

# MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



Student volunteers assist in constructing temporary shelters for the displaced families in Caraga at the relocation site in Brgy. Cagnog in Surigao City.  
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## DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 31<sup>st</sup> of March, an estimated total number of **21,673 families (106,496 individuals)** remain displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

**Group A:** **185 families (919 individuals)** remain displaced out of **10,589 families** displaced within the month;

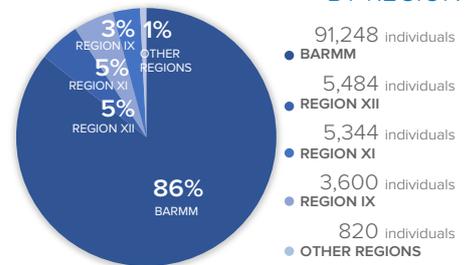
**Group B:** **267 families (1,302 individuals)** remain displaced and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

**Group C:** **21,221 families (104,275 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: **880 families (4,398 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 (78 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: **943 families (4,715 individuals)** due to earthquake in 2019 and **125 families (625 individuals)** due to landslide in 2021.

In March 2022, an estimated total number of **10,589 families (52,588 individuals)** were displaced in Mindanao due to natural disaster (**42,348 individuals**), armed conflict (**10,210 individuals**), clan feud (**30 individuals**), and crime & violence.

## PRESENTLY DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS BY REGION



## DISPLACEMENT IN MARCH

 **10,589**  
Families

 **52,588**  
Individuals

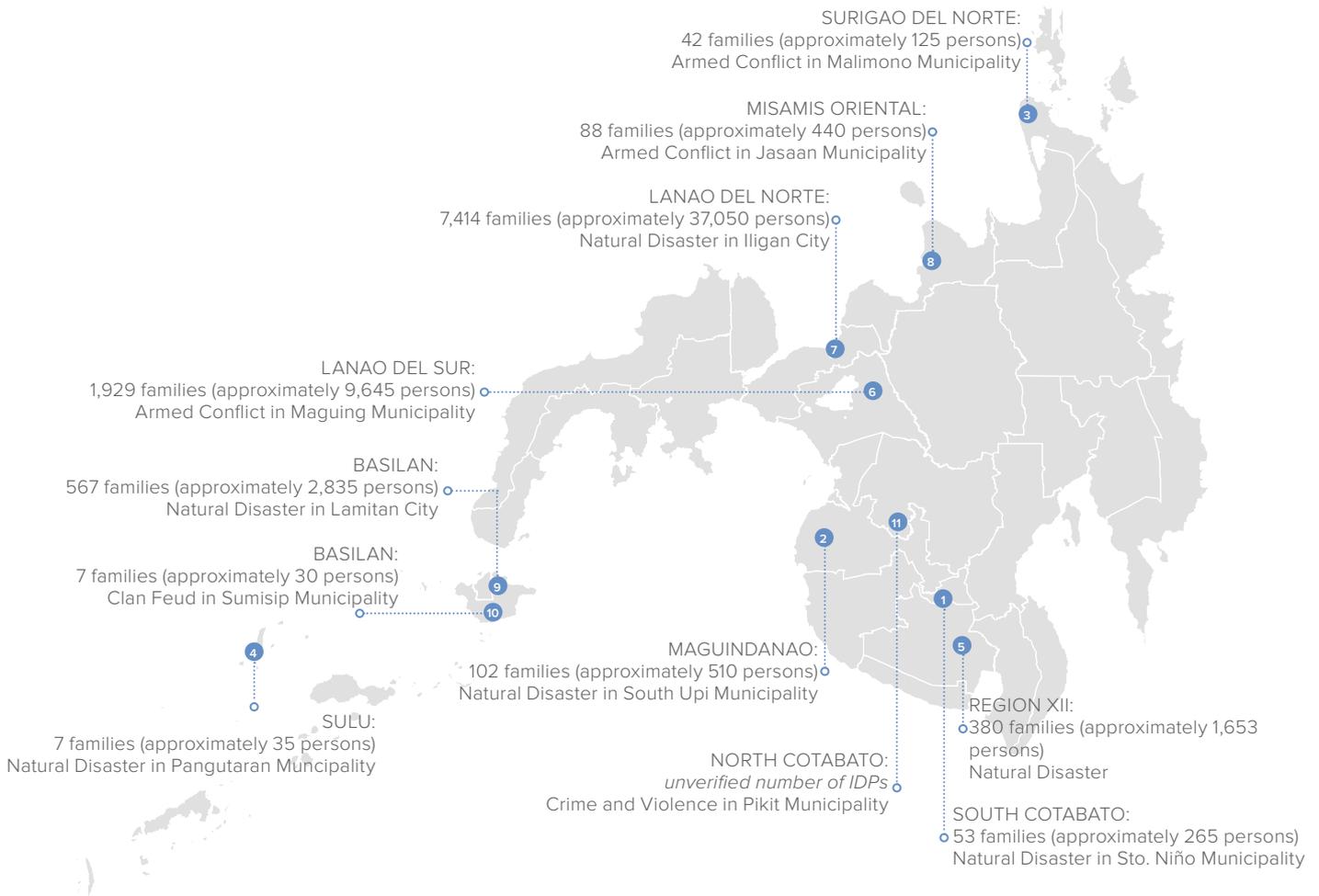
## CIVILIAN CASUALTIES since January 2022

 **6**  
Persons dead

 **2**  
Persons injured

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

# GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN MARCH



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 STO. NIÑO, SOUTH COTABATO DUE TO STRONG WINDS AND HEAVY RAINFALL

On 5 March 2022, 53 families or approximately 265 individuals from five barangays in Sto. Niño Municipality, South Cotabato were displaced due to strong winds and torrential rains. According to reports, 45 houses were partially damaged while eight (8) were totally damaged due to the incident. The local government unit (LGU), through the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO), 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 Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). As of this reporting, eight (8) families remain displaced and have sought temporary shelter with their friends and relatives in nearby areas.

## 2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN SOUTH UPI, MAGUINDANAO DUE TO HEAVY RAINFALL AND STRONG WINDS

On 16 March 2022, at around 6:30 p.m., 102 families or approximately 510 individuals from barangays Bongo, Kigan, Pandan, and Romangaob in South Upi Municipality in Maguindanao were displaced due to heavy rainfall and strong

winds. According to reports, around 72 houses were partially damaged, while 28 were totally damaged due to the incident. Most of the affected families are currently staying at the homes of their relatives in the nearby barangays. Meanwhile, the Local Disaster Risk Reduction Office of the municipality conducted its initial assessments to identify the most pressing needs of the affected families.

## 3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MALIMONO, SURIGAO DEL NORTE DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT

On 26 March 2022, 42 families or approximately 125 individuals from Barangays Tinago and Binucaran in Malimono Municipality, Surigao del Norte have been displaced due to an armed encounter between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the New People's Army (NPA). According to reports, the seven (7) families or approximately 23 individuals from barangay Tinago took shelter at the Barangay Hall; meanwhile, 35 families or approximately 102 individuals from barangay Binucaran sought refuge at the Malimono Women's Center in the town proper. The Municipal LGU provided the IDPs with food packs and requested additional food assistance from DSWD Regional Field Office for farmers who were unable to access their farms due to insecurity or fear for possible firefight in their areas.

As of 29 March 2022, all displaced families have returned to

their communities as per report shared by the Municipal LGU.

#### **4 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN PANGUTARAN, SULU DUE TO NATURAL DISASTER**

On 8 March 2022, at around 10:30 p.m., about 41 families or approximately 183 individuals were affected due to a tornado that hit Barangay Pandan Niog, Pangutaran Municipality, Sulu. Based on initial 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. The majority of the affected families have already returned home; however, seven (7) families or approximately 35 individuals whose houses had been totally damaged are still displaced and are currently staying with their relatives.

#### **5 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN REGION 12 DUE TO HEAVY RAINFALL AND FLOODING**

On 8 March 2022, a low-pressure area hit parts of Mindanao, including Region 12 (SOCCSKSARGEN), resulting in flooding in some parts of South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, and Sarangani. This incident had caused displacement of around 380 families or approximately 1,653 individuals from 30 barangays in the region. According to reports, the affected families are now sheltered in six evacuation centers and have received food and material support from their respective local government units. As of reporting, some families have not yet returned to their places of origin due to unfavorable weather conditions and pending clearing of their areas.

#### **6 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MAGUING, LANA DEL SUR DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT**

On 1 March 2022, the AFP launched a law enforcement operation against alleged members of the ISIS-inspired group, Dawlah Islamiah-Maute affecting a remote barangay in Maguing Municipality in Lanao del Sur. Based on reports, the AFP initiated an air strike in Brgy. Ruggayan where one of the camps of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) was also located. Despite claims from the AFP that the operation only targeted alleged members of the extremist group, this incident was construed as a violation of the agreement between the Philippine government and the MILF. As a result, a negotiation dialogue with relevant government authorities and religious and traditional leaders was organized by the local government unit of Maguing to pacify the situation.

Based on initial reports, the incident resulted to the displacement of residents from Barangays Rungayan, Balintao, Buadiangkay, Bubong Bayabao, Camalig, Dilimbayan, Maguing proper, Malungun Pagalongan, Pilimoknan, and Tarakayo. According to the office of the MDRRMO of Maguing, 1,929 families or approximately 9,645 individuals evacuated their residences to seek safety in nearby areas. Some IDPs to stay in collective facilities in Barangays Lilod Borokot, Lumbac, Botod and Dilaosan Poblacion (Mahad Mualafa Al-Islamia). Meanwhile some families found temporary shelter at the quarantine facilities of Maguing and other nearby municipalities such as in Tamparan, Taraka, Mulondo, and Marawi City. One casualty was recorded due to the incident.

As of 23 March, all the displaced families had reportedly

returned to their places of origin.

#### **7 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN ILIGAN CITY, LANA DEL NORTE DUE TO HEAVY RAINFALL AND FLOODING**

On 7 March 2022, the LGU of Iligan City had issued an advisory for the pre-emptive evacuation of the residents living in the low-laying areas of Iligan and Mandulong River Basin due to the heavy rain and continuous inflow from the upstream since 6 March 2022, affecting certain areas within Lanao del Norte and Iligan City. A total of 7,414 families or 37,050 individuals were pre-emptively evacuated from their residences and were brought designated evacuation centers within the city. Approximately 30 public facilities are currently serving 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, there are forty-six (46) families who remain displaced. Some of them are currently staying at evacuation centers, while others are temporarily staying with relatives in Barangays Tubod, Abuno, Palao, Maria Cristina, Suarez and Tomas Cabili.

At the onset of the displacement, the local government and DSWD Region 10 reportedly provided assistance (food and non-food items) to the affected families such as rice and hot meal, blanket, sleeping kits and hygiene kits.

#### **8 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN JASAAN, MISAMIS ORIENTAL DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT**

On 18 March 2022, at around 7 a.m., 88 families or approximately 440 individuals from Barangays San Nicolas and Natubo in Jasaan Municipality, Misamis Oriental have been displaced due to the armed encounter between the AFP and alleged members of the NPA. All the displaced families had returned to their places of origin after the State military declared that the barangays were safe for return.

#### **9 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN LAMITAN CITY, BASILAN DUE TO HEAVY RAINFALL AND FLOODING**

On 8 March 2022, around 567 families or approximately 2,835 persons from Barangays Malinis, Limook, and Matibay, Lamitan City, Basilan were displaced due to heavy rainfall and flooding. According to reports, majority of the displaced families sought temporary shelter at the Malinis basketball court, while others have stayed at the homes of their relatives. On 11 March 2022, all IDPs had reportedly returned to their places of origin.

#### **10 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN SUMISIP, BASILAN DUE TO CLAN FEUD**

On 6 March 2022, unidentified shooters opened fire at the house of an incumbent barangay official in Sitio Market Site of Barangay Tumahubong, Sumisip Municipality, Basilan. According to reports, six (6) families or approximately 30 individuals left their homes due to fear of being caught in the crossfire. Based on reports, the displaced families have already returned to their places of origin on 7 March 2022.

#### **11 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN PIKIT, NORTH COTABATO DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT**

On 8 March 2022, an undetermined number of individuals pre-emptively evacuated their homes due to fears of possible conflict after militaries gathered in barangays Kabasalan, Bagoinged,

Bulol, Rajamudah, and Barongis in Pikit Municipality under the Special Geographic Areas (SGA) of BARMM. Allegedly, the affected families were threatened to be arrested if they are seen carrying firearms and other weapons.

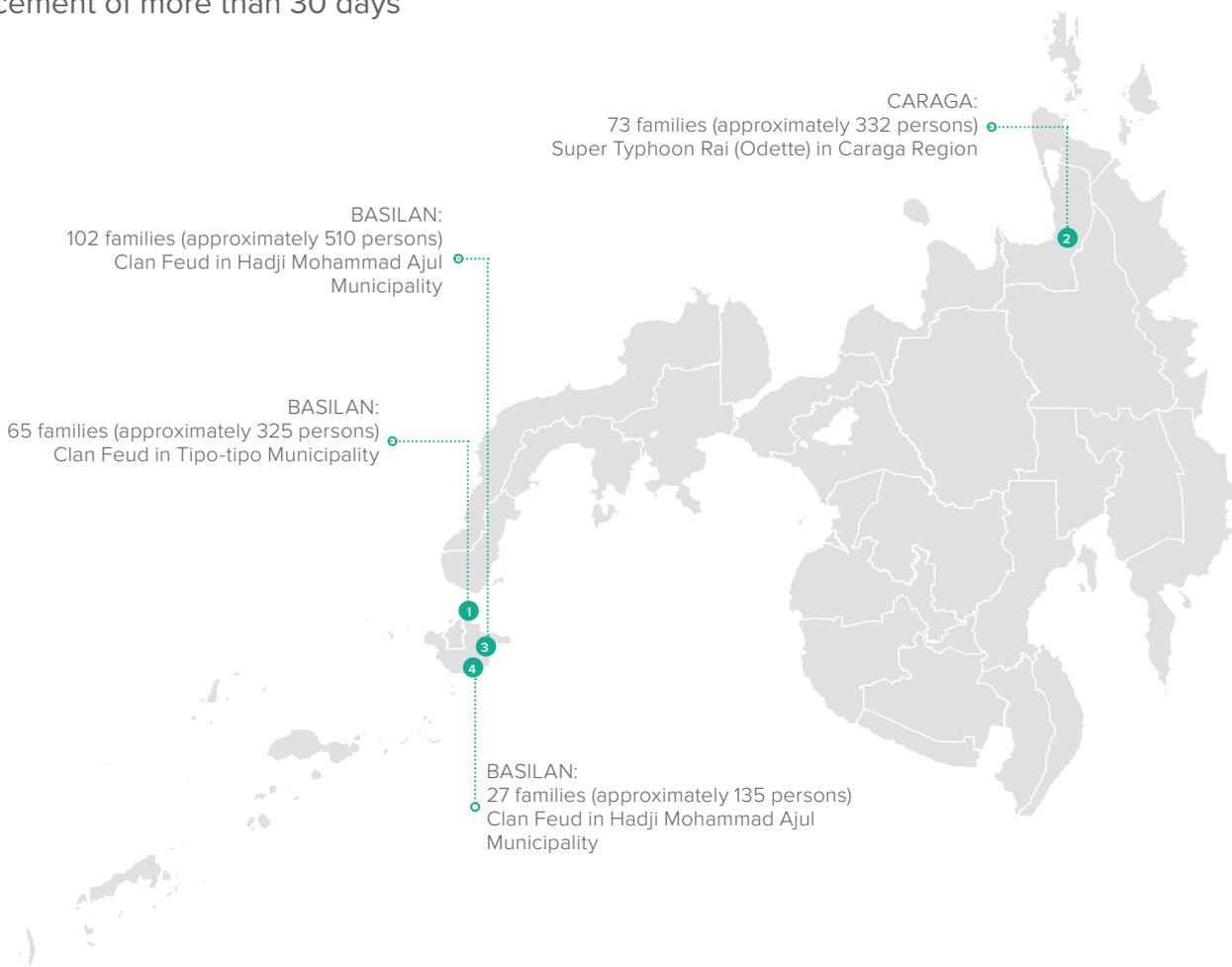
According to reports, the military presence was due to the sighting of alleged members of an ISIS-affiliated group in the area. The civilians claimed that they had not been informed

about the military operation before its conduct. As of 10 March, the IDPs expressed that the local government unit has not yet responded to the situation.

Upon monitoring of partners, the undetermined number of displaced populations gradually start returning to their places of origin on the same day and confirmed full returned on the following days.

## GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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### 1 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN TIPO-TIPO MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN DUE TO CLAN FEUD

On 17 January 2022, 65 families or approximately 325 individuals from Sitio Taguias, Barangay Bohebaca, Tipo-Tipo Municipality, Basilan have been displaced due to an armed conflict between two warring families. Based on initial reports, the displaced families had evacuated to Barangay Bangcuang and stayed at the homes of their friends and relatives. The Municipal Peace and Order Council (MPOC) of Tipo-Tipo Municipality had already intervened to facilitate the settlement of the conflict and have reportedly tapped the support of the AFP to help in neutralizing the tension among the parties involved. As of reporting, the affected families remain displaced due to security concerns in their areas.

### 2 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 rain in several parts of Mindanao and the Visayas. 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 other parts of Mindanao, the super typhoon also caused displacements because of floods and landslides. According to the government's report, 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 pre-emptively evacuated have already returned home, but others whose houses were partially or totally damaged have continued to stay in evacuation centers.

Over 100 days, a significant number of the affected population are still living in evacuation centers waiting for the government's relocation. According to the government's Disaster Response Operation Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC) report as of end of March 2022, 73 families or approximately 332 individuals remain in 6 evacuation centers in five (5) provinces in Caraga. 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 the typhoon left, the affected families anticipate that it may take some time to reach full recovery. Meanwhile, the No Build Zone (NBZ) policy, discouraging communities not to return to the sites of their original homes and preventing 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.

In view of the closure of evacuation centers and the decreasing requests for assistance from the regional DRRMCs, the Response Clusters for the typhoon affected areas have been deactivated as of end of February.

### **3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN HADJI MOHAMMAD AJUL, BASILAN 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 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, at around 6:30 a.m., another encounter ensued in Barangay 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.

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. 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.

As of this reporting, a total of 102 families or approximately 510 individuals are still displaced and are reluctant to return to their places of origin due to security concerns and fear of possible escalation of the conflict. Most of them are still currently staying at the homes of their friends and relatives and have expressed the need for continued provision 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.

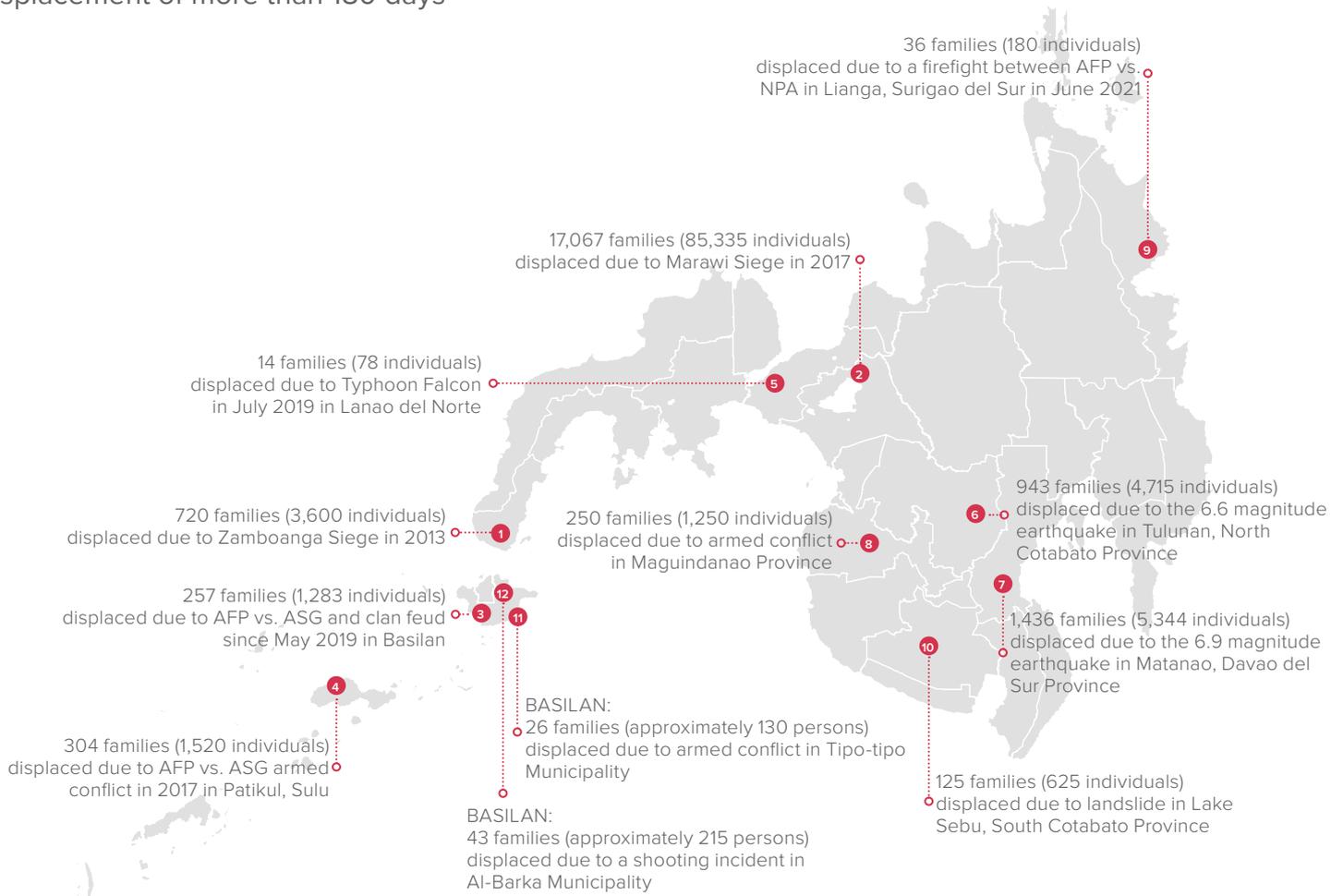
### **4 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN HADJI MOHAMMAD AJUL MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE DUE TO CLAN FEUD**

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 MPOC facilitated the peaceful resolution of the conflict and coordinated with the government security forces to help pacify the situation.

As of end of March 2022, 27 families or approximately 135 individuals remain displaced and are still reluctant to return to their habitual residences due to security concerns.

# 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 March 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.



**Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM).** While there are camp administrators and focal persons are 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 March 2022, the total number of protractedly displaced in Basilan is 257 families or approximately 1,283 individuals due to several causes, including a series of arson incidents in Barangay Benembengan in Sumisip Municipality in May 2019, a clan feud in Tabuan Lasa Municipality in January 2020, an armed conflict in Barangay Tuburan in Hadji Mohammad Ajul Municipality in October 2020, an armed encounter in Barangay Bangcuang in Tipo-Tipo Municipality in January 2021, and an alleged family feud in Sitio Matineh in Barangay 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 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.

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

- In Barangay 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 have been engaged into small businesses such as *sari-sari* store.
- 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.
- 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.

### 4 DISPLACEMENT INCIDENTS IN SULU PROVINCE

Displaced since September 2017

As of end of March 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 1,624 families or approximately 8,120 individuals. The return of these IDPs 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 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 or approximately 1,520 individuals are still waiting for the Municipal LGU and security actors to clear their areas for safe return. 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 Barangay Rebe, Lala Municipality, Lanao del Norte. Based on interviews, these families expressed the need to be provided with permanent shelter because the current condition of their temporary shelters is 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 EARTHQUAKE IN COTABATO PROVINCE DUE TO THE EARTHQUAKE IN 2019

Displaced since October 2019

In October 2019, several earthquake incidents, with magnitudes ranging between 6.3 and 6.6, jolted the Municipality of Tulan, 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 to be damaged, out of which around 8,873 were totally damaged, and approximately 20,830 were partially damaged.

As of reporting, 943 families or approximately 4,715 individuals remain displaced and are currently staying in several transitory sites in Magpet Municipality, Makilala Municipality, and the 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 with the construction of the permanent shelters in May 2022. Based on recent monitoring, one of the challenges that the IDPs face while being displaced is the lack of food supply and the deteriorating living conditions in the camps. According to them, they no longer receive 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. Seventeen (17) families from Brgy. Ilomavis is scheduled to be awarded on the 3rd week of April, while seven (7) families from Sitio Lapan, Barangay Perez, are scheduled to be awarded in May 2022. Meanwhile, 132 families from Barangay Balabag remain displaced while the LGU is still seeking funds to acquire additional sites for the IDPs. As of reporting, 156 families or approximately 780 individuals remain displaced and are still waiting to be awarded with a permanent house by the government.

## 7 DISPLACEMENT IN DAVAO DEL SUR DUE TO THE EARTHQUAKE IN 2019

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 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 eighteen (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.

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

Displaced since March 2021

After being displaced on 18 March 2021 due to an armed conflict between the AFP and the BIFF, some of the IDPs who returned home in several municipalities in Maguindanao Province were once again forced to flee their homes because of persistent security risks. Several families fled their homes on 20 April 2021 due to fear brought about by some misinformation regarding the mobilization of the alleged members of BIFF in anticipation of the resumption of the turnover of the Joint Peace and Security Team. The government security forces launched mortar shelling against the BIFF on separate occasions in Barangays Ganta, Inaladan, and Pamalian, all in Shariff Saydona Mustapha Municipality, and in Sitio Bayog in Brgy. Dapiawan and Sitio Tatapan in Brgy. Kitango, all in Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality. The said mortar shelling resulted to four casualties in Shariff Saydona Mustapha Municipality.

As of end of March 2022, around 250 families or 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 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN LIANGA MUNICIPALITY, SURIGAO DEL SUR PROVINCE DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT**

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 communities were forcibly displaced because of aerial bombardment and firefight between the government security forces and the alleged members of the 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 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 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 DUE TO NATURAL DISASTER**

On 16 June 2021, a total of 120 families or 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. Based on recent monitoring, the landowner had expressed willingness to sell a portion of his land. In addition, 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 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 end of March 2022, around 26 families or approximately 130 individuals remain displaced and are still reluctant to return to their habitual residences due to security concerns.

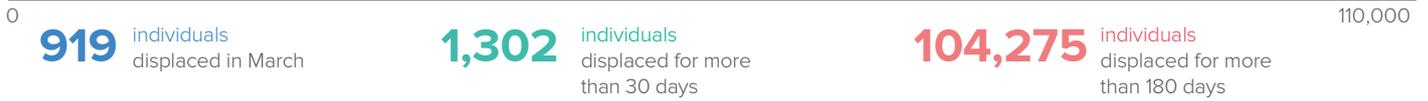
#### **12 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN AL-BARKA MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN DUE TO SHOOTING INCIDENT**

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.

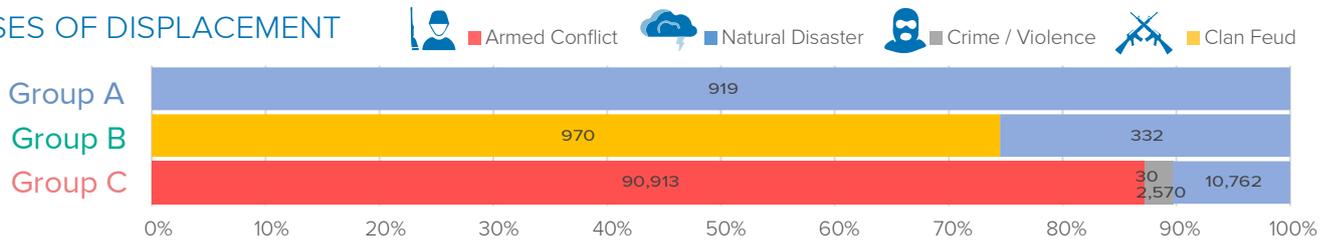
As of end of March 2022, around 43 families or approximately 215 individuals remain displaced and are still reluctant to return to their habitual residences due to security concerns.

## KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2013-2022)

**106,496** estimated number of currently displaced individuals since 2013



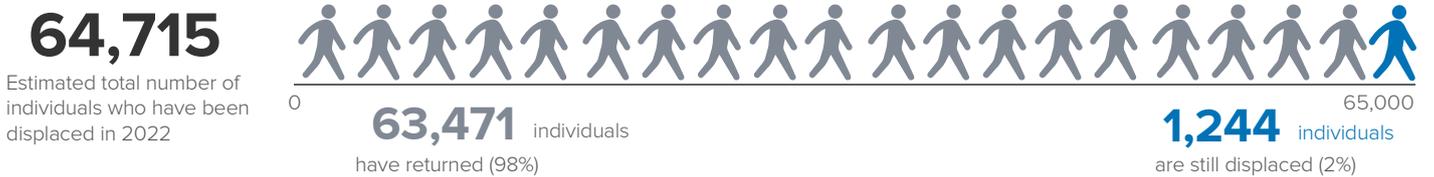
### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



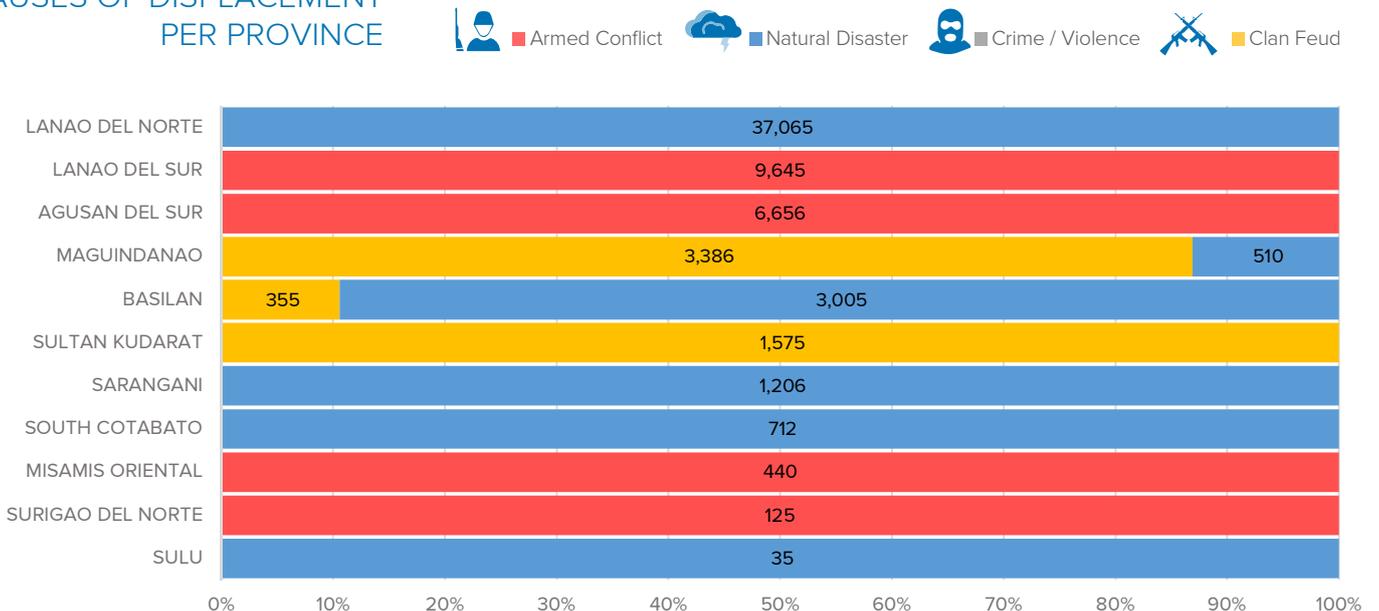
**TOTAL: 106,496**

## IN THE COURSE OF 2022

### DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO MARCH



### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



**TOTAL: 64,715**

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.”

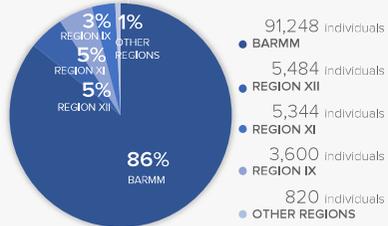
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1)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

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


**106,496**

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

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



### THREE MAIN GROUPS:


**919**

Group A  
displaced in March

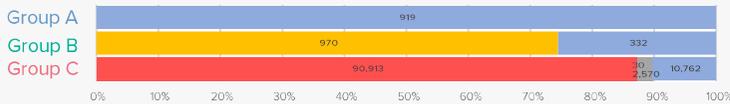

**1,302**

Group B  
displaced for more than 30 days


**104,275**

Group C  
displaced for more than 180 days

### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



## DISPLACEMENT IN MARCH 2022


**52,588**

EST. TOTAL DISPLACED PERSONS RECORDED IN MARCH


**51,669**

EST. NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED


**919**

EST. IDPS IN MARCH IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

### LEGEND



REGIONAL BOUNDARY

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.

