

# MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



UNHCR, in partnership with ACCORD, implemented Quick Impact Project (corn mill) as livelihood support for residents of Bulul-Salo and Tacub in Kiblawan, Davao del Sur Province. © ACCORD

## DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 31<sup>st</sup> of May, an estimate total number of 30,180 families (154,835 individuals) are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

**Group A:** 742 families (3,629 individuals) remain displaced out of 1,513 families displaced within the month;

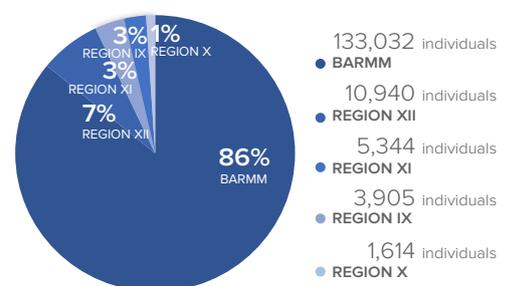
**Group B:** 6,730 families (39,713 individuals) remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

**Group C:** 22,708 families (111,493 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: 781 families (3,905 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.
- Bukidnon: 224 families (927 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 Island Provinces: 902 families (4,500 individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict and crime & violence since August 2017.
- Davao del Sur: 1,436 families (5,344 individuals) and Cotabato province: 1,780 families (8,900 individuals) due to earthquakes.

In May 2021, an estimate total number of 1,513 families (7,479 individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to natural disasters (5,310 individuals), armed conflict (1,654 individuals) and crime and violence (515 individuals).

### PRESENTLY DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS BY REGION



### DISPLACEMENT IN MAY



**1,513**  
Families



**7,479**  
Individuals

### CIVILIAN CASUALTIES since January 2021



**3**

Persons dead

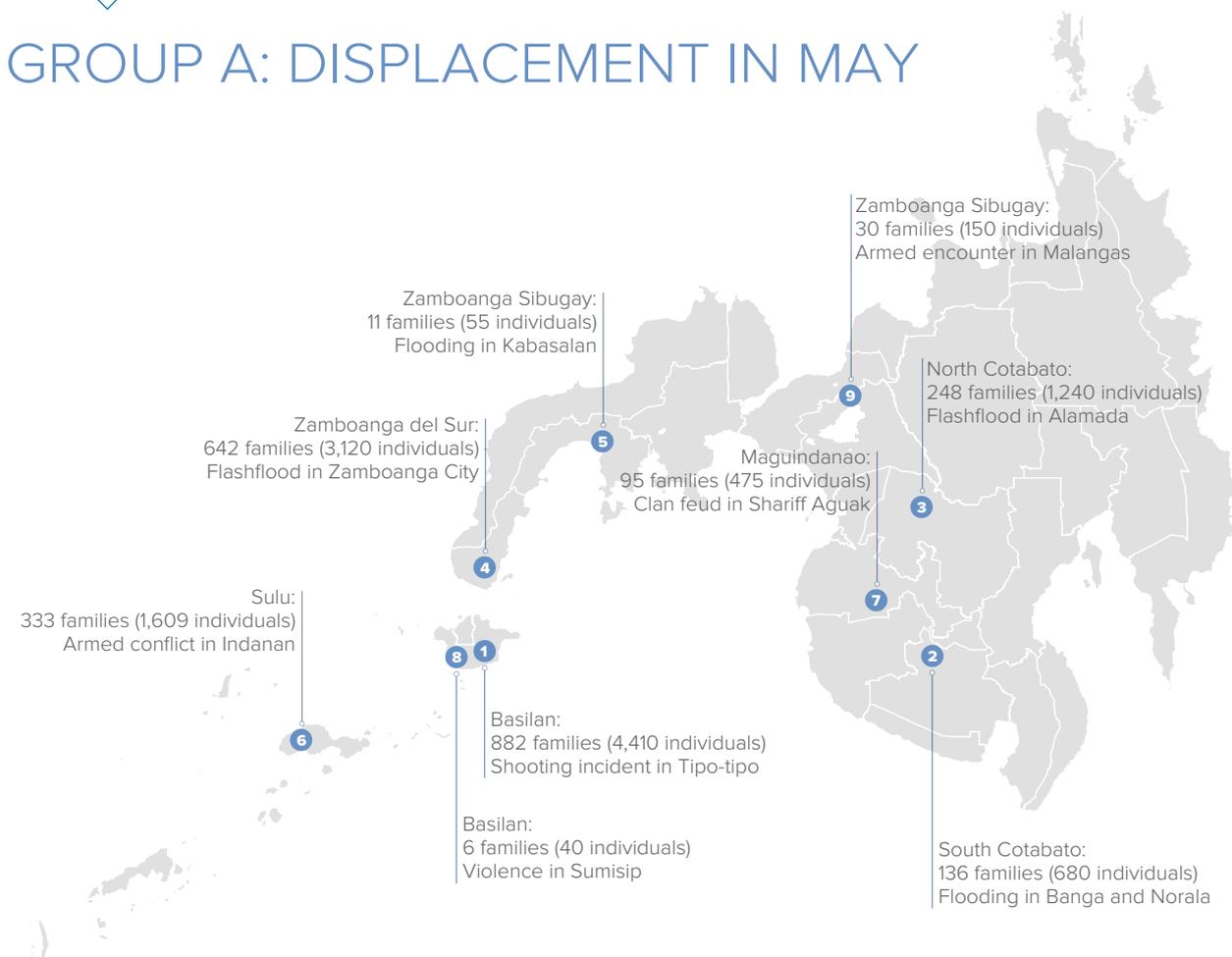


**2**

Persons injured

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

# GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN MAY



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 TIPO-TIPO MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

On 29 of May 2021, a member of Civilian Auxiliary Force Geographical Unit (CAFGU) was shot to death by unidentified armed men in Tipo-Tipo proper in Tipo-Tipo Municipality, Basilan Province. According from the report of the barangay officials, two families (approximately 10 individuals) fled to their relatives due to fear that they will be wrongly accused of being involved in the incident. Report from the protection monitor said that these families returned the same day after the issue was cleared with the family's victim.

## 2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN THE MUNICIPALITIES OF BANGA AND NORALA OF SOUTH COTABATO PROVINCE DUE TO TROPICAL DEPRESSION DANTE (CHOI-WAN)

On 30 May 2021, flashflood hit parts of municipalities of Banga and Norala in South Cotabato Province due to flooding brought by the Tropical Depression Dante (Choi-Wan). Around 599 families (approximately 2,995 persons) were affected. Of which, around 41 families (approximately 205 persons) were forcibly displaced. As of reporting period, 20 families (approximately 100 persons) are still in an identified evacuation center, while the 21 families (approximately 105 persons) sought refuge with their families outside evacuation centers.

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Field Office XII was quick to augment the local government units (LGUs) in addressing the needs of the

IDPs. They provided food and non-food assistance (i.e. kitchen sets, hygiene kits, sleeping mats) to IDPs both affected and displaced population. Protection partners are continuously monitoring the situation of the IDPs.

## 3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN ALAMADA MUNICIPALITY, NORTH COTABATO PROVINCE DUE TO THREAT AND DANGER OF FLASHFLOOD

On 22 May 2021, the local government unit (LGU) of Alamada Municipality pre-emptively evacuated its residents in six barangays who were located along the riverbanks due to threat of flashflood following a landslide in Barangay Macabasa. Around 248 families (approximately 1,240 persons) moved to safer grounds. Of which, 66 families (approximately 330 persons) have temporarily settled in evacuation centers, while 183 families (approximately 910 persons) have sought refuge outside evacuation center. The DSWD Field Office XII and the MSWDO of Alamada Municipality conducted actual validation of the displaced families in evacuation centers, and distributed food and non-food assistance on 7 June 2021. To date, around 66 families (approximately 330 individuals) are staying in evacuation center, while around 182 families (approximately 910 individuals) are home based. Overall, around 496 families (approximately 2,480 individuals) remain displaced as of this reporting.

## 4 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN ZAMBOANGA CITY DUE TO FLASHFLOOD

On 18 May 2021, 10 barangays in Zamboanga City were hit by flashflood brought about by the Intertropical

Convergence Zone. According to the City Social Welfare and Development Office of Zamboanga City, around 1,042 families (approximately 5,210 individuals) were forced to leave their homes in search for safer grounds. As a response, the local authorities provided food packs to the affected families. Based from the report of the protection partners, all the displaced families returned home immediately after the waterfloods subsided. As it is already rainy season, the barangay officials in the coastal areas of Zamboanga City and its peripheral municipalities are continuously monitoring the weather condition and the situation of their constituents.

#### **5 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY PROVINCE DUE TO FLOODING**

On 17 May 2021, the local authorities reported around 1,278 families (approximately 6,104 individuals) who were affected by heavy rains and flooding brought about by the Intertropical Convergence Zone in the municipalities of Diplahan, Kabasalan, and Siay, all in Zamboanga Sibugay Province. Based on the report, 11 out of 1,278 affected families have fled their homes but returned home shortly. LGUs affirmed that there were no reported casualties in their municipalities.

#### **6 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN INDANAN MUNICIPALITY, SULU PROVINCE DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT**

On 14 May 2021, an armed encounter ensued between the government security forces and the alleged members of the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) in Sitio Urot, Brgy. Kagay in Indanan Municipality. The incident resulted to four casualties from the warring parties. A joint validation was conducted by the Barangay LGU of Kagay and the Municipal Social Welfare Office (MSWO) of Indanan Municipality and reported that the number of IDPs is increasing. And by end of May 2021, it is projected that the number of displaced families will reach 331 families (approximately 1,602 individuals).

#### **7 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN SHARIFF AGUAK MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO CLAN FEUD**

On 10 May 2021, a firefight ensued between the alleged members of 105th Base Command of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front-Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces (MILF-BIAF) and the supporters of a former village chieftain in Brgy. Tina, Shariff Aguak Municipality. The firefight occurred in the boundaries of Brgy. Bialong, Shariff Aguak Municipality, and Sitio Samana, Brgy. Linantangan in Shariff Saydona Mustapha Municipality. Allegedly, the fighting between the parties is due to the retaliatory action of a BIAF ground commander whose son was allegedly murdered by the troops of the former village chieftain. Around 95 families (approximately 475 individuals) were displaced within Brgy. Bialong, Shariff Aguak Municipality, while 23 families (approximately 115 individuals) temporarily settled in Sitio Utala Masjid, and 72 families (approximately 360 individuals) are with their host families in Sitio Proper. The displaced families eventually returned to their places of origin after the tension subsided.

#### **8 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN SUMISIP MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE**

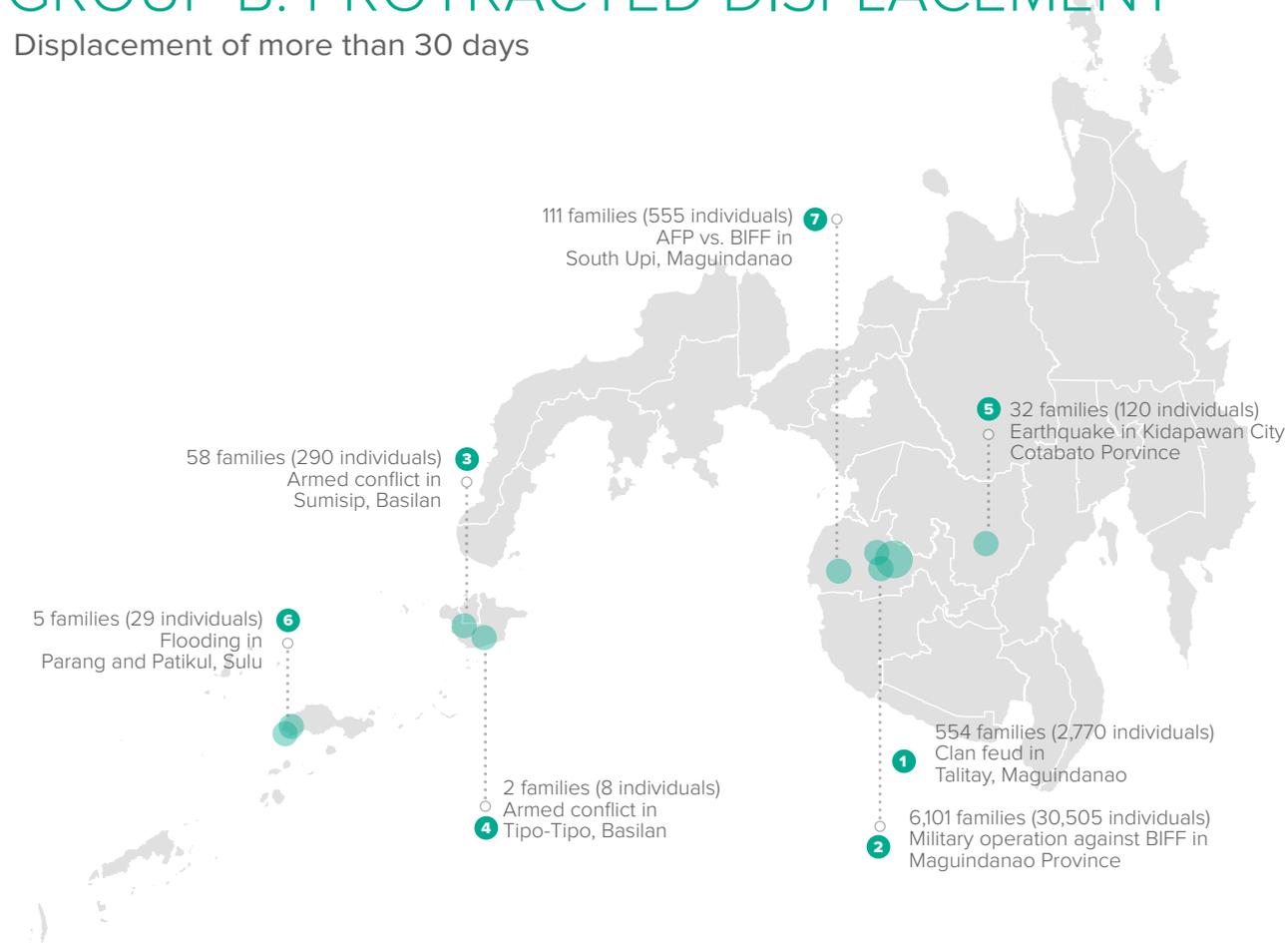
On 8 May 2021, a member of the CAFGU was killed by unidentified armed men who harassed and fired the victim's home in Brgy. Mahatallang, Sumisip Municipality. Also, two other civilians who were believed to be relatives of the slain member of the CAFGU were wounded and brought to the hospital for medical treatment. Based on the monitoring of the protection partners, around six families (approximately 30 individuals) fled to an undisclosed location due to fear of possible retaliation by the family of the slain CAFGU member. The families returned to their places of origin after the incident.

#### **9 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN BRGY. RAYA GUIMBA, MARAWI CITY DUE TO DISASTER CAUSED BY WHIRLWIND**

On the afternoon of 2 May 2021, a whirlwind hit Barangay Raya Guimba in Marawi City. Although there were no casualties when the disaster struck in some areas of Barangay Raya Guimba, it caused total damage to 17 houses. A total of 43 families (approximately 215 individuals) were affected by the incident. Of which, around 17 families (approximately 85 individuals) sought refuge with their relatives within the barangay, while others stayed home despite the damage in their dwellings. The LGU of Marawi City provided food packs and psychosocial support to the affected families and helped in the debris clearing. As of reporting, 10 families (approximately 50 individuals) are still displaced while trying to rebuild their houses. The LGU of Marawi City provided cash assistance to the affected families to augment the repair costs of the damaged houses.

# 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, 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. As per DROMIC report from MSSD Maguindanao covering the month of May 2021, 806 families (approximately 4,030 individuals) remain displaced in Talitay Municipality due to this incident.

## 2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT

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

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.

Based on the recent DROMIC Report issued by the MSSD BARMM covering the month of May 2021, around 6, 633 displaced families (approximately 39,266 individuals) remain displaced.

**Datu Paglas Municipality:** On 8 May 2021, around 100 armed men who are alleged to be members of Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) occupied the town market of Datu Paglas Municipality. The incident

sparked armed clashes between the alleged members of the BIFF and the government security forces in the town proper. The national highway from Tacurong City, Sultan Kudarat to Tulanun Municipality, North Cotabato was temporarily closed because of the incident causing transport disruptions. There were undetermined number of families who fled their homes and sought refuge to safer grounds along the national highway and in nearby village in Brgy. Kayaga. The displaced families returned to their places of origin after the tension ceased.

### **Municipalities of Mamasapano and Shariff Saydona**

**Mustapha:** The internally displaced persons (IDPs) who returned home over a month of displacement due to series of armed encounter between the government security forces and the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) were again forcibly displaced on 30 May 2021. Despite the heavy flooding, civilians from all sitios of Brgy. Dabenayan and Sitio Udsodan, Brgy. Liab, all in Mamasapano Municipality and Sitio Baliango, Brgy. Pusao of Shariff Saydona Mustapha Municipality fled their homes and sought temporary refuge at Mahad in Brgy. East Libutan, Mamasapano Municipality and in Crossing Pagatin, Datu Salibo Municipality. The civilians fled their homes because of the sightings of alleged members of the BIFF who positioned themselves close to military post in the area. Also, the civilians feared on the rumors that BIFF might attack the military installations in Brgy. Dabenayan and Brgy. Pusao

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

On 17 March 2021, two members of the 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 concerned with their safety and security given the possibility of a military operation following the tension. The MSWO of Sumisip Municipality conducted an assessment on the needs of the displaced families. The families remain displaced as of this reporting.

### **4 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. Two families (approximately eight individuals) remain displaced as of May 2021.

### **5 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN BRGY. BALABAG, KIDAPAWAN CITY DUE TO EARTHQUAKE.**

The Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) recorded a 6.3 magnitude earthquake in Davao del Sur on 7 February 2021. 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. 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 May 2021, 32 families (approximately 104 individuals) remain displaced, while 40 displaced families already returned to their places of origin. The LGU Kidapawan City, CSWO and CDRRMO also distributed food packs and plastic tarpaulins to the affected families. Only two families remain displaced as of this reporting.

### **6 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 remaining displaced families are still waiting for their damaged houses to be repaired before they would return to their places of origin.

As of end of May 2021, three families (approximately 14 individuals) from Brgy. Bus-bus, Jolo Municipality, and two families (approximately 15 individuals) from Brgy. Kanaway, Parang Municipality are still displaced.

### **7 ARMED CONFLICT IN SOUTH UPI MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE**

On 2 December 2020, around 320 families (approximately 1,600 individuals) from Sitios Guite and Manguda Sliay of Barangay Itaw, South Upi Municipality were forced to flee their homes when unidentified armed men were sighted in the area, based on the report of the MDRRMO of South Upi. The displaced families temporarily settled in the COVID-19 isolation area in Sitio Poblacion in Barangay Itaw. The LGU distributed relief goods to the displaced families.

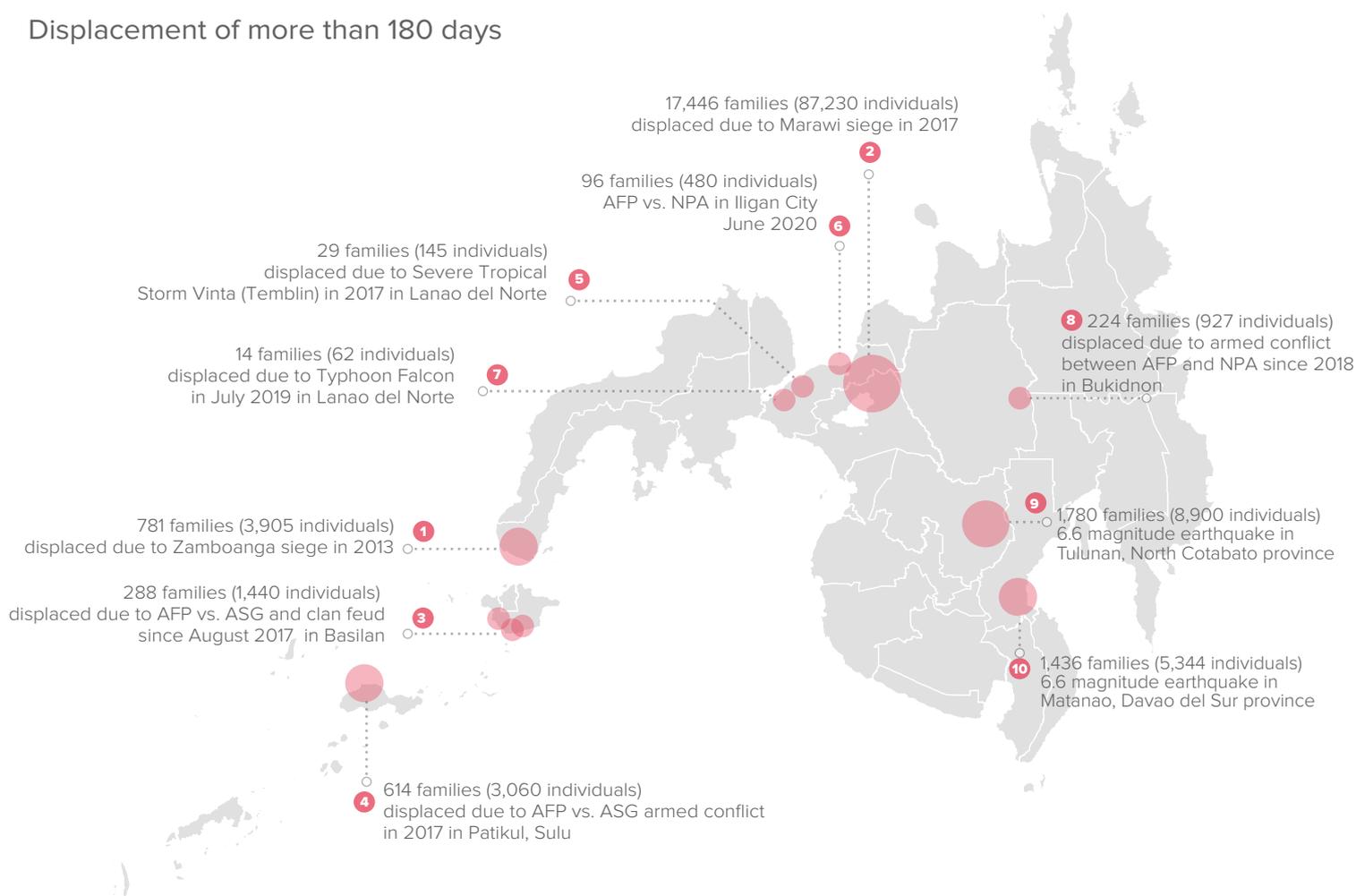
On 31 December 2020, another displacement incident took place in Brgy. Itaw and Pandan of South Upi following the attack of military detachment by the alleged members of the BIFF. Around 599 families (approximately 2,790 individuals) were forced to leave their homes. According to reports, 13 houses which were abandoned by residents

who fled to avoid the gunfire were allegedly burned. 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 May 2021 report from MSSD BARMM, around 111 families (approximately 555 individuals) remain displaced in Barangay Itaw, South Upi Municipality.

## 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, around 781 families (approximately 3,905 individuals) are still waiting for the completion of the permanent housing units under the Zamboanga City Roadmap to Recovery and Rehabilitation. The Local Inter-Agency Committee 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



**61 families are living inside the transitory sites.** The four remaining transitory sites are Buggoc, Asinan, Mampang, Rio Hondo.



**720 families in home-based settings.**

**BREAKDOWN OF IDPs PER TRANSITORY SITE**

TRANSITORY SITES	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
Mampang TS	24	120
Rio Hondo TS	13	65
Asinan TS	11	55
Buggoc TS	13	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>305</b>

## 2 MARAWI DISPLACEMENT

Displaced since 23 May 2017

Four years after the siege in Marawi, the displaced population remain to be in dire condition in various displacement sites. As of May 2021, around 17,446 families (approximately 87,230 individuals) belonging to the most affected areas remain displaced and in need of durable solutions. As per 21 May 2021 report from Rask Force Bangon Marawi, 4,166 families (approximately 20,830 individuals) are scattered in 13 transitory shelters, while the majority remains to be in community-based evacuation centers or home-based settings. To date, very few IDPs have found solutions to end their displacement, including those around 200 families relocated in Pagalamatan Permanent Shelter in Saguiran Municipality and Barangay Dulay West, Marawi City and around 113 families who returned to their houses in Barangay Tolali, Marawi City.

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:

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**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 Libheng 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.



**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

### 3 BASILAN

(Displaced since October 2018)

As of the end of May 2021, the total number of protractedly displaced in Basilan is 288 families (approximately 1,440 individuals) in the following municipalities:

56 families (approximately 280 individuals) remain displaced in Brgy. Langong, Hadji Mohammad Ajul Municipality due to armed conflict last November 2020.

**Below are the recurring protection issues raised by the IDPs:**

- Limited intervention provided to displaced families both by government and humanitarian agencies.
- 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.
- Some displaced families expressed anxiety over shortage of food if displacement will continue for a longer period of time.

45 families (approximately 225 individuals) are still displaced in Brgy. Tuburan, Hadji Mohammad Ajul Municipality due to family feud last October 2020.

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

Of the 18 families reportedly displaced in Tabuan Lasa Municipality last January 2020, 12 families (approximately 60 individuals) are still displaced due to unresolved family feud while 6 families (approximately 30 individuals) have returned home in May 2021.

**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 May 2021, the number of protractedly displaced families increased to 618 families (approximately 3,090 individuals) from the previously reported 614 families (approximately 1,621 individuals) as per validation conducted by the LGU representatives. A total of 212 families (approximately 3,060 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. Persisting issues raised by the displaced families include the houses they 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 impacted the economic activities of the affected population. People cannot deliver their farming products in the markets because of the imposed community quarantine. Some non-government organizations extended assistance on livelihood gardening.

On 15 May 2021, 15 families (approximately 45 individuals) who have returned to Brgy. Kabbon Takas, Patikul Municipality in November 2020 have gone back to Brgy. Kan-ague, the community that have hosted them for several years. Among the reasons cited by some of these families in an interview conducted by the local monitors last 31 May 2021 are the lack of access to basic services and the restricted movements as some have encountered difficulties in accessing their farmlands. These issues were referred to the local government units who could help settle these issues.

## 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 report, the 96 families (approximately 480 individuals) who did not return to their places of origin reintegrated in three puroks in Barangay Kalilangan, Iligan City. These families reconstructed their houses at their capacity. As of this reporting, they remain integrated in the three puroks.

## 7 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TYPHOON FALCON

(Displaced since July 2019)

As of May 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 Municipality of Lanao del Norte built by LGU with support from the NHA. These families are from Brgy. Marandingin the same municipality. Accordingly, these families can stay in the temporary shelters until the LGU is able to provide them with permanent shelter. The 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 BUKIDNON PROVINCE

(Displaced since December 2017)

As of May 2021, around 224 families (approximately 927 individuals) are still displaced in the province. Of which, 99 families (approximately 495 individuals) were displaced in Barangay Kawayan, Sanfernando Municipality since November 2018 due to armed conflict. Some are staying at Sitio Spring, Barangay Kawayan in San Fernando Municipality, while approximately 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 (BLGU) 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 Tulunan, 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 Ilomavis, 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

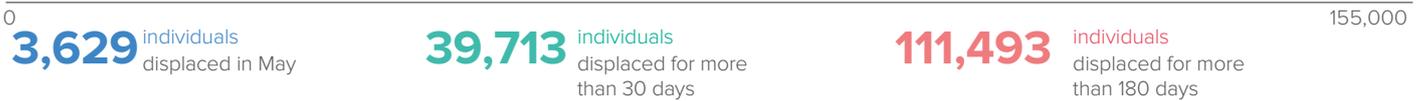
Displaced since December 2019

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.

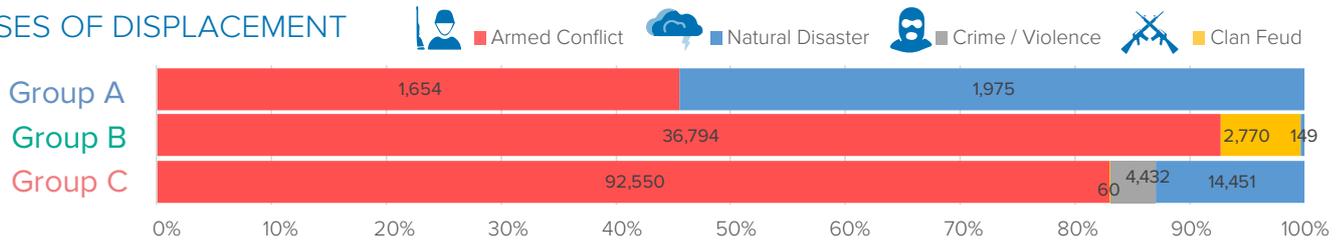
According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, almost 87,000 families (approximately 397,000 individuals) were affected in 397 barangays in Region XI and XII. In total, 13 were killed and over 200 people were injured by collapsing structures, falling debris, cardiac arrest, 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 May 2021 update from DSWD Region XI, there are 17 remaining ECs in Davao Del Sur with around 1,436 families (approximately 5,344 individuals).

## KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2013-2021)

**154,835** estimate number of currently displaced individuals since 2013



### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



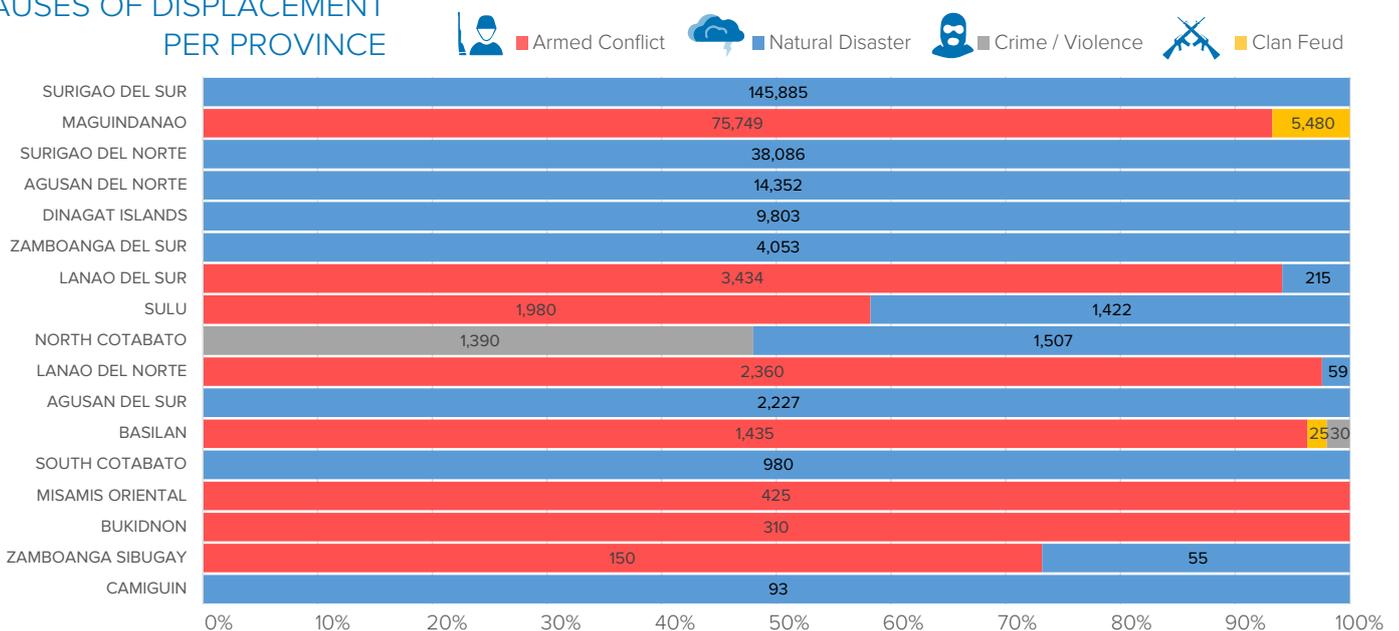
**TOTAL: 154,835**

## IN THE COURSE OF 2021

### DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO MAY



### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



**TOTAL: 311,505**



# WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

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## **ONGOING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING SUPPORT TO MSSD BARMM.**

UNHCR assisted the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) in BARMM to develop two major projects that seek funding allocation for 2022 from the BARMM government. The two proposed projects focus on community-based disaster monitoring and reporting, and establishment of an information management unit which both aims to strengthen the capacity of the ministry to manage disaster responses. This technical support is part of the disengagement strategy of UNHCR that aims to ensure that the State has the capacity to take on the protection role of the organization. MSSD being a protection agency is the primary agency that UNHCR is planning to handover its responsibilities.

## **BANGSAMORO PEACE AND SECURITY SUMMIT FOR SUSTAINABLE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT.**

UNHCR attended the 1st Bangsamoro Peace and Security Summit for Sustainable Local Development organized by the Bangsamoro Government on 24 May 2021 in Cotabato City. The summit aimed at defining ways to resolve the ongoing conflict in certain areas in BARMM particularly in Maguindanao, through adoption of a comprehensive “whole of region approach” by key development players to conflict-stricken communities. It also aims to identify more coherent strategies and areas for cooperation between the Bangsamoro Government, humanitarian and other development partners

towards durable solutions to displacement and sustainable development. The summit highlighted the presentation of security updates in BARMM, sharing of personal stories of some IDP representatives, advocacy messages from various sectors, presentation of concrete framework and action plans, and commitment signing. Various BARMM government and ministries, national representatives such as the Department of Interior and Local Government Secretary, Secretary of National Defense, and development, and humanitarian and peace actors attended the event.

## **2ND JOINT PLGU MAGUINDANAO/EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTER-MINDANAO HUMANITARIAN TEAM (EOC-MHT) MEETING.**

UNHCR participated in the 2nd Joint Maguindanao/Emergency Operation Center-Mindanao Humanitarian Team (EOC-MHT) Meeting last 6 May 2021. Said meeting was also attended by Maguindanao Governor Bai Mariam Sangki-Mangudadatu, EOC Incident Commander (IC), the military, MHT cluster leads, MSSD BARMM and IPHO. Governor Sangki-Mangudadatu highlighted the flagship program of the province, the AGILA HAVEN - a peacebuilding mechanism and program on the prevention of violent extremism with emphasis on community education, livelihood opportunities and inclusive development. Moreover, the military and the IC reiterated the importance of coordination with the ICP as regards access to the displacement areas for the IC to conduct validation. Other discussions during the

meeting include sharing of updates relative to the Maguindanao displacement, the ongoing military operation and its potential impacts and consequences to the displaced families, and the identified protection needs and issues, responses, gaps and recommendations, particularly on WASH, health and nutrition and protection, including child protection and gender-based violence related concerns.

**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.”

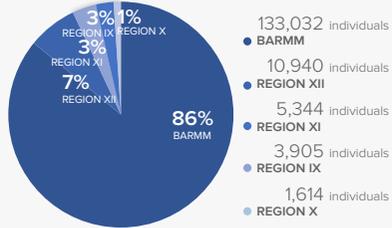
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1)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

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


**154,835**

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

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



### THREE MAIN GROUPS:


**3,629**

Group A  
displaced in May

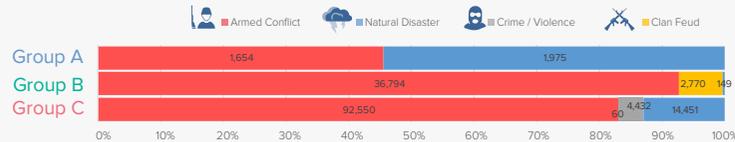

**39,713**

Group B  
displaced for more than 30 days


**111,493**

Group C  
displaced for more than 180 days

### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



### DISPLACEMENT IN MAY 2021


**7,479**

EST. TOTAL DISPLACED PERSONS RECORDED IN MAY


**3,850**

EST. NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED


**3,629**

EST. IDPs IN MAY IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

### LEGEND

-  REGIONAL BOUNDARY
-  Group A: Displacement in May
-  Group B: Displacement more than 30 days
-  Group C: Displacement more than 180 days

Note: The figures appearing in this document are not comprehensive. The data pertains to those collected by Protection Cluster Partners and collated by UNHCR since 2012.

