

MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



Maguindanao. Mhads Latip, one of the fisherfolk who received a fishing boat and net as part of UNHCR's quick impact livelihood support projects in Brgy. Butiren in the Municipality of Kabuntalan. © UNHCR/Martin San Diego

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 31st of August, an estimated total number of 24,281 families (118,687 individuals) are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

Group A: **1,006** families (**5,055** individuals) remain displaced out of 1,404 families displaced within the month;

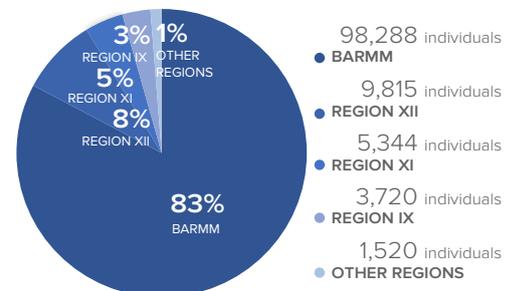
Group B: **1,371** families (**6,350** individuals) remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

Group C: **21,904** families (**107,282** individuals) remain displaced and have been protractedly displaced for more than 180 days. Those classified under Group C are concentrated in six main areas:

- Zamboanga City: **720** families (**3,600** individuals) still displaced due to Zamboanga siege in September 2013.
- Lanao del Sur **17,286** families (**86,430** individuals) still displaced due to Marawi siege in May 2017.
- BARMM Provinces: **434** families (**1,933** individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict and crime & violence since September 2017.
- Bukidnon: **210** families (**893** 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: **24** families (**120** individuals) still displaced due to STS Vinta (Temblin) in December 2017, **14** families (**62** individuals) still displaced due to Typhoon Falcon in July 2019.
- Davao del Sur: **1,436** families (**5,344** individuals) and Cotabato province: **1,780** families (**8,900** individuals) due to earthquakes in 2019.

In August 2021, an estimated total number of **1,404** families (**7,049** individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to crime & violence (4,335 individuals), armed conflict (2,429 individuals) and natural disaster (285 individuals).

PRESENTLY DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS BY REGION



DISPLACEMENT IN AUGUST



1,404
Families



7,049
Individuals

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES since January 2021



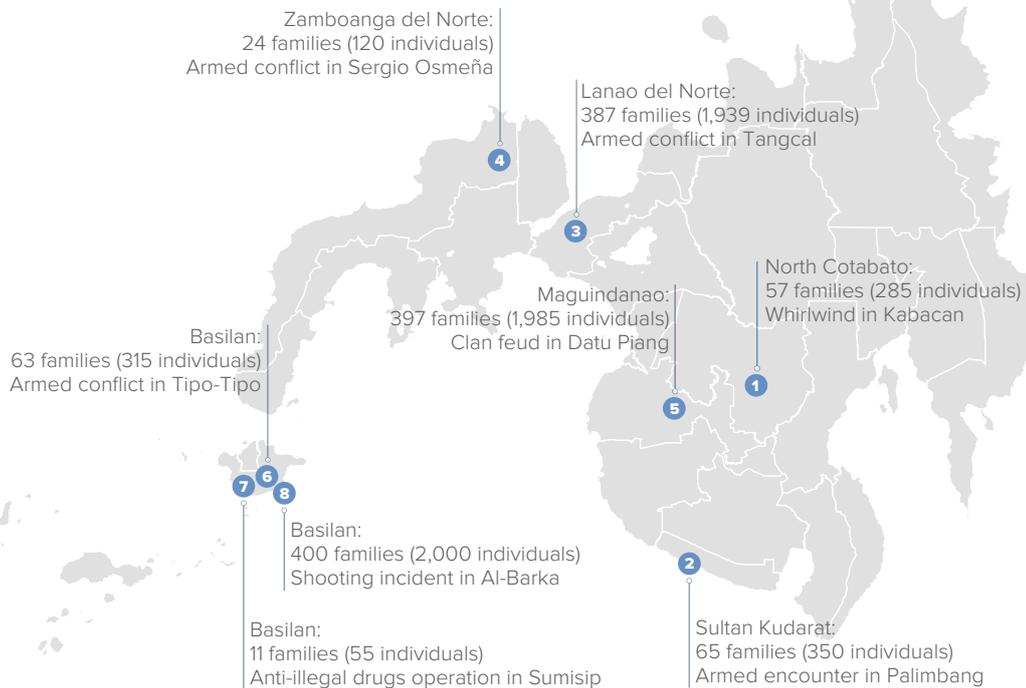
7
Persons dead



6
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



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

1 FORCED DISPLACEMENT CAUSED BY WHIRLWIND IN KABACAN MUNICIPALITY, NORTH COTABATO PROVINCE

On 31 August 2021, around 57 families (approximately 285 individuals) fled their homes when a whirlwind hit Barangay Pisan in Kabacan municipality. According to reports, the incident resulted to 17 totally damaged houses and 23 partially damaged houses. Also, an elderly woman who is a resident of the village was hit by a flying object and was given medical attention. The Local Government Unit (LGU) of Kabacan municipality immediately distributed food packs to the affected populations.

2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN PALIMBANG MUNICIPALITY, SULTAN KUDARAT PROVINCE

On 25 August 2021, an armed encounter between two members of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) who are in dispute ensued in Brgy. Napnapon, Palimbang Municipality. There were 65 families (approximately 350 individuals) from Sitio Kitao, Brgy. Napnapon who fled their homes and sought refuge to their relatives in Barrio Manga in Brgy. Kanipaan. As per report from the local officials, the residents in the adjacent communities were also affected by the incident. The Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office provided food packs to the displaced families.

3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN TANGCAL MUNICIPALITY, LANA DEL NORTE PROVINCE

On 21 August 2021, an armed encounter took place between the AFP and alleged members of IS-inspired group on the boundary area in the municipalities of Munai

and Tangcal. Around 387 families (around 1,935 individuals) from barangays Bayabao, Lindongan, Pelingkingan, and Somaorang, all from Tangcal Municipality, were displaced and they sought refuge in evacuation centers and in various barangays. The LGU of Tangcal municipality distributed relief goods to the displaced families. The displaced families returned to their respective places of origin last 25 August.

4 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN SERGIO OSMEÑA MUNICIPALITY, ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE PROVINCE

On 18 August 2021, around 24 families (approximately 120 individuals) were displaced due to the pursuit operations by the government security forces against the suspected members of a communist group in Brgy. Bagumbayan in the municipality of Sergio Osmeña. As per information gathered by the protection monitors, the pursuit operations started on 4 July 2021, but the verification of the said report is difficult to conduct due to the remoteness of the affected areas. Based on the report from the barangay officials, the displaced families are currently staying with their relatives.

5 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN DATU PIANG, MAGUINDANAO

On 17 August 2021, separate tensions arose in Barangay Ambadao due to the killing of the Barangay Chairman, and in Barangay Masigay due to clan feud which involved alleged members of the 105th Base Command of MILF. As per report from MSSD BARMM, around 397 families (approximately 1,985 individuals) were displaced in both barangays.

6 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN TIPO-TIPO MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

On 13 August 2021, there were 63 families (approximately 315 individuals) who were forcibly displaced due to an armed confrontation between the Barangay Police Action Team and the Citizen Armed Forces Geographical Unit (CAFGU) against the paramilitary forces. The armed confrontation was triggered when the village chieftain of Brgy. Bohelebung was arrested by reason of his alleged involvement to the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG). The displaced civilians sought refuge to their relatives within the nearby communities of Brgy. Bohelebung. The Provincial and Municipal (MLGU) facilitated the peaceful settlement of the issue and reached out to the parties involved in the fighting.

7 FORCED DISPLACEMENT SUMISIP MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

On 12 August 2021, the AFP under the 68th Infantry Brigade and elements of the Philippine Drug Enforcement Authority conducted an operation in Brgy. Limbocandis in Sumisip municipality, Basilan province. Report from the authorities said that the target of the operation resisted which resulted to a gunfight and killing of a 48 years old male suspect. The

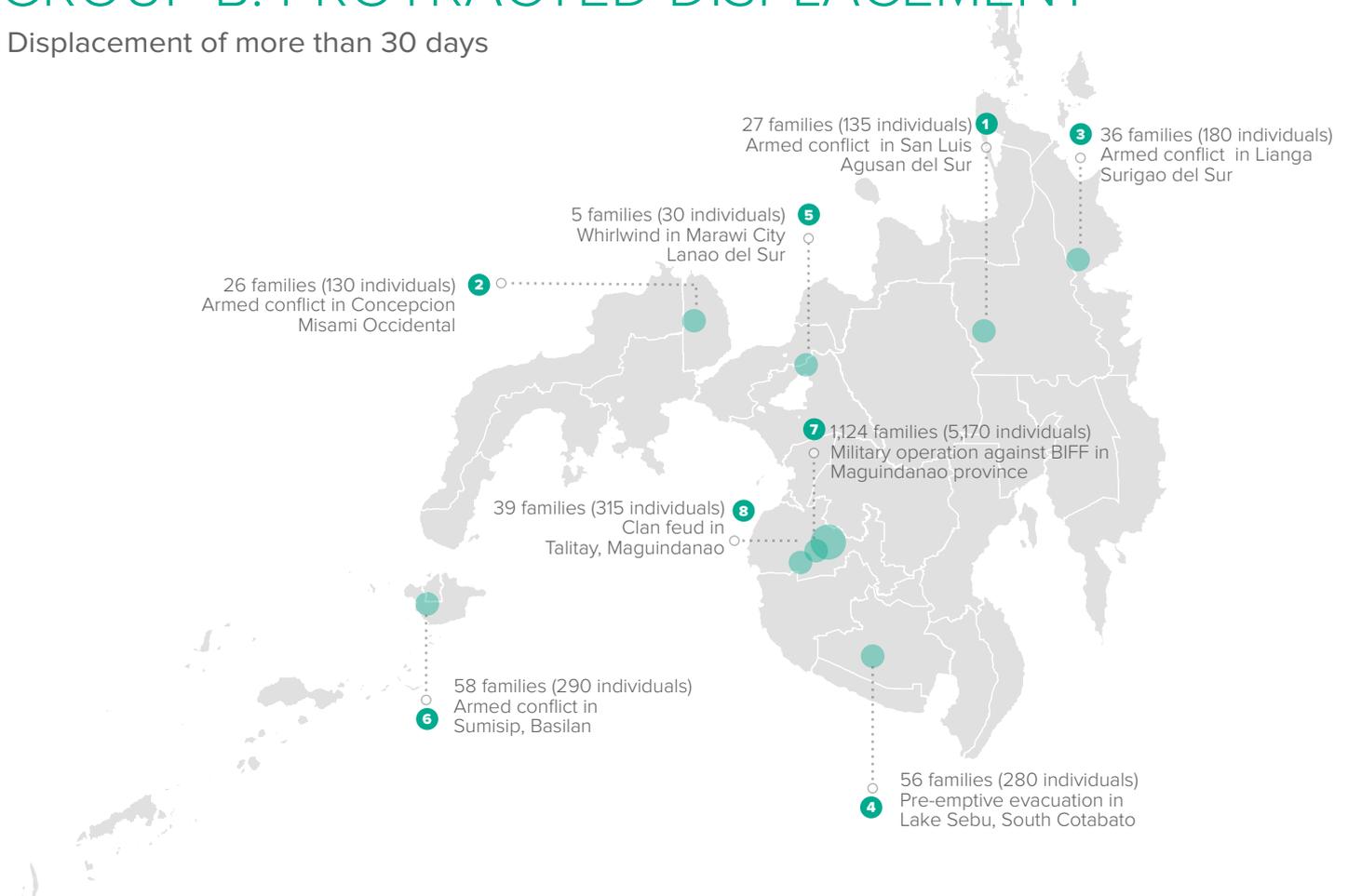
incident caused displacement of 11 families (approximately 55 individuals) due to their fear of being caught in the crossfire. The local partners confirmed that the displaced families returned to their places of origin after the tension has ceased.

8 FORCED DISPLACEMENT AL-BARKA MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

On 3 August 2021, the personal bodyguard of the Local Chief Executive was shot dead in Brgy. Kuhon Linoh in Al-Barka municipality for an unknown reason. The incident caused the displacement of around 400 families (approximately 2,000 individuals), who fear for possible escalation of the incident as they believe that the relatives of the killed person might retaliate. The Municipal Social Welfare Officer of Al-Barka municipality conducted an assessment on the protection needs of the affected populations. Also, the local government sought the assistance of the Municipal Peace and Order Council and the Ministry of Interior and Local Government to intervene in the settlement of the killing incident. As per report from the protection partner, the displaced families expressed that they need food for sustenance.

GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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1 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN SAN LUIS MUNICIPALITY, AGUSAN DEL SUR PROVINCE

On 23 July 2021, around 27 families (approximately 135 individuals) from Purok 17, Sitio Mentaki-e, Brgy. Binicalan in San Luis municipality fled their homes when a resident of the community was killed by the alleged members of NPA. Eight families (approximately 37 individuals) sought refuge in Brgy. Binicalan Proper, while others fled to adjacent communities in La Paz municipality.

Sitio Mentaki-e is a remote community and is located 15 kilometers away from the center of Brgy. Binicalan, which is itself a distant village situated 55 kilometers away from the San Luis' seat of government. Given the sitio's location, road accessibility remains a challenge, and there is no available mobile network since it is a forested area. Thus, it is difficult to monitor the protection situation of the affected population. The families remain displaced as of this reporting.

2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN CONCEPCION MUNICIPALITY, MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL PROVINCE

On 11 July 2021, an armed encounter erupted between the government security forces and the members of the NPA along the boundaries of barangays Bagong Nayon and Small Potongan in Concepcion municipality, Misamis Occidental province. There were 26 families (approximately 130 individuals) from the remote area of Sitio Magibay, Barangay Small Potongan who fled their homes because of the firefight. As per update from Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Field Office X, the displaced families are able to check on their farm and properties in their places of origin during the day, and then return to their host families and communities at night due to uncertainties in terms of safety and security in their places of origin.

3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN LIANGA MUNICIPALITY, SURIGAO DEL SUR PROVINCE

36 families (approximately 180 individuals) belonging to the Manobo tribe from Sitios Manluy-a and Panukmoan, all in Barangay Diatagon, Lianga municipality, fled their homes last 23 June 2021. The displaced families sought temporary shelters in the nearby village when three residents of the village, including a minor, were reportedly killed during a military operation conducted in Sitio Panukmoan, Barangay Diatagon last 15 June 2021. Also, the affected families are enduringly living in worsened conditions as they experience repeated and protracted displacements which are further exacerbated by the pandemic. In May and July 2020, the same populations and communities were forcibly displaced because of aerial bombardment and firefight between the government security forces and the members of the NPA. As per report, the State authorities already investigated the recent incident.

As of August 2021, local monitors from the ground reported that affected families remain displaced and they are hesitant to go back to their places of origin due to fear that firefights in their areas might erupt anytime.

4 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN LAKE SEBU MUNICIPALITY, SOUTH COTABATO PROVINCE

On 16 June 2021, a total of 120 families (approximately 600 individuals) from Brgy. Lamcade pre-emptively evacuated to safer grounds following the advice from the MDRRMO of Lake Sebu Municipality to evacuate due to the tension cracks on flat ground that was observed on 13 June, and this is believed to be caused by continuous rainfall. The displaced families sought refuge with their relatives, while others set-up their makeshift houses within the affected barangay. As per report from DSWD Field Office XII, 56 families (approximately 280 individuals) remain displaced in Brgy. Talisay in the municipality of Lake Sebu, South Cotabato due to flash flood. Also, as per August 2021 update from the Commission on Human Rights Region XII, the displaced families were already relocated, and there are ongoing negotiations regarding land acquisition of the relocation site between the Lake Sebu LGU and the landowner of the area where the IDPs are relocated.

5 DISPLACEMENT IN BRGY. RAYA GUIMBA, MARAWI CITY DUE TO DISASTER CAUSED BY WHIRLWIND

A whirlwind hit Barangay Raya Guimba in Marawi City on 02 May 2021. Although there were no casualties when the disaster struck in some areas of Barangay Raya Guimba, it caused a total damage to 17 houses. Around 43 families (approximately 215 individuals) were affected by the incident. Of which, around 17 families (approximately 85 individuals) sought refuge with their relatives within the barangay, while others stayed home despite the damage in their dwellings. The LGU of Marawi City provided food packs and psychosocial support to the affected families and helped in the debris clearing. As of reporting, five families returned to their habitual residences, and two families opted to be reintegrated in Ditsaan Ramain and Marantao municipalities, while five families remain displaced in other barangays in Marawi City given that they are still repairing their houses in Brgy. Guimba.

6 DISPLACEMENT IN SUMISIP MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT

On 17 March 2021, two members of the CAFGU were killed by an unidentified armed group in Brgy. Guiong in Sumisip municipality. Around 58 families (approximately 290 individuals) from Sitio Matineh, Brgy. Guiong, who are relatives of the victim, pre-emptively fled their homes and moved to safer grounds within the barangay due to fear of potential attack from the perpetrators. The local officials in the affected barangay attributed the killing incident to a family feud. Based on the interviews with the displaced individuals, the affected families were concerned with their safety and security given the possibility of a military operation following the tension. The Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) of Sumisip municipality conducted an assessment on the needs of the displaced families. The families remain displaced as of this reporting.

7 DISPLACEMENT IN MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT

Some of the displaced families who returned home in several municipalities in Maguindanao province, after the displacement on 18 March 2021 due to armed conflict

between the AFP and the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF), 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 August 2021, around 975 families (4,425 individuals) in the municipalities of Datu Anggal Midtimbang, Datu Odin Sinusat, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Shariff Aguak, and South Upi remain displaced, and these families displaced belong to the March and April AFP operations against the BIFFs.

Municipalities of Mamasapano and Shariff Saydona Mustapha: The IDPs who returned home over a month of displacement due to series of armed encounter between the government security forces and the BIFF were again forcibly displaced on 30 May 2021. Despite the heavy flooding, civilians from all sitios of Brgy. Dabenayan and Sitio Udsodan, Brgy. Liab, all in Mamasapano municipality and Sitio Baliango, Brgy. Pusao of Shariff Saydona Mustapha municipality fled their homes and sought temporary refuge at Mahad in Brgy. East Libutan, Mamasapano municipality and in Crossing Pagatin, Datu Salibo municipality. The civilians fled their homes because of the sightings of alleged members of the BIFF who positioned themselves close to military post in the area. Also, the civilians feared about the rumors that BIFF might attack the military installations in Brgy. Dabenayan and Brgy. Pusao. Displaced families from Shariff Saydona Mustapha already returned to their habitual residences few days after their displacement. As of end of August 2021, around 21 families (approximately 105 individuals) remain displaced in Mamasapano due to the incident last 30 May 2021.

Guindulungan Municipality: A firefight between the government security forces and alleged members of the BIFF erupted in the upper part of barangays Ahan and Datalpandan, all in the municipality of Guindulungan, Maguindanao province on 20 June 2021. Based from the field verification conducted by the grassroot protection monitors, around 1,135 families (approximately 5,675 individuals) were reported displaced due to ground bombardments in the area, and these families sought refuge in safer grounds within the adjacent barangays belonging to the municipalities of Guindulungan and Talayan.

CFSI and Talayan LGU conducted IDP validation and needs assessment activities in Guindulungan municipality, and in Sitio Project and ALS Building evacuation sites in municipality of Talayan which sheltered IDPs from the municipalities of Talayan and Guindulungan. UNHCR, through CFSI, provided mosquito nets and hygiene kits to

563 displaced families belonging in the municipalities of Guindulungan and Talayan as augmentation to the non-food items distributed by the MSSD – Maguindanao.

As of end of August 2021, 128 families (approximately 640 individuals) remain displaced based on the latest report from the MSSD-Maguindanao.

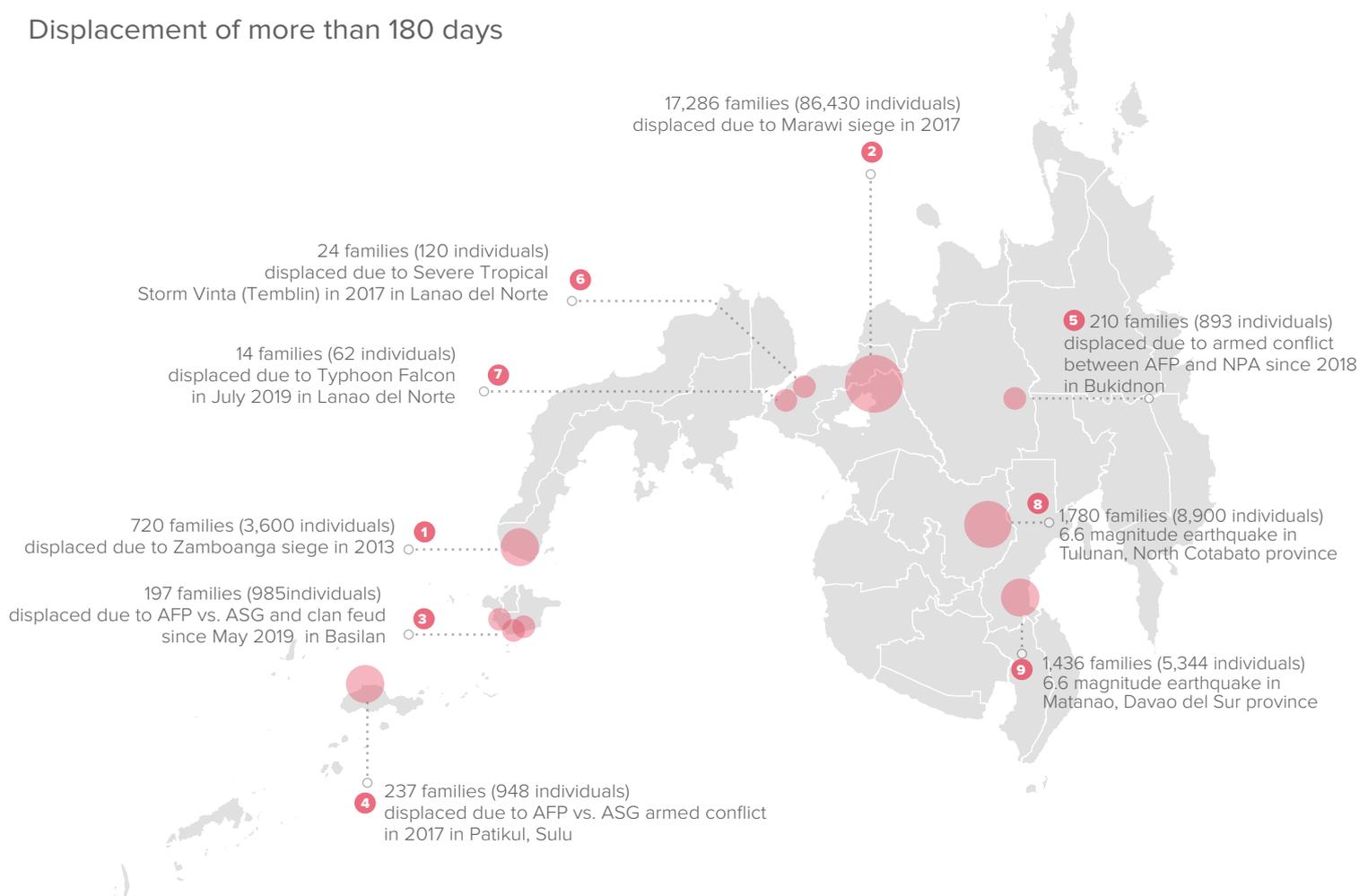
8 DISPLACEMENT IN TALITAY MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO RIDO

On 26 March 2021, the residents of Barangay Pageda in Talitay municipality fled to a safer ground when a fisherman was killed in the marshy area of the municipality. Accordingly, the said killing was perpetrated by the victim's rival family which resulted to rido. The protection monitors from the ground reported that the parties involved in the rido managed to mobilize their respective allies and supporters, which triggered a firefight between the warring parties in the boundary area of Brgy. Bintan and Brgy. Pageda. Also, there were alleged cases of looting incident and casualty due to stray bullet.

The residents of barangays Gadungan and Pageda, all in Talitay municipality, have been greatly affected by the cyclical conflict and displacement because of the unresolved rido. As of end of August, 39 families (approximately 135 individuals) remain displaced in Talitay municipality.

GROUP C: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 180 days



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1 ZAMBOANGA SIEGE

Displaced since September 2013

Beyond eight years after the Zamboanga Siege in 2013, around 720 families (approximately 3,600 individuals) are still waiting for the completion of the permanent housing units under the Zamboanga City Roadmap to Recovery and Rehabilitation as of this reporting. Of the total, 58 families (approximately 290 individuals) are living in transitory sites (TS), while 662 families (approximately 3,310 individuals) are home-based. The Local Inter-Agency Committee 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 include the provision of hygiene kits consisting of alcohol, mask, and face shields, repair of the damage boardwalks, improvement of the WASH facilities, additional food packs prioritizing people with specific needs, quick distribution of the rice subsidies while community quarantine protocols are still in effect, and livelihood support to low-income families. City LGUs reported that there are some IDPs who have availed of the COVID-19 vaccinations. However, there is still a need to strengthen the campaign for COVID-19 vaccination as majority of the IDPs in the transitory sites still remain unvaccinated due to rumors and misinformation about effectivity and efficacy COVID-19 vaccines.



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



662 families in home-based settings.

BREAKDOWN OF IDPs PER TRANSITORY SITE

TRANSITORY SITES	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS
Mampang TS	24	120
Rio Hondo TS	13	65
Asinan TS	8	40
Buggoc TS	13	65
Total	58	290

2 MARAWI DISPLACEMENT

Displaced since 23 May 2017

Four years after the siege in Marawi, the displaced populations in various displacement sites remain to be living in dire conditions. As of August 2021, around 17,286 families (approximately 86,430 individuals) belonging to the Most Affected Areas (MAA) remain displaced and in need of durable solutions. As per Task Force Bangon Marawi report, 4,229 families (approximately 21,179 individuals) are scattered in 13 TS. To date, very few IDPs have found solutions to end their displacement, including those around 379 families relocated in Pagalamatan Permanent Shelter in Saguiran municipality and Barangay Dulay West, Marawi City, and around 113 families who returned to their houses in Barangay Tolali, Marawi City. It is expected that once the construction of road networks in the MAA is completed either by September or by October, families with building permits from Sectors 1 to 7 can start repairing their houses or structures.

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 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH). Access to water both for drinking and domestic use remains to be inadequate in Biyaya ng Pagbabago (Sagongsongan) TS, Lakeview (Boganga) TS in Site 2 and Site 3, and Pindolonan Bakwit Village. In Rorogagus TS, and the water rationing for the IDPs has not been sustained. To date, some of the IDPs continue to buy water for drinking at around Php 300.00 (USD 6) every month, while others depend on river water nearby for both drinking and domestic use.



Poor sanitation and hygiene condition. Poor sanitation and hygiene conditions, such as full septic tanks that need emptying in Biyaya ng Pagbabago (Sagongsongan) TS, remain unresolved. The dirt from the septic tanks directly flows in an open drainage canal which increases IDPs' exposure to health risks as it gives foul smell. In Lakeview (Boganga) TS, the desludging project of the BARMM only caters to 150 households. As stated by NHA, the desludging of septic tanks in Sagongsongan TS will begin once the procurement process is completed. On the other hand, the management of solid waste in TS is inconsistent. While garbage collection is regular in other TS, IDPs located in Lakeview (Boganga) TS in Site 3 find themselves burning or dumping their garbage anywhere as garbage collection trucks do not often reach their area.



Lack to livelihood and food security. The emergence of COVID-19 affected the livelihood of the IDPs which, in turn, impacted their ability to meet their daily food needs, and their food assistance is diminishing. IDPs are still in need of nutritious foods to improve their immune system especially now that COVID-19 cases are increasing.

The access to livelihood opportunities within IDP communities or in the nearby areas continues to be scarce. Due to the lockdown measures brought about by pandemic and lack of start-up capital, the sources of income of IDPs have been greatly impacted. Some IDPs who availed of the livelihood support provided by the LGU and other organizations were not sustained because of lack of interest and mismatch on the livelihood support provided, wherein the common livelihood activities of the IDPs include carpentry, driving, and vending.



Access to basic services. The high transportation cost has continue to limit IDPs' access to services such as education and health. Facilities of these services are remotely located from TS.



Access to health services: The health centers/ stations in the host barangay do not have enough resources (medicines and equipment) to cater the needs of the IDPs being hosted. The IDPs in Lakeview, Rorogagus and Sagongsongan TS claimed that most of the time, there are no available medicines and enough health personnel in the health centers/ stations. There are agencies that augmented the health services of the city government, such as Medecins Sans Frontieres and other humanitarian organizations that provided medicines, but these remain insufficient to cater the population as they are limited only to the identified beneficiaries.



Access to education. Some displaced children find it difficult to comply with their requirements in school due to modular learning approach that has been implemented since the pandemic. This learning modality posed concerns to the parents and guardians who themselves were not able to study and cannot provide the needed educational and teaching support of their children. Remoteness of the schools and high transportation costs are compounding this issue especially among the secondary level students.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM). While there are camp administrators and/or focal persons assigned in the TS, several sectoral issues are not reported, referred, and addressed in a timely manner since the CCCM is not fully implemented in the TS. The reporting of issues depends on how fast, active, and skillful the assigned IDP leaders are. Also, there are no available information boards in all TS.



Access to safety and security. The feeling of insecurity among IDPs remains an ongoing concern in various TS due to lack of streetlights and absence of security officers or volunteers for foot patrol especially at night. In Lakeview (Boganga) and Rorogagus TS, IDPs reported communal tension with the reported unofficial and undocumented occupants who allegedly incite commotion in TS and host communities. In Lakeview Boganga TS, IDPs fear of the resumption of illegal drug selling within the area.



Access to durable solution. The families who were awarded with permanent shelters continue to be confronted with the issues similar to that of the IDPs currently living in various TS. Among these issues include 1) access to livelihood due to remoteness of the TS from the town proper; 2) lack of food supply; 3) lack of streetlights; and 4) high transportation costs to and from the town proper. These situations have been prompting IDPs particularly living in the TS to clamor for their immediate return to their places of origin.

3 BASILAN

Displaced since May 2019

As of the end of August 2021, 42 families are locally integrated in their host communities. The total number of protractedly displaced in Basilan is 197 families (approximately 985 individuals) in the following municipalities:

Hadji Mohammad Ajul Municipality: 24 families (approximately 120 individuals) remain displaced in Brgy. Tuburan due to armed conflict last October 2020.

Tabuan Lasa: 6 families (approximately 30 individuals) remain displaced in due to unresolved family feud in January 2020.

Sumisip: 167 families (approximately 835 individuals) are still displaced due to series of arson incidents and fear of retaliation from the feuding families in Brgy. Benembengan last May 2019.

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 their houses and 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.

Other persisting issues faced by the IDPs are the following:

In Brgy. Benembengan in Sumisip municipality, recurring tension due to the presence of armed men who are allegedly affiliated to ASG continues to hinder the return of the displaced families. Some IDPs have locally integrated in their current location, while some were engaged into small business such as sari-sari store, among others;

There is unresolved family feud that caused the prolonged displacement of families in Brgy. Tuburan Proper and Brgy. Guiong in Sumisip Municipality;

Limited assistance is received by the displaced families from the government and humanitarian agencies. The IDPs in host families are given the least attention;

In Barangay Langong, Hajji Mohammad Ajul Municipality, 25 families (approximately 125 individuals) are living together but are not strictly observing the COVID-19 health protocols such as social distancing and wearing of face mask. Also, lack of privacy was raised by women and girls in their current location.

4 SULU PROVINCE

Displaced since September 2017

As of August 2021, the number of protractedly displaced families decreased to 237 families (approximately 948 individuals) following the recent return of IDPs from Brgy. Panglayahan as facilitated by the barangay LGU and the MLGU of Patikul through its Municipal Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict last 15 July 2021. UNHCR and its partner complemented the return package provided by the MLGU with core relief items such as mats, mosquito nets, plastic sheets, and solar lamps. Other assistance provided to the returning IDPs are cash assistance and a sack of rice from the provincial LGU, grocery items from the MLGU, canned goods and a sack of rice from the MSSD BARMM, family food packs, family kits and hygiene kits from the DSWD FO IX, and infrastructure projects such as water system, constructions of barangay hall, classrooms and road by the BARMM.

These families are gradually recovering their main source of livelihood and they are reconnecting to their community. Despite these, there are persisting issues raised by the displaced families, such as the construction of the houses they left in their places of origin due to prolonged displacement since they were not able to visit their houses, given the security restrictions and some of their houses were already partially damaged. The outbreak of COVID-19 also impacted the economic activities of the affected population. People cannot deliver their farming products in the markets because of the imposed community quarantine. Some non-government organizations extended assistance on livelihood gardening.

5 DISPLACEMENT OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN BUKIDNON PROVINCE

Displaced since November 2018

As of August 2021, around 210 families (approximately 893 individuals) remain displaced in Brgy. Magkalungay and Brgy. Kawayan, all in the Municipality of San Fernando due to the armed encounter between the government security forces and the NPA last November 2018. In Brgy. Magkalungay, there are 148 families (573 individuals) from Sitio Lucap and Sitio Sil-angun who sought refuge in Purok 6B and Purok Pandrasdasan.

In Brgy. Kawayan, there are 99 families (approximately 495 individuals) from Sitio Tibogawan who sought refuge in Sitio Spring. These families belong to indigenous people's tribe of Tigwahanon. Only 37 of the 99 families returned to their places of origin in order to have access to their livelihoods, while others preferred to be reintegrated in the host communities because of fear for their safety and security and lack of access to basic services such as health and education. These families started to build their own modest houses in a land donated by a private individual.

Protracted displacement affecting the indigenous people have exposed them to:



1. Human rights violations: Displacements in the IP areas of Eastern and Northeastern Mindanao are 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. The humanitarian community faces a major challenge in paying close attention to the urgent and legitimate humanitarian needs of these displaced IP communities due to the complexity of the situation as well as movement restrictions brought about by COVID-19 restrictions implemented by LGUs.

6 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TROPICAL STORM VINTA

Displaced since December 2017

Of the 24 displaced families (approximately 120 individuals) due to Tropical Storm Vinta last 2017, around 20 families (approximately 100 individuals) transferred to temporary shelters they constructed as the tents they occupied are no longer livable, while the remaining four families (approximately 20 individuals) are still enduringly living in the dilapidated tents established in Barangay Dalama, Tubod, Lanao del Norte as of end of August 2021. The displaced families are expected to be awarded with the permanent shelters by first week of September.

Meanwhile, the five displaced families (approximately 25 individuals) due to Tropical Storm "Vinta" in Munai constructed their respective dwellings in their places of origin.

7 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TYPHOON FALCON

Displaced since July 2019

As of August 2021, the 14 families (approximately 78 individuals) whose houses were destroyed due to Typhoon Falcon in 2019 are still occupying the temporary shelters, which were built by LGU with support from the NHA, located in Barangay Rebe, Lala municipality of Lanao del Norte. These families are from Brgy. Marandingin the same municipality. Accordingly, these families can stay in the temporary shelters until the LGU is able to provide them with permanent shelter. The displaced families are able to continue their livelihood activities, which comprise mostly of hollow blocks- making while staying at the temporary shelters. Hence, provision of permanent shelters is the major need expressed by the IDPs.

8 EARTHQUAKE IN COTABATO PROVINCE

Displaced since October 2019

In October 2019, several earthquake incidents with a magnitude of 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 (approximately 233,805 individuals) were affected by the earthquake incident in 211 barangays in Region XII. There were around 29,703 damaged houses. In which, around 8,873 were totally damaged, and approximately 20,830 were partially damaged.

Around 1,780 families (approximately 8,900 individuals) took temporary shelter in 12 ECs. As of August 2021, 497 displaced families (approximately 2,485 individuals) are still occupying the relocation sites, 155 families (approximately 775 individuals) are staying in the transitory sites, 55 families (approximately 275 individuals) returned to their places of origin, 92 families (approximately 460 individuals) are settling in a land bought by the municipal local government unit, and 50 families (approximately 250 individuals) are scheduled for relocation, while others are waiting for the schedule of their relocation. Also, there is an ongoing parallel site development to other sites for the displaced population. 79 housing units were constructed for occupation in Barangay Perez, and there are 411 housing units which are undergoing construction in Barangay Ilomavis. Magungaya Mindanao Incorporated conducted a series of protection monitoring to the displaced population in Magpet, Makilala and Kidapawan City in August 2021. Among the pressing issues faced by the IDPs include undesirable living condition due to dilapidated shelters while in transit and waiting for relocation to a permanent shelter permanent relocation sites.

DSWD Region XII is now focusing on its recovery programs, including the provision of Emergency Shelter Assistance amounting to Php 10,000.00 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. Meanwhile, identifying a safe relocation site and compliance to required documents remain as challenges for the municipalities of Magpet and Makilala.

9 EARTHQUAKE IN DAVAO DEL SUR

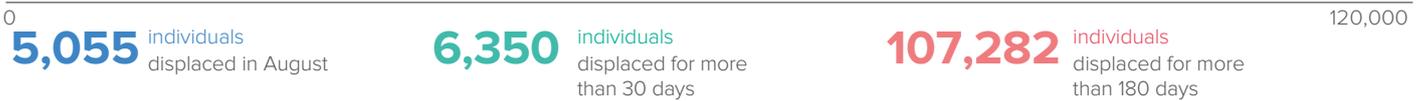
Displaced since December 2019

On 15 December 2019, a 6.9-magnitude earthquake shook the province of Davao del Sur and surrounding areas, with the municipalities of Magsaysay and Matanao in Davao del Sur recorded the strongest intensity. According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, almost 87,000 families (approximately 397,000 individuals) were 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. Around 2,209 families (approximately 8,030 individuals) took shelter in 22 ECs, while around 25,191 families (approximately 106,822 individuals) stayed in home-based settings. As per August 2021 update from DSWD Region XI, there are 17 remaining ECs in Davao Del Sur with around 1,436 families (approximately 5,344 individuals) currently staying therein. Meanwhile, there is an ongoing relocation of the IDPs, particularly in Magsaysay and Matanao, where houses in a particular barangay were already handed over to IDP beneficiaries by NHA. In Matanao, there is ongoing relocation, while in other municipalities, negotiations as to the identification and selection of the relocation sites are ongoing.

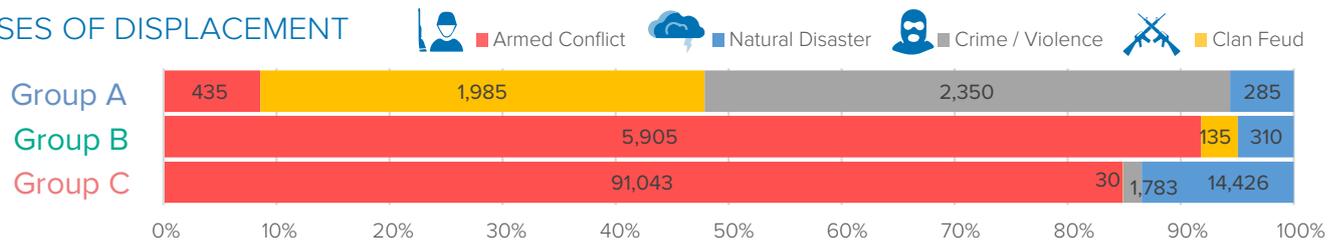
As per report from Commission on Human Rights Region XI, the IDPs in the Municipality of Magsaysay, particularly those coming from Barangay Tagaytay were, provided with a relocation area in barangays Banate and San Miguel by the LGU. At least 240 families were given housing assistance, but around 18 families continue to stay in dilapidated temporary shelters, while the 240 families provided with housing assistance have no access to potable water. Some families are compelled to return to their communities just to fetch water, while some opted to leave from relocation areas and stay in their habitual residences in order to have access to water sources. Many IDPs also mentioned the need for regular electric supply and provision of health and sanitation facilities and equipment.

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2013-2021)

118,687

 estimated number of currently displaced individuals since 2013


CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT

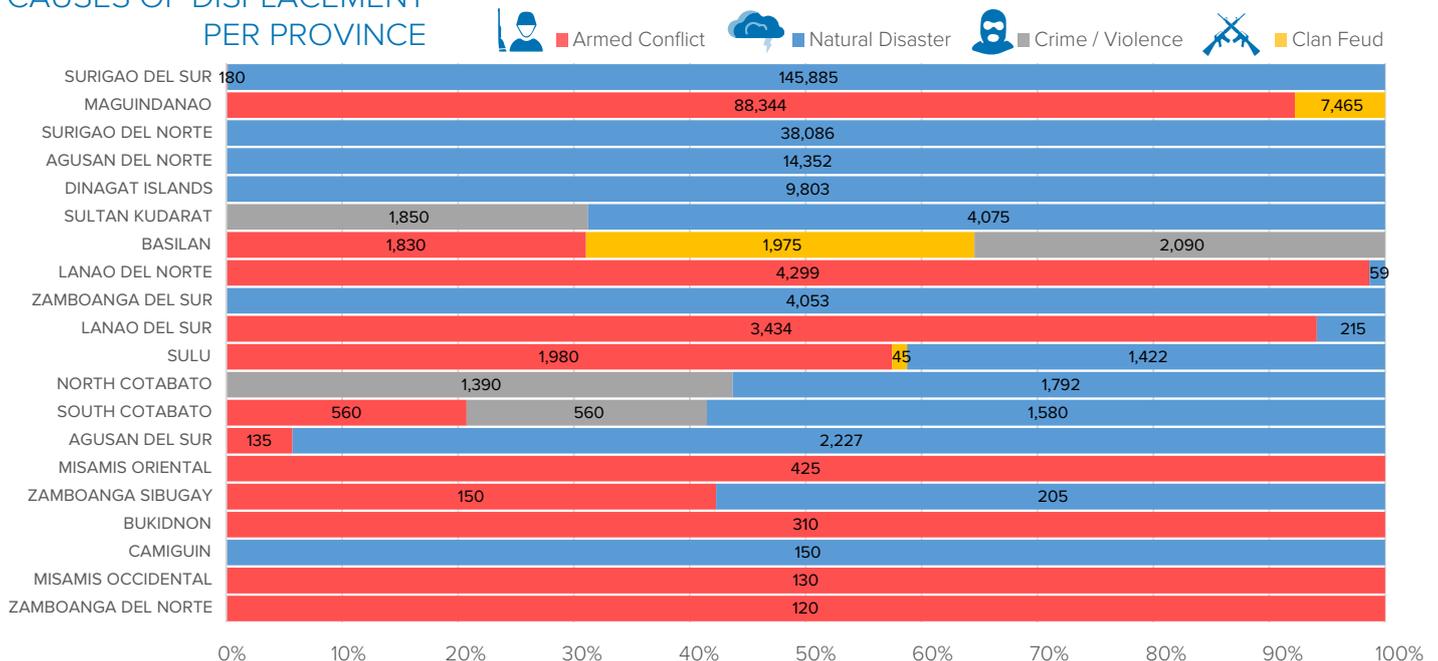


TOTAL: 118,687

IN THE COURSE OF 2021 DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO AUGUST



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



TOTAL: 341,176

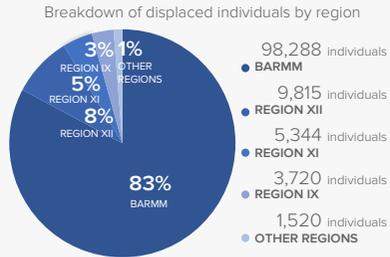
The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement note that “internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations 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

118,687

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



THREE MAIN GROUPS:

5,055

Group A
displaced in August

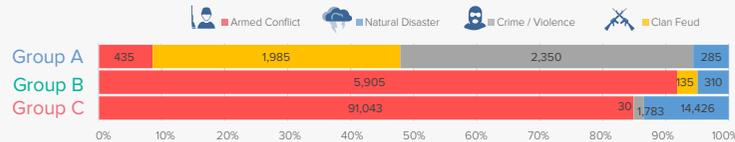
6,350

Group B
displaced for more than 30 days

107,282

Group C
displaced for more than 180 days

CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT IN AUGUST 2021

7,049

EST. TOTAL DISPLACED PERSONS RECORDED IN AUGUST

1,994

EST. NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED

5,055

EST. IDPs IN AUGUST IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

LEGEND

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

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

