

# MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



UNHCR, in partnership with IRDT, provided core relief items to displaced families in Masepla 2 transitory site in Mampang, Zamboanga City. © IRDT

## DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

**Group A:** 882 families (4,410 individuals) remain displaced out of 984 families displaced within the month;

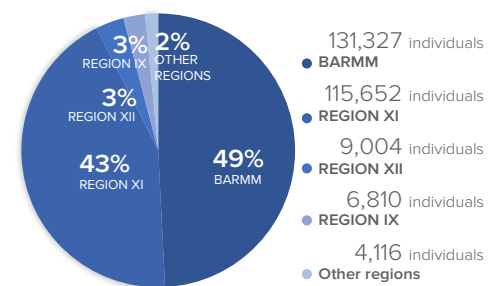
**Group B:** 7,619 families (38,018 individuals) remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

**Group C:** 49,368 families (224,481 individuals) remain displaced and have been protractedly displaced for more than 180 days. Those classified under Group C are concentrated in five main areas:

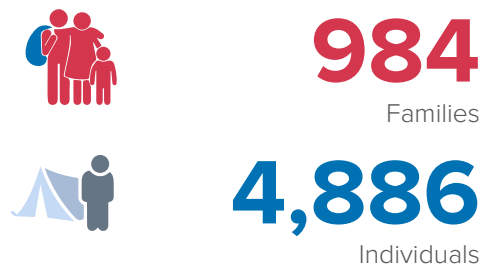
- Zamboanga City: 1,362 families (6,810 individuals) still displaced due to Zamboanga siege in September 2013.
- Lanao del Sur 17,446 families (87,230 individuals) still displaced due to Marawi siege in May 2017.
- Eastern Mindanao: 384 families (1,727 individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict between Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and New People's Army (NPA) since June 2018.
- 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.
- BARMM Provinces: 857 families (4,275 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 April 2021, an estimate total number of 984 families (4,886 individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to armed conflict.

### PRESENTLY DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS BY REGION



### DISPLACEMENT IN APRIL

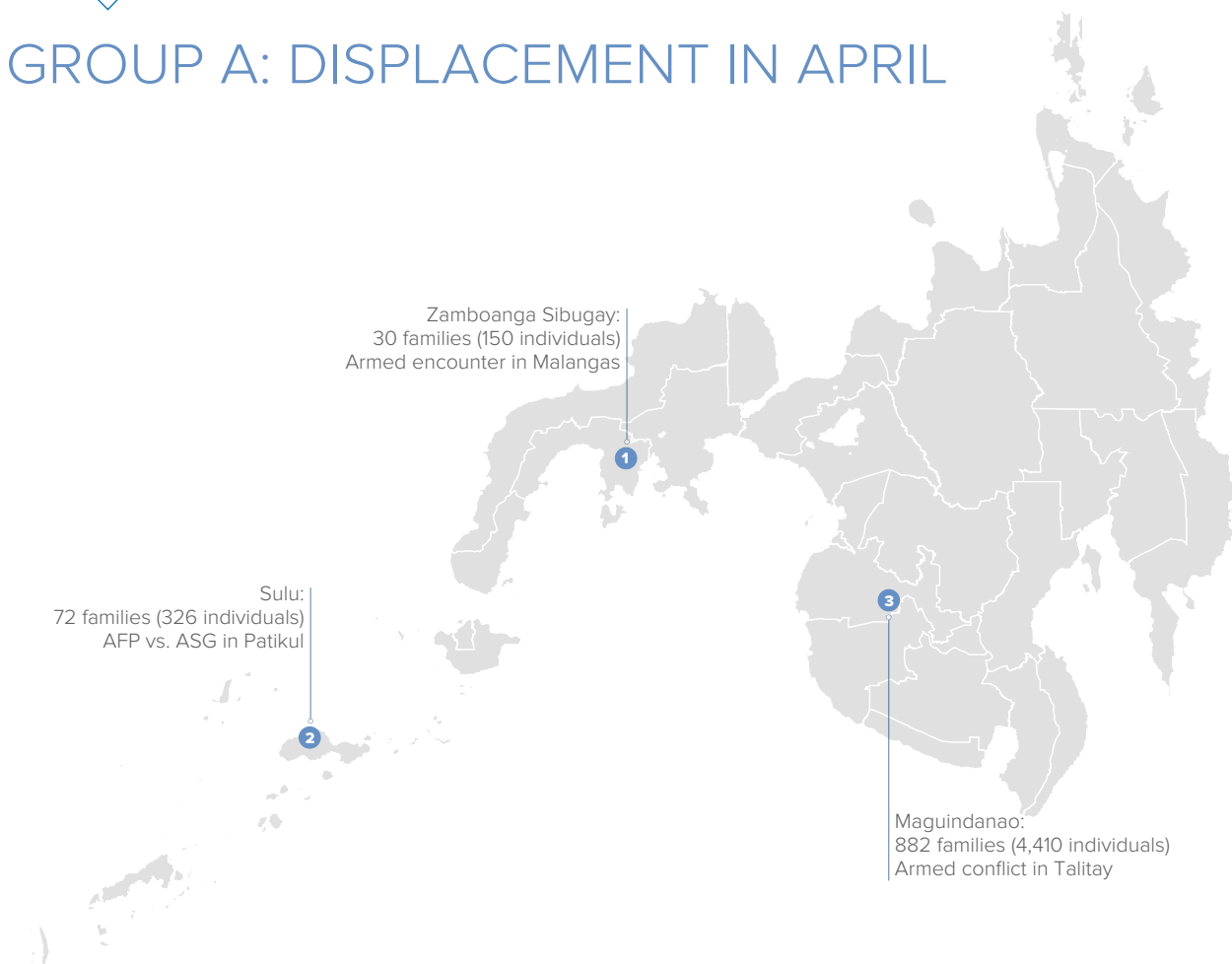


### CIVILIAN CASUALTIES since January 2021



Note: Figures indicated in this Dashboard are approximate numbers only due to lack of granular sources of datasets.

# 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 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY PROVINCE

On 14 April 2021, an armed encounter between the government security forces and the unidentified armed men has ensued in the boundaries of Brgy. Cumon, Camanga Municipality and Brgy. Buntong, Malangas Municipality, all in Zamboanga Sibugay Province. The incident has resulted to the displacement of at least 30 families (approximately 150 individuals). Based on the report from the Municipal Social Welfare Officer (MSWO), the displaced families have returned home on 18 April 2021.

## 2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN PATIKUL MUNICIPALITY, SULU PROVINCE DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT

On 16 April 2021, a firefight between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and alleged members of the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) ensued in Barangay Igasan in Patikul Municipality. Based on the report from the barangay officials, there were around 50 families (approximately 240 individuals) who were forced to leave their homes in search for safer grounds. The displaced families eventually returned to their places of origin after the tension ceased.

On 23 April 2021 at around nine o' clock in the evening, an armed encounter ensued between the AFP and members of the ASG in the boundaries of Barangay Panglayahan and Taglibi, Patikul Municipality in Sulu Province. The incident resulted to civilian casualties, with one killed and two wounded individuals. Based on the report from the

protection partners, at least 22 families (approximately 86 individuals) were forced to leave their homes and stayed in Tuup Elementary School. The Municipal Local Government Unit (LGU) of Patikul Municipality provided food packs to the IDPs consisting of canned goods, noodles and rice, while the AFP conducted supplemental feeding for the IDP children. The displaced families already returned to their places of origin after the tension ceased.

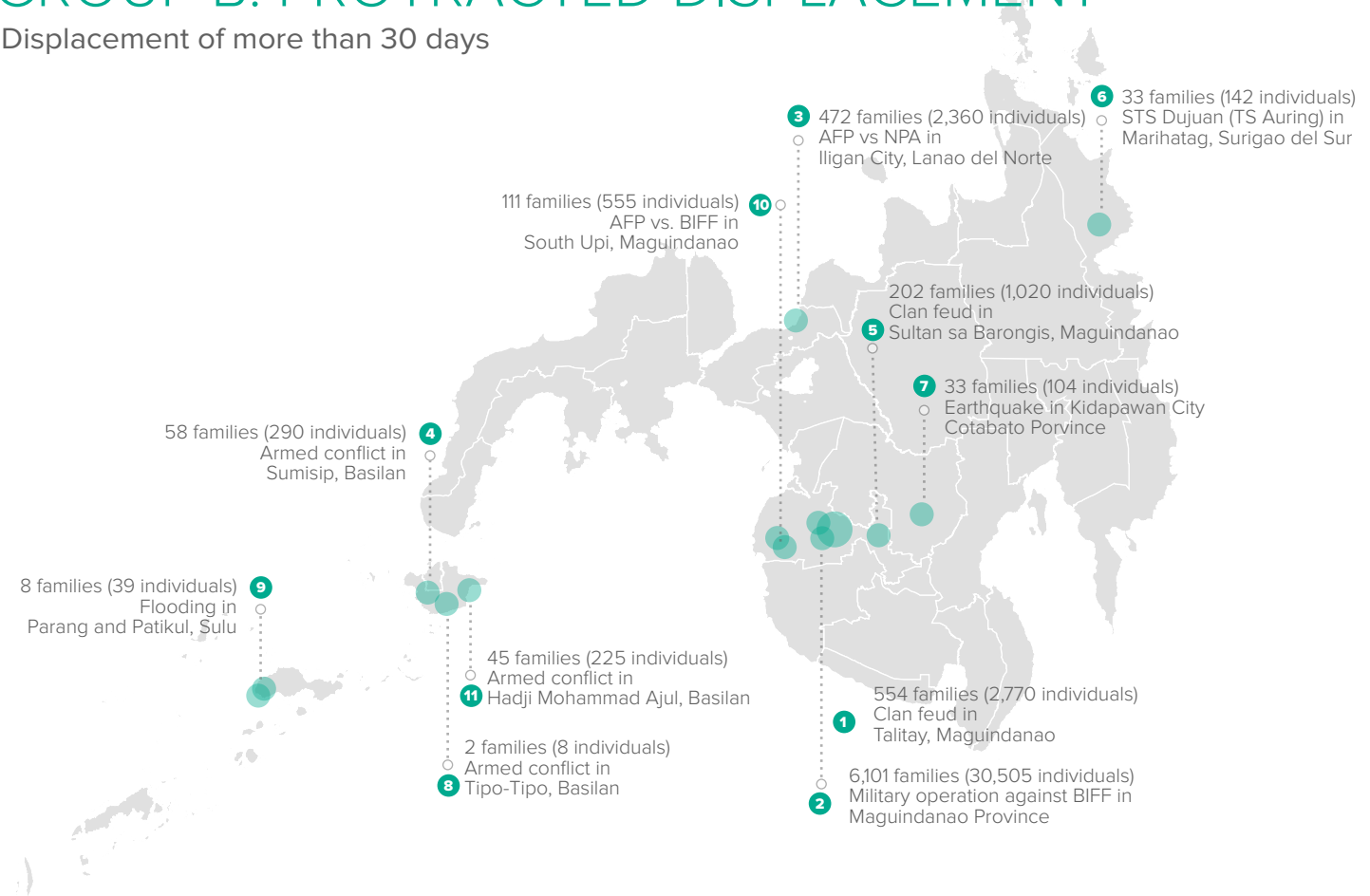
## 3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN TALITAY MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

On 26 April 2021 at around 3:45 in the morning, the government security forces based in Datu Piang Municipality launched mortar shelling targeting the marshy areas of Barangay Tugal and its adjacent barangays in Talitay Municipality. It was reported that prior to the mortar shelling, the local constituents observed that air surveillance was being conducted by security forces for several days. Given the continuous mortar shelling, civilians are expected to flee their homes and head to adjacent areas in search for safer grounds.

The local civilians, through the protection monitors, are appealing to the local authorities and government security forces to spare the civilian population and to cease pursuit operations.

# GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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## 1 CLAN FEUD IN TALITAY MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

On 26 March 2021 at around 10:15 in the morning, the residents of Barangay Pageda in Talitay Municipality fled to a safer ground when a fisherman was killed in the marshy area of the municipality. Accordingly, the said killing was perpetrated by the victim's rival family which resulted to rido. The protection monitors from the ground reported that the parties involved in the rido managed to mobilize their respective allies and supporters, which triggered a firefight between the warring parties in the boundary area of Brgy. Bintan and Brgy. Pageda. Also, there were alleged cases of looting incident and casualty due to stray bullet.

The residents of barangays Gadungan and Pageda, all in Talitay Municipality, have been greatly affected by the cyclical conflict and displacement because of the unresolved rido.

## 2 AFP VS. BIFF ARMED CONFLICT IN MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

Some of the displaced families in several municipalities in Maguindanao Province who returned home after the displacement on 18 March 2021 due to armed conflict between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) were again forced to flee their homes because of persistent security risks. Several numbers of families fled their homes on 20

April 2021 due to fear brought about by some misinformation regarding the mobilization of the alleged members of BIFF in anticipation to the resumption of the turnover of the Joint Peace and Security Team. On 23 April, the government security forces launched mortar shelling against the BIFF sighted to be in Barangay Ganta and Barangay Inaladan, all in Shariff Saydona Mustapha Municipality. On 28 April 2021, the launched another mortar shelling was launched by government security forces targeting Sitio Bayog in Brgy. Dapiawan and Sitio Tatapan in Brgy. Kitango, all in Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality, as well as Brgy. Pamalian in Shariff Saydona Mustapha Municipality, causing fear among the civilian population. The said mortar shelling resulted in the killing of two civilians and wounding two others in Shariff Saydona Mustapha Municipality.

## 3 AFP VS. NPA ARMED CONFLICT IN ROGONGUN, ILIGAN CITY, PROVINCE OF LANAO DEL NORTE

A military counter-terrorism operation took place on 31 March 2021 in the upper part of Barangay Rogongon, Iligan City, resulting to armed encounter between the AFP and alleged members of the New People's Army (NPA). The armed conflict forcibly displaced around 472 families (approximately 2,360 individuals) from six sitios of the said barangay to seek refuge in the evacuation sites. Given the ongoing operations, the affected population was advised to limit their movement and to stay in the evacuation sites



to avoid being recruited or being identified as members or sympathizers of the NPA.

There are around 170 families (approximately 858 individuals) in Sitio Cadayonan of the said barangay that were also needing food assistance. However, issue on road accessibility added to the movement restrictions in the barangay which further exacerbated their already worsened living conditions. Moreover, traveling to the six sitios were not allowed for safety reasons and hence, humanitarian assistance and protection monitoring were being done at the Barangay Hall located at Sitio Poblacion. Humanitarian organizations like ACCORD provided non-food item in April 2021.

#### **4 ARMED CONFLICT IN SUMISIP MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE**

On 17 March 2021, two members of the Citizen Armed Force Geographical Unit (CAFGU) were killed by an unidentified armed group in Brgy. Guiong in Sumisip Municipality. Around 58 families (approximately 290 individuals) from Sitio Matineh, Brgy. Guiong who are relatives of the victim, pre-emptively fled their homes and moved to safer grounds within the barangay due to fear of potential attack from the perpetrators. The local officials in the affected barangay attributed the killing incident to a family feud. Based on the interviews with the displaced individuals, the affected families were quite concerned with their safety and security given the possibility of a military operation following the tension. The Municipal Social Welfare Officer (MSWO) of Sumisip Municipality conducted an assessment on the needs of the displaced families. The families remain displaced as of this reporting.

#### **5 RIDO IN SULTAN SA BARONGIS MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE**

On 26 February 2021 at around 11 o'clock in the evening, a firefought ensued in Brgy. Gadungan, Sultan sa Barongis Municipality. Based on the information from the LGU, the group of the village chieftain in Barangay Gadungan and members of the national guard of Moro Islamic Liberation Front-Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces (MILF-BIAF) were involved in the firefought due to long-standing dispute which remains unsettled and commonly triggered by the provocative acts from both parties. The incident resulted to the death of one person and four persons were reported wounded. The said gunfight led to the displacement of around 150 families (approximately 750 individuals) who were forced to flee their homes in Brgy. Gadungan and sought refuge in Sitio Libul, Brgy. Kulambog in the same municipality. As of 28 February 2021, the total number of IDPs increased to 202 families or 1,020 individuals based on the result of the joint assessment conducted by CFSI and MSSD BARMM.

#### **6 SEVERE TROPICAL STORM DUJUAN (TS AURING) HITS CARAGA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION**

Based on the report from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Field Office in Caraga, there were 60 municipalities in the region impacted by flooding brought by TS Auring, affecting 68,388 families or 251,676 individuals. From these figures, 44,883 families or 163,925

individuals evacuated in 814 evacuation centers, and 10,276 families or 41,366 individuals were outside evacuation centers. Majority of the IDPs inside and outside evacuation centers already returned to their places of origin. A total of 1,986 houses were reported damaged. Of which, 388 houses were totally damaged, and 1,598 houses were partially damaged. The LGUs of the affected municipalities and the DSWD Field Office in Caraga distributed food and non-food items to the affected families.

As of March 2021, only 33 families (approximately 142 individuals) remain displaced in the Municipality of Marihatag, Surigao Del Sur.

#### **7 EARTHQUAKE IN BRGY. BALABAG, KIDAPAWAN CITY, COTABATO PROVINCE**

The Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) recorded a 6.3 magnitude earthquake in Davao del Sur on 7 February 2021 at around 12:22PM. Varying intensities were also recorded in different areas, with Kidapawan City experiencing intensity level V earthquake. The LGU of Kidapawan City, through its City Social Welfare Officer (CSWO) and City Disaster Risk Reduction Management Officer (CDRRMO), offered preemptive evacuation to families residing in the identified landslide-prone areas in barangay Ilomavis and Balabag, all in Kidapawan City. Despite the evacuation assistance from LGU, only 22 families (approximately 110 individuals) from Sitio Umpan, Brgy. Balabag opted to be relocated to a safer ground within the same barangay, while the residents of Brgy. Ilomavis refused to be relocated and they will only transfer to the identified relocation sites in the barangay when the need arises. Said families signed a waiver by reason of their refusal to be relocated. The staff of CSWO were deployed in various identified relocation sites for the registration of the affected families coming from Sitio Mawig in Brgy. Balabag. Based on the report from the CSWO – Kidapawan City, the total number of displaced families is 72 families (approximately 267 individuals). As of end of March 2021, only 33 families (approximately 104 individuals) remain displaced. The LGU Kidapawan City, CSWO and CDRRMO also distributed food packs and plastic tarpaulins to the affected families. The displaced families built makeshift houses made from tarpaulins since the relocation site is an open area with no concrete structure. Although there are available WASH facilities and water source which can be utilized by the newly-displaced families, they need to share toilets with the families displaced by earthquake last October 2019 who are also residing in the area. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) also responded to the needs of the displaced families by providing solar lanterns, constructing WASH facilities, conducting site mapping, and constructing common receiving areas in the camp.

#### **8 ARMED CONFLICT IN TIPO-TIPO MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE**

On 29 January 2021, an armed encounter erupted between the joint elements of the security forces of the government and MILF against the unidentified armed men

in Barangay Bangcuang and Bohebaca, Tipo-Tipo Municipality, Basilan Province. Based on the report from the community-based monitors, there were around 43 families (approximately 215 individuals) who were forced to flee and sought refuge with their relatives within the town. On 27 February 2021, 41 out of the 43 families (approximately 207 individuals) already returned to their places of origin, and only two families remain displaced as of end of March 2021.

### 9 FLOODING IN SULU PROVINCE

On 17 January 2021, moderate to heavy rainfall brought about by Low Pressure Area resulted to flooding and increase in sea water levels in the coastal barangays in Jolo, Parang and Patikul Municipalities in Sulu Province. A total of 310 families (approximately 1,583 individuals) were forced to leave their homes to take shelter with their relatives. According to the local authorities, 244 houses in six barangays were damaged. Accordingly, the families still displaced are still waiting for their damaged houses to be repaired before they return to their places of origin.

As of end of March 2021, only 14 families (approximately 75 individuals) belonging from Brgy. Bus-bus, Jolo Municipality (12 families) and Brgy. Kanaway, Parang Municipality (2 families) remain displaced.

### 10 ARMED CONFLICT IN SOUTH UPI MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

Based on the report of the MDRRMO of South Upi, around 320 families (approximately 1,600 individuals) 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 temporarily settled at the COVID-19 isolation area in Sitio Poblacion in Barangay Itaw. The LGU distributed relief goods to the displaced families. Around 599 families (approximately 2,790 individuals) from Barangays Itaw and Pandan, South Upi were forced to leave their homes following the attacks by the alleged members of the BIFF on 31 December 2020, with the armed group allegedly attacking the military detachment in Barangay Itaw, and burning 13 houses abandoned by residents who fled in different areas in order to avoid the gunfire. Some 80 families (approximately 400 individuals) went to adjacent Municipality of Talayan, particularly in Barangay Fugotan, while the rest opted to stay in Barangay Pandan proper. The IDPs who sought refuge in Sitio Focul, Talayan already returned to their places of origin last 11 January. Based on the report from MSSD BARMM, around 111 families (approximately 555 individuals) remain displaced in Barangay Itaw, South Upi Municipality as of end of March.

### 11 ARMED CONFLICT IN HADJI MOHAMMAD AJUL MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

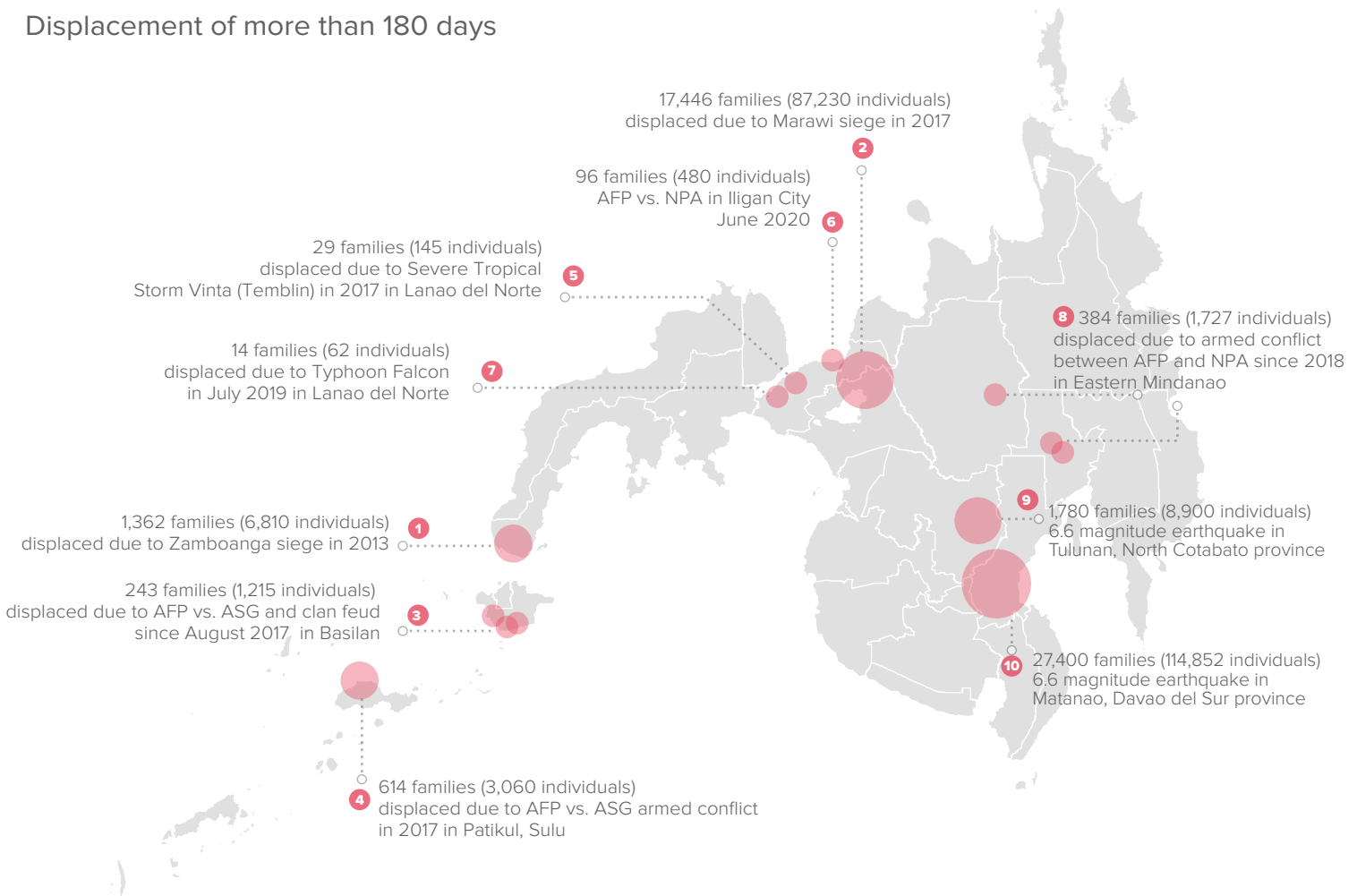
On 20 November 2020, an armed encounter between the members of the MILF and the unidentified armed group ensued in Sitio Pekok of Barangay Langong, Hadji Mohammad Ajul Municipality, Basilan Province. Based on report, there were approximately 45 families (around 225 individuals) displaced and sought refuge with their relatives within the municipality. Community-based monitors also reported that there were casualties as a result of the gunfighting. A Joint Task Force composed of the AFP and MILF was deployed to help pacify the tension between the warring factions.

Below are the recurring protection issues raised by the IDPs:

- Limited intervention provided to displaced families both by government and humanitarian agencies.
- Some displaced families expressed anxiety over shortage of food if displacement will continue for a longer period of time.
- 25 families living together in one place located in Brgy Langong do not practice COVID-19 health protocols such as social distancing. Lack of privacy was also raised by the women and mothers.
- Limited attention to home-based IDPs both by government and humanitarian actors.

# 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 (approximately 6,810 individuals) 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 boardwalks
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.** 778 homeowner families without tagging are in homebased settings.

### BREAKDOWN OF IDPs PER TRANSITORY SITE

TRANSITORY SITES	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
Mampang TS	12	60
Rio Hondo TS	17	85
Asinan TS	24	120
Buggoc TS	24	120
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>385</b>

## 2 MARAWI DISPLACEMENT

Displaced since 23 May 2017

As of March 2021, around 17,446 families (approximately 87,230 individuals) belonging to the most affected areas (MAA) remain displaced and in need of durable solutions.

With approximately 17,446 families reported displaced, around 113 families returned to their houses in Barangay Tolali, Marawi City; approximately 209 families are relocated in Pagalamatan Permanent Shelter in Saguiran Municipality and Barangay Dulay West, Marawi City; and around 2,943 families are scattered in transitory sites. On January 2021, Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) and other government agencies facilitated the transfer of around 43 families from community-based evacuation centers (CBEC) to Boganga Transitory Site after series of validation exercises were jointly conducted. There are approximately 24 families who remain at the CBEC in Iligan City (Ceanuri Mahad Alnor Madrasah) and Marawi City (Cabasaran Madrasah and Datu Saber Tents) that have yet to be validated.

**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 and assistance provided, among others.



**Limited access to basic facilities** (Barangay Health Station, City Health Office, hospital, market, school) due to limited mobility and insufficient resources available. The capacity of the facilities is enough for the host community. High transportation fare limits the movement of IDPs. There are E-trikes provided by the Libreng Sakay program of the LGU in the transitory site similar in Rorogagus Transitory Site, but they only travel 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 resume with their regular, normal living.



**Shelter:** 24 families are staying in CBEC. Many of these families have expressed a need for shelter assistance. The government, through the TFBM and CSWO, has yet to conduct validation exercise for these families

Municipality	Barangay	Exact Location	Families
Iligan City	Tomas Cabili	Mahad Alnor-al-Islamie in Ceanuri	10
Marawi City	Cabasaran	Purok Tumarumun Madrasah	4
	Datu Saber	Datu Saber	10



### 0 families in evacuation centers

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



### 2,943 families in transitory sites

are in need of water and sanitation interventions



### 14,612 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 BASILAN

(Displaced since October 2018)

**Hadji Mohammad Ajul:** On 17 October 2020, two alleged members of the of the MILF-BIAF 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 31 March 2021, around 56 families (approximately 280 individuals) are still displaced and residing with their relatives in an undisclosed location in Lamitan City

**Tabuan Lasa:** 12 families (60 individuals) are still displaced due to unresolved family feud since January 2020.

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

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



Displaced 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, as their main source of income, was hampered due to insecurities brought about by the armed conflict.



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



Displaced families raised concerns on 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.

## 4 SULU PROVINCE

Displaced since September 2017

As of 31 March 2021, around 751 families (approximately 2,500 individuals) remain displaced. This is an increase from the reported 652 families (approximately 2,005 individuals) in Sulu Province last 30 November 2020. The increase in number is due to the revalidation and reassessment conducted by the barangay officials of Brgy. Panglayahan and representatives of the Municipal LGU, as part of government efforts to help facilitate the safe return of displaced families in their places of



origin. The provincial government of Sulu has facilitated the establishment of task force at the municipal level in November 2020. The task force is supporting the cessation of armed conflict and the Balik-Barangay Program which seeks to assist/facilitate the safe return of the displaced families to their places of origin.

Other issues raised by the displaced families include the houses they have left in their places of origin due to prolonged displacement since they were not able to visit their houses given security restrictions and some of their houses were already partially damaged. The outbreak of COVID-19 also 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.

Out of the 751 families (approximately 2500 individuals), 212 families (approximately 259 individuals) voluntarily returned to their places of origin under the Balik-Barangay Program of the Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU). UNHCR and its partner complemented the return package provided by the MLGU with core relief items such as mosquito nets, mats, plastic sheets and solar lamps. The remaining 539 families (approximately 1,621 individuals) are also set to return in the next few months.

## 5 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TROPICAL STORM VINTA

Displaced since December 2017

As of March 2021, of the 24 displaced families due to Tropical Storm Vinta last 2017, around 20 families already transferred to temporary shelter they 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 Tubod LGU is yet to be completed. As per MSWDO-Tubod, the LGU and NHA planned of completing the remaining shelter constructions.

Meanwhile, the five displaced families (due to Tropical Storm “Vinta”) in Munai transferred to the house of their relatives in the same barangay. Accordingly, the old primary school building where they are currently staying shall be used for Madrasah classes. Currently they are occupying the primary school and rice mill in the community since these families are unable to construct their own houses due to financial constraints.

## 6 ARMED CONFLICT IN ILIGAN CITY, LANA DEL NORTE PROVINCE

Displaced since June 2020

On 26 June 2020, an alleged member of the NPA ambushed a CAFGU detachment in Purok Kadayonan of Barangay Kalilangan, Iligan City, injuring two CAFGUs and forcibly displacing 380 families (approximately 1,900 individuals). As per information shared by CSWO Iligan, the displaced families came from Barangays Kalilangan and Dulag, all from Iligan City. 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 currently sharing shelter with relatives. The displaced families are in need of electricity, latrines, livelihood support, shelter assistance, and water source readily available to them as since most of the families are getting water from spring and deep wells which are distant from their IDP sites which poses security risks especially for children. As of this reporting period, there are still 96 out of 380 families 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.

## 7 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TYPHOON FALCON

(Displaced since July 2019)

As of March 2021, the 14 families (approximately 78 individuals) whose houses were washed out due to Typhoon Falcon in 2019 are still occupying the temporary shelters located in Barangay Rebe, Lala built by LGU with support from the National Housing Authority (NHA). These families are from Brgy. Maranding, Lala, Lanao del Norte. Accordingly, these families can stay in the temporary shelter until the LGU is able to provide them with permanent shelter. Displaced families are able to continue their livelihood activities, which comprise mostly of hollow blocks- making while staying at the temporary shelter. Hence, provision of permanent shelters is the major need expressed by the IDPs.

## 8 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. Many of the IDPs have been protractedly displaced since 2017, while some were displaced on 2018 and were 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 which 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:



**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 caused the community to classify them 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. 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.

## 9 EARTHQUAKE IN COTABATO PROVINCE

Displaced since October 2019

In October 2019, several earthquake incidents with a magnitude of 6.3 and 6.6 jolted the Municipality of Tulan, North Cotabato. The earthquake was also felt in neighboring provinces such as Maguindanao and Davao del Sur. A total of 46,761 families (around 233,805 individuals) were affected by the earthquake incident in 211 barangays in Region XII. There were around 29,703 damaged houses, of which, around 8,873 were totally damaged and approximately 20,830 were partially damaged.

Around 1,780 families (approximately 8,900 individuals) took temporary shelter in 12 evacuation centers. As of March 2021, the OIC-City Social Welfare Officer of Kidapawan reported that 497 displaced families (approximately 2,485 individuals) are still occupying the relocation sites, 155 families are staying in the transitory sites, 55 families have returned to their places of origin, 92 families are settling in a land bought by the municipal local government unit, 50 families are scheduled for relocation, while others are waiting for relocation. There are also 79 housing constructed for occupation in Barangay Perez and 411 under ongoing construction of housing units in Barangay Ilo-mavis, while a parallel site development to other sites for the displaced population is ongoing.

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), this affected the timely monitoring of IDP figures. Meanwhile, identifying a safe relocation site and compliance to required documents remained a challenge for the Municipalities of Magpet and Makilala.

## 10 EARTHQUAKE IN DAVAO DEL SUR

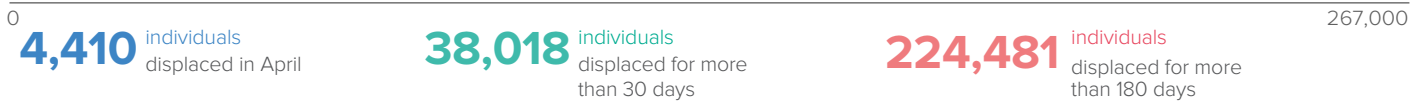
Displaced since December 2019

On 15 December 2019, a 6.9-magnitude earthquake shook the province of Davao del Sur and surrounding areas. The Municipalities of Magsaysay and Matanao in Davao del Sur recorded the strongest intensity.

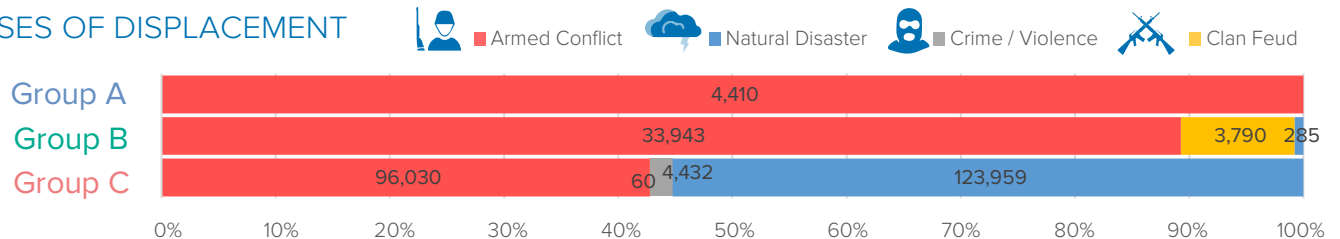
According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), almost 87,000 families (around 397,000 individuals) were affected in 397 barangays in Region XI and XII. In total, 13 were killed and over 200 people were injured by collapsing structures, falling debris, cardiac arrest, and other earthquake-related traumas. Around 2,209 families (approximately 8,030 individuals) took shelter in 22 evacuation centers, while around 25,191 families (approximately 106,822 individuals) families stayed in homebased settings. As of April 2021, update from DSWD Region 11, there are 19 remaining ECs in Davao Del Sur, but the number of IDPs are still for verification.

## KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2013-2020)

# 266,909

 estimate number of currently displaced individuals since 2013


### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



**TOTAL: 266,909**

## IN THE COURSE OF 2021

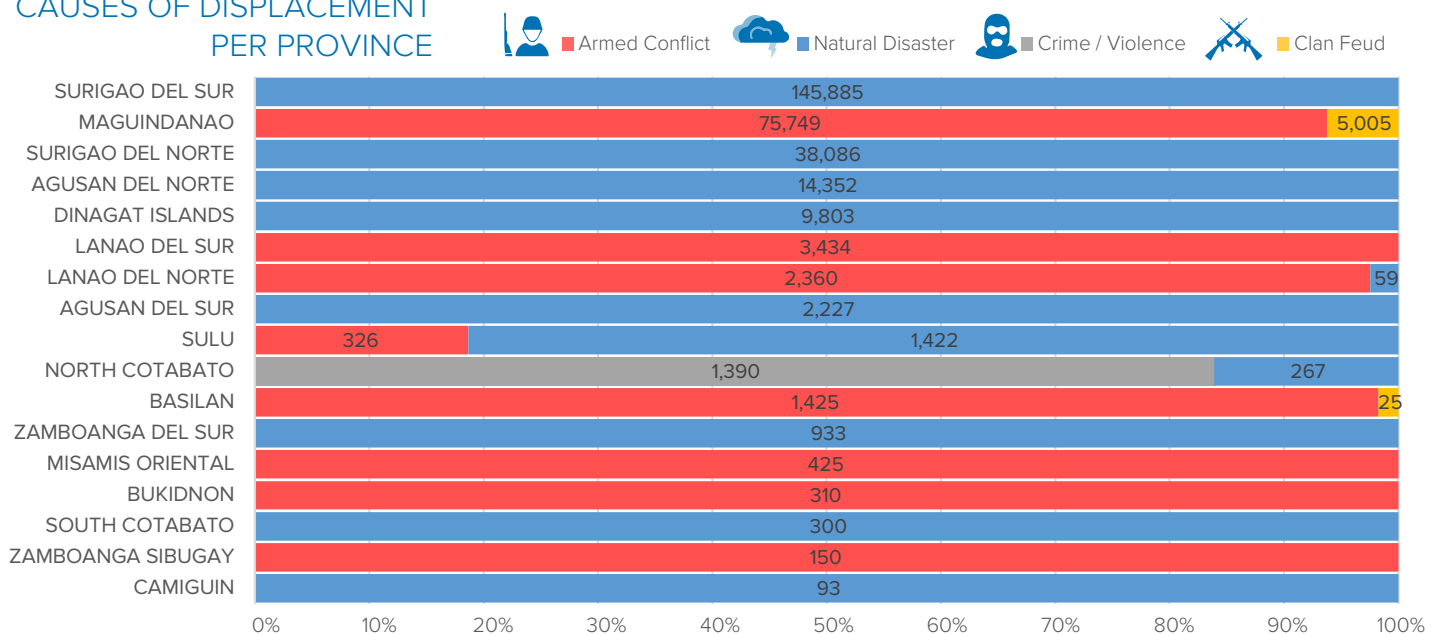
### DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO APRIL

# 304,026

Estimate total number of individuals who have been displaced in 2021



### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



**TOTAL: 304,026**





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# WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

## ACTIVATION OF PROTECTION CLUSTER FOR MAGUINDANAO DISPLACEMENT

With the displacement incident in Maguindanao Province particularly in the SPMS Box [Shariff Aguak, Pagatin (Datu Saudi Ampatuan), Mamasapano, and Shariff Saydona Mustapha] due to the armed conflict between the AFP and the BIFF on 18 March 2021, UNHCR has continued to play its protection coordination leadership role. In close coordination with its co-lead agency, the MSSD BARMM, Protection Cluster was activated on 22 March 2021 and UNHCR helped to strengthen the coordination mechanism in place to ensure the effective delivery of humanitarian and protection support to around 10,600 internally displaced families (approximately 40,000 individuals) in 12 municipalities. Specifically, UNHCR spearheaded the conduct of the comprehensive IDP Profiling, coordinated with the rest of the Mindanao Humanitarian Team members and jointly visited the Emergency Operations Center at the province level and offered technical support on coordination, harmonized the response tracking mechanism, and distributed core relief items at the onset of the conflict. Ongoing technical support is currently being provided by UNHCR, particularly on protection coordination and information management.

## JOINT EOC/ IMT AND MHT MEETING

UNHCR participated in the joint meeting with the Maguindanao Emergency Operations Center (EOC)/ Incident Management Team and the Mindanao Humanitarian Team on 15 April 2021

via Zoom. It was also attended by MSSD BARMM and representatives from various member agencies of the Humanitarian Country Team. Updates on the displacement situation in Maguindanao, the plans of the government for the IDPs who are returning to their homes, as well as those who will remain in the displacement sites, and the briefer on the “Ajila Haven Program”- a peace-building process coupled with compassionate approach in view of the community transformation in terms of peace, clan war and violent extremism- were discussed during the meeting. Action points include the decommissioning of Incident Command Post (ICP) in Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality given the closure of the majority of the evacuation centers on 16 April, and the continuous monitoring of rural health units for the health status of the displaced families.

## BILATERAL MEETINGS WITH UNDP, OCHA, AND WFP ON UNHCR DISENGAGEMENT

With the planned disengagement in 2022, UNHCR in the field conducted series of bilateral meetings virtually with OCHA, UNDP, and WFP on 13-15 April to understand their current operational priorities and explore opportunities for collaboration. OCHA shared their best practices and lessons learned on disengagement as they have transitioned to becoming a Humanitarian Advisory Team. UNDP, on the other hand, shared their current efforts with the Ministry of the Interior Local and Government in strengthening the Community Resilience (CoRe) Framework of BARMM. UNHCR

expressed its interest to be part of this endeavour. WFTp also expressed to integrate into CoRe the Community-Based Participatory Planning that it promotes as part their ongoing support to the normalization process in the BARMM region. All three agencies have recognized the protection leadership role of UNHCR in Mindanao that it continues to play in close coordination with the government. They acknowledge the comparative advantage of the organization when it comes to protection mainstreaming and coordination, including durable solutions related advocacies, as well as its technical expertise on protection information management.

**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](mailto: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.”

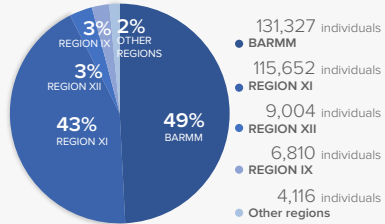
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1)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

## CURRENT NUMBER OF IDPS IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION


**266,909**

ESTIMATE TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS WHO ARE PRESENTLY DISPLACED IN MINDANAO

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



### THREE MAIN GROUPS:


**4,410**

Group A  
displaced in April

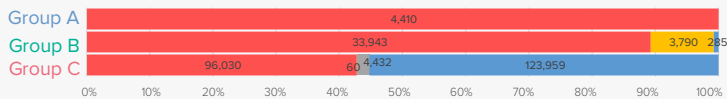
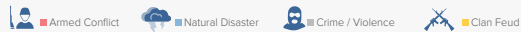

**38,018**

Group B  
displaced for more than 30 days


**224,481**

Group C  
displaced for more than 180 days

### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



### DISPLACEMENT IN APRIL 2021


**4,886**

EST. TOTAL DISPLACED PERSONS RECORDED IN APRIL

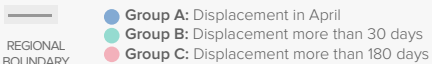

**476**

EST. NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED


**4,410**

EST. IDPs IN APRIL 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.

