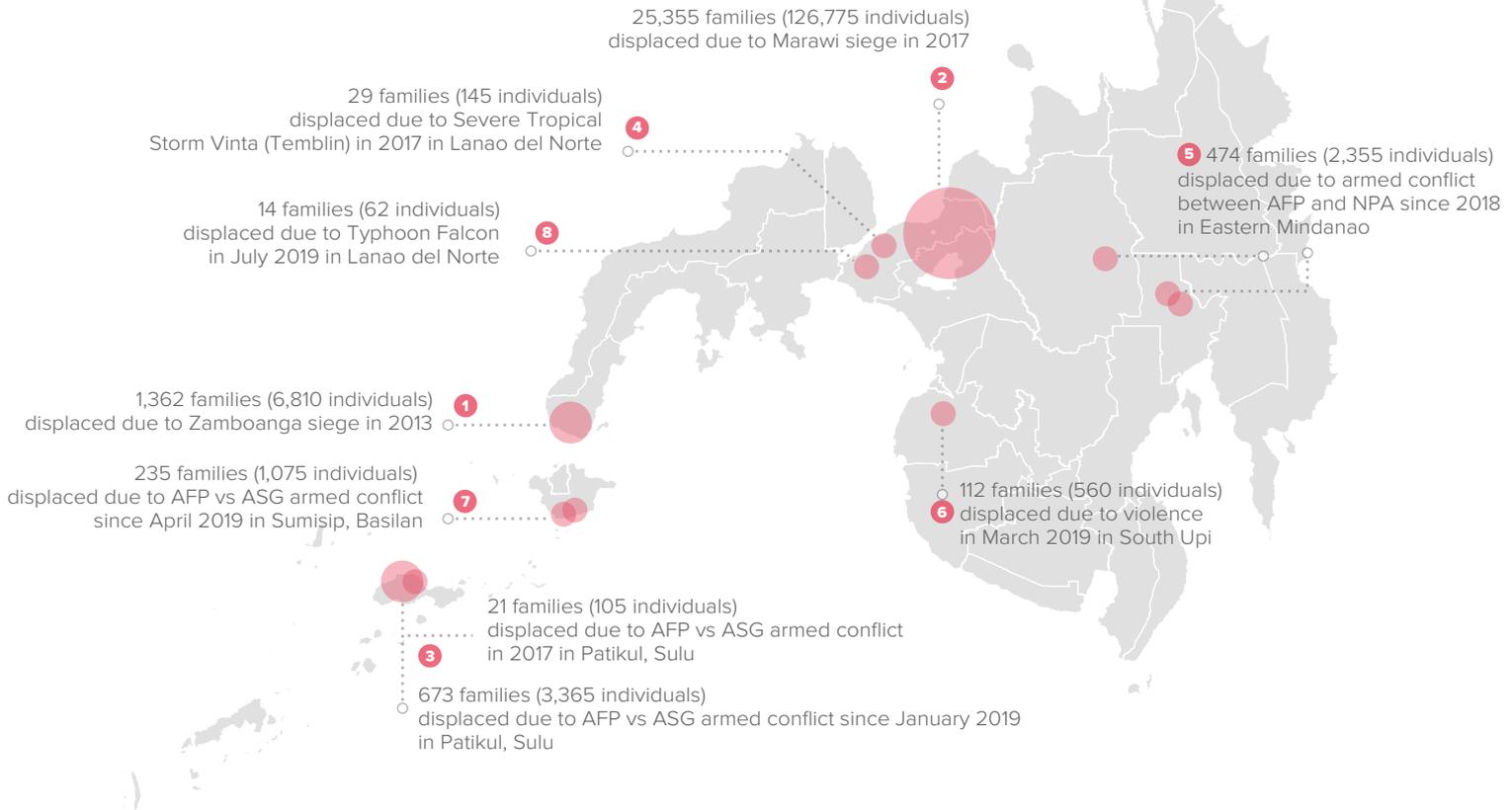
According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), almost 81,600 families (394,000 individuals) are affected in 218 barangays in Region XI and XII. As of March, 3,650 families (13,567 individuals) are taking shelter in 35 evacuation centers, while 25,191 families (106,882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



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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, 77 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

As of April 2020, 25,355 families (126,775 individuals) are still displaced in different areas of Lanao provinces and Marawi City. Of the total remaining IDP families, 2,954 families are in transitory shelters in various areas in Marawi City and in municipalities of Saguilaran (Lanao del Sur) and Matunggao (Lanao del Norte). There are 146 families awarded with permanent shelters in municipalities of Saguilaran and Amai Manabilang, but they are still facing protection issues in their new homes. Moreover, there are community based-evacuation centers in various locations with an estimate number of 218 displaced families.



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



22,400 families in home-based settings

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

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



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

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

3 SULU PROVINCE

Displaced since September 2017

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

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

As of April, there are approximately 694 families (3,470 individuals) in Sulu province that are still displaced since 2017 caused by the focus military operations against the ASG in Patikul municipality. Of the total figure, 154 families (770 individuals) are living in makeshift shelters. Protection and assistance to protracted IDPs are limited because their situation is not known to many. The following are the persisting issues faced by the IDPs:



Access to shelter: The IDPs have expressed their concerns and apprehensions that they might be forced to vacate their current dwelling as the landowner is now restricting them because of the prolonged time that they have been occupying the private land. Also, many of the makeshifts are now dilapidated and/or damaged. At 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 space that is used in emergencies as a mechanism for protecting children is not available at the IDP sites. Children are playing in unsafe areas under the coconut trees within at the displacement sites.



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



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	3,370

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 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 Kapitalong and Talaingod, Davao del Norte province, and Compostela Valley province in Region 11.

In March, around 14 families (approximately 50 individuals) were displaced from municipality of Kapitalong, Davao Del Norte. These families are members of Indigenous communities in the boundaries of Kapitalong 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)	281	1,405
San Fernando, Bukidnon (2019)	33	150
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	235	1,075
Total	235	1,075

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.

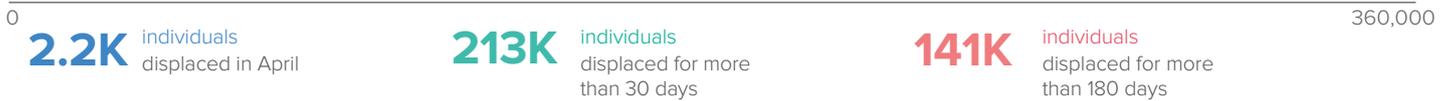
IDPs in Kapatagan, Lanao del Norte due to Falcon in July 2019

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.

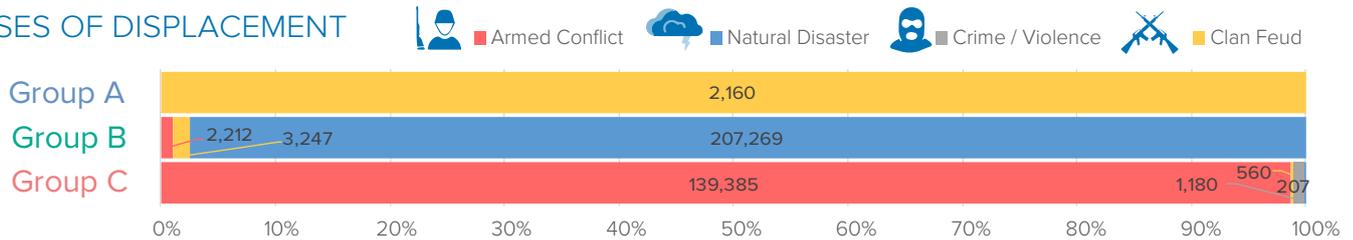
Municipality	Families	Individuals
LALA	14	62
Total	14	62

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2012-2020)

356,220 currently displaced individuals since 2012



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



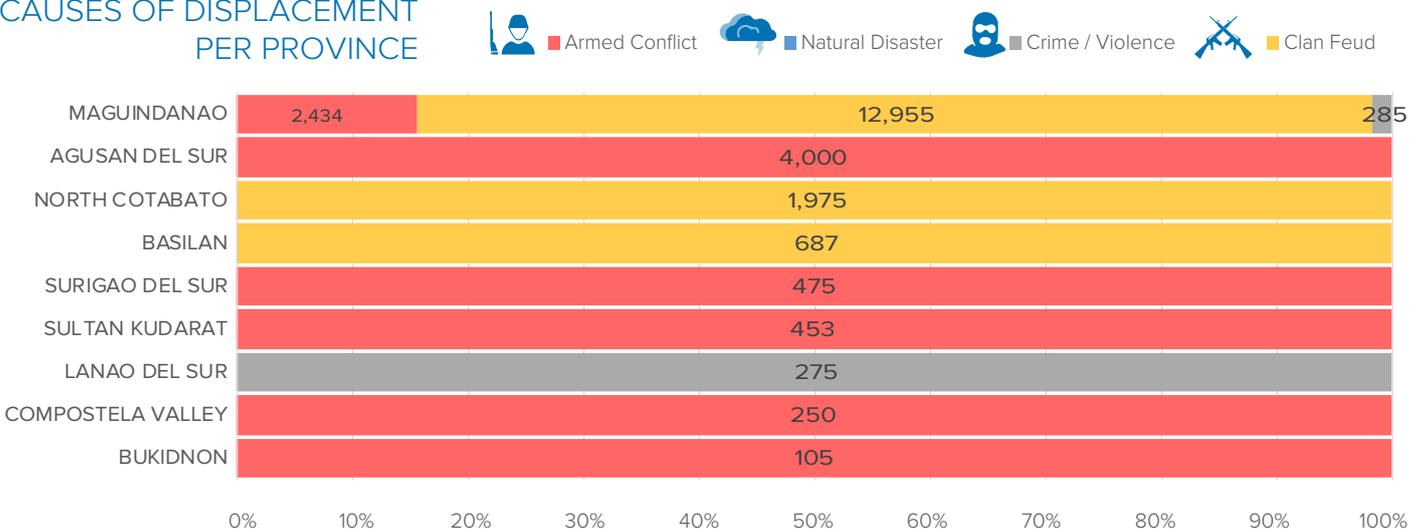
TOTAL: 356,220

IN THE COURSE OF 2020

DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO APRIL



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



TOTAL: 23,894



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

COVID-19 UPDATES AND RESPONSES OF THE BANGSAMORO GOVERNMENT

As of 5 April, BARMM has recorded a total of 7,745 Persons Under Monitoring (PUM) and 242 Persons Under Investigation (PUI) across BARMM region. There were 8 confirmed cases of COVID-19: 3 deaths, 1 admitted, 1 on home quarantine, and 3 recovered. The following are the breakdown of PUM and PUI per province including the returning Filipino workers from Sabah.

The Bangsamoro government, through its Rapid Emergency Action on Disaster Incidence (READI), has distributed relief goods in different provinces including the 63 barangays under the special geographic area. The relief goods consist of rice and local products of the provinces as it purchases farm, poultry and marine commodities from the farmers and fisherfolks as its way of supporting said food producers.

The Cotabato Sanitarium Hospital in Sultan Kudarat Municipality is identified as a responding hospital that can house COVID-19 patients should number of confirmed cases reach its peak. There is an on-going negotiation between the Bangsamoro government and the management of the Cotabato Sanitarium Hospital.

BARMM MEDICAL PROGRAM FOR COVID-19 CASES AND INDIGENT PATIENTS

A medical program was designed to help indigent patients receive medical assistance and to cover medical expenses of patients treated for COVID-19 in seven hospitals across the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region. Moreover, it has positioned testing laboratories in various medical facilities all over BARMM to address increase of COVID-19 infected cases. This program prioritizes Persons Under Investigation (PUI), Persons Under

Monitoring (PUM) and indigent patients in the provision of early medical response and treatment.

MINDANAO BCP: CONTINUITY OF SERVICE AMID COVID-19

In order to operate uniformly and ensure continuity of operations, the Mindanao Business Continuity Plan (BCP) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) was adopted to guide field staff in the continuance of UNHCR services to IDPs, following an all-hazards approach in the UNCHR operations in Mindanao amid COVID-19 outbreak.

Key activity of the said continuity plan include the creation of Critical Function Team (CFT) composed of the Head of Office as the Chairperson and the identified staff from Mindanao Field Team tasked to assess crisis situations in real time, direct crisis management activities and accomplish operational responses relative to crisis event. Guidelines were also laid down concerning proper response in case of COVID-19 spate. Aside from the CFT, work from home arrangements are implemented to ensure the safety of staff and personnel during work hours as they perform remote work. Mindanao BCP shall be in full force and effect until lifting of community lockdown.

VIRTUAL PROTECTION FORUM WITH TFBM

On 13 April, a virtual Protection Forum was conducted with the participation of Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) through Deputy Field Manager Tonny Sugarol. There were eight (8) other members of the Protection Forum which participated in the said meeting, namely: Action Africa Help (AAH), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Plan International, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRS), Community and Family Services International (CFSI), UNFPA, UNICEF and UNOCHA. Issues, needs and gaps

faced by IDPs amidst COVID19 outbreak were discussed. Challenges faced by the members of the Protection Forum were discussed, including travel pass wherein TFBM said they can issue travel certificate for those travelling to Marawi, but the travel pass will still require supporting documents which have to be secured by the humanitarian actors from other agencies.

PPEs MADE BY IDPS IN MARAWI CITY

The IDPs of Marawi City were trained by The Technology and Livelihood Development Center (TLDC) of Lanao del Sur provincial government with dressmaking courses and entrepreneurship as response to IDPs need to have sustainable livelihood. IDPs utilized their tailoring skills to produce protective suits and masks for distribution to the frontliners in the province. As of 14 April, 60 protective suits and 1500 washable face masks were already produced and ready for distribution.

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.”

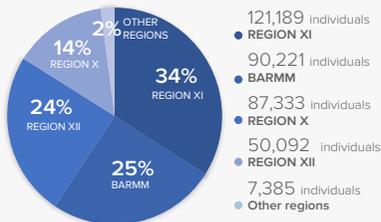
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1)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

CURRENT NUMBER OF IDPS IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION


356,220

TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS WHO ARE PRESENTLY DISPLACED IN MINDANAO

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



THREE MAIN GROUPS:


2.2K

Group A
displaced in April

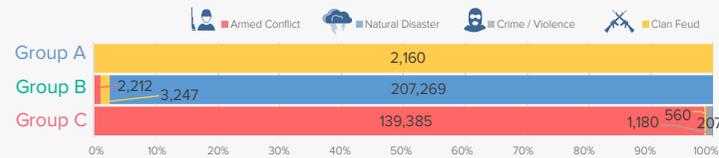

213K

Group B
displaced for more than 30 days


141K

Group C
displaced for more than 180 days

CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT IN APRIL 2020


8,570

TOTAL RECORDED DISPLACEMENT IN APRIL


6,410

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED


2,160

IDPs IN APRIL IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

LEGEND

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

