

The Mindanao Displacement Dashboard is a monthly publication of the Protection Cluster in Mindanao, Philippines which is co-led by UNHCR with the Department of Social Welfare and Development. This publication aims to provide an overview of the protection environment of displacement incidents in Mindanao for each month. Displacement incidents were collected with the support of Protection Cluster members in Mindanao.



Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Maguindanao Clan Feud

On 1 June, an armed confrontation, allegedly between supporters of two politicians, broke out in Sitio Lapitos, Barangay Salbu, Datu Saudi Ampatuan. Because of the incident, 70 families (350 persons) fled their homes and evacuated within Salbu, while others went to the adjacent area of Iganagompong in Datu Unsay. The displaced families returned to their houses on 4 June as the tension eased.



Lagonglong, Misamis Oriental Displacement

On 5 June, 47 Indigenous Peoples (IP) families (estimated 230 individuals) pre-emptively evacuated their homes in Sitios Camansi and Tapul, Barangay Banglay, Lagonglong Municipality in Misamis Oriental, and sought refuge in the Lagonglong Municipal Gymnasium. The pre-emptive evacuation was reportedly due to unusual military presence in their places of origin and fear of getting caught in crossfire between government troops and the New People's Army (NPA) should clashes occur. This is the fourth time since October 2014 that Barangay Banglay residents have temporarily evacuated their homes. On 16 June, reportedly due to certain interactions in Lagonglong which they construed as intimidation, as well as limited humanitarian assistance, the displaced families relocated from the Lagonglong Municipal Gymnasium to the grounds of the Provincial Capitol of Misamis Oriental in Cagayan De Oro City. With support from the Provincial Governor and concerned provincial agencies, the displaced families were regularly provided with food packs and access to water and sanitation facilities to meet their needs during displacement. Also with the Provincial Governor's initiative and lead, a platform for dialogue was established on 23 June between the military and the displaced IP families. IP leaders, faith-based organizations, human rights advocates, as well as regional and provincial government line agencies contributed to the dialogue, where the displaced outlined their requests for safe and sustainable return, which, *inter alia*, included the observance of protocols on Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) before conduct of military activities in their communities, as stipulated in the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA). The dialogue was fruitful and paved the way for the displaced families to return home on 24 June with transport support from the Provincial Government. The displaced were also provided with assistance in the form of farming implements to support them in recovering from the effects of El Niño.

Update on LEO Displacement in Maguindanao

On 26 June, around 100 families (estimated 500 persons), who had been displaced earlier this year as a result of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) Law Enforcement Operation (LEO) against the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF), returned to their places of origin in Barangay Tee, Datu Salibo Municipality in Maguindanao. Their return comes after four months of being displaced and living in makeshift shelters in the premises of their relatives' properties. To date, there remain around 384 families (estimated 1,920 persons) from barangays Tee and Andavit who continue to be in displaced



Residents of Barangay Tee, Datu Salibo, Maguindanao who were displaced during the LEO by government troops against the BIFF.
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in Datu Salibo as a result of the LEO against the BIFF that took place in Maguindanao from January to April 2016.

Although the local government unit (LGU) has declared that their areas of origin are safe for return, there are several reasons for continued displacement: (1) burned and damaged dwellings, with more than 60 houses reportedly destroyed in Barangay Tee; (2) high probability of unexploded ordnance (UXO) presence in places of origin, which could put the returning population at risk; and (3) fear that a firefight may re-erupt any time, leading to renewed displacement.



Matalam, North Cotabato Clan Feud

Due to armed clashes on 07 June in Sitio Malinan of Barangay Patadon West in Matalam, North Cotabato, around 944 families (4,720 persons) were forcibly displaced from their homes in Barangays Marbel, Patadon West, and Kidama. The clashes were reportedly due to a long-standing land dispute between two commanders from the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) who are both claiming a parcel of land in Barangay Kidama. This feud has caused recurrent armed confrontations, displacements and rights violations over the years, the last one being in December 2015, which had resulted in the intentional burning of 16 houses in Barangay Kidama and the displacement of approximately 2,420 individuals from Barangays Kidama and Marbel, of whom 480 remain displaced to date. Reports indicate that during the 07 June clashes, 30 houses were torched in Barangay Kidama and 18 in Barangay Marbel. Tensions continued to escalate, resulting in the displacement of an additional 91 families (estimated 455 persons) on 25 June. The internally displaced persons (IDPs) are being hosted in various locations within their barangays of origin and in Poblacion, Matalam. Protection monitoring of the conflict-affected population has found that in some areas, IDPs are living in congested conditions with no adequate protection from the heat and rain. The IDPs have received several food packs from the Municipal Local Government Unit – Department of Social Welfare and Development (MLGU-DSWD) and Provincial Local Government Unit (PLGU). However, as their displacement gets prolonged, the assistance provided is not sufficient to meet their ongoing needs. Concerns have also been identified regarding access to water and sanitation facilities in some of the evacuation centers. Discussions with IDPs and community leaders indicate that the security situation continues to be unpredictable. Efforts at conflict resolution have been made, but were not recognized by the parties. As the security situation in their area remains uncertain, the displaced families face difficulties in finding sources of livelihood, and face health issues, especially in the case of children.

Update on Butig, Lanao del Sur Displacement

At least 1,592 families (approximately 8,710 persons) in Barangays Bayabao-Poblacion, Coloyan, Poktan, Ragayan, Samer, and Sandab, in the municipality of Butig, Lanao del Sur, were displaced following renewed clashes between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and a local armed group known as the Maute Group on 27 May. They sought refuge mainly with host families in Marawi City and in the municipalities of Lumbayague, Masiu, and Sultan Dumalondong, as well as in three identified evacuation centers in Barangay Malungon and in Butig proper. Some of those affected had recently started to return to their respective communities after being displaced in February, as a result of earlier armed engagements between the same parties. By 5 June, the military suspended its operations in the area in observance of Ramadhan. The displaced families received food packs from the Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (RDRRMC), in cooperation with the ARMM Humanitarian Emergency Action and Response Team (ARMM-HEART) and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) also distributed food and non-food assistance, while the Department of Health (DOH), in partnership with the Integrated Provincial Health Office (IPHO) of Lanao del Sur, provided medical aid. As of 19 June, 1,164 families (some 6,570 individuals) had returned to the barangays of Bayabao-Poblacion, Ragayan, Samer, and Sandab, while at least 428 families (estimated 2,140 persons) remain displaced. Concerns persist regarding the possible recurrence of fighting, reported presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO) in the affected areas, food security, and damage to infrastructure, including civilian houses and educational facilities.



Makeshift tents in Barangay Marbel, Matalam, North Cotabato.
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AFP vs. NPA Armed Encounter in Lake Sebu, South Cotabato

On 17 June 2016, a gunfight between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and elements of the New People's Army (NPA) in the area of Lake Sebu, South Cotabato, led to the displacement of around 32 families (estimated 160 individuals), in addition to the reported death of two NPA fighters. The displaced families sought refuge with host families in Sitio Blit in Barangay Ned, Lake Sebu in South Cotabato, and were provided with food packs by the Local Government Unit (LGU) of Lake Sebu on 19 June. The displaced had returned to their places of origin by the end of June.

DISCLAIMER

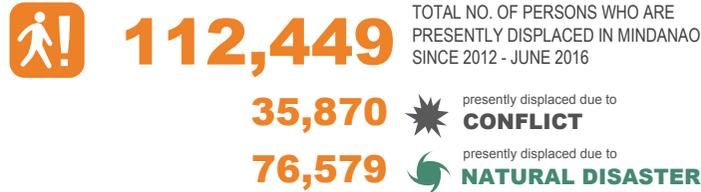
The Monthly Mindanao Displacement Dashboard aims to provide a starting point for information and analysis that can help protection agencies, policy makers and other stakeholders concerning instances of forced displacement or solutions (repatriation, resettlement, integration). The number of people displaced / affected may differ from the number in need of humanitarian assistance. To the extent possible, the terminology used in the Dashboard reflects the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and other sources of international law and practice. The information reported in the Monthly Mindanao Displacement Dashboard has been received from members of the Protection Cluster across Mindanao. Consequently, unreported cases of forced displacement and solutions are not reflected. Updates will be provided as and when more information is received from members. Although efforts are made to verify the data, the UNHCR Mindanao, Philippines takes no responsibility for the incompleteness or inaccuracy of the information. The information provided in this Monthly Mindanao Displacement Dashboard does not necessarily reflect the views of UNHCR or any individual member of the Protection Cluster.



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.”

Durable Solutions - UNHCR with Protection Cluster members continue to identify communities that are subjected to protracted displacement over the course of the year to ensure all IDPs are identified and the appropriate attention and resources can be obtained to support finding a durable solution to their displacement.

CURRENT NUMBER OF IDPS IN NEED OF DURABLE SOLUTION



CLARIFICATIONS

Typhoon Pablo displacement - A large number of IDPs remain displaced from Typhoon Pablo in December 2012 in Eastern Mindanao, Region XI who are still in need of a durable solution. Many of these families remain in temporary shelters where local authorities have been slowly obtaining access to land and constructing permanent housing for these IDPs. As of October 2015, there are still an estimated 76,379 IDPs in need of a durable solution in this region.

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS CAUSING DISPLACEMENT IN 2016

	TOTAL IN JUNE 2016		TOTAL SINCE JAN 2016	
	INCIDENTS	DISPLACEMENT (persons)	INCIDENTS	DISPLACEMENT (persons)
CONFLICT incidents with displacement	4	5,955	45	168,308
NATURAL DISASTER incidents with displacement	0	0	1	300

DISPLACEMENT MOVEMENT IN JUNE 2016 (see details in boxes)



LEGEND

