

IDP PROTECTION ASSESSMENT REPORT (IDPPAR)

Forced displacement in Guindulungan, Maguindanao due to family feud

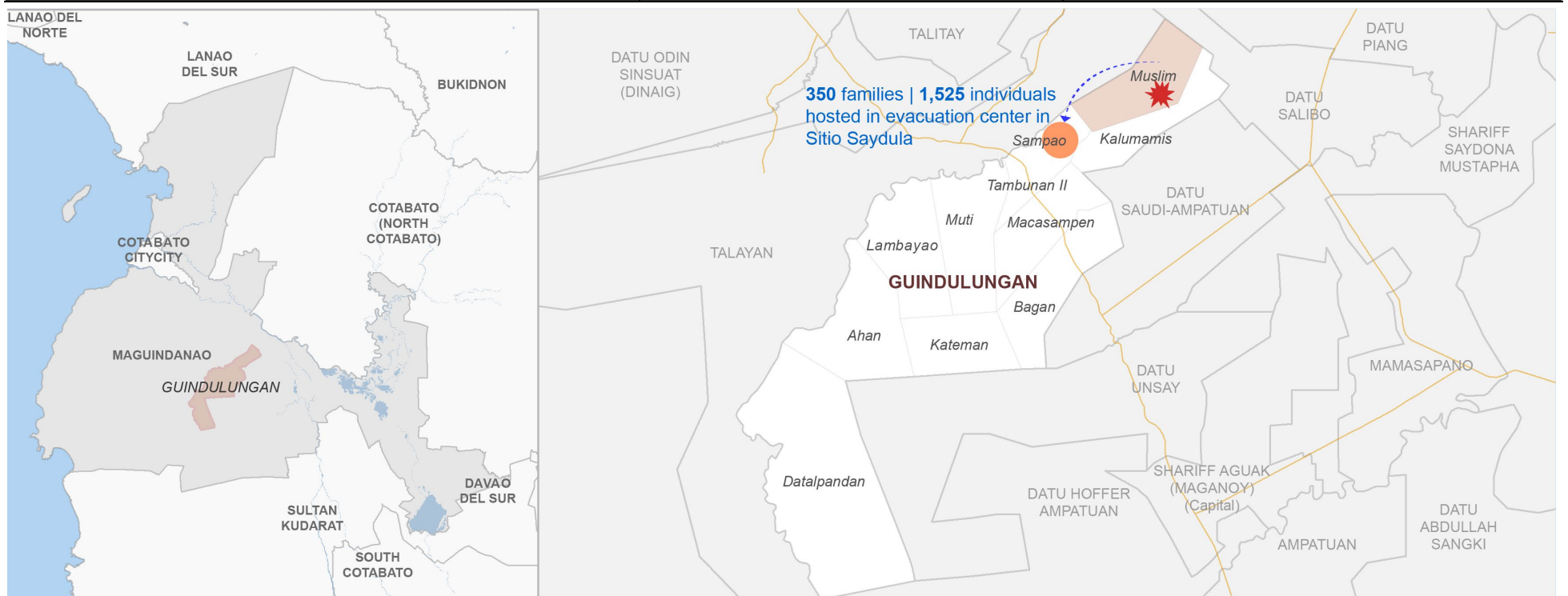
2020



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. 09, Issue no. 01, 2020 | 03 September 2020

DATE OF DISPLACEMENT # 19/03/2020	TIME OF DISPLACEMENT: 1PM	GPS COORDINATES (If available):
BARANGAY: SAMPAAO	MUNICIPALITY: GUINDULUNGAN	PROVINCE: MAGUINDANAO
TYPE OF DISPLACEMENT: <input type="checkbox"/> NEW DISPLACEMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RECURRENT DISPLACEMENT Please refer to issue #		
REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NATURAL DISASTER <input type="checkbox"/> ARMED CONFLICT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VIOLENCE PLEASE SPECIFY: Family feud	
Issue No. 01	Update No. 01	Date of assessment: 03 September 2020



INCIDENT BACKGROUND

On 30 March 2020, a firefight due to a long-standing dispute between two families recurred in Barangay Muslim, Municipality of Guindulungan, Province of Maguindanao. Said incident is reported to be politics-related in view to incidents transpired in the Municipality of Talayan and Talitay, all in the province of Maguindanao.

On 06 April 2020, 253 families were reported displaced in Barangay Muslim. This is reported as an offshoot to the conflict in the municipality of Talitay and Talayan.

Prior to the above-mentioned incidents, there were already a number of reported fighting incidents which took place in the barangay, resulting to displacements of residents to safer grounds, mostly in nearby barangays such as in Barangay Sampao, Guindulungan, Province of Maguindanao.

As of 08 July 2020, there are 193 families still displaced in Barangay Sampao, Guindulungan, Maguindanao. Although it is said that most IDPs have already returned to their habitual residences, tension is still present and IDPs who have already returned are still on alert for fear of another firefight and displacement. Actions taken include IDP tracking and monitoring conducted by MDRRMO and MSWDO of the Municipality of Guindulungan, provision of food packs from municipal and provincial LGU and MSSD – BARMM, and provision of Core Relief Items from UNHCR and CFSI.

INCIDENT KEY FIGURES



Families

350 number of families are still displaced and currently hosted in evacuation center in Barangay Sampao, Guindulungan Municipality.



Persons

1,525 number of persons are still displaced in Barangay Sampao, Guindulungan Municipality.



Missing

No available data



Damaged Houses

No available data



In need of shelter

No available data



Children

No available data



Civilian death

No available data



Civilian Injured

No available data



Vulnerable Persons

No available data



PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE

CURRENT SITUATION

On 08 July 2020, the protection agencies led by MSSD and UNHCR conducted an actual assessment in Barangay Sampao, Guindulungan, Maguindanao. Based on the assessment conducted, there are remaining 193 displaced families from Barangay Muslim and are currently taking shelter at the Sitio Saydula, Barangay Sampao, Guindulungan, Maguindanao. Prior to assessment, a quick meeting was conducted with the presence of MDRRMO, MSWDO and Barangay Chairman of Brgy. Muslim for briefing and other updates specially on the security in the area.

During the assessment, the community expressed their need for assistance in WASH, livelihood and food as this incident contributed to their poor living condition in the area. They also expressed their gratitude for some organizations such as UNHCR, CFSI and LGU for extending their help despite the pandemic.

On 03 September 2020, CFSI conducted IDP assessment in the boundaries of Barangay Muslim and Barangay Sampao in the Municipality of Guindulungan, Maguindanao Province. Said assessment aimed at monitoring the overall protection status of the IDPs. Based on the monitoring and assessment, a total of 305 families are currently displaced- a significant increase from the previous 193 displaced families reported. The increased number of IDPs is reportedly due to the rising tension in the area and presence of armed men. The displaced families are currently settling in the boundaries of Barangay Muslim and Barangay Sampao in the same municipality.



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.	IDPs still fear for their safety as the tension arises due to an incident related to dispute involving political rivals in the municipality of Talitay	Posting of MILF Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces (BIAF) closely monitoring the situation and securing the area. Regular roving and security patrol conducted by BPAT in the evacuation site.	Conflict mediation and resolution to address the current situation and ensure safe conditions for the dignified return of the IDPs to their places of origin
2.	Livelihood activities of IDPs have been disrupted and they could only perform limited activities for livelihood. They are in dire need of support as an assistance for their daily needs.		Assistance to livelihood especially those IDPs experiencing difficulty accessing their area because of fear and insecurity.
3.	Some temporary shelters are situated under coconut trees which could also pose protection risk to IDPs, especially children.		Although IDPs already feel safe in the evacuation site, it is also recommended to provide a relocation site which do not pose a possible threat to them.

II. SHELTER



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

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
4.	The materials used for some temporary shelters are already dilapidated, considering the time they spent in the evacuation site.	UNHCR and CFSI have distributed plastic tarpaulins.	Considering the number of individuals per family, an additional materials or temporary shelter is very much needed in the evacuation site.

III. FOOD AND NUTRITION



Ensure that IDPs receive a minimum basic food ration.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
5.	Limited Provision of food assistance is irregular.	MLGU, PLGU and MSDD - BARMM provided relief goods as part of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic.	Provide additional food assistance

IV. WASH



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

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
6.	Only one functional communal latrine is available for all IDPs in the area and it has no lock.		Provision of separate latrines for men and women.
7.	Absence of washing area in the evacuation center.		Facilitate possible assistance in providing washing area.
8.	There were only two water sources in the area, one dug well and one handpump which could not accommodate all IDPs.		Provision of water pump



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
9.	Despite the postponement of regular classes, children need to be provided with educational materials.		Need of temporary learning centers and provision of school supplies for children.

VI. HLP (HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY)

Report any HLP related issues

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
10.	Most of the IDPs left their belongings due to emergency evacuation.		Livelihood Assistance.

VII. HEALTH

Ensure that IDPs have access to health facilities.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
11.	There were reported cases of diarrhea on children	Medical Team responded by checking the health of the children in the evacuation centers and provision of medicines.	Regular checking of medical team in the evacuation site

VIII. Vulnerable Persons

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

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
12.	Most of the IDPs do not have proper sleeping materials.	Provision of sleeping mats by UNHCR and CFSI	Provision of additional sleeping mats considering the number of individuals per family.

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
13.	No available jerry cans per family		Provision of jerry cans and replenishment of hygiene kits
14.	Replenishment of hygiene kits	Provision of hygiene kits by UNHCR and CFSI.	

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
305		1,525	+/-	Maguindanao	Guindulungan	Muslim		Maguindanao	Guindulungan	Sampao	Sitio Saydula	Sitio Saydula Evacuation Site
305		1,525										

NEEDS ANALYSIS	Remarks
Protection	Dialogue with the parties involved to address the current situation particularly on the part concerning the safety and security of community. There is no visible signage on referral pathways on when and where to report cases of violence. Still in need for assistance particularly in safety and security and livelihood aspect of IDPs.
Food	Regular supplies of food packs.
Shelter	Provision of shelter materials for the temporary shelters of the IDPs.
WASH	In need of WASH facilities (latrines, hand washing facilities) and replenishment of hygiene kits
CORE RELIEF ITEMS	Provision of CRIs such as jerry cans, fleece blankets, tarpaulins, sleeping mats, and solar lamps.

SOURCES: CFSI

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

2020



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