

# MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



The quick impact project in Masepla Transitory Site will provide much-needed access to water and sanitation amid COVID-19, promote community empowerment, foster peaceful co-existence, and strengthen the resilience of the forcibly displaced. © UNHCR/Corazon Lagamayo

## DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 31<sup>st</sup> of July, an estimated total number of 25,355 families (124,576 individuals) are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

**Group A:** 1,087 families (5,435 individuals) remain displaced out of 1,327 families displaced within the month;

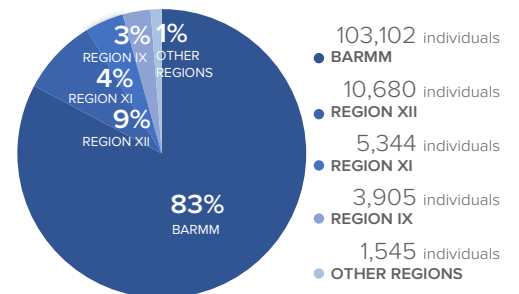
**Group B:** 2,139 families (10,729 individuals) remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

**Group C:** 22,129 families (108,412 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 **17,286** families (**86,430** individuals) still displaced due to Marawi siege in May 2017.
- BARMM Provinces: **356** families (**1,785** individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict and crime & violence since August 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.
- Davao del Sur: **1,436** families (**5,344** individuals) and Cotabato province: **1,780** families (**8,900** individuals) due to earthquakes in 2019.

In July 2021, an estimated total number of **1,327** families (**6,635** individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to armed conflict (5,075 individuals) and crime & violence (1,560 individuals).

### PRESENTLY DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS BY REGION



### DISPLACEMENT IN JULY



**1,327**  
Families



**6,635**  
Individuals

### CIVILIAN CASUALTIES since January 2021



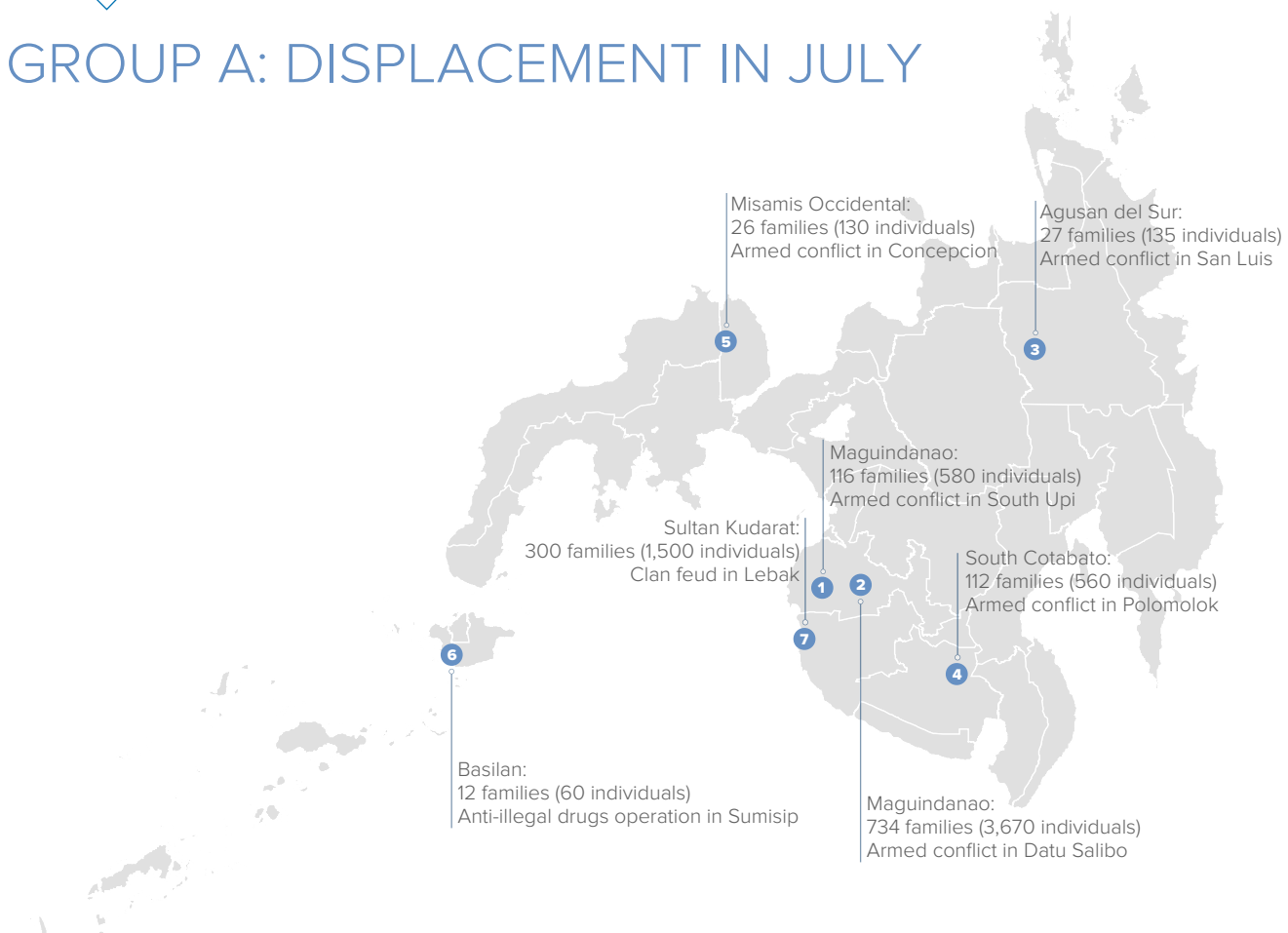
**7**  
Persons dead



**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 JULY



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 SOUTH UPI, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

On 29 July 2021, movement of indigenous peoples (IPs) from Barangay Kuya, South Upi Municipality was reported by the MDRRMO of South Upi Municipality. The movement of the IPs is due to alleged presence of armed men which was sighted in the remote areas of Barangay Kuya. The IPs fear that this unknown armed group might avenge the death of their relative. They preemptively moved to safer grounds to avoid being caught in the crossfire should firefight erupt. Based on the initial report, around 29 families (approximately 145 individuals) from the market site fled and sought refuge in Barangay Kuya Elementary School, while 87 families (approximately 435 individuals) sought refuge in the adjacent municipality of Lebak, Sultan Kudarat Province.

The IPs believe that the massing of armed men was triggered by the law enforcement operation conducted by the elements of the Philippine National police (PNP) in Barangay Kuya last 21 July 2021, where they served a warrant of arrest to the resident of the village who was then killed in the operations.

## 2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN DATU SALIBO, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

On 29 July 2021, around 650 families (approximately 3,250 individuals) residing near the marshy areas of barangays Andavit, Buayan, Sambulawan, and Tee, all in Datu Salibo Municipality, fled their homes due to mortar shelling and sought refuge to safer grounds within their respective barangays. The Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Manage-

ment Officer (MDRRMO) of Datu Salibo deployed a team to track the movement of the displaced families to assess their needs, and prepared food packs to be distributed to the displaced families. Based on report from the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD)-Maguindanao, the number of displaced families increased from 650 families to 734 families (approximately 3,670 individuals).

## 3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN SAN LUIS MUNICIPALITY, AGUSAN DEL SUR PROVINCE

On 23 July 2021, around 27 families (approximately 135 individuals) from Purok 17, Sitio Mentaki-e, Brgy. Binicalan in San Luis Municipality fled their homes when a resident of the community was killed by the alleged members of New People's Army (NPA). Eight families (approximately 37 individuals) sought refuge in Brgy. Binicalan Proper, while others fled to adjacent communities in La Paz Municipality.

Sitio Mentaki-e is a remote community and is located 15 kilometers away from the center of Brgy. Binicalan, which is itself a distant village situated 55 kilometers away from the San Luis' seat of government. Given the sitio's location, road accessibility remains a challenge, and there is no available mobile network since it is a forested area. Thus, it is difficult to monitor the protection situation of the affected population.

On 22 June 2021, an armed encounter between the state security force and the NPA was also reported at Sitio Kimambukagyang in the same barangay, but no displacement was reported.

#### **4 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN POLOMOLOK MUNICIPALITY, SOUTH COTABATO PROVINCE**

Around 112 families (approximately 560 individuals) fled their homes in barangays Bentung and Lapu in Polomolok, South Cotabato last 24 July 2021 due to an armed encounter between the government security forces and an unidentified armed group. The displaced families sought refuge in the covered court of Brgy. Lapu. The Provincial Local Government Unit (PLGU) of South Cotabato Province, through its Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office (PDRRMO), distributed food and non-food items to the displaced families. As per information from the protection partner and MDRRMO, the displaced families already returned to their places of origin.

#### **5 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN CONCEPCION MUNICIPALITY, MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL PROVINCE**

On 11 July 2021, an armed encounter erupted between the government security forces and the members of the NPA along the boundaries of barangays Bagong Nayon and Small Potongan in Concepcion Municipality, Misamis Occidental Province. There were 26 families (approximately 130 individuals) from the remote area of Sitio Magibay, Barangay Small Potongan who fled their homes because of the firefight. The Department of Social Welfare and Development Field Office XII provided family food packs and sleeping kits to the displaced families.

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

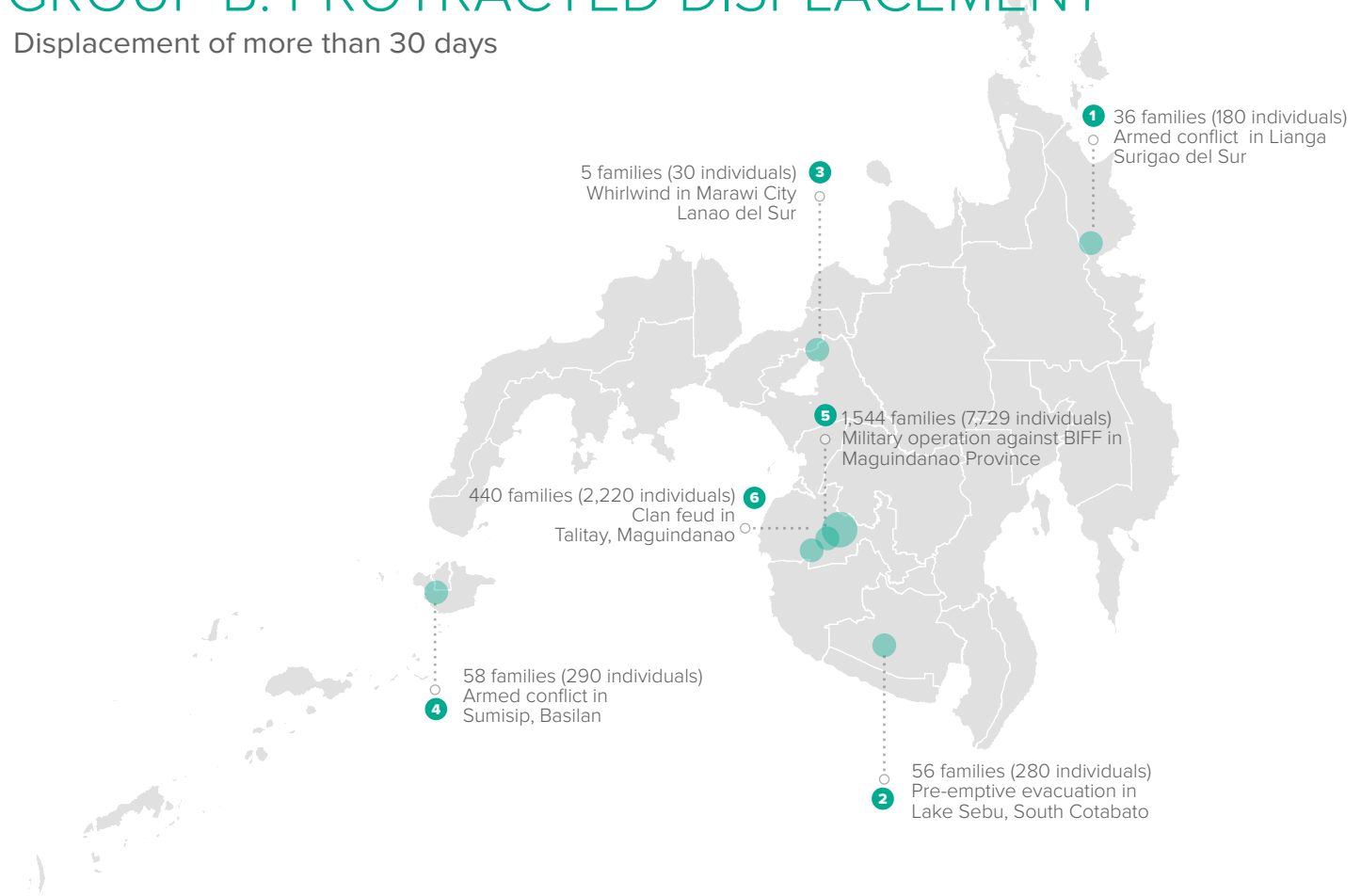
On July 11 2021 at around 4:00PM, a joint operation was launched by the government forces against suspected drug personalities in Zone 07 in Barangay Tumahubong, Sumisip Municipality, Basilan Province which led to the apprehension of two suspected drug users. At least 12 families (approximately 60 individuals) were displaced due to fear of potential clashes between the government forces and alleged drug personalities. According to the Barangay LGU, the displaced families immediately returned to their places of origin after the joint operation.

#### **7 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN LEBAK MUNICIPALITY, SULTAN KUDARAT PROVINCE**

On 4 July 2021, around 300 families (approximately 1,500 individuals) fled their homes when a firefight ensued between two warring families in Barangay Tran in Lebak Municipality, Sultan Kudarat Province. The unresolved conflict between the warring families is rooted from land dispute which started years ago. Accordingly, one of the parties claims rightful ownership over the disputed land, in which they allegedly donated a parcel of land to the other party who, on the other hand, claims ownership over the whole disputed land. This long-standing dispute remains unresolved despite the dialogue conducted in the barangay last February 2020 in order to settle the dispute. The displaced families are taking refuge at Tran Elementary School which serves as an evacuation center (EC), while the others are staying with their relatives in different barangays in Lebak, Sultan Kudarat. The displaced families are afraid to return to their habitual residences and access their livelihood because of the uncertainties on their safety. As of reporting date, the affected families remain displaced.

# GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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## 1 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 enduringly living in worsened conditions as they experience repeated and protracted displacements which are further 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 NPA. As per report, the State authorities already investigated the recent incident.

## 2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN LAKE SEBU MUNICIPALITY, SOUTH COTABATO 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 MDRRMO of Lake Sebu Municipality to evacuate due to the tension cracks on flat ground that was observed on 13 June and is believed to be caused by continuous rainfall. The pre-emptive evacuation was 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. As per report from the DSWD Field Office XII, 56 families (approximately 280 individuals) remain displaced in Brgy. Talisay in the municipality of Lake Sebu, South Cotabato due to flash flood. Also, as per July 2021 update from the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) Region XII, the displaced families were already relocated, and there are ongoing negotiations regarding land acquisition of the relocation site between the local government unit (LGU) and the landowner of the area where the IDPs are relocated.

## 3 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 Ramain and

Marantao municipalities, while five families remain displaced in other barangays in Marawi City given that they are still repairing their houses in Brgy. Guimba.

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

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

#### **5 DISPLACEMENT IN MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT**

Some of the displaced families who returned home in several municipalities in Maguindanao Province after the displacement on 18 March 2021 due to armed conflict between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) were once again forced to flee their homes because of persistent security risks. Several 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 of 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 Barangays Ganta, Inaladan, and Pamalian all in Shariff Saydona Mustapha Municipality, and in Sitio Bayog in Brgy. Dapiawan and Sitio Tatapan in Brgy. Kitanogo, all in Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality. The said mortar shelling resulted to four casualties in Shariff Saydona Mustapha Municipality. As of end of July 2021, 882 families (approximately 4,410 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 about the rumors that BIFF might attack the military installations in Brgy. Dabenayan and Brgy. Pusao. Displaced families from Shariff Saydona Mustapha already

returned to their habitual residences few days after their displacement. As of end of July 2021, around 21 families (approximately 105 individuals) remain displaced in Mamasapano due to the incident last 30 May 2021.

**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 non-state armed groups operate. On 6 May 2021, the government security forces launched mortar shelling targeting Sitio Bentingaw and barangays Iganagamong, 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 end of July 2021, 21 families (approximately 105 individuals) remain displaced in Datu Unsay due to the 6 May 2021 mortar shelling and firefights between AFP and alleged BIFFs.

**Guindulungan Municipality:** A firefight between the government security forces and alleged members of the BIFF erupted in the upper part of Barangays Ahan and Datalpandan, all in the municipality of Guindulungan, Maguindanao Province on 20 June 2021. Based on the field verification conducted by the grassroot protection monitors, 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.

Community and Family Services International (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. UNHCR, through CFSI, provided mosquito nets and hygiene kits to 563 displaced families belonging in the municipalities of Guindulungan and Talayan as augmentation to the non-food items distributed by the MSSD – Maguindanao.

As of end of July 2021, only 200 families (approximately 1,000 individuals) remain displaced based on the latest report from the MSSD-Maguindanao.

**Datu Hoffer Ampatuan:** Mortar shelling was conducted by the government security forces against unidentified armed groups targeting the upper part of barangays Limpongo and Mother Tuayan, all in Datu Hoffer Municipality. Based from the report of Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) BARM, 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. In coordination with MSSD-Maguindanao, UNHCR provided plastic tarpaulins to 57 displaced families who are currently staying in the housing project EC in Mother Tuayan, Datu Hoffer Municipality.

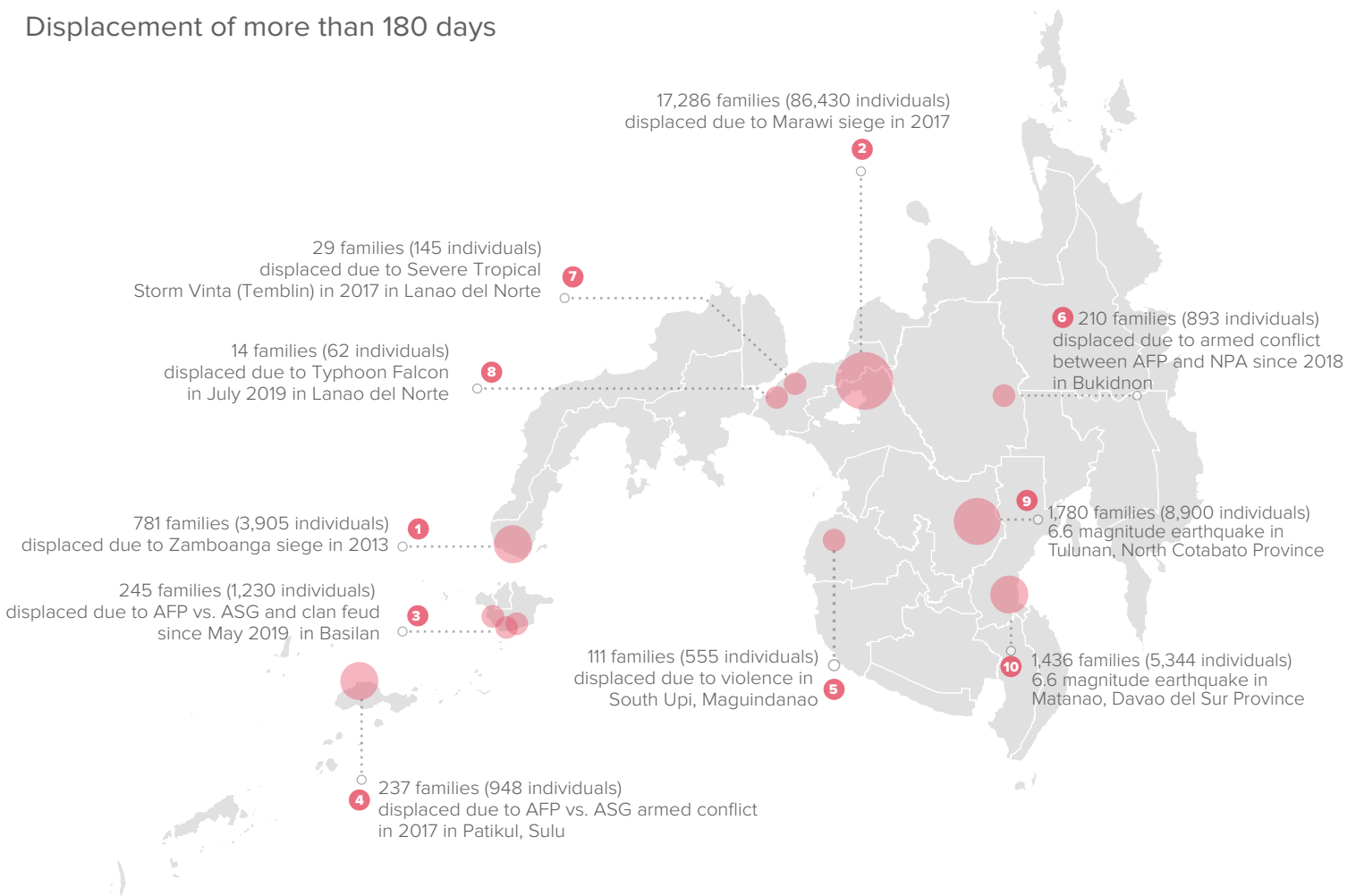
## 6 DISPLACEMENT IN TALITAY MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO RIDO

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.

# GROUP C: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 180 days



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## 1 ZAMBOANGA SIEGE

Displaced since September 2013


Beyond eight 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 (TS), 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 Region IX, there is an increasing case of COVID-19 among the IDPs. As per July 2021 update, there are some IDPs who have availed the COVID-19 vaccinations provided by the LGUs. However, there is still a need to strengthen the campaign for COVID-19 vaccination as some of the IDPs in the transitory sites still remain unvaccinated.

A WASH facility (communal latrine and water handpump) was constructed in Mampang TS as part of the Quick Impact Project (QIP) of the UNHCR and the Integrated Resource development for Tri-People (IRDT). Also, the Action Against Hunger (AAH) provided cash assistance and hygiene kits to the remaining IDPs in all transitory sites.



**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 populations in various displacement sites remain to be living in dire conditions. As of July 2021, around 17,286 families (approximately 86,430 individuals) belonging to the most affected areas remain displaced and in need of durable solutions. As per Task Force Bangon (TFBM) Marawi report, 4,229 families (approximately 21,179 individuals) are scattered in 13 transitory sites. To date, very few IDPs have found solutions to end their displacement, including those around 379 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. It is expected that once the construction of road networks in the Most Affected Area (MAA) is completed either by September or by October, families with building permits from Sectors 1 to 7 can start repairing their houses or structures.

**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 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (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 of 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 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 host barangays do not have enough resources (medicines and equipment) to cater the needs of the IDPs being hosted. The IDPs in Lakeview, Rorogagus and Sagonsongan 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 they 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 May 2019

As of the end of July 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.

**Hadji Mohammad Ajul Municipality:** Only two families (approximately 15 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.

**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.

**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.



### 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.

### Other persisting issues faced by the IDPs are the following:

In Brgy. Benembengan in Sumisip Municipality, recurring tension due to the presence of armed men who are allegedly affiliated to Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) continues to hinder the return of the displaced families. Some IDPs have locally integrated in their current location, while some were engaged into small business such as sari-sari store, among others;

There is unresolved family feud that caused the prolonged displacement of families in Brgy. Tuburan Proper and Brgy. Guiong in Sumisip Municipality;

Limited assistance is received by the displaced families from the government and humanitarian agencies. The IDPs in host families are given the least attention;

In Barangay Langong, Hajji Mohammad Ajul Municipality, 25 families (approximately 125 individuals) are living together but are not strictly observing the COVID-19 health protocols such as social distancing and wearing of face mask. Also, lack of privacy was raised by women and girls in their current location.

## 4 SULU PROVINCE

Displaced since September 2017

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 the Municipal Social Welfare Officer (MSWO) who could help settle these issues.

As of 29 July 2021, the number of protractedly displaced families decreased to 237 families (approximately 948 individuals) following the recent return of IDPs from Brgy. Panglayahan as facilitated by the barangay LGU and the Municipal LGU (MLGU) of Patikul through its Municipal Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict (MTF-ELCAC) last 15 July 2021. 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. Other assistance provided to the returning IDPs are cash assistance and a sack of rice from the Provincial LGU, grocery items from the Municipal LGU, canned goods and a sack of rice from the MSSD BARMM, family food packs, hygiene kits and family kits from the DSWD FO IX, and infrastructure projects such as water system, constructions of barangay hall, classrooms and road by the BARMM.

Persisting issues raised by the displaced families include the construction of 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.

## 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 MDRRMO of South Upi. The displaced families were 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 from the report of 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 July 2021 as per MSSD Maguindanao report.

## 6 DISPLACEMENT OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN BUKIDNON PROVINCE

(Displaced since November 2018)

As of July 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 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TYPHOON FALCON

Displaced since July 2019

As of July 2021, the 14 families (approximately 62 individuals) whose houses were destroyed due to Typhoon Falcon in 2019 are still occupying the temporary shelters, which were built by LGU with support from the NHA, located in Barangay Rebe, Lala Municipality of Lanao del Norte. 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 shelters. Hence, provision of permanent shelters is the major need expressed by the IDPs.

## 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 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.

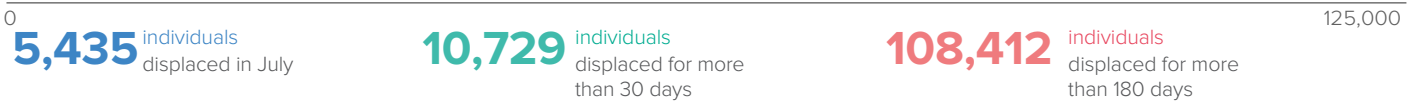
## 10 EARTHQUAKE IN DAVAO DEL SUR

Displaced since December 2019

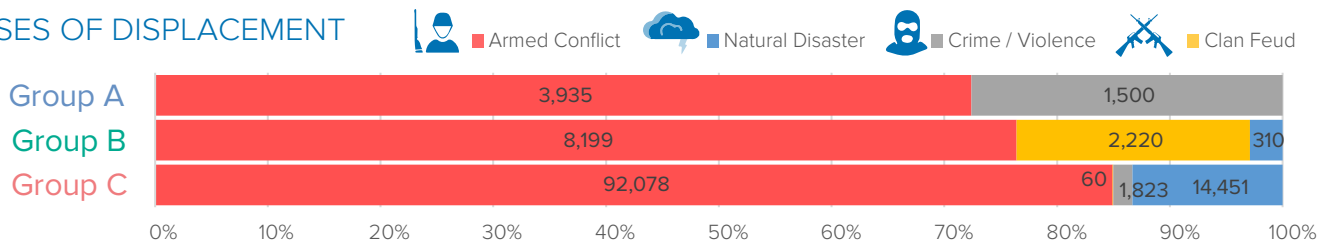
On 15 December 2019, a 6.9-magnitude earthquake shook the province of Davao del Sur and surrounding areas. The municipalities of Magsaysay and Matanao in Davao del Sur recorded the strongest intensity. According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, almost 87,000 families (approximately 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) stayed in homebased settings. As of July 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)

**124,576** estimated number of currently displaced individuals since 2013



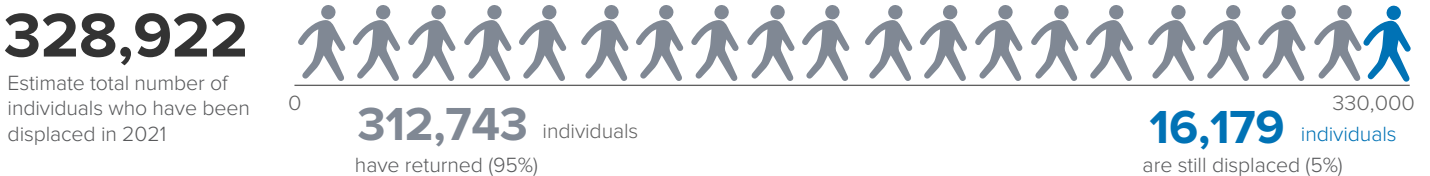
### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



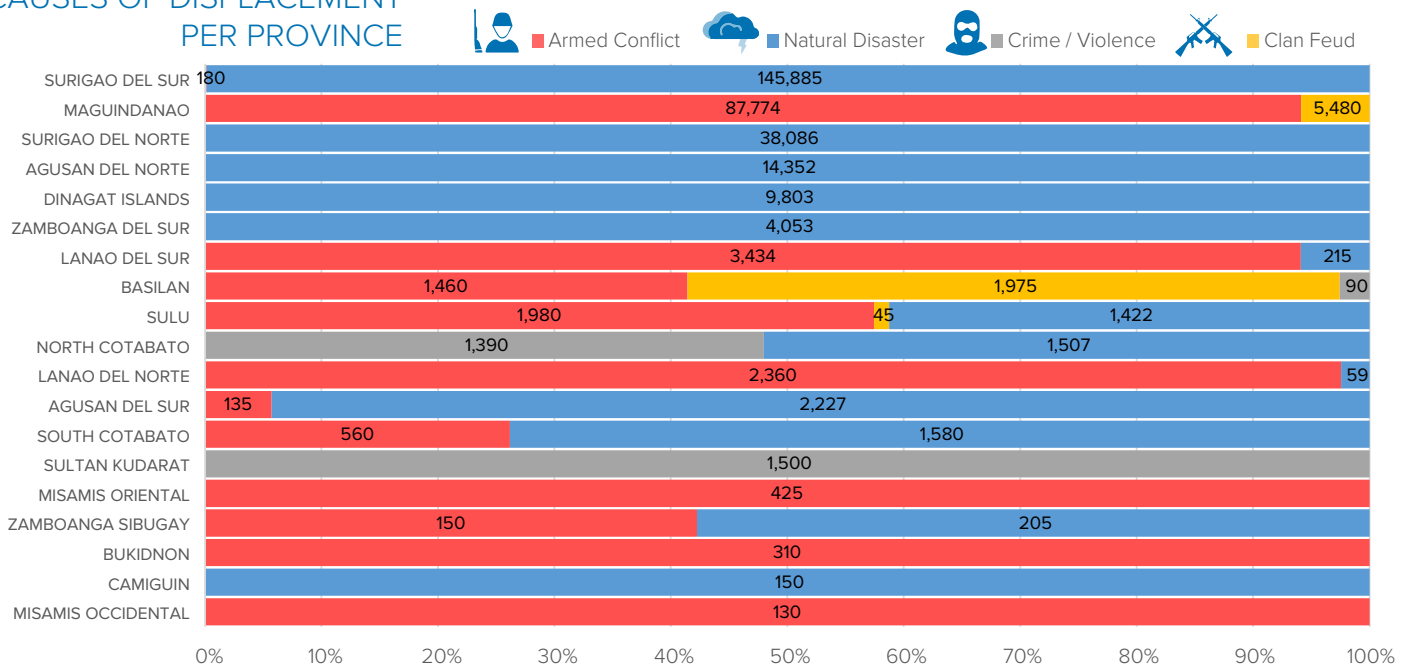
**TOTAL: 124,576**

## IN THE COURSE OF 2021

### DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO JULY



### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



**TOTAL: 328,922**



**PROJECT VERIFICATION IN ASUNCION, DAVAO DEL NORTE AND QIP HANDOVER IN SAN LUIS, AGUSAN DEL SUR.** UNHCR conducted a project verification and QIP visit to the satellite facility of the Disaster Risk Reduction Office of Asuncion municipality in Davao del Norte Province on 15 July. Together with project partner Assistance and Cooperation for Community Resilience and Development (ACCORD), UNHCR supported the construction of the satellite office, which was completed in 2020. The facility was erected to provide quick and immediate response to emergencies, as well as improve communication in terms of disaster preparedness of five barangays (villages) in the municipality.

Another QIP was turned over to the local government of San Luis, Agusan del Sur province during the reporting period. UNHCR and project partner ACCORD supported the renovation of a community health care facility as part of efforts to encourage social cohesion activities and contribute to the healthcare provision capacity of the local government.

**STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION WITH UNHCR PROTECTION PARTNERS.** UNHCR concluded its stakeholders' consultation with its protection partners across Mindanao last 2 July 2021. It was attended by UNHCR implementing partners such as ACCORD, ACTED, CFSI, CHR, IRDT, MMI and TKI. During the meeting, the implementing partners discussed the impact of UNHCR's engagement in Mindanao and their strategic directions in the next three to five

years. In the same vein, UNHCR shared its protection and solutions roadmap. The program partners also shared their views and sentiments on UNHCR's disengagement in Mindanao, highlighting the significance of UNHCR's presence in mainstreaming protection for the IDPs in Mindanao, as well as its technical expertise in providing durable solutions for the displaced persons in Mindanao which must be imparted to the relevant stakeholders.

**UNHCR STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION WITH MINDANAO VIRTUAL PROTECTION COORDINATION PLATFORM (MVPCP) MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS**

In view of the eventual disengagement of UNHCR in Mindanao, UNHCR virtually met with the MVPCP member organizations last 9 July 2021. The meeting was attended by Catholic Relief Services, Equal Access, Geneva Call and Maranao People Development Center (MARADECA). The member organizations shared their current mandates and undertakings both in BARMM and non-BARMM. Salient take-aways during the meeting include the need to enhance the institutional capacity on protection mainstreaming of the civil society organizations who are considered protection champions and advocates.

**UNHCR MEETING WITH THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR AND CHR**

On 02 July 2021, UNHCR met with the Resident Coordinator (RC) and the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines

(CHRP) to discuss updates, challenges, and prospects of the IDP Bill both at the national and the regional (BARMM) 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. CHRP shared their experience in advocating for an IDP Protection bill in the national legislature, recalling the experience in pushing for the IDP Bill under the administration of former President Benigno Aquino III, who vetoed the bill passed by both houses of Congress in 2013, and sharing the steps they took to rectify in the latest version and avoid the provisions that served as grounds for the former President's veto. UNHCR likewise presented updates on its advocacy initiatives in the BARMM on the IDP Bill.

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.”

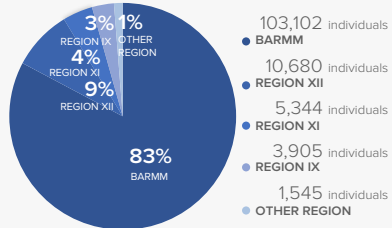
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1)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

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

**124,576**

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

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



### THREE MAIN GROUPS:

**5,435**

Group A  
displaced in July

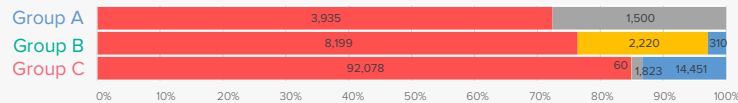
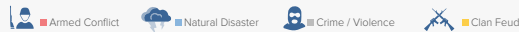
**10,729**

Group B  
displaced for more than 30 days

**108,412**

Group C  
displaced for more than 180 days

### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



### DISPLACEMENT IN JULY 2021

**6,635**

EST. TOTAL DISPLACED PERSONS RECORDED IN JULY

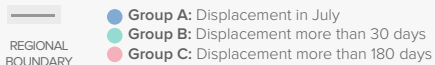
**1,200**

EST. NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED

**5,435**

EST. IDPs IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION IN JULY

### 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.

