

MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



The UN Resident Coordinator in the Philippines, Gustavo Gonzalez (center), speaks with key stakeholders during the Donors' Forum for IDP Protection in Mindanao hosted by UNHCR in view of the closure of its Field Office by the end of December 2022. The event aims to promote and ensure sustained collective response to IDP situations and support to the government as it begins to carry forward the IDP protection lead role. © UNHCR / M. Palma

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 30th of November, an estimated total number of **32,216** families (**158,725** individuals) remain displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

Group A: **155** families (**474** individuals) remain displaced out of **468** families displaced within the month;

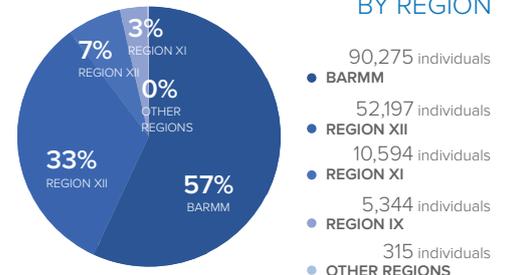
Group B: **11,937** families (**59,467** individuals) remain displaced and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

Group C: **20,124** families (**98,784** individuals) remain displaced and have been protractedly displaced for more than 180 days. Those classified under Group C are concentrated in seven main areas:

- Zamboanga City: **720** families (**3,600** individuals) still displaced due to Zamboanga siege in September 2013.
- Lanao del Sur: **16,072** families (**80,360** individuals) still displaced due to Marawi siege in May 2017.
- BARMM Provinces: **914** families (**4,570** individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict and crime & violence since September 2017.
- Caraga: **36** families (**180** individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict and shooting incidents, and **13** families (**65** individuals) due to STY Rai in 2021.
- Northern Mindanao: **14** families (**70** individuals) still displaced due to Typhoon Falcon in July 2019.
- Davao del Sur: **1,436** families (**5,344** individuals) still displaced due to earthquake in 2019.
- Cotabato province: **919** families (**4,595** individuals) due to earthquake in 2019.

In November 2022, an estimated total number of **468** families (**2,039** individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to crime and violence.

PRESENTLY DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS BY REGION



DISPLACEMENT IN NOVEMBER



468

Families



2,039

Individuals

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES since January 2022



16

Persons dead



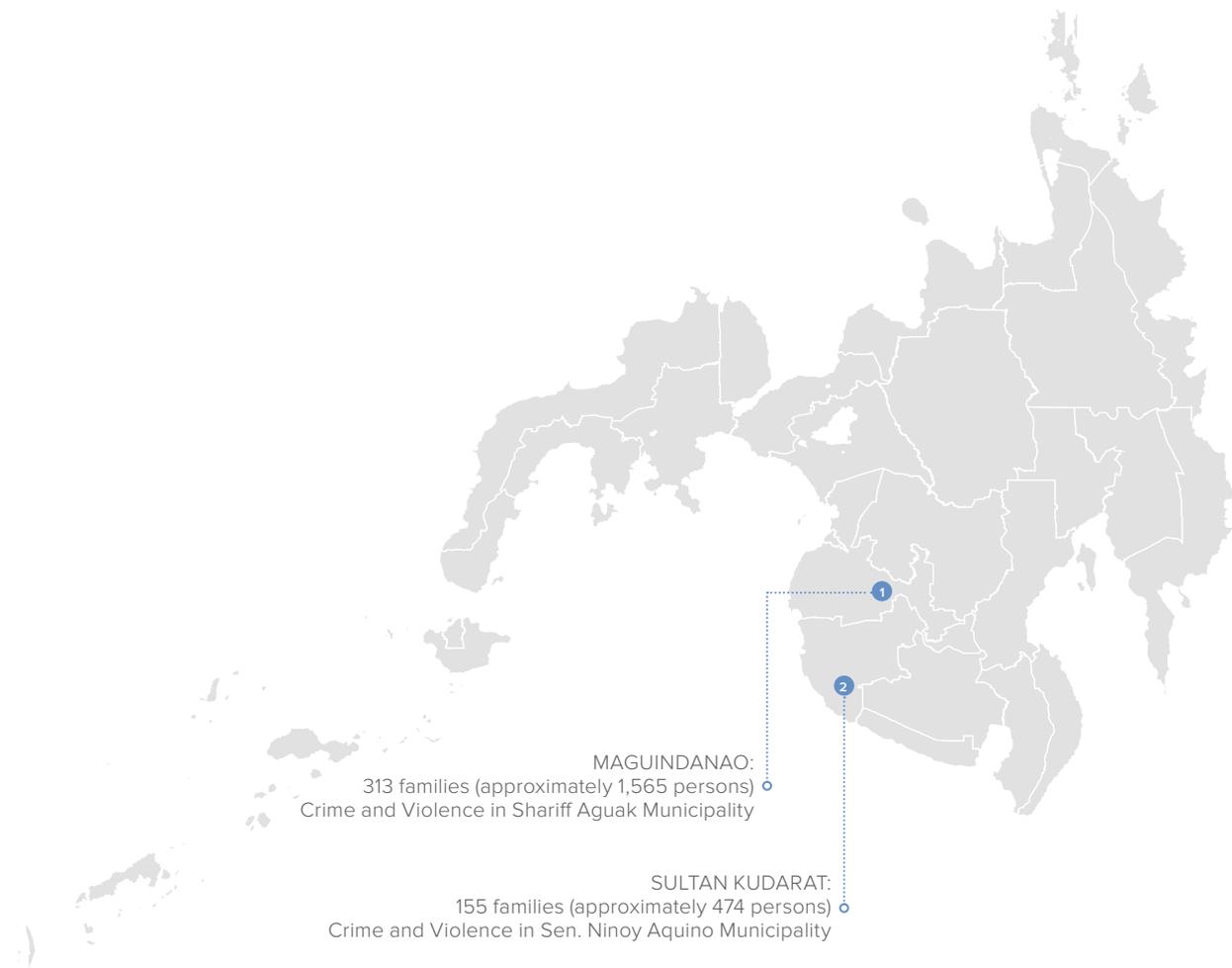
25

Persons injured

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

GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN NOVEMBER

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



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

1 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN SHARIFF AGUAK MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT

Around 313 families (approximately 1,565 individuals) were forced to flee their homes in Sitio Gantong, Barangay Kuloy of Shariff Aguak Municipality on 20 November 2022 following an encounter between the alleged members of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front's (MILF) 105th Base Command and the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF). The skirmish is believed to be a retaliatory action of the recent shooting of the military detachment in Barangay Labu-labu, Datu Hoffer Municipality allegedly perpetrated by the members of the BIFF that resulted to the killing of a local commander of the 105th Base Command.

The displaced families sought refuge in Sitio Kapok of Barangay Kuloy, Shariff Aguak Municipality. The IDPs are mobile that during the day they are risking their lives to go back to their places of origin to continue their livelihood activities and returning to the evacuation site for safety and security reasons at nighttime. IDPs have all returned home by end of November 2022, following their appeal to the conflicting parties to

manage and resolve their differences through peaceful means and spare civilians including their properties and livelihoods and also for their appeal to the local authorities to interfere and facilitate a peaceful dialogue to the conflicting parties.

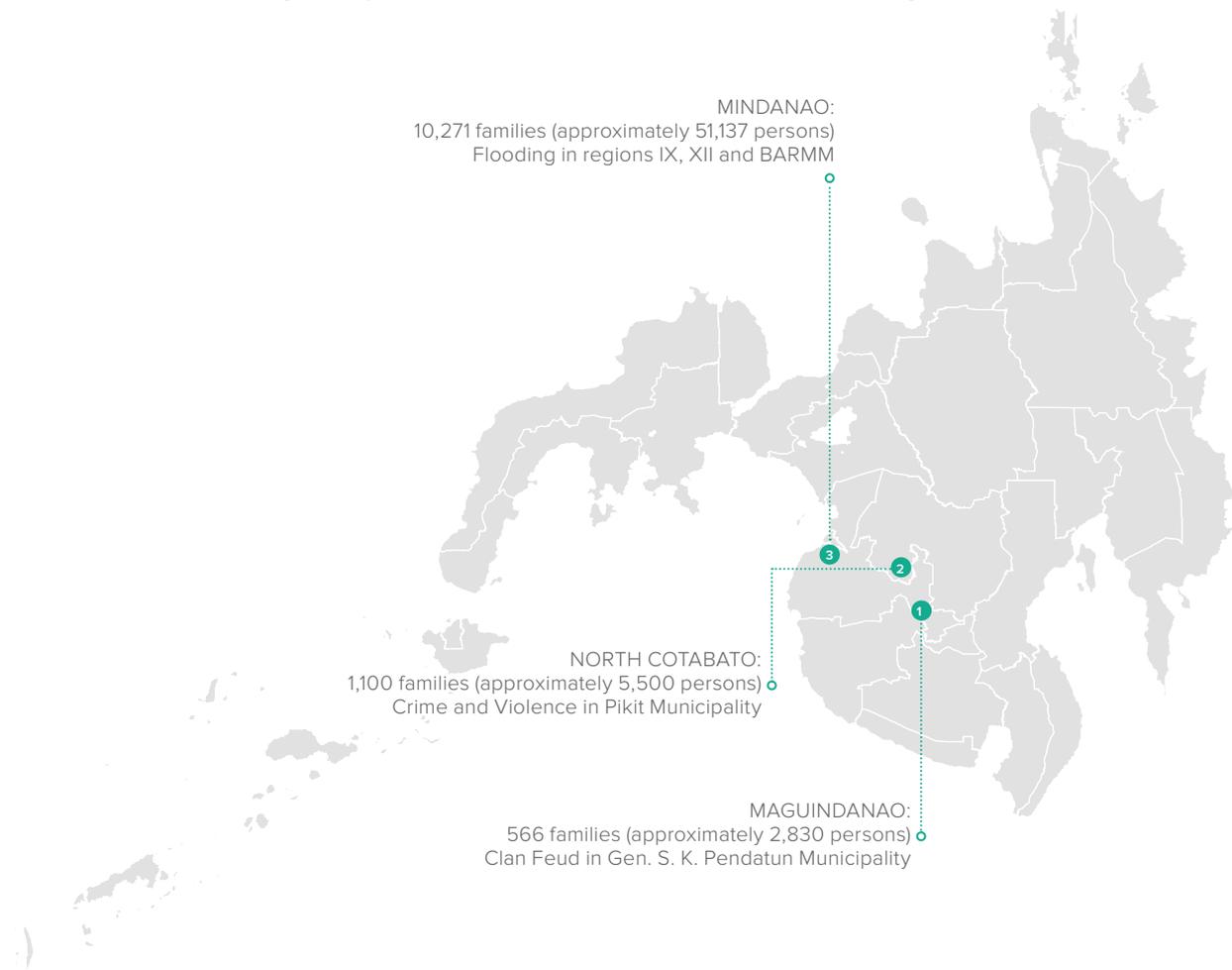
2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN SEN. NINYO AQUINO MUNICIPALITY, SULTAN KUDARAT PROVINCE DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT

On 30 November 2022, at around 9 o'clock in the morning, 155 families (approximately 474 individuals) who are residents of Brgy. Bugso and Brgy. Kuden—all in Sen. Ninoy Aquino (SNA) Municipality—fled their homes because of sightings of unidentified armed men in Sitio Malakumo, Brgy. Kuden. The barangay officials facilitated the safe evacuation of the affected families at the designated evacuation centers. The Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office (MDRRMO) of SNA distributed food packs, emergency kits, and hygiene kits to the displaced families while the Department of Social Welfare and Development Field Office 12 is closely monitoring the situation and is coordinating with the local government units for possible augmentation of assistance extended to the affected families.

GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days

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



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1 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN GENERAL SALIPADA K. PENDATUN MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO CLAN FEUD

On 24 September 2022, at around 6 o'clock in the afternoon, a firefight happened in the boundary of Barangay Baumol, Lambayong Municipality and Barangay Lao-lao, General Salipada K. Pendatun (GSKP) Municipality, which resulted to the displacement of 566 families (approximately 2,830 individuals). The incident is reportedly caused by a long-standing land conflict between the village chieftains of Barangay Baumol, Lambayong Municipality and Barangay Pidtiguian, GSKP Municipality. A 57-year-old male who is a resident of Barangay Lower Idtig of the said municipality was wounded after his leg was hit by a stray bullet as a result of the firefight. The Rural Health Unit provided immediate medical treatment to the wounded civilian.

As of to date, the displaced families continue to stay with their relatives and remain uncertain as to when they can safely return to their habitual places of residence. The tension remains high due to the non-resolution of the dispute between two warring clans.

2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN BARANGAY MACABUAL IN PIKIT MUNICIPALITY, SPECIAL GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF BARMM DUE TO CRIME AND VIOLENCE

On 6 October 2022, around 1,100 families (approximately 5,500 individuals) were forced to flee their homes to a safer ground in the neighboring areas due to a reported shooting incident in Brgy. Gli-gli that resulted to injuries of three (3) women from Brgy. Macabual and Brgy. Manaulanan—all in Pikit Municipality. Based on report from the protection agencies, 940 families (approximately 4,700 individuals) sought refuge with their relatives while 160 families (approximately 800 individuals) occupied a madrasah (Islamic school) in Brgy. Gli-gli and a bunkhouse in Brgy. Ladtingan, all in Pikit Municipality.

Meanwhile, in the evening of 22 October 2022, the IDPs at the evacuation center in Barangay Ladtingan was surprised by two loud explosions allegedly M79 grenade launcher perpetrated by an unknown group. According to community-based protection monitors, the IDPs and the local authorities are still uncertain behind the motive of the explosion targeting the sites with innocent civilians who are currently displaced by the ongoing tension in Barangay Macabual which is also a part of the Special

Geographic Areas (SGA) of BARMM. Some of the IDPs returned home despite the uncertainties on their safety and security. The IDPs are going back and forth to their host families from time to time.

3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MINDANAO DUE TO FLOODING BROUGHT BY SEVERE TROPICAL STORM NALGAE OR PAENG

On 29 October 2022, Severe Tropical Storm (STS) Nalgae, locally known as Paeng, hit the Philippines making its first landfall in Virac, Catanduanes in the Bicol Region. Based on reports, there are 22,037 families (approximately 104,962 individuals) who fled their homes in different regions in Mindanao because of flooding and landslides. The displaced families from areas where flood waters immediately subsided already returned to their homes.

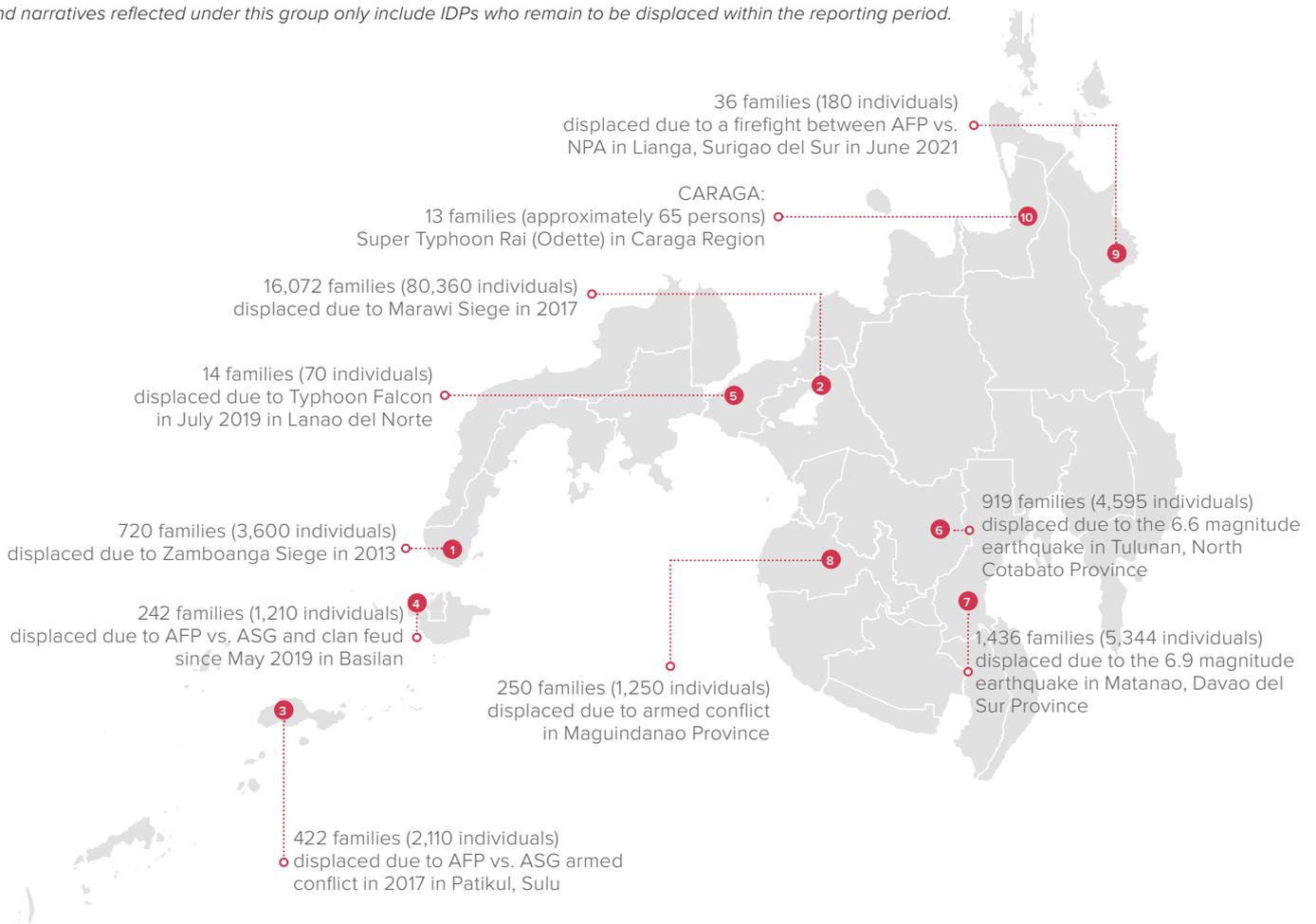
Based on the report of Bangsamoro Rapid Emergency Action on Disaster Incidence and the results of joint rapid needs assessment conducted by the government and other humanitarian actors in Maguindanao, lifeline services including electricity and water supplies were disrupted in the affected areas. Due to the damage to roads and bridges, access to areas became difficult affecting the delivery of assistance. Livelihoods were also affected due to impassable farm to market roads and damage to livestock and agriculture in the provinces of Maguindanao, Basilan and parts of Special Geographic Areas.

As of reporting period, there are 10,271 families (approximately 51,137 individuals) who are still displaced, where 581 families (approximately 2,905 individuals) are from BARMM alone. These displaced populations in BARMM are from the municipalities of Datu Blah Sinsuat, Datu Odin Sinsuat, and Upi, all in Maguindanao Provinces

GROUP C: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 180 days

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



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1 DISPLACEMENT DUE TO ZAMBOANGA CONFLICT IN 2013

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

Committee attributes the prolonged transfer of the remaining displaced families to the delays in the approval of the purchasing of land properties where the permanent housing units will be constructed by the National Housing Authority (NHA).

In view of the said delay, these families continue to face recurring protection issues, including high risks of exposure to the COVID-19 virus due to the cramped situation in their current locations. Among the pressing needs expressed by the IDPs include the provision of hygiene kits and sanitation materials, repair of damaged boardwalks, repair of damaged WASH facilities, provision of additional food supply prioritizing people with specific nutritional needs, and sustainable livelihood support for low-income families.

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

In Mampang transitory site (TS), there are four (4) families or approximately 20 individuals who sold their housing units in the TS and opted to resettle in the island provinces. Those who are still at the TS are struggling to earn Php 5,000.00 to comply to the requirements for the reconnection of their electricity. They are also requesting assistance for the installation of solar streetlights at the TS to help improve road visibility at nighttime.

In Rio Hondo TS, the IDPs are also struggling to pay for the reconnection of their electricity. They are facing problems on sanitation and limited water supply. While in Buggoc TS, the LGU already started to repair the boardwalk for their safety. The IDPs in the said TS are also facing problems on sanitation and limited access to livelihood support.

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

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

According to the report from the Task Force Bangon Marawi as of July 2022, 16,072 families (approximately 80,360 individuals) remain displaced from the May 2017 crisis in the city. Around 4,916 families (approximately 24,580 individuals) of which are still staying in various transitory sites, while the other 11,156 families (approximately 55,780 individuals) are in home-based setting.

Permanent shelters in Marawi City and other parts of Lanao del Sur that accommodate a total of 1,621 families (8,105 individuals), on the other hand, were already set up as part of the government's rehabilitation program for the conflict-affected city. However, these families continue to face challenges that are similar to those who are situated in transitory sites particularly in achieving durable solutions.

While the rehabilitation program of the government in Marawi, particularly in the most affected areas, is still on-going, 15 barangays belonging to Sectors 1 to 7 are now opened for the return of the displaced families. Families who are intending to return and reconstruct their houses need to undergo the Kathagombalay process to be accounted for and issued with necessary building permits. As of October 2022, there are 2,947 applicants for building permits but only 1,437 were approved.

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



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



Access to food security. IDPs face difficulties in providing food for their families due to the lack of sources of income. Most of the families rely on aid delivery. However, the reduction in the provision of food aid affects the food security of some IDPs.



Access to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH). Water supplies for drinking and domestic use remain inadequate in the following IDP sites: Biyaya ng Pagbabago (Sagongsongan Area 1-7), Dulay Proper TS and Sagongsongan (CRS)

TS. In Rorogagus TS, the displaced families still pay for water for domestic use at Php 300.00 (USD 6) per month, while others depend on nearby river water. The average price per gallon for drinking water is Php 20.00 (USD 0.4). Because of a lack of financial resources, some families use the river water for drinking, putting them at risk of possible health problems. The other IDPs remain to be dependent on water rationing by the government. In addition, IDPs also reported on the poor condition of the sanitation and waste management in the transitory sites. Based on reports, the septic tanks in Boganga Transitory Site 1 and 2, and Rorogagus TS are already full and need desludging. The wastes from the septic tanks flow directly in an open drainage producing a foul smell, which increases IDPs' exposure to potential health risks. In terms of solid waste management, this continues to be a problem because of the inconsistent collection of garbage resulting to improper waste disposal that may potentially result to serious health hazards and negative consequences for the environment. Due to this, some IDPs dispose their garbage at areas that are not designated which further causes health risks to the community.



Access to safety and security. Access to safety and security remains an issue at the transitory sites due to the lack of proper lighting in the streets and the absence of security personnel. IDPs expressed the need for regular presence and roving of state security actors to lessen the tension between and among the IDPs and the host residents and to address the alleged illegal drug trading in the transitory sites. Anxiety among IDPs increases due to the presence of illegal drug selling as commotion or raid may happen anytime. Also, the IDPs at the transitory sites in Lakeview Shelter (Boganga), phases 1, 2, and 3 are facing significant challenges on their safety due to problems on road accessibility as the areas are flood and landslide prone especially during rainy season.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM). As the five-year agreement stay at the transitory sites is about to end by end of December 2022, many IDPs such those in Biyaya ng Pagbabago (Sagonsongan) TS, Lakeview (Boganga) Phase I, Mountainside Rorogagus TS, CRS Rorogagus TS, and Matunggao Pangi Bakwit Village are worried and confused as they are still yet to receive a clear information and plans from concerned government agencies. IDPs were told by relatives of the landowners that they must vacate the sites by the end of December 2022 or pay monthly rentals which bothers them as they still have not rebuilt houses at their places of origin. The LGU of Marawi talked with the landowners in barangay Sagonsongan and had committed to pay the rentals for families whose 5-year stay will end by December 2022.

Several sectoral issues are not reported, referred, and addressed on time as the CCCM is not fully implemented in the transitory sites. The reporting of issues depends on how fast, active, and skillful the assigned IDP leaders are. Also, there are no available information boards in the sites.



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



Access to basic services. The high transportation cost limits the IDPs' access to schools, markets, health centers, and others. The one-way transportation cost ranges from Php 70.00 (USD 1.4) to Php 150.00 (USD 3) per tricycle ride, depending on the distance from the site to Marawi town proper. Essential services such as those mentioned are remotely located from the TS. Also, the government's Librang Sakay Program is inaccessible to some IDPs. In Lakeview (Boganga) Shelter TS Phase 3, the road is in dilapidated condition and there is high transportation cost which contributed on IDPs' inaccessibility to services.



Access to durable solution. The families who were awarded with permanent shelters continue to be confronted with similar issues that the IDPs at the transitory sites are experiencing. Among these issues are: 1) lack of access to livelihood because of the distance of permanent shelter from the town proper; 2) lack of food supply; 3) lack of streetlights; and 4) high transportation cost from and to the town proper. Protection issues encountered by IDPs include unclear information on the length of stay at the transitory sites such in Rorogagus and Lakeview (Boganga) TS. This has been prompting them to clamor for their immediate return to their places of origin in the most affected areas in Marawi City.

3 DISPLACEMENT IN PATIKUL MUNICIPALITY, SULU PROVINCE SINCE 2017

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

A total of 422 families (approximately 2,110 individuals) have been protractedly displaced in Patikul Municipality, Sulu. Based on a consultation with the Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU) of Patikul, there is no definite schedule for the balik barangay or return of the remaining displaced families. This initiative is through the collaborative efforts of the barangay and municipal LGUs of Patikul through its Municipal Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict (MTF-ELCAC). UNHCR and its project partner also support the return process through the provision of core relief items to the families. The Provincial Local Government Unit of Sulu also committed to provide cash assistance, food packs, and hygiene kits. With the resumption of the face-to-face classes in August and September 2022, the returned communities faced problems on the lack of classrooms, facilities, and school supplies for students. The barangay LGU and the teachers have collaborative efforts to repair and construct chairs and tables that the students can use in their classes.

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

On 11 August 2022, the MSWO of Patikul conducted a house-to-house survey in Sitio Darayan, Barangay Buhanginan to assess the needs of the returned IDPs while the AFP spearheaded the construction of a masjid. There are 45 individuals from Sitio Darayan, Brgy. Buhanginan provided with livelihood assistance. As reported, the livelihoods of those who have returned home is improving with the support provided from both government and non-government agencies. On 17 August 2022, the AFP together with the barangay and the MLGUs facilitated the preparation for the construction of road network from Kankitan to Sitio Darayan.

In September 2022, the MLGU of Patikul approved a local ordinance protecting the rights of the internally displaced persons. The community leaders were involved in the crafting of the ordinance along with the policy makers or the members of the local council.

4 DISPLACEMENT SITUATIONS IN BASILAN PROVINCE SINCE 2019

As reporting period, there are 242 families (approximately 1,210 individuals) from the municipalities of Al Barka, Hadji Mohammad Ajul, Sumisip, and Tipo-Tipo who are protractedly displaced due to armed conflict and family feuds. The table below provides details of the remaining 242 families (approximately 1,210 individuals) that are still displaced:

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

The unresolved family feud causes the prolonged displacement of families who are still reluctant to return due to unclear resolution and the lack of agreement between the conflicting parties. The presence of armed men who are allegedly affiliated to the Abu Sayaff Group also hampered the return of the protractedly displaced families.

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

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

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

Fourteen (14) families (approximately 70 individuals) who were displaced due to Typhoon Falcon in 2019 remain in the transitory

sites in Barangay Rebe, Lala Municipality, Lanao del Norte. Based on interviews, these families expressed the need to be provided with permanent shelters because the current conditions of their temporary shelters are already deteriorating, and they lack access to sustainable livelihood. However, as of reporting, there is no clear information yet on when they will be relocated to their permanent shelters. At their current location, they continue to make hollow blocks as their main source of livelihood.

6 DISPLACEMENT IN COTABATO PROVINCE DUE TO THE EARTHQUAKE IN 2019

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

As of October 2022, 919 families (approximately 4,595 individuals) remain displaced and are currently staying in several transitory sites in Magpet Municipality, Makilala Municipality, and Kidapawan City.

Magpet Municipality: A total of 125 families (approximately 625 individuals) are still displaced at Sitio Waterfalls, Bongolanon Evacuation Camp. Reportedly, there are 63 families awarded with fab modular houses by the local government unit (LGU). There is still no certainty as to when the displaced families could attain durable solutions to their displacement. On 02 August 2022, the Office of Civil Defense and National Housing Authority (NHA) conducted an inspection on the status of the construction at the relocation sites but found out that it remains unfinished despite the construction commencing in 2019. According to the Municipal Disaster Risk and Reduction Management Office- Magpet, the construction of housing units was halted due to the following reasons:

- Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) disapproved the identified extension for the relocation site because of potential risks and hazards in the said area;
- Contractor stopped as observed by the IDPs because of unavailability of sufficient materials to complete the construction of the housing units;
- Adjustment and changes in the design of the housing unit following increased prices of required materials.

While a permanent shelter was aired to be the utmost need of the IDPs, residual protection needs remain present in the transitory site. These include full septic tanks that may pose health implications and physical risks having their tents built under durian trees. Meanwhile, the IDPs have no problems pertaining to access to their livelihoods.

The Barangay Chairperson of Bongolanon made a follow-up to NHA and LGU to expedite the construction given the enclosed risks in the transitory site.

Makilala Municipality: In total, there are 662 families (approximately 3,310 individuals) who remain displaced in Makilala, North Cotabato.

Permanent shelter remains the top identified need of the IDPs. The cause of delay in the construction of housing units is that the proposed area for extension of the relocation site in Brgy. Batasan, Makilala Municipality is also declared by the MGB as high risk due to the possibility that it might cause a land development displacement if enforced. However, in Brgy. Malabuan, Makilala Municipality, the land development is already finished, waiting for the construction of the housing units to commence.

Meanwhile, the IDPs are making a living through the livelihood programs extended by both government and non-government organizations to help them make ends meet. The LGU assists on the maintenance of waterlines, pays for the electric bills of the IDPs in the relocation sites, and provides food assistance to IDPs per their request. Land development for the housing units is underway.

Kidapawan City: Majority of the IDPs in Kidapawan already returned to their places of origin if not relocated elsewhere. A total of 860 houses were turned over to IDPs from the barangays of Balabag, Indangan, Ilomavis, and Perez. As of date, 132 families (approximately 660 individuals) remain displaced.

Reportedly, in Barangay Balabag there is a pending construction of other relocation site components such as permanent drainage canal, electrical, and roads systems. The current site can only accommodate 64 housing units, which were already awarded to the recipients. The LGU is still sourcing for funds to acquire additional sites for the remaining IDP families. Additionally, the area that was proposed to be an extension of the relocation site was not allowed by the MGB, as it poses danger because it is topographically situated in a high-risk or a landslide-prone area. Additionally, a health center, local school and a functional water system are also available in the area.

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

On 15 December 2019, a 6.9-magnitude earthquake shook the province of Davao del Sur and surrounding areas, with the municipalities of Magsaysay and Matanao in Davao del Sur recorded with the strongest intensity. According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), almost 87,000 families or approximately 397,000 individuals were affected in 397 barangays in Regions XI and XII. In total, 13 were killed and over 200 people were injured due to the incident.

Around 2,209 families or approximately 8,030 individuals took shelter in 22 evacuation centers (ECs), while around 25,191 families or approximately 106,822 individuals stayed at the houses of their relatives. According to reports from DSWD Region XI, around 1,436 families or approximately 5,344 individuals are still displaced and are currently staying in the 17 remaining ECs in Davao Del Sur.

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

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

As of August 2022 reporting, all remaining target recipients for the housing project in Balnate, Magsaysay, Davao del Sur have reportedly been transferred to permanent shelters that are allotted for them. The National Housing Authority reported a total of 279 families (approximately 1395 individuals) benefitted from the relocation support.

However, in a recently conducted IDP forum and consultations in two barangays in Magsaysay, Davao Del Sur (barangays of Balnate and Tagaytay) facilitated collectively by CHR XI, UNHCR and BLGU this September, it was verified that the exact figure of families relocated is 280 families with approximately 1400 individuals. There are also prevailing issues and concerns faced by the IDPs that need to be addressed such as: (1) there are no accessible sources of drinking water and water for domestic use prompting IDPs to return to their communities just to fetch water; (2) no electricity installed, IDPs were only provided with solar lamps, of which an estimated 50% of them were damaged after a year of usage; (3) limited access to their farmland as their main source livelihood, there is no livelihood support provided in the host barangay; (4) shelter is not well ventilated, and beneficiaries are complaining about the hot or warm condition of their shelters.

In the meantime, around 18 families continue to stay in dilapidated temporary shelters. Protection partners will continue to monitor their situation while the Government is still negotiating for the identification and selection of the relocation sites in other municipalities.

Meanwhile, the construction of permanent shelters for over a hundred families in barangays of Kasuga and San Isidro, in the same municipality is still pending. The budget allotted for each unit is no longer enough due to the increasing prices of construction materials which puts the construction on hold with no information as to its completion.

All remaining issues identified were referred to the National Housing Authority (NHA), Department of Human Settlement and Urban Development, and Department of Social Welfare and Development during the conduct of durable solutions workshop in Davao City. As an action point, the NHA will include in its plan to revisit all sites with housing projects in the region to verify and determine ways forward to address the identified issues.

8 DISPLACEMENT IN MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT

As of reporting, around 250 families (approximately 1,250 individuals) remain displaced in the municipalities of Datu Saudi Ampatuan and Datu Odin Sinsuat. According to reports, the displaced families are currently living with their relatives. According to the MSSD-Maguindanao, a total of 162 families or approximately 810 individuals are targeted for shelter assistance once they return to their communities. Meanwhile, 88 families who are currently displaced in Datu Odin Sinsuat reportedly decided to resettle in their current locations. Based on a report from the Ministry of Social Services and Development, the respective Local Government Units expressed willingness to support these IDPs.

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

On 23 June 2021, 36 families (approximately 180 individuals) belonging to the Manobo tribe from Sitio Manluy-a and Sitio Panukmoan in Barangay Diatagon in Lianga Municipality, fled their homes and sought temporary shelters in the nearby village.

The displacement was triggered by the killing of three residents of the village, including a minor, during a military operation in Sitio Panukmoan in Barangay Diatagon on 15 June 2021.

In May and July 2020, the same residents and communities were forcibly displaced because of aerial bombardment and firefight between the government security forces and the alleged members of the New Peoples' Army. According to reports, the affected families are reluctant to go back to their places of origin due to fears that firefight between the two groups might erupt again.

In an assessment conducted by a protection agency in March 2022, the IDPs remain displaced with no plans yet to return to their communities. Most of them are still living with their relatives, while others are still staying in an old Lumad school in Sitio Simowao in Barangay Diatagon. There are also some IDPs who built temporary houses in the area using the shelter materials provided by the Local Government Unit of Lianga. The Department of Social Welfare and Development- Caraga provided these families with financial assistance under its Emergency Shelter Assistance program. The families also received a motorcycle and assistance for setting up a "mini store" as part of the government's livelihood support program.

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

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

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

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

Meanwhile, the No-Build Zone (NBZ) policy which discourages communities to return to the sites of their original homes and prevents them to build along the coastal areas, poses a setback to the ongoing rebuilding efforts. This also further exacerbates the typhoon-affected population's exposure to protection risks. For instance, most of the families for relocation are receiving limited assistance on shelter and WASH because they were advised that these will only be provided in the relocation sites. In addition, due to the delays in the relocation process, some families from the municipalities of Dapa, Del Carmen, and Pilar in Siargao Island, decided to build temporary shelters in their habitual residences, despite the declaration of these areas as within the NBZ. There were also reports that some affected populations are hesitant to move out of their habitual residences because they fear that their livelihood activities will be affected once they transfer to the relocation sites.

Compounding the displaced families' situation, the Tropical Storm Megi (locally known as Agaton) also struck in early April 2022, across many of the same areas affected by STY Rai/Odette, causing floods and landslides affecting at least 2,260,000 people. Food and emergency shelters were the reported primary needs of the affected families.

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

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

- Issues on shelter, livelihood, and WASH remain to be on top as shared by most of the affected population. The issues that they have been facing are exacerbated by the implementation of the NBZ policy, particularly for families that are from the affected areas. Also, most of these families have not received adequate materials to build a dignified shelter and are also excluded from other assistance.

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

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

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

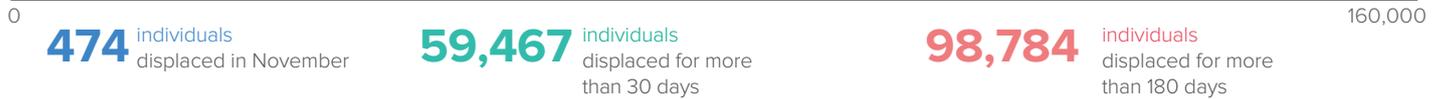
On 23 June 2022, UNCHR transported core relief items (CRIs) such as plastic tarpaulins, hygiene kits and mosquito nets in Surigao Del Norte which were distributed by Assistance and Cooperation for Community Resilience and Development, Inc. (ACCORD) to the identified families in need of CRIs in the island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

The DSWD Caraga has continuously respond to the affected families in the region, providing emergency shelter assistance particularly for those whose houses were totally damage. It is working closely with the Local Government Units for the identification of qualified beneficiaries and the schedule of payouts.

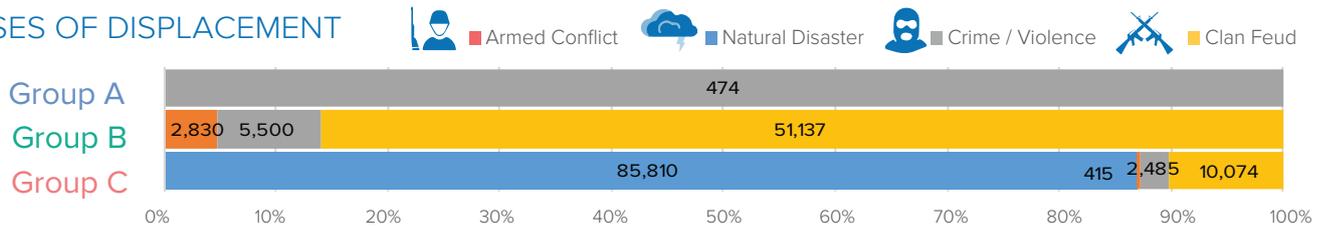
In the Province of Dinagat Islands, there are 1,048 families (approximately 5,240 individuals) whose houses were totally damaged have provided with emergency shelter assistance in Tubajon, Province of Dinagat Islands. These families are from the affected barangays of the municipalities of Imelda, Roxas, San Roque, San Vicente, and Sta. Cruz. There are 2,983 families (approximately 14,915 individuals) from Socorro, Surigao del Norte who were also provided with emergency shelter assistance.

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2013-2022)

158,725

 estimated number of currently displaced individuals since 2013


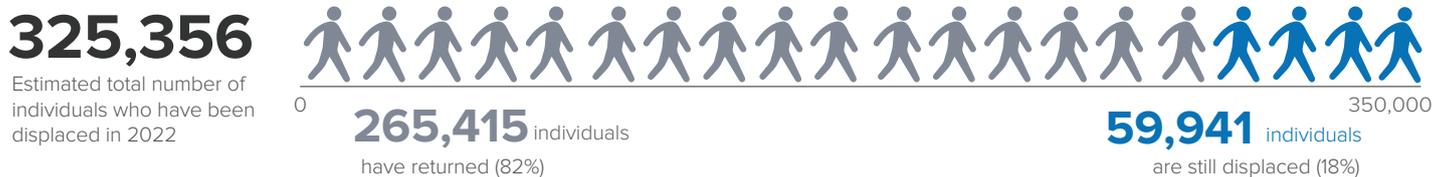
CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



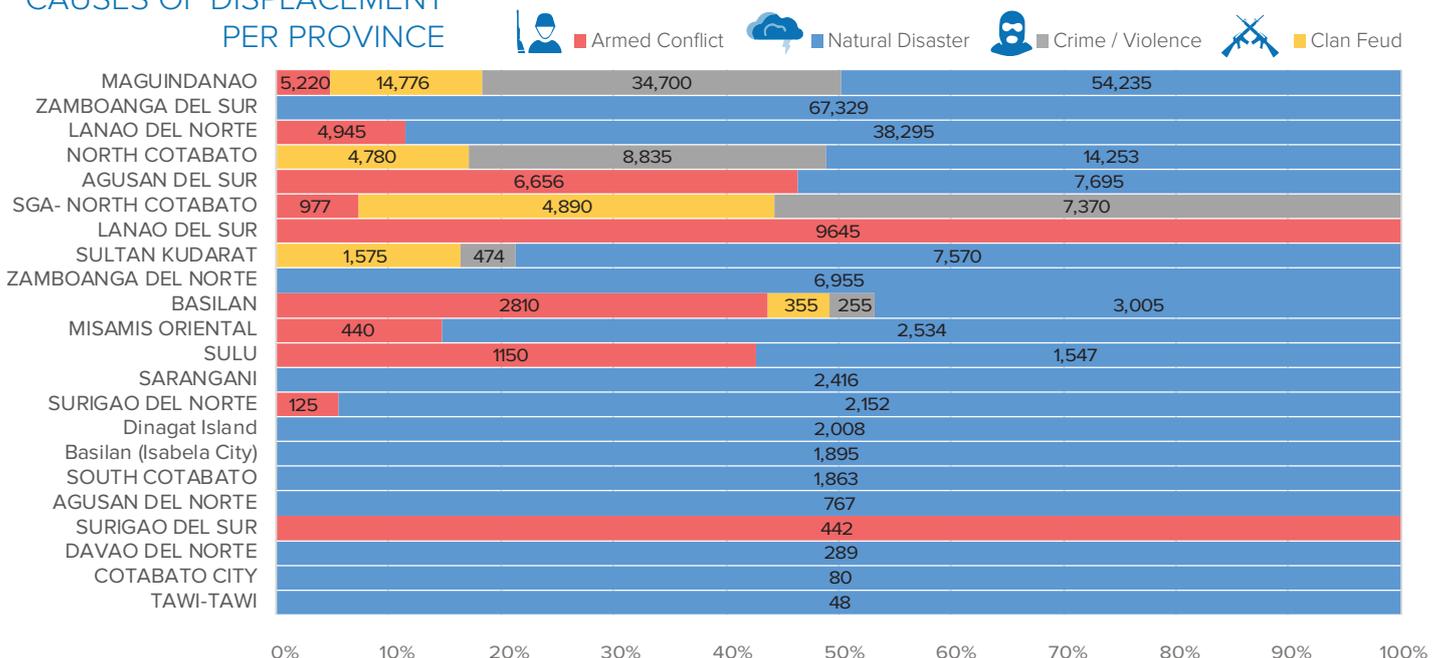
TOTAL: 158,725

IN THE COURSE OF 2022

DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO NOVEMBER



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



TOTAL: 325,356

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.”

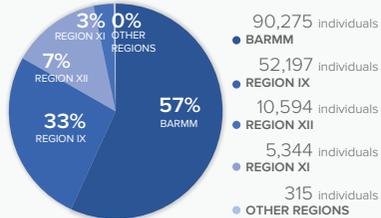
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1)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

CURRENT NUMBER OF IDPS IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

158,725

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

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



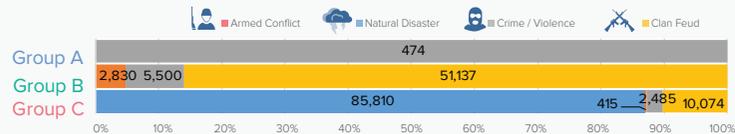
THREE MAIN GROUPS:

474
Group A
displaced in November

59,467
Group B
displaced for more than 30 days

98,784
Group C
displaced for more than 180 days

CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT IN NOVEMBER 2022

2,039
EST. TOTAL DISPLACED PERSONS RECORDED IN NOVEMBER

1,565
EST. NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED

474
EST. IDPS IN NOVEMBER IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

LEGEND

- REGIONAL BOUNDARY
- Group A: Displacement in November
- 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.

