

# IDP PROTECTION ASSESSMENT REPORT (IDPPAR)

Forced displacement in Talitay, Maguindanao due to Armed Violence

2020



UNHCR exists to protect and assist everyone who has been affected by forced displacement in Mindanao. To coordinate assistance to IDPs, we use a cluster approach. UNHCR works closely with the government and Mindanao Humanitarian Team to identify needs of IDPs in areas of assistance, such as shelter, health care, shelter and protection. We assume a coordination and operational delivery role in IDP situations to ensure protection is central to our work in order to prevent further displacement.

IDPPAR no. 06, Issue no. 01, 2020 | 24 July 2020

DATE OF DISPLACEMENT # 26/04/2020	TIME OF DISPLACEMENT: _____	GPS COORDINATES (If available): _____
BARANGAY: KILALAN	MUNICIPALITY: TALITAY	PROVINCE: MAGUINDANAO
TYPE OF DISPLACEMENT: <input type="checkbox"/> NEW DISPLACEMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RECURRENT DISPLACEMENT   Please refer to issue # _____		
REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> NATURAL DISASTER <input type="checkbox"/> ARMED CONFLICT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VIOLENCE PLEASE SPECIFY: Political issues	

Issue No. 06      Update No. 01      Date of assessment: 8 July 2020



## INCIDENT BACKGROUND

On 19 March 2020 at one o'clock in the afternoon, a firefight between two (2) families occurred in Barangay Kilalan in the Municipality of Talitay, Province of Maguindanao. It was reported that the cause of the conflict was due to a political issue.

Prior to the above incident, on 18 March 2020 at around seven o'clock in the evening, multiple gunshots were heard coming from Barangay Gadungan and towards the direction of Barangay Kilalan. Series of firefights were recorded the following weeks from 26 March to 26 April. The Municipal Social Welfare Officer (MSWO) of Talitay reported a total of 1,021 families (5,105 individuals) displaced.

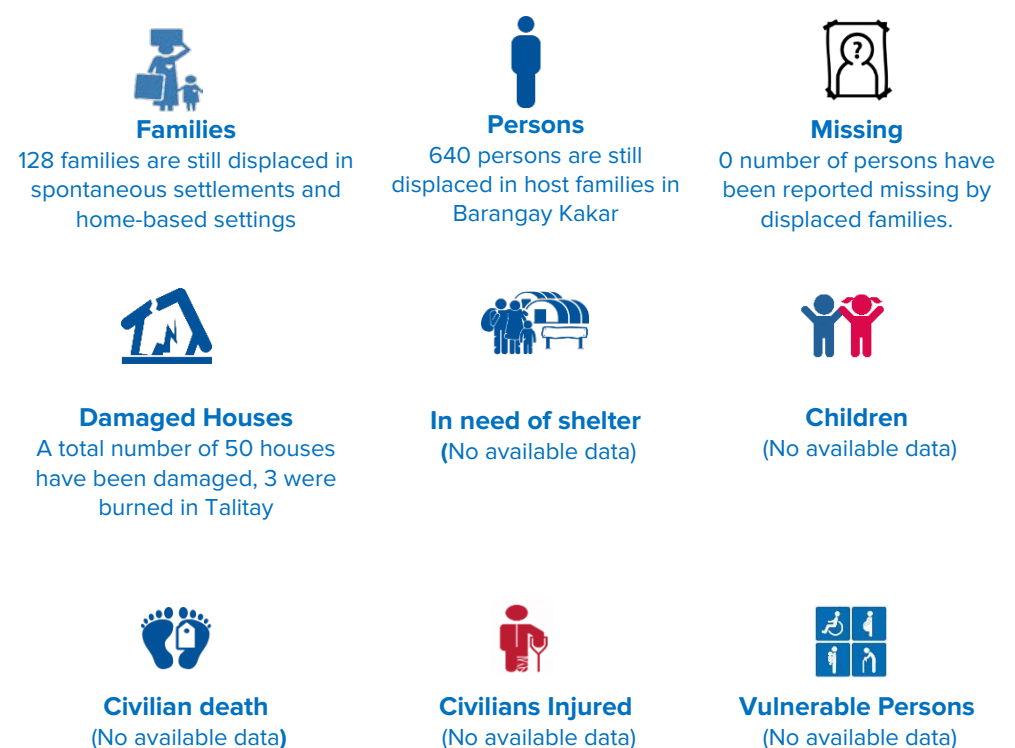
## CURRENT SITUATION

All IDPs who have taken refuge in Talitay Proper have returned to their homes since last week of June 2020 based on the report of the Local Government Unit of Talitay and its Municipal Social Welfare Office (MSWO). Only 128 families (approximately 640 individuals) from barangay Pageda and Kilalan are still displaced and are currently seeking refuge in Datu Odin Sinsuat Municipality.

On 08 July 2020, a joint Protection monitoring was conducted in the IDP site led by the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) of Maguindanao Province, together with Protection partners such as UNHCR, UNFPA, and CFSI. The team was accompanied by the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Officer (MDRRMO) and MSWO of Datu Odin Sinsuat. The team conducted a consultation with the IDPs representatives such as women, men, youth, elderly and barangay officials.

The barangay officials of Kilalan reported that there are also IDP families who are currently staying in Barangay Bongued, Datu Odin Sinsuat, Maguindanao but said report still needs verification. The expressed needs of the IDPs are food, shelter, livelihood, and WASH support, among others.

## INCIDENT KEY FIGURES





## PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE



### I. THREAT TO LIFE, SAFETY AND SECURITY

Protection assessment considers the various threats to life, safety and security of displaced persons stemming from crime, violence, armed conflict or nature disaster

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
1.	The IDPs are still afraid to return to their respective places of origin due to fear that firefights might persist.	There was an initial dialogue conducted between the warring groups that resulted to the return of IDP families to their places of origin. MILF deployed a Task Force to act as pacifier to avoid the recurrence of firefight between the warring parties.	(1) Access to reliable and accurate information on the plans and programs of the government for the internally displaced, ensuring that IDPs will have a safe, dignified, and voluntary return; (2) Total resolution of the root cause of the conflict to stop the cyclical firefight and displacement.

### II. SHELTER



Shelter: meet the need for roofing and other materials from local sources if possible

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
2.	While most of the IDPs are home-based, many are temporarily occupying makeshift shelters made of light materials.	Barangay officials of Kilalan supported the IDPs by allowing them to temporarily stay in some vacant lots.	Provision of tarpaulins to augment/repair the makeshift shelters built by IDPs.

### III. FOOD AND NUTRITION



Ensure that IDPs receive a minimum basic food ration.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
3.	The IDPs are in dire need of food aid. The livelihoods of the IDPs have been disrupted and conduct of any income earning activity in their current location to support their daily food needs is not feasible.	BARMM MSSD provided relief goods as part of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic.	Provision of regular food assistance to the IDPs and support to livelihood activities such as provision of boats and fishing nets for the fisherfolks.

### IV. WASH



Ensure sanitary facilities such as showers, toilets and washing areas are in place.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
4.	There are no available washing areas and latrines at the displacement sites which resulted to IDPs defecating in open spaces, while women and girls take a bath in open spaces.	UnYPhil-Women provided 100 water kits (24 sachets/box). The Rural health Unit (RHU) of Talitay facilitated a demonstration on how to use the water kits.	Provision of washing areas and separate latrines for men and women and other WASH facilities like bathing cubicle.
5.	The IDPs are in need of hygiene materials to offer them a first line of defense against possible illnesses, including the spread of the COVID-19 virus, in the displacement sites.	MSSD, provincial and municipal LGU provided the IDPs with hygiene materials like bath soap, detergent bars, Zonrox and pails.	Provision of hygiene kits per family.

### V. EDUCATION



Particular attention must be placed on the risks faced by adolescent girls, such as lack of access to education

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
6.	No significant information to report	No significant information to report	No significant information to report

### VI. HLP (HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY)



Report any HLP related issues

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
7.	The IDPs have reported that the armed group from warring parties looted their properties and livestock. There are three (3) houses reportedly burned while estimated 50 houses were partially destroyed.	The Municipal Mayor of Talitay provided construction materials, such as 400 pcs of GI sheets for roofing, to IDPs whose houses were damaged. The issue on the loss of livestock and damaged houses were already raised to the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) leadership and BARMM for their action.	Provision of livelihood assistance and start-up capital for IDPs especially to those families whose houses were burned and whose farm animals were stolen.

## VII. HEALTH

Ensure that IDPs have access to health facilities.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
8.	Reports stated that some children are suffering from common ailments such as fever and cough.	Medical Team responded by checking the health of the children in the evacuation centers.	Ensure social distancing between families in the evacuation centers to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.
9.	There is lack of information on the number of pregnant and lactating mother who need pre-natal or post-natal check-ups.	No response	Ensure that maternal and childcare services for pregnant and lactating mothers are included in the medical missions and regular check-ups.

## VIII. Vulnerable Persons

Particular attention should be given to persons with specific needs and vulnerable groups.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
10.	Most of the IDPs do not have proper sleeping materials, making vulnerable sectors like pregnant women, children, and elderly more exposed to sickness.	No response	Provision of fleece blankets, tarpaulins, sleeping mats, jerry cans and solar lamps prioritizing the most vulnerable IDPs.

## IX. Core relief items (CRIs)

Particular attention should be given to vulnerable persons in need of core relief items

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
11.	No available sleeping mats, blankets, plastic tarpaulins, jerry cans, solar lamps and mosquito nets.	No response	Provision of plastic tarpaulins, mosquito nets, blankets, sleeping mats, solar lamps and hygiene kits.

## PERSONS OF CONCERN (Breakdown by location)

Location (Origin)							Location (Current)					
No. of Fam	+/-	No. of Persons	+/-	Province	Mun	Barangay	Sitio	Province	Mun	Barangay	Sitio	Exact Location
128		640	+/-	Maguindanao	Talitay	Pageda/Kilalan		Maguindanao	Datu Odin Sinsuat	Kakar	Kakar proper	Home-based; Spontaneous settlements

NEEDS ANALYSIS	Remarks
Protection	There is lack of information dissemination on the CP-GBV referral pathway. The available IEC materials are posted along the way to Barangay Kakar, DOS Municipality, but the IDPs are not aware of IEC materials since they come from another town in Barangay Kilalan, Talitay Municipality.
Food	Enhance procedure for equal allocation of food packs.
Shelter	Thorough assessment of damaged houses and provision of shelter materials to rebuild IDP's houses.
WASH	WASH facilities (latrines and hand washing facilities) and provision of hygiene kits; Lack of access to potable drinking water.
EDUCATION	
HLP	Provide start-up capital and support to recovery of their lost properties.
HEALTH	Lack of sufficient spaces to implement physical distancing guidelines in order to prevent transfer of possible diseases; Limited access to pre and postnatal checkup for pregnant women.
CORE RELIEF ITEMS	Inclusive and sectoral provision of needs and ensure all sectors are well-assisted.
GBV	<p>Lack of access to basic services such as latrines, bathing cubicles, and electricity poses GBV risk to women and girls temporarily sheltering in nipa huts and shanties in the area. GBV risks mitigation measures such as proper lighting, separate latrines, available bathing cubicles for male and female with safety locks and access to clean water should be established. IDPs admitted that there were some unreported cases of domestic violence, and families seek help to local leaders and Punong Barangay to resolve the issue. The most common source of domestic violence is polygamy in which wives disagree with their husbands to marry another one.</p> <p><b>Coping Mechanism.</b> Given the pandemic, women and men expressed their need to have access to sustainable livelihood to empower women and to increase their self-sufficiency while temporarily sheltering in the displacement sites as security situation in Talitay is unstable and their livelihoods were destroyed. The unique needs of at-risk groups should be fairly represented in assessments or consultations in order to tailor livelihood/cash-based interventions. LGU/Concerned government agencies to consult IDP women and men, including young people, persons with specific needs before implementing livelihood program.</p> <p><b>Psychosocial Support.</b> IDPs have been repeatedly displaced due to rido and they have been living in uncertain and distressing situations as the long-standing rido remain unresolved in their places of origin. Age-appropriate psychosocial support to IDPs, especially to women and children, is one of the needs identified to help them cope.</p>
Child Protection	Likelihood of high percentage of displaced children not able to enroll for school year 2020-2021 is high. There is a need to assess and support school-age children and their families to ensure they are enrolled and assisted on school materials.
Security	The cyclical and recurring conflict in their place of origin continues to hamper the safe return of the IDPs. The IDPs will most likely stay longer in the displacement site until there is no final resolution to the conflict. Hence, a continued support is imperative.

## IDP ASSESSMENT REPORT

The IDP Protection Assessment Form aims to provide a starting point for information and analysis that can help humanitarian 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 IDP Protection Assessment Forms 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 Protection Cluster takes no responsibility for the incompleteness or inaccuracy of the information. At the end of every month, this data is compiled and distributed through the '**Protection Dashboard**'. The information provided in this IDP Assessment Report does not necessarily reflect the views of UNHCR or any individual member of the Protection Cluster.

## PROTECTION WORKING GROUP FOR BANGSAMORO AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO (BARMM)

In April 2019, PWG for BARMM was established under the leadership of Ministry of Social Services, co-led by UNHCR. The Protection Working Group (PWG), based in Cotabato City, is being convened to support the provision of protection interventions and services to these disaster- and conflict-affected communities. The main objectives of BARMM PWG is to strengthen coordination among relevant actors with a protection role (from regional down to municipal and community level) in order to: (a) ensure timely prevention of and response to protection issues in the BARMM region; and (b) facilitate timely information-sharing among these actors, in support of effective planning and implementation. The PWG meets every 2 months with members of Government agencies with protection roles, Relevant LGUs, UN agencies, Local and international NGOs & CSOs.

## WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP

UNHCR works in partnership with government entities, INGOs, NGOs, CSOs, and UN Agencies, and other organizations. Its primary role is to share information on protection risks and needs and to facilitate coordinated intervention among the various actors involved in IDP protection. UNHCR has project partnership with CFSI, CHR, ACCORD, MMI, KI, TKI, ACTED and IRDT covering Mindanao island including BARMM region. In addition to its project partnership, UNHCR works closely with local authorities and Mindanao Humanitarian Actors including: UNICEF | IOM | OCHA | UNDP | UNFPA | UNHABITAT | WFP | WHO | OXFAM | ACTION AGAINST HUNGER | CARE | UNWOMEN | ICRC | SAVE THE CHILDREN | KFPDI | PRC

For more information, please visit the Protection Cluster website <http://www.protectioncluster.org/philippines/> or e-mail us at [PHICOPRC@unhcr.org](mailto:PHICOPRC@unhcr.org)

# 2020



### UNHCR MAIN OFFICE

6th Floor, GC Corporate Plaza, 150 Legaspi Street  
Legaspi Village, 1229 Makati City, Philippines

### UNHCR FIELD OFFICE (COTABATO)

local office address: 22 Ilang Ilang, Cor, Rosales St.  
RH6, 9600 Cotabato City, Philippines

[www.unhcr.org](http://www.unhcr.org)