

MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



Families who have been displaced due to the flash floods in 11 barangays in Pigcawayan, Special Geographic Area, BARMM received life-saving assistance.

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 31st of December, a total number of **59,626** families (**274,327** individuals) are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

Group A: **1,753** families (**8,657** individuals) remain displaced out of 957 families displaced within the month;

Group B: **101** families (**505** individuals) remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

Group C: **57,772** families (**265,165** 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 STS Vinta (Temblin) in December 2017, **14** families (**62** individuals) still displaced due to Typhoon Falcon in July 2019. **96** families (**480** individuals) due to AFP vs. NPA armed conflict in Iligan City in June 2020.
- Eastern Mindanao: **430** families (**1,937** individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict between Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and New People's Army (NPA) since June 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 December 2020, a total number of **8,945** families (**34,873** individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to crime & violence (487 individuals), armed conflict (11,298 individuals) and natural disaster (23,088 individuals).

DISPLACEMENT IN DECEMBER



8,945

Families



34,873

Individuals

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

since January 2020



20

Persons dead

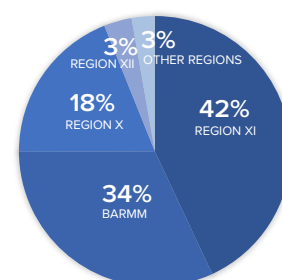


32

Persons injured

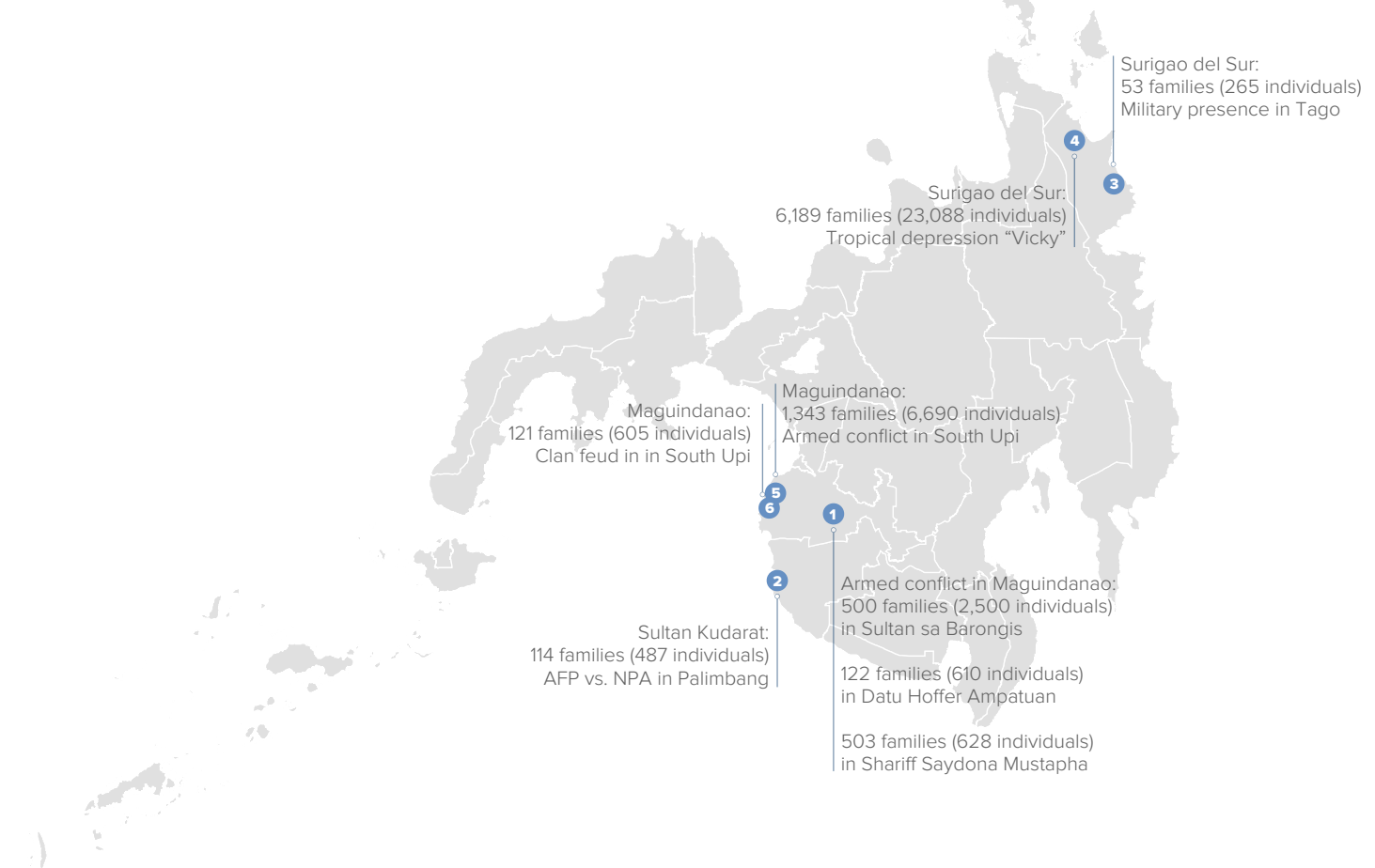
LOCATIONS

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



- 115,652 individuals REGION XI
- 91,999 individuals BARMM
- 50,004 individuals REGION X
- 9,387 individuals REGION XII
- 7,285 individuals Other regions

GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN DECEMBER



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

1 INCURSION INCIDENT IN DATU PIANG MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

Around 50 alleged members of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) attacked the Philippine National Police (PNP) station of Datu Piang, Maguindanao Province on 3 December 2020 at around 10:30 PM. Based on the PNP report, the BIFFs split into two groups - one group attacked the PNP station and the other group attempted to proceed to Barangay Kangan and allegedly planned to burn the Sta. Teresita Parish Church. According to the Datu Piang PNP report, the attempt to burn the church was prevented by the PNP who resisted the attack. Moreover, the newly issued patrol car burned by the armed group. There are no casualties reported during the incident, but there are some families who fled during the attack and immediately returned to their residences after the situation stabilized. The government military troops stationed near the place of incident immediately deployed reinforcement forcing the BIFFs to withdraw.

Displacement in Sultan sa Barongis, Maguindanao due to military operations against the BIFF. On 04 December 2020, approximately 500 families from Barangay Langgapanan, Sultan sa Barongis Municipality were forced to flee their homes as a result of the military operations against the members of the BIFF. It is believed that it is an offshoot of the incident in Datu Piang last 3 December 2020 when the BIFF attacked the police station and burned its police patrol car. The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) conducted military operations in Maguindanao

against the BIFF who claimed responsibility on the incident in Datu Piang Municipality.

Increasing Tension in Maguindanao Province. A Support to Law Enforcement Operations (SLEO) was launched by AFP against BIFF who claimed responsibility to the recent attack against the government security forces in Datu Piang Municipality. Associated with this operation are series of mortar shelling and gusts of gunfire since 5 December 2020, affecting multiple areas including Barangay Zapakan in Rajah Buayan Municipality, Barangays Nabundas and Pusao in Shariff Saydona Mustapha Municipality, Barangays Dabenayan and Liab in Mamasapano Municipality, Barangays Pandi and Penditen in Datu Salibu Municipality, Barangay Mother Tuayan in Datu Hoffer Municipality, and Barangay Salman in Ampatuan Municipality.

On the evening of 7 December 2020, an aerial bombardment was reported after the sighting of alleged armed men in the areas which are believed to be encamped by the BIFF. This incident is assumed to be part of the pursuit operations against the BIFF under the faction of Commander Karialan who is allegedly responsible for the attack in Datu Piang Municipality last 3 December 2020.

Displacement in Datu Hoffer Municipality, Maguindanao Province due to intensified military operation. On 9 December 2020, the residents of Sitio Pamibingan, Brgy. Tuayan Mother in Datu Hoffer Municipality were forced to

flee their homes due to the intensified military operation by the AFP. The military operation SLEO action against the BIFF who were believed to be responsible for the attack in Datu Piang last 03 December 2020.

Based on the initial validation report of the Municipal Social Welfare Officer (MSWO), there were 122 displaced families from the indigenous people's tribe who have temporarily occupied Datu Aliman Elementary School and housing project at Sitio Proper in Brgy. Mother Tuayan. Emergency food packs were provided to the IDPs by the BARMM government.

Artillery attacks in Brgy. Sambulawan, Datu Salibo Municipality. A series of artillery hit the populated area in Brgy. Sambulawan, Datu Salibo Municipality on 13 December 2020 around eight o'clock in the evening. Villagers were surprised by the falling mortars, injuring six civilians, including children ages six and eight years old. The wounded civilians were brought to the hospital for immediate medical treatment.

Meanwhile, an undetermined number of families residing in the following Barangay Libutan, Mamasapano Municipality, Brgy. Butilen, Datu Salibu Municipality, and Brgy. Dapiawan and Brgy. Madia, all in Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality, reportedly forced to flee from their homes and moved to safer grounds. Ongoing verification of displaced families is being carried out by protection partners.

Displacement in Shariff Saydona Mustapha Municipality, Maguindanao Province. On 15 December 2020 at around 10 o'clock in the evening, a mortar round allegedly originated from the military hit a pregnant woman while she was fleeing from Sitio Papandayan, Brgy. Pusao, Shariff Saydona Mustapha Municipality. According to the protection monitors from the ground, the pregnant woman was among the residents of Brgy. Pusao who immediately fled from their location upon hearing the first mortar round dropped in their community. While fleeing, she was hit by a shrapnel which came from the third mortar round dropped on their area. Said victim was rushed to Maguindanao Provincial Hospital but was declared Dead on Arrival. The Local Government Unit (LGU) of Shariff Saydona Mustapha Municipality extended cash assistance amounting to PHP5,000.00 and two sacks of rice to the family of the victim in addition to the one sack of rice provided by the Barangay LGU of Brgy. Pusao.

Said incident displaced 503 families (628 individuals) from Brgy. Pusao and an adjacent barangay of Shariff Saydona Mustapha Municipality. They fled to safer grounds in order to avoid being injured during the crossfire and mortar shelling. Assessment was conducted by the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) BARMM and its provincial office to attend to the needs of the affected families.

2 DISPLACEMENT IN PALIMBANG MUNICIPALITY, SULTAN KUDARAT PROVINCE DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT

On 23 December 2020, the AFP launched airstrikes at Sitio Kalumutan, boundary of Palimbang and Lebak Municipality, Sultan Kudarat Province. It is believed to be targeting the alleged members of New People's Army (NPA) in the area and accordingly, said airstrikes are part of the AFP's ongoing campaign in ending local communism. Among the initial identified needs are foods, hygiene kits, blankets and plastic mats. The LGU of Palimbang, together with the Municipal Social Welfare Development Office (MSWDO), AFP and Sangguniang Barangay members, provided food packs to the displaced population.

On 19 December 2020, 114 families of Indigenous People (Manobo) in the hinterland barangay of Banbanen left their homes due to fear of potential encounter between the rebel and the government troops. Said displaced families belong from Sitio Sendawagen with 79 families (363 individuals) and Sitio Badiangen with 35 families (124 individuals), and have sought refuge in Barangay Langali, Palimbang Municipality of Sultan Kudarat Province.

3 DISPLACEMENT IN TAGO MUNICIPALITY, SURIGAO DEL SUR PROVINCE DUE TO HEIGHTENED MILITARY PRESENCE

On 22 December 2020, 53 families (approximately 265 individuals) belonging to Manobo tribe from Sitio Lagangan and Sitio Madrid in Barangay Caras-an, Tago Municipality, were forced to flee their homes due to observed military troop build-up in their communities. Said communities have been affected by recurring displacement in the past years because of armed conflict between the government security forces and the NPA. The displaced families are hosted by their relatives within the barangay, and they are hesitant to return to their homes given the uncertainties on the security situation in their communities.

4 DISPLACEMENT IN SURIGAO DEL SUR PROVINCE DUE TO FLOODING BROUGHT BY TROPICAL DEPRESSION "VICKY"

The Caraga Region was affected by flooding as a result of intense rain caused by Tropical Depression Vicky. Based on the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) progress report, there are approximately 6,189 families (23,088 individuals) that were displaced both in evacuation centers and with their host families as of 19 December. Five houses were reportedly damaged (three totally damaged and two partially damaged houses) by the flooding. The DSWD Field Office in Caraga Region established an Emergency Operations Center and has activated the members of its Quick Response Team (QRT) to respond on the needs of the affected populations. The members of the organized QRT of the DSWD Field Office in Caraga Region are continuously coordinating with the local officials of the affected municipalities. Assessments were conducted in the municipalities of Carrascal, Cantilan, Madrid, and Lanuza, all in Surigao del Sur Province. Also,

the DSWD Field Office is ready to provide an augmentation assistance to be extended to the affected families.

5 DISPLACEMENT IN SOUTH UPI MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT

Based on the report of the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Officer (MDRRMO) of South Upi Municipality, approximately 320 families from Sitios Manguda Sliay, and Guite, of Barangay Itaw, South Upi Municipality were forced to flee their homes on 2 December 2020 when unidentified armed men were sighted in the area. The displaced families have temporarily settled at the COVID-19 isolation area in Sitio Poblacion in Barangay Itaw. The local government unit has distributed relief goods to the displaced families.

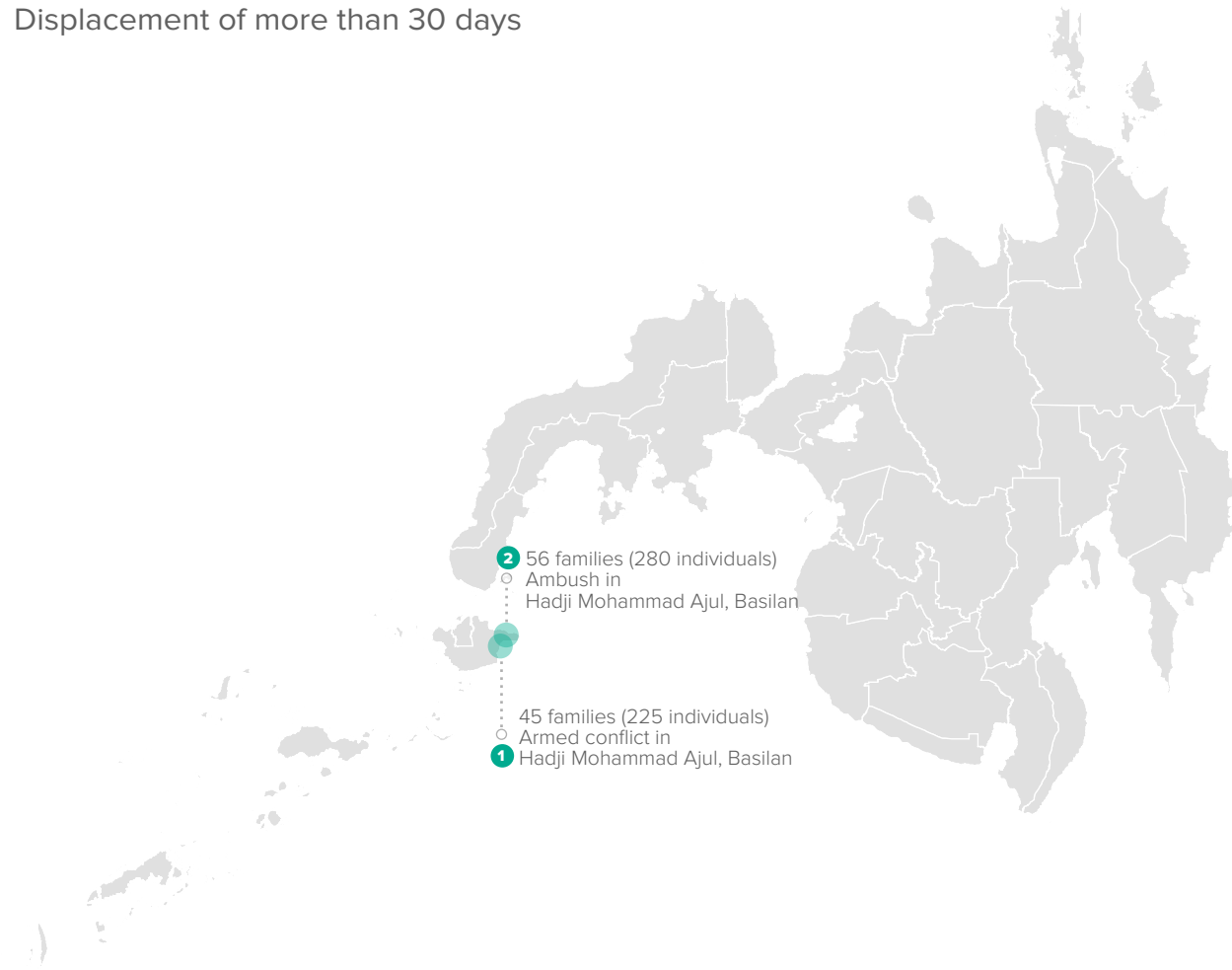
Around 599 families from Barangays Itaw and Pandan, South Upi were forced to leave their homes following the attacks by the alleged members of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) on 31 December 2020. The armed group allegedly attacked the military detachment in Barangay Itaw and burned 13 houses abandoned by residents who fled in different areas in order to avoid the gunfire. Some 80 families went to adjacent municipality of Talayan, particularly in Barangay Fugotan, while the rest opted to stay in Barangay Pandan proper.

6 DISPLACEMENT IN SOUTH UPI MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO CLAN FEUD

On 7 December 2020, a firefight erupted between warring families, resulting to the displacement of approximately 121 families (605 individuals) from Barangay Lamud, South Upi Municipality. These families are currently scattered in Barangay Nangi, Borongotan, and Ganasi of North Upi Municipality. Some of the displaced families were able to build makeshift shelters, while others opted to stay with their relatives in the nearby barangays. The local officials of South Upi and North Upi Municipalities convened to discuss the condition of the affected populations. The Municipal Social Welfare Office (MSWO) of North Upi Municipality also conducted an initial assessment on the situation and distributed food packs to the 60 families that are temporary settled in Sitio Es and Sitio Romagongrong of Barangay Nangi. The remaining 10 families have yet to receive any assistance from the government.

GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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1 ARMED CONFLICT IN HADJI MOHAMMAD AJUL MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

On 20 November 2020, an armed encounter between the members of the 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 AFP and MILF was deployed to help pacify the tension between the warring factions.

Municipality	Families	Individuals
SUMISIP	45	225
Total	45	225

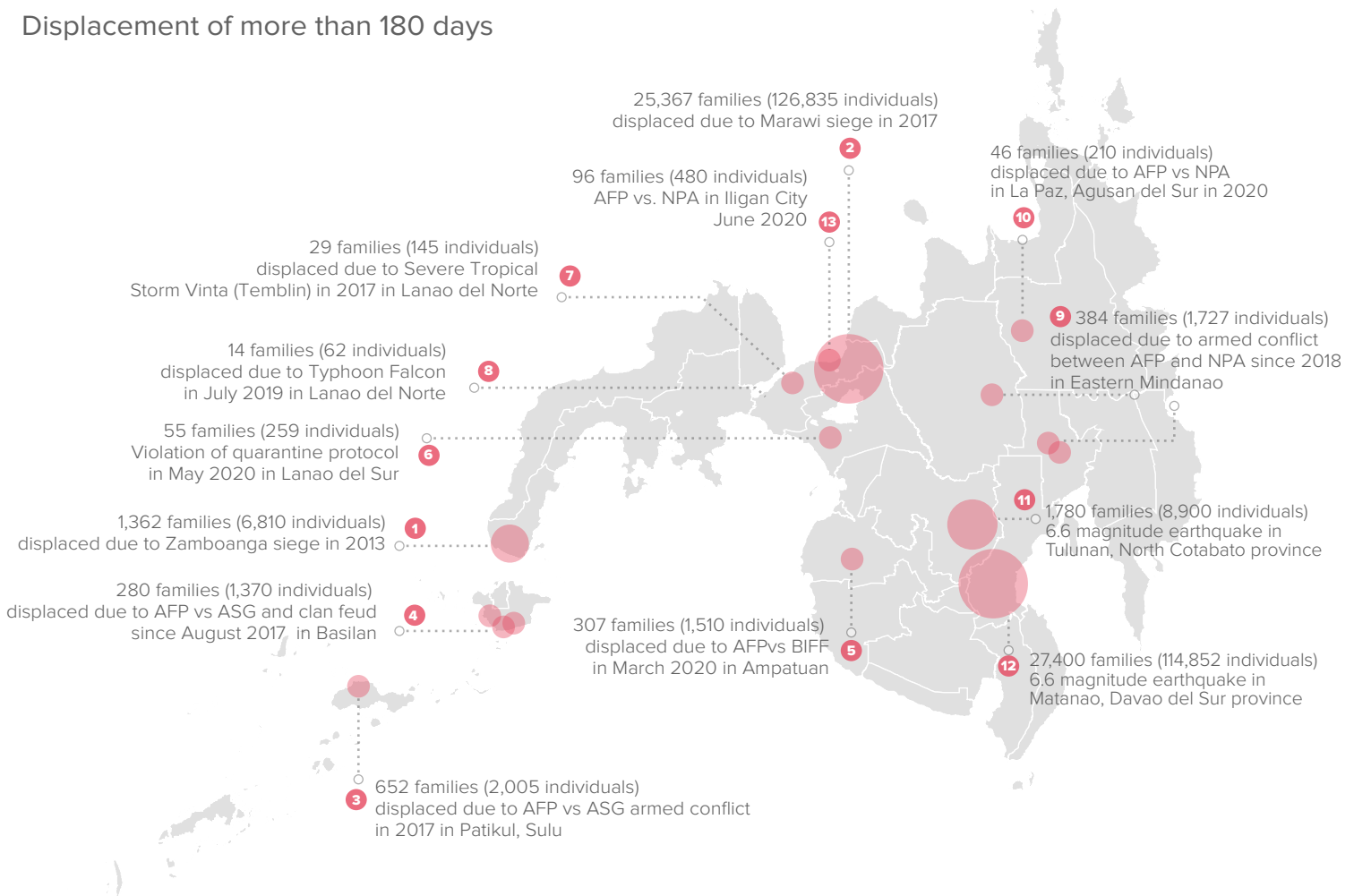
2 AMBUSH IN HADJI MOHAMMAD AJUL MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

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

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 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 but are not accessing any assistance. Beneficiary selection for assistance (e.g. shelter) only prioritizes 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. As a response, the government had completed the Transitory Family Support Package (PhP14,400.00) aimed to support the food needs and/or as a start-up capital for the livelihood activities of the IDPs.



Less participation of IDPs to matters affecting them. There are IDPs who were not able to register under the Kathanon. This may potentially result to exclusion of some IDPs as government assistance make use the Kathanon as basis. Also, there are less participation of IDPs on rehabilitation and return and if they can return to their places of origin, 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. IDP assemblies and consultation hearings were conducted, but only those IDPs who can physically participate attended said gatherings.



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 limited food distributions conducted. IDPs are still in need of nutritious foods since foods received or delivered are only dry commodities (i.e noodles, rice, canned goods).



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 Libreng 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. Last November 2020, IOM conducted CCCM training attended by IDP leaders as means to address lack of effective CCCM.



Durable Solution. Prolonged return to the place of origin. IDPs are aware that the government has 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.



Access to 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, have 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 creates 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:

Five 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.

Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, the displaced families have experienced below protection issues:



Access to shelter. 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.



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



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. 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 with 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

Municipality	Families	Individuals
Malabang	55	259
Total	55	259

7 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TROPICAL STORM VINTA

(Displaced since December 2017)

Of the 24 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 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.

Protracted displacement affecting the indigenous people have exposed them to:



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.



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.



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

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

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 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 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.

As of January 2021, housing construction (shelter assistance) for the IDPs in Kidapawan are already built in the three barangays of the said municipality. However, identifying a safe relocation site and compliance to required documents remain as challenges for Magpet and Makilala.

DSWD Region XII is now focusing on its recovery programs, including the provision of Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA) amounting to PhP10,000.00 for families with partially damaged houses and/or PhP30,000 for families with totally damaged houses. Also, DSWD has ongoing provision of Cash for Work assistance for families with partially and or totally damaged houses. But with the release of its terminal report on the displacement incidences (moving from emergency response to recovery phase), it affected the timely monitoring of IDP figures.

The figures below are based on the DSWD DROMIC Terminal Report on the Ms 6.6 Earthquake Incident in Tulunan, North Cotabato 18 December 2020, 6PM.

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 months, all within a radius of 12km: with 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 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.

The figures below 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

13 ARMED CONFLICT IN ILIGAN CITY, LANAOS DEL NORTE PROVINCE

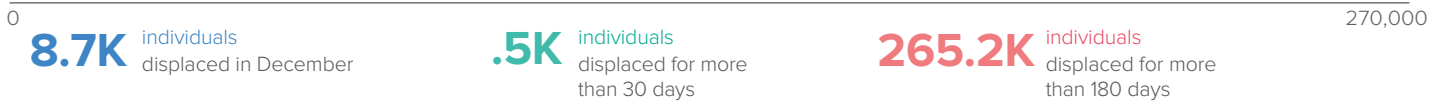
Displaced since June 2020

On 26 June 2020, an alleged member of the NPA ambushed a Citizen Armed Force Geographical Unit (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.

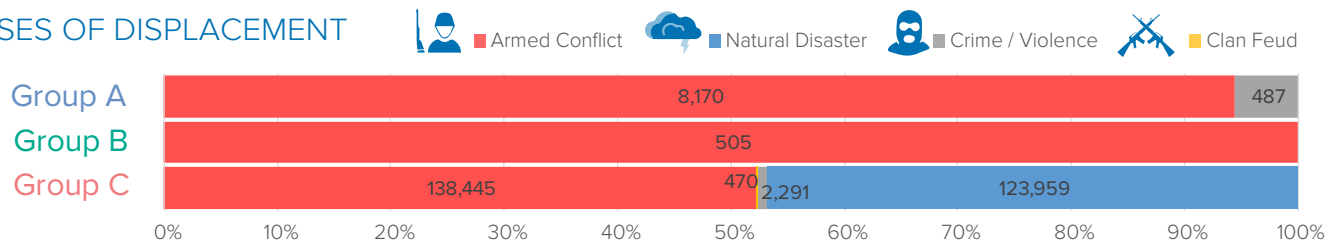
Municipality	Families	Individuals
ILIGAN CITY	96	480
Total	96	480

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2012-2020)

274,327

 currently displaced individuals since 2012


CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



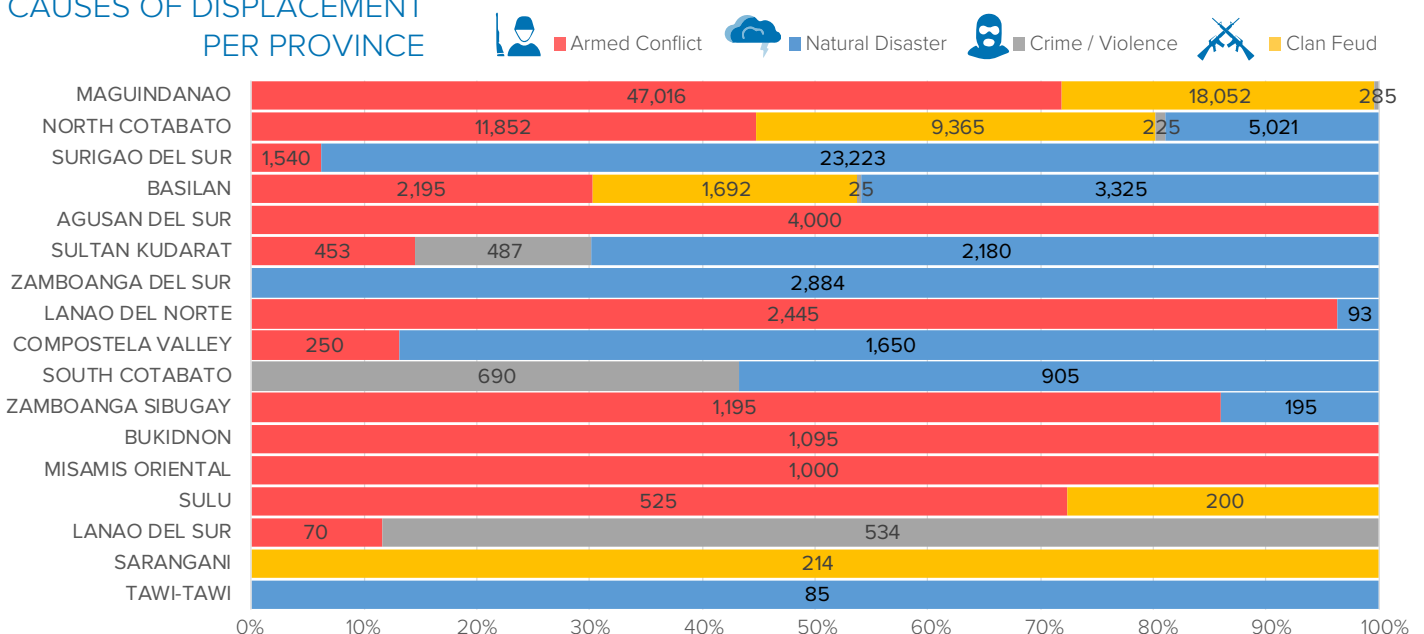
TOTAL: 274,327

IN THE COURSE OF 2020

DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



TOTAL: 145,000



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

WEBINARS FOR BANGSAMORO GOVERNMENT PARTNERS

UNHCR conducted two separate webinar activities for the Bangsamoro Parliament and the Bangsamoro Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD). The webinar for legislators and their staff gave an overview of UNHCR's persons of concern (refugees, stateless persons, and internally displaced populations) and protection mandate, as well as an introduction to the international framework on IDP Protection and good practices in other countries for protecting IDPs in national law and policy.

WEBINAR ON PROTECTION MAINSTREAMING

UNHCR conducted the last session of the four-part webinar on Protection Mainstreaming with staff of the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) on 4 December 2020. Participants from the different provincial offices of the MSSD, as well as staff from the regional office, participated in an action planning where they identified protection issues in their locality, current initiatives of the Ministry to address protection issues and concerns and other initiatives from agencies/organizations, and recommendations to better enhance the service delivery for IDPs and other persons of concern. Results of this planning session will be shared with the MSSD.

WORKSHOP SERIES ON CAPACITY BUILDING FOR LOCAL PROTECTION MONITORS IN SULU PROVINCE

UNHCR, in partnership with Integrated Resource Development for Tri-People (IRDT) and in coordination with the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (PDRRMO), Ministry of Social Service Office and local government units, conducted a series of capacity building activities to local protection monitors in Sulu Province. This activity forms part of the continuous efforts to strengthen their capacity in monitoring and reporting protection issues of the displaced families in Sulu. A total of 36 local protection monitors from 16 conflict affected barangays participated in the said workshop. It is expected that this initiative will also support the functionality of the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (BDRRMC), Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) and Violence against Women and Children (VAWC) desks in the barangays.

BIRTH REGISTRATION OF SAMA BAJAUS IN ZAMBOANGA CITY

On 22 December, UNHCR and UNICEF had a meeting with the Zamboanga City Civil Registrar's Office (CCRO) to discuss updates on the birth registration of Sama Bajaus in two communities in the city. The CCRO shared that the project has covered a total of 220 registrants for 2020. As a way forward, the team has agreed to meet on 10 January to assess the

activity and plan for the continuation of the birth registration project in 2021. The project is being implemented in line with the UNHCR-UNICEF Joint Strategy to End Childhood Statelessness and the Philippine Government's National Action Plan to End Statelessness.

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.”

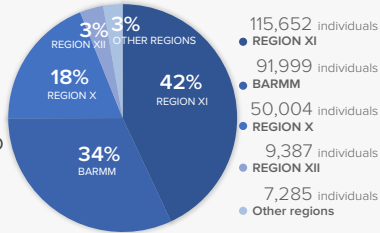
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1)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

CURRENT NUMBER OF IDPS IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION


274,327

TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS WHO ARE PRESENTLY DISPLACED IN MINDANAO

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



THREE MAIN GROUPS:


8.7K

Group A
displaced in December

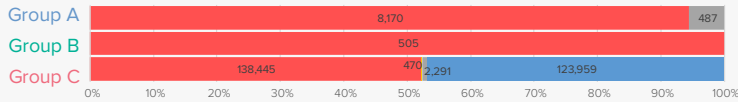
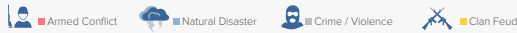

.5K

Group B
displaced for more than 30 days


265.2K

Group C
displaced for more than 180 days

CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT IN DECEMBER 2020


34,873

TOTAL RECORDED DISPLACEMENT IN DECEMBER

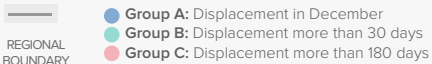

26,216

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED


8,657

IDPs IN DECEMBER IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

LEGEND



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.

