

# MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



No Build Zone (NBZ) signages like this can be seen in various locations within Dinagat Islands, Surigao del Norte mainland, and in island of Siargao. © UNHCR Philippines / Janelle Pangalitan

## DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 31st of January, an estimated total number of **44,618** families (**190,278** individuals) remain displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

**Group A:** **65** families (**325** individuals) remain displaced out of **65** families displaced within the month;

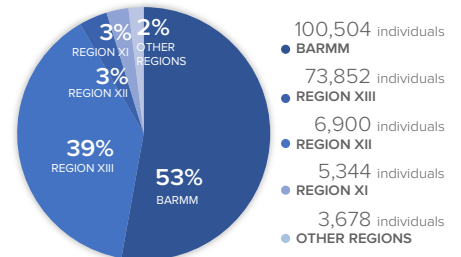
**Group B:** **22,397** families (**81,143** individuals) remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

**Group C:** **22,156** families (**108,810** individuals) remain displaced and have been protractedly displaced for more than 180 days. Those classified under Group C are concentrated in six main areas:

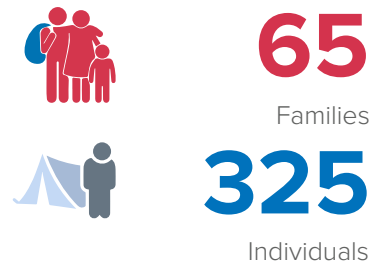
- Zamboanga City: **720** families (**3,600** individuals) still displaced due to Zamboanga siege in September 2013.
- Lanao del Sur **17,067** families (**85,335** individuals) still displaced due to Marawi siege in May 2017.
- BARMM Provinces: **1,408** families (**7,238** individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict and crime & violence since September 2017.
- Caraga: **63** families (**315** individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict and shooting incidents in 2021.
- Northern Mindanao: **14** families (**78** 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 earthquake and **125** families (**625** individuals) due to landslide.

In January 2022, an estimated total number of **65** families (**325** individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to crime & violence.

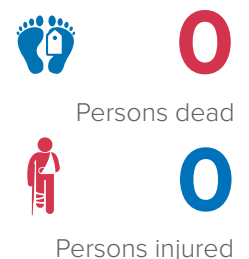
### PRESENTLY DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS BY REGION



### DISPLACEMENT IN JANUARY

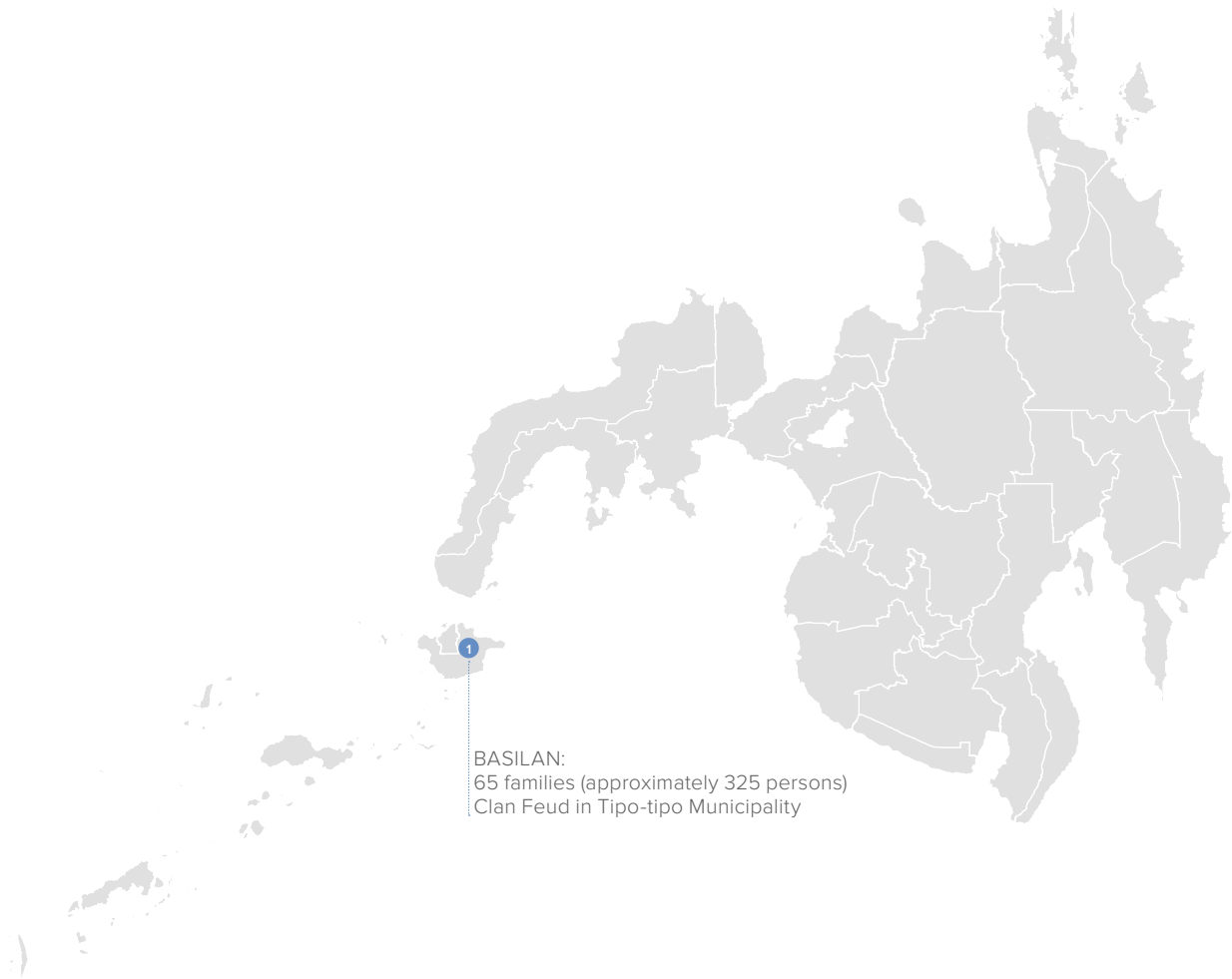


### CIVILIAN CASUALTIES since January 2022



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

## GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN JANUARY



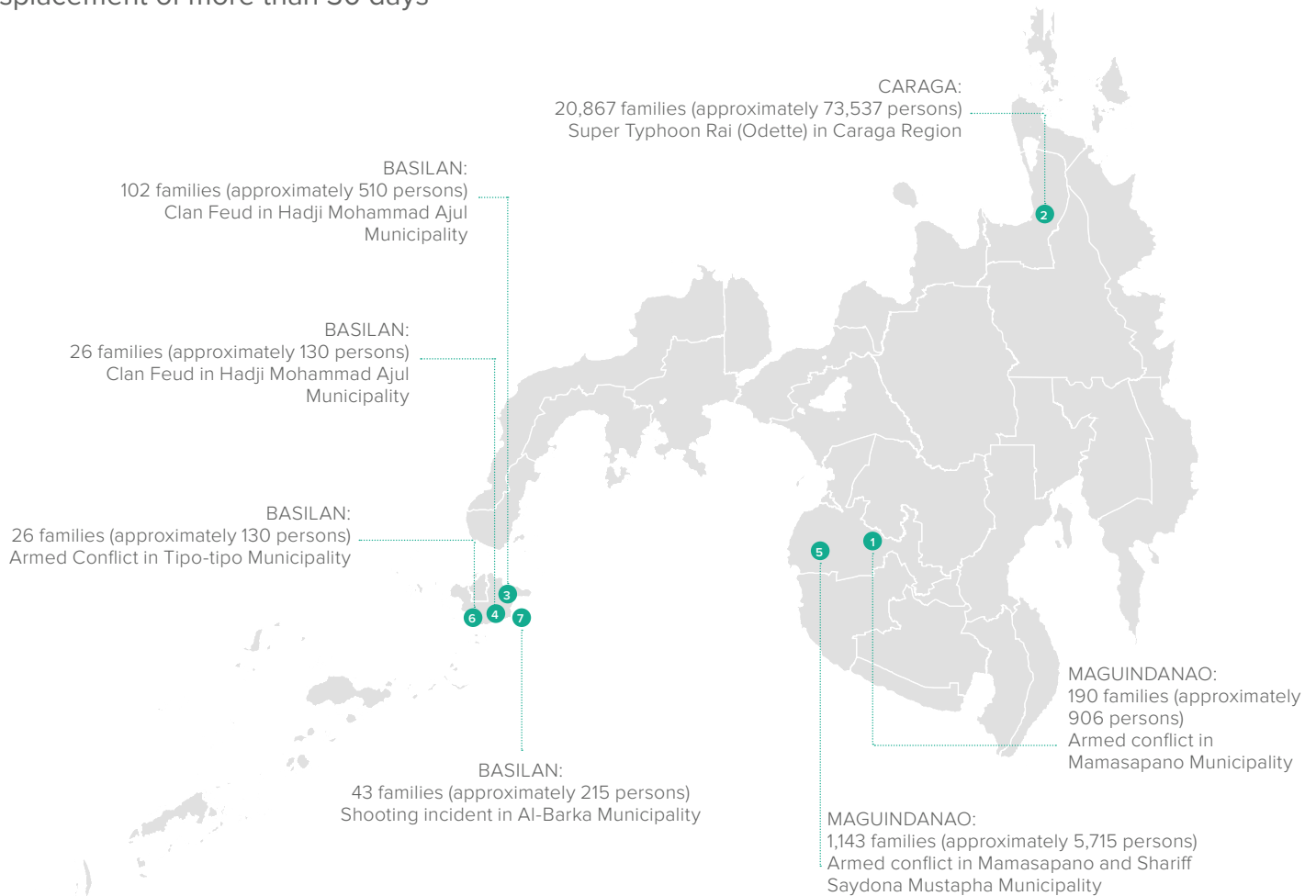
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

### 1 FORCED DISPLACEMENT DUE TO CLAN FEUD

On 17 January 2022, an armed encounter between warring families occurred in Sitio Taguias, Barangay Bohebeca. Based on the report from local officials and protection partner, the incident did not cause casualties, but 65 families (approximately 325 persons) were forcibly displaced to find safety. The displaced families have evacuated to Barangay Bangcuang and stayed at the homes of their relatives. The Municipal Peace and Order Council (MPOC) of Tipo-tipo Municipality intervened to facilitate the settlement of the conflict between the parties and sought the support of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) to help neutralize the tension among the parties involved in the conflict.

# GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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## 1 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF MAMASAPANO DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT BETWEEN AFP AND BIFF

On 2 December 2021, at around 1 a.m., an armed clash between the government security forces and the alleged members of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) erupted when the latter attempted to attack a military detachment in Brgy. Dabenayan, Mamasapano Municipality.

According to reports, around 190 families or approximately 906 individuals from Brgy. Dabenayan were displaced and evacuated in the nearby barangays. Some of the families took shelter in Libutan Elementary School, while other families stayed at homes of their relatives.

The local government of Mamasapano Municipality immediately conducted an initial assessment of the situation and prepared relief goods for the displaced families. As of this reporting, these families remain to be displaced and are still at risk of being displaced repeatedly due to the recurring firefight between the AFP and BIFF in this area.

## 2 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO SUPER TYPHOON RAI (ODETTE)

Super Typhoon Rai with local name Odette swept through the

Philippines in mid-December just before the year 2021 ended. The super typhoon battered strong winds and heavy rain in several parts of Mindanao and the Visayas. Communication and power were out in several parts of Mindanao making the rescue efforts difficult.

In Mindanao, the Caraga Administrative Region was the most severely affected by the super typhoon. The extent of damage has been highly visible in the provinces of Dinagat Islands and Surigao del Norte, including the Siargao Island. In some parts of Mindanao, the super typhoon had also caused displacements because of floods and landslides. According to the government's report dated 31 December 2021, the affected population reached up to 258, 078 families or approximately 1,041,187 individuals coming from 961 barangays in 72 municipalities and 5 cities in the Caraga Region. Some affected populations who preemptively evacuated have already returned home, but others whose houses were partially or totally damaged have continued to stay in the evacuation centers.

The overall humanitarian response in the Caraga region has been a challenge due to various factors. Lifelines such as electricity, road network, mobile signal, and internet access are down, particularly in many parts of Surigao del Norte and Dinagat provinces. Apart from this, the stockpile of relief goods



is inadequate to cover even the first round of distribution to all severely affected communities. Support augmentation is highly needed. Also, as most of the local government units in the barangay and municipality/city level are also affected, their capacity to respond immediately to their constituents has been greatly crippled.

The cluster approach has been activated and the Office of the Civil Defense is leading the regional Emergency Operation Center (EOCs) based in Butuan City. Provincial-level EOCs have been activated to better manage the response. In Surigao City, the City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council is leading the city-level EOC. While the EOC at the regional level is fully up and running with the active participation of regional level government agencies, EOCs at the provincial and city-level particularly in Surigao del Norte need further strengthening through operational and technical support.

### **3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN HADJI MOHAMMAD AJUL DUE TO CLAN FEUD**

On 28 December 2021, at around 2:00 p.m., a series of armed encounter occurred between two warring families in Brgy. Langong in Hadji Mohammad Ajul Municipality in Basilan Province. The incident resulted to the displacement of some families, as well as the killing of a 17-year-old civilian and wounding of at least five individuals. According to reports, the casualties were not involved in the conflict and were only caught during the crossfire. On 29 December 2021, at around 6:30 a.m., another encounter ensued in Brgy. Candiis in the same municipality resulting to the killing of a 76-year-old civilian. The authorities believed that the incident is a retaliatory action of the previous encounter in Brgy. Langong.

The displaced families who evacuated and sought temporary shelter at the homes of their relatives are still reluctant to return due to fear of possible escalation of the conflict. The MPOC and AFP intervened to pacify the situation. As of this reporting, a total of 102 families or approximately 510 individuals are still displaced within the municipality. According to reports unaccounted number of houses were damaged because of the indiscriminate firing of the involved parties. Due to the number of casualties on both sides, including the untimely death of some civilians, there is no clarity yet as to when and how the issue can be resolved.

On 06 January 2022, a joint protection monitoring was conducted by the Bangsamoro Human Rights Commission (BHRC), Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP), and Tiyakap Kalilintad Inc. (TKI) to assess the general situation of the displaced families. Based on the information gathered, most of the displaced families have opted to stay at the homes of their relatives. According to some IDPs who were interviewed by the team, there are already efforts from the Provincial Government of Basilan and the representatives from the members of the parliament to resolve the conflict between the two parties. However, most of IDPs are apprehensive that a resolution will be reached soon as the root of the conflict goes way back in the 1980s and has already claimed the lives of many. Both the BHRC and NP are lobbying for support to address the needs of the displaced families especially the elderly and persons with specific needs. Some of the displaced families expressed the

need for adequate food supply and shelter materials assistance to help them rebuild their houses. They are also requesting the local authorities to continue with the dialogues for the peaceful resolution of the conflict to allow them to return in due time.

### **4 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN HADJI MOHAMMAD ADJUL MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE DUE TO CLAN FEUD**

On 28 November 2021, a firefight ensued between warring families at the boundary of Brgy. Candiis and Brgy. Langong in the municipality of Hadji Mohammad Ajul. Based on reports, around 27 families or approximately 135 individuals were displaced and evacuated to safer grounds in the neighboring barangays. Based on initial assessment, two (2) civilians were reportedly injured during the armed encounter. The MPOC facilitated the peaceful resolution of the conflict and coordinated with the government security forces to help pacify the situation.

As of end of January 2022, around 26 families or approximately 130 individuals remain displaced due to the incident.

### **5 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MAMASAPANO AND SHARIFF SAYDONA MUSTAPHA IN MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT**

On 31 October 2021, at around 5:40 p.m., 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 in the barangay, including Sitios Balyango, Diati, Mantawak, Midtanda, and Proper. In addition, based on reports, mortar shelling was also conducted by the State military forces in Brgy. Dabenayan in Mamasapano Municipality on the same day. According to reports from partners, armed men who are allegedly affiliated with the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) group, were sighted in the area before the fighting occurred. They were allegedly attacking the military detachment located in Brgy. Dabenayan. At the onset of the incident, around 169 families or approximately 845 individuals from Brgy. Dabenayan in Mamasapano and Brgy. East Libutan in Shariff Saydona Municipality evacuated their residences to seek shelter at Libutan Elementary School. Moreover, around 377 families or approximately 1,885 individuals from Sitio Proper in Brgy. Dabenayan fled their homes and sought shelter with their relatives because of fear of being caught in the crossfire.

As of this reporting period, a total of 1,143 families or approximately 5,715 individuals remain displaced in various locations. Some of the affected families opted to stay at the homes of their relatives while others sought temporary shelter in the evacuation centers. In view of the recurring firefight between the AFP and BIFF in these areas, the IDPs still do not have access to their livelihoods and other sources of income.

### **6 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN TIPO-TIPO MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT**

On 13 August 2021, around 63 families or approximately 315 individuals were forcibly displaced due to an armed encounter involving the members of 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 due to his alleged involvement with the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG). The displaced civilians evacuated their residences and stayed at the homes of their relatives in the nearby communities in Brgy. Bohelebung. The Provincial and Municipal Local Government Units (P/MLGU) facilitated the peaceful settlement of the conflict and reached out to the parties involved.

As of end of January 2022, around 26 families or approximately 130 individuals remain displaced due to the incident.

### 7 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN AL-BARKA MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE DUE TO SHOOTING INCIDENT

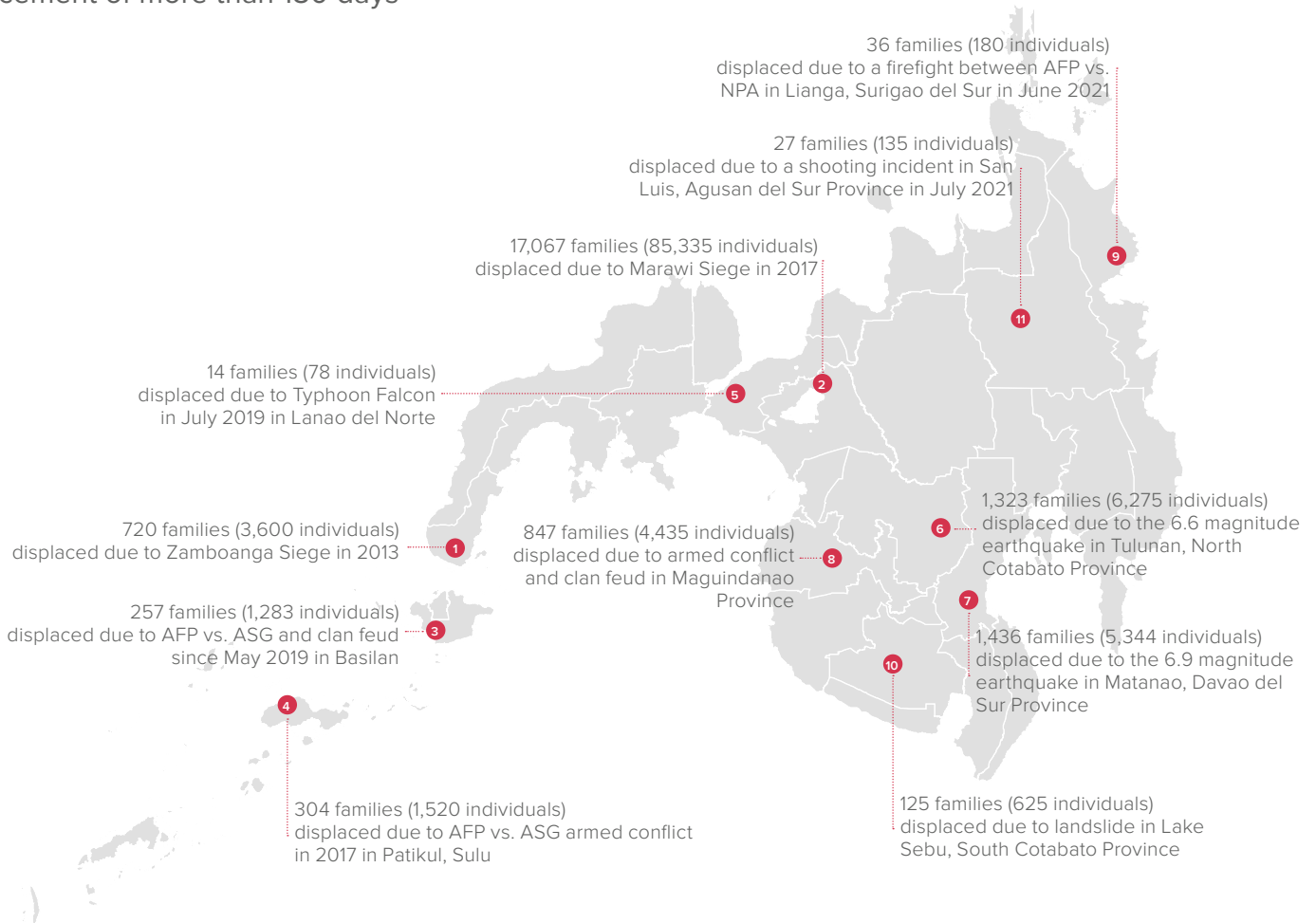
On 3 August 2021, the personal bodyguard of the Local Chief

Executive of Al-Barka Municipality was shot dead by unknown suspects in Brgy. Kuhon Linoh. The incident resulted to the displacement of around 400 families or 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 initial assessment of 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 situation. According to reports from protection partners on the ground, adequate food supply have been expressed by the displaced families to be their priority need.

As of end of January 2022, around 43 families or approximately 215 individuals remain displaced and have expressed reluctance to return to their habitual residences due to security issues.

## GROUP C: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 180 days



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### 1 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO THE ZAMBOANGA SIEGE IN 2013

Displaced since September 2013

After more than eight years, around 720 families or approximately 3,600 individuals who were affected by the Zamboanga Siege in 2013 remain displaced and are still waiting for the completion of the permanent housing units under the Zamboanga City Roadmap to Recovery and Rehabilitation (Z3R) program. Of this number, around 58 families or approximately 290 individuals are still living in the transitory sites (TS), while 662 families or approximately 3,310 individuals are home-based. The Local Inter-Agency Committee

(LIAC) attributes the prolonged transfer of the remaining displaced families to the delays in the approval of the purchasing of land properties where the permanent housing units will be constructed by the National Housing Authority (NHA).

In view of the said delay, these families continue to face recurring protection issues, including high risks of exposure to the COVID-19 virus due to the cramped situation in their current locations. Among the pressing needs expressed by the IDPs include the provision of hygiene kits and sanitation materials, repair of damaged boardwalks, repair of damaged WASH facilities, provision of additional food supply prioritizing people with specific nutritional needs, and sustainable livelihood support for low-income families. The City LGU reported that there are some IDPs who were able to avail of the COVID-19 vaccination. However, there is still a need to strengthen the campaign for COVID-19 vaccination as majority of the IDPs in the transitory sites refuse to be unvaccinated due to rumors and misinformation about vaccines.

According to reports, some projects under the Z3R have already been turned over to the beneficiaries including the access roads in Valle Vista Subdivision and Paniran-Kasanyangan, and the board walk and energization project in Mariki. However, some IDPs who were transferred in Valle Vista have expressed some issues concerning access to water and electricity as well as the issuance of the certificate of ownership for their houses.

## 2 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO THE MARAWI CRISIS IN 2017

Displaced since 23 May 2017

As of January 2022, around 17,067 families or approximately 85,335 individuals belonging to the most affected areas (MAA) in Marawi remain displaced in various locations. According to reports from the Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM), around 4,646 families or approximately 23,230 individuals are currently staying in various transitory sites. As of this reporting, around 629 families have been relocated at the permanent shelters in Marawi City and Saguiaran in Lanao del Sur, while around 95 families have returned to the 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 will start repairing or reconstructing their houses. 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, had already started. The families affected by the rehabilitation projects, especially those from sectors 8 and 9, will be prioritized for the permanent shelters 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 the IDPs:**



**Access to livelihood.** Sustainable livelihoods as one of the priorities needs of the IDPs remain to be unaddressed. IDPs continue to face challenges in accessing livelihood opportunities due to various reasons including lack of capital, lack of skills, and other difficulties due to the impacts of the pandemic. IDPs are relying on informal livelihoods such tricycle driving, food vending, construction work, labor, and selling of scrap materials to meet their daily basic needs.



**Access to food security.** IDPs face difficulties in providing food for their families due to the lack of sources of income. Most of the families rely on aid delivery. However, the reduction in the provision of food aid affects 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 pay for water for domestic use at Php 300.00 (USD 6) per month, while others depend on nearby river water. The average price per gallon for drinking water is Php 20.00 (USD 0.4). Because of a lack of financial resources, some families use the river water for drinking, putting them at risk of possible health problems. The other IDPs remain to be dependent on water rationing by the government. In addition, IDPs also reported on the poor condition of the sanitation and waste management in the transitory sites. Based on reports, the septic tanks in Boganga Transitory Site 1 and 2, and Rorogagus TS are already full and need desludging. The wastes from the septic tanks flow directly in an open drainage producing a foul smell, which increases IDPs' exposure to potential health risks. In terms of solid waste management, this continues to be a problem because of the irregular collection of garbage resulting to improper waste disposal that may potentially result to serious health hazards and negative consequences for the environment. Due to this, some IDPs dump their garbage at undesignated areas.



**Access to safety and security.** Access to safety and security remains an issue at the transitory sites due to the lack of proper lighting in the streets and the absence of security personnel. IDPs are hopeful for regular presence and roving of state security actors to lessen the tension among the IDPs and also address the alleged illegal drug trading in the transitory sites.



**Access to basic services.** The high transportation cost limits 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 tricycle ride, depending on the distance from the site to Marawi town proper. Essential services such as those mentioned are remotely located from the 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 experiencing the symptoms would opt for traditional means. People fear being diagnosed with COVID-19 as they may be quarantined in isolation facilities or may be isolated at home with their families, whose movement may also be restricted while on quarantine. Although IDPs can access the barangay health centers or stations, resources such as medicines are insufficient to cater to 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. Still, resources are insufficient to cater to the needs of the residents and the IDPs that are being hosted.



**Access to education.** Parents or caretakers see the challenges under the new modality for the 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 not have 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 in the quality of learning that their children gained from the modular approach.



**Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM).** While there are camp administrators and focal persons assigned in the TS, several sectoral issues are not reported, referred, and addressed on time 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 the sites.



**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 DISPLACEMENT INCIDENTS IN BASILAN PROVINCE

Displaced since May 2019

As of the end of January 2022, the total number of protractedly displaced in Basilan is around 257 families or approximately 1,283 individuals due to several causes, including a series of arson incidents in Brgy Benembengan in Sumisip Municipality in May 2019, a clan feud in Tabuan Lasa Municipality in January 2020, an armed conflict in Brgy Tuburan in Hadji Mohammad Ajul Municipality in October 2020, an armed encounter in Brgy. Bangcuang in Tipo-Tipo Municipality in January 2021, and an alleged family feud in Sitio Matineh in Brgy. Guiong in Sumisip Municipality in March 2021.

Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, the displaced families who sought temporary shelters with their relatives reported lack of privacy due to the small spaces shared by three to five families. As a temporary solution, some IDPs constructed house extensions or partitions using light materials, such as cardboard and sacks. Displaced families also raised concerns on their inability to access their property and farmland. Farming, as their main source of income, was hampered due to insecurities brought by the armed conflict. In addition, some displaced families also raised concerns on the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on their livelihood opportunities. They also reported about some difficulties in accessing the local markets.

#### 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 the 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 businesses such as *sari-sari* store.
- An unresolved family feud causes the prolonged displacement of families in Brgy. Tuburan Proper and Brgy. Guiong in Sumisip Municipality. The IDPs are reluctant to return to their habitual residences due to security and safety issues.
- According to accounts from the IDPs, provision of assistance from the government and humanitarian agencies have been very limited and do not prioritize IDPs in home-based setting.

- In Barangay Langong in Hadji Mohammad Ajul Municipality, around 24 families or 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 DISPLACEMENT INCIDENTS IN SULU PROVINCE**

Displaced since September 2017

As of end of January 2022, a total of 304 families or approximately 1,520 individuals remain protractedly displaced in Patikul Municipality.

Following the return of 237 families from Brgy. Buhanginan in Patikul Municipality, the total number of families who have achieved durable solutions has already reached a total of 1,624 or approximately 8,120 individuals.

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. 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

Fourteen (14) families or approximately 78 individuals who were displaced due to Typhoon Falcon in 2019 remain in the transitory sites in Brgy. Rebe in Lala Municipality in Lanao del Norte. As of reporting, there is no information yet if these families will be granted with permanent shelter, although they have been included in the priority list of families by the government. While displaced, the families make a living out of manual hollow block making.

#### **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. Around 29,703 houses were reported to be damaged, out of 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. 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 risks on the safety of the families.

In Magpet in North Cotabato, around 210 families or 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 of 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, around 25 families or approximately 125 individuals were relocated to the temporary shelters provided by the Philippine Red Cross in Brgy. Bongolanon. Based on accounts from the IDPs they are anxious about the deteriorating living conditions in the



site especially that they rarely receive assistance from the government. According to them, their priority needs include adequate food supply, sustainable livelihood support, and material assistance for shelter repair.

In Makilala in North Cotabato, IDPs still dwell in five different camps and three informal camps in Makilala. These camps were established through the support of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) who also supported the establishment of WASH facilities in the site. The government continues to support the IDPs by providing food assistance. The LGU of Makilala already acquired land for the relocation of the IDPs. However, based on observations during the monitoring activities, the living conditions in the site are deteriorating due to lack of proper waste and sanitation management.

In Kidapawan City, North Cotabato, 163 families or approximately 815 individuals remain to be displaced and are currently staying in the different camps in Barangay Balabag Base Camp and in Brgy. Ilumavis. Despite the efforts of the city LGU of Kidapawan to look after the welfare of the IDPs, pressing protection issues remain due to budget constraints. Based on reports, 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 also 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 December 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 reported lack of access to potable water in the relocation site. Because of this, some families are compelled to return to their communities just to fetch water, while some opted to leave and stay in their habitual residences. Many IDPs also mentioned the need for electricity connection at their sites as well as provision of health and sanitation facilities.

The DSWD XI has started the provision of additional assistance under its special program for the affected families in Sulop, Davao Del Sur. A total of 4,326 families (192 with totally damaged houses, and 4,134 with partially damaged houses) is targeted to benefit from this assistance. The DSWD XI is also looking at providing assistance to the affected families in the municipalities of Hagonoy, Digos, and Matanao.

## **8 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT IN MAGUINDANAO**

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.

As of this reporting, around 847 families or approximately 4,435 individuals remain displaced in the municipalities of Datu Anggal Midtimbang, Datu Odin Sinsuat, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Shariff Aguak, and South Upi.

### 9 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN LIANGA MUNICIPALITY, SURIGAO DEL SUR PROVINCE

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

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 alleged members of the New Peoples' Army (NPA). According to reports, the affected families are reluctant to go back to their places of origin due to fears that firefight between the two groups might erupt again.

As of this reporting, the IDPs have remained displaced with no plans yet to return to their communities. Most of them are still living with their relatives, while others are still staying in an old Lumad school in Sitio Simowao in Barangay Diatagon. There are also some IDPs who have built temporary houses in the area using the shelter materials provided by the LGU of Lianga. The DSWD Caraga had also provided these families with financial assistance under its Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA) program. The families also received a motorcycle and assistance for setting up a mini-store as part of the government's livelihood support program.

### 10 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN LAKE SEBU MUNICIPALITY, SOUTH COTABATO PROVINCE

On 16 June 2021, a total of 120 families or approximately 600 individuals from Brgy. Lamcade pre-emptively evacuated following the advice from the MDRRMO of Lake Sebu Municipality due to the tension cracks on the ground which was believed to be caused by the heavy rainfall in the area. In addition, another 56 families or approximately 280 individuals were also displaced in Brgy. Talisay in Lake Sebu Municipality due to flash flood. Some of the displaced families evacuated their residences and sought temporary shelter at the homes of 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, but negotiations regarding the ownership of the land of the relocation site is still ongoing.

In September 2021, 125 families have built their houses at the prospect relocation site in Sitio Tekansad, Brgy. Lamcade. This number includes the additional five (5) families who were identified to be settling in a hazard area, thus needed to be relocated. 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).

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

On 23 July 2021, around 27 families or approximately 135 individuals from Purok 17, Sitio Mentaki-e in Brgy. Binicalan in San Luis Municipality fled their homes when a resident of the community was killed by the alleged members of the NPA. Eight (8) families or approximately 37 individuals evacuated their residence to seek shelter in safer locations in Brgy. Binicalan Proper, while others fled to the nearby communities in La Paz Municipality.

As of this reporting, the affected families remain to be displaced. Sitio Mentaki-e is a remote community located 15 kilometers away from the center of Brgy. Binicalan which is a distant village situated 55 kilometers away from the San Luis' seat of government. Given the sitio's location, access to the area remains a challenge. There is also no available network service in the area due to its remoteness adding to the difficulties in monitoring the situation of the affected population.

According to reports, the IDPs received food assistance from the Local Government Units (LGU) of San Luis Municipality and La Paz Municipality. Some humanitarian agencies such as ACCORD also provided aid to the affected families in November 2021. The LGUs also extended support for the civil registration and retrieval of documents of the affected families, prioritizing the elderly and persons with disabilities. As part of its livelihood support for the displaced families, the LGU provided farm inputs such as vegetable seeds. They also conducted a medical service to cater to the immediate needs of the IDPs, including vaccination against COVID-19, immunization for the children, and distribution of vitamins.

Based on interviews, remaining needs expressed by the IDPs include the continued provision of food supply, sleeping kits, kitchen sets, as well as school materials for the students.

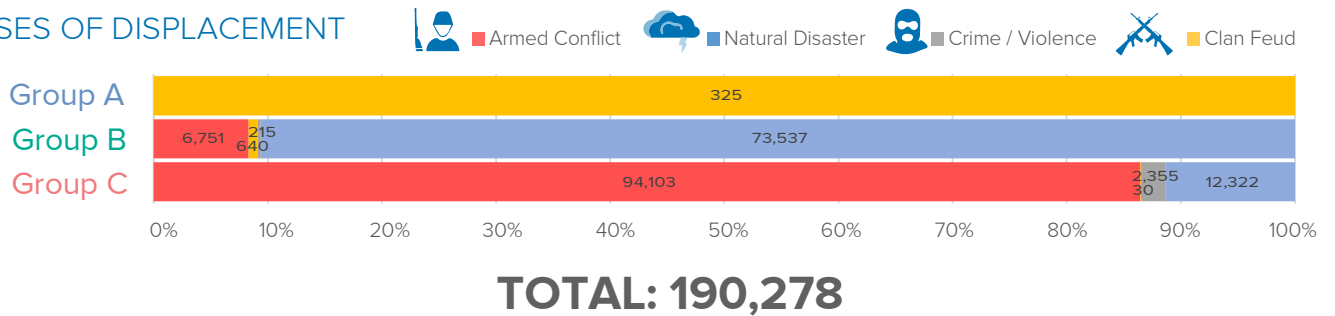
## KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2013-2022)

# 190,278

estimated number of currently displaced individuals since 2013

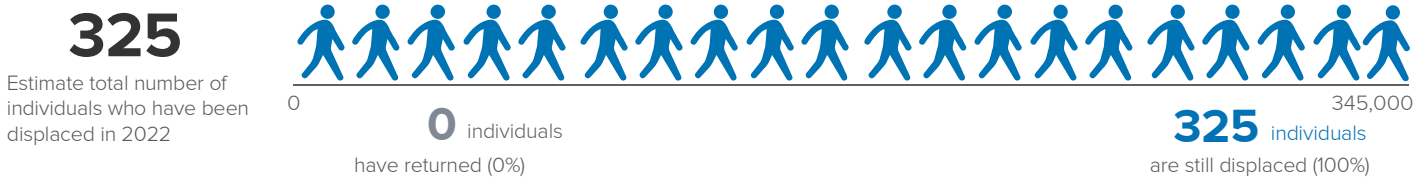


### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT

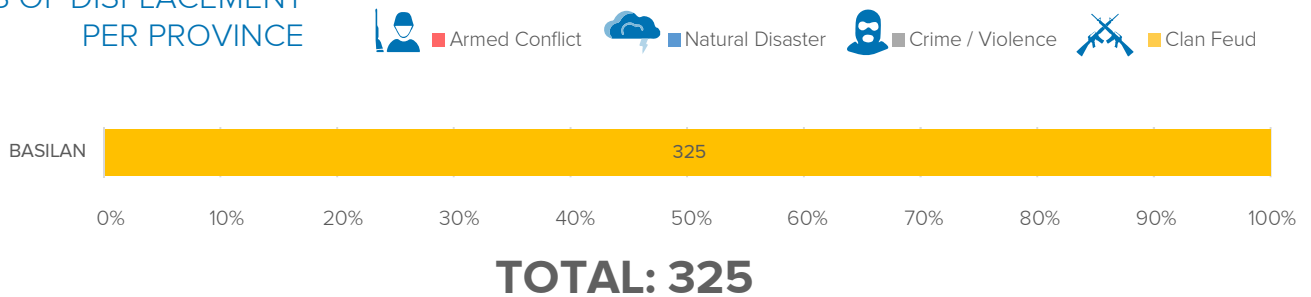


## IN THE COURSE OF 2022

### DISPLACEMENT IN JANUARY



### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



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.”

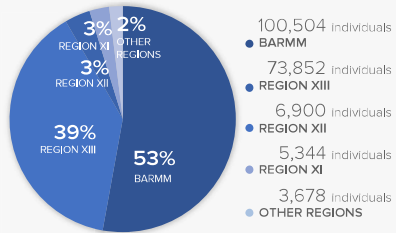
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1)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

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


**190,278**

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

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



### THREE MAIN GROUPS:


**325**

Group A  
displaced in January

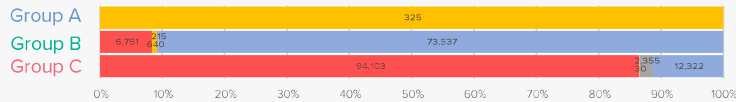
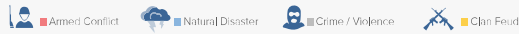

**81,143**

Group B  
displaced for more than 30 days


**108,810**

Group C  
displaced for more than 180 days

### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



### DISPLACEMENT IN JANUARY 2022


**325**

EST. TOTAL DISPLACED PERSONS RECORDED IN JANUARY

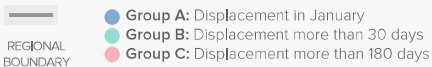

**0**

EST. NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED


**325**

EST. IDPs IN JANUARY IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

### LEGEND



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

