

Philippines

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	111,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by conflict and violence that took place in the southern region of Mindanao. The region has a history of conflict and political unrest that includes clashes between national and local security forces and various non-state armed groups such as the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF), the Abu Sayyaf group, New People's Army (NPA), and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). A small number of conflicts were also recorded outside of Mindanao in Central, Eastern, and Western Visayas, as well as Mimaropa.	This figure was obtained from the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and reports by the Philippines' Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC). Data for Mindanao is based on UNHCR who work with protection cluster partners to publish monthly figures of new displacements for the region. In its monthly reports, UNHCR also provides information on localized clan feuds and other smaller conflict-related displacement events that are not captured in DROMIC reports. New displacement data from DROMIC is based on regular reports that include information collected through its field offices about the cumulative number of IDPs in evacuation shelters and those staying with family and friends.	We have high confidence in this figure. Data from UNHCR comes from its detailed monthly reports which provide information on new displacements that took place in each month of reporting, as well as analysis on the cause, impacts, and returns if any for a given conflict event. DROMIC's monitoring of conflict in the country outside the Mindanao region is less detailed and may not include all small-scale conflict-related displacements. In addition, while some DROMIC reports provide data on people staying in evacuation shelters or with friends and family, additional information on the nature or cause of displacement is limited. IDMC's estimate can also be considered conservative since new incidents, particularly minor ones, at the end of the year may not have been included by the time of reporting.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	153,000	This figure refers mostly to IDPs located in the Mindanao region while a smaller number of people living in a situation of displacement are in 6 regions outside Mindanao: Calabarzon, Caraga, Negros Occidental, Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas and Mimaropa.	This figure was obtained from the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and reports by the Philippines' Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC). It is based mainly on UNHCR data collected with protection cluster partners to publish figures of the number of people displaced in their year-end dashboard for the Mindanao region. While most recorded conflict-IDPs are in Mindanao, our figure also includes those still displaced outside Mindanao as reported by DROMIC which also includes information collected through its field offices about people in evacuation shelters and those staying with family and friends.	We have high confidence in figure. UNHCR data most likely provides an accurate figure of IDPs in Mindanao at the end of the year, but this data only reflects displacements that took place between 2012 and 2019. There is limited information regarding conflict displacement outside of Mindanao other than that reported by DROMIC. When available, the number of IDPs reported by DROMIC in their latest update is used. When no stock figure is available, an estimate is based on the difference between the new displacement and return figures.

Philippines

Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	4,449,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by storm-related events that includes displacements triggered by typhoons Vamco, Goni, and Molave in October and November that triggered over 3 million new displacements, almost 80% of all displacements for the country. The volcanic eruption and impacts of the Taal volcano in January caused 506,000 new displacements, or about 11% of the country's total disaster displacement.	This figure was obtained from government sources, particularly the Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC), a division of the Disaster Response Management Bureau (DRMB). It is responsible for the gathering, curating, consolidation, presentation, and dissemination of information related to all phases of disaster response undertaken by the Department. It is based on situation reports issued by DROMIC that include regional reporting collected through its field office. Depending on the scale of the disaster, these reports may be issued on a daily basis that include data on the cumulative number of IDPs in evacuation shelters and those staying with family and friends.	We have high confidence in this figure. DROMIC's data is highly reliable and provides national coverage. However, there are very few cases where reports of disaster displacement events were not published by DROMIC. This can be attributed to the small scale of some events. As a result, IDMC also monitors information from organisations such as the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to gain a better understanding of the overall situation.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	145,000	Our year-end estimate is based on time series data and housing destruction data for specific disaster events, as well as aggregated figures on the number of people displaced by disasters recorded by governments and other stakeholders. In addition to the people displaced by disasters in 2020, this figure includes cases from previous years where there was information on the number of people still displaced. We used an algorithm that reduces tens of thousands of data points entered into IDMC's database into a final IDP stock estimate per country. The script also filters the data into a variety of pre-defined scenarios and to ensure that no overestimation can occur. The code was written by the Department of Statistics, University of Oxford, and funded by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) Impact Acceleration Account grant. Our methodology remains a work in progress.		Providers of disaster displacement data tend not to include information about when, how and for how long people were displaced. One of the main gaps and challenges in accurately estimating the number of IDPs is the lack of measurement of return flows. Data tends not to be collected on people who have achieved durable solutions either by local integration or resettlement elsewhere in the country. Our headcount does not include people displaced from hundreds of events for which we recorded only one data point (i.e., one figure provided at only one moment in time). These figures often reflect the maximum number of people displaced, commonly during an evacuation, and including these figures would have led to an overestimate.