

# MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



UNHCR and CFSI intervention to the social welfare committee of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), one of the Quick Impact Project showcasing indigenous fabric in Barangay Sambulawan, Midasayap Municipality. © UNHCR | Porras

## DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 30<sup>th</sup> of June, an estimate total number of 27,599 families (135,860 individuals) are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

**Group A:** 1,711 families (8,555 individuals) remain displaced out of 2,550 families displaced within the month;

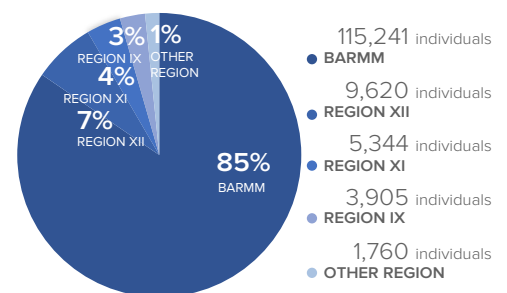
**Group B:** 3,111 families (15,466 individuals) remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

**Group C:** 22,777 families (111,849 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: **210** families (**893** 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: **985** families (**4,890** 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 June 2021, an estimate total number of **2,550** families (**10,782** individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to armed conflict (7,980 individuals), clan feud (1,995 individuals) and natural disasters (807 individuals).

### PRESENTLY DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS BY REGION



### DISPLACEMENT IN JUNE



# 2,550

Families



# 10,782

Individuals

### CIVILIAN CASUALTIES since January 2021



# 7

Persons dead

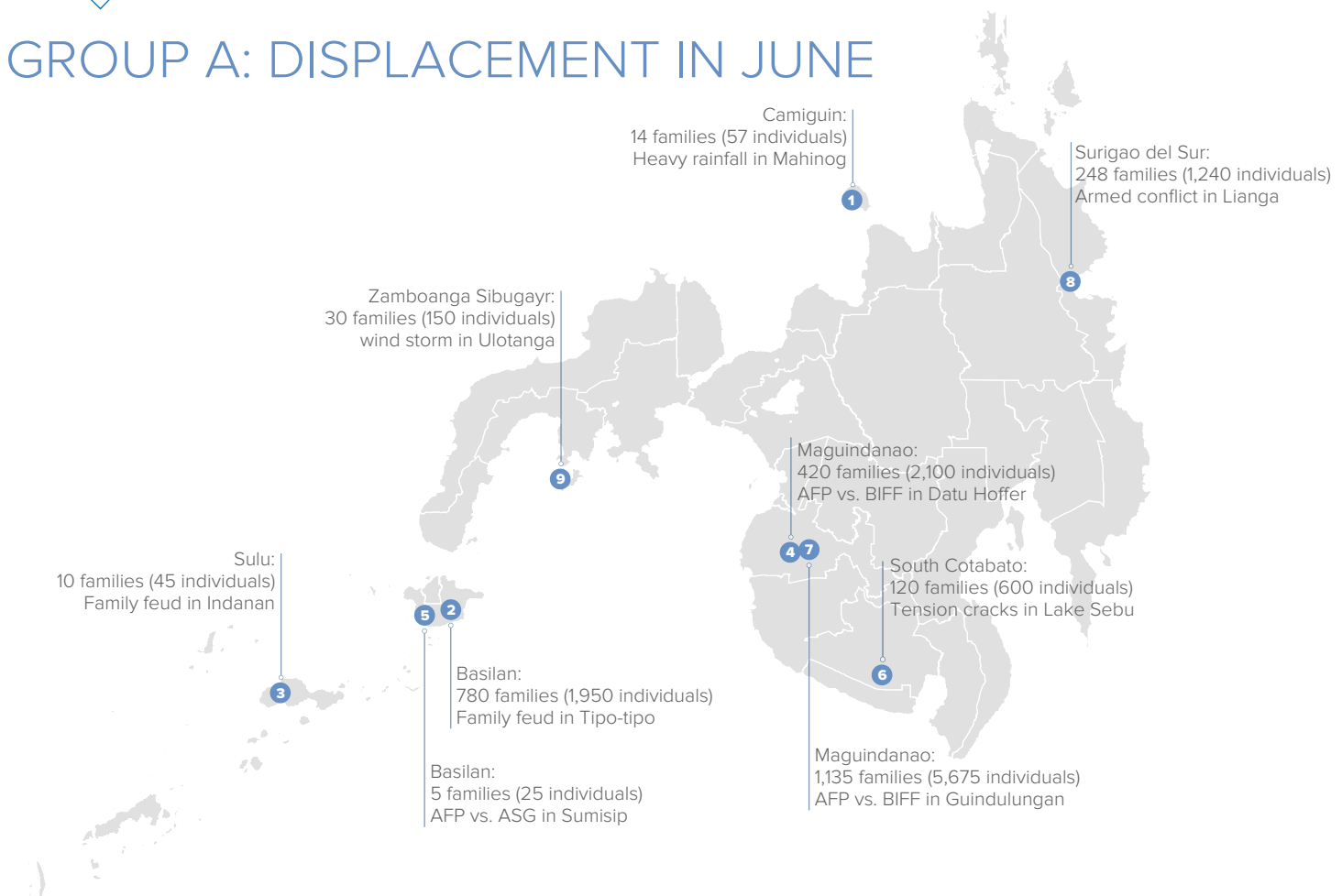


# 5

Persons injured

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

# GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN JUNE



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 DUE TO TYPHOON IN MAHINOG MUNICIPALITY, CAMIGUIN PROVINCE

On 1 June 2021, 14 families (approximately 57 individuals) were forced to flee their homes in Barangay Uwakan due to heavy rainfall. The local government unit (LGU) provided food assistance to affected families who sheltered in barangay hall. The displaced families already returned to their places of origin on 3 June as the weather conditions significantly improved.

## 2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN TIPO-TIPO MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

On 01 June 2021 at around two o'clock in the afternoon, a firefight broke out between the two known rival families in Sitio Crossing Baguindan, Brgy. Proper Tipo-Tipo in the municipality of Tipo-Tipo, Basilan Province, resulting to the displacement of at least 780 families (approximately 1,950 individuals) who sought temporary shelters in the nearby barangays in Ungkaya Pukan Municipality.

At around three o'clock in the afternoon, the firefight between the disputing families temporarily ceased after the municipal mayor of Tipo-Tipo intervened. Based on the report from the barangay officials, some of the displaced families were observed returning to their places of origin at around five o'clock in the afternoon. Expressed concerns of the displaced families include the safety of their families and fear of being caught in the crossfire as the conflict remains unresolved. The Municipal Peace and Order Council is continuously monitoring the movement of two warring families.

## 3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN INDEANAN MUNICIPALITY, SULU PROVINCE

A firefight ensued between two warring families in Brgy. Buansa, Indanan Municipality in Sulu Province on 1 June 2021, resulting to the displacement of at least 10 families (approximately 45 individuals). The displaced families sought temporary shelters in a safe location within the barangay. The representative from the local government unit of Indanan Municipality attributed the said incident to the unresolved dispute between these families since May which resulted to the killing of an individual belonging to one of the involved parties. The families already returned to their places of origin after the tension subsided.

## 4 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN DATU HOFFER MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

Firefight and mortar shelling were conducted by the government security forces targeting the upper part of Barangay Limpongo and Barangay Mother Tuayan, all in Datu Hoffer Municipality. Based on the report of Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) BARMM, around 420 families (approximately 2,100 individuals) were displaced on 22 June 2021 and they temporarily stayed at the multi-purpose center in Barangay Tuayan, Datu Aliman Elementary School, and housing units in Barangay Mother Tuayan. Also, per report a 25-yr old pregnant died and her 9-year old son was wounded when hit by the shelling. In coordination with Provincial MSSD, UNHCR provided plastic tarpaulins to 57 displaced families who are currently staying in the housing project evacuation center in Mother Tuayan, Datu Hoffer Municipality.

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

On 11 June 2021 around eight o'clock in the evening, an active member of the 64th IB Philippine Army was shot to death by alleged members of the Abu Sayyaf Group in Brgy. Tumahubong, Sumisip Municipality in Basilan province. According to the barangay officials, the motive of the killing is yet to be determined, but there ongoing investigation done by the security forces. The incident resulted in the displacement of at least five families (approximately 25 individuals) from Purok 7 in the same barangay and sought temporary shelters within their relatives. Report from the protection partners said that these families fled due to their fear of potential clash when the Philippine Army responded in the crime scene.

### **6 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN LAKE SEBU MUNICIPALITY, SULTAN KUDARAT PROVINCE**

On 16 June 2021, a total of 120 families (approximately 600 individuals) from Brgy. Lamcade pre-emptively evacuated to safer grounds following the advice from the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer of Lake Sebu Municipality to evacuate due to the tension cracks on flat ground that was observed on 13 June which is believed to be caused by continuous rainfall.

### **7 FORCED DISPLACEMENT DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT IN GUINDULUNGAN MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE**

A firefight between the government security forces and alleged members of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) erupted in the upper part of Brgy. Ahan and Brgy. Datalpandan, all in the municipality of Guindulungan, Maguindanao Province on 20 June 2021. According to the field verification conducted by the grassroot protection monitors of CFSI, Magungaya Mindanao Inc., and Tiyakap Kalilintad Inc., around 1,135 families (approximately 5,675 individuals) were reported displaced due to ground bombardments in the area and these families sought refuge in safer grounds within the adjacent barangays belonging to the municipalities of Guindulungan and Talayan.

Based on the initial record of the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office, over 1000 displaced families (approximately 5,000 persons) sought refuge in the municipality of Guindulungan. Unexploded Ordnances (UXOs) were also seen in Brgy. Datalpandan, posing risk to civilians. CFSI also informed Swiss Foundation for Mine Action about the presence of UXOs for appropriate coordination with the military and PNP Explosive Ordnance Disposal teams.

On 23 June CFSI and Talayan LGU conducted IDP validation and needs assessment activities in Guindulungan Municipality and in Sitio Project and ALS Building evacuation sites in municipality of Talayan, which sheltered IDPs from the municipalities of Talayan and Guindulungan.

On 27 June, UNHCR, through CFSI, provided mosquito nets and hygiene kits to 563 displaced families belonging in the

municipalities Guindulungan and Talayan as augmentation to the non-food items distributed by the MSSD – Maguindanao.

### **8 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN LIANGA MUNICIPALITY, SURIGAO DEL SUR PROVINCE**

36 families (approximately 180 individuals) belonging to the Manobo tribe from Sitios Manluy-a and Panukmoan, all in Barangay Diatagon, Lianga Municipality, fled their homes last 23 June 2021. The displaced families sought temporary shelters in the nearby village when three residents of the village, including a minor, were reportedly killed during a military operation conducted in Sitio Panukmoan, Barangay Diatagon last 15 June 2021. Also, the affected families are currently living in worsened conditions as they experienced repeated and protracted displacements exacerbated by the pandemic. In May and July 2020, the same populations and communities were forcibly displaced because of aerial bombardment and firefight between the government security forces and the members of the New People's Army. As per report shared by protection partners, the State authorities conducted an investigation on the recent incident. As of reporting date, the affected families are still displaced.

### **9 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN OLUTANGA MUNICIPALITY, ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY PROVINCE**

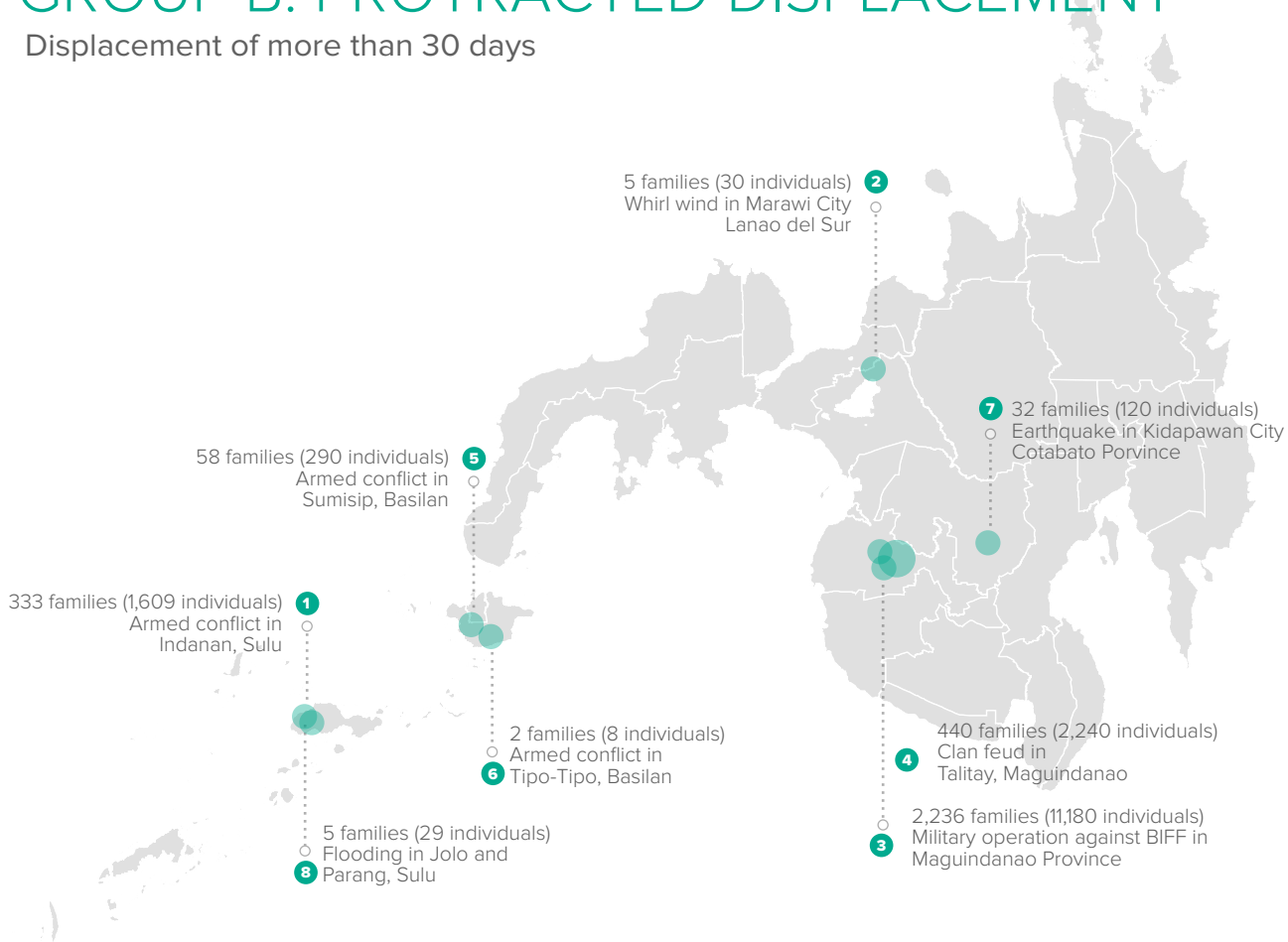
On 27 June 2021, at least 30 families (approximately 150 individuals) from Baleleng area of Brgy. Poblacion in Olutanga Municipality, Zamboanga Sibugay were forced to leave their homes to avoid the effect of the strong wind that hit their houses. According from the report of protection partners, two civilians suffered a minor injury, five houses were partially damaged, and six motorboats used for fishing were destroyed. In the follow-up assessment conducted by the Municipal Social Welfare Officer (MSWO) of Olutanga, the displaced families who sought temporary shelter in the covered court within the barangay gradually returned to their places of origin last 29 June 2021.

Pre-emptive evacuation was also being advised to families living near the affected areas. The displaced families sought refuge to their relatives, while others set-up their makeshift houses within the affected barangay.

Similarly, as per report from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Field Office XII, 56 families (approximately 280 individuals) remain displaced in Brgy. Talisay in the municipality of Lake Sebu, Sultan Kudarat due to flash flood. These families are currently sheltered in two evacuation centers - 34 families in Talisay Daycare Center, and 22 families in Talisay Integrated School. These families are closely monitored by Commission on Human Rights Region XII and food assistance was provided by DSWD FO XII.

# GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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## 1 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 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 and Development Office (MSWDO) of Indanan Municipality and reported that the number of IDPs is increasing. As per 30 June MSWO update, the number of displaced reached up to 333 families (approximately 1,609 individuals).

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

A whirlwind hit Barangay Raya Guimba in Marawi City on 02 May 2021. Although there were no casualties when the disaster struck in some areas of Barangay Raya Guimba, it caused a total damage to 17 houses. Around 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, five families returned to their habitual residences, while two

families opted to be reintegrated in Ditsaan Ramin and Marantao municipalities, and three families remain displaced in other barangays in Marawi City while they are repairing their houses in Brgy. Guimba.

## 3 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. The government security forces launched mortar shelling against the BIFF on separate occasions in Barangay Ganta and Barangay Inaladan, all in Shariff Saydona Mustapha Municipality, and in 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. The said mortar shelling resulted to four casualties in Shariff Saydona Mustapha Municipality.

Based on the recent DROMIC Report issued by the MSSD BARMM covering the month of June 2021, the total number

of families displaced by both 18 March 2021 incident and sub-incident are 2,236 families (approximately 11,180 individuals).

**Datu Unsay Municipality:** The military operations against the BIFF and Dawla Islamiya – Maguindanao were conducted in the SPMS box (Datu Saudi Ampatun (Salbu), Shariff Saydona Mustapha (Pagatin), Mamasapano and Shariff Aguak), where both of the non-state armed groups operate. On 6 May 2021, the government security forces launched mortar shelling targeting Sitio Bentingaw and Barangays Iganagampong, Malengog, and Meta, all in Datu Unsay Municipality. Subsequently, ground assaults were carried out by the military which resulted to an armed encounter between the government security forces and the BIFF troops under the faction of Commander Bungos. As of June 2021, around 28 families (approximately 140 individuals) remain displaced.

**Municipalities of Mamasapano and Shariff Saydona Mustapha:** The IDPs who returned home over a month of displacement due to series of armed encounter between the government security forces and the 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. As of June 2021, there are still around 114 displaced families (approximately 570 individuals) in Mamasapano Municipality, while the displaced families from Shariff Saydona Mustapha already returned to their habitual residences few days after their displacement.

#### 4 DISPLACEMENT IN TALITAY MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO RIDO

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 of this reporting, 440 families (approximately 2,220 individuals) remain displaced in Talitay Municipality.

#### 5 DISPLACEMENT IN SUMISIP MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT

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.

#### 6 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 Bohebeca, Tipo-Tipo Municipality. Two families (approximately eight individuals) remain displaced as of June 2021.

#### 7 DISPLACEMENT IN BRGY. BALABAG, KIDAPAWAN CITY DUE TO EARTHQUAKE

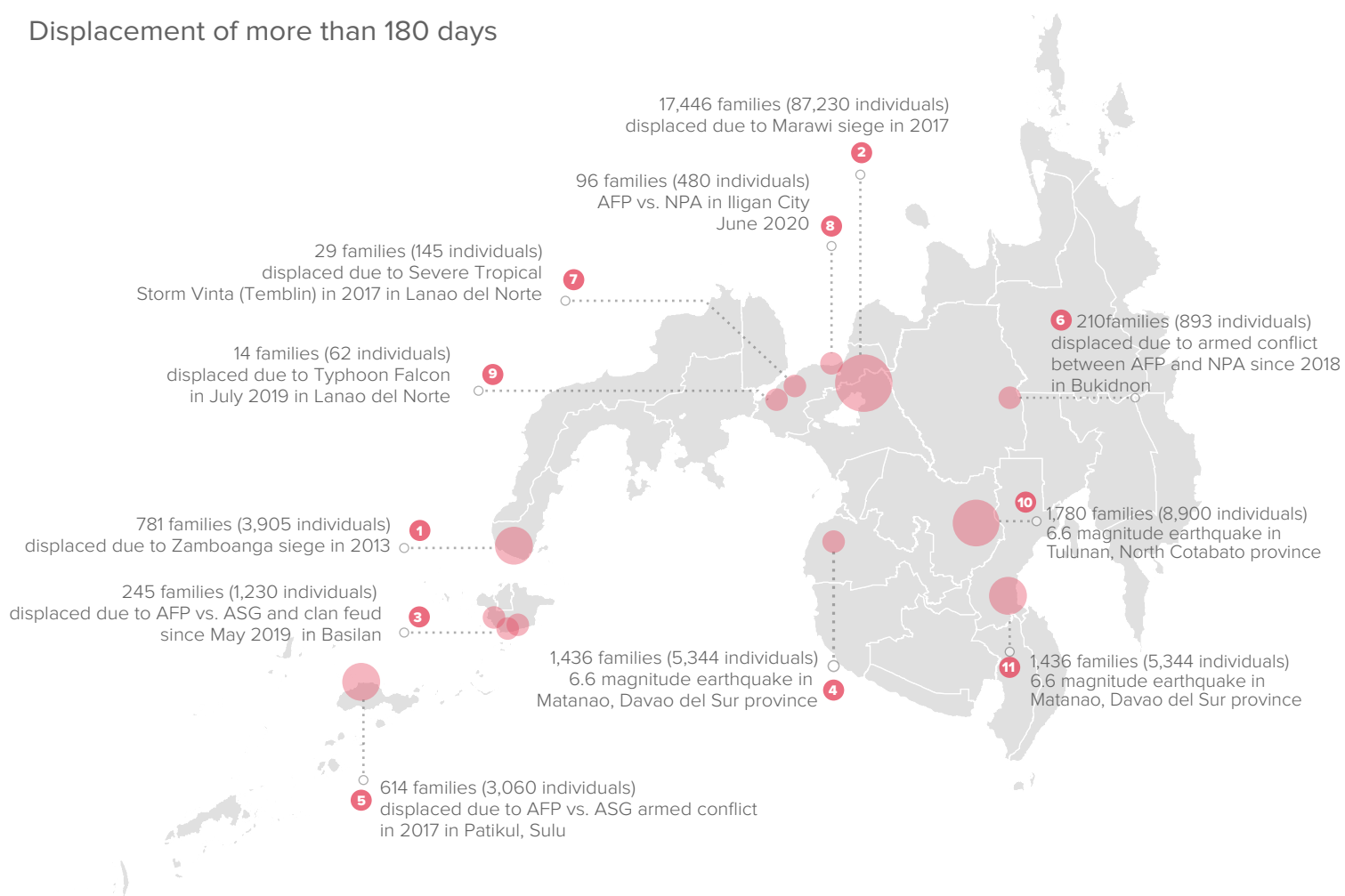
The Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) recorded a 6.3 magnitude earthquake in Davao del Sur on 07 February 2021. Varying intensities were also recorded in different areas, with Kidapawan City experiencing intensity level V earthquake. The LGU of Kidapawan City, through its City Social Welfare Officer (CSWO) and City Disaster Risk Reduction Management Officer (CDRRMO), preemptively evacuated families residing in the identified landslide-prone areas in barangay Ilovavis and Balabag, all in Kidapawan City. Based on the report from the CSWO – Kidapawan City, the total number of displaced families is 72 families (approximately 267 individuals) and almost all displaced have returned home, leaving 32 families (approximately 120 individuals) displaced as of June 2021.

#### 8 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 June 2021, only two families (approximately 15 individuals) from Brgy. Kanaway, Parang Municipality are still displaced as majority have already returned to their places of origin.

# 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 as of this reporting. Of the total, 61 families (approximately 305 individuals) are living in transitory sites, while 720 families (approximately 3,600 individuals) are home-based. 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 include the provision of hygiene kits consisting of alcohol, mask, and face shields, repair of the damage boardwalks, improvement of the WASH facilities, additional food packs prioritizing people with specific needs, quick distribution of the rice subsidies while community quarantine protocols are still in effect, and livelihood support to low-income families

As per report from the CHR, there is an increasing case of COVID-19 among the IDPs. By end of June 2021, 78 IDPs were infected by COVID-19 at the transitory shelters in Kasanyangan and Rio Hondo. Also, there is a need to strengthen on the campaign for COVID-19 vaccination as no one among the IDPs at the transitory sites were vaccinated.



**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 June 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 Task Force Bangon Marawi shared report, 4,166 families (approximately 20,830 individuals) are scattered in 13 transitory sites. To date, very few IDPs have found solutions to end their displacement, including those around 209 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:**



**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, and their food assistance is diminishing. IDPs are still in need of nutritious foods to improve their immune system especially now that COVID-19 cases are increasing.



**Poor sanitation and hygiene condition.** Sanitation issues, such as full septic tanks that needs emptying in Biyaya ng Pagbabago (Sagongsongan) TS remains unresolved. The dirt from the septic tanks directly flow in an open drainage canal which increases IDPs' exposure to health risks as it gives foul smell. In Lakeview (Boganga) TS, the desludging project of the BARMM only caters to 150 households. As stated by NHA, the desludging of septic tanks in Sagongsongan TS will begin once the procurement process is completed. On the other hand, the management of solid waste in TS is inconsistent. While garbage collection is regular in other TS, IDPs located in Lakeview (Boganga) TS in Site 3 find themselves burning or dumping their garbage anywhere as garbage collection does not often reach their area.



**Access to WASH.** Access to water both for drinking and domestic use remains to be inadequate in Biyaya ng Pagbabago (Sagongsongan) TS, Lakeview (Boganga) TS in Site 2 and Site 3, and Pindolonan Bakwit Village. In Rorogagus TS, the water rationing for the IDPs has not been sustained. To date, some of the IDPs continue to buy water for drinking at around Php 300.00 (USD 6) every month while others depend on river water nearby for both drinking and domestic use.

**Access to safety and security.** The feeling of insecurity among IDPs remains in various TS due to lack of streetlights and absence of security officers or volunteers for foot patrol especially at night. In Lakeview (Boganga) and Rorogagus TS, IDPs reported communal tension with the reported unofficial and undocumented occupants who allegedly incite commotion in TS and host communities.



**Access to livelihood.** The access to livelihood opportunities within IDP communities or in the nearby areas continue to be scarce. Due to the lockdown measures brought about by pandemic and lack of start-up capital, the sources of income of IDPs have been greatly impacted. Some IDPs who availed of the livelihood support provided by the local government unit and other organizations were not sustained because of lack of interest on the livelihood support provided. Among the common skills among the IDPs include carpentry, driving, and vending.



**Access to food security.** The IDPs expressed concern on sustained access to quality and nutritious food supply due to declining food aid and disrupted means of livelihood. The recent food ration they received was in May 2021 during the month of Ramadhan. Less nutritious food commodities such as dried fish and canned goods have become staple among most of the displaced families. In this time of the pandemic, IDPs more than ever need better access to food that gives them full nourishment and boost their immune system.



**Access to basic services.** The high transportation cost has to continue to limit IDPs' access to services such as education and health. Facilities of these services are remotely located from TS.



**Access to health services:** The health centers/ stations in the host barangay do not have enough resources (medicines and equipment) to cater the needs of the IDPs being hosted. The IDPs in Lakeview, Rorogagus and Sagongsongan TS claimed that most of the time, there are no available medicines and enough health personnel in the health centers/ stations. There are agencies that augmented the health services of the city government such as Medecins Sans Frontieres and other humanitarian organizations that provided medicines but the remain insufficient to cater the populations as they are limited only to the identified beneficiaries.



**Access to education.** Some displaced children find it difficult to comply with their requirements at school due to modular learning approach that has been implemented since the pandemic. This learning modality posed concerns to the parents and guardians who themselves were not able to study and cannot provide the needed educational and teaching support of their children. Schools at a distance and high transportation cost are compounding this issue especially among the secondary level students.



**Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM).** While there are camp administrators and/or focal persons assigned in the TS, several sectoral issues are not reported, referred, and addressed in a timely manner since the CCCM is not fully implemented in the transitory sites. The reporting of issues depends on how fast, active, and skillful the assigned IDP leaders are. Also, there are no available information boards in all TS.



**Access to durable solution.** The families who were awarded with permanent shelters continue to be confronted with similar issues of IDPs in various TS. Among these issues include 1) access to livelihood due to remoteness of the TS from the town proper; 2) lack of food supply; 3) lack of streetlights; and 4) high transportation cost from and to the town proper. This situation has been prompting IDPs in TS to clamor for their immediate return to their places of origin.

### 3 BASILAN

(Displaced since M)

As of the end of June 2021, the total number of protractedly displaced in Basilan is 245 families (approximately 1,230 individuals) in the following municipalities:

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

While 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.

**Hadji Mohammad Ajul Municipality:** Only two (approximately 10 individuals) of the 45 families (approximately 225 individuals) are still displaced in Brgy. Langgong due to family feud last October 2020. Per update from the Protection partners, the 43 families (approximately 210 individuals) returned home in June 2021.

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

**Tabuan Lasa:** Of the 18 families reportedly displaced in 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 June 2021, the number of protractedly displaced families decreased to 500 families (approximately 2,240 individuals) from the previously reported 618 families (approximately 3,090) as per report from the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Officer of Patikul. Another batch of displaced families totaling to 118 families (approximately 590 individuals) voluntarily returned to their places of origin in Brgy. Bakung in the same municipality under the Balik-Barangay Program of the Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU) in collaboration with the Municipal Task Force in Ending Local Armed Conflict. 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 the 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 returned to Brgy. Kabbon Takas, Patikul Municipality in November 2020 returned to Brgy. Kan-ague- the community that 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 MSWO who could help settle these issues.

#### 5 MAGUINDANAO

Displaced since December 2020

On 02 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 MDRMO of South Upi. To date, the displaced families are still 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 report from MSSD BARMM, around 111 families (approximately 555 individuals) remain displaced in Barangay Itaw, South Upi Municipality, and these families are still displaced as of end of June 2021 per MSSD Maguindanao report.

#### 6 DISPLACEMENT OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN BUKIDNON PROVINCE

(Displaced since November 2018)

As of June 2021, around 210 families (approximately 893 individuals) remain displaced in Brgy. Magkalungay and Brgy. Kawayan, all in the municipality of San Fernando due to the armed encounter between the AFP and the NPA last November 2018. In Brgy. Magkalungay, there are 148 families (573 individuals) from Sitio Sil-angun and Sitio Lucap who sought refuge in Purok 6B and Purok Pandrasdasan.

In Brgy. Kawayan, there are 99 families (approximately 495 individuals) from Sitio Tibogawan who sought refuge in Sitio Spring. These families belong to indigenous people's tribe, Tigwahanon. Only 37 of the 99 families returned to their places of origin in order to have access to their livelihoods, while others preferred to be reintegrated in the host communities because they fear for their safety and security, and they have lack of access to basic services such as health and education. These families started to build their own modest houses in a land donated by a private individual.

#### 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. To date, humanitarian community faces a major challenge in drawing attention to urgent and legitimate humanitarian needs of displaced IP communities.



**3. Durable solutions:** 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. To date, humanitarian community faces a major challenge in drawing attention to urgent and legitimate humanitarian needs of displaced IP communities.

### 7 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TROPICAL STORM VINTA

Displaced since December 2017

Of the 24 displaced families (approximately 120 individuals) due to Tropical Storm Vinta last 2017, around 20 families (approximately 100 individuals) already transferred to temporary shelter they constructed as the tents they occupied are no longer livable, while the remaining four families (approximately 20 individuals) are still enduringly living on the dilapidated tents established in Barangay Dalama, Tubod, Lanao del Norte as of end of June 2021. 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 (approximately 25 individuals) 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.

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

Displaced since June 2020

As of June 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, which said houses were built by LGU with support from the NHA. These families are from Brgy. Maranding in the same municipality and 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 in the temporary shelters. Hence, provision of permanent shelters is the major need expressed by the IDPs.

### 9 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. Maranding in 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.

### 10 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 its neighboring provinces such as in Maguindanao and Davao del Sur. A total of 46,761 families (approximately 233,805 individuals) were affected by the earthquake incident in 211 barangays in Region XII. There were around 29,703 damaged houses, in 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 June 2021, 497 displaced families (approximately 2,485 individuals) are still occupying the relocation sites, 155 families (approximately 775 individuals) are staying in the transitory sites, 55 families (approximately 275 individuals) have returned to their places of origin, 92 families (approximately 460 individuals) are settling in a land bought by the municipal local government unit, and 50 families (approximately 250 individuals) are scheduled for relocation, while others are waiting for the schedule for their relocation. Also, there is an ongoing parallel site development to other sites for the displaced population. 79 housing were constructed for occupation in Barangay Perez, and there are 411 housing units which are undergoing construction in Barangay Ilomavis.

DSWD Region XII is now focusing on its recovery programs, including the provision of Emergency Shelter Assistance, amounting to PhP 10,000.00 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.

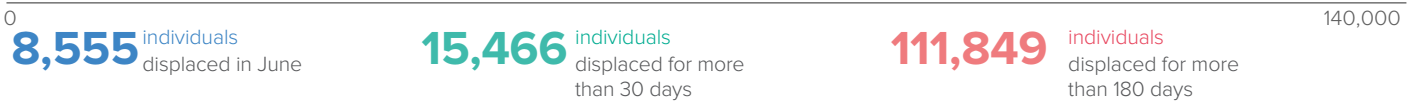
## **11 EARTHQUAKE IN DAVAO DEL SUR**

Displaced since December 2019

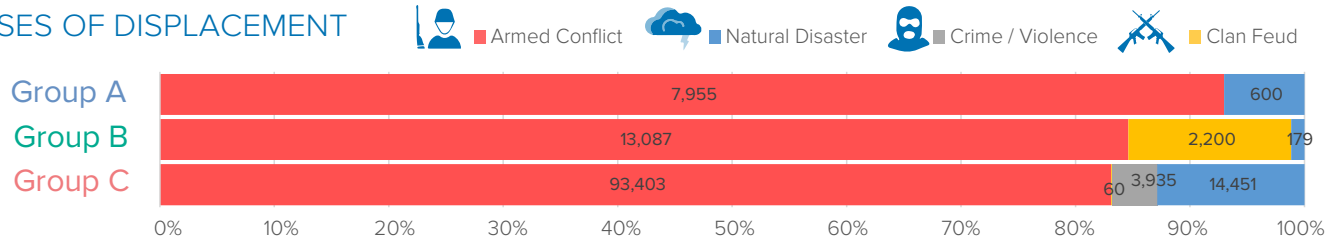
On 15 December 2019, a 6.9-magnitude earthquake shook the province of Davao del Sur and surrounding areas. The municipalities of Magsaysay and Matanao in Davao del Sur recorded the strongest intensity. According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, almost 87,000 families (approximately 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) stayed in homebased settings. As of June 2021 update from DSWD Region XI, there are 17 remaining ECs in Davao Del Sur with around 1,436 families (approximately 5,344 individuals). Meanwhile, there is an ongoing relocation of the IDPs, particularly in Magsaysay and Matanao, where houses in a particular barangay were already handed over to IDP beneficiaries by NHA. In Matanao, there is ongoing relocation, while in other municipalities, negotiations as to the identification and selection of the relocation sites are ongoing.

## KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2013-2021)

**135,870** estimate number of currently displaced individuals since 2013



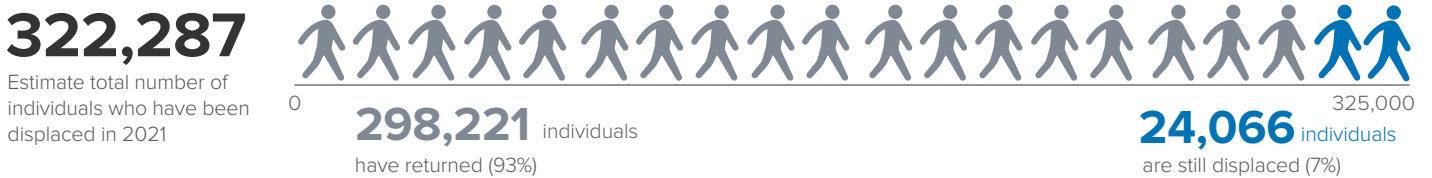
### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



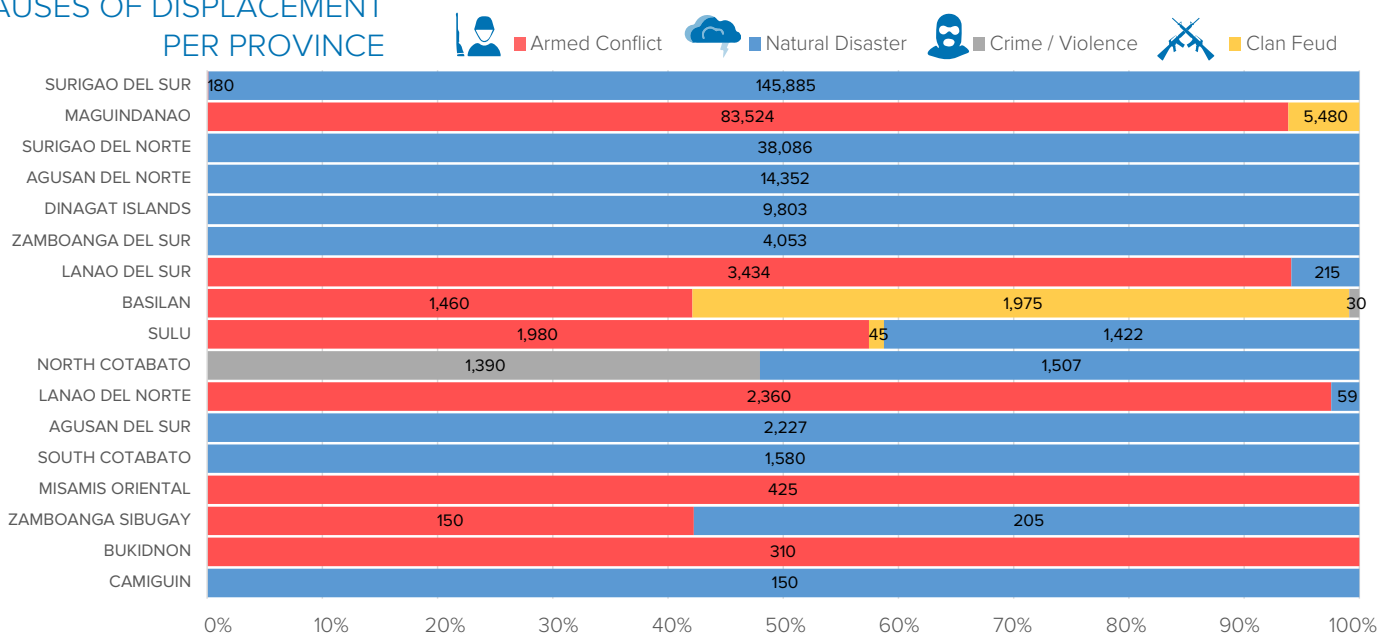
**TOTAL: 135,870**

## IN THE COURSE OF 2021

### DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE



### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



**TOTAL: 322,287**



# WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

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## QUICK IMPACT PROJECT (QIP) HANDOVER IN VARIOUS BARANGAYS IN NORTH COTABATO, SARANGANI AND SULTAN KUDARAT PROVINCES.

The Vehicles for Community Cohesion were turned over by UNHCR, in partnership with Magungaya Mindanao Inc, to the communities in Brgy. Dugong in M'lang, North Cotabato, Brgy. Tuanadato of Maitum, Sarangani, and Brgy. Zeneben in Lambayong, Sultan Kudarat, all in Region XII on the 21 to 23 June 2021. The vehicle shall be beneficial to the respective communities of the three mentioned barangays in terms of responding to emergency, access to basic services, financial, and physical safety and security of the community. The QIP aims at promoting peaceful co-existence between those displaced and their host communities.

## MEETING WITH RC AND CHR.

On 02 July, UNHCR and the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) met with the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) in a discussion initiated by the RCO on updates, prospects and challenges to the passage of the IDP Bill both at the national and the Bangsamoro regional level. The RC highlighted the role of the UN in pushing for this bill, as well as the bill's potential impact as leverage in soliciting international support for the Philippines during emergencies. The CHR shared its experience in advocating for an IDP Protection bill in the national legislature during the administration of former President Benigno Aquino III, who vetoed the bill passed by both houses of Congress in 2013.

CHR representatives also shared the revisions to the new version of the bill to rectify contentious provisions that served as grounds for the former President's veto. UNHCR presented updates on its advocacy initiatives in the BARMM on the IDP Bill, noting the interest and support of MSSD in pushing for the bill, and the need for the Chief Minister's certification of the bill as urgent to expedite its passage. In the current Congress, the window of opportunity to pass the bill is gradually constricting as the national election will be held by May 2022. In the BARMM, should the transition period be extended, a new set of officers will be appointed by March or April next year. As a way forward, the RC expressed his commitment in providing support to ensure the passage of the IDP bill.

## IDP DEEP DIVE.

UNHCR Philippines successfully concluded the two sessions of the IDP Deep Dive on 15 and 22 June. The activity further examined the extent of UNHCR Philippines' engagement in internal displacement in Mindanao following the initial decision to cease operations by December 2022. UNHCR's Principal Advisor on Internal Displacement recognized the lack of rights-based legislation that protect and uphold the rights of IDPs in the country, limited response capacity of the State to address displacement, uncertainty in the political landscape given the upcoming national and local election in May 2022—including the controversial political transition in the Bangsamoro region—absence of conflict resolution due to land and political disputes, and the unprecedented challenges faced by IDPs during the

pandemic. The Principal Advisor also acknowledged the operation's financial constraints and issues with the reduction of UNHCR's footprint in conflict-affected areas, while stepping up efforts with regard to climate change-induced displacement. The activity ended with the directive to re-orient UNHCR Philippines' messaging regarding the timetable of the disengagement. The Bureau suggested that HQ issue a recommendation memo on the Philippines' IDP operations until 2024.

**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.”

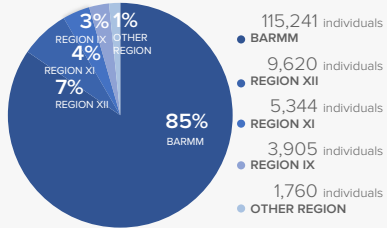
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1)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

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

**135,870**

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

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



### THREE MAIN GROUPS:

**8,555**

Group A  
displaced in June

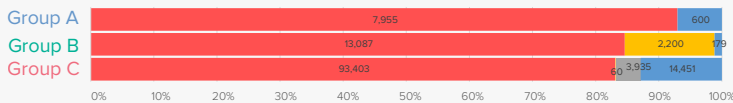
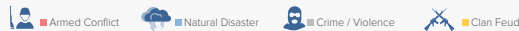
**15,466**

Group B  
displaced for more than 30 days

**111,849**

Group C  
displaced for more than 180 days

### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



### DISPLACEMENT IN JUNE 2021

**10,782**

EST. TOTAL DISPLACED PERSONS RECORDED IN JUNE

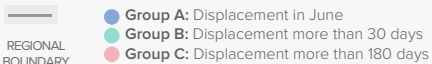
**2,227**

EST. NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED

**8,555**

EST. IDPs IN JUNE 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.

