

MINDANAO DISPLACEMENT DASHBOARD



UNHCR Head of Field Office conducts a demonstration on how to use the solar lamp during the core relief item distribution in one of the island barangays of Surigao City. @UNHCR Philippines / E. Monato

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of the 31st of December, an estimated total number of **65,918** families (approximately **267,278** individuals) are currently displaced in Mindanao. Those displaced can be classified into three main groups, depending on the length of displacement:

Group A: **42,560** families (**152,474** individuals) remain displaced out of 203,940 families displaced within the month;

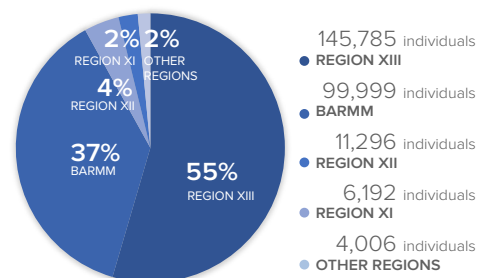
Group B: **1,236** families (**6,180** individuals) remain displaced, and have been protractedly displaced for more than 30 days but less than 180 days; and

Group C: **22,122** families (**108,624** individuals) remain displaced and have been protractedly displaced for more than 180 days. Those classified under Group C are concentrated in five main areas:

- Zamboanga City: **720** families (**3,600** individuals) still displaced due to Zamboanga siege in September 2013
- Lanao del Sur: **17,060** families (**85,300** individuals) still displaced due to Marawi siege in May 2017
- BARMM Provinces: **1,408** families (**7,238** individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict and crime & violence since September 2017
- South Cotabato: **125** families (**625** individuals) due to Landslide in June 2021; Davao del Sur: **1,436** families (**5,344** individuals) and Cotabato province: **1,323** families (**6,275** individuals) due to earthquakes in December 2019; Lanao del Norte: **14** families (**62** individuals) still displaced due to Typhoon Falcon in July 2019
- Surigao del Sur: **36** families (**180** individuals) still displaced due to armed conflict in June 2021

In December 2021, an estimated total number of **203,940** families (**805,677** individuals) were displaced in Mindanao due to natural disaster (801,096 individuals), armed conflict (3,031 individuals), and clan feud (1,550 individuals).

PRESENTLY DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS BY REGION



DISPLACEMENT IN DECEMBER

 **203,940**
Families

 **805,096**
Individuals

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

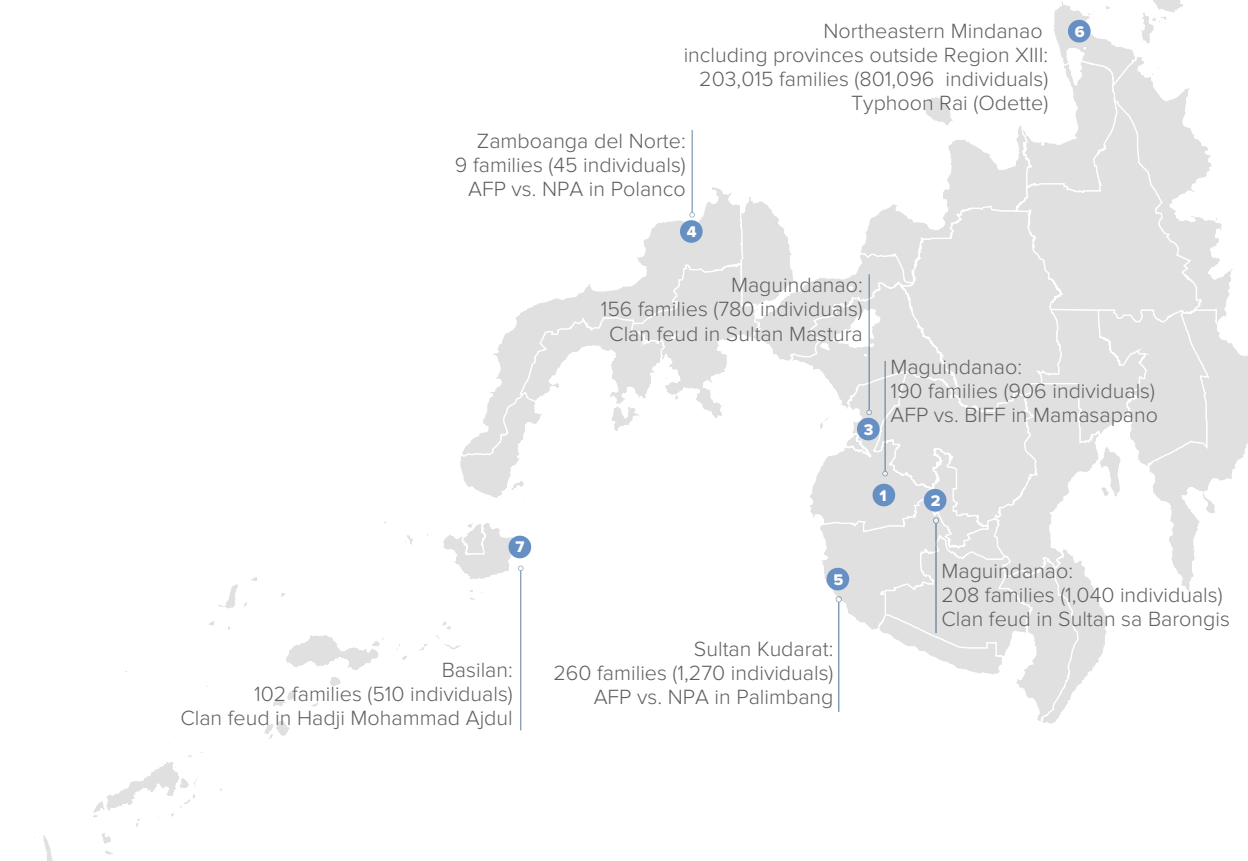
since January 2021

 **22**
Persons dead

 **45**
Persons injured

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

GROUP A: DISPLACEMENT IN DECEMBER



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 THE MUNICIPALITY OF MAMASAPANO, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO ARMED CONFLICT BETWEEN AFP AND BIFF

At around 1 o'clock in the morning on 2 December 2021, an armed clash erupted between the government security forces and the alleged members of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) when the latter attempted to attack a military detachment in Brgy. Dabenayan, Mamasapano Municipality.

There were 190 families (approximately 906 individuals) from Brgy. Dabenayan who fled their homes and sought refuge at Libutan Elementary School and at their relatives in the neighboring communities in the same municipality.

The local government of Mamasapano Municipality immediately conducted assessment of the situation of affected populations and prepared relief goods for the displaced families.

UNHCR and Protection partners are continuously monitoring the protection situation of the affected population. These families are frequently affected by armed encounters between BIFF and AFP.

2 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN SULTAN SA BARONGIS, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO CLAN FEUD

At around 6:10 am of December 2, 2021, firefight erupted in Barangay Kabasalan, Sultan Sa Barongis, (SSB) Maguindanao allegedly between the group of certain Commander Buto and private armed group. A total of 208 families

(approximately 1,040 individuals) were forced to flee to the adjacent safer areas as the clash continued. Based on the information shared by the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office of SSB, the IDPs immediately return to their places of origin after the tension was managed and pacified by state authorities.

3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN SULTAN MASTURA, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO CLAN FEUD

On December 5, 2021, a firefight between two warring families in Barangay Sambolawan, Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao forced around 156 families, approximately 780 individuals to flee and sought refuge to their relatives in the adjacent municipality of Sultan Mastura. The IDPs immediately return to their habitual residences a day after the authorities pacified the situation.

4 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN POLANCO, ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE PROVINCE DUE TO AFP VS. NPA ARMED CONFLICT

On 03 Dec 2021, Zamboanga del Norte Province an armed encounter took place between AFP and NPA in mountainous part of Barangay Linabo, Polanco Municipality, Zamboanga del Norte Province. No casualty was reported. According to MSWDO 9 families (approximately 45 individuals) were displaced and eventually returned to their habitual residences in the same month.

5 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN PALIMBANG, SULTAN KUDARAT PROVINCE DUE TO AFP VS. NPA ARMED CONFLICT

On 9-10 December 2021, government security forces launched an airstrike followed by a ground operation against the alleged members of New People's Army (NPA) who encamped at the mountainous areas bounding Senator Ninoy Aquino and Palimbang, all municipalities of Sultan Kudarat Province. There were 260 families (approximately 1,270 individuals) who fled their homes, mostly belonging to Indigenous People from Manobo-Dulangan tribe who are residing in the following affected barangays: Napnapon, Tibuhol, Badiangon, Damulol and Mina. The displaced populations took refuge at the safer ground in their respective barangay.

In close coordination with ACCORD, UNHCR augmented government support by providing core relief items. Aside from the provided assistance, the activity also serves as an opportunity briefly orient the affected community on the minimal health protocol in view of the COVID-19, promote proper hygiene and proper handwashing, orientation on the needs for cooperation and related information to vaccination for the COVID-19 which was led by personnel from the Municipal Health Office (MHO). ACCORD also emphasized some protection related messaging which include IDP rights to nondiscriminatory humanitarian assistance, dignity, and reiterated the minimal health protocol while in the distribution sites. Vulnerability criteria were also observed in the distribution process.

6 DISPLACEMENT 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 rain in several parts of Mindanao and the Visayas. It also brought fears that widespread flooding and landslides may have claimed more lives like the other super typhoons that had hit the country. Communication and power were out in several parts of Mindanao making the rescue efforts difficult.

The Caraga Administrative Region is the most severely affected by the super typhoon among the other regions in Mindanao. Authorities advised its constituents to take necessary precautionary measures against possible hazards such as floods, landslides, strong winds, and storm surges. In some parts of Mindanao, the super typhoon also caused displacements because of floods and landslides.

As of December 31, 2021 report of DSWD Caraga (DRO-MIC), a total of 258, 078 families or 1,041,187 individuals are affected in 961 barangays in 72 municipalities and 5 Cities in Caraga Region. Some affected populations who pre-emptively evacuated have already returned home, but others whose houses were partially or totally damaged continue to stay in evacuation centers.

As of 31 December 2021, out of 258,078 affected families, a total of 28,533 families or 103, 926 individuals are still staying inside the evacuation centers. The displaced were served in 1,758 evacuation centers.

While a total of 32,890 families or 128,509 individuals have temporarily stayed with their friends/relatives or considered as homebased.

The overall humanitarian response in the Caraga region has been a challenge due to various factors. Lifelines such as electricity, road network, mobile signal, and internet access are down, particularly in many parts of Surigao del Norte and Dinagat provinces. Apart from this, the stockpile of relief goods is inadequate to cover even the first round of distribution to all severely affected communities. Support augmentation is highly needed. Also, as most of the local government units in the barangay and municipality/city level are also affected, their capacity to respond immediately to their constituents has been greatly crippled.

The cluster approach has been activated and the Office of the Civil Defense is leading the regional Emergency Operation Center (EOCs) based in Butuan City. Provincial-level EOCs have been activated also to better manage the response. In Surigao City, the City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council is leading the city-level EOC. While the EOC at the regional level is fully up and running with the active participation of regional level government agencies, EOCs at the provincial and city-level particularly in Surigao del Norte need further strengthening through operational and technical support.

7 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN HADJI MOHAMMAD AJUL, BASILAN PROVINCE DUE TO CLAN FEUD

On 28 December 2021, at around 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon, a series of armed encounter occurred between two warring families in Brgy. Langong in the municipality of Hadji Mohammad Ajul, Basilan Province. The incident resulted to a displacement, as well as the death of a 17-year-old civilian, while another five were left wounded. According to the reports from the protection partners and affirmed by the barangay officials, they were all not involved in the conflict but were only caught in the crossfire. On 29 December 2021, at around 6:30 in the morning another encounter ensued in Brgy. Candiis in the same municipality which resulted to the death of one senior citizen, aged 76-year-old. The authorities believed that the incident is a retaliatory action of the previous encounter in Brgy. Langong.

The displaced families who sought temporary shelter within their relatives are still reluctant to return due to their fear of possible escalation of the conflict. The Municipal Peace and Order Council (MPOC) and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) already intervened to pacify the matter. Based on the initial assessment conducted by the protection partners and barangay officials, a total of 102 families (approximately 510 individuals) are still displaced within the municipality, unaccounted numbers of houses were also damaged because of the indiscriminate firing from both sides. Due to the number of casualties on both sides including untimely death of civilians, there is no clear timeframe yet as to when the issue can be resolved.

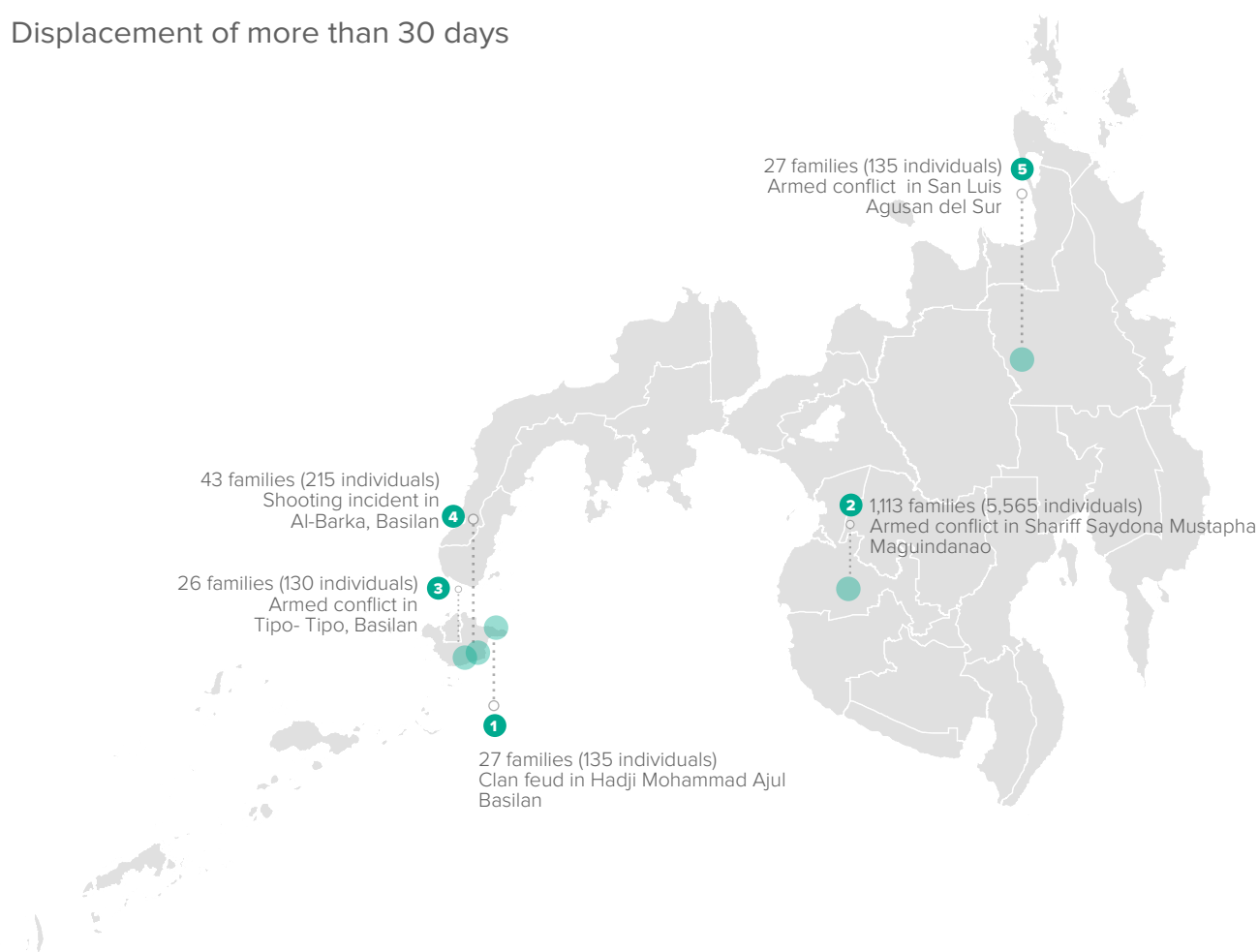
On 06 January 2022, a joint protection monitoring was

conducted by the Bangsamoro Human Rights Commission (BHRC), Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP) and Tiyakap Kalilintad Inc. (TKI) to assess the general situation of the displaced families. Based on the information, the displaced families opted to stay within their relatives to ensure safety of their families. According to some IDPs interviewed by the team, there are already efforts from the Provincial Government of Basilan and representatives from the members of the parliament to resolve the issue in peaceful manner. However, most of IDPs are apprehensive that the conflict will not

be resolved in due time because of the lives lost rooted way back in 1980s. Both, BHRC and NP are lobbying for the complementation of the support provided to address the needs of the displaced families as well as special attention to people with specific needs particularly the senior citizens. Some of the displaced families assessed by the partners, reiterated support from the concerned authorities for a peaceful resolution, food, and shelter materials assistance for the damaged houses.

GROUP B: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 30 days



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1 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN HADJI MOHAMMAD ADJUL MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

On 28 November 2021, a firefight ensued between warring families at the boundary of Brgy. Candiis and Brgy. Langgong in the municipality of Hadji Mohammad Ajul. Based on the reports from protection partners, there were 27 families (approximately 135 individuals) who were forced to flee their homes and sought refuge to their relatives in the neighboring barangays because of potential retaliation of the parties involved in the conflict. Also, two (2) civilians were reportedly injured during the armed encounter between the warring parties. The Municipal Peace and Order Council (MPOC) facilitated the peaceful resolution of the conflict and coordinated the government security forces to help pacify the tension.

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

At around 5:40 in the afternoon on 31 October 2021, an armed encounter between the government security forces and the alleged members of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) erupted in Brgy. Pusao, Shariff Saydona Mustapha affecting various sitios namely, Balyango, Proper, Diati, Midtanda, and Mantawak. Mortar shelling was also reported on the same day in Brgy. Dabenayan, Mamasapano Municipality. Based on reports, armed men, who are allegedly affiliated with the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), were sighted in the affected areas before the fighting occurred. They were allegedly attacking the military detachment situated in Brgy. Dabenayan. At the onset of the incident, around 169 families (approximately

845 individuals) from Brgy. Dabenayan, Mamsasapano and Brgy. East Libutan of Shariff Saydona Municipality sought refuge at Libutan Elementary School. Also, 377 families (approximately 1,885 individuals) from Proper in Brgy. Dabenayan fled their homes and sought refuge with their relatives because of fear of being caught in the crossfire.

As of this reporting period, a total of 1,113 families (approximately 5,565 individuals) remain displaced in various locations. Some opted to stay with their relatives while others sought refuge in evacuation centers.

3 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN TIPO-TIPO MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

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

As of end of December 2021, only 26 families (approximately 130 individuals) have remained displaced.

4 FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN AL-BARKA MUNICIPALITY, BASILAN PROVINCE

On 3 August 2021, the personal bodyguard of the Local Chief Executive was shot dead in Brgy. Kuhon Linoh in Al-Barka Municipality for an unknown reason. The incident caused the displacement of around 400 families (approximately 2,000 individuals) due to fear of possible escalation of the incident as they believed that the relatives of the victim might retaliate. The (MSWO) of Al-Barka Municipality conducted an assessment on the protection needs of the affected populations. The local government also sought the assistance of the (MPOC) and the Ministry of Interior and Local Government (MILG) to intervene in the settlement of the killing incident. As per report from the protection partner, the displaced families expressed that they need food for sustenance.

As of end of December 2021, 43 families (approximately 215 individuals) have remained displaced.

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

On 23 July 2021, around 27 families (approximately 135 individuals) from Purok 17, Sitio Mentaki-e, Brgy. Binicalan in San Luis Municipality fled their homes when a resident of the community was killed by the alleged members of New People's Army (NPA). Eight (8) families (approximately 37 individuals) sought refuge in Brgy. Binicalan Proper, while others fled to adjacent communities in La Paz Municipality.

Sitio Mentaki-e is a remote community and is located 15 kilometers away from the center of Brgy. Binicalan, which is itself a distant village situated 55 kilometers away from the San Luis' seat of government. Given the sitio's location, road accessibility remains a challenge, and there is no available mobile network since it is a forested area. Thus, it is difficult to monitor the protection situation of the affected population. As of end of November 2021, the IDPs have remained displaced.

On 20 November 2021, DSWD Caraga augmented the resources of the Local Government Unit (LGU) of La Paz Municipality in the form of food packs. On 29 November 2021, the ACCORD Inc., in collaboration with the LGUs of San Luis and La Paz, extended humanitarian aid to the IDPs.

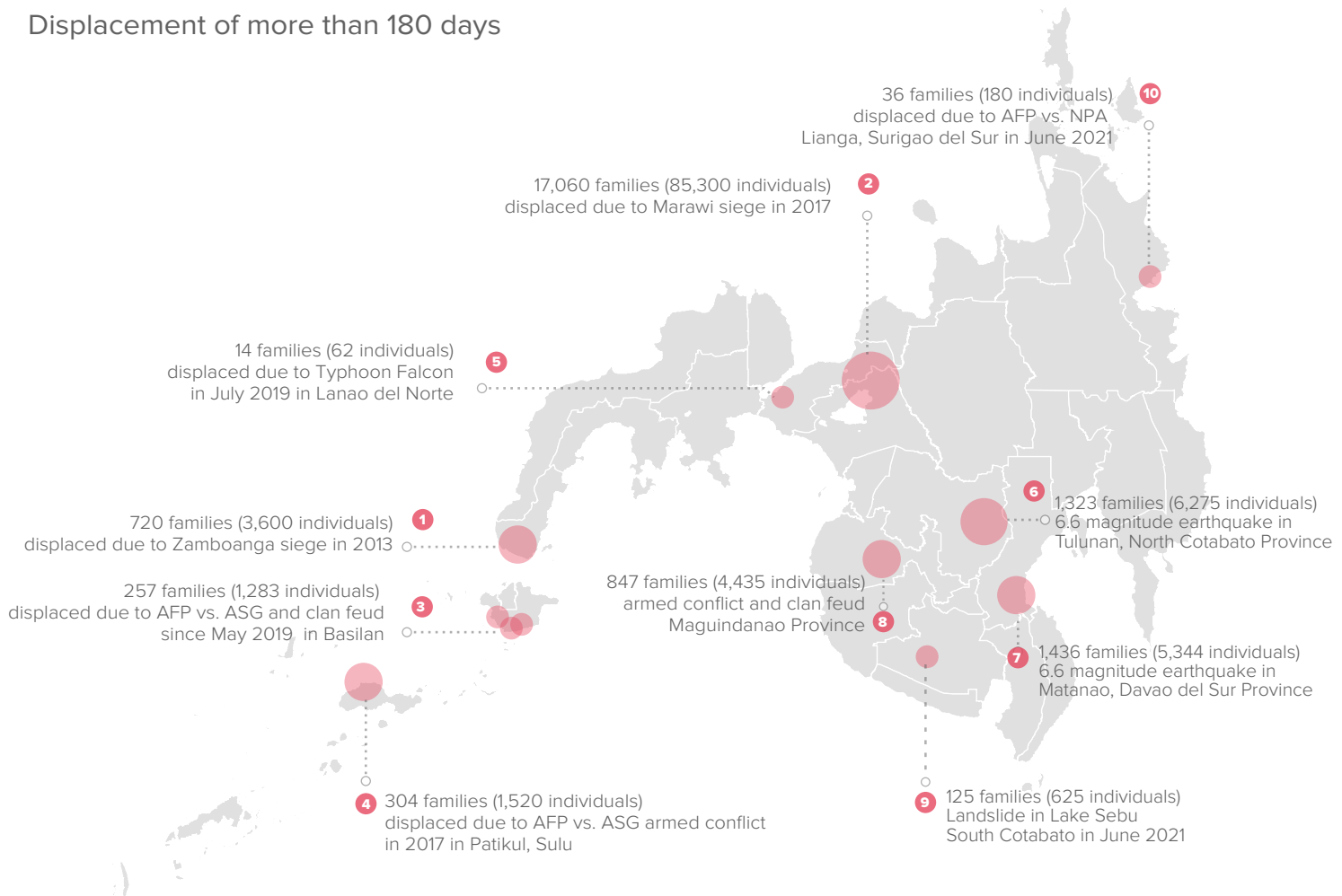
The IDPs and the host communities have expressed how displacement made life tougher for them. According to them, the life-saving assistance such as food, sleeping kits, kitchen sets, and student kits, have provided a much-needed respite from worries due to the lean months ahead.

The LGUs have extended their services to the affected families such as: (1) civil registration with high priorities to elderlies and persons with disabilities; (2) provision of vegetable seeds; and (3) health services such as immunization, COVID-19 vaccination, and distribution of vitamins.

The IDPs remain in the displacement sites as of December 2021 based on the information shared by Protection partners on the ground.

GROUP C: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Displacement of more than 180 days



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1 ZAMBOANGA SIEGE

Displaced since September 2013

After more than eight years, around 720 families (approximately 3,600 individuals) affected by the Zamboanga Siege in 2013 are still waiting for the completion of the permanent housing units under the Zamboanga City Roadmap to Recovery and Rehabilitation (Z3R) as of this reporting. Of the total, 58 families (approximately 290 individuals) are living in transitory sites (TS), while 662 families (approximately 3,310 individuals) are home-based. The Local Inter-Agency Committee (LIAC) attributed the prolonged transfer of the remaining displaced families to the delays in the approval of purchasing the properties where the permanent housing units will be constructed by the National Housing Authority (NHA).

With the delays in the completion of the permanent houses, these families are continuously facing recurring protection issues and great exposure to the COVID-19. Among the protection needs of the IDPs include the provision of hygiene kits consisting of alcohol, mask, and face shields; repair of some damaged boardwalks; improvement of the WASH facilities; additional food packs prioritizing people with specific needs; and livelihood support to low-income families. City LGUs reported that there are some IDPs who have availed of the COVID-19 vaccinations. However, there is still a need to strengthen the campaign for COVID-19 vaccination as majority of the IDPs in the transitory sites remain unvaccinated due to rumors and misinformation about the effectivity and the efficacy of COVID-19 vaccines.

Also, according to an update shared by a Protection partner during the MVPCP meeting, some projects under the Z3R that were turned over include the access road in Valle Vista Subdivision, Paniran-Kasanyangan access road, boardwalk in Mariki, and the energization project that is also situated in Mariki. However, some IDPs who were transferred in Valle Vista have expressed some issues concerning the access to water and electricity as well as the timeline in receiving the certificate of award.



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



662 families in home-based settings.

BREAKDOWN OF IDPs PER TRANSITORY SITE

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

2 MARAWI DISPLACEMENT

Displaced since May 2017

As of November 2021, around 17,060 families (approximately 85,300 individuals) belonging to the most affected areas (MAA) are still displaced in various places. As per the report from the Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM), 4,214 families (approximately 21,060 individuals) are scattered in various transitory sites. As of reporting, 620 families have been relocated in Pagalamatan Permanent Shelter in Saguiran Municipality and in Barangay Dulay West and Gadongan, both in Marawi City, while around 113 families have returned to MAA. It is expected that once the construction of road networks in the MAA is completed, families with building permits from Sectors 1 to 7 can start repairing or reconstructing their houses or structures. On the other hand, the Kathogombalay or the process of securing building permit for sectors 8 and 9, where many rehabilitation projects are being constructed, is still being discussed. The TFBM's Local Interagency Committee for the selection of beneficiaries for permanent shelters is working on the identification of the lot owners affected by the rehabilitation projects. It is aimed that the families affected by the rehabilitation project, especially those from sectors 8 and 9, will be prioritized for the permanent shelter since they can no longer return to their place of origins.

As of December 2021, the government estimated that an average of 80% of the Marawi Rehabilitation Program is completed.

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



Access to livelihood. The IDPs continue to face challenges on limited access to livelihood opportunities due to impacts of COVID-19, lost of business capital, lack of livelihood skills among others. IDPs are commonly relying on works like tricycle driving, vending, construction works, labor and selling of scrap materials to meet their daily basic needs. Sustainable livelihood continues to be a need of IDPs and a concern of duty bearers and humanitarian actors.



Access to food security. IDPs are facing difficulties to provide food for their families. Some do not have the means to earn for a living, hence, are incapable to buy food for their families. The reduced food aid deliveries also affect the food security of some IDPs.



Access to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH). Water supplies for drinking and domestic use remain inadequate in the following IDP sites: Biyaya ng Pagbabago (Sagongsongan Area 1-7), Dulay Proper TS and Sagongsongan (CRS) TS. In Rorogagus TS, the displaced families still pays for water for domestic use at Php 300.00 (USD 6) per month while others depend on the river water nearby. The average price per gallon for drinking water is at Php 20.00 (USD 0.4). But because of financial incapability, some families have opted to drink from the river water despite uncertainties on its potability. The other IDPs remain to be dependent on water rationing.



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



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



Access to basic services. The high transportation cost continues to limit the IDPs' access to schools, markets, health centers, and others. The one-way transportation cost ranges from Php70.00 (USD 1.4) to Php150.00 (USD 3) per person depending on the distance from the site to Marawi town proper. Basic services such as those mentioned are remotely located from TS. Also, the government's Libreng Sakay Program is inaccessible to some IDPs.



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



Access to education. Parents or caretakers see the challenges under the new normal mode of classes. Those with low literacy levels are facing difficulties on how they help or guide their children to learn by studying the modules. While these students are promoted to a higher grade level, their learning may have not improved as much. Parents or caretakers are worried that once the face-to-face learning resumes, their children will have difficulty understanding the lessons because they are not confident on the quality of learning that their children gained from modular approach.



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



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

3 BASILAN

Displaced since May 2019

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

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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_16786

