

# MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



(Right) Minister Raissa Jajurie of the Ministry of Social Services and Development actively participated in the IDP Durable Solutions Action Planning Workshop in BARMM. The event is among the series of workshops conducted for all regions in Mindanao that aims to inform the development plans of each region. It also aims to serve as a basis for the envisaged government-led Mindanao-wide durable solutions strategy for IDPs.

## DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 30<sup>th</sup> of September, an estimated total number of **23,075 families (110,279 individuals)** remain displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

**Group A: 566 families (2,830 individuals)** remain displaced out of **741 families** displaced within the month;

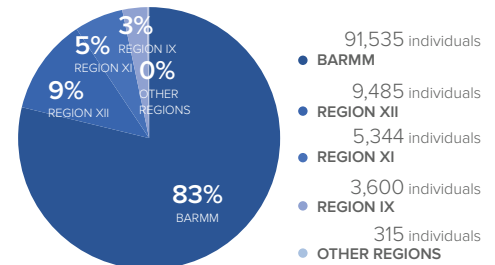
**Group B: 1,708 families (5,280 individuals)** remain displaced and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

**Group C: 20,801 families (102,169 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: **919 families (4,595 individuals)** due to earthquake in 2019.

In September 2022, an estimated total number of **741 families (3,705 individuals)** were displaced in Mindanao due to clan feud (**2,830 individuals**), and armed conflict (**875 individuals**).

### PRESENTLY DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS BY REGION



### DISPLACEMENT IN SEPTEMBER



**741**

Families



**3,705**

Individuals

### CIVILIAN CASUALTIES since January 2022



**16**

Persons dead



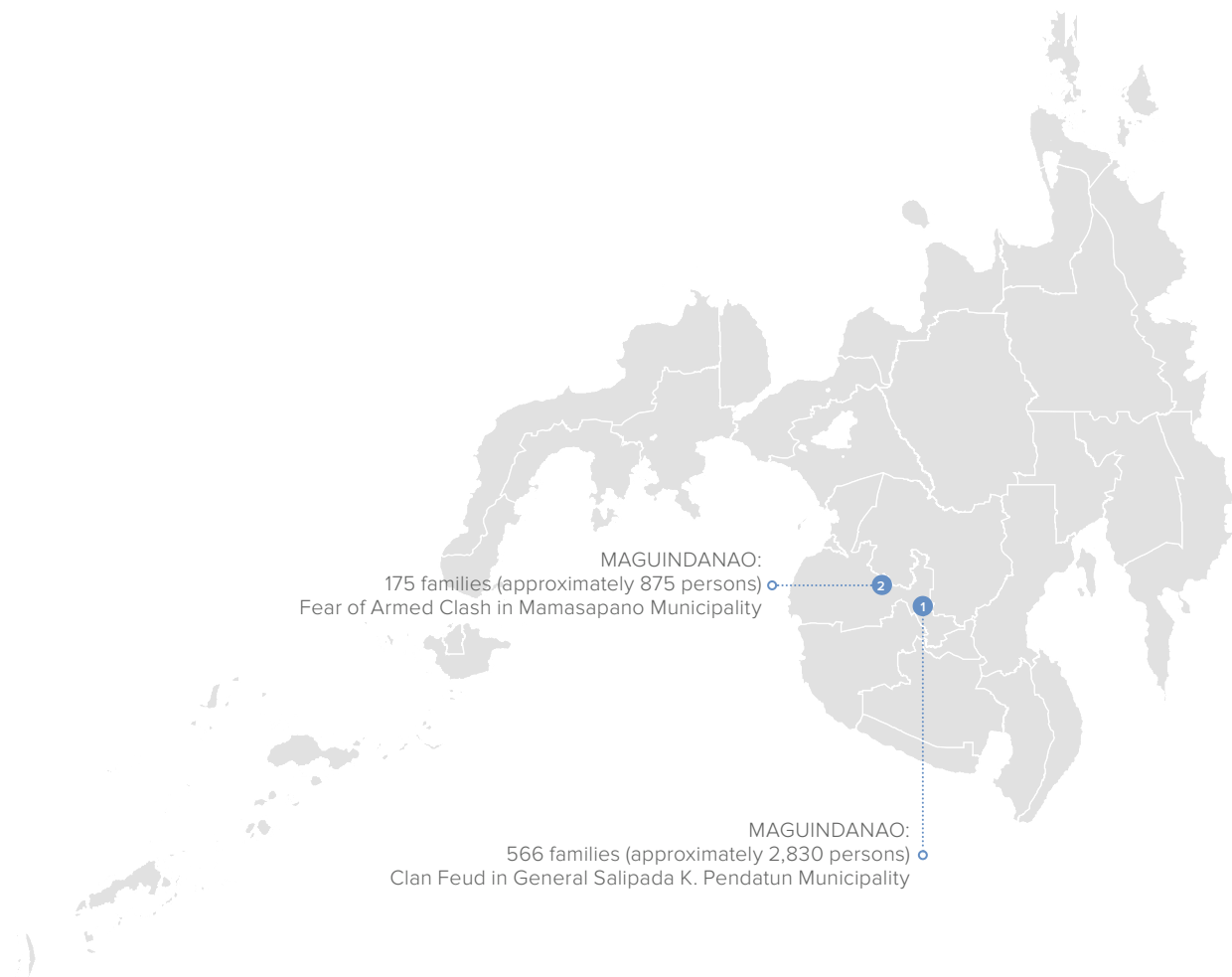
**18**

Persons injured

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

## GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN SEPTEMBER

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.



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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 reportedly wounded after his leg was hit by a stray bullet as a result of the firefight.

The Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office of GSKP conducted an assessment about the affected families and is currently monitoring the status of those who were displaced. The Rural Health Unit, on the other hand, conducted an assessment and provided immediate medical treatment to the wounded civilian.

As of end of September 2022, the displaced families continue to stay with their relatives and remain uncertain as to when they can safely return to their habitual places. The tension remains high due to non-resolution of the dispute between two warring clans.

### 2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN MAMASAPANO MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO FEAR OF ARMED CLASH OF ARMED GROUPS

On 26 September 2022, at around 2 o'clock in the afternoon, 175 families (approximately 875 individuals) from Barangay Tukanalipao preemptively evacuated to a safer ground in adjacent villages of Manungkaling, Old Maganoy, and Tuka—all in Mamasapano Municipality. According to community-based monitors, the displaced families fled their homes due to the ongoing tension in Sitio Amilil brought about by the alleged plan of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters to harass the post of the government security forces in Mamasapano Municipality. While there are no reports of an actual armed encounter, displaced families preferred to preemptively evacuate to avoid being caught in the crossfire.

Meanwhile, the Local Government Unit (LGU) of Mamasapano continues to monitor the movement of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) and their situation including their immediate needs. As per the report from the LGU, there are undetermined number of IDPs who returned to their habitual residences the following day but were displaced again following the firefight

that took place in their communities.

As of end of September 2022, the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer- Mamasapano has reported that all the displaced families affected by this incident have returned to their places of origin.

## 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 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. Based on reports, 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. The IDPs were

provided with relief assistance by the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office of GSKP.

As of end of September 2022, there are 28 families (approximately 140 individuals) still displaced in Brgy. Bagundanag who are being hosted by their relatives per report from the Ministry of Social Services and Development- Maguindanao.

#### 2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN PIKIT MUNICIPALITY, NORTH COTABATO PROVINCE DUE TO CLAN FEUD

On 10 August 2022, a total of 1,630 families or 4,890 individuals from the barangays of Macabual and Poblacion—all in Pikit Municipality—were forcibly displaced due to an armed encounter between warring parties who are allegedly affiliated with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front. It is caused by a long-

standing family dispute that was triggered by the killing of the village chieftain in Barangay Macabual of Pikit Municipality. The firefight which started at around 7:30 in the evening of 10 August and lasted until the morning of 11 August, occurred in Sitio Galigayanan of Barangay Macabual—a barangay situated inside the Special Geographic Areas of BARMM. The government security forces immediately stationed checkpoints to prevent the escalation of the clashes in the neighboring areas.

The displaced families sought refuge with their relatives in barangays of Poblacion and Gli-gli in the same municipality. Of the total number of IDPs, 1,285 families (3,855 individuals) are staying in the evacuation sites, and 345 families (1,035 individuals) are with host families. Based on the reports, minimum health protocols are hardly observed at the evacuation sites despite the threat of COVID 19. Due to the sudden evacuation, the supply of masks for the IDPs is limited. This poses a risk as it may trigger the spread of the infection once a member of the community contracts the contagious virus.

The local government unit of Pikit has immediately responded by distributing family food packs, bottled waters, and tarpaulins as well as setting up of community kitchen to prepare hot meals. However, these are insufficient to cover the needs of the IDPs. On 15 August 2022, the Department of Social Welfare and Development Field Office 12 augmented the assistance extended by the LGU by distributing food and non-food items to the IDPs, which consists of 3,260 family food packs, 1,285 family kits, 1,285 sleeping kits, 15 modular tents, and 15 family tents.

According to reports, there was a ceasefire mechanism facilitated by the local government unit of Pikit with the support of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, the members of the Municipal Peace and Order Council, and the Moro leaders. This mechanism aims to settle the conflict between the disputing families. However, there is no advice yet for the displaced families that they can safely return because the situation remains volatile as tensions between the disputing families are not yet resolved.

### **3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN TALAYAN MUNICIPALITY, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO ANTI-ILLEGAL DRUG OPERATION**

On 28 August 2022, around 50 families (approximately 250 individuals) from Barangay Damablac, Talayan Municipality, Maguindanao, fled their homes following an anti-illegal drug operation conducted by the government security forces against the alleged members of Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF). A suspected member of the BIFF was killed in the operation. Also, a five-year old boy and a civilian were reportedly wounded as a result of the incident. The latter reportedly died on 31 August 2022, while the case of the 5-year-old boy is still being verified since no such information was received by the local government unit.

Based on the report from the Municipal Disaster Risk and Reduction Management Office (MDRRMO) – Talayan, the displaced families are hesitant to return to their habitual residences due to the fear of possible retaliation from the BIFF

against the state forces. The IDPs are temporarily staying with their relatives in the barangays of Katibpuan and Linamunan—all in Talayan Municipality, while others fled in Brgy. Nunangan of Datu Anggal Midtimbang Municipality.

The local government unit of Talayan Municipality through its MDRRMO and Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office are continuously monitoring and validating the situation of the affected families.

The displaced families are visiting their places of origin during daytime to visit their houses and for farm works. However, they return to their relatives in barangays of Katibpuan and Linamunan during nighttime to avoid being caught in the crossfire should a firefight erupt again in their community.

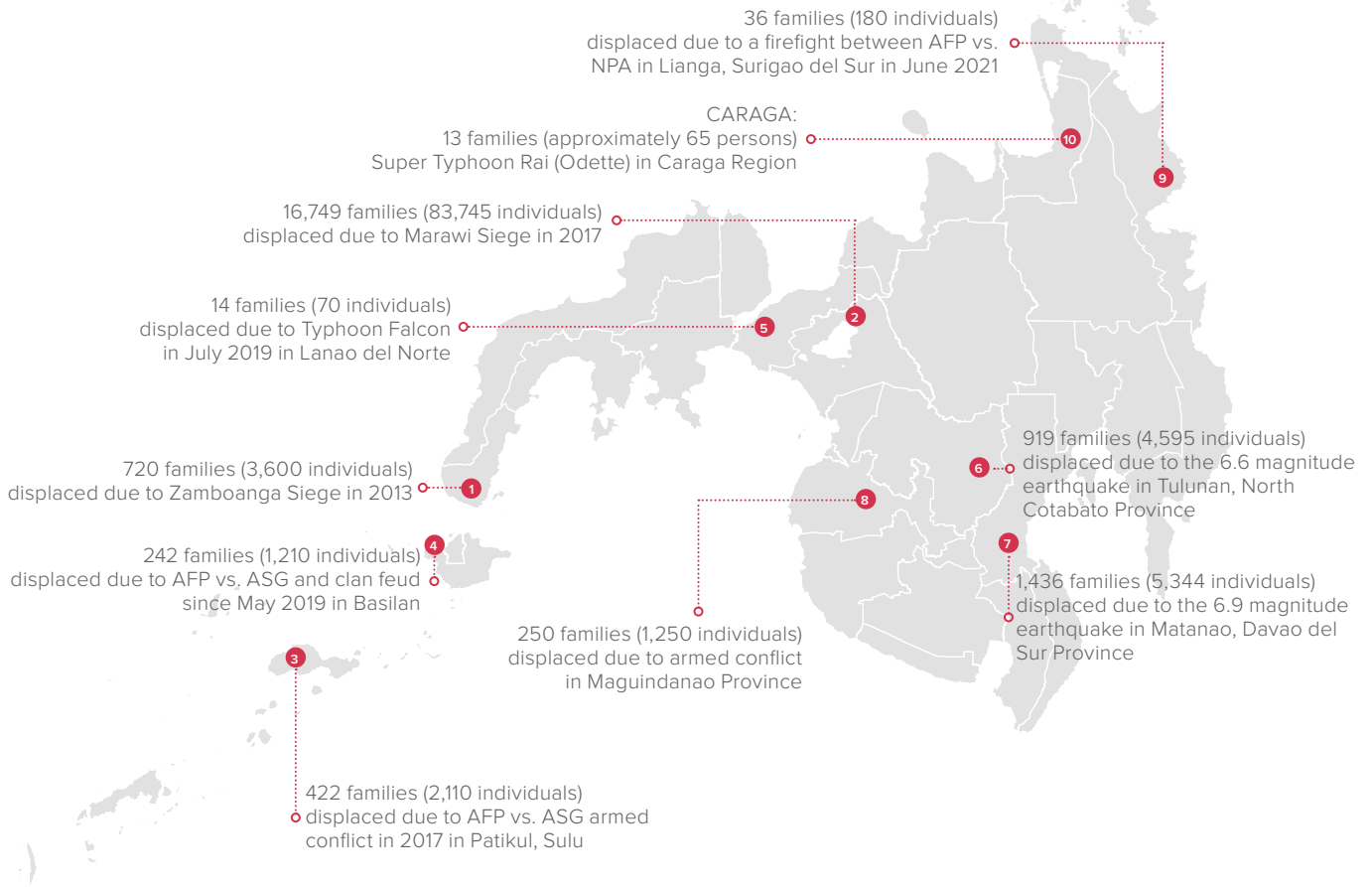
As of end of September 2022, the IDPs remain displaced per report from the Ministry of Social Services and Development - Maguindanao. The security situation remains unstable because of the presence of both state and non-state armed groups in the affected communities.



# 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 Php5,000.00 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 have 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, 16,749 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 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 return. Families who are intending to return and reconstruct their houses need to undergo the Kathagombalay process to be accounted for and issued with the building permit. As of August 2022, there are 2,721 applicants for building permits but only 1,201 are 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 are worried and confused as they are not receiving clear information and plans from concerned government agencies. IDPs were told by relatives of the landowners that they have to vacate the sites by the end of December 2022 which bothers them as they still have not rebuilt houses at their places of origin.

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 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 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 of end of September 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. 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, LANAO 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, wherein 8,873 were totally damaged, while approximately 20,830 were partially damaged.

As of end of September 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 August 2, 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 of Magpet, the construction of housing units was halted due to the following



reasons:

- Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) has disapproved the identified extension for the relocation site because of potential risks and hazards in the said area;
- Contractor has stopped as observed by the IDPs because of unavailability of sufficient materials to complete the construction of the housing units;
- The new design for the housing units proposed by the NHA has to be presented to the IDPs in September 2022.

While permanent shelter aimed to be the utmost needs 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.

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

Permanent shelter remains the topmost 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 launch.

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.

**Kidapawan City:** Majority of the IDPs in Kidapawan have returned if not relocated elsewhere. There is a total of 860 houses that were turned over to IDPs from the barangays of Balabag, Indangan, Ilomavis, and Perez. As of September 2022, the number of IDPs decreased by 33% from 196 families (approximately 980 individuals) of the previous month's report to 132 families (approximately 660 individuals) in the current reporting.

Reportedly, in Barangay Balabag there are 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 site 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 a 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 is 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) have 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.

### **8 DISPLACEMENT IN MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT**

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 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 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, 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 and National Housing Authority 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.

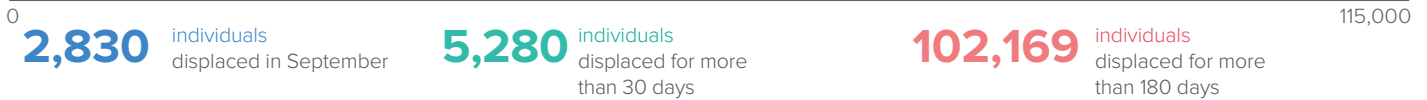
In support to livelihood opportunities of the affected families, the DSWD Caraga is implementing the Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Program through cash-for-work (CFW) assistance. The program is targeting low-income families, who can avail a 10-day CFW assistance through the recommendation 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 Strengthening Assets and Capacities of Communities and Labor Governments for Resilience to Disasters, Inc. (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.

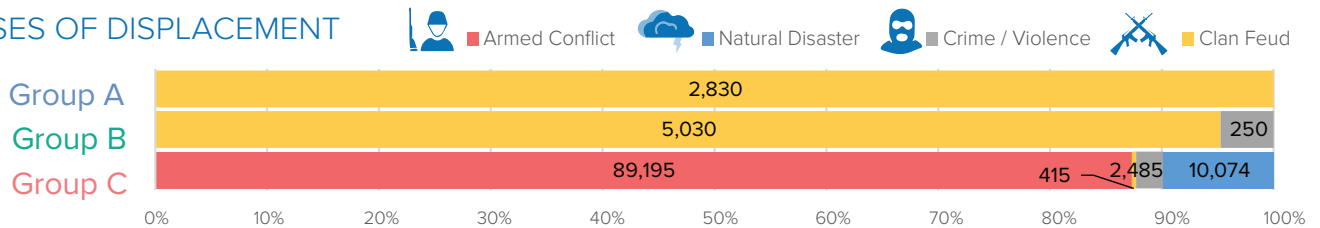


# KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES (2013-2022)

# 110,279

 estimated number of currently displaced individuals since 2013


## CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



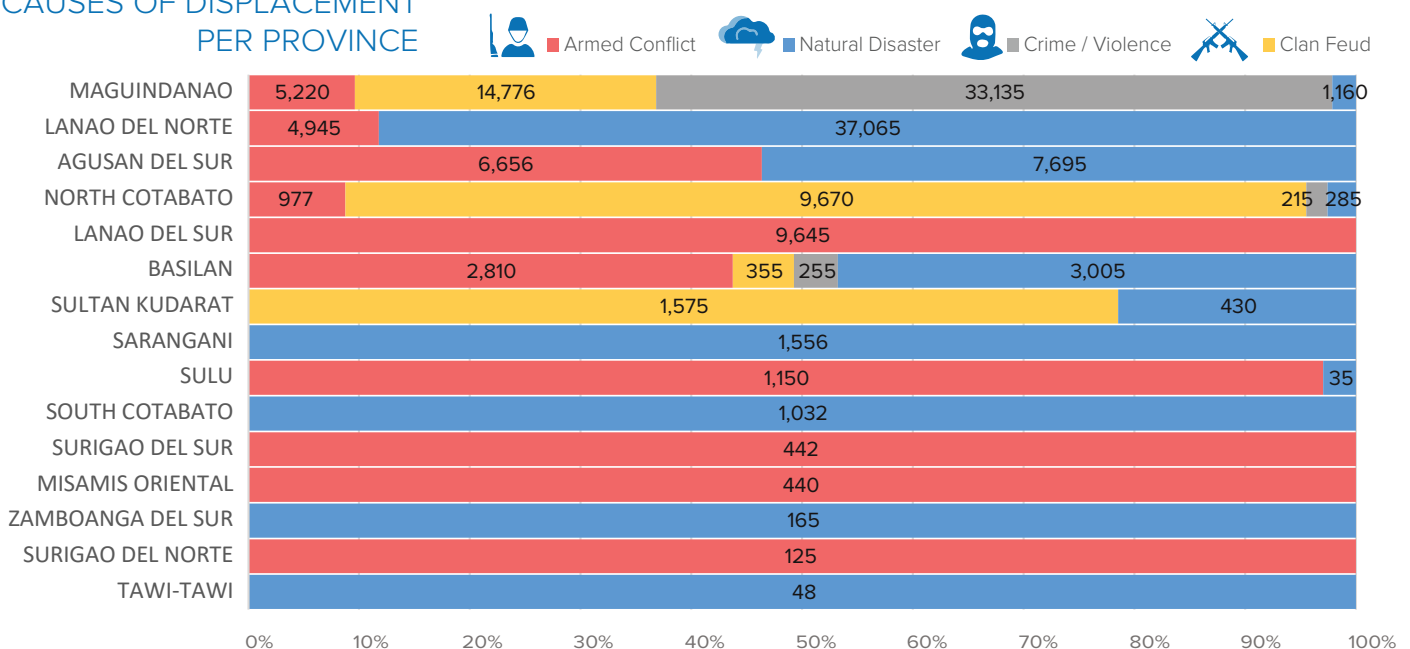
**TOTAL: 110,279**

## IN THE COURSE OF 2022

DISPLACEMENT FROM JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER



## CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT PER PROVINCE



**TOTAL: 144,867**

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.”

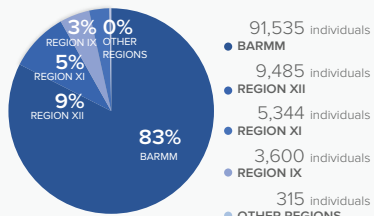
A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have outstanding protection or other humanitarian needs arising from their displacement. Durable solutions can be in the form of: (a) return, (b) local integration or (c) resettlement (to another area). The exercise of any of these options must be (1)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

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


**110,279**

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

Breakdown of displaced individuals by region



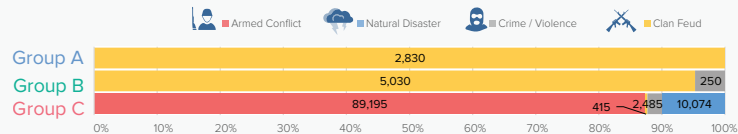
### THREE MAIN GROUPS:


**2,830**  
 Group A  
 displaced in September


**5,280**  
 Group B  
 displaced for more than 30 days


**102,169**  
 Group C  
 displaced for more than 180 days

### CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT



## DISPLACEMENT IN SEPTEMBER 2022


**3,705**  
 EST. TOTAL DISPLACED PERSONS RECORDED IN SEPTEMBER


**875**  
 EST. NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED


**2,830**  
 EST. IDPS IN SEPTEMBER IN NEED OF A DURABLE SOLUTION

### LEGEND

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

