


IDP PROTECTION ASSESSMENT REPORT (IDPPAR)

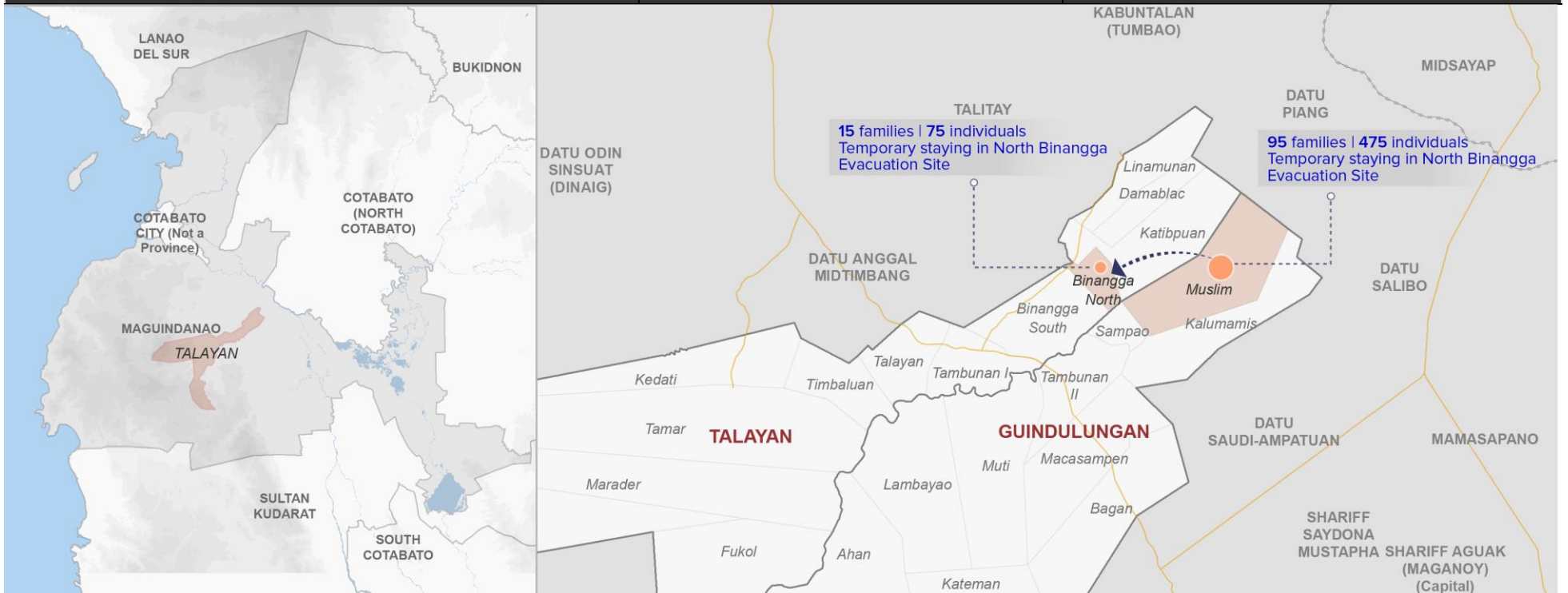
FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN GUINDULUNGAN AND TALAYAN MUNICIPALITIES, MAGUINDANAO PROVINCE DUE TO FAMILY FEUD

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. 21, Issue no. 01, 2020 | 12 November 2020

DATE OF DISPLACEMENT # 11/08/2020	TIME OF DISPLACEMENT:	GPS COORDINATES (If available): 7.000497,124.397842
BARANGAY: NORTH BINANGGA	MUNICIPALITY: TALAYAN	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: Family / clan feud	

Issue No. 21 | Update No. 01 | Date of assessment: 12 November 2020


INCIDENT BACKGROUND

On 8 November 2020 at around 7 o'clock in the morning, residents of Barangay Muslim, Guindulungan Municipality and Barangay Lower Katibpuan, Talayan Municipality, in Maguindanao Province were forced to flee their homes following the emerging tension between the local feuding families. This hostility between the feuding families occurs at intervals and for a couple of years already given the absence of genuine solutions to resolve the conflict.

CURRENT SITUATION

As of 12 November 2020, the LGU of Talayan, through its Municipal Social Welfare Officer (MSWO), recorded a total of 110 families (95 families from barangay Muslim and 15 families from Barangay Lower Katibpuan) with approximately 450 individuals forcibly displaced. The displaced families have sought refuge to safer grounds in Barangay Katibpuan and Barangay North Binanga, all in Talayan Municipality.

The IDPs built makeshift tents using plastic tarpaulins previously provided by UNHCR when they were displaced three months ago, while the others opted to stay with their relatives in the host barangays.

The living conditions of the IDPs were aggravated by the downpour and flooding in the municipalities. Some IDPs were even using banana and coconut leaves to cover the muddy grounds in order to create sleeping spaces. Moreover, there are no sources of potable water in the displacement sites prompting them to purchase water for drinking. The local officials of Barangay North Binanga provided the IDPs with water for household chores as well as one (1) bathing cubicle for women. Given their current situation,

INCIDENT KEY FIGURES


Families

110 number of families are still displaced and currently staying in evacuation site in Barangay Binangga North, Talayan.


Persons

Approximately 450


Missing

0


Damaged Houses

0


In need of shelter

0


Children

110


Civilian death

0


Civilian Injured

0


Vulnerable Persons

9



PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE



Protection Cluster in Mindanao

the expressed needs of the IDPs are sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito nets, water containers and hygiene kits.

The LGU of Talayan, through the Social Services and Development Office has already distributed 25 kilos of rice and 10 packs of noodles per family.

Many IDPs mentioned that they are clueless on how long they will remain in the evacuation site since the conflict remains unresolved and there are presence of armed men from the warring parties in Barangay Muslim. Given this, firefight might erupt any time.



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 residents of Brgy. Muslim, Brgy. Katibpuan and other adjacent barangays in Guindulungan and Talayan Municipalities are repeatedly displaced due to the unresolved family feud. This is the third time this year that the villagers were displaced because of the conflict. The residents of the villages who are facing greater risk are afraid they may get caught between the crossfire. Another firefight and more displacement are very likely to happen due to the presence of armed men in their community.	The government security force patrolled the area during the height of displacement but was eventually pulled out the same day and returned to its base. Magungaya Mindanao Incorporated (MMI), together with the MSSD and MDRRMC offices of Talayan, conducted field assessment in the IDP site to assess the protection situation of the affected families.	Establishment of a military checkpoint in the area to pacify the tension between the warring parties. There is a need for the government to intervene and facilitate identification of genuine solutions to address the root cause of the conflict.
2.	Not all locations where the IDPs have sought refuge are well lit, only few locations have access to electricity.	The Barangay Chairperson of North Binangga has extended the electrical lines from the barangay hall to IDP locations but only to a limited number of the displaced families who have available electrical wires and bulbs.	Provision of solar lamps/ rechargeable lamps.

II. SHELTER



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

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
3.	The IDPs are not physically safe because of inadequate shelter support. They experience cold weather during nighttime and are at risk of acquiring different illnesses. The IDPs set up tent using tarpaulins provided by UNHCR three months ago, but these are not enough to safely cover them from rain. Most of the makeshift tents are open and have no adequate walling and partitions.	No information on any responses conducted.	If the assessment suggests that displacement will be prolonged, IDPs need to be transferred to a more conducive facility or should be provided with additional sleeping mats, mosquito nets, and plastic sheets to improve their temporary shelters.

III. FOOD AND NUTRITION



Ensure that IDPs receive a minimum basic food ration.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
4.	Food stocks/supplies brought by the IDPs during displacement are already consumed after three days of staying in the evacuation site. IDPs are concerned with their children since they have no more food available if the situation worsens and if their displacement is extended. Also, they do not regularly receive any food aid from concerned agencies.	The Municipal LGU of Talayan through its MSWO have extended food aid consist of 25 kilos of rice and 10 pouches of instant noodles.	Regular provision of food aid and regular monitoring and assessment of food and nutrition situation and status of IDPs, especially the infants and children who are vulnerable to malnutrition and child wasting.

IV. WASH

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

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
5.	There is no available potable water at the displacement site. Most of the IDPs have to purchase water for their drinking. This gives additional burden to the families who are financially incapable to buy water for drinking since the water in the IDP site is unsafe for drinking.	The barangay LGU of North Binangga has provided water for washing and bathing, as well as one (1) bathing cubicle for women and girls. MSWO has provided drinking waters for the IDPs.	Set up of water tanks and provide regular drinking water rations.
6.	There are no available latrines. The IDPs have resorted to open defecation which might cause transmission of water-borne diseases if not addressed.	Households near evacuation site allowed some IDPs to use their latrines.	Setting up of emergency latrines with adequate water source and water storage.

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
7.	Schooling of children are hampered due to displacement because of recurring fights between the feuding families, exacerbating the already deplorable education situation of children brought about COVID-19 pandemic.	No available information	School authorities to conduct assessment on the education situation of displaced children and provide necessary support.

VI. HLP (HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY)

Report any HLP related issues

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
8.	No available information	No available information	No available information

VII. HEALTH

Ensure that IDPs have access to health facilities.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
9.	Due to current weather conditions, there were reported cases of children and elderlies who have colds, but no medical interventions have been extended. Further, tents are closer to one another which makes the site look congested even if the area is wide enough.	No identified response yet.	Medical check up and provision of free medicines. Include the IDPs, especially children and pregnant mothers, in the regular medical program and services of the RHU. Mobilize Barangay Health Workers (BHWs) in monitoring and addressing health-related concerns of the IDPs.
10.	Poor hygiene practices due to inadequate water source and personal hygiene (especially of the children) are often not attended. Children are facing health risks since the tents are untidy and animal cages are placed near the tents.	No identified response yet.	Provision of hygiene kits, face mask and face shields The IDPs lack adequate knowledge about COVID-19 health risks. There is a need to improve COVID-19 information drive not only in the IDP sites but also in the whole municipality, especially in the remote barangays.
11.	IDPs are practicing minimum health protocols on COVID-19, as most of them are ignoring the risk of contracting the virus. Many of them also believed that COVID-19 is a hoax and all of them are not infected.	No identified response yet.	

VIII. Vulnerable Persons

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

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
12.	There are eight elderly persons, one pregnant woman and 135 young children recorded displaced in the evacuation site and are at risk of sickness and illnesses if there are no adequate food and health assistance from LGU and humanitarian actors.	No identified response yet.	Collection of disaggregated data to get accurate numbers of persons with specific/special needs and provision of sector-specific assistance.

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.	<p>IDPs are in need of plastic tarpaulins as partitions and for their sleeping areas.</p> <p>IDP site is prone to flooding and it becomes muddy when it rains. IDPs are compelled to sleep using plastic sheets and banana and coconut leaves as floor cover/matting.</p>	None	<p>Provision of sleeping mats, blankets, and additional plastic tarpaulins.</p> <p>If return is not yet feasible and displacement needs to be prolonged as per assessment, IDPs should be transferred to a safer ground or to any available facility with enough cover and flooring.</p>

PERSONS OF CONCERN (Breakdown by location)

Location (Origin)								Location (Current)				
No. of Fam	+/-	No. Persons	of +/-	Province	Mun	Barangay	Sitio	Province	Mun	Barangay	Sitio	Exact Location
95	+/-	475	+/-	Maguindanao	Guindulungan	Muslim		Maguindanao	Maguindanao	Talayan	North BInangga	Evacuation Site / Proper
15	+/-	75	+/-	Maguindanao	Talayan	North BInangga		Maguindanao	Maguindanao	Talayan	North BInangga	Evacuation Site / Proper
110		550										

NEEDS ANALYSIS	Remarks
PROTECTION	Families in the affected areas are frequently affected by the recurring clan feud. There is a need for the government to intervene and facilitate genuine resolution to the root cause of the conflict. When there is presence of the armed men in the area affected families will be prone to security and health risk.
FOOD	The government has provided 25 kilos of rice and 10 packs of noodles for each family. However, these food items will only last for a week. There is a need to regularly monitor the food and nutrition status of the IDPs and provide sustained food assistance should their displacement be prolonged as per assessment. Families affected and displaced suffered economically and they are relying heavily on government support.
SHELTER	Should the displacement take longer, and return is not yet feasible anytime soon, IDPs need to be transferred to a safer and higher ground to keep them safe from flooding.
WASH	IDPs are experiencing shortage of water supply. Water tracking and provision of water containers are essential. Construct Emergency Latrines to prevent water-borne diseases. Provision of hygiene kits to protect the IDPs from health risks.
EDUCATION	Education assessment and provision of necessary support to school-age children.
HLP	
HEALTH	The health of IDPs are at risk, especially vulnerable persons, given their situation in the evacuation site. Monitoring of their health situation and provision of medical assistance are needed.
CORE RELIEF ITEMS	IDPs need sleeping mats, mosquito nets, blankets, hygiene kits and solar lamps. IDPs need to be transferred in a more elevated and well-covered area to keep them safe from rain and flooding.
GBV	No reported cases of GBV as of reporting, but the lack of adequate shelter partition, and open and exposed temporary shelters make women and girls at risk to gender- based violence. The absence of latrines will also expose women and children to GBV especially at night.
CHILD PROTECTION	Health of the children is at risk if displacement will continue. They are prone to sickness and illnesses due to the weather conditions and worsening WASH situation in the IDP sites.
SECURITY	Camp management is required to ensure security in the areas.

SOURCES: MMI

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.

MINDANAO VIRTUAL PROTECTION COORDINATION PLATFORM (MVPCP)

In the present circumstances where no limited physical access to IDPs is possible, and humanitarian actors are adjusting response using alternative modalities to access people in need including relying on social media, phones and other online communication tools to maintain regular communication with protection monitors within IDP community, as well as host communities, Mindanao Virtual Protection Coordination Platform (MVPCP) will strengthen coordination among relevant actors with a protection role (from regional and provincial down to municipal and community level) in Mindanao

Under the leadership of Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) and with full participation of key state agencies: DSWD, BARMM READI and IATF, members of MVPCP will work closely to ensure that COVID-19 related prevention and response initiatives at the national level include IDPs, while at the same time closely monitoring their application to ensure that IDPs have access to basic services. Members of the MVPCP will work closely to ensure timely prevention of and response to protection issues in Mindanao including BARMM region and facilitate timely information-sharing with the IDP community on health measures in response to COVID-19.

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



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