

MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



UNHCR's project partner, the Community and Family Services International (CFSI) - Mindanao Protection Project (MPP) Team conducted an IDP validation and needs assessment in Brgy. Butalo, Datu Salibo, Maguindanao. © CFSI

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 30th of April, an estimated total number of **24,227** families (**119,186** individuals) remain displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

Group A: **2,606** families (**12,952** individuals) remain displaced out of **2,979** families displaced within the month;

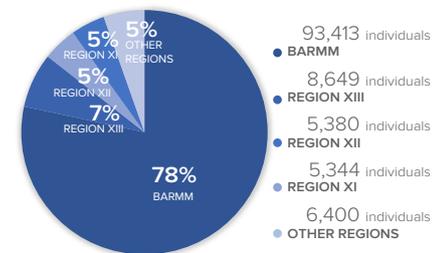
Group B: **282** families (**1,377** individuals) remain displaced and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

Group C: **21,339** families (**104,857** 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: **998** families (**4,988** 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: **943** families (**4,715** individuals) due to earthquake in 2019 and **125** families (**625** individuals) due to landslide in 2021.

In April 2022, an estimated total number of **2,979** families (**14,795** individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to natural disaster (**8,368** individuals), armed conflict (**4,442** individuals), clan feud (**1,670** individuals), and crime & violence (**315** individuals).

PRESENTLY DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS BY REGION



DISPLACEMENT IN APRIL



2,979

Families



14,795

Individuals

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES since January 2022



10

Persons dead

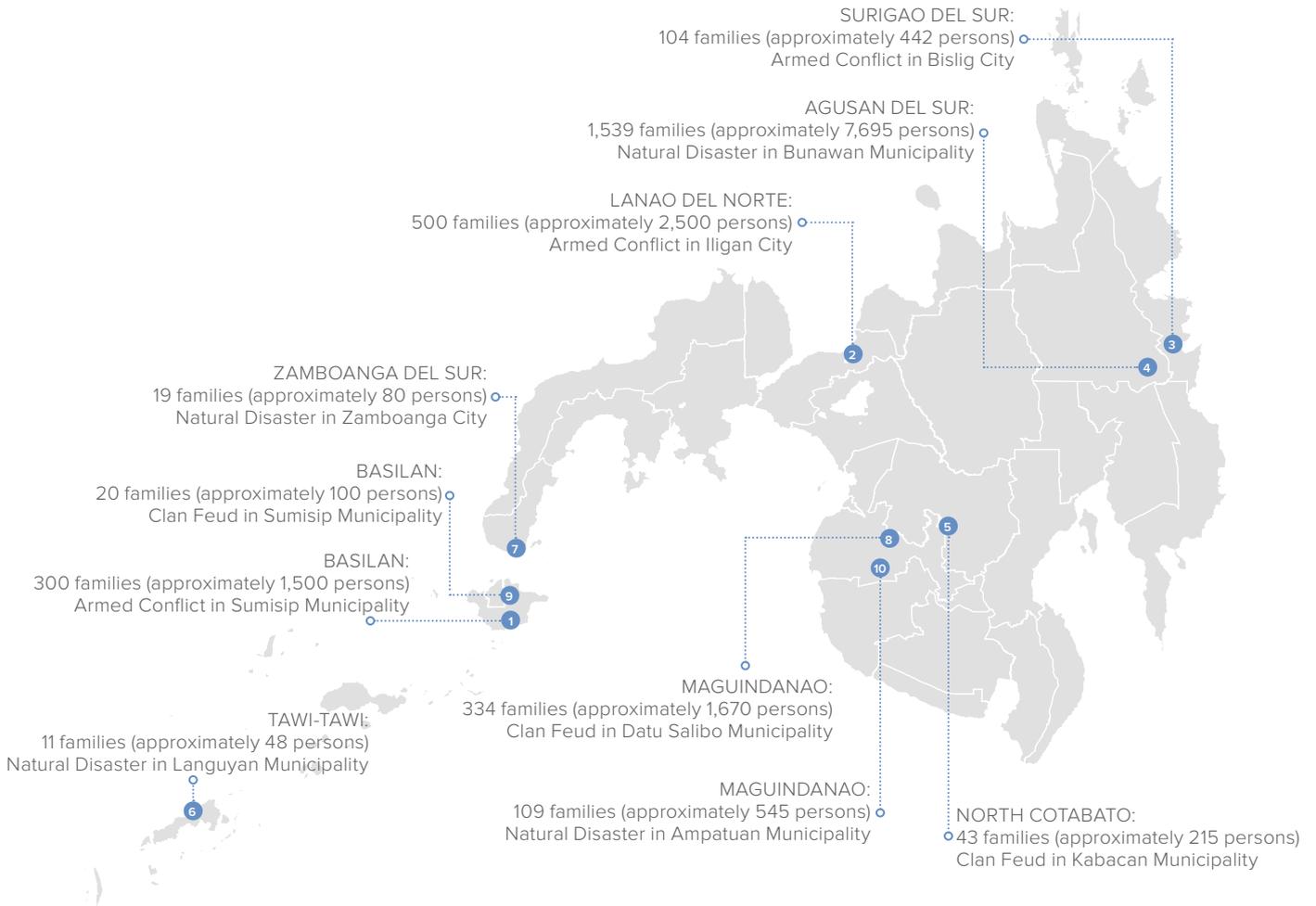


13

Persons injured

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

GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN APRIL



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 SUMISIP MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT

On 02 April 2022, at around 7:30 a.m., around 300 families or approximately 1,500 individuals from Sitio Kahamahan in Brgy. Luketun in Sumisip Municipality in Basilan were displaced due to the armed encounter between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and alleged members of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). According to reports, the incident also resulted in at least three (3) casualties and seven (7) persons wounded. One house was also reportedly heavily damaged due to the mortar shelling by the AFP in the area. As of 26 April 2022, all displaced families have already returned to their places of habitual residence.

2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN ILIGAN CITY DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT

On 3 April 2022, around 500 families or approximately 2500 individuals from 6 puroks (namely Salinsing, Dungguan, Mibandayan, Binasan, Gabonan and Tambolan) of Barangay Rogongan, Iligan City were displaced due to armed encounter between the AFP and alleged members of the New People's Army (NPA). Some of the displaced families sought refuge at the designated evacuations centers, while some opted to stay with their relatives. As of reporting, the displaced families have been advised not to return to their places of origin due

to concerns of safety and possible recurrence of firefight. Displaced families are allowed to visit their farmland and other properties during the daytime.

3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN BISLIG CITY DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT

On 3 April 2022, 104 families or approximately 442 individuals from Sitio Mamparasan in Barangay San Roque in Bislig City evacuated their homes due to an armed encounter between the AFP and the alleged members of the NPA. The IDPs are currently staying in an identified evacuation center in Barangay Sta. Cruz, Bislig City.

Based on reports, the Barangay Local Government of San Roque and the City Local Government Unit (LGU) of Bislig supported the evacuation and had provided food and water supply to the affected families. The Provincial LGU of Surigao del Sur, through the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council and the Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office, also reportedly provided food assistance.

Based on the monitoring and assessment of the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) Region 13, some of the most pressing needs expressed by the IDPs include food supply and hygiene and sanitation items. Based on interviews, some farmers

signified plans to return to their places of origin to attend to their farms and farm animals. However, no information was provided whether this was possible since the security situation in the area remains volatile.

Meanwhile, the city LGU of Bislig had activated their Incident Command System (ICS) and conducted joint meetings with the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Councils (DRRMC), City DRRMC, and Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) to address the situation. The City LGU also established Child-Friendly Spaces and temporary community kitchens in the evacuation center.

4 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN BUNAWAN, AGUSAN DEL SUR DUE TO FLOODING

Around 1,539 families or approximately 7,695 individuals from ten (10) barangays in Bunawan, Agusan del Sur were forcibly displaced on 04 April 2022 due to heavy rain and flooding. The affected families were accommodated in the designated evacuation centers through the support of the LGU. The MLGU also provided food packs which were delivered through the support of the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) due to the election ban (COMELEC Resolution No. 10747). In addition, some private organization had also provided assistance to the affected families, including the GMA Network which reportedly distributed at least 1,350 food packs.

Moreover, the MSWDO of Bunawan identified temporary shelter needs of the IDPs, especially those with heavily damaged houses. Accordingly, a request for family and modular tents was already sent to the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) regional office.

5 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN BARMM SPECIAL GEOGRAPHIC AREAS IN KABACAN MUNICIPALITY, NORTH COTABATO

On 3-6 April 2022, around 43 families or approximately 215 individuals from Barangays Simone and Tamped of the Special Geographic Area (SGA) of BARMM in Kabacan Municipality in North Cotabato were displaced due to the military operation of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) against alleged members of the New People's Army (NPA). The affected families sought temporary shelter with friends and relatives in Sitio Centro in Barangay Simone. During daytime, affected families return to their residences to access their livelihoods and check on their houses; however, they return to Sitio Centro at nighttime due to fear of a possible firefight and other safety concerns. As of reporting, the displaced families have already returned to their places of habitual residence.

6 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN LANGUYAN MUNICIPALITY, TAWI-TAWI PROVINCE DUE TO TROPICAL STORM MEGI (AGATON)

On 10 April 10, 2022, at around 3:30 in the afternoon, 11 families or approximately 48 individuals were displaced from the coastal part of Sitio Kasannangan Island and Barangay Marang-Marang, in Languyan Municipality, Tawi-Tawi province due to the strong winds brought about by Typhoon Agathon. The displaced families sought temporary shelters with their relatives. The incident also resulted to damages to houses (5 partially damaged, 3 totally damaged) and some infrastructures

(1 mosque, and 2-foot bridges). According to the reports, all of the IDPs have already returned to their places of origin and reconstructed their houses out of the salvaged materials.

7 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN ZAMBOANGA CITY DUE TO TROPICAL STORM MEGI (AGATON)

On 11 April 2022, 49 families or approximately 245 individuals from Fernando Luciano Road (Sahaya Village), Barangay Mampang, Zamboanga City, were reportedly affected by Tropical Storm Megi (locally known as Agaton). Of this number, 19 families or approximately 80 individuals were forced to evacuate their habitual residences due to flooding. These families were temporarily accommodated at the multi-purpose hall within the barangay. According to reports, the barangay local government unit (BLGU) of Mampang and the Integrated Resources Development for Tri-People (IRDT) provided food packs and non-food items such as blankets and sleeping mats to the displaced families. As of reporting, the displaced families have already returned to their places of habitual residence.

8 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN DATU SALIBO MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO DUE TO FIREFIGHT

On 21 April 2022, 334 families or approximately 1,670 individuals from four (4) sitios (Kalenged, Damagui I, Damagui II, and Lidzbong) in Barangay Andavit, Datu Salibo Municipality, Maguindanao were forcibly displaced due to a firefight between two armed groups who, according to reports, are members of the Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). Reputedly, the internal conflict was due to misunderstanding between the two groups during the distribution of food aid in the area. The distribution was organized by the BARMM-Rapid Emergency Action on Disaster Incidence (READI) through the support of the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) in response to the needs of the families affected by the recent flashflood due to Tropical Storm Megi (locally known as Agaton) in the area. Due to limitation in resources, the distribution activity was only able to partially cover the needs of the affected population.

Based on initial assessments, the displaced families are currently staying with their friends and relatives in Barangays Dapiawan and Madia of Datu Ampatuan Municipality, and Barangays Tee, Butalo, and Pagatin of Datu Salibo Municipality. Some of the most pressing needs expressed by the displaced families include food, water, and medical supplies. The IDPs also expressed concerns on sanitation and hygiene as most of the toilets and other sanitation facilities are submerged in water due to the flooding and, thus are not usable.

9 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN SUMISIP MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN DUE TO SHOOTING INCIDENT

On 22 April 2022, at around 8:40 in the evening, a shooting incident near a mosque occurred in Barangay Sapah Bulak, Sumisip Municipality, Basilan Province. The incident resulted in the death of a prayer leader or "Imam" and the wounding of his four kins, including a minor. According to reports, around 20 families or approximately 100 individuals were forcibly displaced and had fled to an undisclosed location due to concerns on their safety and security. The authorities are still investigating the motive behind the killing. UNHCR and its partners will continue to monitor and provide relevant updates on the situation.

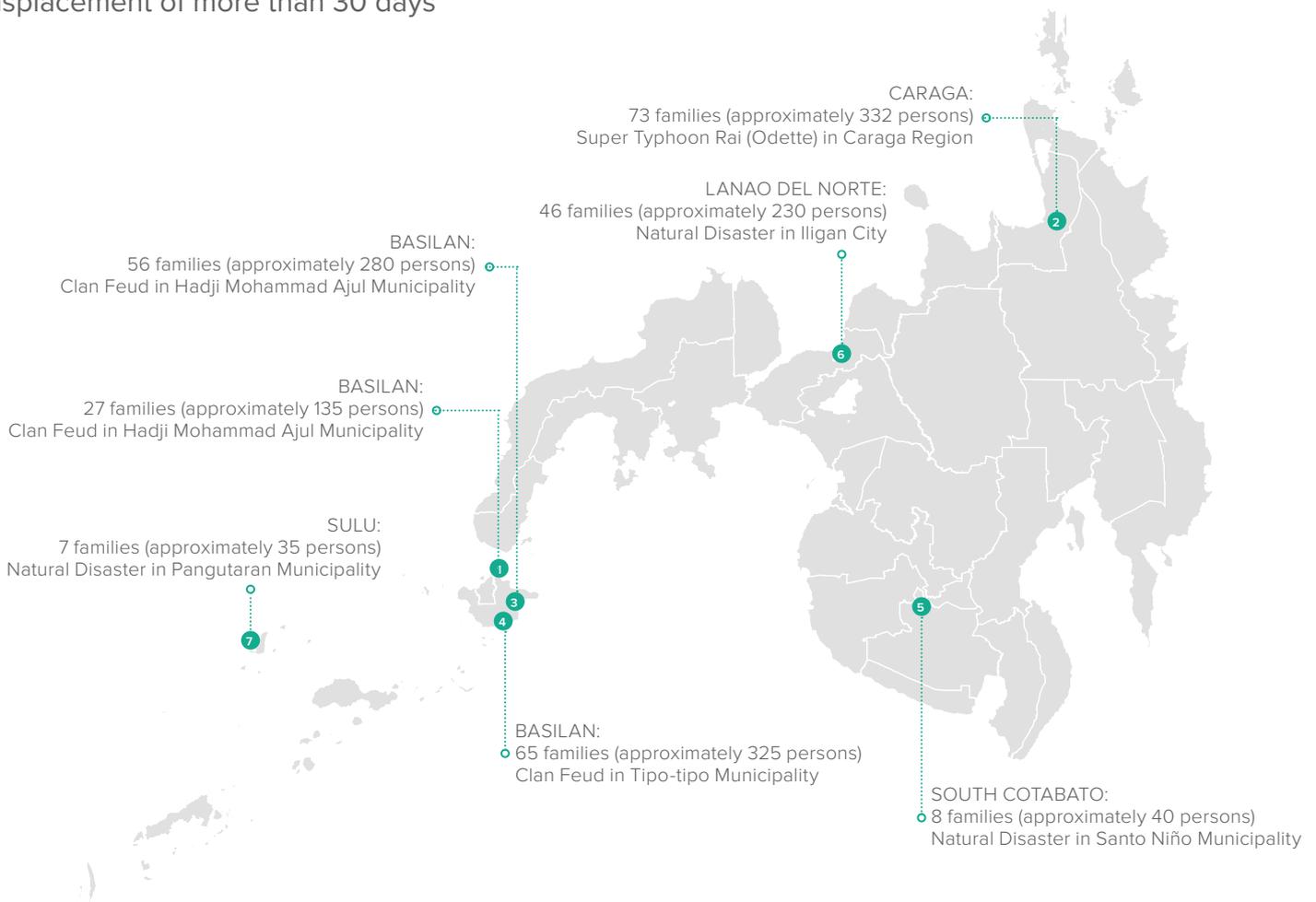
10 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN AMPATUAN MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO DUE TO FLOODING BROUGHT ABOUT BY TROPICAL STORM MEGI (AGATON)

On 11 April 2022, 109 families or approximately 545 individuals in Ampatuan Municipality were forcibly displaced due to heavy rain and flooding brought about by Tropical Storm Megi (Agaton).

Other areas in Maguindanao Province were reportedly affected by the tropical storm. In response to the situation, the BARMM Response Cluster, led by the Ministry of the Social Services and Development (MSSD), convened a coordination meeting among the relevant agencies to address the immediate needs of the affected population.

GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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

1 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN HADJI MOHAMMAD 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 end of April 2022, the same number of families remain displaced and are still reluctant to return to their habitual residences due to security concerns.

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 Disaster Response Operation Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC) report, as of end of April 2022 a total of 408,110 families or 1,538,087

individuals are reportedly affected in 1,099 barangays in 67 municipalities and 6 cities in the Caraga Region. Of this number, 73 families or approximately 332 individuals remain in 6 evacuation centers in five (5) provinces in Caraga, while 1,549 families or approximately 5,898 individuals remain displaced in Southern Leyte.

While response slowly transitions to early recovery and many families have already returned to their places of origin, 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 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.

Compounding the displaced families' situation, the 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. However, in light of the upcoming national elections on 9 May, local government agencies are restricted from responding to the situation due to the election ban (COMELEC Resolution No. 10747) which prohibits any public official or employee to release, disburse, or expend public funds effective until 8 May 2022.

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. The Mindanao Humanitarian Team and provinces of Surigao Del Norte and Dinagat Island disaster risk reduction and management council (PDRRMCs) agreed to convene a regular meeting to keep track of the responses, address remaining gaps and identify areas of collaboration in the humanitarian, and recovery and rehabilitation efforts.

3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN HADJI MOHAMMAD AJUL, 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 in 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 believed that the incident was a retaliatory action from 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 has already claimed the lives of many.

As of this reporting, a total of 46 families (approximately 230 individuals) voluntarily returned to their places of origin. To date, 56 families (approximately 280 individuals) are still displaced and reluctant to return due to safety and security concerns. Most of them are still currently staying with their relatives and have 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 the dialogues for the peaceful resolution of the conflict to allow them to safely return.

4 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 Bohebeca, Tipo-Tipo Municipality, Basilan were 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 MPOC of Tipo-Tipo Municipality had already intervened to facilitate the settlement of the conflict and reportedly tapped the support of the AFP to help in neutralizing the tension among the involved parties. As of reporting, the affected families remain displaced due to security concerns in their areas.

5 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN STO. NIÑO MUNICIPALITY, 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, 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 (approximately 40 individuals) remain displaced and have sought temporary shelter with their friends and relatives in the nearby areas. Accordingly, the MSWDO is set to conduct a revalidation exercise of these affected families.

6 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN ILIGAN CITY, LANA DEL NORTE DUE TO HEAVY RAINFALL AND FLOODING

On 7 March 2022, a total of 7,414 families or 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 were

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, 46 families (approximately 230 individuals) 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.

7 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN PANGUTARAN MUNICIPALITY, SULU DUE TO NATURAL DISASTER

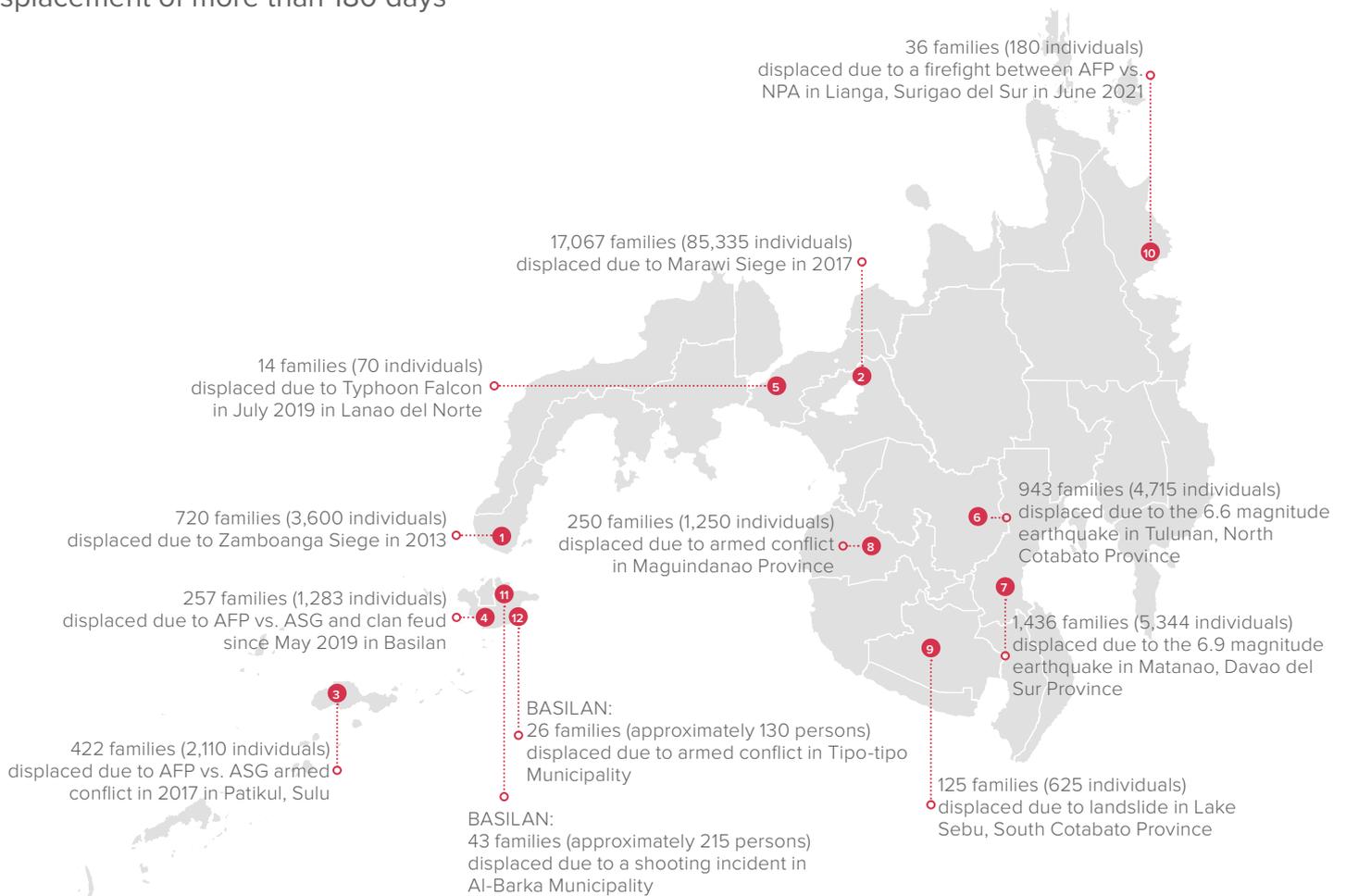
On 8 March 2022, at around 10:30 p.m., about 41 families or approximately 183 individuals were displaced due to a tornado that hit Barangay Pandan Niog, Pangutaran Municipality, Sulu.

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. The majority of the affected families have already returned home; however, seven (7) families or approximately 35 individuals whose houses have been totally damaged are still displaced and are currently staying with their relatives.

On April 16, 2022, through the request of MLGU-Pangutaran, UNHCR and IRDT facilitated the distribution of core relief items (CRI) to the affected families through the support of the MDRRMO and MSSD.

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 vaccinated 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 boardwalk 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 April 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 4,741 families or approximately 23,705 individuals are currently staying in various transitory sites. As of this reporting, around 740 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 *Kathagombalay* or the process of securing building permit for Sectors 8 and 9, where many rehabilitation projects are being constructed, have 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.

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 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. 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 the poor state of the sanitation and waste management in the transitory sites. Based on reports, the septic tanks in Boganga Transitory Sites 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. Solid waste management 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 INCIDENTS IN SULU PROVINCE

Displaced since September 2017

As of end of April 2022, a total of 422 families or approximately 2,110 individuals remain protractedly displaced in Patikul Municipality. The slight increase from the previous report is due to the recent assessment and validation conducted by the MLGU and the MDRMO.

Based on consultation with the MLGU, the return of the remaining displaced families is already scheduled after the election period. This initiative is a product of 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 also support 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 INCIDENTS IN BASILAN PROVINCE

Displaced since May 2019

As of the end of April 2022, the total number of protractedly displaced in Basilan is around 257 families or approximately 1,283 individuals. Causes of which include 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 cardboards 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.
- 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 has been very limited and do not prioritize IDPs in home-based 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 DUE TO TYPHOON FALCON

Displaced since July 2019

Fourteen (14) families or 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 hollow blocks 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 Tulunan, North Cotabato. The tremors were 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 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 the 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 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.

As per information, the planned turnover of shelters to the seventeen (17) families in Brgy. Ilomavis, Kidapawan City, which was supposed to be scheduled on the third week of April 2022 was postponed due to the elections.

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 its surrounding areas, with the municipalities of Magsaysay and Matanao in Davao del Sur recording 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 evacuation centers (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 NHA, around 279 families have been relocated to a 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 were compelled to go back to their communities to fetch water, while some decided to return to the 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

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 April 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 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 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 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 places of origin 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 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 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 are still conducting verification on the ground. The location of IDPs is remote and lacks internet and phone service, hence the challenges in gathering information on the protection of these families.

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

12 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) had facilitated the peaceful settlement of the conflict and reached out to the parties involved.

As of end of April 2022, around 26 families or approximately 130 individuals remain displaced and are still reluctant to return to their habitual residences due to security concerns.

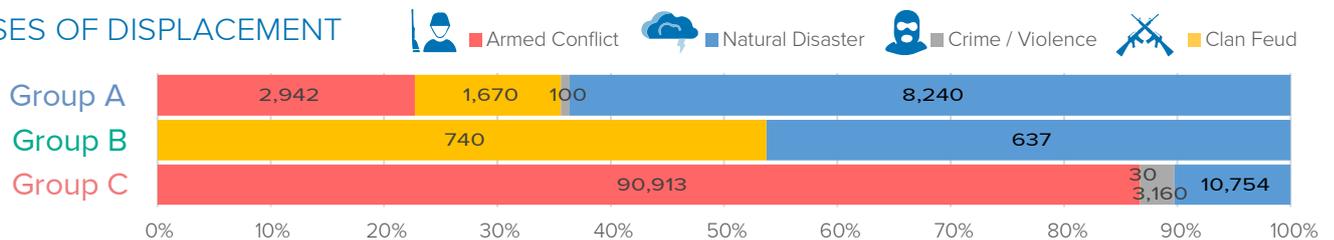
KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2013-2022)

119,186

estimated number of currently displaced individuals since 2013



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



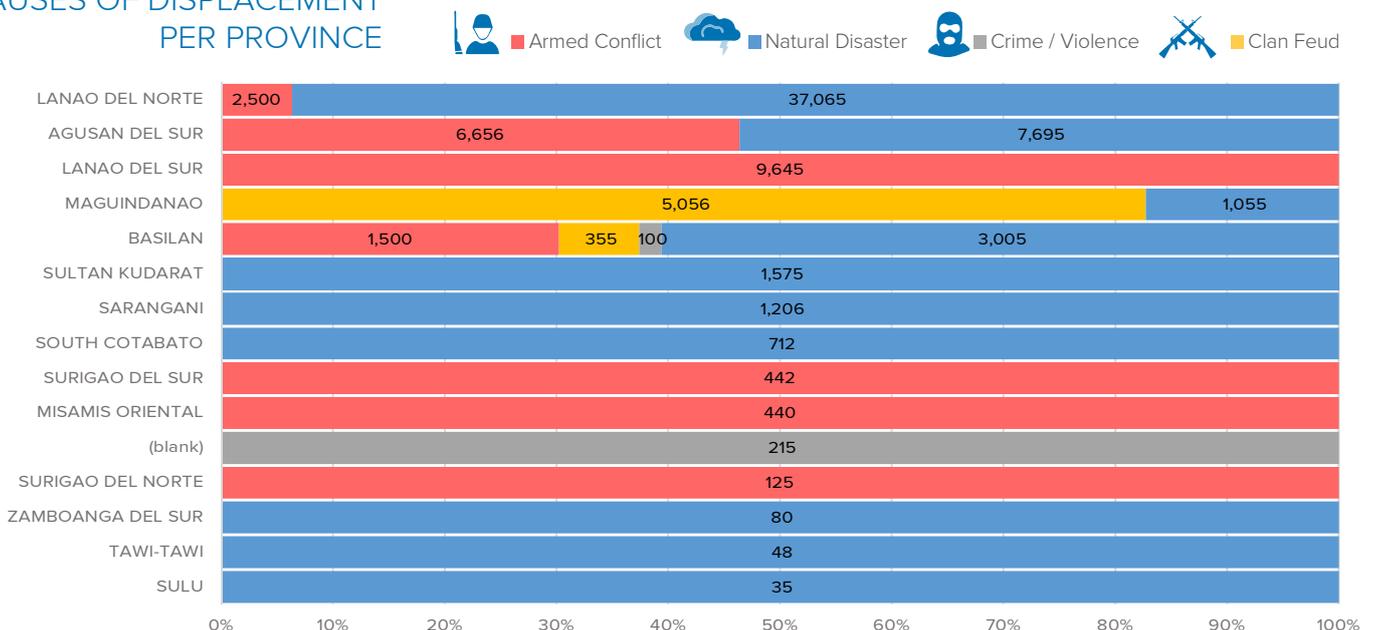
TOTAL: 119,186

IN THE COURSE OF 2022

DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO APRIL



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



TOTAL: 79,510

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.”

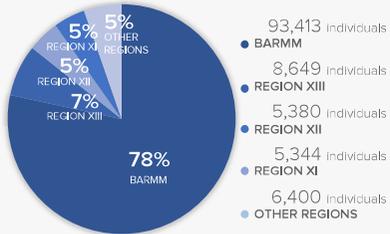
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1)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

CURRENT NUMBER OF IDPS IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

119,186

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

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



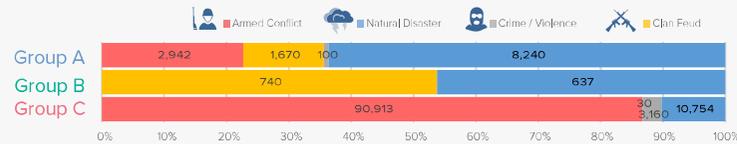
THREE MAIN GROUPS:

12,952
Group A
displaced in April

1,377
Group B
displaced for more than 30 days

104,857
Group C
displaced for more than 180 days

CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT IN APRIL 2022

14,795
EST. TOTAL DISPLACED PERSONS RECORDED IN APRIL

1,843
EST. NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED

12,952
EST. IDPs IN APRIL IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

LEGEND

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

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

