

MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



Maguindanao: UNHCR has given the fisherfolks solar lamps for much-needed light and protection as they continue to face multiple threats brought by the COVID-19. © UNHCR/Martin San Diego

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 30th of September, an estimated total number of 24,161 families (118,425 individuals) are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

Group A: 729 families (3,640 individuals) remain displaced out of 1,199 families displaced within the month;

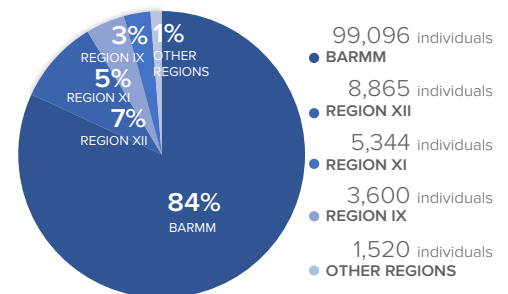
Group B: 1,078 families (5,395 individuals) remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

Group C: 22,354 families (109,390 individuals) remain displaced and have been protractedly displaced for more than 180 days. Those classified under Group C are concentrated in six main areas:

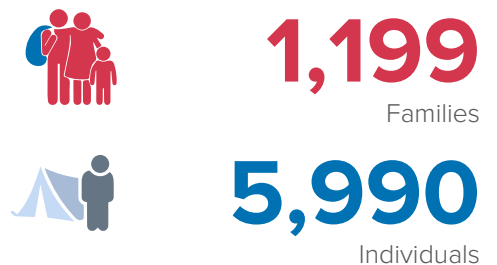
- Zamboanga City: 720 families (3,600 individuals) still displaced due to Zamboanga siege in September 2013.
- Lanao del Sur 17,286 families (86,430 individuals) still displaced due to Marawi siege in May 2017.
- BARMM Provinces: 1,341 families (6,666 individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict and crime & violence since September 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: 24 families (120 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: 1,323 families (6,275 individuals) and Cotabato province: 1,436 families (5,344 individuals) due to earthquakes in 2019.

In September 2021, an estimated total number of 1,199 families (5,990 individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to armed conflict (4,490 individuals) and natural disaster (1,500 individuals).

PRESENTLY DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS BY REGION



DISPLACEMENT IN SEPTEMBER

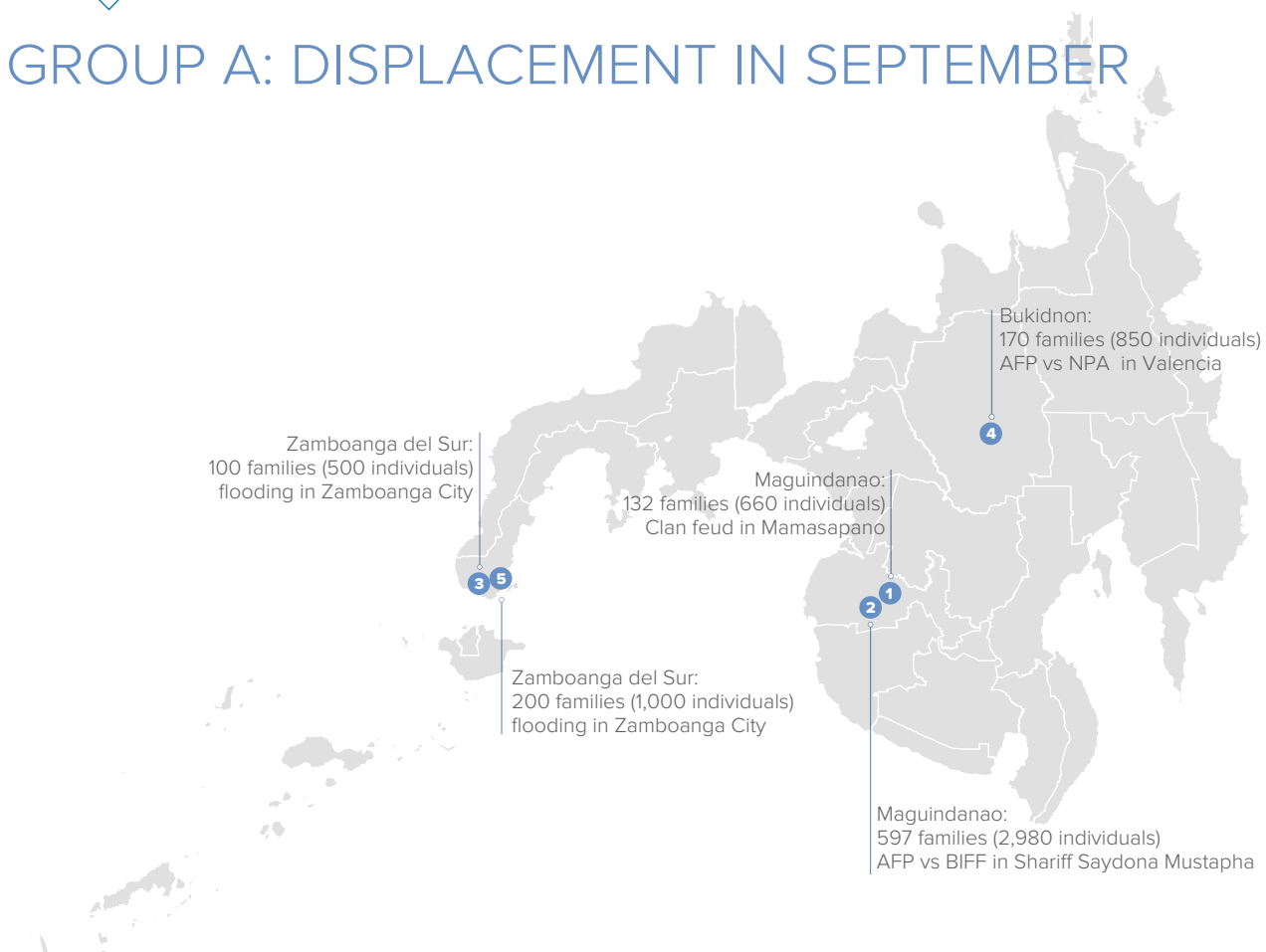


CIVILIAN CASUALTIES since January 2021



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

GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN SEPTEMBER



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1 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MAMASAPANO MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

On 28 September 2021, armed clashes caused by land dispute between warring parties erupted in Sitio Kulalo, Brgy. Manungkaling in Mamasapano municipality. The said incident caused tensions to the residents of the village. Around 132 families (approximately 660 individuals) fled their homes and sought refuge to their relatives residing in adjacent communities due to fear of being caught in between the crossfire.

The Municipal Local Government Unit (MGLU) – Mamasapano, Coordinating Committee on the Cessation of Hostilities (CCCH), and 105th Base Command of the Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces (BIAF) of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) facilitated the settlement of the dispute. In which, their intervention pushed for the signing of an agreement between the warring parties.

2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT IN SHARIFF SAYDONA MUSTAPHA MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

On 23 September 2021, a firefight ensued between the Armed Forces of the Philippines and alleged members of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) when the government forces launched aerial and ground bombardment in Sitio Ampayung and Sitio Masguit of Barangay Ganta, and Sitio Pagalungan, Sitio Talitay, and Inaladan Proper of Barangay Inaladan, all in Shariff Saydona Mustapha Municipality. As per reports from the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) Maguindanao and Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office of

Shariff Saydona Mustapha, the said incident displaced around 597 families (approximately 2,980 individuals) from Barangay Ganta and Inaladan to Barangay Ganta Day Care Center and Ganta Elementary School. As of September 30, 2021, the displaced families have reportedly returned to their communities as per information from the MSSD-Maguindanao.

3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT DUE TO FLOODING IN ZAMBOANGA CITY

On 17 September 2021, at least 100 families (approximately 500 individuals) were forced to leave their homes due to the continuous heavy rains brought about by the Intertropical Convergence Zone in the barangays of Talisayan, Tugbungan, and Tumaga, all in Zamboanga City. Initial report from City Social Welfare and Development Office of Zamboanga City said that 76 families are residents of Brgy. Talisayan, 12 families are from Brgy. Tumaga, and 12 families are originally from Brgy. Tugbungan. These families sought refuge in the covered court within their barangays, while others stayed with their relatives. The barangay local government units are continuously monitoring the situation on the ground, while the city authorities are conducting assessment to determine the immediate needs of the affected families.

4 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN VALENCIA CITY, BUKIDNON PROVINCE

On 10 September 2021, the members of the New People's Army were sighted in barangays Laligan and Tongantongan, all in Valencia City, Bukidnon Province, resulting to an armed encounter with the government

security forces and displacing around 170 families (approximately 850 individuals). The displaced families fled their homes in sitios Kagubaan, San Vicente, and Villa, and Purok 14 of Brgy. Tongantongan, and they sought refuge in a covered court and elementary school in the same barangay. The City Government of Valencia installed a community kitchen in the displacement sites and distributed food packs to the displaced families. The City Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office (CDRRMO) and the City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO) also conducted profiling of the displaced families. On September 13, the 170 families had returned to their places of origin.

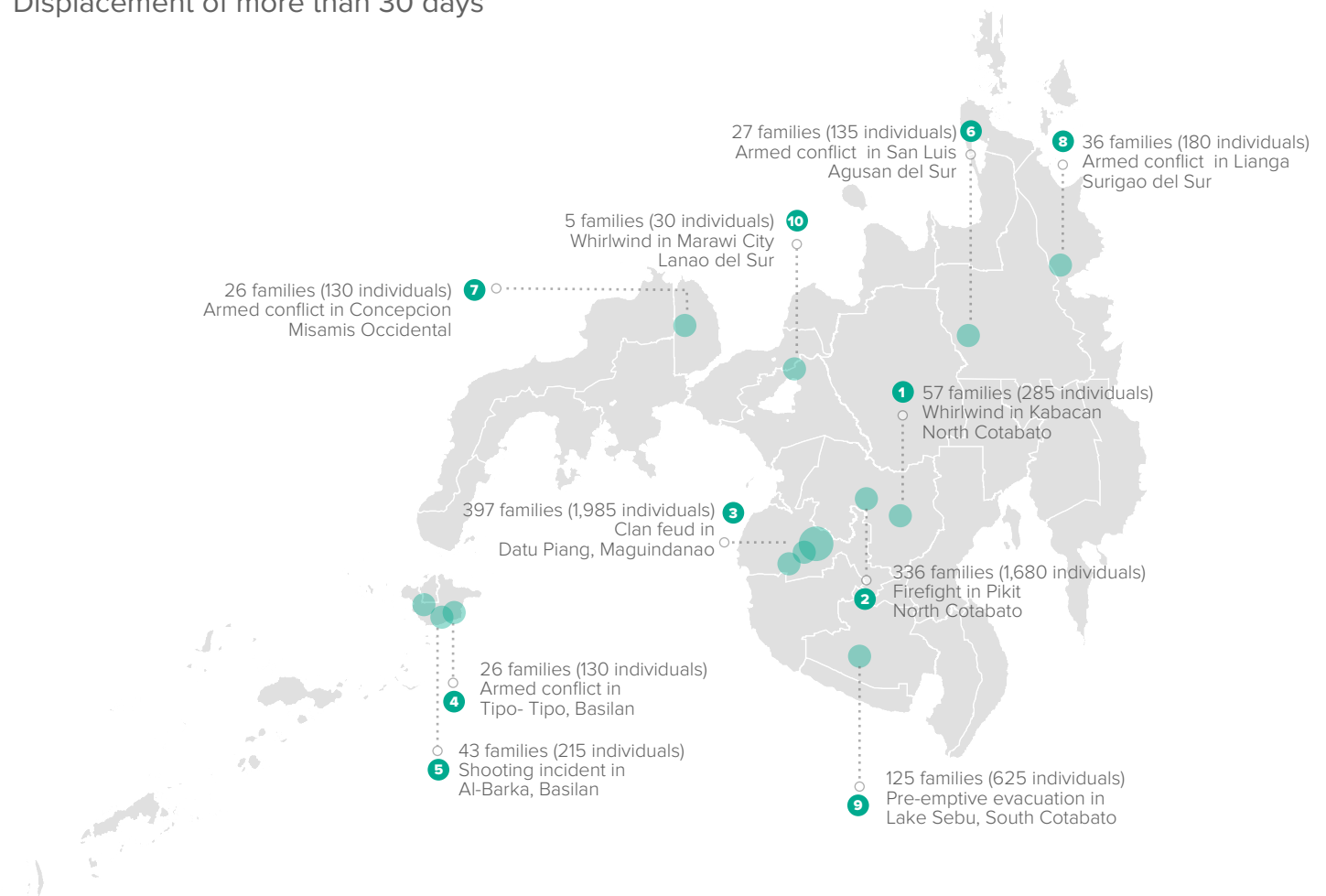
while the other displaced families are now occupying the daycare center within the barangay. The barangay local government unit provided food packs to the affected families. Currently, there is an ongoing assessment and validation being conducted by the city authorities to determine the actual number of affected families and other immediate needs.

5 FORCED DISPLACEMENT DUE TO DISASTER IN BARANGAY SANGALI, ZAMBOANGA CITY

On 05 September 2021, at least 200 families (approximately 1,000 individuals) were forcibly displaced in Brgy. Sangali, Zamboanga City due to the continuous heavy rains brought about by the Intertropical Convergence Zone. The initial report from the City Social Welfare and Development Office of Zamboanga City stated that the displaced families sought refuge with their relatives

GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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1 FORCED DISPLACEMENT CAUSED BY WHIRLWIND IN KABACAN MUNICIPALITY, NORTH COTABATO PROVINCE

On 31 August 2021, around 57 families (approximately 285 individuals) fled their homes when a whirlwind hit Barangay Pisan in Kabacan municipality. According to reports, the incident resulted to 17 totally damaged houses and 23 partially damaged houses. Also, an elderly woman who is a resident of the village was hit by a flying object and was given medical attention. The Local Government Unit (LGU) of Kabacan municipality immediately distributed food packs to the affected populations.

2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT DUE TO FIREFIGHT IN PIKIT, NORTH COTABATO

On August 25, 2021, a firefight flares-up between parties who are allegedly affiliated to MILF and MNLF respectively in the Municipality of Pikit, North Cotabato. The firefight resulted in the forced displacement of 336 families (approximately 1680 individuals) in Brgy. Batulawan, SGA-BARMM and neighboring barangays are in the same municipality. Wherein, 246 families (1,230 persons) are currently displaced in Sitio Migcampong, 53 families (265 persons) are displaced in Sager Compound, while 37 families (185 persons) are in Quarry, Brgy. Dalengaoen.

3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT DUE TO CLAN FEUD IN DATU PIANG, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

On 17 August 2021, separate tensions arose in Barangay Ambadao due to the killing of the Barangay Chairman, and in Barangay Masigay due to clan feud which involved the alleged members of the 105th Base Command of MILF. As per report from MSSD BARMM, around 397 families (approximately 1,985 individuals) were displaced in both barangays.

4 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN TIPO-TIPO MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

On 13 August 2021, there were 63 families (approximately 315 individuals) who were forcibly displaced due to an armed confrontation between the Barangay Police Action Team and the Citizen Armed Forces Geographical Unit (CAFGU) against the paramilitary forces. The armed confrontation was triggered when the village chieftain of Brgy. Bohelebung was arrested by reason of his alleged involvement to the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG). The displaced civilians sought refuge to their relatives within the nearby communities of Brgy. Bohelebung. The Provincial and Municipal Local Government Unit (P/MLGU) facilitated the peaceful settlement of the issue and reached out to the parties involved in the fighting.

5 FORCED DISPLACEMENT AL-BARKA MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

On 3 August 2021, the personal bodyguard of the Local Chief Executive was shot dead in Brgy. Kuhon Lino in Al-Barka municipality for an unknown reason. The incident caused the displacement of around 400 families (approximately 2,000 individuals), who fear for possible escalation of the incident as they believe that the relatives of the killed person might retaliate. The Municipal Social Welfare Officer of Al-Barka municipality conducted an assessment on the

protection needs of the affected populations. Also, the local government sought the assistance of the Municipal Peace and Order Council and the Ministry of Interior and Local Government to intervene in the settlement of the killing incident. As per report from the protection partner, the displaced families expressed that they need food for sustenance.

6 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 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. Around 43 families (approximately 215 individuals) remain displaced as of this reporting.

7 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. As per update from Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Field Office X, the displaced families are able to check on their farm and properties in their places of origin during the day, and then return to their host families and communities at night due to uncertainties in terms of safety and security in their places of origin.

8 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN LIANGA MUNICIPALITY, SURIGAO DEL SUR PROVINCE

Around 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.

As of September 2021, local monitors from the ground reported that affected families remain displaced and they are hesitant to go back to their places of origin due to fear that firefights in their areas might erupt anytime.

9 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 this is believed to be caused by continuous rainfall. The displaced families sought refuge with their relatives, while others set-up their makeshift houses within the affected barangay.

As of September 2, 2021, a total of 125 families (approximately 625 individuals) have already set-up their houses to the prospect relocation site in Sitio Tekansad, Brgy. Lamcade, Lake Sebu, South Cotabato. The site is said to be the preferred relocation site considering proximity to their origin which entails access to their livelihood. However, this site is privately owned which may pose risks of future land-related dispute between the IDPs and the owner of the land. However, the landowner is open for selling the portion of land for the IDP relocation site. LGU is currently waiting for the result of the land assessment conducted by the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB). Meanwhile, a parallel negotiation between the LGU and the landowner is ongoing pending result of the MGB assessment.

In a prior protection monitoring conducted by partner, the IDPs expressed need for food and non-food items which include Core Relief Items (CRIs) that will alleviate their living condition by reinforcing their self-built houses made of indigenous light materials. Moreover, the houses do not have electricity hence, the need for lighting, especially the latrines are detached for few meters away from their houses. In response to these needs and following request from the LGU, Lake Sebu through partner MMI, UNHCR through its partner have distributed Core Relief Items (CRIs) composing of 125 sheets of 4x5m of Plastic Tarpaulin, 125 pieces Solar lantern and 125 pieces of Mosquito Nets. The distribution was joined by the PSWD Officer of South Cotabato, representative from the PDRRM Office, representative from the LGU/MDRRMO. The PSWDO Officer also provided reading materials to the children in the IDP camp site.

UNHCR and partners will keep on monitoring the situation of the relocated IDPs and the protection issues link to their displacement including enclosed issues to the relocation site.

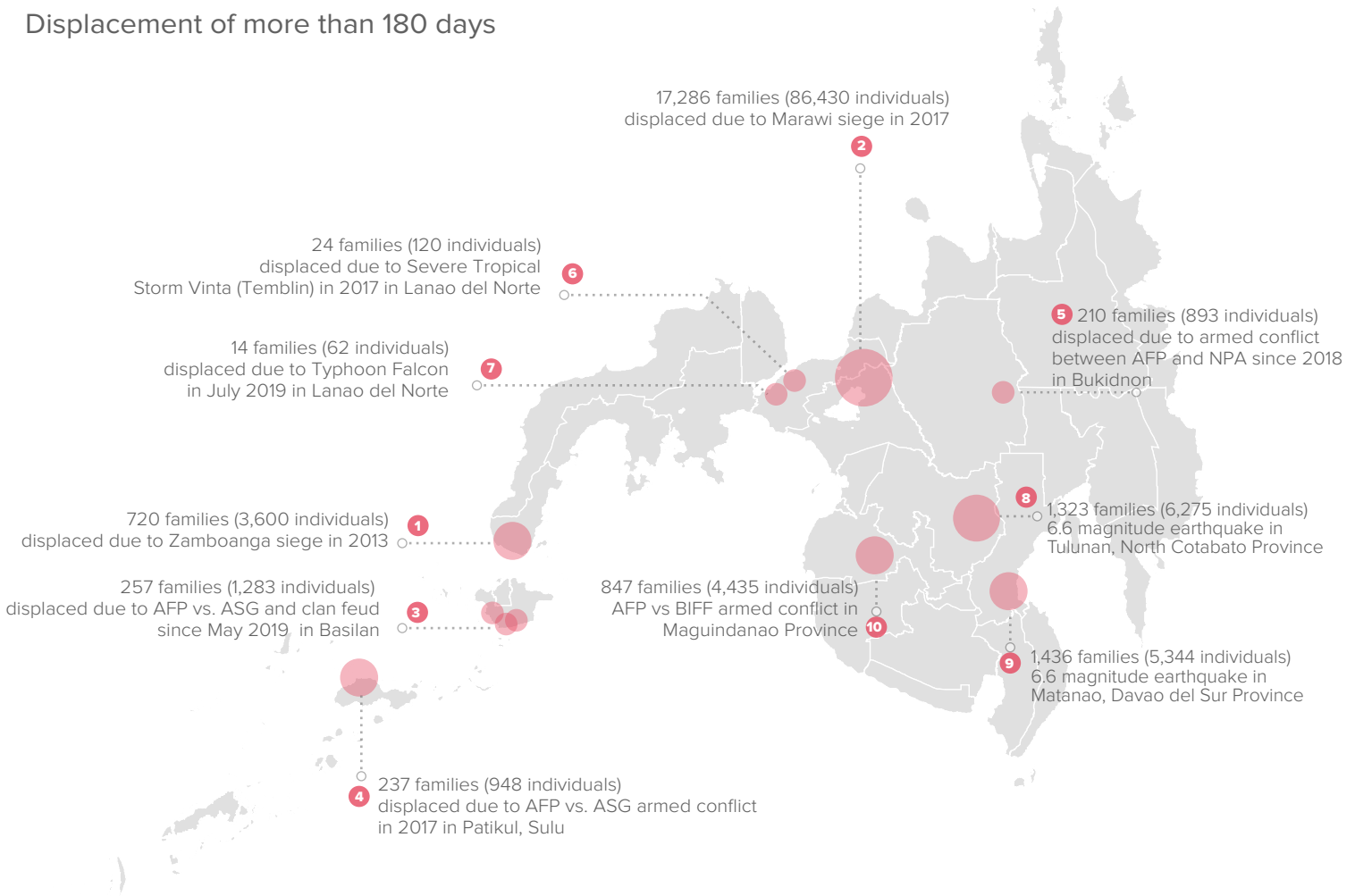
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DISPLACEMENT IN BRGY. RAYA GUIMBA, MARAWI CITY DUE TO DISASTER CAUSED BY WHIRLWIND

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, and 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.

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 720 families (approximately 3,600 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, 58 families (approximately 290 individuals) are living in transitory sites (TS), while 662 families (approximately 3,310 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. City LGUs reported that there are some IDPs who have availed of the COVID-19 vaccinations. However, there is still a need to strengthen the campaign for COVID-19 vaccination as majority of the IDPs in the transitory sites still remain unvaccinated due to rumors and misinformation about effectivity and efficacy COVID-19 vaccines.



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



662 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	8	40
Buggoc TS	13	65
Total	58	290

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 September 2021, around 17,286 families (approximately 86,430 individuals) belonging to the Most Affected Areas (MAA) remain displaced and in need of durable solutions. As per Task Force Bangon Marawi report, 4,229 families (approximately 21,179 individuals) are scattered in 13 TS. 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 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:



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 including shelters built by CRS. In Rorogagus TS, and 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.



Poor sanitation and hygiene condition. Poor sanitation and hygiene conditions, such as full septic tanks that need emptying in Biyaya ng Pagbabago (Sagongsongan) transitory sites (TS), Boganga Lakeview TS and Rorogagus TS, remain unresolved. The dirt from the septic tanks directly flows 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. Garbage collection is irregular in TS, IDPs located in Lakeview (Boganga) TS in Site 3 find themselves burning or dumping their garbage anywhere as garbage collection trucks do not often reach their area.



Lack to livelihood and food security. 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.

The access to livelihood opportunities within IDP communities or in the nearby areas continues 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 LGU and other organizations were not sustained because of lack of interest and mismatch on the livelihood support provided, wherein the common livelihood activities of the IDPs include carpentry, driving, and vending.



Access to basic services. The high transportation cost has continued 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 (MSF) and other humanitarian organizations that provided medicines, but these remain insufficient to cater the population as they are limited only to the identified beneficiaries.



Access to education. Some displaced children find it difficult to comply with their requirements in 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. Remoteness of the schools and high transportation costs 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 TS. 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 safety and security. The feeling of insecurity among IDPs remains an ongoing concern 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. In Lakeview Boganga TS, IDPs fear of the resumption of illegal drug selling within the area.



Access to durable solution. The families who were awarded with permanent shelters continue to be confronted with the issues similar to that of the IDPs currently living 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 costs to and from the town proper. These situations have been prompting IDPs particularly living in the TS to clamor for their immediate return to their places of origin.

3 DISPLACEMENT IN BASILAN PROVINCE

Displaced since May 2019

As of the end of September 2021, the total number of protractedly displaced in Basilan is 257 families (approximately 1,283 individuals) in the following municipalities:

Sumisip: On 17 March 2021, two members of the CAFGU were killed by an unidentified armed group in Brgy. Guiong. Around 58 families (approximately 290 individuals) from Sitio Matineh, Brgy. Guiong, 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. As of end of September families are still displaced.

Tipo-Tipo: 2 families (8 individuals) remain displaced due to an armed encounter in Brgy. Bangcuang in January 2021.

Hadji Mohammad Ajul Municipality: 24 families (approximately 120 individuals) remain displaced in Brgy. Tuburan due to armed conflict last October 2020.

Tabuan Lasa: 6 families (approximately 30 individuals) remain displaced in due to unresolved family feud in January 2020.

Sumisip: 167 families (approximately 835 individuals) are still displaced due to series of arson incidents and fear of retaliation from the feuding families in Brgy. Benembengan 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 their houses and 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.

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 ARMED CONFLICT IN SULU PROVINCE

Displaced since September 2017

As of September 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 MLGU, 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.

These families are gradually recovering their main source of livelihood and they are reconnecting to their community. Despite these, there are persisting issues raised by the displaced families, such as 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 DISPLACEMENT OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN BUKIDNON PROVINCE

(Displaced since November 2018)

As of September 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 government security forces and the NPA last November 2018. In Brgy. Magkalungay, there are 148 families (573 individuals) from Sitio Lucap and Sitio Sil-angun who still have 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 of 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 of fear for their safety and security and 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: Displacements in the IP areas of Eastern and Northeastern Mindanao are 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. The humanitarian community faces a major challenge in paying close attention to the urgent and legitimate humanitarian needs of these displaced IP communities due to the complexity of the situation as well as movement restrictions brought about by COVID-19 restrictions implemented by LGUs.

6 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) transferred to temporary shelters they constructed as the tents they occupied are no longer livable, while the remaining four families (approximately 20 individuals) are still enduringly living in the dilapidated tents established in Barangay Dalama, Tubod, Lanao del Norte as of end of July 2021. As of September 2021, the displaced families are still hoping to be awarded with permanent shelters.

7 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TYPHOON FALCON

Displaced since July 2019

As of September 2021, the 14 families (approximately 78 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. Marandingin the same municipality. Accordingly, these families can stay in the temporary shelters until the LGU is able to provide them with permanent shelter. The displaced families are able to continue their livelihood activities, which comprise mostly of hollow blocks- making while staying at the temporary shelters. Hence, provision of permanent shelters is the major need expressed by the IDPs.

8 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.

As of September 2021, there are total of 1,323 families (approximately 6,275 individuals) remain displaced in Kidapawan City and the municipalities of Magpet and Makilala of North Cotabato. Not less than 90% of these protractedly displaced persons are belonging to Indigenous People (Manobo, Bagobo, Tagabawa) who originated from the hinterland areas which are now identified prone to landslide as those sites located in a sloppy and elevated part of the barangays. This topographical condition of the sites poses high risk to the affected communities.

Magpet, North Cotabato: As of September 2021, there were 210 families (approximately 1,050 individuals) still displaced at Bongolanon Evacuation Camp. The government provides relocation sites for families. Subdivision plan was already done by the Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU) Magpet while the National Housing Authorities are going to construct shelters for the internally displaced families. However, unknown to IDPs the timetable set for construction hence, uncertain date of relocation of the IDPs. Meanwhile, earlier this year, 25 families were relocated to Brgy. Bongolanon shelters provided by the Red Cross. IDPs were anxious about their deteriorating living conditions. IDPs expressed dire needs for food, livelihood, and shelter assistance as IDPs rarely received them.

On September 8, 2021, UNHCR and its partner. MMI distributed CRIs containing Plastic sheets, Solar Lanterns and Mosquito nets to the 202 displaced families following request of the concern LGU.

Makilala, North Cotabato: As of September 2021, there are still IDPs dwelling in 5 different camps and 3 self-settled camps in Makilala. All camps are established after the October 2019 earthquake incident through the support and facilitation of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) who also supported the establishment of WASH Facilities. The government also continues to support the IDPs by providing food assistance. LGU Makilala already purchased land for relocation, to which the site preparation is ongoing. Meanwhile, the National Housing Authority (NHA) is set to launch within 2021-2022. Moreover, the living condition of the IDPs becoming worst especially in term of shelter and WASH. In Batasan, electricity service was also cut after failing to settle the bills.

Kidapawan City, North Cotabato: As of September 2021, there are 163 families (approximately 815 individuals) still displaced in different camps in Barangay Balabag Base Camp and in Brgy. Ilumavis after hundreds of IDPs have been already recovered, returned and or relocated.

Despite the effort of the city government of Kidapawan in taking care of the IDPs, limited budget remains a constraint. IDPs rarely receive assistance from both government and non-government organizations.

IDPs in camps expressed the need for food assistance and repair materials for their temporary shelters as they have no alternative source of income. IDPs feel insecure as they don't know when they will be relocated as no information is received from the city local government unit.

9 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, with 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 ECs, while around 25,191 families (approximately 106,822 individuals) stayed in home-based settings. As of September 2021 update from DSWD Region XI, there are 17 remaining ECs in Davao Del Sur with around 1,436 families (approximately 5,344 individuals) currently staying therein. 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.

As per report from Commission on Human Rights Region XI, the IDPs in the municipality of Magsaysay, particularly those coming from Barangay Tagaytay were, provided with a relocation area in barangays Banate and San Miguel by the LGU. At least 240 families were given housing assistance, but around 18 families continue to stay in dilapidated temporary shelters, while the 240 families provided with housing assistance have no access to potable water. Some families are compelled to return to their communities just to fetch water, while some opted to leave from relocation areas and stay in their habitual residences in order to have access to water sources. Many IDPs also mentioned the need for regular electric supply and provision of health and sanitation facilities and equipment.

10 MAGUINDANAO ARMED CONFLICT

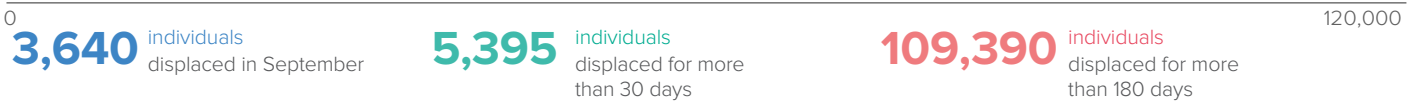
Some of the displaced families who returned home in several municipalities in Maguindanao province, after the displacement on 18 March 2021 due to armed conflict between the AFP and the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF), were once again forced to flee their homes because of persistent security 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. Kitango, all in Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality. The said mortar shelling resulted to four casualties in Shariff Saydona Mustapha Municipality.

As of September 2021 report from MSSD, around 847 families (approximately 4,435 individuals) in the municipalities of Datu Anggal Midtimbang, Datu Odin Sinusat, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Shariff Aguak, and South Upi remain displaced, and these families displaced belong to the March and April AFP operations against the BIFFs.

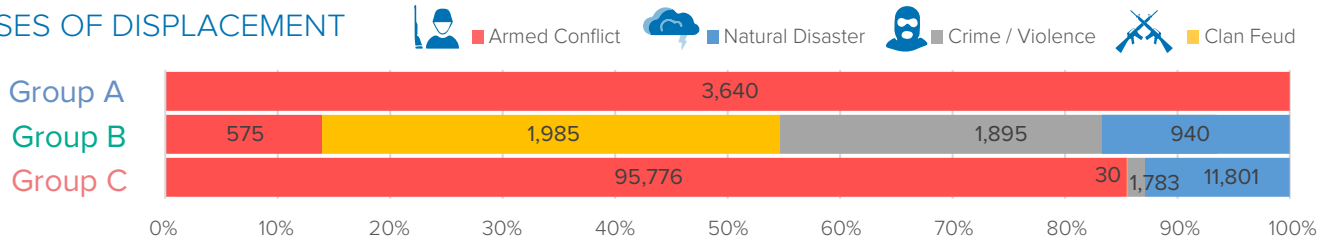
KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2013-2021)

118,425

estimated number of currently displaced individuals since 2013



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



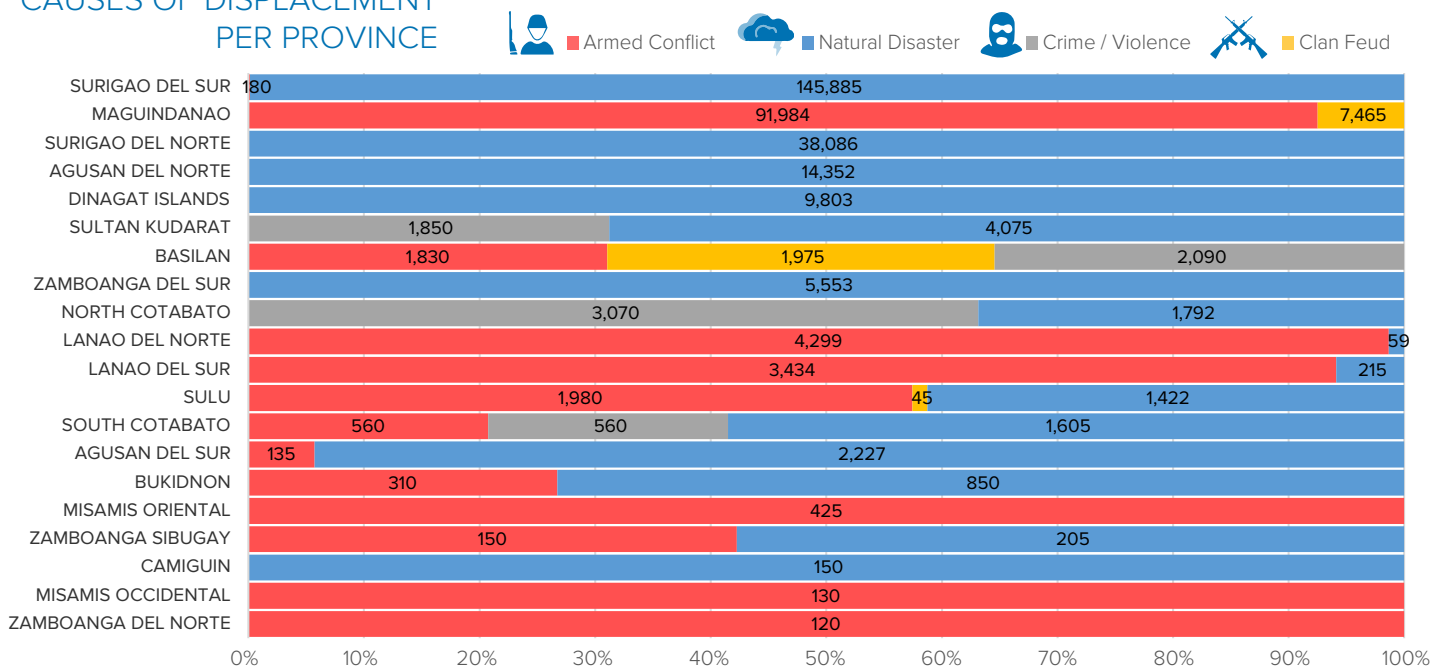
TOTAL: 118,425

IN THE COURSE OF 2021

DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



TOTAL: 348,871

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.”

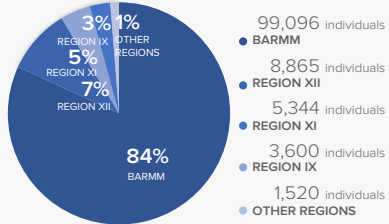
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1)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

CURRENT NUMBER OF IDPS IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION


118,425

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

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



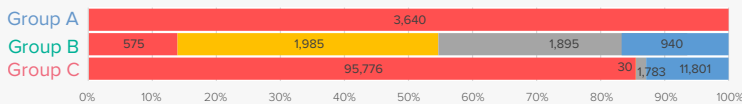
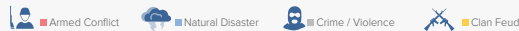
THREE MAIN GROUPS:


3,640
 Group A
 displaced in September


5,395
 Group B
 displaced for more than 30 days



109,390
 Group C
 displaced for more than 180 days

CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



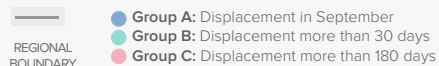
DISPLACEMENT IN SEPTEMBER 2021


5,990
 EST. TOTAL DISPLACED PERSONS RECORDED IN SEPTEMBER


2,350
 EST. NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED


3,640
 EST. IDPs IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION IN SEPTEMBER

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.

