

# MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



Sultan Kudarat. In coordination with the local government unit of Palimbang, 114 displaced families received Core Relief Items items facilitated by ACCORD.

## DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 31<sup>st</sup> of January, a total number of **52,062** families (**236,525** individuals) are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

**Group A:** **1,001** families (**5,007** individuals) remain displaced out of 1,729 families displaced within the month;

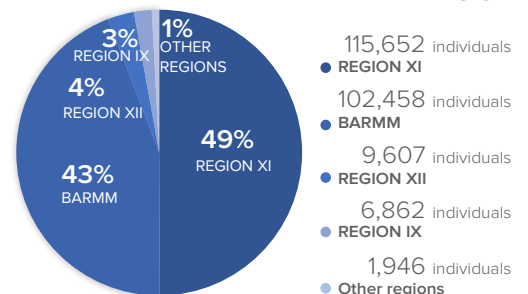
**Group B:** **1,057** families (**5,177** individuals) remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

**Group C:** **50,004** families (**226,341** individuals) remain displaced and have been protractedly displaced for more than 180 days. Those classified under Group C are concentrated in five main areas:

- Zamboanga City: **1,362** families (**6,810** individuals) still displaced due to Zamboanga siege in September 2013.
- Lanao del Sur **17,555** families (**87,775** individuals) still displaced due to Marawi siege in May 2017.
- Eastern Mindanao: **430** families (**1,937** individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict between Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and New People's Army (NPA) since June 2018.
- Northern Mindanao: **29** families (**145** individuals) still displaced due to STS Vinta (Temblin) in December 2017, **14** families (**62** individuals) still displaced due to Typhoon Falcon in July 2019. **96** families (**480** individuals) due to AFP vs. NPA armed conflict in Iligan City in June 2020.
- BARMM Provinces: **1,338** families (**5,380** individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict and crime & violence since August 2017.
- Davao del Sur: **27,400** families (**114,852** individuals) and Cotabato province: **1,780** families (**8,900** individuals) due to earthquakes.

In January 2021, a total number of **1,729** families (**8,158** individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to armed conflict (3,910 individuals), natural disaster (2,858 individuals) and crime & violence (1,390 individuals).

### PRESENTLY DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS BY REGION



### DISPLACEMENT IN JANUARY



**1,729**  
Families



**8,158**  
Individuals

### CIVILIAN CASUALTIES since January 2021

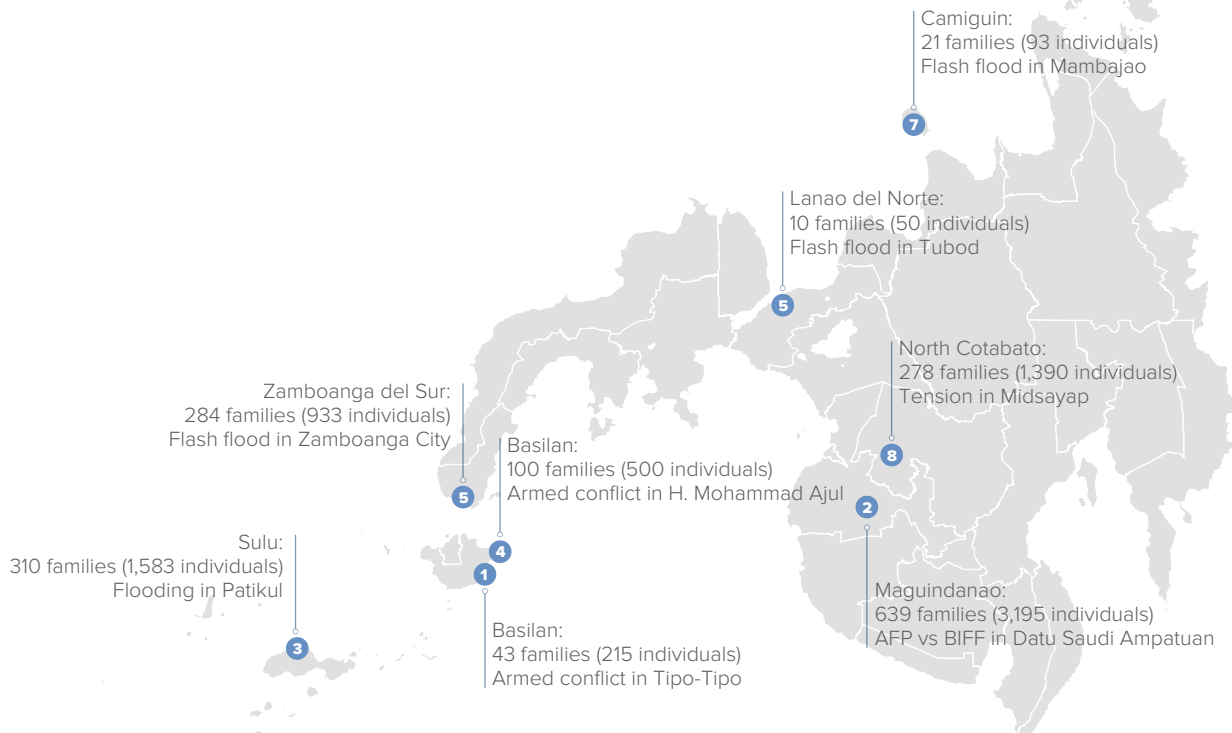


**0**  
Persons dead



**0**  
Persons injured

# GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN JANUARY



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

## 1 ARMED CONFLICT IN TIPO-TIPO MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

On 29 January 2021, an armed encounter has erupted between the joint elements of the security forces of the government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) against the unidentified armed men in Barangay Bangcuang and Bohebaca, Tipo-Tipo Municipality, Basilan Province. Based on the report from the community-based monitors, there were approximately 43 families (215 individuals) who were forced to flee and have sought refuge with their relatives within the town.

## 2 ARMED CONFLICT IN MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

An armed conflict between the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) forces under Commander Karialan and AFP erupted in Sitio Tatapan, Barangay Kitango, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Maguindanao Province on 23 January 2021. The firefight lasted for a couple of hours, resulting in the displacement of around 639 families with approximately 3,195 individuals. UNHCR Mindanao is continuously coordinating with Protection Cluster partners and government counterparts to determine the over-all protection situation of the IDPs.

## 3 FLOODING IN SULU PROVINCE

On 17 January 2021, moderate to heavy rainfall brought by Low Pressure Area (LPA) resulted to flooding and increase in sea water levels on the coastal barangays of Patikul,

Parang and Jolo Municipalities in Sulu Province. A total of 310 families (approximately 1,583 individuals) were forced to leave their homes to seek temporary shelter with their relatives. According to the local authorities, 244 houses in six barangays were damaged.

## 4 ARMED CONFLICT IN HADJI MOHAMMAD AJUL MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

On 12 January 2021, the 68th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army and the Philippine Police Force exchanged gunfire with the MILF assigned in Camp Al-Ansar, resulting to the displacement of approximately 100 families (500 individuals) from Barangay Seronggon, Hadji Mohamad Ajul Municipality in Basilan Province. A total of 40 families (approximately 200 individuals) have already returned to their places of origin.

## 5 FLASH FLOODS IN BRGY, TALISAYAN, ZAMBOANGA CITY

Around 284 families (approximately 993 individuals) were forced to flee their homes in Brgy. Talisayan, Zamboanga City on 18 January 2021 due to flash floods brought about by continuous rains. The displaced families have occupied the elementary and secondary schools located in the said barangay. The local government unit of Zamboanga City has extended support to the displaced families and assessment has been conducted to determine the displacement situation of the affected families.

## 6 FLOOD-AFFECTED FAMILIES IN LANA DEL NORTE PROVINCE

On 11 January 2021, rising water levels resulting to flooding affected the municipalities of Tubod, Maigo and Kolambogan. In Maigo Municipality, several houses were submerged as floodwater reached roof level. In Tubod Municipality, initial report stated that around 321 families (1,443 individuals) were affected by heavy rains, wherein 10 families (29 persons) were transported in an evacuation center.

A total of 29 individuals living near the river were pre-emptively evacuated and placed in an evacuation center as part of Lanao del Norte LGU's pre-emptive evacuation response. As per information from the Provincial Social Welfare Officer (PSWO) in Lanao del Norte, all the families affected by flooding have already returned to their places of origin after the flood subsided, and the reported eight families whose houses were totally damaged by flood are now with their relatives.

In Lanao del Sur Province continuous rainfall caused flooding in the municipalities of Bubong and Tarakain Lanao del Sur Province, but no displacement was recorded.

## 7 FLASH FLOOD IN MAMBAJAO, CAMIGUIN MUNICIPALITY

Around 21 families (93 individuals) were displaced in Mambajao Municipality in Camiguin Province on 11 January 2021 due to flash flood. The displaced families temporarily occupied the provincial evacuation center until water level subsided. The Provincial Government of Camiguin provided food packs to the affected families. The IDPs have already returned to their places of origins days after the flooding has subsided.

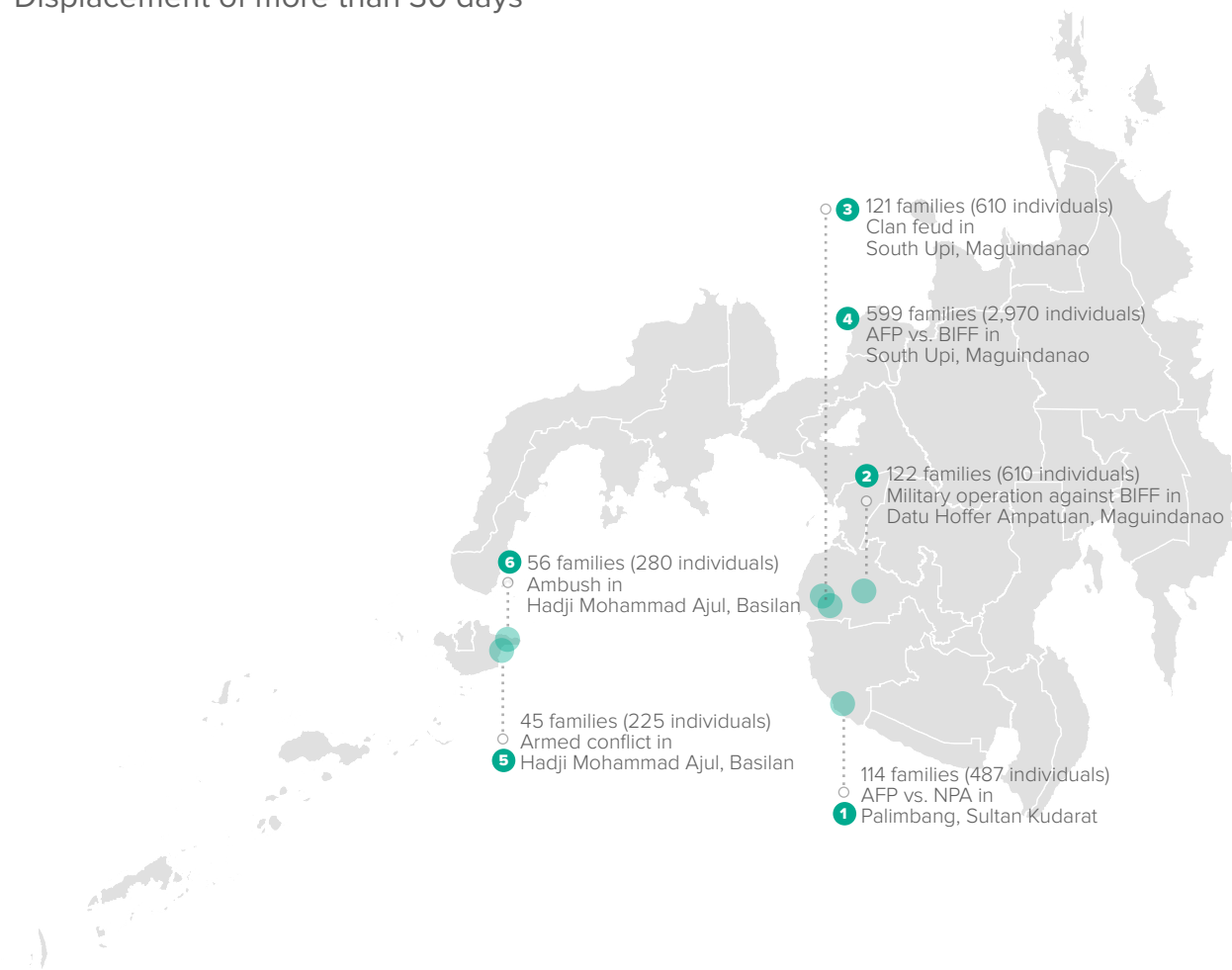
## 8 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MIDSAYAP MUNICIPALITY DUE TO INCREASED TENSIONS IN THE AREA

On 11 January 2021, residents of Brgy. Malingao, Midsayap Municipality were forced to flee their homes due to alleged sighting of unidentified armed men in their area. Based on the report of the Municipal Social Welfare Officer (MSWO) of Midsayap, 278 families (1,390 individuals) were displaced and sought refuge at the madrasah in Brgy. Palongoguen and at the covered court in Brgy. Salunayan of Midsayap Municipality. Despite the non-inclusion of the host barangays as one of the localities under the Special Geographic Area (SGA) of Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), the local government unit of Midsayap extended support to the affected populations and coordinated with Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) BARMM on the situation of the displaced families. The IDPs were extended with food packs consisting of rice, canned goods, noodles and coffee. A coordination meeting by the local officials and the security sector was conducted to discuss the safe return of the IDPs considering their increased vulnerability to COVID-19 in the evacuation centers, and as per advice from the police officer that the families can safely return to their homes. As per verification from Midsayap Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO), the displaced families have already returned to their places of origin.

Brgy. Malingao is one of the 63 barangays in North Cotabato that was turned over as part of SGA of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in BARMM.

# GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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## 1 ARMED CONFLICT IN PALIMBANG MUNICIPALITY, SULTAN KUDARAT PROVINCE

On 19 December 2020, 114 families (approximately 487 individuals) belonging to the indigenous people of Manobo were forced to flee from their homes in the hinterland of Brgy. Banbanen due to fear of potential encounter as there were alleged sighting of unidentified armed men in the area. The displaced families who originally came from Sitio Sendawagen (79 families or 363 individuals) and Sitio Badiangen (35 families or 124 individuals) have sought refuge in Barangay Langali in Palimbang Municipality, Sultan Kudarat Province. Based from the report shared by the MSWDO, among the initial identified needs are food, hygiene kits, blankets and plastic mats. The Local Government Unit (LGU) of Palimbang, together with the MSWDO, AFP and Sangguniang Barangay members, provided food packs to the displaced population.

On 23 December 2020, the AFP launched airstrikes at Sitio Kalumutan, boundary of Palimbang and Lebak Municipality, Sultan Kudarat Province. It is believed to be targeting the alleged members of NPA in the area and accordingly, said airstrikes are part of the AFP's ongoing campaign to end local communism.

## 2 INTENSIFIED MILITARY OPERATION IN DATU HOFFER MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

On 9 December 2020, the residents of Sitio Pamibingan, Brgy. Tuayan Mother in Datu Hoffer Municipality were forced to flee their homes due to the intensified military operation by the AFP. The military operation supports Special Law Enforcement Operations (SLEO) action against the BIFF who were believed to be responsible for the attack in Datu Piang last 3 December 2020.

Based on the initial validation report of the MSWO, there were 122 displaced families (approximately 610 individuals) from the indigenous people's tribe who have temporarily occupied Datu Aliman Elementary School and housing project at Sitio Proper in Brgy. Mother Tuayan. Emergency food packs were provided to the IDPs by the BARMM government.

## 3 CLAN FEUD IN SOUTH UPI MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

On 7 December 2020, a firefight erupted between warring families, resulting to the displacement of approximately 121 families (605 individuals) from Barangay Lamud, South Upi

Municipality. These families are currently scattered in Barangay Nangi, Borongotan, and Ganasi of North Upi Municipality. Some of the displaced families were able to build makeshift shelters, while others opted to stay with their relatives in the nearby barangays. The local officials of South Upi and North Upi Municipalities convened to discuss the condition of the affected populations. The MSWO of North Upi Municipality also conducted an initial assessment on the situation and distributed food packs to the 60 families that are temporary settled in Sitio S and Sitio Romagongrong of Barangay Nangi. The remaining 10 families have yet to receive any assistance from the government.

#### **4 ARMED CONFLICT IN SOUTH UPI MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE**

Based on the report of the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Officer (MDRRMO) of South Upi, approximately 320 families (approximately 1,600 individuals) from Sitios Manguda Sliay, and Guite of Barangay Itaw, South Upi Municipality were forced to flee their homes on 2 December 2020 when unidentified armed men were sighted in the area. The displaced families have temporarily settled at the COVID-19 isolation area in Sitio Poblacion in Barangay Itaw. The local government unit distributed relief goods to the displaced families. Around 599 (approximately 2,790 individuals) families from Barangays Itaw and Pandan, South Upi were forced to leave their homes following the attacks by the alleged members of the BIFF on 31 December 2020, with the armed group allegedly attacking the military detachment in Barangay Itaw and burning 13 houses abandoned by residents who fled in different areas in order to avoid the gunfire. Some 80 families (approximately 400 individuals) went to adjacent Municipality of Talayan, particularly in Barangay Fugotan, while the rest opted to stay in Barangay Pandan proper. The IDPs who sought refuge in Sitio Focul, Talayan have already returned to their place of origin last 11 January. As of the end of January 2021, there are 599 families (approximately 2,790 individuals) still displaced in Barangay Itaw.

#### **5 ARMED CONFLICT IN HADJI MOHAMMAD AJUL MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE**

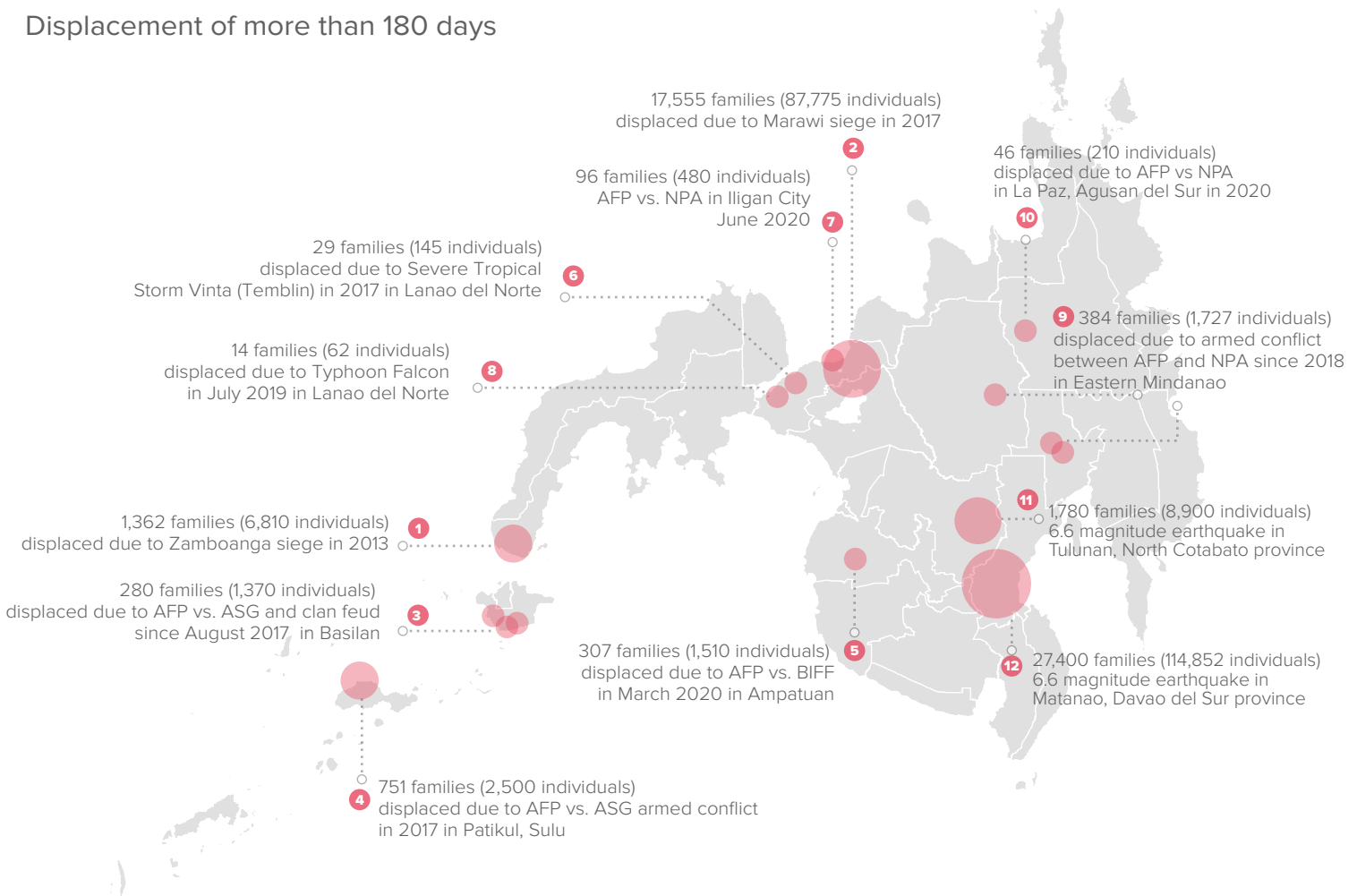
On 20 November 2020, an armed encounter between the members of the MILF and the unidentified armed group ensued in Sitio Pekok of Barangay Langong, Hadji Mohammad Ajul Municipality, Basilan Province. Based on report, there were approximately 45 families (225 individuals) who were displaced and have sought refuge with their relatives within the municipality. Community-based monitors also reported that there were casualties as a result of the gunfighting. While investigation on the root cause of the conflict is ongoing, a Joint Task Force composed of the AFP and MILF was deployed to help pacify the tension between the warring factions.

#### **6 AMBUSH IN HADJI MOHAMMAD AJUL MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE**

On 17 October 2020, two alleged members of the of the Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (BIAF-MILF) were ambushed by unidentified gunmen. This was subsequently followed by a joint operation of the AFP and the elements of the MILF-BIAF against the suspected perpetrators in Brgy. Tuburan Proper, Mohammad Ajul Municipality on 23 October 2020, resulting to the displacement of civilians. As of 30 November 2020, 56 families (approximately 280 individuals) are still displaced and residing with their relatives in an undisclosed location in Lamitan City.

# GROUP C: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 180 days



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## 1 ZAMBOANGA SIEGE

Displaced since September 2013

Beyond seven years after the Zamboanga Siege in 2013, more than 1,362 families (approximately 6,810 individuals) are still waiting for the completion of the permanent housing units under the Zamboanga City Roadmap to Recovery and Rehabilitation (Z3R). Of the total number, 77 families continue to dwell across the four transitory sites, while 1,285 families are currently being hosted by their relatives and friends. The Local Inter-Agency Committee (LIAC) attributed the prolonged transfer of the remaining displaced families to the delays in the approval of purchasing the properties where the permanent housing units will be constructed by the National Housing Authority (NHA).

With the delays in the completion of the permanent houses, these families are continuously facing recurring protection issues and great exposure to the COVID-19. Among the protection needs of the IDPs are the following:

1. Provision of hygiene kits consisting of alcohol, mask, and face shield
2. Repair of the damage boardwalks
3. Improvement of the WASH facilities
4. Additional food packs prioritizing people with specific needs
5. Quick distribution of the rice subsidies while community quarantine protocols are still in effect
6. Livelihood support to low income families



**77 families are living inside the transitory sites.** The four remaining transitory sites are Buggoc, Asinan, Mampang, Rio Hondo.



**1,285 families in home-based settings.** 778 homeowner families without tagging are in homebased settings.

### BREAKDOWN OF IDPs PER TRANSITORY SITE

TRANSITORY SITES	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
Mampang TS	12	60
Rio Hondo TS	17	85
Asinan TS	24	120
Buggoc TS	24	120
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>385</b>

## 2 MARAWI DISPLACEMENT

Displaced since 23 May 2017

As of January 2021, around 17,555 families (approximately 87,775 individuals) belonging to the most affected areas (MAA) remain displaced and in need of durable solutions. This figure is subject to further verification to account for those IDPs who may not have been covered by the Kathanon.

### Breakdown of the latest estimated cumulative no. of IDPs per province

Province	No. of Families
Lanao del Norte	6,021
Lanao del Sur	10,613
Maguindanao	39
North Cotabato	52
Sultan Kudarat	16
Other provinces	1,027
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,768</b>

Of the 17,768 families, 113 families had returned to their houses in Barangay Tolali, Marawi City; 100 families are relocated in Pagalamatan Permanent Shelter in Saguiran Municipality; and 2,943 families are scattered in transitory sites. In January 2021, TFBM and other government agencies have facilitated the transfer of 43 families from community-based evacuation centers (CBEC) to Boganga Transitory Site after series of validation exercises were jointly conducted. There are 24 families who remain at the CBEC in Iligan City (Ceanuri Mahad Alnor Madrasah) and Marawi City (Cabasaran Madrasah and Datu Saber Tents) that have yet to be validated.

**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 IDPs:**



**Access to assistance.** Home-based IDPs do not receive much assistance as compared to those in transitory sites. Sharers in the transitory sites complained of being excluded from assistance. There are existing CBEC where families claimed to be IDPs but are not accessing any assistance. Beneficiary selection for assistance (e.g. shelter) only prioritizes homeowners and renters in MAA and the rest are only secondary regardless of vulnerability, especially on permanent shelters. There are also vulnerable families who had returned and are needing assistance like those in the transitory sites. As a response, the government had completed the Transitory Family Support Package (PhP14,400.00) aimed to support the food needs and/or as a start-up capital for the livelihood activities of the IDPs.



**Less participation of IDPs to matters affecting them.** There are IDPs who were not able to register under the Kathanon. This may potentially result to exclusion of some IDPs as government assistance make use the Kathanon as basis. Also, there are less participation of IDPs on rehabilitation and return and if they can return to their places of origin, issues and concerns are not fully accommodated. A community-based or transitory site-based IDP consultation can encourage IDP participation and provide accurate information to the IDPs. IDP assemblies and consultation hearings were conducted, but only those IDPs who can physically participate attended said gatherings.



**Lack of food and livelihood.** The emergence of COVID-19 affected the livelihood of the IDPs which, in turn, impacted their ability to meet their daily food needs. It was also observed that after the Enhance Community Quarantine (ECQ), there has been limited food distributions conducted. IDPs are still in need of nutritious foods since foods received or delivered are only dry commodities (i.e noodles, rice, canned goods).



**Access to WASH.** Insufficient water supply is the prevailing issue in transitory sites. Poor hygiene and sanitation increase health risk especially for vulnerable people (full septic tanks, clogged drainage, no waste management).



**Tension build up at the transitory sites** due to various reasons such as water distribution schedule, abuse of authority and privileges among official and unofficial occupants and assistance provided, among others.



**Limited access to basic facilities** (Barangay Health Station, City Health Office, hospital, market, school) due to limited mobility and insufficient resources available. The capacity of the facilities is enough for the host community. High transportation fare limits the movement of IDPs. There are E-trikes provided by the Libreng Sakay program of the LGU in the transitory site similar in Rorogagus Transitory Site, but they only travel on scheduled basis and has limited seating capacity.



**Lack of CCCM.** There is lack of dedicated and full-time camp managers or administrators in the transitory sites that would receive the feedback and liaise with decision makers as regards the protection and humanitarian issues they are facing in the sites. Strong CCCM can be helpful to address the issues or problems existing at the transitory site. Last November 2020, IOM conducted CCCM training attended by IDP leaders as means to address lack of effective CCCM.



**Durable Solution.** Prolonged return to the place of origin. IDPs are aware that the government has a sectoral schedule of return. However, they could only hope for their immediate return to their places of origin and resume with their regular, normal living.



**Shelter:** 24 families are staying in CBEC. Many of these families have expressed a need for shelter assistance. The government, through the TFBM and CSWO, has yet to conduct validation exercise for these families

Municipality	Barangay	Exact Location	Families
Iligan City	Tomas Cabili	Mahad Alnor-al-Islamie in Ceanuri	10
Marawi City	Cabasaran	Purok Tumarumun Madrasah	4
	Datu Saber	Datu Saber	10
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>24</b>



**0 families in evacuation centers** are in urgent need for shelter that will provide protection from the elements



**2,943 families in transitory sites** are in need of water and sanitation interventions



**14,612 families in home-based settings** are in need of adequate information regarding available assistance, plans for return and rehabilitation of the most-affected areas

### 3 BASILAN

(Displaced since October 2018)

As of the end of November 2020, the total number of protractedly displaced in Basilan is 280 families (approximately 1,370 individuals) in the following municipalities:

Five families (25 individuals) are still displaced due to the armed encounter between the AFP and ASG from Unkaya Pukan Municipality on February 2018.

175 families (875 individuals) are still displaced due to series of arson incidents and fear of retaliation from the feuding families in Sumisip Municipality last May 2019.

100 families (470 individuals) are still displaced due to unresolved family feud in Tabuan Lasa Municipality last January 2020.

#### Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, the displaced families have experienced below protection issues:



Displaced families who sought temporary shelters with their relatives reported lack of privacy due to the small space shared by three to five families. Some IDPs constructed extension or division of houses using light materials, such as cardboard and sacks, to decongest the host community. Displaced families 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.





Some displaced families raised concerns on the effects of COVID-19 pandemic on their livelihood opportunities, and some have difficulties accessing the local market.



Displaced families raised concerns on access to WASH facilities. According to some IDPs, there is limited number of latrines available in the location where they sought temporary shelter, and some families were practicing open defecation.

#### 4 SULU PROVINCE

Displaced since September 2017

As of 31 January 2021, 751 families (approximately 2,500 individuals) remain displaced. This is an increase from the reported 652 families (approximately 2,005 individuals) in Sulu Province last 30 November 2020. The increase in number is due to the revalidation and reassessment conducted by the barangay officials of Brgy. Panglayahan and representatives of the Municipal LGU, as part of government efforts to help facilitate the safe return of displaced families in their places of origin. The provincial government of Sulu has facilitated the establishment of task force at the municipal level since November 2021. The task force is supporting the cessation of armed conflict and the Balik-Barangay Program which seeks to assist/facilitate the safe return of the displaced families to their places of origin.

Other issues raised by the displaced families include the houses they have left in their places of origin due to prolonged displacement since they were not able to visit their houses given security restrictions and some of their houses were already partially damaged. The outbreak of COVID-19 also has impacted the economic activities of the affected population. People cannot deliver their farming products in the markets because of the imposed community quarantine. Some NGOs extended assistance on livelihood gardening.

#### 5 MAGUINDANAO

Displaced since March 2020

**Ampatuan:** An armed conflict erupted between government security forces and BIFF in Sitio Malating, Barangay Salman, Ampatuan Municipality, Maguindanao Province on 30 March at around nine o'clock in the evening. According to the reports from the MDRRMO of Ampatuan Municipality and the barangay official of Salman, 1,470 individuals (294 families) were displaced as a result of the mortar shelling. Also, there were farm animals that were hit by the mortars in Sitio Ugapok in Barangay Salman. The MSWD Office and MDRRMO are tracking and continuously monitoring the movement of the IDPs in their respective areas. As per reports from MSSD Maguindanao, 320 families remain displaced in Sitio Ugapok, Brgy. Salman, Ampatuan. Some opted to stay with their relatives from Sitio Masalay, Ampatuan in search for more decent living than in evacuation centers. Others stayed in the AMARDI evacuation center, while the other IDPs built makeshifts in Sitio Masalay until the situation in their places of origin improves.

As of 24 November 2020 report of MSSD Maguindanao, 307 families remain displaced in Salmand and Saniag. They were not able to return to their places of origin because of continued insecurity in their communities. Last 10 October 2020, their community was affected by massive military operation of the AFP against the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters.

#### 6 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TROPICAL STORM VINTA

Displaced since December 2017

Of the 24 displaced families due to Tropical Storm Vinta last 2017, 20 had already transferred to temporary shelter they themselves have constructed as the tents they occupied are no longer livable, while the four families are still enduringly living on the dilapidated tents established in Barangay Dalama, Tubod, Lanao del Norte. The permanent shelter construction by LGU-Tubod, with support assistance from Philippine Red Cross, has yet to be completed. The five displaced families (due to Tropical Storm "Vinta") in Munai are still occupying the primary school and rice mill in the community. The families were unable to construct their own houses and they are currently staying in these facilities.

#### 7 ARMED CONFLICT IN ILIGAN CITY, LANA DEL NORTE PROVINCE

Displaced since June 2020

On 26 June 2020, an alleged member of the NPA ambushed a Citizen Armed Force Geographical Unit (CAFGU) detachment in Purok Kadayonan of Barangay Kalilangan, Iligan City, injuring two CAFGUs and forcibly displacing 380 households. As per information shared by CSWO Iligan, the displaced families are from Barangays Kalilangan and Dulag, all from Iligan City. As of reporting, there are still 96 out of 380 households which have not yet returned to their places of

origin and have opted to stay with their relatives in the said barangay due to security reasons. The LGU of Iligan, together with the military, provided GI sheets to 36 families in three puroks in Barangay Kalilangan. Despite the provision of shelter tools, the families were not able to construct sturdy houses due to lack of financial resources. The remaining 60 displaced families opted to stay in Barangay Dulag and are sharing shelter with relatives. Displaced families are in need of shelter assistance, livelihood support, electricity, latrines and readily accessible water source since most of the families are getting water from spring and deep wells which are distant from their IDP sites, posing security risks especially for children. IDPs were engaged in farming activities, but some IDPs discontinued due to lack of farm tools and equipment as these were lost when they left their houses.

### 8 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TYPHOON FALCON

(Displaced since July 2019)

14 families who have been occupying makeshift houses in an abandoned poultry house in Maranding, Lala were transferred to a temporary shelter located in Barangay Rebe, Lala by LGU with support from the National Housing Authority (NHA). These families are from Brgy. Maranding, Lala, Lanao del Norte whose houses were originally situated near the riverside and were washed-out due to Typhoon Falcon in 2019. Accordingly, these families can stay at the temporary shelter until the LGU is able to provide them with permanent shelter. Livelihood activities of these IDPs, which comprise mostly of hollow blocks- making, are still ongoing even while staying at the abandoned poultry house. Hence, provision of permanent shelters is the major need expressed by the IDPs.

### 9 DISPLACEMENT OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN EASTERN MINDANAO

(Displaced since December 2017)

**Davao region:** Around 160 families (800 individuals) are still taking shelter in the Haran Compound of the United Church of Christ in the Philippines (UCCP) in Davao City. Many of the IDPs have been protractedly displaced since 2017, while some were displaced on 2018 and were unable to return due to the volatile security situation in their communities. These IDPs are indigenous peoples (IPs) coming from remote villages in the municipalities of Kapalong and Talaingod, Davao del Norte province, and Compostela Valley province in Region XI.

**Bukidnon:** 224 families (927 individuals) are still displaced in the province, 99 families of which have been displaced in Barangay Kawayan since November 2018. Some are staying at Sitio Spring, Barangay Kawayan in San Fernando Municipality, while the 125 families are staying in barangay Magkalungay in the same municipality. They were provided with a parcel of land by the Barangay Local Government Unit as their temporary resettlement area.

#### Protracted displacement affecting the indigenous people have exposed them to:



**1. Human rights violations:** Displacement in the IP areas of Eastern and Northeastern Mindanao is frequently triggered or accompanied by killings of community leaders and attacks on learning facilities. These communities' strong advocacy for the protection of their rights to their ancestral domain has caused the community to classify them as insurgents or NPA sympathizers.



**2. Access to humanitarian assistance:** In most cases of internal displacement in IP areas, particularly those affecting remote indigenous villages, little to no assistance reaches the IDPs. In some instances, their preemptive evacuation due to military presence in their communities is neither recognized by authorities as a basis for their registration as IDPs nor as a basis for their entitlement to aid. Local civil society groups and even humanitarian organizations seeking to provide support also run the risk of getting tagged as rebel supporters. With this highly politicized context, the humanitarian community faces a major challenge in drawing attention to urgent and legitimate humanitarian needs.



**3. Durable solutions:** Recurring cycles of displacement are often observed in many indigenous communities with a strong history of resisting military presence or incursion. While displacement tends to be short-term and sporadic as compared to other areas of Mindanao, vulnerability is heightened with each incident of evacuation. This recurring pattern places these fragile communities at grave risk of further violations.

### 10 INTENSIFIED MILITARY OPERATIONS IN LA PAZ, AGUSAN DEL SUR PROVINCE

On 26 January, 1,025 families (approximately 5,125 individuals) – 525 families from Barangay Valentina and 500 families from Barangay Kasapa II, all in La Paz, Agusan del Sur were displaced from their communities following the intensified military operations against NPA in the said area. Most of the IDPs are indigenous peoples dwelling with their relatives within the affected barangays. Both barangays declared a state of calamity, allowing them to utilize the emergency calamity fund and thus, they are capacitated to provide necessary assistance to the IDPs.

The LGU conducted a Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA) and it continues to monitor the situation on ground. It provided food packs through the MSWDO and it also conducted a community feeding program for the IDPs.

The LGU deployed a program that provides government services on wheel where line agencies provide start-up capital for livelihood, coconut seedlings, health check-ups, and medicines to the IDPs. The local city registrar also issued free Senior Citizens ID to the elderly. Several government programs under the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), such as KALAHYAN-CIDSS and PAMANA, have been suspended in the said areas due to ongoing military operations.

As of 10 March, majority of the IDPs have already returned to their respective residences. Approximately 42 families (210 individuals) are still displaced in Barangay Kasapa 2, La Paz, Agusan del Sur.

## 11 EARTHQUAKE IN COTABATO PROVINCE

Displaced since October 2019

On 16 October 2019 at 07:37 PM, a 6.3 magnitude earthquake jolted the municipality of Tulan, North Cotabato, with a tectonic origin and a depth of focus of 8 km. It was also felt in municipalities surrounding Tulan.

On October 29, an earthquake was again felt in the Municipality of Tulan, North Cotabato, this time registering a 6.6 magnitude. The earthquake was also felt in neighboring provinces such as Maguindanao and Davao del Sur.

As of 18 December 2020, a total of 1,780 families (8,900 individuals) have taken temporary shelter in 12 evacuation centers, while home-based IDPs have returned to their places of origin. There are 29,703 damaged houses, of which, 8,873 are totally damaged and 20,830 are partially damaged. A total of 46,761 families (233,805 individuals) were affected by the earthquake incident in 211 barangays in Region XII.

As of January 2021, housing construction (shelter assistance) for the IDPs in Kidapawan is already built in the three barangays of the said municipality. However, identifying a safe relocation site and compliance to required documents remain as challenges for Magpet and Makilala.

DSWD Region XII is now focusing on its recovery programs, including the provision of Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA) amounting to PhP10,000.00 for families with partially damaged houses and/or PhP30,000 for families with totally damaged houses. Also, DSWD has ongoing provision of Cash for Work assistance for families with partially and/or totally damaged houses. But with the release of its terminal report on the displacement incidences (moving from emergency response to recovery phase), this affected the timely monitoring of IDP figures.

## 12 EARTHQUAKE IN DAVAO DEL SUR

Displaced since December 2019

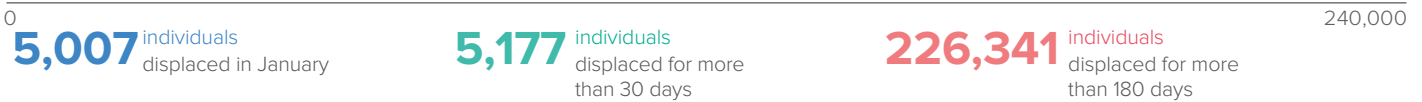
On 15 December 2019, a 6.9-magnitude earthquake shook the province of Davao del Sur and surrounding areas. The epicenter of the earthquake was located 9 kilometers northwest of Matanao, Davao del Sur at a depth of 3 kilometers. The Municipalities of Matanao and Magsaysay in Davao del Sur recorded the strongest intensity, with surrounding municipalities experiencing destructive shaking. According to the Pacific Disaster Center (PDC), an estimated 4.4 million people or 830,000 households live in towns that sustained strong tremors.

Some of the affected communities were already burdened by the October earthquakes. The latest earthquake to hit said area is the fourth quake with intensity above magnitude 6 for the last two months, all within a radius of 12km. with 6.3-magnitude earthquake on 16 October, magnitude 6.6 on 29 October, magnitude 6.5 on 31 October and the recent is magnitude 6.9 on 15 December.

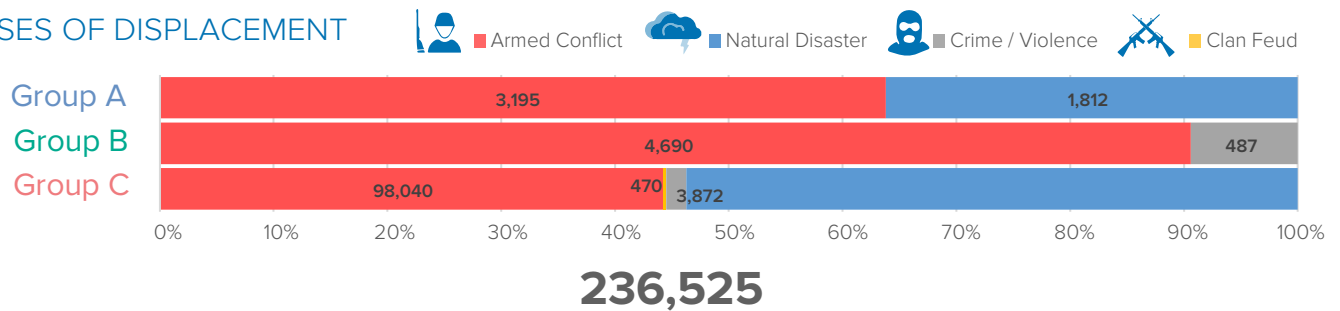
According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), almost 87,000 families (397,000 individuals) are affected in 397 barangays in Region XI and XII. In total, 13 were killed and over 200 people were injured by collapsing structures, falling debris, cardiac arrest, and other earthquake-related traumas. As of 11 September, 2,209 families (8,030 individuals) are taking shelter in 22 evacuation centers, while 25,191 families (106,822 individuals) families are staying in homebased settings.

## KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2012-2020)

**236,525** currently displaced individuals since 2012



### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



## IN THE COURSE OF 2021

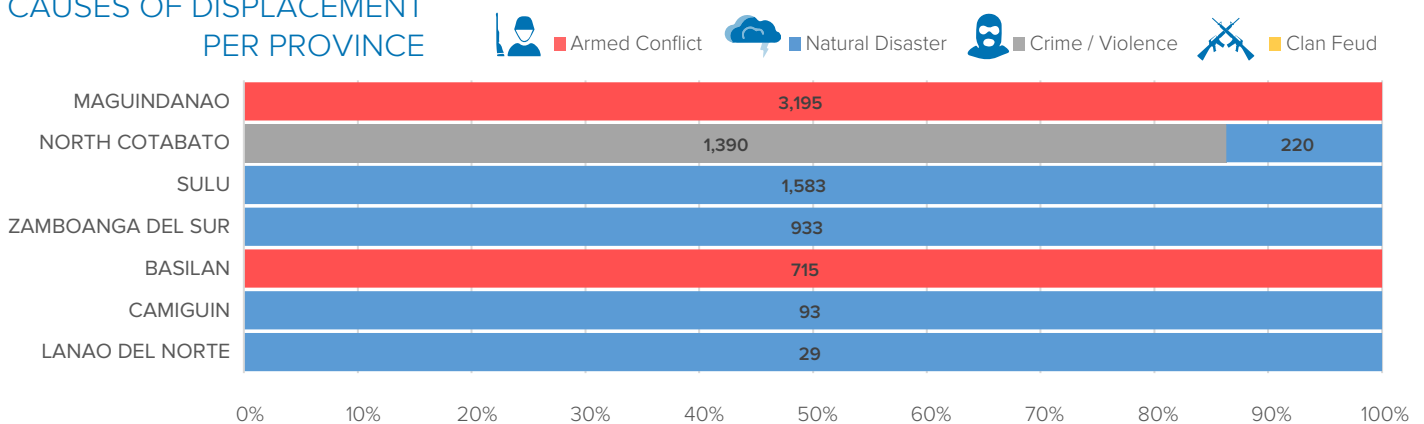
DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY 1 TO 31

**8,158**

Total number of individuals who have been displaced in 2021



### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



**TOTAL: 8,158**

## WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

©IRDT

### **MINDANAO VIRTUAL PROTECTION COORDINATION PLATFORM (MVPCP) SPECIAL SESSION.**

The MVPCP Special Session was conducted by UNHCR and co-led by Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD), Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) in Mindanao last 12 January 2021 via Zoom meeting. This was attended by various humanitarian organizations and government agencies participating in the regular MVPCP meeting. Said session aims to engage protection actors and government agencies in Mindanao in the implementation of Protection Strategy, institutionalization of its strategic objectives, and identification of possible points of collaboration with the government agencies. Separate sessions and workshops were conducted for BARMM and non-BARMM areas, discussing existing initiatives and planned activities of participating agencies. The morning session for BARMM and continuation of the afternoon session for non-BARMM areas shall be conducted on 26 January 2021.

### **UNHCR COURTESY CALL TO NEWLY APPOINTED CHAIRPERSON OF BHRC.**

UNHCR paid a courtesy call to the new Chairperson of the Bangsamoro Human Rights Commission (BHRC), Atty. Abdul Rashid Kalim on 14 January 2021. UNHCR provided a brief orientation on its activities related to persons of concern under its mandate, within the BARMM. The Chairperson provided a snapshot of his plans for BHRC as well as current gaps and

challenges being faced by the newly established agency. UNHCR committed to continue the conversation and find ways of collaboration.

### **MINDANAO VIRTUAL PROTECTION COORDINATION PLATFORM (MVPCP) SECOND SPECIAL SESSION.**

The MVPCP Special Meeting for BARMM led by Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) and co-led UNHCR, completed its breakout discussion on 26 January 2021. During the workshop, government agencies and humanitarian actors reviewed their existing and planned activities which are aligned with the Strategic Objectives. Moreover, the continuation of MVPCP Special Meeting for the non-BARMM areas led by Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) in Mindanao was also conducted in the afternoon of the same day. Discussions on the institutionalization of the priority strategic objectives, appropriate mechanisms and approaches, and addressing gaps on some objectives were undertaken during the plenary session. The Special Meeting for BARMM and non-BARMM areas was attended by various humanitarian organizations and government agencies participating in the regular MVPCP meeting.

### **BIFF FIGHTERS EXPRESSED WILLINGNESS TO REJOIN MILF, POSSIBLE COLLABORATION WITH GOVERNMENT.**

Majority of the BIFF factions are advancing discussions for

potential cooperation with the transitional government. As per reports, more than 900 BIFF members have communicated their willingness to rejoin the MILF. Bangsamoro Chief Minister Ahod Ebrahim stated that two out of the three BIFF factions are in dialogue with the transitional government, but the other group expressed disavowal on the ongoing dialogue. In the interim, the Joint Peace and Security Team, composed of PNP and Armed Forces personnel, as well as MILF members who have not been decommissioned, will be tasked with the peace and order while negotiations are ongoing.

**MINDANAO VIRTUAL PROTECTION COORDINATION PLATFORM (MVPCP)**  
In the present circumstances where no limited physical access to IDPs is possible, and humanitarian actors are adjusting response using alternative modalities to access people in need including relying on social media, phones and other online communication tools to maintain regular communication with protection monitors within IDP community, as well as host communities, Mindanao Virtual Protection Coordination Platform (MVPCP) will strengthen coordination among relevant actors with a protection role (from regional and provincial down to municipal and community level) in Mindanao.

Under the leadership of Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) and with full participation of key state agencies: DSWD, BARMM READI and IATF, members of MVPCP will work closely to ensure that COVID-19 related prevention and response initiatives at the national level include IDPs, while at the same time closely monitoring their application to ensure that IDPs have access to basic services. Members of the MVPCP will work closely to ensure timely prevention of and response to protection issues in Mindanao including BARMM region and facilitate timely information-sharing with the IDP community on health measures in response to COVID-19.

For more information, please visit the Protection Cluster website <http://www.protectionclusterphilippines.org/> or e-mail us at [PHICOPRC@unhcr.org](mailto:PHICOPRC@unhcr.org)

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.

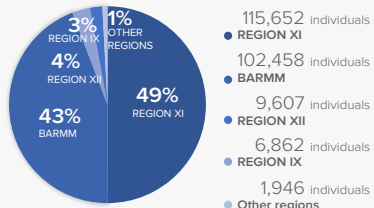
## CURRENT NUMBER OF IDPS IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION



# 236,525

TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS WHO ARE PRESENTLY DISPLACED IN MINDANAO

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



### THREE MAIN GROUPS:



## 5,007

Group A  
displaced in January



## 5,177

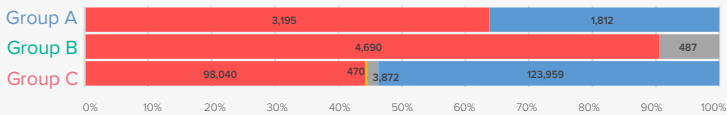
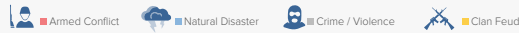
Group B  
displaced for more than 30 days



## 226,341

Group C  
displaced for more than 180 days

### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



### DISPLACEMENT IN JANUARY 2021



## 8,158

TOTAL RECORDED DISPLACEMENT IN JANUARY



## 3,151

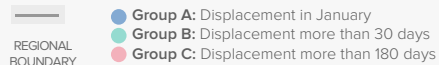
NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED



## 5,007

IDPs IN JANUARY IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

### LEGEND



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

