

# MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



A resident of Barangay Picallangan, Binidayan, Lanao del Sur washes his hands from the pipe of a Level II Water System that was successfully installed in their community which will bring water straight to their homes. This water system is among the Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) of UNHCR and its project partners that aim to alleviate the living conditions of communities affected by displacements. © UNHCR / M. Basman

## DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 31<sup>st</sup> of August, an estimated total number of **23,746** families (**113,376** individuals) remain displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

**Group A:** **2,799** families (**10,477** individuals) remain displaced out of **3,017** families displaced within the month;

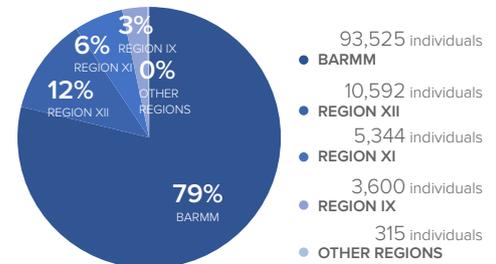
**Group B:** **146** families (**730** individuals) remain displaced and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

**Group C:** **20,801** families (**102,169** 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: **16,749** families (**83,745** individuals) still displaced due to Marawi siege in May 2017.
- BARMM Provinces: **914** families (**4,570** 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, and **13** families (**65** individuals) due to STY Rai 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: **919** families (**4,595** individuals) due to earthquake in 2019.

In August 2022, an estimated total number of **3,017** families (**11,537** individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to clan feud (**10,105** individuals), crime and violence (**1,327** individuals), and natural disaster (**105** individuals).

## PRESENTLY DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS BY REGION



## DISPLACEMENT IN AUGUST



# 3,017

Families



# 11,537

Individuals

## CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

since January 2022



# 16

Persons dead



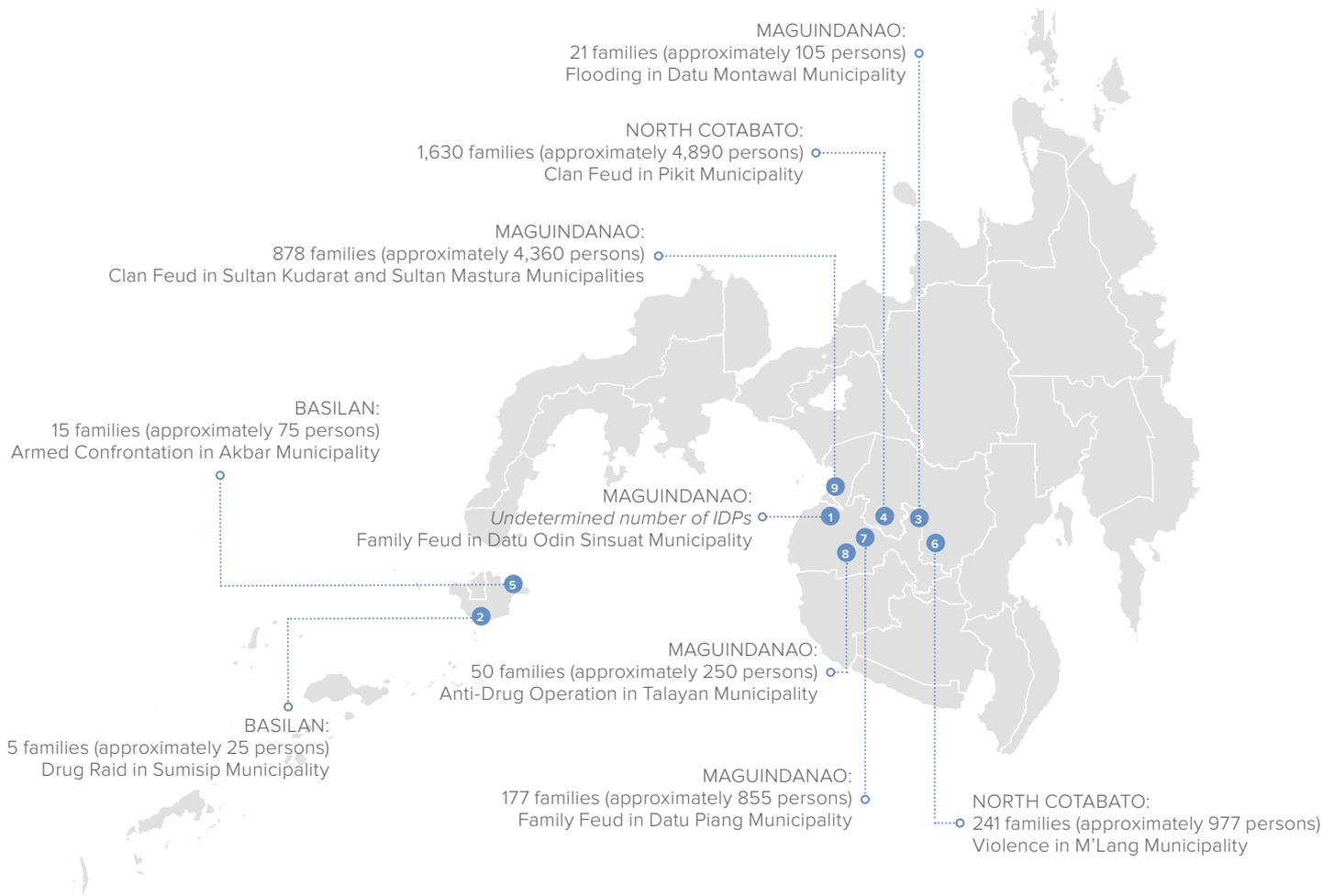
# 17

Persons injured

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

# GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN AUGUST

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



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## 1 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN DATU ODIN SINSUAT MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO FAMILY FEUD

On 1 August 2022, at around 5 o'clock in the morning, a firefight due to family feud ensued at the remote sitios of Barangay Bugawas, Datu Odin Sinsuat Municipality. The incident caused forced displacement to undetermined number of families who sought refuge in Bugawas Elementary School and along the highway. According to the community and the partner's report, the tension is allegedly election-related. Based on recent report, all displaced families have safely returned to their places of origin a few days after their displacement.

## 2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN SUMISIP MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE DUE TO DRUG RAID

At 5:20 in the afternoon on 4 August 2022, five (5) families or approximately 25 individuals fled their homes as a result of a drug raid conducted by drug operatives in Sitio Postan, Barangay Tumahubong, Sumisip Municipality in Basilan. The drug suspect fought against the operatives in an attempt to escape. The displaced families who sought refuge with their relatives in Barangay Sapah Bulak in the same municipality

returned to their homes the following day. No civilians were reportedly hurt in the drug raid.

## 3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN DATU MONTAWAL MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO FLOODING

In the evening of 8 August 2022, 10,722 families (approximately 53,610 individuals) from the eleven (11) barangays of Datu Montawal Municipality were affected by flooding due to heavy rain resulting to the overflowing of the river. The municipality is a catch basin of water from the upland areas of the neighboring towns. Out of the estimated total affected population, 21 families (approximately 105 individuals) from Barangay Pagagawan whose houses were submerged in floodwater fled their homes and sought refuge at the covered court in Barangay Talapas. It is also reported that the town hall as well as schools, farm fields, and the main road were also flooded because of the downpour. As of end of August 2022, the 21 displaced families have returned to their habitual residences. They also received relief goods from the Bangsamoro Rapid Emergency Action on Disaster Incidence and the region's Ministry of Social Services and Development.

#### **4 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN PIKIT MUNICIPALITY, NORTH COTABATO PROVINCE DUE TO CLAN FEUD**

On 10 August 2022, a total of 1,630 families or approximately 4,890 individuals from the barangays of Macabual and Poblacion, all in Pikit Municipality were forcibly displaced due to an armed encounter between warring parties who are allegedly affiliated with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front. It is caused by a long-standing family dispute that was triggered by the killing of the village chieftain in Barangay Macabual of Pikit Municipality. The firefight which started at around 7:30 in the evening of 10 August and lasted until morning of 11 August, occurred in Sitio Galigayanan of Barangay Macabual—belonging to the Special Geographic Areas of BARMM. The government security forces immediately stationed checkpoints to prevent the escalation of the clashes in the neighboring areas.

The displaced families sought refuge with their relatives in barangays of Poblacion and Gli-gli in the same municipality. Of the total number of IDPs, 1,285 families (approximately 3,855 individuals) are staying in the evacuation sites, and 345 families (approximately 1,035 individuals) are in host families. Based on the reports, minimum health protocols are hardly observed at the evacuation sites despite the threat of COVID-19. Due to the sudden evacuation, the supply of masks for the IDPs is limited. This poses a risk as it may trigger the spread of the infection once a member of the community contracts the contagious virus.

The local government unit of Pikit immediately responded by distributing family food packs, bottled water, and tarps as well as setting up of community kitchen to prepare hot meals, but these are insufficient to cover the needs of the IDPs. On 15 August 2022, the Department of Social Welfare and Development Field Office 12 augmented the assistance extended by the LGU by distributing food and non-food items to the IDPs, which consists of 3,260 family food packs, 1,285 family kits, 1,285 sleeping kits, 15 modular tents, and 15 family tents.

According to report, there was a ceasefire mechanism facilitated by the local government unit of Pikit with the support of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, the members of the Municipal Peace and Order Council, and the Moro leaders. This mechanism aims to settle the conflict between the disputing families. However, there is no advise yet for the displaced families that they can safely return because the situation remains volatile as tensions between the disputing families are not yet resolved.

#### **5 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN AKBAR MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE DUE TO AN ARMED CONFRONTATION**

On 23 August 2022 at around 11:45 in the morning, an anti-illegal drug operation conducted by law enforcement officers resulted to an armed confrontation in Brgy. Semut, Akbar Municipality, Basilan. The local authorities confirmed the killing of two suspects in the operation and the recovery of illegal drugs and firearms. There are 15 families (approximately 75 individuals) who fled their homes due to fear seeking refuge with their relatives in the nearby villages. There were no

civilians hurt and the displaced families already returned home the following day.

#### **6 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MLANG MUNICIPALITY, NORTH COTABATO PROVINCE DUE TO VIOLENCE**

On 26 August 2022, an armed encounter was reported in Barangay Dungo-an, Mlang Municipality involving unidentified armed men. The Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) and the Municipal Disaster and Risk Reduction Management Office immediately conducted an assessment and monitoring to which they were able to profile 241 families (approximately 977 individuals) who fled their homes. The displaced families were temporarily sheltered at the evacuation centers while others are hosted by their relatives. The identified urgent needs of the IDPs are food and non-food items such as plastic tarps, kitchen sets, and sleeping kits. Preventive health care is also needed at the evacuation centers to avoid the possible spread of COVID-19, especially among vulnerable sectors such as children and elderlies who are prone to contracting illnesses and diseases. The MSWDO is set to conduct a follow-up validation for possible assistance that it may extend to the displaced families at the evacuation centers.

#### **7 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN DATU PIANG MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO FAMILY FEUD**

On 28 August 2022, around 177 families (approximately 885 individuals) were forcibly displaced due to an armed encounter between two warring groups believed to be affiliated with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). The firefight took place in the interior part of Brgy. Dado, Datu Piang Municipality. A shooting incident resulting to the death of one person was reported in the same barangay on 25 August 2022. Displaced families believe that the on-going tension was triggered by a retaliation of the aggrieved party following the killing of their relative.

The displaced families have sought refuge with their relatives in nearby barangays of Alonganen and Kalipapa in the same municipality. Based on the update from the local government unit of Datu Piang Municipality, the dispute between the warring groups has been managed by the authorities with support from the MILF leaders paving the way for the immediate and safe return of the IDPs who were displaced for two days.

#### **8 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN TALAYAN MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO ANTI-DRUG OPERATION**

On 28 August 2022, around 50 families (approximately 250 individuals) from Barangay Damablac, Talayan Municipality, Maguindanao, fled their homes following an anti-drug operation conducted by the government security forces against the alleged members of Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF). An alleged member of the BIFF was killed in the operation. Also, a five-year old boy and a civilian were reportedly wounded as a result of the incident. The latter reportedly died on 31 August 2022, while the case of the 5-year-old boy is still being verified since there was no such information received by the local government unit.

Based on the report from the Municipal Disaster Risk and

Reduction Management Office (MDRRMO) – Talayan, the displaced families are hesitant to return to their habitual residences due to the fear of possible retaliation from the BIFF against the state forces. The IDPs are temporarily staying with their relatives in the barangays of Katibpuan and Linamunan—all in Talayan Municipality, while others fled in Brgy. Nunangan of Datu Anggal Midtimbang Municipality.

The local government unit of Talayan Municipality through its MDRRMO and Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office are continuously monitoring and validating the situation of the affected families. The IDPs have yet to receive assistance from both government and humanitarian agencies at the time of reporting.

Based on the latest information shared by community monitors and MDRRMO of Talayan, the displaced families are visiting their places of origin during daytime to visit their houses and for farmworks. However, they return to their relatives in barangays of Linamunan and Katibpuan during nighttime to avoid being caught in the crossfire should a firefight erupt again in their community.

### 9 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN THE MUNICIPALITIES OF SULTAN KUDARAT AND SULTAN MASTURA, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO CLAN FEUD

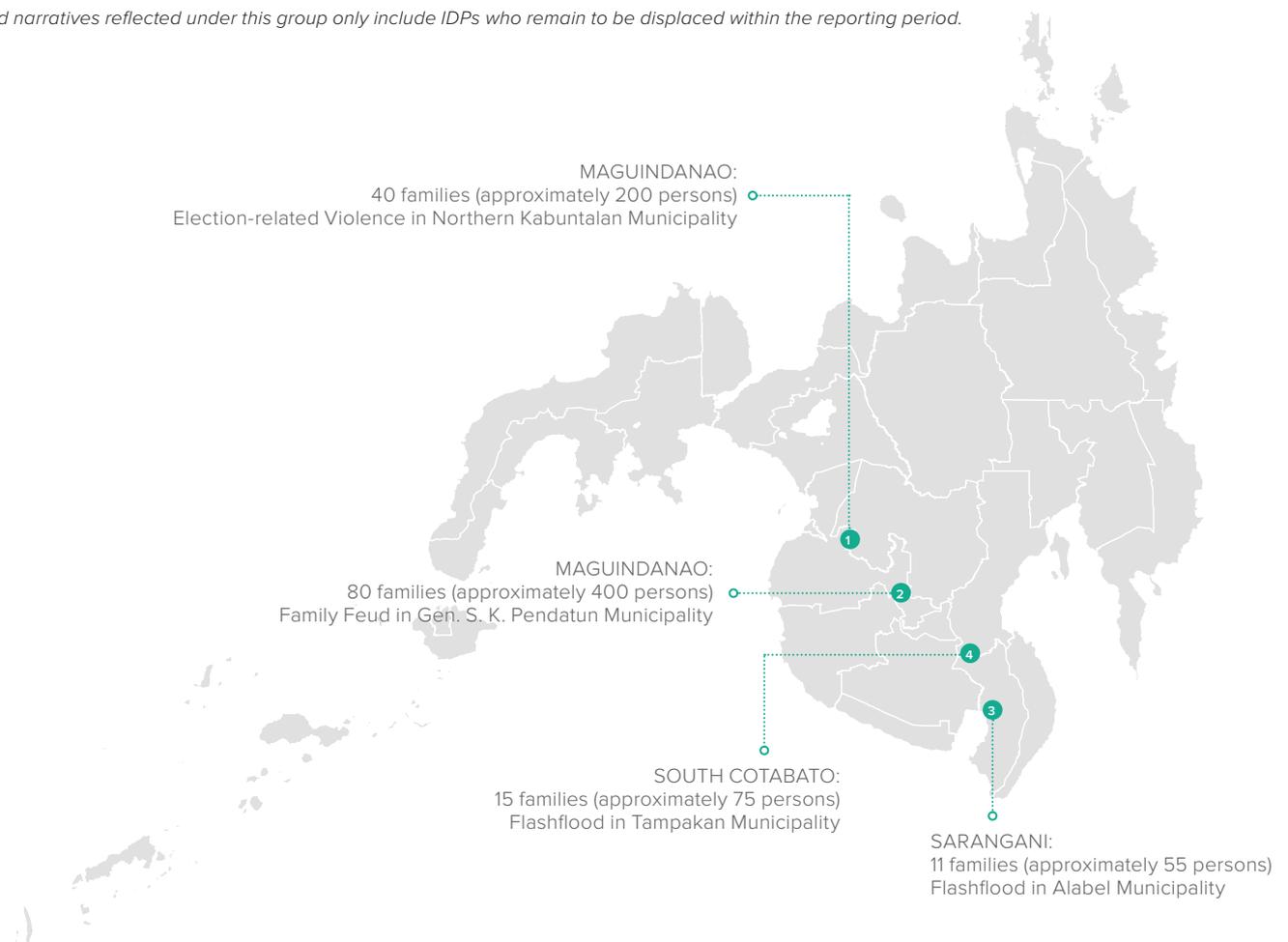
On 29 August 2022, around 878 families or approximately 4,360 individuals were forcibly displaced due to an armed encounter between two warring groups believed to be affiliated with the Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). This affects the barangays of Kirkir, Namuken, Solon, and Tariken—all in Sultan Mastura Municipality—and Brgy. Senditan in Sultan Kudarat Municipality. The displaced families sought refuge with their relatives in adjacent barangays of Sultan Kudarat Municipality. The MILF leaders intervened to settle the conflict between the warring groups so that the displaced families could safely return to their places of origin.

The dispute has been managed and pacified by the authorities and the MILF leaders, paving the way for safe return of some IDPs. Although, there are still a significant number of the affected who opted to stay with their relatives during nighttime and go back to their communities during daytime to visit their houses and farms.

## GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

### Displacement of more than 30 days

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



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### 1 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN NORTHERN KABUNTALAN MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO ELECTION

On 10 June 2022, 195 families (approximately 975 individuals) were forced to flee their homes following the conflict between the parties involved in the shooting incident in Brgy. Balong, Northern Kabuntalan Municipality on 18 May 2022. The affected families sought safety to other adjacent communities of Brgy. Balong, Datu Piang Municipality, and Brgy. Maitong, Kabuntalan Municipality.

The retaliation that led to this conflict and displacement was triggered by a failed settlement initiated by the local leaders. The unsolved cases of deaths and injuries from both sides complicate the settlement of the dispute resulting to the continuing tension.

The affected population requests for the Local Peace and Order Council to intervene immediately to deescalate the conflict. They also appeal to the Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces leaders to send peacekeepers to end the hostilities. The displaced families received food assistance from the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD), and the Local Government Units of the municipalities of Mother Kabuntalan and Northern Kabuntalan.

According to the report from the Municipal Disaster Risk and Reduction Management Office, there was a settlement on the dispute that helps pacify the tension. As of end of August 2022, there are remaining 40 families (approximately 200 individuals) displaced who are currently staying with their host families in Brgy. Maitong, Mother Kabuntalan Municipality.

### 2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN GENERAL SALIPADA K. PENDATUN MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO FAMILY FEUD

On 11 June 2022, at around 7 o'clock in the evening, around 140 families (approximately 700 individuals) from Brgy. Kaladturan, General Salipada K. Pendatun (GSKP), Maguindanao Province were reportedly forced to flee to Brgy. Bagundang and other nearby areas due to the continuing firefight between two opposing parties. Based on reports, the incident is caused by internal family disputes.

In addition, there were already reported firefights before this incident involving the same parties. Affected families are appealing to the Local Peace and Order Council for immediate interventions to deescalate the conflict.

In response to the situation, the Barangay Local Government Unit (BLGU) of Kaladturan and Bagundang, as well as the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO) of GSKP, are continuously monitoring the status of the displaced families. Correspondingly, the MDRRMO distributed relief assistance to the affected families.

As of end of August 2022, there are a total of 80 families (approximately 400 individuals) from Brgy. Midconding that are still displaced because the situation remains volatile as the conflict between the warring parties remain unresolved – 25 families (approximately 125 individuals) sought refuge in Brgy.

Kaladturan and 55 families (approximately 275 individuals) are in Brgy. Ramcor. There is no assurance yet as to when they can safely return as the tension in their community is still high.

### 3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN ALABEL MUNICIPALITY, SARANGANI PROVINCE DUE TO FLASHFLOOD

On 14 July 2022, around 70 families (approximately 350 individuals) in Alabel Municipality were forced to flee their homes due to flooding caused by torrential rains. By end of August 2022, only 11 families (approximately 55 individuals) remain displaced and are currently staying at an evacuation center in Barangay Spring while waiting for the completion of the construction of their housing units at the identified resettlement site. According to the Municipal Disaster Risk and Reduction Management Office, the local government unit has provided the space for the resettlement site but the IDPs will provide the materials and labors for their shelter as their counterpart.

### 4 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN TAMPAKAN MUNICIPALITY, SOUTH COTABATO PROVINCE DUE TO FLASHFLOOD

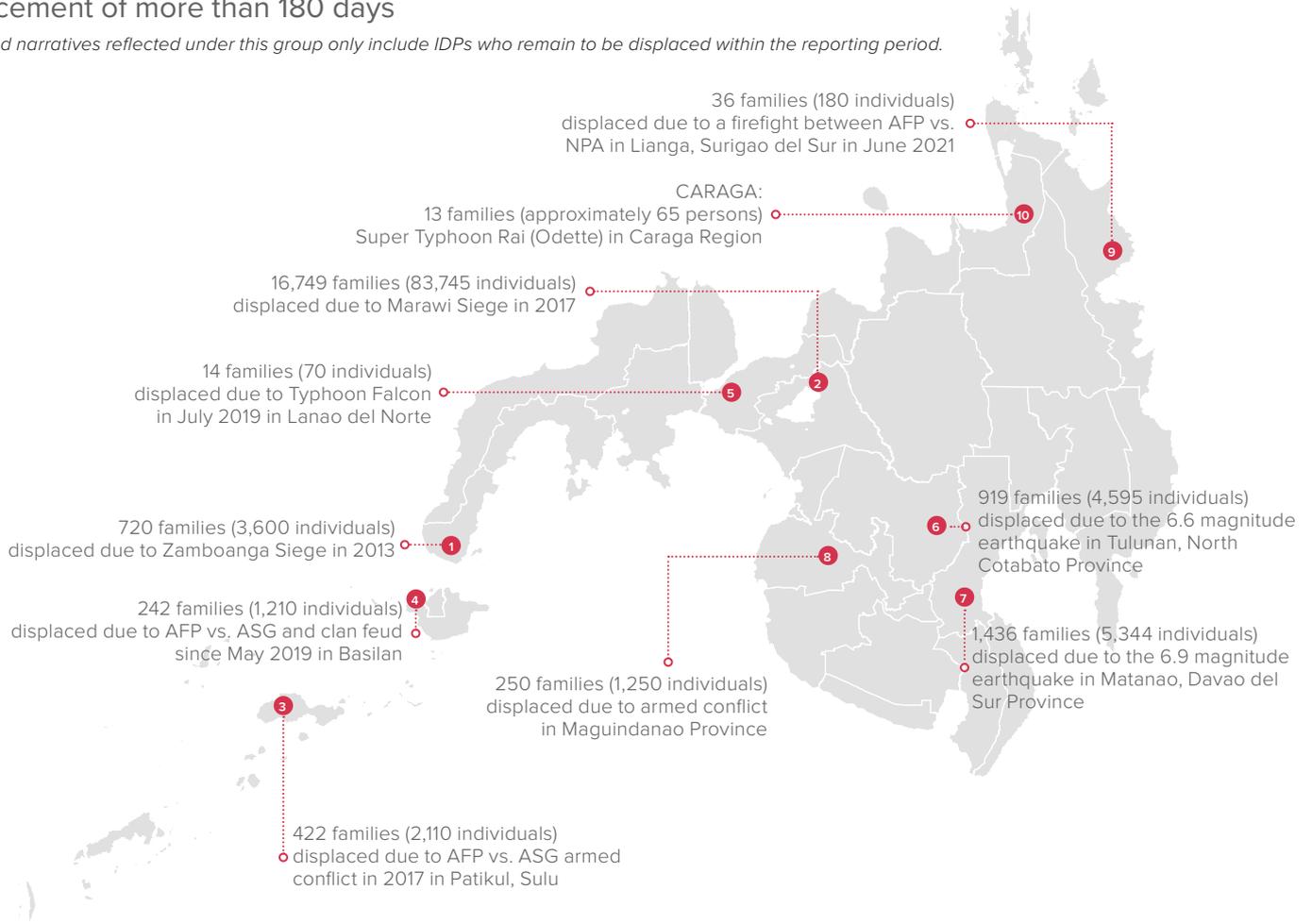
On 16 July 2022, around 295 families (approximately 1,475 individuals) in Kidapawan, North Cotabato and Tampakan, South Cotabato were affected by the flashfloods caused by the low-pressure area that occurred in some parts of Mindanao. Based on initial assessments, 25 families (approximately 125 individuals) in Tampakan town were displaced and sheltered in four (4) designated evacuation centers of the municipality. Of this, 10 families already returned to their residences, while 15 families (approximately 75 individuals) remain to be displaced. According to reports, two (2) houses were totally damaged and three (3) were partially damaged in Tampakan Municipality due to the flashfloods.

The Local Government Unit of Tampakan provided 5kgs. of rice per family and served hot meals to the displaced families. DSWD Region 12, on the other hand, provided 160 family food packs, 80 sleeping kits, 80 family kits, and 15 modular tents to families staying at evacuation centers.

# GROUP C: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

## Displacement of more than 180 days

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



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### 1 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO ZAMBOANGA CONFLICT IN 2013

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

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

In Mampang transitory site (TS), there are four (4) families or approximately 20 individuals who sold their housing units in the TS and opted to resettle in the island provinces. Those who are still at the TS are struggling to earn Php5,000.00 to comply to the requirements for the reconnection of their electricity. They are also requesting assistance for the installation of solar streetlights at the TS to help improve road visibility at nighttime.

In Rio Hondo TS, the IDPs are also struggling to pay for the reconnection of their electricity. They are facing problems on sanitation

and limited water supply. While in Buggoc TS, the LGU already started to repair the boardwalk for their safety. The IDPs in the said TS are also facing problems on sanitation and limited access to livelihood support.

The families who have already returned in Asinan, Rio Hondo, and Sta. Barbara are facing problems on their registration for water and electricity connections as they cannot present the main requirement which is the certificate of ownership of the housing units awarded to them. The local government will be issuing such certificate once all IDPs are already awarded with the housing units.

## 2 DISPLACEMENT IN MARAWI CITY DUE TO THE ARMED CRISIS IN 2017

According to the report from the Task Force Bangon Marawi as of July 2022, 16,749 families (approximately 83,745 individuals) remain displaced from the May 2017 crisis in the city. Around 4,916 families (approximately 24,580 individuals) of which are still staying in various transitory sites, while the other 11,833 (approximately 59,165 individuals) are in home-based setting.

Permanent shelters in Marawi City and other parts of Lanao del Sur that accommodate a total of 949 families (4,745 individuals), on the other hand, were already set up as part of the government's rehabilitation program for the conflict-affected city. However, these families continue to face challenges that are similar to those who are situated in transitory sites particularly in achieving durable solutions.

While the rehabilitation program of the government in Marawi particularly in the most affected areas is still on-going, 15 barangays belonging to Sectors 1 to 7 are now opened for return. Families who are intending to return and reconstruct their houses need to undergo the Kathagombalay process to be accounted for and issued with the building permit. As of August 2022, there are 2,721 applicants for building permits but only 1,201 are approved.

While displaced families are still struggling to get back to normalcy after the siege, the COVID-19 crisis exacerbated their situation. Below are the reported needs and issues of the IDPs:



**Access to livelihood.** Sustainable livelihoods as one of the priority needs of the IDPs remain to be unaddressed. IDPs continue to face challenges in accessing livelihood opportunities due to various reasons including lack of capital, lack of skills, and other difficulties due to the impacts of the pandemic. IDPs are relying on informal livelihoods such as tricycle driving, food vending, construction work, labor, and selling of scrap materials to meet their daily needs. The IDPs struggle to integrate into labor market because of limited access to livelihood opportunities at the transitory sites. Some of them have to leave their families behind to work in other localities. The risk for food insecurity increases when money to buy food is limited or unavailable because of lack of source of income. It triggers tensions in the family or domestic violence.



**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 inconsistent 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 dispose their garbage at areas that are not designated which further causes 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 between and among the IDPs and the host residents and to 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. Also, the IDPs at the transitory sites in Lakeview Shelter (Boganga), phases 1, 2, and 3 are facing significant challenges on their safety due to problems on road accessibility as the areas are flood and landslide prone especially when during rainy season.



**Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM).** As the five-year agreement stay at the transitory sites is about to end by December 2022, many IDPs are worried and confused as they are not receiving clear information and plans from concerned government agencies. IDPs were told by relatives of the landowners that they have to vacate the sites by the end of December 2022 which is bothering them as they still have not rebuild houses at their places of origin.

Several sectoral issues remain unreported and unaddressed 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.



**Housing, Land and Properties.** While many barangays at the Most Affected Areas, also known as MAA, are open for return, displaced families are concerned with rebuilding and/or repairing their houses due to financial constraints. Also, IDPs need accurate and timely information on the implementation of the Marawi Compensation Law. For many IDPs the compensation can help in rebuilding their destroyed houses.



**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. In Lakeview (Boganga) Shelter TS Phase 3, the road is in dilapidated condition and there is high transportation cost which contributed on IDPs' inaccessibility to services.



**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 permanent shelter from the town proper; 2) lack of food supply; 3) lack of streetlights; and 4) high transportation cost from and to the town proper. Protection issues encountered by IDPs including unclear information on the length of stay at the transitory sites such in Rorogagus and Lakeview (Boganga) TS have been prompting them to clamor for their immediate return to their places of origin in the most affected areas in Marawi City.

### 3 DISPLACEMENT IN PATIKUL MUNICIPALITY, SULU PROVINCE SINCE 2017

On 28 July 2017, a thousand civilians were forced to leave their homes as a result of the "focused-military operation" launched by the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) against the members of the Abu Sayaff Group (ASG) in Patikul, Sulu. Following the cease of the operation, displaced families gradually returned to their habitual residences. However, the explosion of an improvised explosive device inside a church in Jolo proper that resulted to the death of 21 individuals prompted the former President of the country to launch an all-out war against the ASG. On January 2019, a series of military operations were conducted by the AFP including aerial strikes and mortar shelling to known stronghold areas of the ASG which triggered the displacement of civilians.

A total of 422 families (approximately 2,110 individuals) have been protractedly displaced in Patikul Municipality, Sulu. Based on a consultation with the Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU) of Patikul, there is no definite schedule for the balik barangay or return of the remaining displaced families though it was initially scheduled after the 2022 national election. This initiative is through the collaborative efforts of the barangay and municipal LGUs of Patikul through its Municipal Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict (MTF-ELCAC). UNHCR and its project partner also support the return process through the provision of core relief items to the families. The Provincial Local Government Unit of Sulu also committed to provide cash assistance, food packs, and hygiene kits.

On 24 July 2022, the MTF-ELCAC, Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO), and government security forces conducted an ocular visit in Barangay Maligay to assess the site for the housing project to be awarded to the IDPs by the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD). UNHCR is providing support for the free birth registration in the municipality, which is in close collaboration with the Local Civil Registry (LCR) and MSSD. The equipment for the digitalization of civil document was already handed over to the LCR.

On 11 August 2022, the MSWDO of Patikul conducted a house-to-house survey in Sitio Darayan, Barangay Buhanginan to assess the needs of the returned IDPs while the AFP spearheaded the construction of a masjid. On 17 August 2022, the AFP together with the barangay and the MLGUs facilitated the preparation for the construction of road network from Kankitan to Sitio Darayan.

### 4 DISPLACEMENT SITUATIONS IN BASILAN PROVINCE SINCE 2019

As of end of August 2022, there are 242 families (approximately 1,210 individuals) from the municipalities of Al Barka, Hadji Mohammad Ajul, Sumisip, and Tipo-Tipo who are protractedly displaced due to armed conflict and family feuds. There is a 28

percent decrease in the total number of protractedly displaced from the June 2022 Displacement Dashboard where 336 families (approximately 1,680 individuals) were reported as protracted IDPs. These families have either returned to their places of origin or resettled elsewhere. Below is the breakdown:

- In Brgy. Benembengan, Sumisip Municipality, 56 families (approximately 280 individuals) who were displaced due to armed conflict in May 2019 already returned to their habitual residences. These families received 25kgs. of rice and cash assistance amounting to Php1,000.00 from the Municipal Local Government Unit. Eight (8) families, on the other hand, who are also from the same barangay resettled in Brgy. Mangal and Brgy. Limbocandes.
- In Brgy. Babag, Tabuan Lasa Municipality, six (6) families or approximately 30 individuals who were displaced due to armed conflict in January 2020 opted to be resettled in Brgy. Baluk-baluk in the same municipality.
- In Brgy. Tuburan, Hadji Mohammad Ajul Municipality, 24 families (approximately 120 individuals) who were displaced due to family feud in October 2020 already returned to their places of origins.

The table below provides details of the remaining 242 families (approximately 1,210 individuals) that are still displaced as of end of August 2022:

Barangay / Municipality	Number of Families	Number of Individuals	Date and Cause of Displacement
Benembengan Sumisip	32	160	May 2019 due to armed conflict
Guiong, Sumisip	58	290	March 2021 due to armed conflict
Kuhon Lennuh, Al-Barka	43	215	August 2021 due to family feud
Bohelebong, Tipo-Tipo	26	130	August 2021 due to family feud
Langgong, Mohammad Ajul	27	135	November 2021 due to family feud
Candiis, Mohammad Ajul	56	280	December 2021 due to family feud
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>1,210</b>	

The unresolved family feud causes the prolonged displacement of families in barangays Guiong, Proper, and Tuburan—all in Sumisip Municipality. The displaced families are still reluctant to return due to unclear resolution and lack of concrete agreement between the conflicting parties.

In Mohammad Ajul Municipality, there was no concrete agreement forged between the parties involved in the conflict because both refused to amicably settle the conflict without paying the “blood money” of those who lost their lives. Most of the displaced families are being hosted by their relatives. They call for the peaceful resolution of the conflict to allow them to safely return to their habitual residences.

Farming is the main source of income of most of the protractedly displaced families in Basilan. The loss of access to their farms because of insecurities is a major concern to the IDPs, which has been exacerbated by the impact of COVID-19. The assistance from government and humanitarian agencies is diminishing, and IDPs in home-based settings are less prioritized. Also, validation and assessment on the situation of families who resettled or returned to their places of origin are yet to be done.

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

Fourteen (14) families (approximately 70 individuals) who were displaced due to Typhoon Falcon in 2019 remain in the transitory sites in Barangay Rebe, Lala Municipality, Lanao del Norte. Based on interviews, these families expressed the need to be provided with permanent shelters 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 continue to make hollow blocks as their main source of livelihood and other livelihood activities.

#### **6 DISPLACEMENT IN COTABATO PROVINCE DUE TO THE EARTHQUAKE IN 2019**

In October 2019, several earthquake incidents, with magnitudes ranging between 6.3 and 6.6, jolted the Municipality of Tulunan, North Cotabato. The earthquake was also felt in its neighboring provinces such as in Maguindanao and Davao del Sur. A total of 46,761 families or approximately 233,805 individuals were affected by the incident in 211 barangays in Region XII. Around 29,703 houses were reported as damaged, wherein 8,873 were totally damaged, while approximately 20,830 were partially damaged.

As of reporting, 919 families (approximately 4,595 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 were awarded with fabricated modular houses by the Local Government Unit (LGU). Based on initial assessments, the LGU completed building the base foundations for the relocation site located next to the Bongolanon Camp. Meanwhile, the remaining IDPs expressed the difficulty of being displaced for over two years with unclear 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.

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 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 Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) of Makilala, the National Housing Authority is planning to commence the construction of permanent shelters in May 2022, but it was not materialized. The construction was delayed due to the election ban but still they are not getting a clear information on the plan for their relocation which lead to some IDPs to sign a waiver and take the risks of returning despite of the advice that their places of origin are identified as high-risk areas and that they are not allowed to return. It was shared by the IDPs in an IDP forum conducted on 31 August 2022 that they do not have the copy of the document that says that it is unsafe for them to return to their places of origins. Based on monitoring, one of the challenges of the IDPs is the lack of food supply and the deteriorating living conditions in the camps. According to them, they no longer receive any food assistance from the government.

In Kidapawan City, North Cotabato, majority of the IDPs have either returned or relocated. In January 2022, a total of 836 houses were turned over to IDPs. On 4 May 2022, 17 families from Barangay Ilomavis were awarded with housing units at Ilomavis Relocation Site. Meanwhile, seven (7) families (approximately 35 individuals) from Sitio Lapan, Brgy. Perez were awarded with housing units last 12 August 2022. Relocation of the remaining 132 families from Barangay Balabag in the meantime is still pending while the LGU is still sourcing out funds to acquire additional sites for them.

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

On 15 December 2019, a 6.9-magnitude earthquake shook the province of Davao del Sur and surrounding areas, with the municipalities of Magsaysay and Matanao in Davao del Sur recorded with the strongest intensity. According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), almost 87,000 families or approximately 397,000 individuals were affected in 397 barangays in Regions XI and XII. In total, 13 were killed and over 200 people were injured due to the incident. Around 2,209 families or approximately 8,030 individuals took shelter in 22 ECs, while around 25,191 families or approximately 106,822 individuals stayed at the houses of their relatives.

According to reports from Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Region XI, around 1,436 families or approximately 5,344 individuals are still displaced and are currently staying in the 17 remaining ECs in Davao Del Sur. Based on reports from the National Housing Authority, around 279 families have been relocated to permanent relocation site in the municipality of Magsaysay, Davao Del Sur. However, electricity and water system are not yet in place. To date, there are still 18 families living in temporary shelters/tents in the municipality. On the other hand, negotiations as to the identification and selection of the relocation sites in other municipalities are still ongoing.

As per report from Commission on Human Rights Region XI, the IDPs in the Municipality of Magsaysay, particularly those coming from Barangay Tagaytay, were provided by the Local Government Unit with relocation areas in barangays Balnate and San Miguel. At least 240 families were given housing assistance, while around 18 families continue to stay in dilapidated temporary shelters. However, the 240 families who were provided with housing assistance have reported lack of access to potable water in the relocation site. Because of this, some families are compelled to return to their communities just to fetch water, while some opted to leave and stay in their habitual residences. Many IDPs also mentioned the need for electricity connection at their sites as well as provision of health and sanitation facilities.

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

Based on the results of the IDP consultation conducted by the CHR Region 11 with IDP leaders, barangay officials, and key government agencies last 7 April 2022, unfinished housing units and drainage system in the relocation sites which cause delay in their transfer are among the pressing issues raised by IDPs that need urgent attention. The CHR committed to lobby all the issues mentioned during the forum to the concerned local government units and agencies.

The CHR Region 11 is working on the finalization of its report and recommendations following the conduct of consultations with the IDPs.

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

After being displaced on 18 March 2021 due to an armed conflict between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (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 the reporting, around 250 families (approximately 1,250 individuals) remain displaced in the municipalities of Datu Saudi Ampatuan and Datu Odin Sinsuat. According to reports, the displaced families are currently living with their relatives. According to the MSSD-Maguindanao, a total of 162 families or approximately 810 individuals are targeted for shelter assistance once they return to their communities. Meanwhile, 88 families who are currently displaced in Datu Odin Sinsuat reportedly decided to resettle in their current locations. Based on a report from the Ministry of Social Services and Development, the respective Local Government Units expressed willingness to support these IDPs.

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

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

In May and July 2020, the same residents 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. 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.

In an assessment conducted by a protection agency in March 2022, 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 built temporary houses in the area using the shelter materials provided by the Local Government Unit of Lianga. The Department of Social Welfare and Development Caraga provided these families with financial assistance under its Emergency Shelter Assistance Program. The families also received a motorcycle and assistance for setting up a "mini store" as part of the government's livelihood support program.

In June 2022, the Commission on Human Rights organized an inquiry for the IDPs. During the event, the indigenous people leaders from Lianga municipality, Surigao del Sur province shared that the IDPs remain displaced and are scattered in different sitios of Barangay Diatagon. Many of the IDPs opted not to return because they are still uncertain on their security. They fear of possible firefights and retaliation acts because of the presence of armed groups. The latest update says that the IDPs have reportedly integrated in the host communities, but this is still subject to verification.

### **10 DISPLACEMENT IN CARAGA REGION DUE TO SUPER TYPHOON RAI (ODETTE)**

Super Typhoon Rai with local name Odette swept through the Philippines in mid-December, just before the year 2021 ended. The super typhoon battered strong winds and heavy rains in several parts of Mindanao and Visayas. In Mindanao, the Caraga Administrative Region was the most affected by the super typhoon. The extent of the damage is highly evident in the provinces of Dinagat Islands and Surigao del Norte, including the island of Siargao. In other parts of Mindanao, the super typhoon also caused displacements because of floods and landslides.

According to the Department of Social Welfare and Development's (DSWD) terminal report as of 24 May 2022, around 406,775 families, or 1,538,087 individuals had been affected in the whole of Caraga. Of this figure, 13 families (approximately 65 individuals) remain in one (1) evacuation center in the mainland of Surigao Del Norte. Majority of these families are those whose houses were totally damaged and have no means to rebuild them. While response slowly transitions to early recovery, many people are still left in complete devastation without stable shelter, access to essential services and health care, adequate food supply, and access to protective services. Given the extent of damage left by the typhoon, the affected families anticipate that it may still take some time to reach full recovery.

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

Compounding the displaced families' situation, 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. Food and emergency shelters were the reported primary needs of the affected families.

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

The following are the general protection situation of the affected populations:

- Issues on shelter, livelihood, and WASH remain to be on top as shared by most of the affected population. The issues that they have been facing are exacerbated by the implementation of the NBZ policy, particularly for families that are from the affected areas. Also, most of these families have not received adequate materials to build a dignified shelter and are also excluded from other assistance.
- The affected families in Purok 1, Brgy. Mabua of Surigao City still need protection and assistance. These families are living in spontaneous settlements such as shanties, and some are in houses without proper roofing and walling because of damages brought by the typhoon. These families are informal settlers in privately-owned land, without assurance until when they be allowed to stay. The International Organization for Migration and the City Local Government Unit provided them with shelter repair kits but are not enough to fully repair their damaged houses. Others have not utilized the assistance provided due to uncertainties that they may be advised to vacate the area. Also, these families have concerns on access to electricity and water as they are financially incapable to settle the unpaid bills. These families have also lack of access to sustainable livelihood adding more difficulty for them to recover.
- Meanwhile, the families at the relocation site in Brgy. Cagniog, Surigao City have expressed concern about their electricity connection. Though their housing units are installed with wirings, they have no information if the government will support them by relaxing the payment for electricity connection and monthly billings. Moreover, lack of access to potable water is also a concern. The level-2 water source is not yet fully functional. The families are compelled to buy drinking water. The water for household use is being sourced from an untested water spring which is 200-300 meters away from the relocation site. There is no lighting in the water source which put women and girls at greater protection risk especially during nighttime. They are also concern on the security of tenure for lack of access to information on the number of years required to pay their residential lots.
- The reported 179 Badjao families living in makeshift shelters along the road near the Surigao port remain displaced and reportedly experiencing discrimination from host community.

The Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development and National Housing Authority conducted shelter planning workshop with the LGUs in provinces of Surigao. The LGUs in some municipalities have identified relocation site but needs development such as road access. Most of the sites are not declared as alienable and disposable lands.

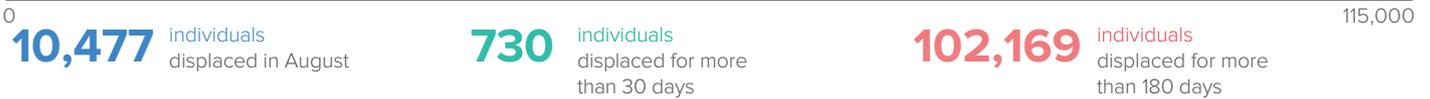
In support to livelihood opportunities of the affected families, the DSWD Caraga is implementing the Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Program through cash-for-work (CFW) assistance. The program is targeting low income families, who can avail a 10-day CFW assistance through the recommendation of barangay and municipal LGUs. The activities that are eligible for the CFW are climate-change and adaptation related activities like reforestation, greening environment, and others.

On 23 June 2022, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees transported core relief items (CRIs) such as plastic tarps, hygiene kits and mosquito nets in Surigao Del Norte which were distributed by Assistance and Cooperation for Community Resilience and Development, Inc. to the identified families in need of CRIs in the island barangays of Surigao and Siargao Island particularly in General Luna Municipality. A total of 657 families (approximately 3,285 individuals) benefited from the core relief items distributed by UNHCR through its project partners, ACCORD Inc. in the six (6) barangays of Surigao City and two (2) barangays in Siargao Island in the municipality of General Luna.

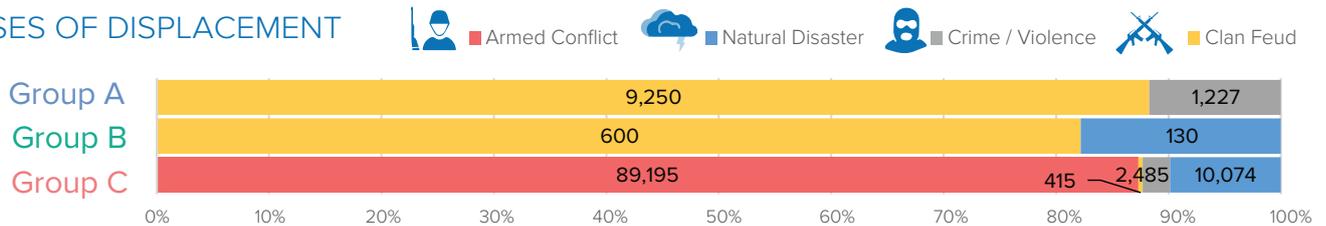
# KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2013-2022)

# 113,376

estimated number of currently displaced individuals since 2013



## CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



**TOTAL: 113,376**

## IN THE COURSE OF 2022

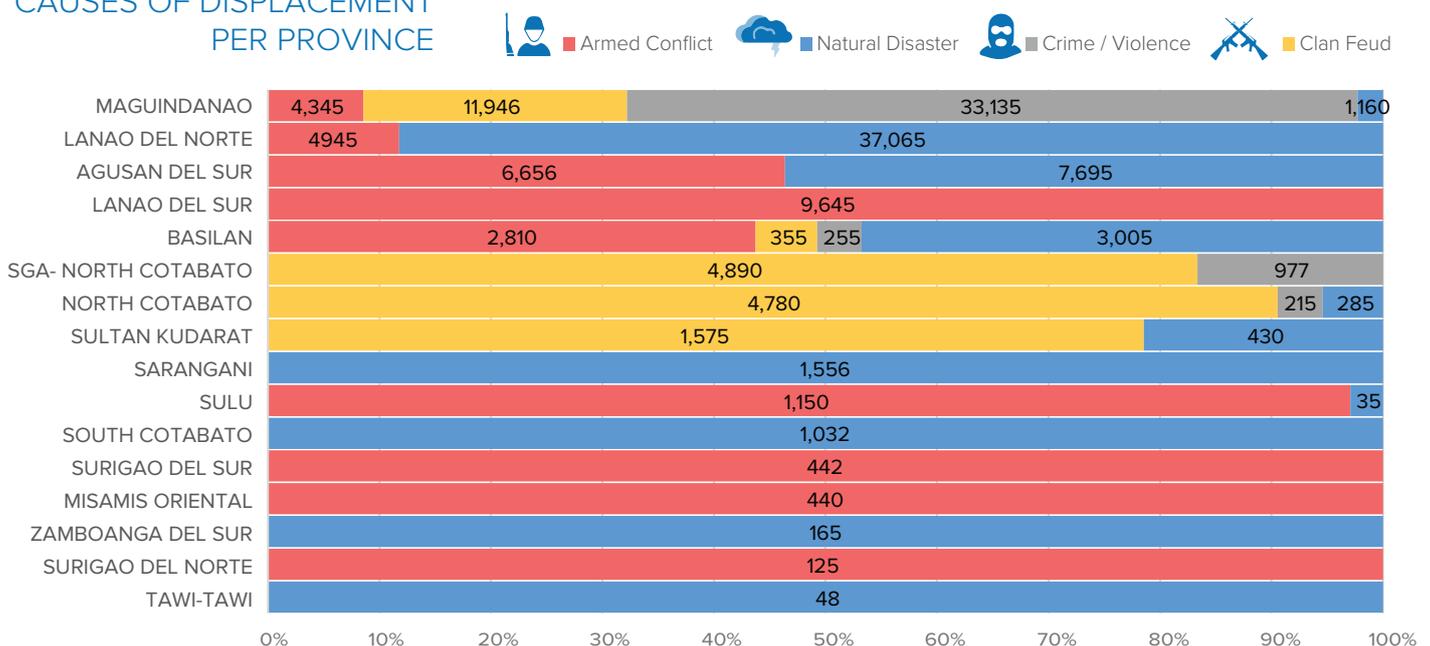
DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO AUGUST

# 141,162

Estimated total number of individuals who have been displaced in 2022



## CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



**TOTAL: 141,162**

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.”

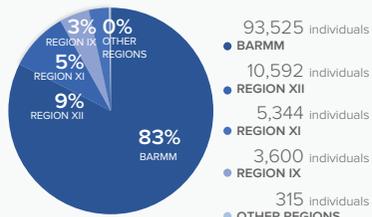
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1)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

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

**113,376**

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

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



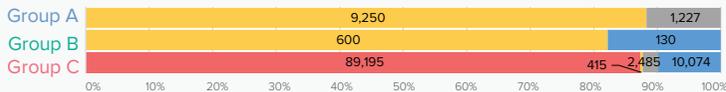
### THREE MAIN GROUPS:

**10,477**  
Group A  
displaced in August

**730**  
Group B  
displaced for more than 30 days

**102,169**  
Group C  
displaced for more than 180 days

### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



## DISPLACEMENT IN AUGUST 2022

**11,537**  
EST. TOTAL DISPLACED PERSONS RECORDED IN AUGUST

**1,060**  
EST. NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED

**10,477**  
EST. IDPs IN AUGUST IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

### LEGEND



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

