

MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



Quick Impact Project (QIP) verification and consultation with the community in Brgy. San Roque, Kitcharao Municipality, Agusan del Norte Province. © UNHCR/ Bien Dagpin

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 30th of November, an estimated total number of **23,730** families (approximately **116,661** individuals) are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

Group A: **168** families (**837** individuals) remain displaced out of 311 families displaced within the month;

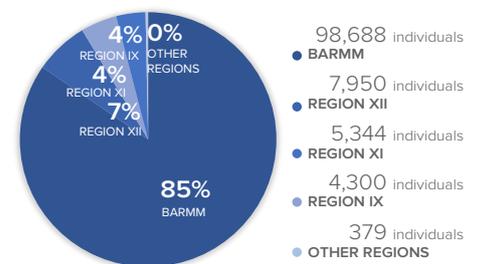
Group B: **1,601** families (**8,005** individuals) remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

Group C: **21,961** families (**107,819** 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: **720** families (**3,600** individuals) still displaced due to Zamboanga siege in September 2013.
- Lanao del Sur: **17,060** families (**85,300** individuals) still displaced due to Marawi siege in May 2017.
- BARMM Provinces: **1,408** families (**7,238** individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict and crime & violence since September 2017.
- Northern Mindanao: **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: **1,323** families (**6,275** individuals) due to earthquakes in 2019.

In November 2021, an estimated total number of **311** families (**1,558** individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to armed conflict (700 individuals), clan feud (485 individuals), and natural disaster (373 individuals).

PRESENTLY DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS BY REGION



DISPLACEMENT IN NOVEMBER



311

Families



1,558

Individuals

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES since January 2021



13

Persons dead

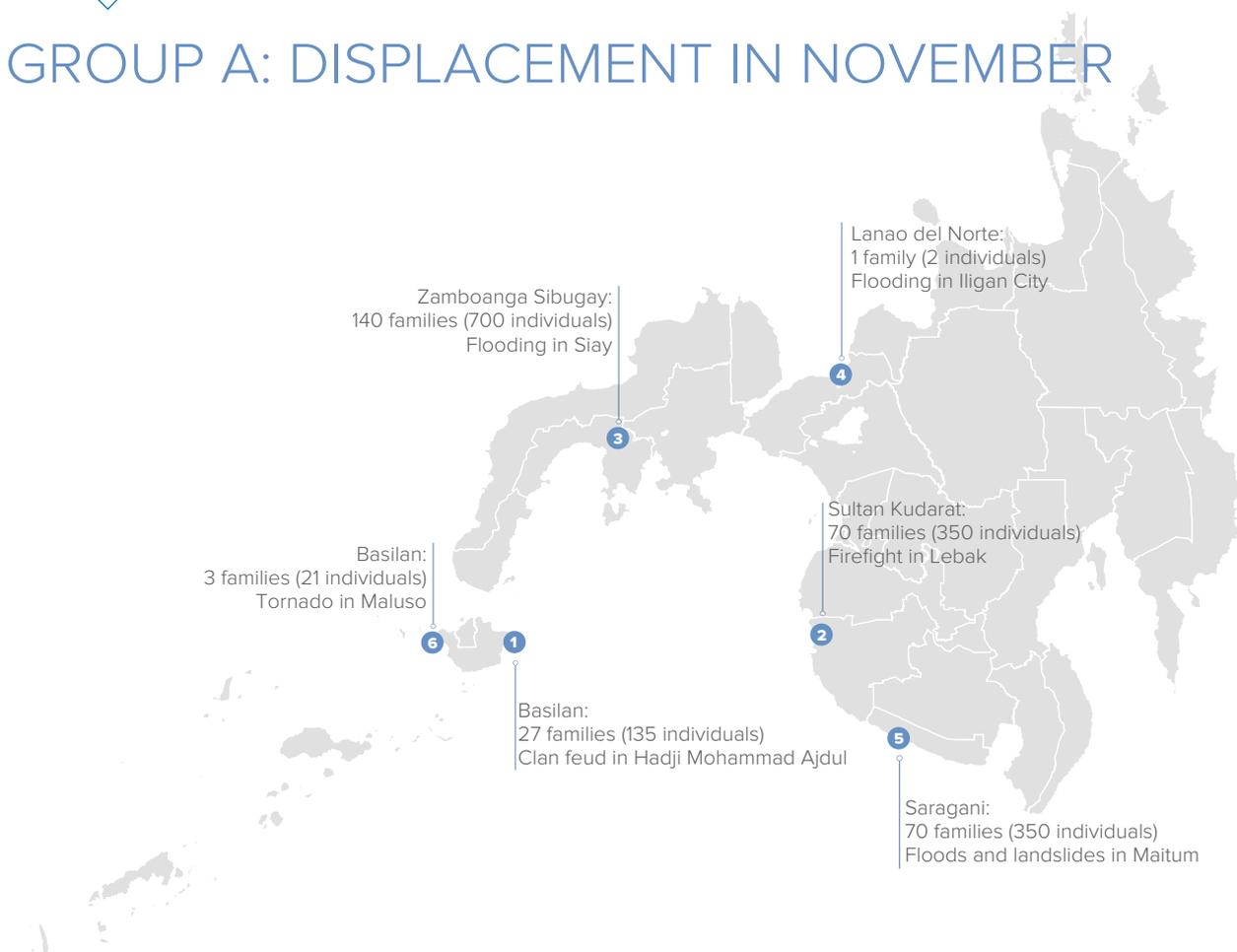


10

Persons injured

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

GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN NOVEMBER



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 HADJI MOHAMMAD ADJUL MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

On 28 November 2021, a firefight ensued between warring families at the boundary of Brgy. Candiis and Brgy. Langgong in the municipality of Hadji Mohammad Ajdul. Based on the reports from protection partners, there were 27 families (approximately 135 individuals) who were forced to flee their homes and sought refuge to their relatives in the neighboring barangays because of potential retaliation of the parties involved in the conflict. Also, two (2) civilians were reportedly injured during the armed encounter between the warring parties. The Municipal Peace and Order Council (MPOC) facilitated the peaceful resolution of the conflict and coordinated the government security forces to help pacify the tension.

2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN LEBAK MUNICIPALITY, SULTAN KUDARAT PROVINCE

On the evening of 25 November 2021, an alarming gunfire was overheard in Sitio Labu, Barangay Datu Karon in Lebak Municipality. It created fear among the residents which forced them to flee their homes. There were 70 families (approximately 350 individuals) who fled their homes and evacuated to Datu Karon Elementary School within the village, while some sought refuge with their relatives in nearby villages. Based on the report, one (1) died and four (4) wounded as a result of the firefight incident. The wounded were immediately brought to the health facilities in the municipality for medical treatment. The local government unit provided food packs to affected families.

3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN SIAJ MUNICIPALITY, ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY PROVINCE

On 17 November 2021, four (4) barangays in Siay Municipality were affected by flooding brought about by continuous heavy rain. Per report from the Municipal Social Welfare Office (MSWO), 140 families (approximately 700 individuals) from Brgy. Balucanan fled their homes and sought temporary refuge at a gymnasium located at the town center. The Municipal Disaster Risks Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO) distributed non-food items composed of hygiene kits, face masks, raincoats, blankets, sandbags, and threads. On 21 November 2021, the displaced families returned home as the floodwaters had subsided. The MDRRMO continuously monitors the situation of the affected families who are now back to their habitual residences.

4 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN ILIGAN CITY, LANA DEL NORTE PROVINCE

On 14 November 2021, a continuous and heavy rainfall resulted to a landslide in Purok 3, Barangay Mandulog in Iligan City, which caused the death of five (5) minors and left one (1) family with a damaged house. The barangay and city local government units extended their support to the affected families in the form of cash assistance.

5 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MAITUM, SARANGANI PROVINCE

At around 2 o'clock in the afternoon on 11 November 2021, the identified high-risk areas of Maitum Municipality were affected by the rainfall-induced floods and landslides. The road in Brgy. Malalag was not passable. The landslide

reportedly caused the death of an elementary school teacher. On top of that, these incidents also forced around 70 families (approximately 350 individuals) to flee their homes and seek refuge at the elementary school in Brgy. Kalaong, Maitum Municipality. On 12 November 2021, the displaced families were provided with food packs by the local government and hygiene kits by the Save the Children Inc. Per report from the Municipal Social Welfare Office (MSWO), the displaced families returned to their habitual residences few days after the displacement.

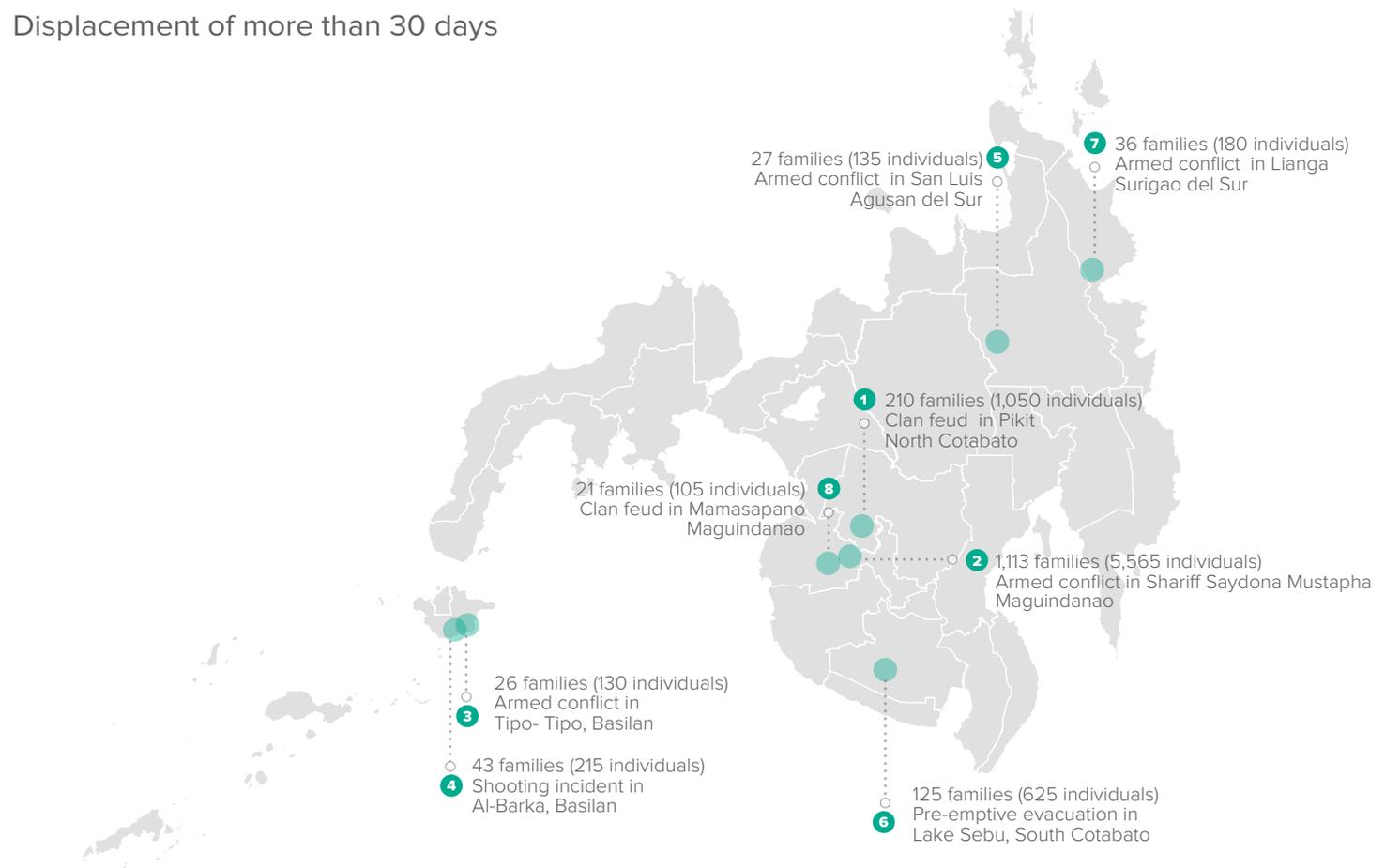
partially damaged by the tornado. The protection partner reported that no one was injured during the incident. However, the fishing activities of the fisherfolks were affected as the tornado left their fishing equipment and gear either damaged or lost. On 11 November 2021, the Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU) of Maluso distributed food packs and cash assistance to the affected families for the rehabilitation of their damaged houses. The displaced families have returned to their place of origins on 18 November 2021.

6 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MALUSO MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

On 8 November 2021, three (3) families (approximately 21 individuals) from Brgy. South Gaunan fled their homes when a tornado hit their community. According to the village chieftain, the houses of the displaced families were

GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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1 DISPLACEMENT IN PIKIT MUNICIPALITY, COTABATO PROVINCE DUE TO CLAN FEUD

On 14 October 2021, a firefight caused by unresolved dispute between two families ensued in the boundaries of Brgy. Dalingaoen, Brgy. Balatican and Brgy. Batulawan, all in Pikit Municipality, North Cotabato Province. This incident resulted to the displacement of 210 families (approximately 1,050 individuals). The involved families are allegedly connected to the armed groups operating

in the area. According to an IDP leader, the same parties were involved in an armed encounter that happened in August 2021 which resulted to the displacement of the same affected population.

2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MAMASAPANO AND SHARIFF SAYDONA MUSTAPHA IN MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

At around 5:40 in the afternoon on 31 October 2021, an

armed encounter between the government security forces and the alleged members of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) erupted in Brgy. Pusao, Shariff Saydona Mustapha affecting various sitios namely, Balyango, Proper, Diati, Midtanda, and Mantawak. Mortar shelling was also reported on the same day in Brgy. Dabenayan, Mamasapano Municipality. Based on reports, armed men, who are allegedly affiliated with the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), were sighted in the affected areas before the fighting occurred. They were allegedly attacking the military detachment situated in Brgy. Dabenayan. At the onset of the incident, around 169 families (approximately 845 individuals) from Brgy. Dabenayan, Mamasapano and Brgy. East Libutan of Shariff Saydona Municipality sought refuge at Libutan Elementary School. Also, 377 families (approximately 1,885 individuals) from Proper in Brgy. Dabenayan fled their homes and sought refuge with their relatives because of fear of being caught in the crossfire.

As of this reporting period, a total of 1,143 families (approximately 5,715 individuals) remain displaced in various locations. Some opted to stay with their relatives while others sought refuge in evacuation centers.

3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN TIPO-TIPO MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

On 13 August 2021, 63 families (approximately 315 individuals) were forcibly displaced due to an armed confrontation between the Barangay Police Action Team (BPAT) 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 with their relatives in the adjacent communities of Brgy. Bohelebung. The Provincial and Municipal Local Government Units (P/MLGU) facilitated the peaceful settlement of the issue and reached out to the parties involved in the fighting.

As of end of November 2021, only 26 families (approximately 130 individuals) have remained displaced.

4 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN AL-BARKA MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

On 3 August 2021, the personal bodyguard of the Local Chief Executive was shot dead in Brgy. Kuhon Linoh in Al-Barka Municipality for an unknown reason. The incident caused the displacement of around 400 families (approximately 2,000 individuals) due to fear of possible escalation of the incident as they believed that the relatives of the victim might retaliate. The (MSWO) of Al-Barka Municipality conducted an assessment on the protection needs of the affected populations. The local government also sought the assistance of the (MPOC) and the Ministry of Interior and Local Government (MILG) 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.

As of end of November 2021, 43 families (approximately 215 individuals) have remained displaced.

5 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 (8) 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. As of end of November 2021, the IDPs have remained displaced.

On 20 November 2021, DSWD Caraga augmented the resources of the Local Government Unit (LGU) of La Paz Municipality in the form of food packs. The LGU will distribute these food packs to the IDPs in La Paz in the coming weeks. On the other hand, the LGU of San Luis also planned to distribute food packs to the IDPs in Binicalan Proper. On 29 November 2021, the ACCORD Inc., in collaboration with the LGUs of San Luis and La Paz, extended humanitarian aid to the IDPs.

The IDPs and the host communities have expressed how displacement made life tougher for them. According to them, the life-saving assistance such as food, sleeping kits, kitchen sets, and student kits, have provided a much-needed respite from worries due to the lean months ahead.

The LGUs have extended their services to the affected families such as: (1) civil registration with high priorities to elderlies and persons with disabilities; (2) provision of vegetable seeds; and (3) health services such as immunization, COVID-19 vaccination, and distribution of vitamins.

6 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 MDRMO of Lake Sebu Municipality due to the tension cracks on flat ground that was observed on 13 June. This was believed to be caused by continuous rainfall. As per report from DSWD Field Office XII, 56 families (approximately 280 individuals) were displaced in Brgy. Talisay in the municipality of Lake Sebu due to flash flood. The displaced families sought refuge with their relatives, while others set-up their makeshift houses within the affected barangay.

In August 2021, the Commission on Human Rights (CHR)

Region XII reported that the displaced families were already relocated. Since then, there have been negotiations regarding land acquisition of the relocation site between the landowner and the LGU of Lake Sebu.

In September 2021, 125 families have built their houses at the prospect relocation site in Sitio Tekansad, Brgy. Lamcade. It is the preferred relocation site because of its proximity to the place of origins and the access to the livelihoods of the displaced families. However, the site is privately owned which may pose land-related dispute in the future between the landowner and the relocated IDPs. However, the former has expressed willingness to sell the portion of his land. Meanwhile, a parallel negotiation between the LGU and the landowner is ongoing pending result of the assessment conducted by the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB).

7 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN LIANGA MUNICIPALITY, SURIGAO DEL SUR PROVINCE

On 23 June 2021, 36 families (approximately 180 individuals), belonging to the Manobo tribe from Sitio Manluy-a and Sitio Panukmoan, all in Barangay Diatagon, Lianga Municipality, fled their homes and sought temporary shelters in the nearby village. The displacement was triggered when three residents of the village, including a minor, were reportedly killed during a military operation conducted in Sitio Panukmoan, Barangay Diatagon on 15 June 2021.

The affected families have been enduringly living in worsened conditions as they experience repeated and protracted displacements. This situation has even 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 incident. According to the community-based monitors, the affected families have hesitations to go back to their places of origin due to fear that firefights in their areas might erupt anytime.

As of end of November 2021, the IDPs have remained displaced with no plans yet to return to their communities. Most of them are still living with their relatives; others are staying in an old Lumad school in Sitio Simowao, Barangay Diatagon; while some of the IDPs have built their temporary house using the shelter materials provided by the LGU of Lianga.

The DSWD Caraga has provided the displaced families with Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA), and livelihood assistance such as support in setting-up a mini-store and provision of motorcycle to the women's group.

8 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MAMASAPANO MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

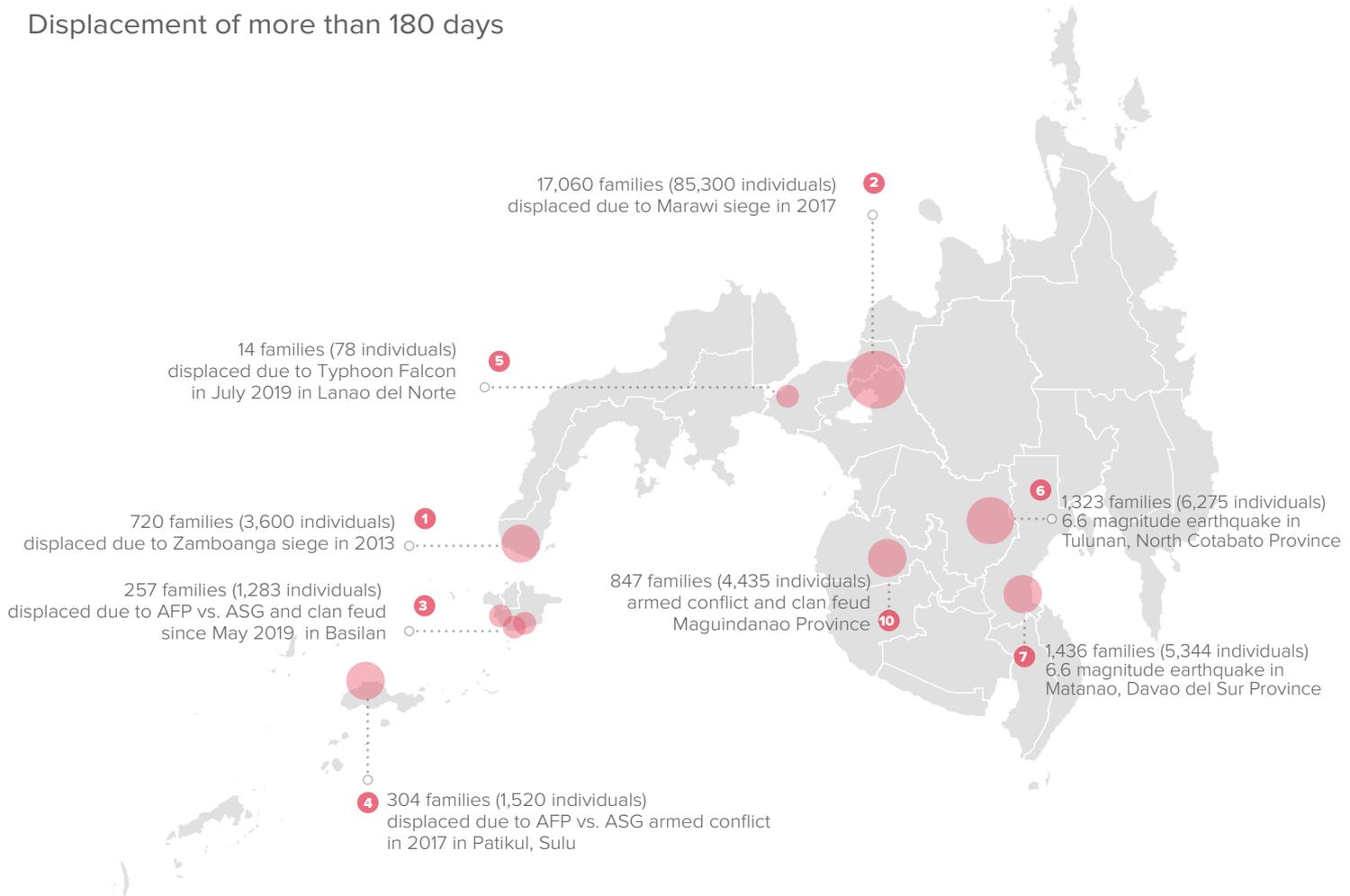
On 28 September 2021, armed clashes caused by land dispute between warring parties erupted in Sitio Kulalo, Brgy. Manungkaling in Mamasapano Municipality. The said incident has caused tensions to the residents of the village. Around 132 families (approximately 660 individuals) fled their homes and sought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

The MLGU of Mamasapano, the 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) have facilitated the settlement of the dispute. Their intervention has pushed for the signing of an agreement between the warring parties.

As of reporting period, 21 families (approximately 105 individuals) have remained displaced.

GROUP C: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 180 days



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1 ZAMBOANGA SIEGE

Displaced since September 2013

After more than eight years, around 720 families (approximately 3,600 individuals) affected by the Zamboanga Siege in 2013 are still waiting for the completion of the permanent housing units under the Zamboanga City Roadmap to Recovery and Rehabilitation (Z3R) 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 (LIAC) attributed the prolonged transfer of the remaining displaced families to the delays in the approval of purchasing the properties where the permanent housing units will be constructed by the National Housing Authority (NHA).

With the delays in the completion of the permanent houses, these families are continuously facing recurring protection issues and great exposure to the COVID-19. Among the protection needs of the IDPs include the provision of hygiene kits consisting of alcohol, mask, and face shields; repair of some damaged boardwalks; improvement of the WASH facilities; additional food packs prioritizing people with specific needs; 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 remain unvaccinated due to rumors and misinformation about the effectivity and the efficacy of COVID-19 vaccines. Per report at the Mindanao Virtual Coordination Platform (MVPCP) on 7 October 2021, three (3) COVID-19 cases were being monitored in the IDP communities.

Also, according to an update shared by a Protection partner during the MVPCP meeting, some projects under the Z3R that were turned over include the access road in Valle Vista Subdivision, Paniran-Kasanyangan access road, board walk in Mariki, and the energization project that is also situated in Mariki. However, some IDPs who were transferred in Valle Vista have expressed some issues concerning the access to water and electricity as well as the timeline in receiving the certificate of award.



58 families are living inside the transitory sites. The four remaining transitory sites are Asinan, Buggoc, Mampang and 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
Buggoc TS	13	65
Asinan TS	8	40
Total	58	290

2 MARAWI DISPLACEMENT

Displaced since May 2017

As of November 2021, around 17,060 families (approximately 85,300 individuals) belonging to the most affected areas (MAA) are still displaced in various places. As per the report from the Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM), 4,214 families (approximately 21,060 individuals) are scattered in various transitory sites. As of reporting, 620 families have been relocated in Pagalamatan Permanent Shelter in Saguiran Municipality and in Barangay Dulay West and Gadongan, both in Marawi City, while around 113 families have returned to MAA. It is expected that once the construction of road networks in the MAA is completed, families with building permits from Sectors 1 to 7 can start repairing or reconstructing their houses or structures. On the other hand, the Kathogombalay or the process of securing building permit for sectors 8 and 9, where many rehabilitation projects are being constructed, is still being discussed. The TFBM's Local Interagency Committee for the selection of beneficiaries for permanent shelters is working on the identification of the lot owners affected by the rehabilitation projects. It is aimed that the families affected by the rehabilitation project, especially those from sectors 8 and 9, will be prioritized for the permanent shelter since they can no longer return to their place of origins.

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 livelihood. The IDPs continue to face challenges on limited access to livelihood opportunities due to impacts of COVID19, lost of business capital, lack of livelihood skills among others. IDPs are commonly relying on works like tricycle driving, vending, construction works, labor and selling of scrap materials to meet their daily basic needs. Sustainable livelihood continues to be a need of IDPs and a concern of duty bearers and humanitarian actors.



Access to food security. IDPs are facing difficulties to provide food for their families. Some do not have the means to earn for a living, hence, are incapable to buy food for their families. The reduced food aid deliveries also affect the food security of some IDPs.



Access to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH). Water supplies for drinking and domestic use remain inadequate in the following IDP sites: Biyaya ng Pagbabago (Sagongsongan Area 1-7), Dulay Proper TS and Sagongsongan (CRS) TS. In Rorogagus TS, the displaced families still pays for water for domestic use at Php 300.00 (USD 6) per month while others depend on the river water nearby. The average price per gallon for drinking water is at Php 20.00 (USD 0.4). But because of financial incapability, some families have opted to drink from the river water despite uncertainties on its potability. The other IDPs remain to be dependent on water rationing.



Poor sanitation and hygiene condition, such as full septic tanks that need emptying remains unresolved in the following sites: Biyaya ng Pagbabago (Sagongsongan), Boganga Site 1 & 2, and Rorogagus TS. The wastes from the septic tanks flow directly in an open drainage canal, which increases IDPs' exposure to health risks as this produces foul smell. Solid waste management continue to be a problem at the transitory sites because of the irregular collection of garbage. As such, garbage are either dumped anywhere else or burnt which are both not healthy for human and the environment.



Access to safety and security. The access to safety and security remains an issue at the transitory sites. This include but not limited to lack of streetlights and absence of security actors in the area. IDPs are hopeful for regular presence and roving of state security actors to lessen the tensions or issues on illegal drug selling in the transitory sites.

There are shelters for the IDPs in Lakeview (Boganga) TS and Darusallam Permanent Shelter that are constructed in the area that are at risk of landslide. Displaced families, whose houses are at risk of landslide are requesting to complete the riprapping project.



Access to basic services. The high transportation cost continues to limit the IDPs' access to schools, markets, health centers, and others. The one-way transportation cost ranges from Php70.00 (USD 1.4) to Php150.00 (USD 3) per person depending on the distance from the site to Marawi town proper. Basic services such as those mentioned are remotely located from TS. Also, the government's Libreng Sakay Program is inaccessible to some IDPs.



Access to health services. As COVID-19 continues to spread, fear drives people from accessing medical services because of misconceptions. People are afraid of visiting medical facilities for medications, hence, those who are experiencing the symptoms would opt for traditional means. People fear of being diagnosed of COVID-19 as they may be quarantined in isolation facilities or may be isolated at home together with their families whose movement may also be restricted while on quarantine. Although, IDPs can access the barangay health centers or stations, however, resources such as medicines are insufficient to cater the residents and IDPs that are being hosted. There are humanitarian agencies such as Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and others that have extended health services to the people, but resources are insufficient to cater the needs of the residents and the IDPs that are being hosted.



Access to education. Parents or caretakers see the challenges under the new normal mode of classes. Those with low literacy levels are facing difficulties on how they help or guide their children to learn by studying the modules. While these students are promoted to a higher grade level, their learning may have not improved as much. Parents or caretakers are worried that once the face-to-face learning resumes, their children will have difficulty understanding the lessons because they are not confident on the quality of learning that their children gained from modular approach.



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 as 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 that the IDPs at the transitory sites are experiencing. Among these issues are: 1) lack of access to livelihood because of the distance of 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. These situations have been prompting IDPs in TS to clamor for their immediate return to their places of origin in the most affected areas in Marawi City.

3 BASILAN

Displaced since May 2019

As of the end of November 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.

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 in October 2020.

Tabuan Lasa: 6 families (approximately 30 individuals) remain displaced 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 in 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 spaces 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 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 allegedly given the least attention.

In Barangay Langong, Hadji Mohammad Ajul Municipality, 24 families (approximately 120 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

As of end of November 2021, a total of 304 families (approximately 1,520 individuals) remain protractedly displaced in Patikul Municipality.

There are now a total of 1,624 families (approximately 8,120 individuals) who have found durable solutions in the Province of Sulu following the recent return of 237 families from Brgy. Buhanginan in the municipality of Patikul. The return of these IDPs who were forced to leave their homes for a long period of time were made possible through the collaborative efforts of the barangay and municipal LGU of Patikul through its Municipal Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict (MTF-ELCAC).

UNHCR and its project partner complemented the return package provided by the LGU with core relief items such as mosquito nets, mats, and solar lamps. Other assistance provided to the returning IDPs were cash assistance, food packs, hygiene kit, and farm inputs from the provincial and municipal LGU. family food packs, hygiene kits and family kits, farm inputs, household chores. Also, some non-government organizations (NGOs) operating in the province have extended assistance that can support food sufficiency and livelihood activities of the IDPs.

While these families are gradually recovering from the effects of the prolonged displacement and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, some 304 families (approximately 1,520 individuals) are still waiting for their areas to be cleared by the Municipal LGU and security actors for safe return to their respective places of origin. According to the local officials, clearing the area from any harm is part of the “Balik-Barangay” process to ensure their safety along with the installation of some infrastructure such as WASH facilities, repair of the partially damage houses, and other basic services.

5 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TYPHOON FALCON

Displaced since July 2019

In Lala Municipality of Lanao del Norte, the 14 families (approximately 78 individuals) whose houses in Barangay Maranding were destroyed due to Typhoon Falcon in 2019 are still occupying the temporary shelters, built by LGU with support from the NHA, located in Barangay Rebe, Lala Municipality of Lanao del Norte. Accordingly, these families can stay in the

temporary shelters until they are able to have permanent shelters provided by LGU or acquired by themselves. But as of reporting, there is no information if displaced families will have permanent shelter assistance. 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 as expressed by the IDPs.

6 EARTHQUAKE IN COTABATO PROVINCE

Displaced since October 2019

In October 2019, several earthquake incidents, with magnitudes ranging between 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 reported, in which, around 8,873 were totally damaged, and approximately 20,830 were partially damaged.

In Kidapawan City and the municipalities of Magpet and Makilala in North Cotabato, a total of 1,323 families (approximately 6,275 individuals) are still displaced during the conduct of protection monitoring on 17-18 August 2021. Not less than 90% of these protractedly displaced persons are Indigenous People (IPs) belonging to the tribes of Manobo, Bagobo and Tagabawa. These tribes originated from the hinterland areas which are now identified as prone to landslides as those sites are 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: 210 families (approximately 1,050 individuals) are still displaced at Bongolanon Evacuation Camp. The government has already determined the relocation sites for the IDP families, the subdivision plan was already done by the LGU Magpet while the NHA will construct the shelters. However, the timeline set for the construction of the shelters is still unknown to the IDPs, hence, the date for their relocation remains uncertain.

Meanwhile, earlier this year, 25 families (approximately 125 individuals) were relocated to Brgy. Bongolanon shelters as provided by the Philippine Red Cross. IDPs were anxious about their deteriorating living conditions especially that they rarely receive any assistance. According to them, they are in dire need for food, livelihood, and shelter assistance. In September 2021, UNHCR and its partner MMI distributed CRIs containing plastic sheets, solar lanterns and mosquito nets to the 202 displaced families following request from the concerned LGU.

Makilala, North Cotabato: There are still IDPs who are dwelling in five different camps and three self-settled camps in Makilala. All camps were established 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. The LGU of Makilala already acquired land for relocation of the IDPs of which, the NHA is set to launch the construction of shelters within 2021-2022. However, the living conditions of the IDPs are becoming worse in the camp sites especially in the areas of shelters and WASH facilities. In Batasan, electricity service was also cut off after failing to settle the bills.

Kidapawan City, North Cotabato: Considering the hundreds of IDPs who have already returned or relocated, there are still 163 families (approximately 815 individuals) who remain to be displaced in different camps in Barangay Balabag Base Camp and in Brgy. Ilumavis. Despite the efforts of the city LGU of Kidapawan in taking care of the IDPs, the limited budget remains a constraint. IDPs rarely receive assistance from both government and humanitarian agencies. IDPs in camps have 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 have no clue as to when they can be relocated since they have not yet received any information and updates from the city LGU.

7 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 with the strongest intensity. According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), almost 87,000 families (approximately 397,000 individuals) were affected in 397 barangays in Regions 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 the November 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. There were undetermined number of IDPs already relocated in the municipalities of Magsaysay and Matanao, the NHA has already handed over the housing units to the IDP beneficiaries. On the other hand, negotiations as to the identification and selection of the relocation sites are still ongoing in other municipalities.

As per report from Commission on Human Rights (CHR) Region XI, the IDPs in the Municipality of Magsaysay, particularly those coming from Barangay Tagaytay, were provided by the LGU with relocation areas in barangays Banate and San Miguel. At least 240 families were given housing assistance, while around 18 families continue to stay in dilapidated temporary shelters. However, the 240 families who were provided with housing assistance have reportedly no access to potable water. Because of this, 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. The DSWD XI have started the provision of additional assistance under its special program for the affected families in Sulod, Davao Del Sur. It is expected that a total of 4,326 families (192 with totally damaged houses, and 4,134 with partially damaged houses) will benefit from the assistance. The DSWD XI is also looking at providing assistance to the affected families in the municipalities of Hagonoy, Digos, and Matanao before the year ends.

9 MAGUINDANAO ARMED CONFLICT

Displaced since March 2021

After being displaced on 18 March 2021 due to an armed conflict between the AFP and the BIFF, some of the IDPs who returned home in several municipalities in Maguindanao Province 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.

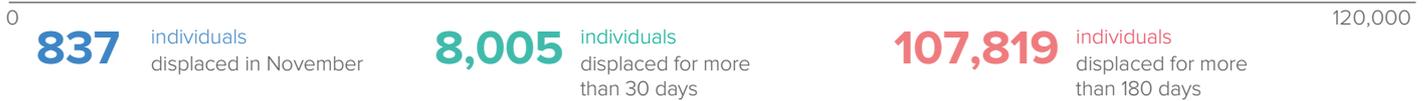
From the last report of MSSD in October 2021, there are still around 847 families (approximately 4,435 individuals) displaced in the municipalities of Datu Anggal Midtimbang, Datu Odin Sinsuat, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Shariff Aguak, and South Upi. These families were displaced due to the AFP operations against the BIFFs back in March and April of this year.

As of November 2021, there are still IDPs affected by the March 18 conflict but are still subject for verification to determine the exact figure and their overall protection status.

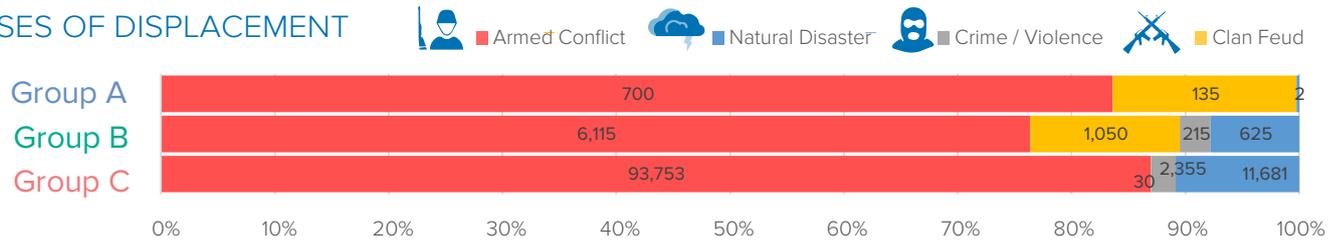
KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2013-2021)

116,661

estimated number of currently displaced individuals since 2013



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



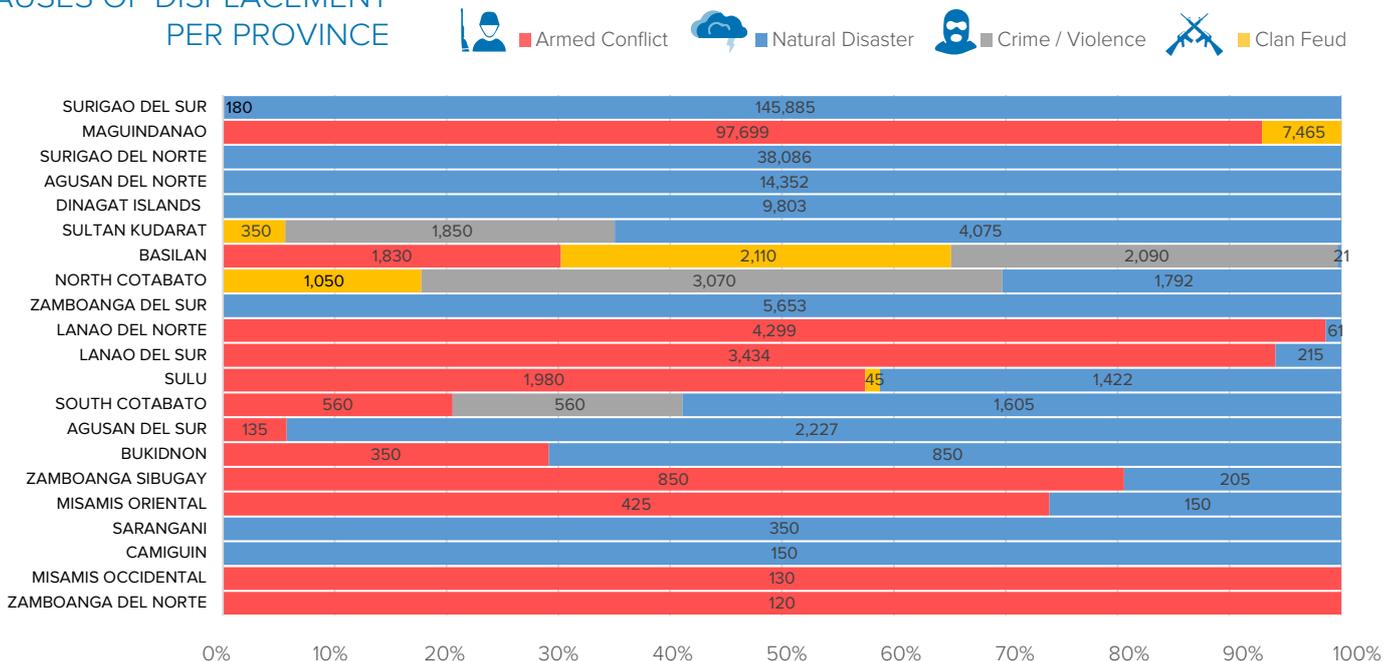
TOTAL: 116,661

IN THE COURSE OF 2021

DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO NOVEMBER



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



TOTAL: 357,484

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.”

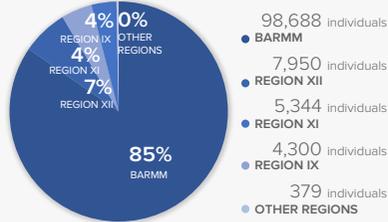
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1)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

CURRENT NUMBER OF IDPS IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

116,661

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

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



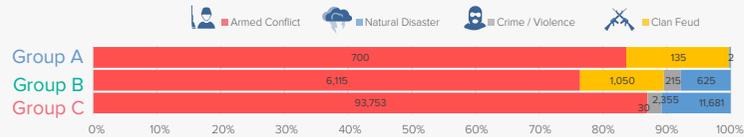
THREE MAIN GROUPS:

837
Group A
displaced in November

8,005
Group B
displaced for more than 30 days

107,819
Group C
displaced for more than 180 days

CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT IN NOVEMBER 2021

1,558
EST. TOTAL DISPLACED PERSONS RECORDED IN NOVEMBER

721
EST. NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED

837
EST. IDPs IN NOVEMBER IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

LEGEND

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

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

