

MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



Almatyn Akmad, a volunteer, distributes birth registration certificates to her fellow Sama Bajaus in Kasanyangan, Zamboanga City, Philippines. © UNHCR/Martin San Diego

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 31st of October, an estimated total number of **23,786** families (approximately **116,550** individuals) are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

Group A: **1,323** families (**6,615** individuals) remain displaced out of 1,409 families displaced within the month;

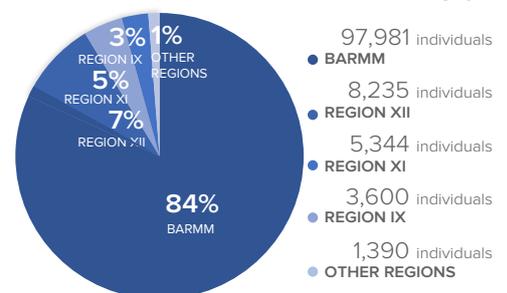
Group B: **335** families (**1,675** individuals) remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

Group C: **22,128** families (**108,260** 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: **17,060** families (**85,300** individuals) still displaced due to Marawi siege in May 2017.
- BARMM Provinces: **1,341** families (**6,666** 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 the 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: **1,323** families (**6,275** individuals) due to earthquakes in 2019.

In October 2021, an estimated total number of **1,409** families (**7,055** individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to armed conflict (5,905 individuals), clan feud (1,050 individuals), and natural disaster (100 individuals).

PRESENTLY DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS BY REGION



DISPLACEMENT IN OCTOBER



1,409
Families



7,055
Individuals

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES since January 2021



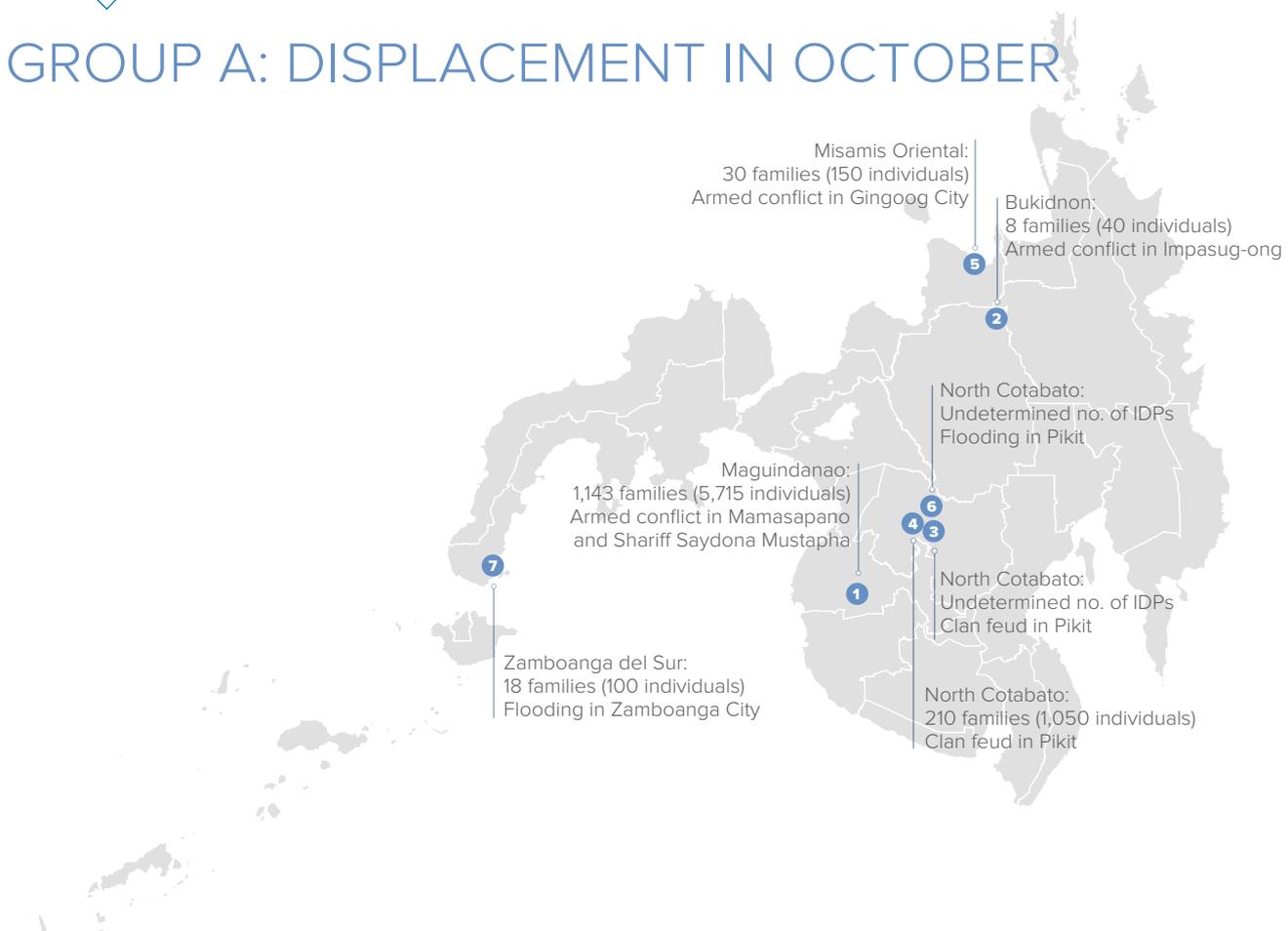
7
Persons dead



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 OCTOBER



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1 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MAMASAPANO AND SHARIFF SAYDONA MUSTAPHA IN MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

At around 5:40 in the afternoon on 31 October 2021, an armed encounter between the government security forces and the alleged members of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) erupted in Brgy. Pusao, Shariff Saydona Mustapha affecting various sitios namely Balyango, Proper, Diati, Midtanda, and Mantawak. Also, mortar shelling was reported on the same day in Brgy. Dabenayan, Mamasapano Municipality. Based on reports, armed men who are allegedly affiliated with Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) were sighted in the affected areas before the fighting occurred and were allegedly attacking the military detachment situated in Brgy. Dabenayan. At the onset of the incident, there were around 169 families (approximately 845 individuals) from Brgy. Dabenayan, Mamasapano and Brgy. East Libutan of Shariff Saydona who sought refuge at Libutan Elementary School. Also, 377 families (approximately 1,885 individuals) from Proper in Brgy. Dabenayan fled their homes and sought refuge with their relatives because of fear of being caught in the crossfire.

As of this reporting period, a total of 1,143 families (approximately 5,715 individuals) remain displaced in various locations. Some have opted to stay with their relatives while others seek refuge in evacuation centers.

2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN IMPASUG-ONG MUNICIPALITY, BUKIDNON PROVINCE

On 30 October 2021, 8 families (approximately 40 individuals) were displaced due to an armed encounter between

the government security forces and the members of NPA in the remote part of Barangay Dumalaguing, Impasug-ong Municipality. According to the MSWDO, the displaced families were able to return to their habitual residences immediately. Both parties had varying claims on the incident, the NPA claimed that it was an ambush while the government security forces claimed that it was an armed encounter.

3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN PIKIT MUNICIPALITY, COTABATO PROVINCE DUE TO CLAN FEUD

At 8:30 in the morning of 19 October 2021, a firefight caused by a land dispute between rival families erupted at the boundary of Brgy. Nabundas and Brgy. Namili, both in Pikit Municipality. The local monitors on the ground reported that the military troop released mortars because of the heavy gunfire that hit Sitio Nabalawag in Brgy. Nabundas. Also, the incident resulted to the displacement of undetermined number of civilians who moved to safer grounds within the barangay.

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

On 14 October 2021, a firefight caused by unresolved dispute between two families ensued in the boundaries of Brgy. Dalingaoen, Brgy. Balatican and Brgy. Batulawan, all in Pikit Municipality, North Cotabato Province, which resulted to the displacement of 210 families (approximately 1,050 individuals). The involved families are allegedly connected to the armed groups operating in the area. According to an IDP leader, the same parties were involved in an armed encounter that happened in August 2021 which resulted to

the displacement of the same affected population.

5 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN GINGOOG CITY, MISAMIS ORIENTAL PROVINCE

On 13 October 2021, 30 families (approximately 150 individuals) were displaced due to an armed encounter between the government security forces and the NPA which lasted for about 20 minutes. Per report, one (1) soldier killed in action. Few days after the incident, the displaced families had returned to their habitual residences.

6 FORCED DISPLACEMENT DUE TO FLOODING IN PIKIT MUNICIPALITY, COTABATO PROVINCE

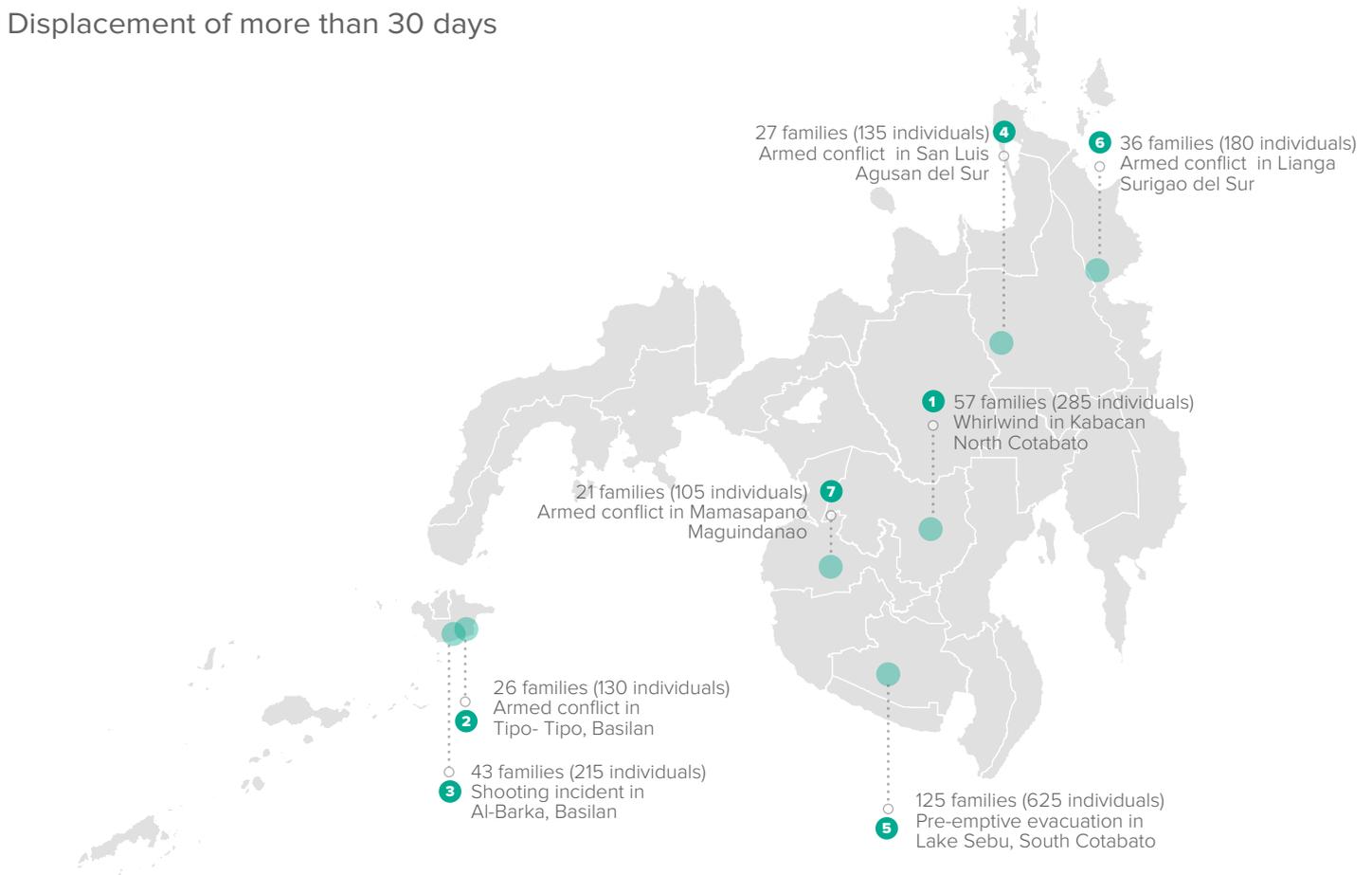
On 5 October 2021, 15 barangays in Pikit Municipality were submerged with water floods following downpour brought about by the Tropical Depression Lannie. Report from the office of the Local Disaster Risk Reduction Management indicated that around 14,057 families (approximately 70,285 individuals) were affected by the flooding, but the number of displaced families was undetermined. As per report, the displaced families were temporarily settled in evacuation centers in the same municipality.

7 FORCED DISPLACEMENT DUE TO FLOODING IN ZAMBOANGA CITY

At around 6:30 in the evening of 4 October 2021, 18 families (approximately 100 individuals) were forced to flee their homes in Brgy. Talisayan due to flooding caused by heavy rainfall. The local officials of Brgy. Talisayan facilitated the safe evacuation of the affected families and provided them with food while taking refuge at Talisayan Elementary School. As per report from the protection partners, some of the displaced families were able to return home after the floodwater subsided. The city LGU conducted monitoring on the situation of affected families especially those residing in low lying areas.

GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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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 LGU of Kabacan Municipality immediately distributed food packs to the affected populations.

2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN TIPO-TIPO MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

On 13 August 2021, 63 families (approximately 315 individuals) were forcibly displaced due to an armed confrontation between the Barangay Police Action Team (BPAT) and the Citizen Armed Forces Geographical Unit (CAFGU) against the paramilitary forces. The armed confrontation was triggered when the village chieftain of 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 Local Government Units (P/MLGUs) facilitated the peaceful settlement of the issue and reached out to the parties involved in the fighting.

As of end of October 2021, 26 families (approximately 130 individuals) remain to be displaced.

3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN 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), due to fear for possible escalation of the incident as they believe that the relatives of the killed person might retaliate. The MSWDO of Al-Barka municipality conducted an assessment on the protection needs of the affected populations. Also, the LGU sought the assistance of the Municipal Peace and Order Council (MPOC) and the Ministry of Interior and Local Government (MILG) 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.

As of end of October 2021, 43 families (approximately 215 individuals) remain to be displaced.

4 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. 8 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 IDPs remain displaced as of this reporting based on the monitoring done by UNHCR and its protection partners.

5 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 Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO) of Lake Sebu Municipality to evacuate due to the tension cracks on flat ground that was observed on 13 June. This is believed to be caused by continuous rainfall. The displaced families sought refuge to their relatives, while others set-up their makeshift houses within the affected barangay.

As of reporting period, the total number of IDPs reached to 125 families (approximately 625 individuals). In September 2021, the 56 families (approximately 280 individuals) who took refuge in Brgy. Talisay in the same municipality had set-up their houses at the prospected relocation site in Sitio Tekansad, Brgy. Lamcade, Lake Sebu Municipality. The site is adjacent to their place of origin and is said to be favorable for the IDPs because of the accessibility to their livelihood. But the land area is privately owned, which may pose future land-related disputes between the landowner and the relocated families. Although, it is said that the landowner is open to selling the portion of the land to serve as relocation site. The LGU is currently waiting for the result of the land assessment conducted by the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB).

6 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN LIANGA MUNICIPALITY, SURIGAO DEL SUR PROVINCE

Around 36 families (approximately 180 individuals) belonging to the Manobo Tribe from Sitio Manluy-a and Sitio Panukmoan, both in Barangay Diatagon, Lianga Municipality, fled their homes on 23 June 2021 due to an armed conflict. The military operation that occurred on 15 June 2021 resulted to the death of three residents of the village, including a minor. The displaced families sought temporary shelters in the nearby village. 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 in 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. The state authorities already investigated the recent incident.

As of reporting period, local monitors 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.

7 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MAMASAPANO MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE

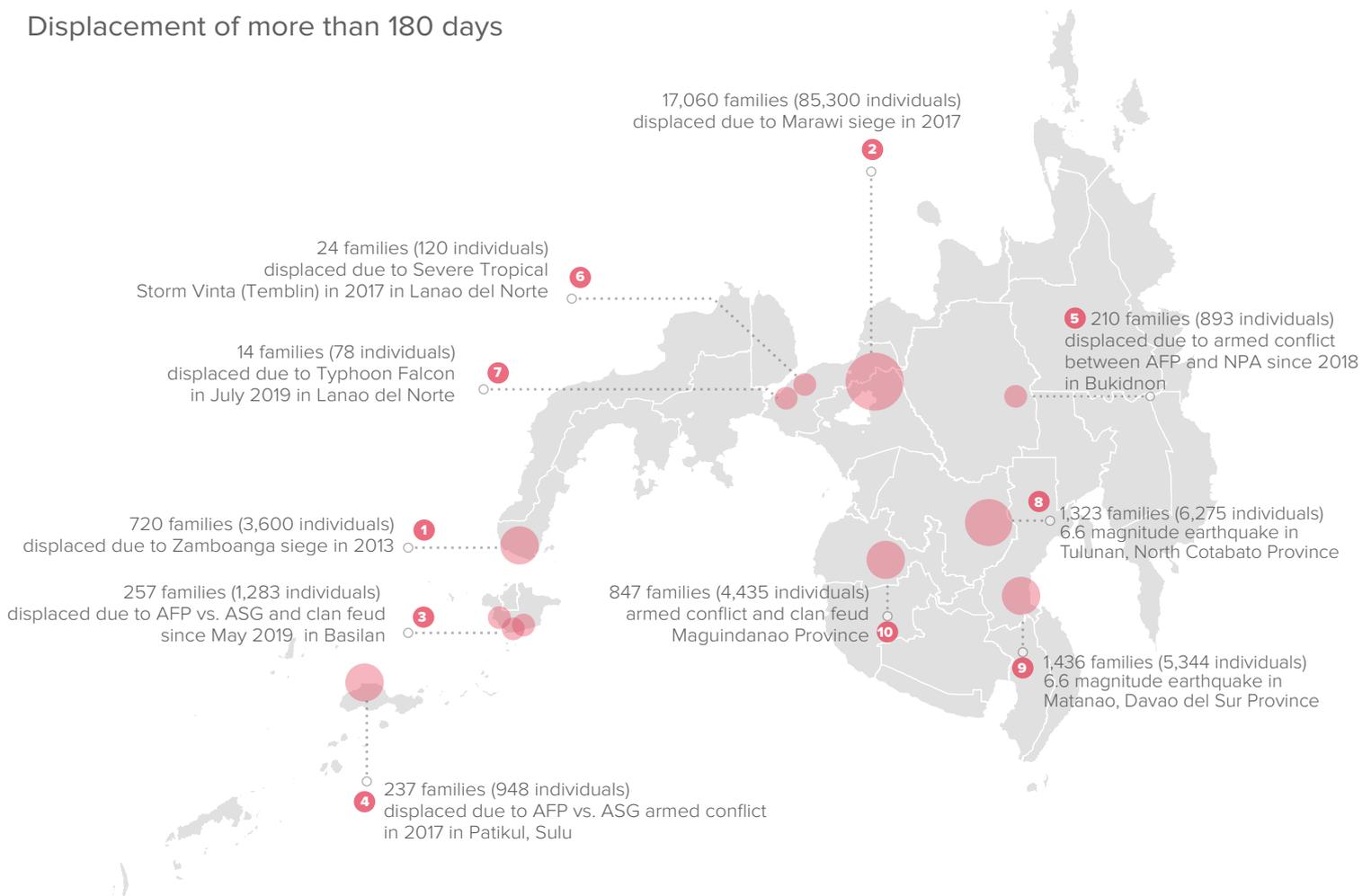
The IDPs who returned home over a month of displacement due to series of armed encounter last March 18, 2021 between the government security forces and the BIFF were again forcibly displaced on 30 May 2021. Despite the heavy flooding, civilians from all sitios of Brgy. Dabenayan and Sitio Udsodan, Brgy. 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 the military posts in the area. Also, the civilians feared the rumors that BIFF might attack the military installations in Brgy. Dabenayan and Brgy. Pusao. As of June 2021, Most of the IDPs have already returned to their places of origin except for 21 families (approximately 105 individuals) from Dabenayan who opted not to return due to insecurity.

As of reporting period, information shared by the Municipal Social Welfare Office, the IDPs are still staying at the Libutan Elementary School in Mamasapano.

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 (Z3R) 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 (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 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. Per report at the Mindanao Virtual Coordination Platform (MVPCP) on 7 October 2021, there were three cases of COVID-19 monitored in the IDP communities.

Also, update shared by the Protection partner during the MVPCP meeting, projects under the Z3R were turned over such as the access road in Valle Vista Subdivision, Paniran-Kasanyangan access road, board walk in Mariki, and the switch on of the energization project also in Mariki. Although, some IDPs who were transferred in Valle Vista expressed their concerns on the issue on access to water and electricity as well as the timeline in receiving the certificate of award.



58 families are living inside the transitory sites. The four remaining transitory sites are Asinan, Buggoc, Mampang and 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
Buggoc TS	13	65
Asinan TS	8	40
Total	58	290

2 MARAWI DISPLACEMENT

Displaced since May 2017

As of October 2021, when the 4th year of Marawi liberation from violent attack was commemorated, displaced populations remain to be living in dire conditions and hoping to achieve durable solutions. Around 17,060 families (approximately 85,300 individuals) belonging to the Most Affected Areas (MAA) remain displaced in various places. As per Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM) report, 4,214 families (approximately 21,060 individuals) are scattered in various transitory sites. To date, 620 families were relocated in Pagalamatan Permanent Shelter in Saguiran Municipality and Barangay Dulay West and Gadongan, Marawi City, while around 113 families had returned to MAA. It is expected that once the construction of road networks in the MAA is completed, families with building permits from Sectors 1 to 7 can start repairing or reconstructing 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 livelihood. The IDPs continue to face challenges on limited access to livelihood opportunities due to impacts of COVID19, lost of business capital, lack of livelihood skills among others. IDPs are commonly relying on works like tricycle driving, vending, construction works, labor and selling of scrap materials to meet their daily basic needs. Sustainable livelihood continues to be a need of IDPs and a concern of duty bearers and humanitarian actors.



Access to food security. IDPs are facing difficulties to provide food for their families. Some do not have the means to earn for a living, hence, are incapable to buy food for their families. The reduced food aid deliveries also affect 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 pays for water for domestic use at Php 300.00 (USD 6) per month while others depend on the river water nearby. The average price per gallon for drinking water is at Php 20.00 (USD 0.4). But because of financial incapability, some families have opted to drink from the river water despite uncertainties on its potability. The other IDPs remain to be dependent on water rationing.



Poor sanitation and hygiene condition, such as full septic tanks that need emptying remains unresolved in the following sites: Biyaya ng Pagbabago (Sagongsongan), Boganga Site 1 & 2, and Rorogagus TS. The wastes from the septic tanks flow directly in an open drainage canal, which increases IDPs' exposure to health risks as this produces foul smell. Solid waste management continue to be a problem at the transitory sites because of the irregular collection of garbage. As such, garbage are either dumped anywhere else or burnt which are both not healthy for human and the environment.



Access to safety and security. The access to safety and security remains an issue at the transitory sites. This include but not limited to lack of streetlights and absence of security actors in the area. IDPs are hopeful for regular presence and roving of state security actors to lessen the tensions or issues on illegal drug selling in the transitory sites.

There are shelters for the IDPs in Lakeview (Boganga) TS and Darusallam Permanent Shelter that are constructed in the area that are at risk of landslide. Displaced families, whose houses are at risk of landslide are requesting to complete the riprapping project.



Access to basic services. The high transportation cost continues to limit 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 person depending on the distance from the site to Marawi town proper. Basic services such as those mentioned are remotely located from TS. Also, the government's Libreng Sakay Program is inaccessible to some IDPs.



Access to health services: As COVID-19 continues to spread, fear drives people from accessing medical services because of misconceptions. People are afraid of visiting medical facilities for medications, hence, those who are experiencing the symptoms would opt for traditional means. People fear of being diagnosed of COVID-19 as they may be quarantined in isolation facilities or may be isolated at home together with their families whose movement may also be restricted while on quarantine. Although, IDPs can access the barangay health centers or stations, however, resources such as medicines are insufficient to cater the residents and IDPs that are being hosted. There are humanitarian agencies such as Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and others that have extended health services to the people, but resources are insufficient to cater the needs of the residents and the IDPs that are being hosted.

The IDPs' needs for mental health and psychosocial support must be re-assessed considering the difficult situation that they are facing such as lack of livelihood support and food insecurity that are also exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. In Rorogagus (CRS) TS, it is reported that an IDP committed suicide and died because he could not send money for his sick child. Another case is a mother who was diagnosed of being mentally ill, who, at the same time, has children that need to be taken cared of.



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 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 all TS.



Access to durable solution. The families who were awarded with permanent shelters continue to be confronted with similar issues that the IDPs at the transitory sites are experiencing. Among these issues are: 1) lack of access to livelihood because of the distance of TS from the town proper; 2) lack of food supply; 3) lack of streetlights; and 4) high transportation cost from and to the town proper. These situations have been prompting IDPs in TS to clamor for their immediate return to their places of origin in the most affected areas in Marawi City.

3 BASILAN

Displaced since May 2019

As of the end of October 2021, the total number of protractedly displaced in Basilan is 257 families (approximately 1,283 individuals) in the following municipalities:

Sumisip: On 17 March 2021, two members of the CAFGU were killed by an unidentified armed group in Brgy. Guiong. Around 58 families (approximately 290 individuals) from Sitio Matineh, Brgy. Guiong, 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.

Tipo-Tipo: 2 families (8 individuals) remain displaced due to an armed encounter in Brgy. Bangcuang in January 2021.

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

Tabuan Lasa: 6 families (approximately 30 individuals) remain displaced 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 in 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 spaces 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 allegedly given the least attention;

In Barangay Langong, Hadji Mohammad Ajul Municipality, 24 families (approximately 120 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 October 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 (MTF-ELCAC) last 15 July 2021. UNHCR and its partner complemented the return package provided by the MLGU with core relief items such as mosquito nets, mats, plastic sheets, and solar lamps. Other assistance provided to the returning IDPs were cash assistance and a sack of rice from the PLGU, grocery items from the MLGU, canned goods and a sack of rice from the Ministry of Social Services

and Development (MSSD) BARMM, family food packs, hygiene kits and family 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 (NGOs) extended assistance on livelihood gardening.

5 DISPLACEMENT OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN BUKIDNON PROVINCE

Displaced since November 2018

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 in November 2018. Per report from the MSWDO – San Fernando Municipality, the 148 families (approximately 573 individuals) from Brgy. Magkalungay who sought refuge in Purok 6B and Purok Pandrasdasan had returned to Sitio Lucap and Sitio Sil-angun in October 2021. In Brgy. Kawayan, the 99 families (approximately 495 individuals) from Sitio Tibogawan who belongs to Tigwahanon Tribe permanently reintegrated in Sitio Spring. These families started to build their own modest houses in a land donated by a private individual. The LGU provided relief assistance to the displaced families in two barangays within October 2021.

6 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TROPICAL STORM VINTA

Displaced since December 2017

In Barangay Dalama, Tubod Lanao del Norte, the 24 families who were displaced due to Tropical Vinta in 2017 are still hoping to be transferred to permanent shelter which construction are nearing completion. Of the 24 displaced families (approximately 120 individuals) around 20 families (approximately 100 individuals) have built makeshifts that serve as their temporary shelters 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 in July 2021.

7 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO TYPHOON FALCON

Displaced since July 2019

In Lala Municipality of Lanao del Norte, the 14 families (approximately 78 individuals) whose houses in Barangay Maranding were destroyed due to Typhoon Falcon in 2019 are still occupying the temporary shelters, built by LGU with support from the NHA, located in Barangay Rebe, Lala Municipality of Lanao del Norte. Accordingly, these families can stay in the temporary shelters until they are able to have permanent shelters provided by LGU or acquired by themselves. But as of reporting, there is no information if displaced families will have permanent shelter assistance. 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 as 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.

In Kidapawan City and the municipalities of Magpet and Makilala in North Cotabato, a total of 1,323 families (approximately 6,275 individuals) are still displaced as of the conduct of protection monitoring on 17-18 August 2021. Not less than 90% of these protractedly displaced persons are Indigenous People (IPs) belonging to the tribes of Manobo, Bagobo and Tagabawa, who originated from the hinterland areas which are now identified as prone to landslide as those sites located in a sloppy and elevated part of the barangays. This topographical condition of the sites poses high risk to the affected communities.

Magpet, North Cotabato: As of October 2021, there are 210 families (approximately 1,050 individuals) still displaced at Bongolanon Evacuation Camp. The government provided relocation sites for families. Subdivision plan was already done by the MLGU Magpet while the NHA is going to construct shelters for the internally displaced families. However, the timeline set for the construction of those shelters is still unknown to the IDPs, hence, the date for their relocation remains uncertain.

Meanwhile, earlier this year, 25 families (approximately 125 individuals) were relocated to Brgy. Bongolanon shelters provided by the Red Cross. IDPs were anxious about their deteriorating living conditions. They expressed dire need for food, livelihood, and shelter assistance as they rarely received assistance.

In September 2021, UNHCR and its partner MMI distributed CRIs containing plastic sheets, solar lanterns and mosquito nets to the 202 displaced families following request from the concern LGU.

Makilala, North Cotabato: As of October 2021, there are still IDPs dwelling in five different camps and three self-settled camps in Makilala. All camps were established after the October 2019 earthquake incident through the support and facilitation of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) who also supported the establishment of WASH facilities. The government also continues to support the IDPs by providing food assistance. LGU Makilala already purchased land for relocation, to which the site preparation is ongoing. Meanwhile, the NHA is set to launch within 2021-2022. However, the living conditions of the IDPs are becoming worse especially in terms of shelter and WASH. In Batasan, electricity service was also cut after failing to settle the bills.

Kidapawan City, North Cotabato: As of October 2021, there are 163 families (approximately 815 individuals) still displaced in different camps in Barangaray Balabag Base Camp and in Brgy. Ilumavis after hundreds of IDPs have been already recovered, returned and or relocated.

Despite the efforts of the city LGU of Kidapawan in taking care of the IDPs, limited budget remains a constraint. IDPs rarely receive assistance from both government and non-government organizations.

IDPs in camps expressed the need for food assistance and repair materials for their temporary shelters as they have no alternative source of income. IDPs feel insecure as they have no clue as to when can they be relocated since they have not yet received any information and updates from the city LGU.

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 (NDRRMC), 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 of October 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 an 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 (CHR) 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, while around 18 families continue to stay in dilapidated temporary shelters, and 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.

The number of displaced population remains the same to date. UNHCR and Protection partners are planning to conduct protection monitoring to determine the overall protection situation of the IDPs.

10 MAGUINDANAO ARMED CONFLICT

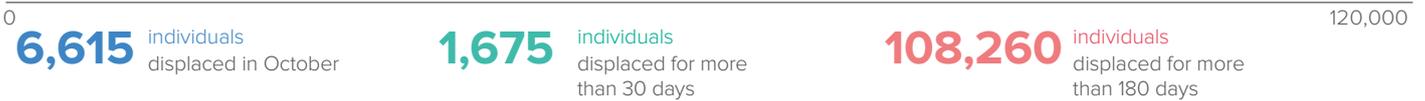
Displaced since March 2021

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

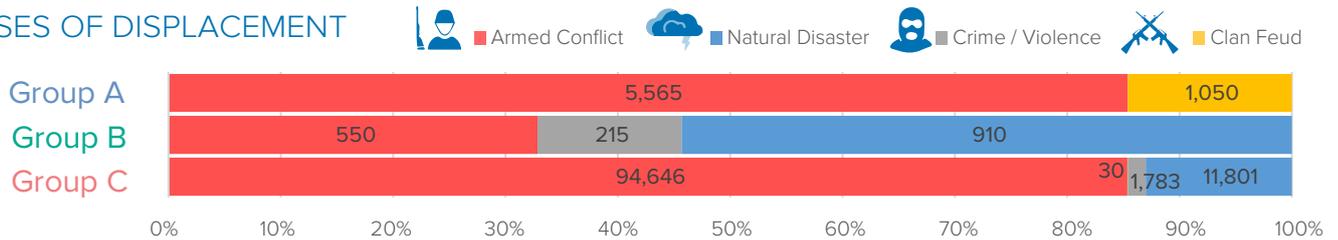
From the last report of MSSD in October 2021, there are still around 847 families (approximately 4,435 individuals) displaced in the municipalities of Datu Anggal Midtimbang, Datu Odin Sinsuat, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Shariff Aguak, and South Upi. These families displaced were due to the March and April AFP operations against the BIFFs.

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2013-2021)

116,550

 estimated number of currently displaced individuals since 2013


CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



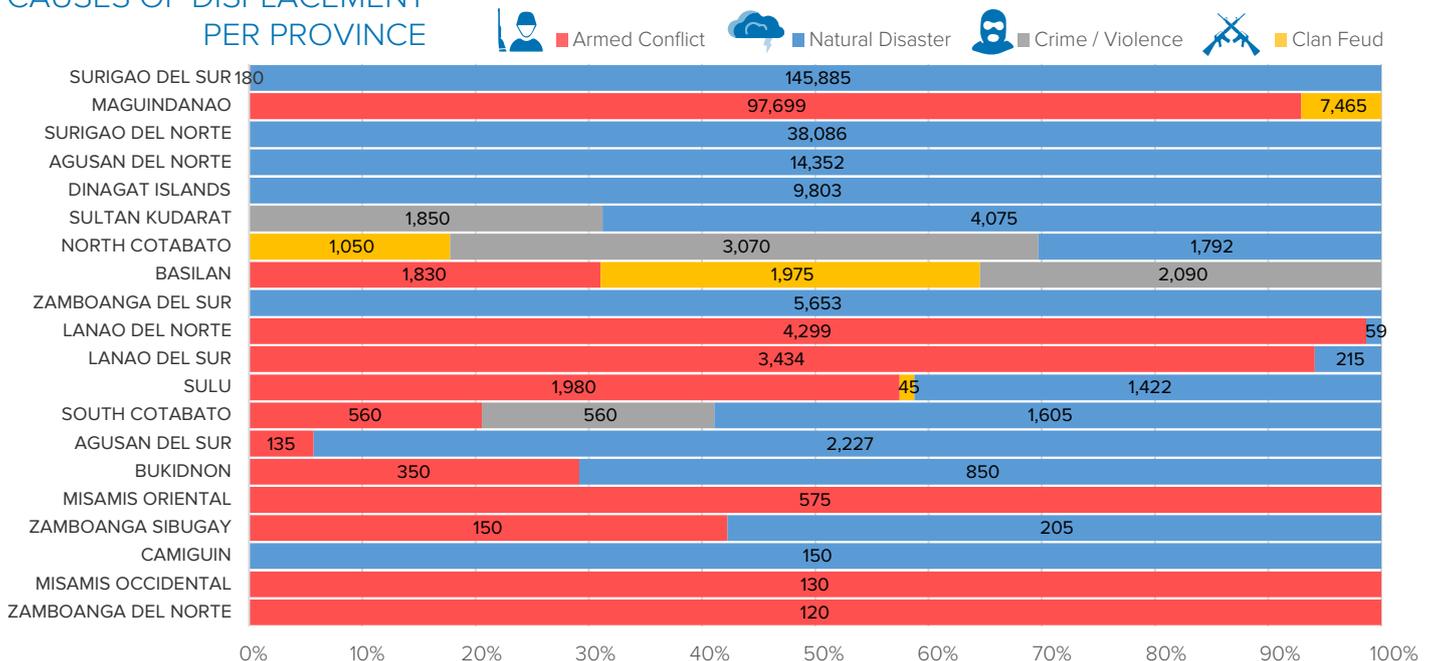
TOTAL: 116,550

IN THE COURSE OF 2021

DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO OCTOBER



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



TOTAL: 355,926

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.”

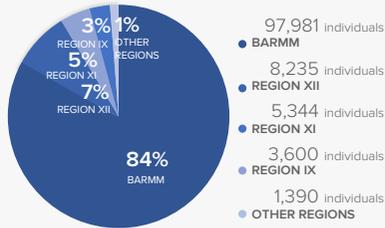
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1)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

CURRENT NUMBER OF IDPS IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION


116,550

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

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



THREE MAIN GROUPS:


6,615

Group A
displaced in October

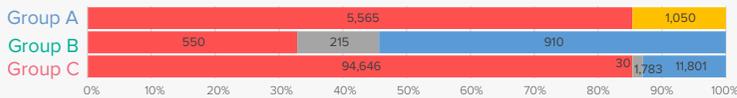

1,675

Group B
displaced for more than 30 days


108,260

Group C
displaced for more than 180 days

CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT IN OCTOBER 2021


7,055

EST. TOTAL DISPLACED PERSONS RECORDED IN OCTOBER


440

EST. NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED


6,615

EST. IDPs IN OCTOBER 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.

