

# MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



The Mindanao Humanitarian Team (MHT), chaired by RC/HC Gustavo Gonzalez, convened on 31 May 2022 to discuss updates on the humanitarian situation in Mindanao. © UNHCR / B. Dagpin

## DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 31<sup>st</sup> of May, an estimated total number of **22,591 families (111,117 individuals)** remain displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

**Group A:** **1,143 families (5,715 individuals)** remain displaced out of **6,825 families** displaced within the month;

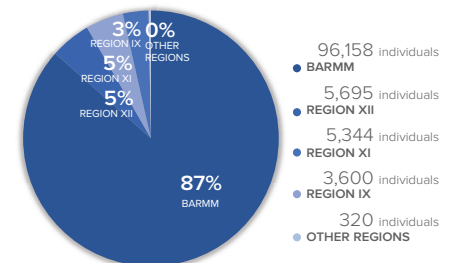
**Group B:** **99 families (495 individuals)** remain displaced and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

**Group C:** **21,349 families (104,907 individuals)** remain displaced and have been protractedly displaced for more than 180 days. Those classified under Group C are concentrated in seven 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: **1,025 families (5,123 individuals)** still displaced due to armed conflict and crime & violence since September 2017.
- Caraga: **36 families (180 individuals)** still displaced due to armed conflict and shooting incidents in 2021.
- Northern Mindanao: **14 families (70 individuals)** still displaced due to Typhoon Falcon in July 2019.
- Davao del Sur: **1,436 families (5,344 individuals)** still displaced due to earthquake in 2019.
- Cotabato province: **926 families (4,630 individuals)** due to earthquake in 2019 and **125 families (625 individuals)** due to landslide in 2021.

In May 2022, an estimated total number of **6,825 families (34,125 individuals)** were displaced in Mindanao due to crime & violence (**30,070 individuals**), armed conflict (**3,345 individuals**), natural disaster (**710 individuals**), and clan feud (*undetermined*).

## PRESENTLY DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS BY REGION



## DISPLACEMENT IN MAY



# 6,825

Families



# 34,125

Individuals

## CIVILIAN CASUALTIES since January 2022



# 15

Persons dead



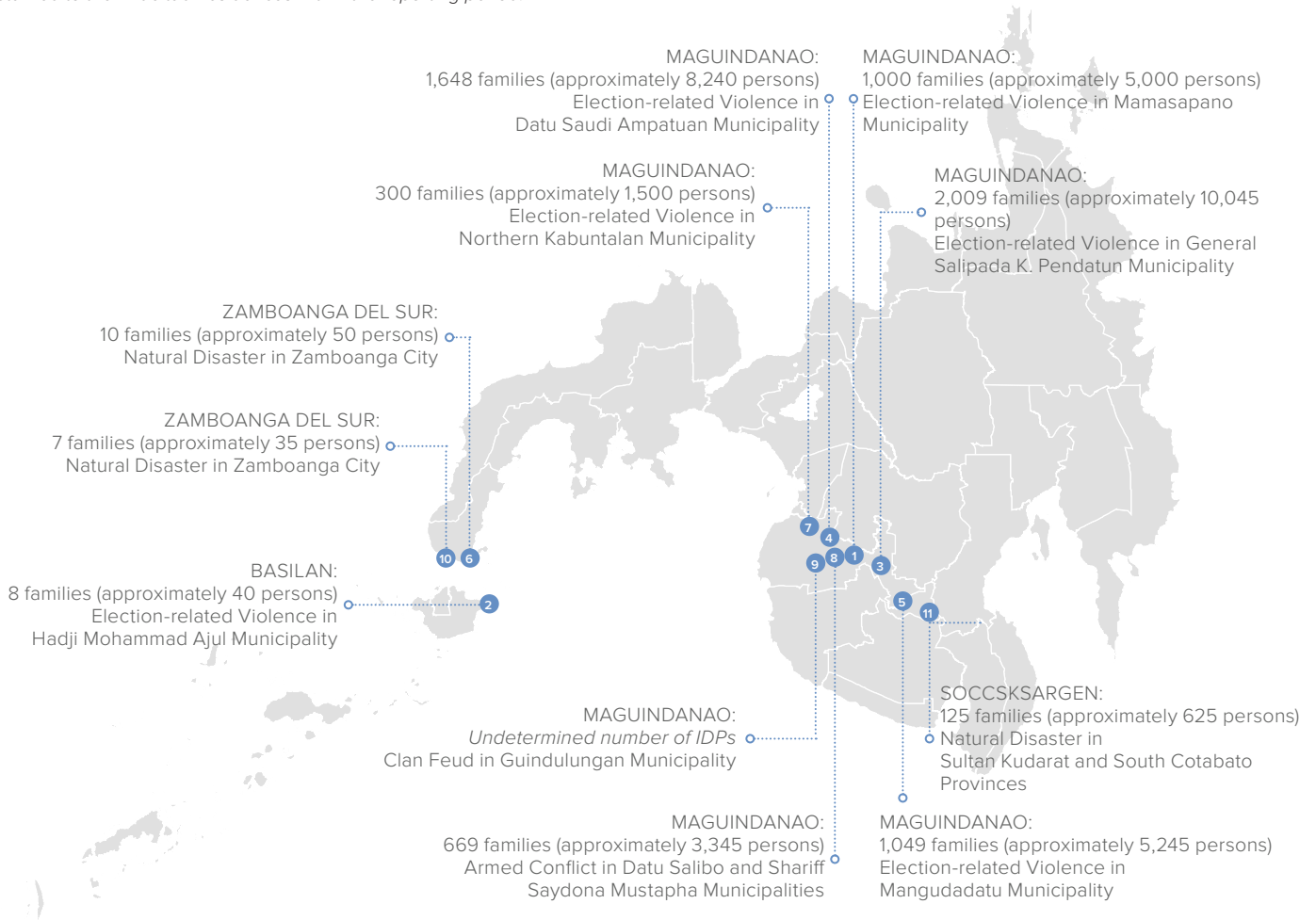
# 15

Persons injured

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

# GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN MAY

Figures and narratives reflected under this group include total number of displaced individuals, both those who remain to be displaced, as well as those who have already returned to their habitual residences within the reporting period.



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 MAMASAPANO, MAGUINDANAO DUE TO ELECTION-RELATED VIOLENCE

On 9 May 2022, over 1,000 families (approximately 5,000 individuals) were displaced due to a fire in Mamasapano, Maguindanao. This comes after an armed encounter ensued following some election-related misunderstanding between supporters of two opposing parties. As per initial report from the Maguindanao province Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD), the affected families built makeshift houses along the highway of Brgys. Mamasapano, Dugengen and Manungkaling of Mamasapano, while others opted to stay with their relatives. Moreover, the said incident also resulted to four (4) casualties. Based on MSSD's assessment, emergency shelter support such as tarpaulins, food, and potable drinking water were among the priority needs identified by the IDPs. As of reporting, the IDPs have already returned to their places of origin but had expressed concerns on their safety and security should the conflict of involved parties remain unresolved.

## 2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN HADJI MOHAMMAD AJUL, BASILAN DUE TO ELECTION-RELATED VIOLENCE

On 10 May 2022, an election-related violence displaced a total of 8 families (approximately 40 individuals) in Barangay Sibago, Hadji Mohammad Ajul Municipality. Accordingly, the affected families fear for their safety which caused them to flee

their homes and to seek refuge to their relatives in Isabela City. According to reports, these families are known supporters of a candidate in the recent election, who are being threatened by the supporters of a rival candidate. The displaced families are appealing to concerned authorities to intervene on this issue.

## 3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN GENERAL SALIPADA K. PENDATUN, MAGUINDANAO DUE TO ELECTION-RELATED VIOLENCE

On 11 May 2022, 2,009 families (10,045 individuals) from Barangay Midconding, General Salipada K. Pendatun (GSKP), Maguindanao were forcibly displaced due to tensions between supporters of opposing local candidates in the area. According to reports, the affected families have sought temporary shelter in nearby communities in Brgys. Campo, Ramcor, and Kaladturan. Other families sought refuge in the municipalities of Paglat and Pandag. The affected population appealed for support from the local authorities and the different peace mechanisms such as the Coordinating Committee on Cessation of Hostilities (CCCH) to intervene and help resolve the conflict.

Based on the last GSKP Municipal Peace and Order Council (MPOC) meeting, it was reported that the IDPs had already returned to their places of origin and the situation was assured to be handled by security forces in the municipality. The BARMM

Rapid Emergency Action on Disaster Incidence (READi) as well as the newly-elected Maguindanao Vice Governor to IDPs in some barangays of GSKP had reportedly delivered relief assistance to the affected families.

#### **4 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN DATU SAUDI AMPATUAN, MAGUINDANAO DUE TO ELECTION-RELATED VIOLENCE**

On 12 May 2022, around 1,648 families (approximately 8,240 individuals) from Barangay Dapiawan, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Maguindanao were forcibly displaced due to a firefight between alleged supporters of the Barangay Chairperson of Dapiawan and alleged members of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF). Accordingly, the incident was related to the recently conducted national and local elections. Based on reports, two (2) civilians were injured due to the incident. Some of the affected families sought temporary shelter at Dapiawan Elementary School and at a mosque within the barangay, while others opted to stay with their relatives in the nearby communities in Brgys. Madia and Elian. As of reporting, the IDPs had already returned to their places of origin.

#### **5 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MANGUDADATU, MAGUINDANAO DUE TO ELECTION-RELATED VIOLENCE**

On 13 May 2022, 1,049 families (approximately 5,245 individuals) from Mangudadatu Municipality, Maguindanao were forcibly displaced due to an explosion and a shooting incident which were believed to be caused by an election-related conflict. The displaced families are currently staying with their relatives in the nearby barangays while around 571 families or approximately 2,185 individuals sought refuge in their relatives in Brgys. Dumalig and Poblacion in Tantangan Municipality, South Cotabato. Based on the initial assessment by the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) of Tantangan Municipality, the displaced families expressed the need for food and essential commodities. In response to the situation, the local government unit (LGU) of Tantangan prepared food packs consisting of five (5) kilos of rice for the families. However, being a third-class municipality, the LGU expressed some challenges in accommodating the needs of the displaced population due to limitations in resources. Protection and government counterparts continue to coordinate with LGU of Tantangan for appropriate assistance to IDPs they are hosting.

#### **6 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN ZAMBOANGA CITY DUE TO LANDSLIDE**

On 17 May 2022, at least 10 families (approximately 50 individuals) were pre-emptively evacuated due to a landslide brought about by heavy rains in Sitio Tuwalang, Brgy. Muti in Zamboanga City. Reportedly, these families have returned to their places of origin on the same date.

#### **7 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN NORTHERN KABUNTALAN, MAGUINDANAO DUE TO ELECTION-RELATED VIOLENCE**

On 18 May 2022, 300 families (approximately 1,500 individuals) from Barangay Balong, Northern Kabuntalan Municipality fled their homes due to a shooting incident which was believed to be caused by an election-related conflict. Based on reports, a person who is believed to be associated with one of the political candidates was killed during the incident.

The displaced families sought refuge in adjacent barangays in Montay, Maitung, and Tumaginting while some went to Cotabato City. Immediately after the incident, the local officials of Northern Kabuntalan Municipality conducted an assessment of the protection needs of the affected population. The affected families called for support from the local authorities for their immediate intervention to pacify the tension and to prevent possible retaliation.

As per update from the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Officer (MDRRMO) of Northern Kabuntalan and Barangay LGU of Balong, the IDPs already returned to their places of origin. Based on reports, MSSD-BARMM also provided food aid to the families prior to their return.

#### **8 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN DATU SALIBO AND SHARIFF SAYDONA MUSTAPHA, MAGUINDANAO DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT**

On 23 May 2022, 669 families (approximately 3,345 individuals) from Barangay Penditen, Datu Salibo Municipality, and an undetermined number of families from Shariff Saydona Mustapha Municipality were reportedly displaced as a result of airstrikes and mortar shelling launched by the government security forces against the alleged members of the BIFF. According to reports, some of the displaced families from Datu Salibo Municipality temporarily occupied a community structure in Barangay Penditen, while some opted to stay with their relatives in Barangay Butilen.

Moreover, an undetermined number of civilians were also reportedly trapped in Barangay Penditen during the incident due to the closure of roads in Barangay Butilen. In addition, some military trucks were sighted entering Barangays Penditen and Pandi in Datu Salibo Municipality and Barangay Inaladan in Shariff Saydona Mustapha adding to the tension.

The affected families reportedly returned to their habitual residences on the same day.

#### **9 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN GUINDULUNGAN, MAGUINDANAO DUE TO CLAN FEUD**

On 27 May 2022, an undetermined number of residents from Barangay Kalumamis, Guindulungan began seeking refuge to adjacent communities following a tension between two opposing groups who are allegedly involved in an ambush incident which happened a few months ago in the said barangay. Based on reports, the tension was triggered by the failure to reach settlement despite proposals from concerned local authorities.

A similar tension also occurred in the neighboring Municipality of Datu Saudi Ampatuan, particularly in Barangay Kitapok, forcing families to evacuate to safer places. Based on reports, some of the affected families appealed to the conflicting parties to resolve the conflict peacefully. They called on the local peace and order mechanism to interfere and to find a lasting solution to the violent clan dispute for the sake of the families who are already struggling to survive from the impact of recurring displacements in their area and the COVID19 pandemic.

Based on the latest information from MSSD Maguindanao as of 30 May 2022, all IDPs have returned home.



### 10 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN ZAMBOANGA CITY DUE TO FLASHFLOOD

On 27 May 2022, seven (7) families (approximately 35 individuals) were pre-emptively evacuated from Sitio Prese and Sitio Camias of Barangay Curuan, Zamboanga City due to flashfloods brought about by the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ). According to reports, these families sought temporary shelter in the barangay hall and returned to their habitual residences on the same date after the floodwater has subsided.

### 11 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN SOCCSKSARGEN DUE TO FLASHFLOOD

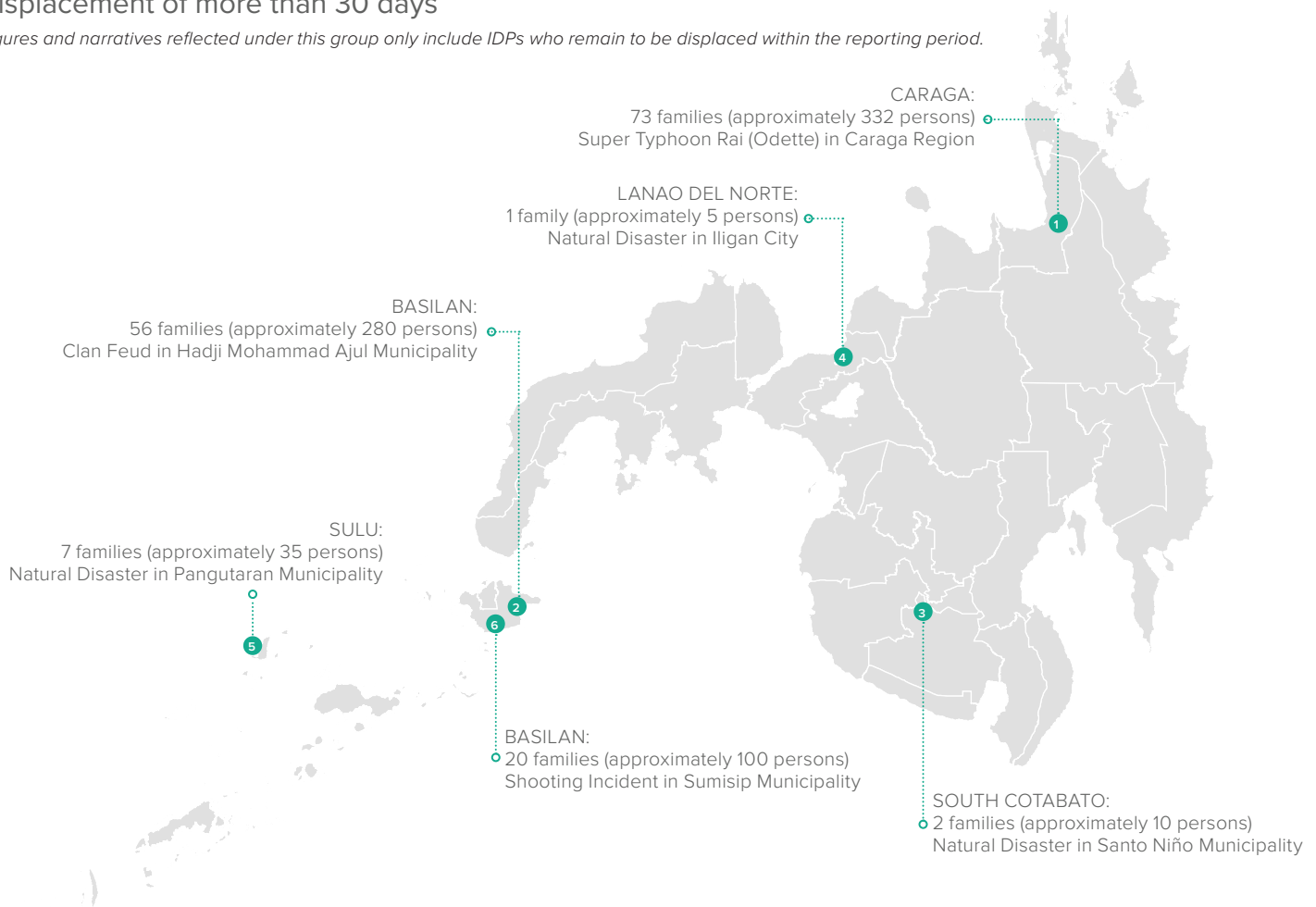
On 29-30 May 2022, 125 families (approximately 625 individuals) were forcibly displaced due to flashfloods as a

result of heavy downpour that hit parts of the provinces of Sultan Kudarat and South Cotabato in Region 12. Of the total number of displaced, 86 families (approximately 430 individuals) are from Lutayan Municipality, Sultan Kudarat Province who temporarily settled in four (4) evacuation centers, while 39 families (approximately 195 individuals) are from Tantaran Municipality from the same province who sought refuge at a gymnasium in Barangay New Iloilo in the said municipality. The displaced families in Tantaran Municipality already returned to their respective residences and have also received food and non-food items from the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council. The displaced families in Lutayan Municipality, on the other hand, received food packs from their municipal LGU.

## GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

### Displacement of more than 30 days

Figures and narratives reflected under this group only include IDPs who remain to be displaced within the reporting period.



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

### 1 DISPLACEMENT IN CARAGA REGION 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 rains in several parts of Mindanao and Visayas. In Mindanao, the Caraga Administrative Region was the most severely affected by the super typhoon. The extent of the damage is highly evident

in the provinces of Dinagat Islands and Surigao del Norte, including the island of Siargao. In other parts of Mindanao, the super typhoon also caused displacements because of floods and landslides.

According to DSWD's terminal report as of 24 May 2022, around 406, 775 families, or 1,538, 087 individuals had been affected in the whole of Caraga. Of this figure, 13 families (approximately 65

individuals) remain in one (1) evacuation center in the mainland of Surigao Del Norte. In addition, the report also highlights a total of 62,027 families (approximately 252,208 individuals) who remain displaced and are currently staying with friends and relatives or in informal settlements.

Majority of these families are those whose houses were totally damaged and have no means to rebuild them. While response slowly transitions to early recovery, many people are still left in complete devastation without stable shelter, access to essential services and health care, adequate food supply, and access to protective services. Given the extent of damage left by the typhoon, the affected families anticipate that it may still take some time to reach full recovery.

Meanwhile, the No-Build Zone (NBZ) policy which discourages communities to return to the sites of their original homes and prevents them to build along the coastal areas, poses a setback to the ongoing rebuilding efforts. This also further exacerbates the typhoon-affected population's exposure to protection risks. For instance, most of the families for relocation are not receiving assistance on shelter and WASH because they were advised that these will only be provided in the relocation sites. In addition, due to the delays in the relocation process, some families from the municipalities of Dapa, Pilar, and Del Carmen in Siargao Island, decided to build temporary shelters in their habitual residences, despite the declaration of these areas as within the NBZ. There were also reports that some affected populations are hesitant to move out of their habitual residences because they fear that their livelihood activities will be affected once they transfer to the relocation sites.

Compounding the displaced families' situation, Tropical Storm Megi (locally known as Agaton) also struck in early April 2022, across many of the same areas affected by STY Rai/Odette, causing floods and landslides affecting at least 2,260,000 people. Based on initial assessments, food aid and emergency shelter are some of the primary needs expressed by the affected families.

Moreover, the changes in the political landscape in Caraga, particularly in Surigao Del Norte, Surigao City, and Dinagat Islands (having elected a new representative, new governors, and a new mayor in Surigao City) may cause uncertainties to affected families and IDPs especially on the continuation of recovery and rehabilitation programs of the previous administrations. The affected families are hopeful that planned services and programs will not be hampered.

### FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN HADJI MOHAMMAD

#### 2 JUL, BASILAN DUE TO CLAN FEUD

On 28 December 2021, a series of armed encounter occurred between two warring families in Barangay Langong, Hadji Mohammad Ajul Municipality, Basilan. 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, another encounter ensued in Barangay Candiis in the same municipality resulting to the killing of a 76-year-old civilian. The authorities believe that the incident

was a retaliatory action of the previous encounter.

According to reports, an 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. 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 had already claimed the lives of many.

As of this reporting, a total of 46 families (approximately 230 individuals) had voluntarily returned to their places of origin. To date, 56 families (approximately 280 individuals) are still displaced and are reluctant to return due to safety and security concerns. Most of them are still currently staying with their relatives and expressed the need for continued provision of food assistance and shelter materials 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 safely return.

### FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN STO. NIÑO, SOUTH COTABATO DUE TO STRONG WINDS AND HEAVY RAINFALL

On 5 March 2022, 53 families or approximately 265 individuals from five (5) barangays in Sto. Niño Municipality, South Cotabato were displaced due to strong winds and heavy rains. Based on reports, 45 houses were partially damaged while eight (8) were totally damaged due to the incident. The LGU, through the Municipal DRRMO, immediately responded by providing the affected families with food packs and hygiene kits, as well as tents for two (2) families. The affected families were also provided with financial assistance under the Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA) program of the DSWD. As of this reporting, eight (8) families remain displaced and have sought temporary shelters with their friends and relatives in the nearby areas.

As of reporting, two (2) families whose houses were totally damaged are still staying in the tents provided by the LGU. The rest of the displaced families with partially damaged houses had already managed to restore their houses using the material assistance provided by the LGU. There are also families that will reportedly receive P35,000 cash assistance upon qualifying from the assessment made by the National Housing Authority (NHA).

### FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN ILIGAN CITY, LANA DEL SUR DUE TO HEAVY RAINFALL AND FLOODING

On 7 March 2022, a total of 7,414 families (37,050 individuals) were pre-emptively evacuated from their residences and were brought to designated evacuation centers in Iligan City following the LGU's issuance of an advisory for pre-emptive evacuation due to the heavy rain and continuous increase in the level of water in some areas. Approximately 30 public facilities had been used as evacuation centers for the affected families. According to reports, 59 houses were partially damaged, while 28 were totally destroyed due to flooding. As of reporting period, one (1)

family in Barangay Suarez remains displaced at the barangay disaster center while they are still unable to reconstruct their house. All the other 45 families returned to their places of origin after they were able to rebuild their houses. The LGU of Iligan discouraged the affected families from returning to their places of origin which are mostly located along the coastal areas and were instead advised to relocate in Barangay Dalipuga as it is safer. However, due to issues on access to livelihood, these families opted to return and rebuild their houses.

### FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN PANGUTARAN, SULU

#### 5 JE TO NATURAL DISASTER

On 8 March 2022, about 41 families (approximately 183 individuals) were displaced due to a tornado that hit Barangay Pandan Niog, Pangutaran, Sulu. Based on assessments conducted by the Municipal Social Welfare Officer, seven (7) houses were totally damaged, while 34 were partially damaged due to the incident. One (1) casualty was also recorded, while two (2) persons were injured.

Most of the affected families have already returned home except for seven (7) families (approximately 35 individuals) with totally damaged houses who are still staying with their relatives. As of 16 April 2022, these families were able to receive non-food items from UNHCR and IRDT through the support of the MDRRMO and MSSD.

### FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN SUMISIP, BASILAN

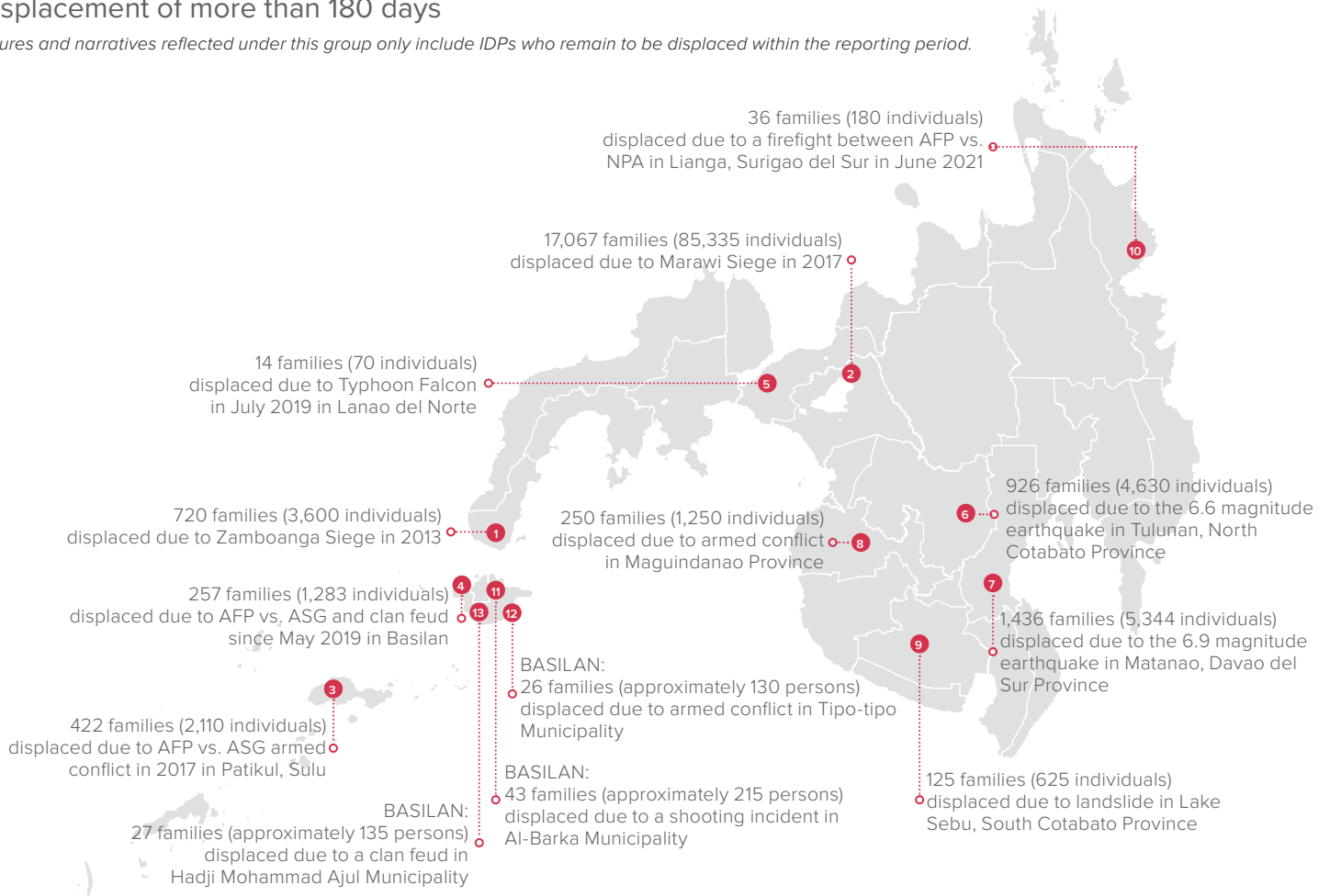
#### 6 JE TO SHOOTING INCIDENT

On 22 April 2022, a shooting incident near a mosque occurred in Barangay Sapah Bulak, Sumisip, Basilan. The incident resulted to the death of an imam (prayer leader) and injury to four (4) of his kins, including a minor. According to reports, around 20 families (approximately 100 individuals) were forcibly displaced and fled to an undisclosed location due to concerns about their safety and security. Investigation on the cause of the incident is still ongoing.

## GROUP C: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

### Displacement of more than 180 days

Figures and narratives reflected under this group only include IDPs who remain to be displaced within the reporting period.



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

#### 1 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO ZAMBOANGA CONFLICT IN 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 vaccinated due to rumors and misinformation about vaccines.

According to reports, some projects under the Z3R were already 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 IN MARAWI CITY DUE TO THE ARMED CRISIS IN 2017

According to the report from the Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) as of end of May 2022, out of the 17,067 families (approximately 85,335 individuals) displaced due to the crisis, 4,741 families (approximately 23,705 individuals) are still staying in various transitory sites, while around 12,326 families (approximately 61,630 individuals) are in home-based setting. As part of the government's rehabilitation program for Marawi, 740 families (3,700 individuals) were relocated to permanent shelters in Marawi City and in Lanao del Sur.

It is expected that once the construction of roads and the installation of electricity and water systems in the MAA are completed, families with building permits from sectors 1 to 7 can already start repairing or reconstructing their houses. On the other hand, the *Kathagombalay* or the process of securing building permit for sectors 8 and 9, where many rehabilitation projects are being constructed, 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 places of origin. During the culmination day of the Marawi Week of Peace, TFBM, through Head of the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD), announced that the rehabilitation program is already 72% completed, while 17% is still under construction phase, and 11% still under procurement. In addition, the TFBM also announced that it will be extended for another 5 years in view of the implementation of the Marawi Compensation Law.

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 priority 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 as tricycle driving, food vending, construction work, labor, and selling of scrap materials to meet their daily 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. In April, IDPs shared that some were able to receive food or cash provision from private individuals or groups as part of their Ramadhan *sadaqa* (charity/alms)



**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 are in need of 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 further causing health risks to the community.



**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 expressed the need 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. Anxiety among IDPs increases due to the presence of illegal drug selling as commotion or raid may happen anytime.



**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.** 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.



**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 IN PATIKUL MUNICIPALITY, SULU PROVINCE SINCE 2017

As of reporting, a total of 422 families (approximately 2,110 individuals) remain protractedly displaced in Patikul Municipality, Sulu. Based on consultation with the MLGU, the return of the remaining displaced families is already scheduled after the election period. This initiative is through the collaborative efforts of the barangay and municipal LGUs of Patikul through its Municipal Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict (MTF-ELCAC). UNHCR and its project partner also supports the return process through the provision of core relief items to the families. The PLGU also committed to provide other assistance in the form of cash assistance, food packs, and hygiene kits.

### 4 DISPLACEMENT SITUATIONS IN BASILAN PROVINCE SINCE 2019

As of reporting, the total number of protractedly displaced population in Basilan is around 257 families (approximately 1,283 individuals). This number covers all the population displaced due to the following incidents: (1) a series of arson incidents in Barangay Benembengan, Sumisip Municipality in May 2019; (2) clan feud in Tabuan Lasa Municipality in January 2020; (3) armed conflict in Barangay Tuburan, Hadji Mohammad Ajul Municipality in October 2020; (4) armed encounter in Barangay Bangcuang, Tipo-Tipo Municipality in January 2021; and (5) an alleged family feud in Sitio Matineh in Barangay Guiong, Sumisip Municipality in March 2021.

In Barangay Benembengan, 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. Meanwhile, an unresolved family feud causes the prolonged displacement of families in Barangays Tuburan Proper and Guiong, Sumisip Municipality. The IDPs are reluctant to return to their habitual residences due to security and safety issues.

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 about 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. 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 homebased setting. Validation and assessment are yet to be done in the places where IDPs have returned or resettled. While on the process of recovery, they may face further protection issues and risks.



**5 DISPLACEMENT IN LALA MUNICIPALITY, LANA DEL NORTE DUE TO TYPHOON FALCON IN 2019**

Fourteen (14) families (approximately 70 individuals) who were displaced due to Typhoon Falcon in 2019 remain in the transitory sites in Barangay Rebe, Lala Municipality, Lanao del Norte. Based on interviews, these families expressed the need to be provided with permanent shelter because the current conditions of their temporary shelters are already deteriorating. However, as of reporting, there is no clear information yet on when they will be relocated to their permanent shelters. At their current location, they are still able to continue making hallow block as their main source of livelihood.

**6 DISPLACEMENT IN COTABATO PROVINCE DUE TO THE EARTHQUAKE IN 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 or approximately 233,805 individuals were affected by the incident in 211 barangays in Region XII. Around 29,703 houses were reported as damaged, wherein 8,873 were totally damaged, while approximately 20,830 were partially damaged.

As of reporting, 926 families (approximately 4,630 individuals) remain displaced and are currently staying in several transitory sites in Magpet Municipality, Makilala Municipality, and Kidapawan City.

In Magpet Municipality, North Cotabato, 125 families or approximately 625 individuals are still displaced at Sitio Waterfalls, Bongolanon Evacuation Camp. According to reports, 63 families have been awarded with Fabricated Modular Houses by the LGU. Based on initial assessments, the LGU had completed building the base foundations for the relocation site located next to the Bongolanon Camp. Meanwhile, the remaining IDPs expressed the hardships of being displaced for over two years with no clear information as to when they could transfer to the housing projects of the government. The IDPs also expressed issues on the lack of food supply, the need for new tents, and lack of sources of income to support the needs of their families. Furthermore, the IDPs also reported issues on inadequate water supply in the transitory site due to broken water systems as well as concerns on the absence of a drainage system posing possible health risks among the population.

In Makilala Municipality, North Cotabato, 662 families or 3,310 individuals are still displaced and are currently living in six (6) different IDP camps and four (4) community-based informal settlements. Based on reports, the LGU of Makilala had acquired five (5) relocation sites, four (4) of which are from the LGU of Makilala, and one (1) from the Provincial Government of Cotabato. According to the MSWDO-Makilala, the National Housing Association (NHA) is planning to commence the construction of permanent shelters in May 2022. Based on recent monitoring, one of the challenges that the IDPs are facing is the lack of food supply and the deteriorating living conditions in the camps. According to them, they no longer receive any food assistance from the government.

In Kidapawan City, North Cotabato, majority of the IDPs have already returned or relocated. Last January 2022, a total of 836 houses were turned over to IDPs. On 4 May, 2022, seventeen (17) families from Barangay Ilomavis were awarded with housing units at Ilomavis Relocation Site. Meanwhile, the scheduled turnover of housing for the seven (7) families from Sitio Lapan, Barangay Perez is delayed and will be rescheduled, due to the election ban. Relocation of the remaining 132 families from Barangay Balabag in the meantime is still pending while the LGU is still looking for source for funds to acquire additional sites for them. In total, there are 139 families left waiting to be awarded with new housing unit.

**7 DISPLACEMENT IN DAVAO DEL SUR DUE TO THE EARTHQUAKE IN 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 or 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 due to the incident. Around 2,209 families or approximately 8,030 individuals took shelter in 22 ECs, while around 25,191 families or approximately 106,822 individuals stayed at the houses of their relatives.

According to reports from DSWD Region XI, around 1,436 families or approximately 5,344 individuals are still displaced and are currently staying in the 17 remaining ECs in Davao Del Sur. Based on reports from the National Housing Authority, around 279 families have been relocated to permanent relocation site in the municipality of Magsaysay, Davao Del Sur. However, electricity and water system are not yet in place. To date, there are still 18 families living in temporary shelters/tents in the municipality. 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 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.

Based on the results of the IDP consultation conducted by the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) Region 11 with IDP leaders, barangay officials, and key government agencies last 7 April 2022, one of the pressing issues requiring urgent attention is raised by the IDPs is with regard to the unfinished housing units and drainage system in the relocation sites which cause delay in their supposed transfer. The CHR had committed to lobby all the issues mentioned during the forum to the concerned local government units and agencies after the election period.

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

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 end of May 2022, around 250 families (approximately 1,250 individuals) remain displaced in the municipalities of Datu Saudi Ampatuan and Datu Odin Sinsuat. According to reports, the displaced families are currently living with their relatives. According to the MSSD-Maguindanao, a total of 162 families or approximately 810 individuals are targeted for shelter assistance once they return to their communities. Meanwhile, 88 families who are currently displaced in Datu Odin Sinsuat have reportedly decided to resettle in their current locations. Based on report from the MSSD, the respective LGUs have expressed willingness to support these IDPs.

### **9 DISPLACEMENT IN LAKE SEBU MUNICIPALITY, SOUTH COTABATO PROVINCE DUE TO NATURAL DISASTER**

On 16 June 2021, a total of 120 families (approximately 600 individuals) from Barangay Lamcade had 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 Barangay Talisay, 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, Barangay 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).

The LGU bought a relocation site for the displaced families. The relocation site is to be developed by the national housing authority.

### **10 DISPLACEMENT IN LIANGA MUNICIPALITY, SURIGAO DEL SUR PROVINCE DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT**

On 23 June 2021, 36 families (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 March report, the IDPs remain 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 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.

As of reporting, there is no clear information yet whether these protractedly displaced families have returned or not. Protection partners continue to conduct verification and assessment activities on the ground. The location of IDPs is very remote and lacks internet and phone service, hence the challenges in gathering information on these families.

#### **11 DISPLACEMENT IN AL-BARKA MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN 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 Barangay 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 has been expressed by the displaced families to be their priority need.

As of reporting, around 43 families (approximately 215 individuals) remain displaced and are still reluctant to return to their habitual residences due to security concerns.

#### **12 DISPLACEMENT IN TIPO-TIPO MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN 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 Barangay Bohelebung was arrested due to his alleged involvement with the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG). The displaced civilians had evacuated their residences and stayed at the homes of their relatives in the nearby communities in Barangay 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 reporting, around 26 families (approximately 130 individuals) remain displaced and are still reluctant to return to their habitual residences due to security concerns.

#### **13 DISPLACEMENT IN HADJI MOHAMMAD AJUL MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN DUE TO CLAN FEUD**

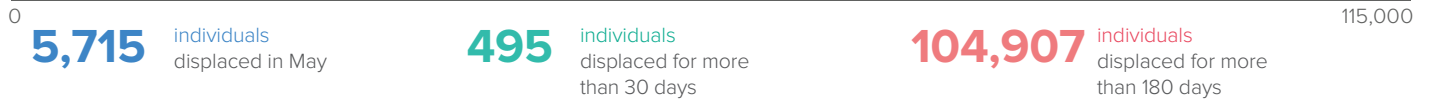
On 28 November 2021, a firefight ensued between warring families at the boundary of Barangays Candiis and Langgong in Hadji Mohammad Ajul Municipality. Based on reports, around 27 families or approximately 135 individuals were displaced and had evacuated to safer grounds in the neighboring barangays.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

As of reporting, 27 families (approximately 135 individuals) remain displaced and are still reluctant to return to their habitual residences due to security concerns.

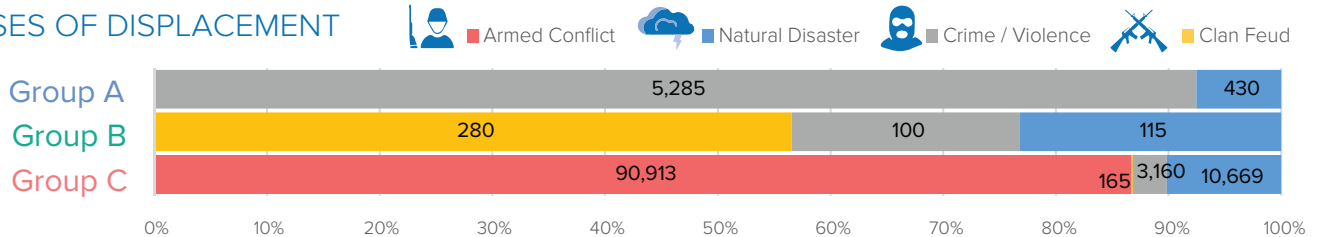
# KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2013-2022)

# 111,117

estimated number of currently displaced individuals since 2013



## CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



**TOTAL: 111,117**

## IN THE COURSE OF 2022

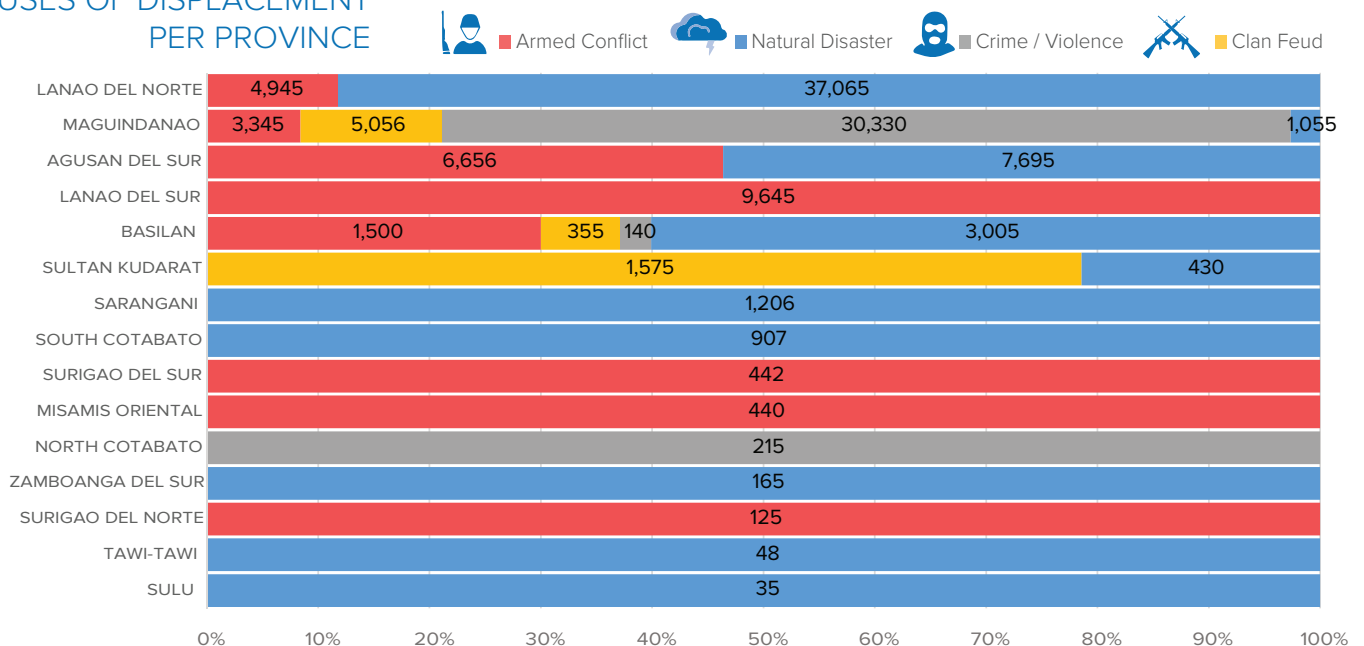
DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO MAY

# 116,380

Estimated total number of individuals who have been displaced in 2022



## CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



**TOTAL: 116,380**



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.”

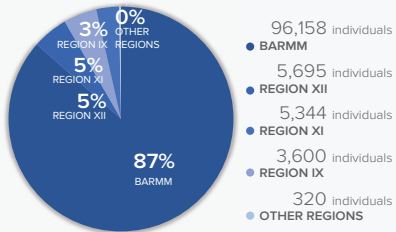
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1)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

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

**111,117**

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

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



### THREE MAIN GROUPS:

**5,715**

Group A  
displaced in May

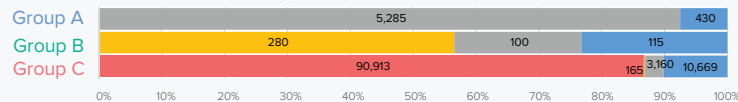
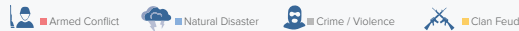
**495**

Group B  
displaced for more than 30 days

**104,907**

Group C  
displaced for more than 180 days

### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



## DISPLACEMENT IN MAY 2022

**34,125**

EST. TOTAL DISPLACED PERSONS RECORDED IN MAY

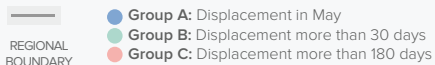
**28,410**

EST. NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED

**5,715**

EST. IDPS IN MAY 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.

