

MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



UNHCR and its project partners convened a number of IDPs, returnees, and host community leaders from different provinces in the Bangsamoro Region in an IDP Forum on 15 July 2022 in Cotabato City. This initiative aimed to discuss and gather information on the challenges that IDPs and host communities face in displacement situations, as well as, their recommendations to attaining durable solutions. © UNHCR / M. Basman

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 31st of July, an estimated total number of **21,184** families (**104,084** individuals) remain displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

Group A: **51** families (**255** individuals) remain displaced out of **1,251** families displaced within the month;

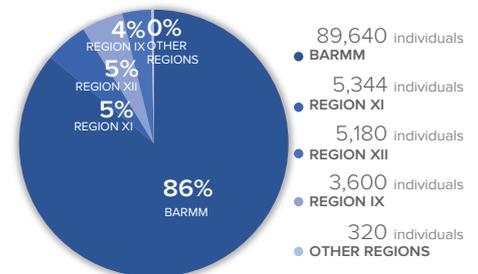
Group B: **325** families (**1,625** individuals) remain displaced and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

Group C: **20,808** families (**102,204** individuals) remain displaced and have been protractedly displaced for more than 180 days. Those classified under Group C are concentrated in seven main areas:

- Zamboanga City: **720** families (**3,600** individuals) still displaced due to Zamboanga siege in September 2013.
- Lanao del Sur **16,749** families (**83,745** individuals) still displaced due to Marawi siege in May 2017.
- BARMM Provinces: **914** families (**4,570** individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict and crime & violence since September 2017.
- Caraga: **36** families (**180** individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict and shooting incidents, and **13** families (**65** individuals) due to STY Rai in 2021.
- Northern Mindanao: **14** families (**70** individuals) still displaced due to Typhoon Falcon in July 2019.
- Davao del Sur: **1,436** families (**5,344** individuals) still displaced due to earthquake in 2019.
- Cotabato province: **926** families (**4,630** individuals) due to earthquake in 2019.

In July 2022, an estimated total number of **1,251** families (**6,255** individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to clan feud (**4,780** individuals), armed conflict (**1,000** individuals), and natural disaster (**475** individuals).

PRESENTLY DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS BY REGION



DISPLACEMENT IN JULY



1,251

Families



6,255

Individuals

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES since January 2022



15

Persons dead



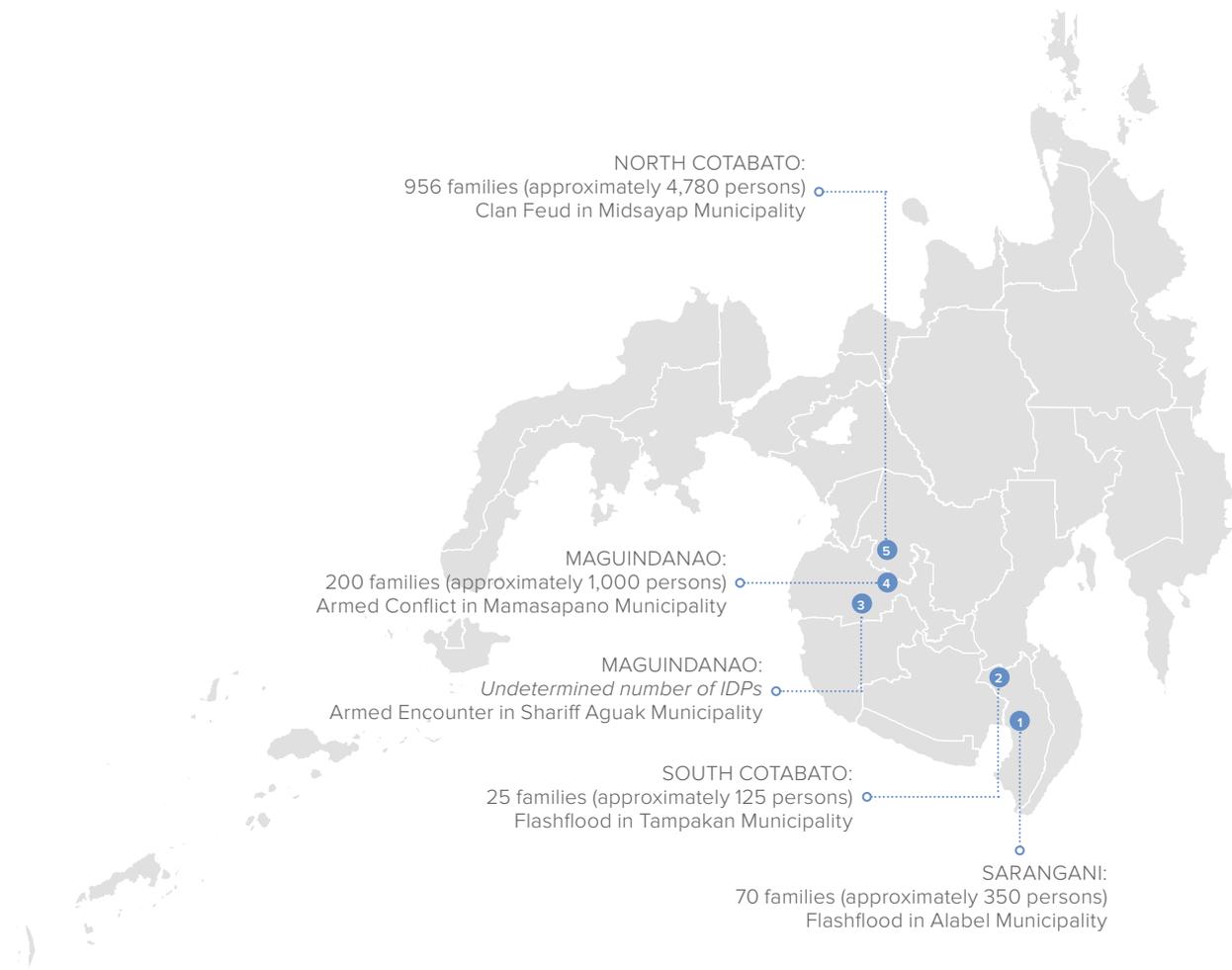
16

Persons injured

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

GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN JULY

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 LABEL MUNICIPALITY, SARANGANI PROVINCE DUE TO FLASHFLOOD

On 14 July 2022, around 70 families (approximately 350 individuals) in Alabel Municipality were forced to flee their homes due to flooding caused by torrential rains. Of this number, 14 families (approximately 70 individuals) remain displaced: four (4) families are sheltered at the Municipal Civic Gym in Poblacion, Alabel, while the remaining ten (10) families are in Barangay Ladol Gym Evacuation Center. According to the reports, five (5) families have totally damaged houses.

The Local Government Unit - Alabel provided medicine kits, hygiene kits, plastic mats, and hot meals. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) - Region 12 also provided 126 families food packs, 63 sleeping kits, and 100 modular tents to families staying at evacuation centers.

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

On 16 July 2022, around 295 families (approximately 1,475 individuals) in Kidapawan, North Cotabato and Tampakan,

South Cotabato were affected by the flashfloods caused by the low-pressure area (LPA) that occurred in some parts of Mindanao. Based on initial assessments, 25 families (approximately 125 individuals) in Tampakan town were displaced and sheltered in four designated evacuation centers of the municipality. Of this, 10 families have already returned to their residences, while 15 families (approximately 75 individuals) remain to be displaced. Per reports, two houses were totally damaged and three were partially damaged in Tampakan due to the flashfloods.

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

3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO FEAR OF AN ARMED ENCOUNTER

On 20 July 2022, there are undetermined number of families who have fled their homes due to fear of possible armed encounter between the state and non-state armed groups. The

former is planning to conduct community support program in the areas of Maguindanao which is feared by civilians because of the presence of non-state armed group. This created tension in the community which prompted several families to pre-emptively evacuate their residences in the barangays of Bagong Upam and Tina in Shariff Aguak Municipality and barangays of Pamalian, Pikeg, and Pusao in Shariff Saydona Mustapha Municipality. The displaced families are reportedly seeking refuge with their relatives in Barangay Kuloy, Shariff Aguak Municipality and in Barangay Kitango, Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality. As per reports from community-based monitors, the displaced families in Shariff Aguak Municipality have returned to their homes after a dialogue among government security forces, Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), and LGUs was conducted to settle the tension and avoid the possible armed encounter. Although report also says that despite this, security situation remains uncertain, and civilians continue to be vigilant and are prepared to move to safer grounds for eventualities.

4 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MAMASAPANO MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO FEAR OF ARMED CONFLICT

On 21 July 2022 at around 7 o'clock in the evening, mortar shelling and a firefight between the government security forces and the alleged members of Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) ensued in sitios of Amilil and Tambang in Barangay Tukanalipao, Mamasapano Municipality. Based on reports, there are around 200 families (approximately 1,000 individuals) from barangays of Dasikil, Lusay, Pimbalkan, Tukanalipao, and Zapakan—all in Mamasapano Municipality—who have fled their homes and sought refuge to their relatives in the neighboring barangays of the municipalities of Rajah Buayan and Mamasapano. Per report from the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO) and Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO), the displaced families have returned to their habitual residences two-days after their displacement. The government security forces also conducted clearing operations in the affected communities. One civilian was reportedly wounded in the firefight and needing support for his medication.

The incident is believed to be an offshoot of the recently conducted raid by the government security forces against the suspected members of BIFF that has resulted in the killing of its member. After the raid, reports received that BIFF launched attacks prompting the local authorities and militaries to allow civilians to move to safer areas.

Both the provincial and municipal LGU provided food packs to the displaced families while the government security forces, Integrated Public Health Office, and Rural Health Unit in Mamasapano Municipality conducted a medical mission. The family whose house was reportedly damaged due to mortar shelling will be provided with cash assistance by the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD).

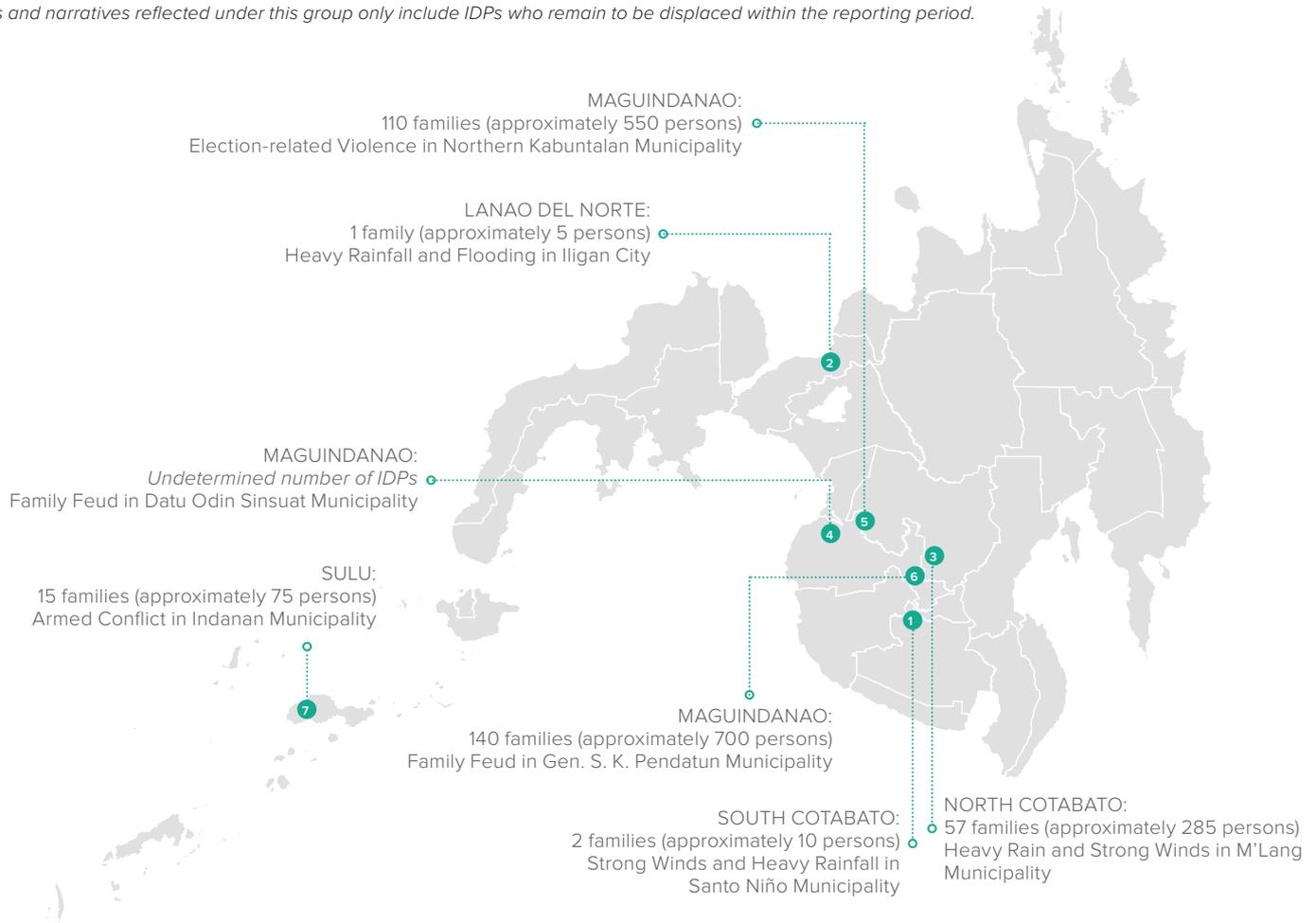
5 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MIDSAYAP MUNICIPALITY, NORTH COTABATO PROVINCE DUE TO CLAN FEUD

At around 5 o'clock in the afternoon on 29 July 2022, a firefight between disputing families ensued in Barangay Olandang, Midsayap Municipality. According to the report, there was a total of 956 families (approximately 4,780 individuals) who fled their homes in Brgy. Olandang and Brgy. Kudarangan—both in Midsayap. Accordingly, there are four (4) individuals who were killed in the fighting between the disputing families. The displaced families sought refuge at the schools that serve as evacuation centers (EC) while others are with their relatives: 60 families (approximately 300 individuals) in Dabpil Elementary School EC; 465 families (approximately 2,325 individuals) in Kudarangan Elementary School EC; and 431 families (approximately 2,155 individuals) in host families. Based on the report, most of the displaced families returned home and 22 families (approximately 110 individuals) are still displaced and are still staying in their current location. The BARMM Ministry of Social Services and Development provided the displaced families who sought refuge at the evacuation centers with food packs including 25 kilos of rice, sleeping kits, dignity kits, plastic sheets, and jerry cans.

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 STO. NIÑO, SOUTH COTABATO DUE TO STRONG WINDS AND HEAVY RAINFALL

On 5 March 2022, 53 families or approximately 265 individuals from five (5) barangays in Sto. Niño Municipality, South Cotabato were displaced due to strong winds and heavy rains. Based on reports, 45 houses were partially damaged while eight (8) were totally damaged due to the incident. The LGU, through the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office (MDRRMO), immediately responded by providing the affected families with food packs and hygiene kits, as well as tents for two (2) families. The affected families were also provided with financial assistance under the Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA) program of the DSWD.

As of reporting, two (2) families or approximately ten (10) individuals whose houses were totally damaged are still staying in the tents provided by the LGU. The rest of the displaced families with partially damaged houses already managed to restore their houses using the material assistance provided by the LGU. There are also families that received P35,000 cash assistance upon qualifying from the assessment made by the National Housing Authority (NHA).

2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN ILIGAN CITY, LANAO DEL NORTE DUE TO HEAVY RAINFALL AND FLOODING

On 7 March 2022, a total of 7,414 families (37,050 individuals) were pre-emptively evacuated from their residences and were brought to designated evacuation centers in Iligan City following the LGU's issuance of an advisory for pre-emptive evacuation due to the heavy rain and continuous increase in the level of water in some areas. Approximately 30 public facilities were used as evacuation centers for the affected families. According to reports, 59 houses were partially damaged, while 28 were totally damaged due to flooding. As of reporting period, one (1) family or approximately five (5) individuals in Barangay Suarez remains displaced at the barangay disaster center while they are still unable to reconstruct their house.

3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN M'LANG MUNICIPALITY, NORTH COTABATO PROVINCE DUE TO HEAVY RAIN AND STRONG WINDS

On 2 June 2022, around hundreds of houses were totally damaged by a tornado that hit the town of M'lang in North Cotabato, resulting to the displacement of 57 families (approximately 285 individuals). Following this, on 4-5 June, assessments on the damages to residential houses as well as the

situation of affected families were conducted by the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO), the rescuers from Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office (MDRRMO), and a representative from the Engineering Unit of the Municipal Local Government Unit.

According to the report, Barangays Bialong, Buayan, Dugong, Sangat, and Tawantawan—all in M'lang municipality—were hardly hit by the tornado. There is a total of 345 houses reportedly damaged, 57 are totally damaged and 288 are partially damaged. The municipal and provincial local government units (LGUs) provided them with shelter materials and repair kits. Only the 57 families (approximately 285 individuals) whose houses were totally damaged are still displaced and are temporarily sheltered with their relatives and friends while they are rebuilding their houses from the shelter assistance that they received. Food packs were also provided to the affected families.

4 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN DATU ODIN SINSUAT MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE FAMILY FEUD

On 10 June 2022, at around 4 o'clock in the morning, residents of Barangay Benulen, Datu Odin Sinsuat, Maguindanao were forced to flee their homes and move to safer grounds to avoid the firefight between two warring groups who are reportedly members of Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). It could be noted that the parties involved previously agreed to settle their dispute with the presence of government security forces, but they failed to comply with the agreements. According to protection monitors on the ground, the conflict between the said parties was triggered by their different political affiliations in the recently conducted 2022 national elections.

There are undetermined number of forcibly displaced families due to the situation. They are appealing to the conflicting parties to end the hostilities and to resolve their differences peacefully to allow them for a safe return to their habitual residences. They are requesting the Local Peace and Order Council to interfere to help diffuse the tension and to mitigate the negative effects of the conflict.

5 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN NORTHERN KABUNTALAN MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO ELECTION-RELATED VIOLENCE (ERV)

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

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

The affected population requests for the Local Peace and

Order Council to intervene immediately to deescalate the conflict. They also appeal for the Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces (BIAF) leadership to send peacekeepers to end the hostilities.

Of the total number of reportedly displaced, 85 families (approximately 425 individuals) already returned to their places of origin while 110 families (approximately 550 individuals) are still displaced and are temporarily staying with their relatives. Also, the displaced families received food assistance from the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD), and the Local Government Units (LGUs) of the municipalities of Mother Kabuntalan and Northern Kabuntalan.

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

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

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

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

7 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN INDANAN MUNICIPALITY, SULU PROVINCE DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT

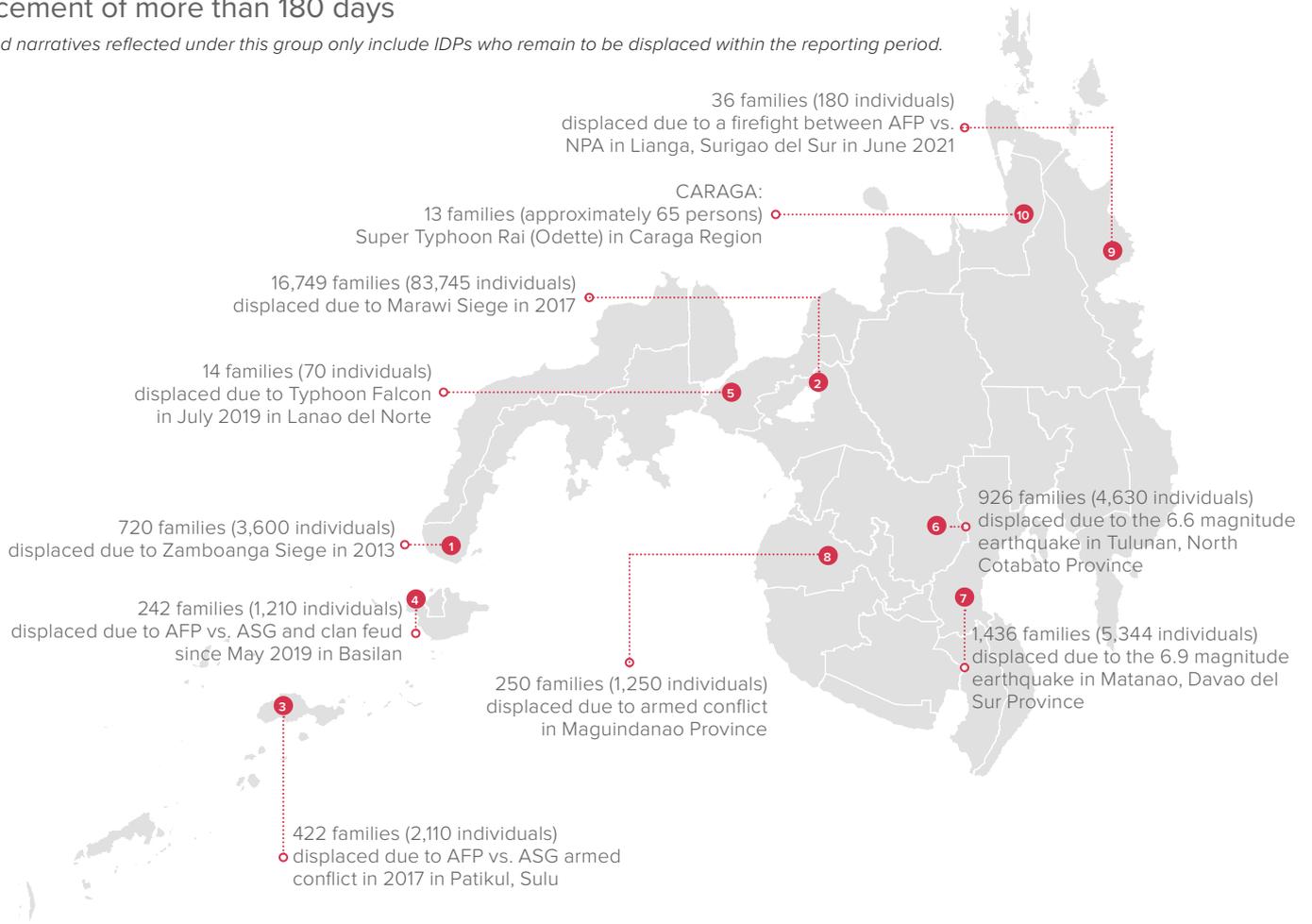
On 30 June 2022, at around 9 o'clock in the morning, the residents of Sitio Talibang and Sitio Marang in Barangay Buanza, Indanan Municipality were forced to flee their homes because of an armed confrontation between the government security forces and the alleged members of the Abu Sayaff Group (ASG). Based on the report from the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Officer (MDRRMO), there were 230 families (approximately 1,150 individuals) forcibly displaced who sought temporary shelter at either their barangay hall, school, or the multi-purpose building.

Of the total number of displaced families, 215 families (approximately 1,075 individuals) have returned to their habitual residences in sitios of Marang and Talibang in Barangay Buanza. The remaining 15 families (approximately 75 individuals) are still displaced and are staying with their relatives.

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

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

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

In Mampang transitory site (TS), there are four (4) families or approximately 20 individuals who sold their housing units in the TS and opted to resettle in the island provinces. Those who are still at the TS are struggling to earn Php5,000.00 to be able to comply 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 supplies of water. While in Buggoc TS, the City LGU 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.

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

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

Permanent shelters in Marawi City and other parts of Lanao del Sur that accommodate a total of 949 families (4,745 individuals), on the other hand, were already set up as part of the government's rehabilitation program for the conflict-affected city. However, these families continue facing challenges that are similar to what those who are situated in transitory sites face particularly their access to durable solutions, which will reflect in the latter part of this dashboard. While within the most affected areas (MAA), it is expected that once the construction of roads and the installation of electricity and water systems are completed, families with building permits can already start repairing or reconstructing their houses.

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 not available because of lack of source of income, hence, it triggers tensions in the family or domestic violence.



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



Access to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH). Water supplies for drinking and domestic use remain inadequate in the following IDP sites: Biyaya ng Pagbabago (Sagongsongan Area 1-7), Dulay Proper TS and Sagongsongan (CRS) TS. In Rorogagus TS, the displaced families still pay for water for domestic use at Php 300.00 (USD 6) per month, while others depend on nearby river water. The average price per gallon for drinking water is Php 20.00 (USD 0.4). Because of a lack of financial resources, some families use the river water for drinking, putting them at risk of possible health problems. The other IDPs remain to be dependent on water rationing by the government. In addition, IDPs also reported on the poor condition of the sanitation and waste management in the transitory sites. Based on reports, the septic tanks in Boganga Transitory Site 1 and 2, and Rorogagus TS are already full and need desludging. The wastes from the septic tanks flow directly in an open drainage producing a foul smell, which increases IDPs' exposure to potential health risks. In terms of solid waste management, this continues to be a problem because of the inconsistent collection of garbage resulting to improper waste disposal that may potentially result to serious health hazards and negative consequences for the environment. Due to this, some IDPs dispose their garbage at areas that are not designated which further causes health risks to the community. The Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) conducted WASH assessment at the transitory sites to understand their WASH needs and be able to find solutions on it.



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



Access to basic services. The high transportation cost limits the IDPs' access to schools, markets, health centers, and others. The one-way transportation cost ranges from Php70.00 (USD 1.4) to Php150.00 (USD 3) per tricycle ride, depending on the distance from the site to Marawi town proper. Essential services such as those mentioned are remotely located from the TS. Also, the government's Libreng Sakay Program is inaccessible to some IDPs. In Lakeview (Boganga) Shelter TS Phase 3, the road is in dilapidated condition and there is high transportation cost

which contributed on IDPs' inaccessibility to services.



Access to health services. Although IDPs can access the barangay health centers or stations, resources such as medicines are insufficient to cater to the residents and IDPs that are being hosted. Resources are insufficient to cater to the needs of the residents and the IDPs that are being hosted.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM). While there are camp administrators and focal persons assigned in the TS, 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.



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

3 DISPLACEMENT IN PATIKUL MUNICIPALITY, SULU PROVINCE SINCE 2017

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

A total of 422 families (approximately 2,110 individuals) have been protractedly displaced in Patikul Municipality, Sulu. Based on a consultation with the Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU) of Patikul, the return of the remaining displaced families is already scheduled after the 2022 national election. This initiative is through the collaborative efforts of the barangay and municipal LGUs of Patikul through its Municipal Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict (MTF-ELCAC). UNHCR and its project partner also support the return process through the provision of core relief items to the families. The Provincial Local Government Unit (PLGU) of Sulu also committed to provide cash assistance, food packs, and hygiene kits.

On 24 July 2022, the MTF-ELCAC, Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office, 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.

4 DISPLACEMENT SITUATIONS IN BASILAN PROVINCE SINCE 2019

As of end of July 2022, there are 242 families (approximately 1,210 individuals) from the municipalities of Al Barka, Hadji Mohammad Ajul, Sumisip, and Tipo-Tipo who are protractedly displaced due to armed conflict and family feuds. There is a 28 percent decrease in the total number of protractedly displaced from the June 2022 Displacement Dashboard where 336 families (approximately 1,680 individuals) were reported as protracted IDPs. Those families have either returned to their places of origin or resettled elsewhere. Below is the breakdown:

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

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

of July 2022:

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

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

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

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

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

Fourteen (14) families (approximately 70 individuals) who were displaced due to Typhoon Falcon in 2019 remain in the transitory sites in Barangay Rebe, Lala Municipality, Lanao del Norte. Based on interviews, these families need permanent shelters because of the dilapidated current conditions of their temporary shelters. However, as of reporting, there is no clear information yet on when they will be relocated to their permanent shelters. At their current location, they continue to make hollow blocks as their main source of livelihood and other livelihood activities.

6 DISPLACEMENT IN COTABATO PROVINCE DUE TO THE EARTHQUAKE IN 2019

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

As of reporting, 926 families (approximately 4,630 individuals) remain displaced and are currently staying in several transitory sites in Magpet Municipality, Makilala Municipality, and Kidapawan City.

In Magpet Municipality, North Cotabato, 125 families or approximately 625 individuals are still displaced at Sitio Waterfalls, Bongolanon Evacuation Camp. According to reports, 63 families were awarded with fabricated modular houses by the LGU. Based on initial assessments, the LGU completed building the base foundations for the relocation site located next to the Bongolanon Camp. Meanwhile, the remaining IDPs expressed the difficulty of being displaced for over two years with no clear information as to when they could transfer to the housing projects of the government. The IDPs also expressed issues on the lack of food supply, the need for new tents, and lack of sources of income to support the needs of their families.

In Makilala Municipality, North Cotabato, 662 families or 3,310 individuals are still displaced and are currently living in six (6) different IDP camps and four (4) community-based informal settlements. Based on reports, the LGU of Makilala acquired five (5) relocation sites, four (4) of which are from the LGU of Makilala, and one (1) from the Provincial Government of Cotabato. According to the MSWDO-Makilala, the National Housing Authority (NHA) was supposed to commence the construction of permanent shelters last May 2022. However, the launching of the construction had to be put on hold due to the election ban. So far, no update was issued yet as to the new schedule of the launching. Meanwhile, based on monitoring, one of the challenges of the IDPs is the lack of

food supply and the deteriorating living conditions in the camps. According to them, they no longer receive any food assistance from the government.

In Kidapawan City, North Cotabato, majority of the IDPs have either returned or relocated. Last January 2022, a total of 836 houses were turned over to IDPs. The turnover of housing units for the seven (7) families from Sitio Lapan, Barangay Perez is set on the second week of August 2022. The relocation of the remaining 132 families from Barangay Balabag in the meantime is still pending while the LGU is still looking for source for funds to acquire additional sites for them. In total, there are 139 families left waiting to be awarded with new housing unit.

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

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

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

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

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

Meanwhile, the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) Region 11 conducted an IDP Consultation with IDP leaders, barangay officials, and key government agencies last 7 April 2022, particularly concerning the displacement situation in Magsaysay, Davao del Sur. Among the pressing issues requiring urgent attention as raised by the IDPs were about the unfinished housing units and the drainage system in the relocation sites which have been causing the delay in their supposed transfer. 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.

And as of end of July 2022, all remaining target recipients for the housing project in Magsaysay, Davao del Sur have reportedly been transferred to the permanent shelters that were allotted for them. Protection partners continue to follow up and monitor if there are remaining affected families in other areas who are still displaced and unable to avail of the housing project.

8 DISPLACEMENT IN MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT

After being displaced on 18 March 2021 due to an 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.

As of the reporting, around 250 families (approximately 1,250 individuals) remain displaced in the municipalities of Datu Saudi Ampatuan and Datu Odin Sinsuat. According to reports, the displaced families are currently living with their relatives. According to the MSSD-Maguindanao, a total of 162 families or approximately 810 individuals are targeted for shelter assistance once they

return to their communities. Meanwhile, 88 families who are currently displaced in Datu Odin Sinsuat reportedly decided to resettle in their current locations. Based on a report from the MSSD, the respective LGUs 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 (NPA). According to reports, the affected families are reluctant to go back to their places of origin due to fear 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 LGU of Lianga. The DSWD Caraga provided these families with financial assistance under its Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA) 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 IP 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.

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 severely 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 DSWD'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 not to return to the sites of their original homes and prevents them to build along the coastal areas, poses a setback to the ongoing rebuilding efforts. This also further exacerbates the typhoon-affected population's exposure to protection risks. For instance, most of the families for relocation are receiving limited assistance on shelter and WASH because they were advised that these will only be provided in the relocation sites. In addition, due to the delays in the relocation process, some families from the municipalities of Dapa, Pilar, and Del Carmen in Siargao Island, have decided to build temporary shelters in their habitual residences, despite the declaration of these areas as within the NBZ. There were also reports that some affected populations are hesitant to move out of their habitual residences because they fear that their livelihood activities will be affected once they transfer to the relocation sites.

Compounding the displaced families' situation, the Tropical Storm Megi (locally known as Agaton) also struck in early April 2022, across many of the same areas affected by STY Rai/Odette, causing floods and landslides affecting at least 2,260,000 people. Based on initial assessments, food aid and emergency shelter are some of the primary needs expressed by 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 IOM and city LGU have 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) have conducted shelter planning workshop with the LGUs in provinces of Surigao. The LGUs in some municipalities have identified relocation site but needs development such as road access. Most of the sites are not declared as alienable and disposable lands.

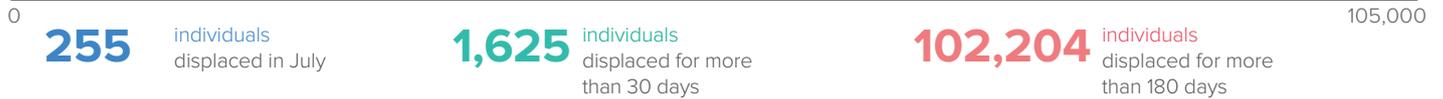
In support to livelihood opportunities of the affected families, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Caraga is implementing the Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Program (CAMP) through cash-for-work (CFW) assistance. The program is targeting low-income families, who can avail 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 tarps, hygiene kits and mosquito nets in Surigao Del Norte which were distributed by ACCORD Inc. to the identified families in need of CRIs in the island barangays of Surigao and Siargao Island particularly in General Luna Municipality.

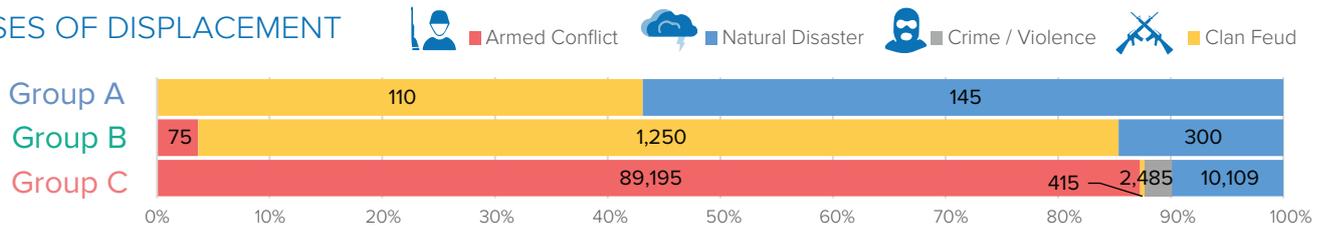
A total of 657 families (approximately 3,285 individuals) benefited from the core relief items distributed by UNHCR through its project partners, ACCORD Inc. in the six (6) barangays of Surigao City and two (2) barangays in Siargao Island in the municipality of General Luna.

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2013-2022)

104,084

 estimated number of currently displaced individuals since 2013


CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



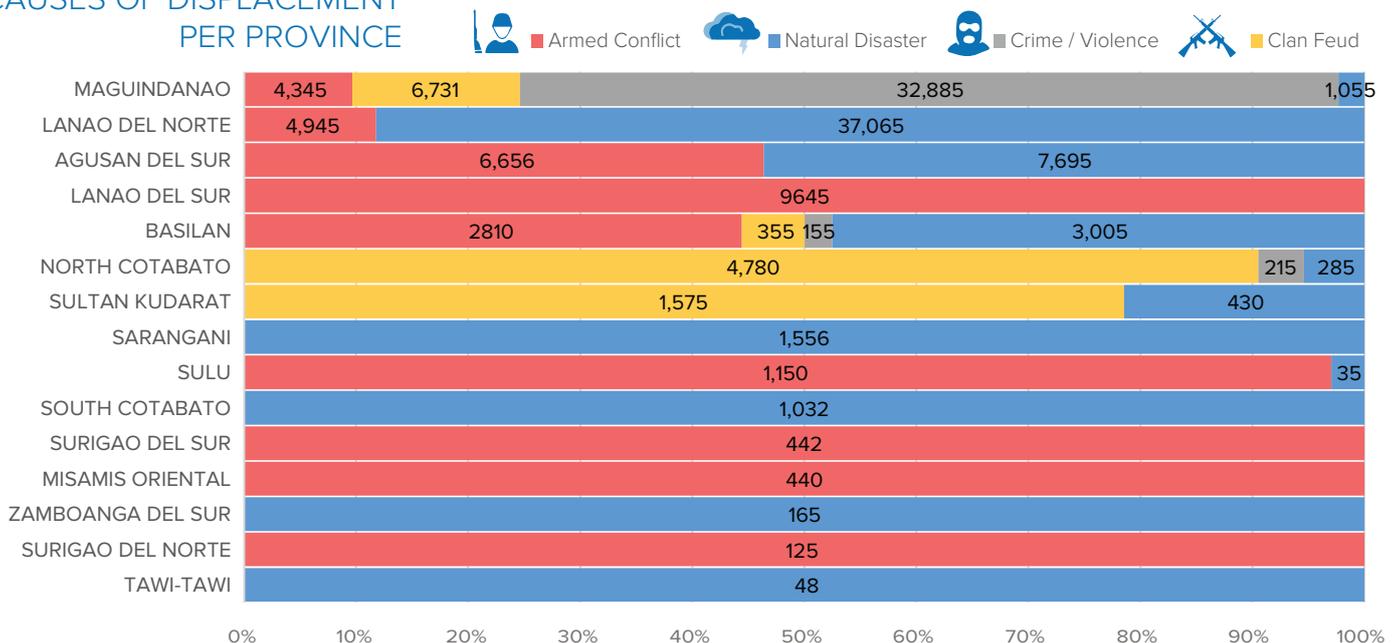
TOTAL: 104,084

IN THE COURSE OF 2022

DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO JULY



CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



TOTAL: 129,625

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.”

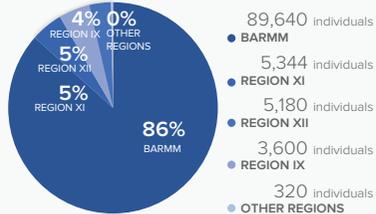
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1)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

CURRENT NUMBER OF IDPS IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION


104,084

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

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



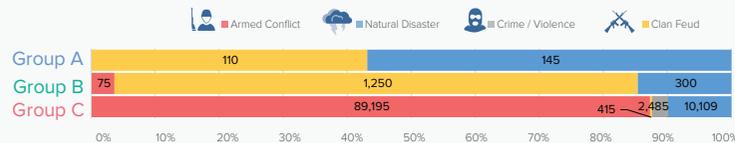
THREE MAIN GROUPS:


255
 Group A
 displaced in July


1,625
 Group B
 displaced for more than 30 days


102,204
 Group C
 displaced for more than 180 days

CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT IN JULY 2022


6,255
 EST. TOTAL DISPLACED PERSONS RECORDED IN JULY


6,000
 EST. NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED


255
 EST. IDPs IN JULY IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

LEGEND

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

