



# MUNICIPALITY PROTECTION PROFILE

Baganga Municipality, Davao Oriental Province, Region XI

As of 28 February 2013 (Update 1)



## BASIC INFORMATION

**Population:**  
53,426 (2010, NSCB)

**No. of Barangays:** 18

**No. of Affected Barangays:** 18

**Area Size:** 945.5 km<sup>2</sup>

**Income Class:** 1<sup>st</sup>  
(with ave. annual income of PHP50 million or more)

**Ethnicity:**  
Majority: Mandaya

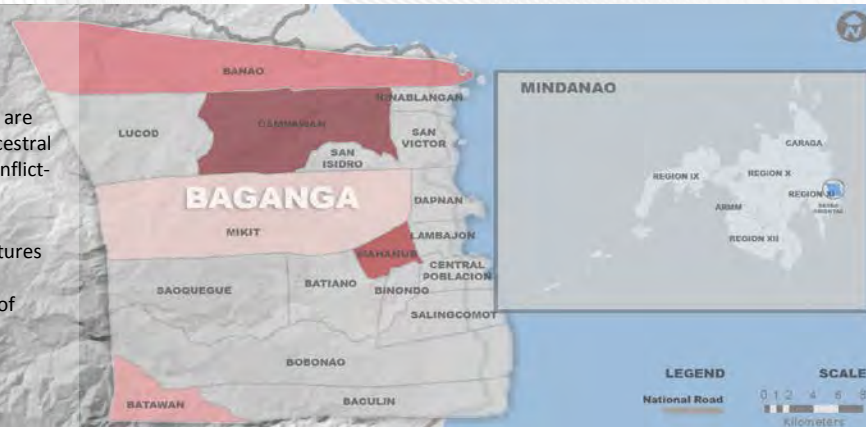
**Main language:** Bisaya

**Literacy rate (%):** 80%

**RISK LEVEL: VERY HIGH**

### TOP 3 REASONS OF VULNERABILITY:

- Majority of the affected barangays are indigenous communities under ancestral domain and are geo-hazard and conflict-affected areas.
- Weak protection mechanism structures
- Poor infrastructure especially lack of electricity;



## DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

### AFFECTED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

Sex	*Infant 0-2	*Toddler 3-4	*Children 5-14	*Youth 15-17	*Adults 18-59	*Elderly 60+	Sub-Total
*F	1,692	1,692	2,901	5,077	12,185	3,191	26,739
*M	1,692	1,692	2,901	5,077	8,123	2,127	21,613
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,385</b>	<b>3,385</b>	<b>5,802</b>	<b>10,154</b>	<b>20,308</b>	<b>5,319</b>	<b>48,352</b>

### CUMULATIVE DISPLACED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

Location	Sex	*Infant 0-2	*Toddler 3-4	*Children 5-14	*Youth 15-17	*Adults 18-59	*Elderly 60+	Sub-Total	REPATRIATION <sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)		
									*Female	*Male	Grand Total
7 Evacuation Centers	*F	7	7	11	20	48	12	105	2,815	1,876	4,691
	*M	7	7	11	20	32	8	84			
House-Based (staying with host families)	*F	1,686	1,686	2,890	5,057	12,137	3,179	26,634			
	*M	1,686	1,686	2,890	5,057	8,091	2,119	21,529			
Temporary Shelter	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
Bunkhouses	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
<b>Grand Total</b>											

\*Age and sex disaggregated data is unavailable. The figures in red reflect estimates for planning purposes. The data is extrapolated from the CCCM Cluster's data collected through its Displacement Tracking System in 2 evacuation centers in Baganga as of 27 January 2013. It is estimated that 7% are infants, 7% are toddlers, 12% are children, 21% are youth, 42% are adults, and 11% are elderly. Among children, 50% are girls and 50% are boys. Among adults, 60% are female and 40% are male.

<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 22 February 2013

### DAMAGED HOUSES<sup>2</sup>

Partially	Totally	Grand Total
1,738	6,900	8,638

<sup>2</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 22 February 2013

## SAFETY AND SECURITY

### LIFELINE STATUS<sup>3</sup>

Location	Electricity		Communications				Physical Access		Remarks
	Household	Street Lights	Mobile	Landline	AM Radio Station Available	TV	Internet	Easy	
Poblacion	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No Data	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Outside Poblacion	No	No	Yes	No	No Data	No	No		Yes

All barangays except Lucod, Poblacion, and Saoquegue have no electricity. Access to barangays Binondo, Batawan, Campawan, Mahanob, and Mikit remain difficult.

### SECURITY SECTOR<sup>3</sup>

Police (number of police, location)	69, Poblacion
Female Police (number of police, location)	8, Poblacion
Is there a PNP Help Desk?	Yes
Security Patrol (frequency, location)	Daily, Poblacion
Military Detachment (base command, location)	67 <sup>th</sup> IB, Poblacion 72 <sup>nd</sup> IB, Poblacion

<sup>3</sup> SOURCE: Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office Baganga of 2 February 2013

### HAZARDS

Geo-hazard Areas <sup>4</sup>	All barangays except Baculin and Bobonao
Conflict-Affected Areas <sup>3</sup>	Baculin, Banao, Batawan, Bobonao, Campawan, Dapnan, Lucod, Mikit, Poblacion, Salingcomot, Saoquegue, San Victor
Pre-Typhoon Displacement (Type, Date, Location) <sup>3</sup>	Tsunami Alert, Poblacion
CHR Monitoring <sup>3</sup>	Poblacion

<sup>4</sup> SOURCE: Mines and Geoscience Bureau, Geo-hazard Data as of August 2012

## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (form of GBV, risk factors)<sup>5</sup>

- Displacement of families and destruction of services and livelihood have exposed vulnerable groups such as, female-headed household, adolescent girls, women with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and elderly women to risks of gender discrimination, women trafficking, domestic violence, sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Access to and availability of multi-sectoral and live-saving gender based violence response services (medical, legal, psychosocial, sexual and shelter) is a major challenge, particularly due to remote location of the many of the affected areas.

### GBV PREVENTIVE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

Location	Number of VAW Desks	Awareness/ IEC Materials (Y/N)	Number of Women Friendly Spaces	Number of Awareness Sessions	Number of Women's Committee/ Groups (i.e. Kalipi)	Number of ECS with Separate Toilet and Bathing Facilities for Women and Men	Access to legal support (Y/N)	Access to medical care (Y/N)	Psycho-social (Y/N)	Shelter/ Safe Homes (Y/N)	Women and Children Protection Unit/PNP Help Desk (Y/N)
EC	0	NA	0	0	0	19	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Poblacion	1	Yes	0	5	0	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Outside Poblacion	1	Yes	1	0	2-3 per brgy	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

<sup>5</sup> SOURCE: GBV Sub-Cluster Situation Report as of 8 January 2013

<sup>6</sup> SOURCE: GBV Sub-Cluster Updates as of 16 February 2013

## CHILDREN

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (Protection of Children)<sup>7</sup>

- Children affected by the typhoon are exposed to increase risk of largely pre-existing child protection concerns. Child Protection Systems that both prevent and respond to all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence require strengthening particularly at the municipal and sub-municipal levels.
- Children and their care giver also require structured psychosocial support to assist them in their return to normalcy and help build their resilience.

#### REFERRAL MECHANISMS<sup>8</sup>

#### COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD PROTECTION RESPONSES<sup>8</sup>

Functionality of referral system (strong, fair, challenged)	Number of referred cases of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect	Number of structured psychosocial support activities accessible to children	Number of community-based protection networks per municipality	Number of communities with BCPC with updated action plan (Y/N)	Number of Social Workers per capita
Fair	0	0	0	0	2

<sup>7</sup>SOURCE: CP Desk Review and 10 January and agency specific assessment

<sup>8</sup>SOURCE: Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office Baganga of 2 February 2013

## PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

#### PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES<sup>9</sup>

#### PERSONS WITH OTHER SPECIFIC NEEDS

Type	Sex	Visual impairment	Hearing impairment	Physical Impairment	Mental Impairment	Sub-Total	Age	Female-Headed HH/ Female Solo Parent	Single Elderly Households	Pregnant Women	Lactating Women	Adolescent Headed Households	Sub-Total
Persons with Disabilities	Female	-	-	-	-	No Data	13-17	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	-	-	-	-	No Data	18-59	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
Children with disabilities	Female	-	-	-	-	2,461	60+	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	-	-	-	-	2,461	Grand Total	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
<b>Grand Total</b>		*No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	4,922							

\*Disaggregated data on disabilities and persons with specific needs is absent.;

<sup>9</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 10 January 2013 and CP Desk Review as of 10 January 2013

## INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

### POPULATION<sup>10</sup>

Tribe Name	Location	Population			% of Total Municipal Population
		Female (estimate)	Male (estimate)	Grand Total (families/individuals)	
Badjao, Bagobo, Kaalagan, Mabaca, Mandaya, Palananum, Sama, Samal, Subanon, Manobo,	Baculin, Banao, Batawan, Batiano, Binondo, Bobonao, Campawan, Poblacion Dapnan, Kinablangan, Lambajon, Mahanub, Mikit, Salingcomot, San Isidro, San Victor Lucod, Saoquegue	18,147	12,098	6,049/30,245	57%

### SENSITIVITY AND CONCERNS<sup>11</sup>

Some IP communities claim that they have yet to receive FACs and not received as much as assistance as others because they are in remote, hard-to-reach areas.

<sup>10</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 13 January 2013

<sup>11</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 13 January 2013

## LAND, PROPERTY AND HOUSING ISSUES

### ANCESTRAL DOMAIN<sup>12</sup>

Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Title (CADT)	Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Certificate (CADC)
Campawan, Mahan-ub, Tigbawan	-

<sup>12</sup>SOURCE: National Commission on Indigenous People Davao Oriental as of November 2012

## REGISTRATION AND DOCUMENTATION

#### DOCUMENTATION

#### REGISTRATION

Birth Certificate (estimate)		Marriage Certificate (estimate)		Family Access Cards (FAC)	Number of 4Ps Beneficiaries <sup>13</sup>
Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Received FAC (Families)*	Member (Families)
-	-	-	-	No Data	3,979

\* In the absence of Family Access Card, distribution of humanitarian assistance is done based on available distribution list.

<sup>13</sup>SOURCE: Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office Baganga as of 2 February 2013

## IMPORTANT CONTACTS

Name	Organization	Designation	Location	Mobile. Number
Myla Aquino	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO)	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer	Poblacion	0999-991-5822
Daryl Bohol	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO)	Municipal Link	Poblacion	0920-617-3738
SPO1 Heidi D Acido	Philippine National Police	Women and Children Protection Desk	Poblacion	0908-185-4128

### The Municipality Protection Profile

The Municipality Protection Profile aims to provide a snapshot of basic demographics and the general situation of Typhoon Pablo (Bopha) affected municipalities in Eastern Mindanao. This may be used as a starting point for information and analysis that can help humanitarian agencies, policy makers and other stakeholders concerning their emergency response. The information reported in the Municipality Profile has been received from members of the Protection Cluster across Mindanao. Consequently, the information will be updated on a regular basis as 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. The information provided in this Municipality Profile does not necessarily reflect the views of UNHCR or any individual member of the Protection Cluster.

While some barangays and municipalities may be considered to be at higher risk than others, it does not necessarily mean that communities elsewhere are not at risk of facing protection problems or that they are not in need of humanitarian assistance or protection support. It is likely that the risk levels will change over time as the situation evolves.

### The Protection Cluster

In the Philippines, the protection cluster has been established by the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) Circular No 5 series of 10 May 2007 (Institutionalizing Cluster Approach in Philippine Disaster System). The cluster approach is part of a global response aimed at providing more timely and consistent help to the internally displaced and other affected people in complex emergencies and disasters. The Protection Cluster in Mindanao meets in Cotabato, Iligan, Davao and other cities on a regular basis. Currently there are over 100 participating agencies including from the Government, State, Civil Society, national and international NGOs and agencies, as well as the United Nations. DSWD is designated as the government lead and UNHCR is the counterpart of the Protection Cluster. Two sub-clusters on children and gender-based violence are also led by DSWD with UNFPA and UNICEF respectively as the UN counterparts. They report to the Protection Cluster.

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)



Developed By



# MUNICIPALITY PROTECTION PROFILE

Boston Municipality, Davao Oriental Province, Region XI

As of February 2013 (Update 2)



## BASIC INFORMATION

**Population:**  
13,766 (2012, MLGU Boston)

**No. of Barangays:** 8

**No. of Affected Barangays:** 8

**Area Size:** 357.03 km<sup>2</sup>

**Income Class:** 1<sup>st</sup>  
*(with ave. annual income of PHP35 million or more but less than PHP45 million)*

**Ethnicity:** Mandaya

**Main language:** Dabaonon

**Literacy rate (%):** No Data

**RISK LEVEL: VERY HIGH**

### TOP 3 REASONS OF VULNERABILITY:

- Poor / destroyed infrastructure especially lack of electricity and communication in remote areas;
- Minority communities in remote, hard-to-reach Barangays;
- Weak monitoring and referral of protection concerns.



## DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

### AFFECTED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 17 January)

Sex	*Infant	*Toddler	*Children	*Youth	*Adults	*Elderly	Sub-Total
	0-2	3-4	5-14	15-17	18-59	60+	
*F	391	447	1,062	783	3,219	268	6,170
*M	391	447	1,061	782	2,146	179	5,006
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>5,365</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>11,176</b>

### CUMULATIVE DISPLACED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 17 January)

Location	Sex	*Infant	*Toddler	*Children	*Youth	*Adults	*Elderly	Sub-Total	REPATRIATION <sup>1</sup> (as of 17 January)		
		0-2	3-4	5-14	15-17	18-59	60+		*Female	*Male	Grand Total
3 Evacuation Centers	*F	391	447	1,062	783	3,219	268	6,170	6,611	4,407	11,018
	*M	391	447	1,061	782	2,146	179	5,006			
House-Based (staying with host families)	*F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data	-	-	-
	*M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
Temporary Shelter	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
Bunkhouses	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>782</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>5,365</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>11,176</b>			

\*Age and sex disaggregated data is unavailable. The figures in red merely reflect estimates for planning purposes. The percentages use are extrapolated from the CCCM Cluster's data collected through its Displacement Tracking System. It is estimated that 7% are infants, 8% are toddlers, 19% are children, 14% are youth, 48% are adults, and 4% are elderly. Among children, 50% are girls and 50% are boys. Among adults, 60% are female and 40% are male.

<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 17 January 2013

### DAMAGED HOUSES<sup>2</sup>

Partially	Totally	Grand Total
1,506	2,556	3,612

<sup>2</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 17 January 2013

## SAFETY AND SECURITY

### LIFELINE STATUS<sup>3</sup>

Location	Electricity		Communications				Physical Access		Remarks	
	Household	Street Lights	Mobile	Landline	AM Radio Station Available	TV	Internet	Easy		Difficult
Poblacion	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-
Outside Poblacion	No	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Cabasagan and San Jose are considered high risk due to power cut, remote location and are geo-hazard and conflict affected areas.

### SECURITY SECTOR<sup>3</sup>

Police (number of police, location)	40, Poblacion
Female Police (number of police, location)	6, Poblacion
Is there a PNP Help Desk?	Yes
Security Patrol (frequency, location)	No Data
Military Detachment (base command, location)	Poblacion

<sup>3</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 18 December 2012

### HAZARDS

Geo-hazard Areas <sup>4</sup>	Cabasagan, Caatihan, Carmen, Cawayanan, Poblacion, San Jose, Sinujay, Sumilao
Conflict-Affected Areas <sup>3</sup>	Cabasagan, Cawayanan, San Jose, Sumilao
Pre-Typhoon Displacement (Type, Date, Location) <sup>3</sup>	-
CHR Monitoring <sup>3</sup>	Poblacion

<sup>4</sup>SOURCE: Mines and Geoscience Bureau, Geo-hazard Data as of August 2012

## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (form of GBV, risk factors)<sup>5</sup>

- Displacement of families and destruction of services and livelihood have exposed vulnerable groups such as, female-headed household, adolescent girls, women with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and elderly women to risks of gender discrimination, women trafficking, domestic violence, sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Access to and availability of multi-sectoral and live-saving gender based violence response services (medical, legal, psychosocial, sexual and shelter) is a major challenge, particularly due to remote location of the many of the affected areas.

### GBV PREVENTIVE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

Location	Number of VAW Desks	Awareness/ IEC Materials (Y/N)	Number of Women Friendly Spaces	Number of Awareness Sessions	Number of Women's Committee/ Groups (i.e. Kalipi)	Number of ECS with Separate Toilet and Bathing Facilities for Women and Men	GBV RESPONSE MEASURES <sup>6</sup>				
							Access to legal support (Y/N)	Access to medical care (Y/N)	Psycho-social (Y/N)	Shelter/ Safe Homes (Y/N)	Women and Children Protection Unit/PNP Help Desk (Y/N)
EC	0	Yes	2	0	0	No Data	No Data	Yes	Yes	No	No Data
Poblacion	1	Yes	1	6	8	No Data	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Outside Poblacion	0	Yes	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	Yes	Yes	No	No Data

<sup>5</sup>SOURCE: GBV Sub-Cluster Situation Report as of 8 January 2013

<sup>6</sup>SOURCE: GBV Sub-Cluster Updates as of 16 February 2013

## CHILDREN

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (Protection of Children)<sup>7</sup>

- Children affected by the typhoon are exposed to increase risk of largely pre-existing child protection concerns. Child Protection Systems that both prevent and respond to all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence require strengthening particularly at the municipal and sub-municipal levels.
- Children and their care giver also require structured psychosocial support to assist them in their return to normalcy and help build their resilience.

#### REFERRAL MECHANISMS

#### COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD PROTECTION RESPONSES

Functionality of referral system (strong, fair, challenged)	Number of referred cases of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect	Number of structured psychosocial support activities accessible to children	Number of community-based protection networks per municipality	Number of communities with BCPC with updated action plan (Y/N)	Number of Social Workers per capita
Fair	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

<sup>7</sup>SOURCE: CP Desk Review and 10 January and agency specific assessment

## PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

### PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES<sup>8</sup>

### PERSONS WITH OTHER SPECIFIC NEEDS<sup>8</sup>

Type	Sex	Visual impairment	Hearing impairment	Physical Impairment	Mental Impairment	Sub-Total	Age	Female-Headed HH/ Female Solo Parent	Single Elderly Households	Pregnant Women	Lactating Women	Adolescent Headed Households	Sub-Total	
Persons with Disabilities	Female	-	-	-	-	No Data	13-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	-	-	-	-	No Data	18-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
Children with disabilities	Female	-	-	-	-	460	60+	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	-	-	-	-	459	Grand Total	No Data	417	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
Grand Total		No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	919								No Data

\*Disaggregated data on disabilities and persons with specific needs is absent;

<sup>8</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 14 January 2013 and CP Desk Review as of 10 January 2013

## INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

### POPULATION<sup>9</sup>

Tribe Name	Location	Population			% of Total Municipal Population
		Female (estimate)	Male (estimate)	Grand Total (families/individuals)	
Mandaya, Manobo	Cabasagan, San Jose	1,173	782	391/1,955	14%

### SENSITIVITY AND CONCERNS<sup>10</sup>

Some IP communities claim that they have yet to receive FACs and not received as much as assistance as others because they are in remote, hard-to-reach areas.

<sup>9</sup>SOURCE: DSWD National Household System Targeting Unit IP Validation as of 19 July 2012

<sup>10</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 26 December 2012

## LAND, PROPERTY AND HOUSING ISSUES

### ANCESTRAL DOMAIN<sup>11</sup>

Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Title (CADT)	Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Certificate (CADC)
-	Cabasanga, Cawayanan, Caatihan, Carmen, San Jose, Simulao

<sup>11</sup>SOURCE: National Commission on Indigenous People Davao Oriental

## REGISTRATION AND DOCUMENTATION

### DOCUMENTATION

### REGISTRATION

Birth Certificate (estimate)		Marriage Certificate (estimate)		Family Access Cards (FAC) <sup>12</sup>	Number of 4Ps Beneficiaries <sup>12</sup>
Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Received FAC (Families)*	Member (Families)
-	-	-	-	3,662	2,319

\* In the absence of Family Access Card, distribution of humanitarian assistance is done based on available distribution list.

<sup>12</sup>SOURCE: Department of Social Welfare and Development Office XI

## IMPORTANT CONTACTS

Name	Organization	Designation	Location	Mobile Number
Rebecca Rosit, Sr.	Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU)	Mayor	Poblacion	0918-278-1127
Zenith Manan	Department of Social Welfare and Development Office (DSWD)	SWD Officer	Poblacion	0908-156-3444
Baby Cabrera	Municipal Department of Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO)	MSWDO	Poblacion	0917-715-2216
PIInsp. Bernard Royo	Philippine National Police (PNP)	Inspector	Poblacion	0906-958-8801

### The Municipality Protection Profile

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### The Protection Cluster

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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)



# MUNICIPALITY PROTECTION PROFILE

Caraga Municipality, Davao Oriental Province, Region XI

As of 28 February 2013 (Update 1)



## BASIC INFORMATION

**Population:**  
34,278 (2010, NSCB)

**No. of Barangays:** 17

**No. of Affected Barangays:** 17

**Area Size:** 642.07 km<sup>2</sup>

**Income Class:** 1<sup>st</sup>  
(with ave. annual income of PHP55 million or more)

**Ethnicity:**  
Majority: Mandaya

**Main language:** Mandaya

**Literacy rate (%):** No Data

**RISK LEVEL: HIGH**

### TOP 3 REASONS OF VULNERABILITY:

- Majority of the affected barangays are indigenous communities under ancestral domain and are geo-hazard and conflict-affected areas.
- Protection mechanism need strengthening
- Poor infrastructure especially lack of electricity in remote areas



## DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

### AFFECTED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

Sex	*Infant 0-2	*Toddler 3-4	*Children 5-14	*Youth 15-17	*Adults 18-59	*Elderly 60+	Sub-Total
*F	1,200	1,371	3,276	2,399	9,871	823	18,920
*M	1,200	1,371	3,276	2,399	6,581	548	15,356
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>2,742</b>	<b>6,512</b>	<b>4,799</b>	<b>16,452</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>34,276</b>

### CUMULATIVE DISPLACED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

### REPATRIATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

Location	Sex	CUMULATIVE DISPLACED POPULATION <sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)						Sub-Total	REPATRIATION <sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)		
		*Infant 0-2	*Toddler 3-4	*Children 5-14	*Youth 15-17	*Adults 18-59	*Elderly 60+		*Female	*Male	Grand Total
3 Evacuation Centers	*F								18,986	12,657	31,643
	*M										
House-Based (staying with host families)	*F	1,200	1,371	3,276	2,399	9,871	823	18,920			
	*M	1,200	1,371	3,276	2,399	6,581	548	15,356			
Temporary Shelter	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
Bunkhouses	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>2,399</b>	<b>2,742</b>	<b>6,512</b>	<b>4,799</b>	<b>16,452</b>	<b>1,371</b>				

\*Age and sex disaggregated data is unavailable. The figures in red merely reflect estimates for planning purposes. The percentages use are extrapolated from the CCCM Cluster's data collected through its Displacement Tracking System. It is estimated that 7% are infants, 8% are toddlers, 19% are children, 14% are youth, 48% are adults, and 4% are elderly. Among children, 50% are girls and 50% are boys. Among adults, 60% are female and 40% are male.

<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 22 February 2013

### DAMAGED HOUSES<sup>2</sup>

Partially	Totally	Grand Total
6,347	1,723	8,070

<sup>2</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 22 February 2013

## SAFETY AND SECURITY

### LIFELINE STATUS<sup>3</sup>

Location	Electricity		Communications				Physical Access		Remarks
	Household	Street Lights	Mobile	Landline	AM Radio Station Available	TV	Internet	Easy	
Poblacion	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No Data	Yes	No	Yes	
Outside Poblacion	No	No	Yes	No	No Data	No	No	No	Access to Barangay Pichon remains difficult. All barangays except Poblacion, San Jose, and Santiago has not electricity yet.

### SECURITY SECTOR<sup>3</sup>

### HAZARDS

<b>Police (number of police, location)</b>	20, Poblacion	<b>Geo-hazard Areas<sup>4</sup></b>	All 17 barangays
<b>Female Police (number of police, location)</b>	3, Poblacion	<b>Conflict-Affected Areas<sup>3</sup></b>	Alvar, Caningag, Don Leon Balante, Lamiawan, Mercedes, Pichon, San Antonio, Santa Fe, San Pedro
<b>Is there a PNP Help Desk?</b>	Yes	<b>Pre-Typhoon Displacement (Type, Date, Location)<sup>3</sup></b>	No Data
<b>Security Patrol (frequency, location)</b>	Daily, Poblacion	<b>CHR Monitoring<sup>3</sup></b>	None
<b>Military Detachment (base command, location)</b>	67 <sup>th</sup> ID, San Jose		

<sup>3</sup> SOURCE: PNP Caraga Women and Children Protection Desk as of 5 February 2013

<sup>4</sup> SOURCE: Mines and Geoscience Bureau, Geo-hazard Data as of August 2012

## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (form of GBV, risk factors)<sup>5</sup>

- Displacement of families and destruction of services and livelihood have exposed vulnerable groups such as, female-headed household, adolescent girls, women with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and elderly women to risks of gender discrimination, women trafficking, domestic violence, sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Access to and availability of multi-sectoral and live-saving gender based violence response services (medical, legal, psychosocial, sexual and shelter) is a major challenge, particularly due to remote location of the many of the affected areas.

### GBV PREVENTIVE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

### GBV RESPONSE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

Location	Number of VAW Desks	Awareness/ IEC Materials (Y/N)	Number of Women Friendly Spaces	Number of Awareness Sessions	Number of Women's Committee/ Groups (i.e. Kalipi)	Number of ECS with Separate Toilet and Bathing Facilities for Women and Men	Access to legal support (Y/N)	Access to medical care (Y/N)	Psycho-social (Y/N)	Shelter/ Safe Homes (Y/N)	Women and Children Protection Unit/PNP Help Desk (Y/N)
EC (no more)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	No
Poblacion	1	Yes	0	5	0	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Outside Poblacion	2	Yes	0	5	2-3 per brgy	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

<sup>5</sup>SOURCE: GBV Sub-Cluster Situation Report as of 8 January 2013

<sup>6</sup>SOURCE: PNP Caraga Women and Children Protection Desk as of 5 February 2013

## CHILDREN

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (Protection of Children)<sup>7</sup>

- Children affected by the typhoon are exposed to increase risk of largely pre-existing child protection concerns. Child Protection Systems that both prevent and respond to all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence require strengthening particularly at the municipal and sub-municipal levels.
- Children and their care giver also require structured psychosocial support to assist them in their return to normalcy and help build their resilience.

#### REFERRAL MECHANISMS<sup>8</sup>

#### COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD PROTECTION RESPONSES<sup>8</sup>

Functionality of referral system (strong, fair, challenged)	Number of referred cases of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect	Number of structured psychosocial support activities accessible to children	Number of community-based protection networks per municipality	Number of communities with BCPC with updated action plan (Y/N)	Number of Social Workers per capita
Fair	1	4 (schools)	1	Yes	2

<sup>7</sup>SOURCE: CP Desk Review and 10 January and agency specific assessment

<sup>8</sup>SOURCE: PNP Caraga Women and Children Protection Desk as of 5 February 2013

## PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

#### PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES<sup>9</sup>

#### PERSONS WITH OTHER SPECIFIC NEEDS

Type	Sex	Visual impairment	Hearing impairment	Physical Impairment	Mental Impairment	Sub-Total	Age	Female-Headed HH/ Female Solo Parent	Single Elderly Households	Pregnant Women	Lactating Women	Adolescent Headed Households	Sub-Total
	Male	-	-	-	-	No Data	18-59	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
Children with disabilities	Female	-	-	-	-	1,203	60+	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	-	-	-	-	1,203	Grand Total	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Grand Total		*No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	2,406							

\*Disaggregated data on disabilities and persons with specific needs is absent.;

<sup>9</sup>SOURCE: CP Desk Review as of 10 January 2013

## INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

### POPULATION<sup>10</sup>

Tribe Name	Location	Population			% of Total Municipal Population
		Female (estimate)	Male (estimate)	Grand Total (families/individuals)	
Mandaya	Alvar, Palma Gil, Pantoyan, Pichon, San Pedro, Sobrecary	14,064	9,376	4,688/23,440	68.4%

### SENSITIVITY AND CONCERNS<sup>11</sup>

Some IP communities claim that they have yet to receive FACs and not received as much as assistance as others because they are in remote, hard-to-reach areas.

<sup>10</sup>SOURCE: National Commission on Indigenous People Davao Oriental with NGOs

<sup>11</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 22 December 2012

## LAND, PROPERTY AND HOUSING ISSUES

### ANCESTRAL DOMAIN<sup>12</sup>

Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Title (CADT)	Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Certificate (CADC)
Sitios of Sangab, Hanginan, Danawan, Kaliangan, Butay, Kawayan, Panlaison, Bantawon, Lanipga and Magubuhay, all of Barangay Pichon	-

<sup>12</sup>SOURCE: National Commission on Indigenous People Davao Oriental as of November 2012

## REGISTRATION AND DOCUMENTATION

### DOCUMENTATION

### REGISTRATION

Birth Certificate (estimate) <sup>13</sup>		Marriage Certificate (estimate)		Family Access Cards (FAC)	Number of 4Ps Beneficiaries <sup>13</sup>
Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Received FAC (Families)*	Member (Families)
13,711	20,567	-	-	No Data	2,441

\* In the absence of Family Access Card, distribution of humanitarian assistance is done based on available distribution list.

<sup>13</sup>SOURCE: Department of Social Welfare and Development Office as of 5 February 2013

## IMPORTANT CONTACTS

Name	Organization	Designation	Location	Mobile Number
Mae Ann Saez	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO)	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer	Poblacion	0909-550-8898
Jovy Abarca	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO)	Municipal Link	Poblacion	0918-353-6903
SPOI Debora Matilac	Philippine National Police	Women and Children Protection Desk Investigator	Poblacion	0939-921-4687

### The Municipality Protection Profile

The Municipality Protection Profile aims to provide a snapshot of basic demographics and the general situation of Typhoon Pablo (Bopha) affected municipalities in Eastern Mindanao. This may be used as a starting point for information and analysis that can help humanitarian agencies, policy makers and other stakeholders concerning their emergency response. The information reported in the Municipality Profile has been received from members of the Protection Cluster across Mindanao. Consequently, the information will be updated on a regular basis as 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. The information provided in this Municipality Profile does not necessarily reflect the views of UNHCR or any individual member of the Protection Cluster.

While some barangays and municipalities may be considered to be at higher risk than others, it does not necessarily mean that communities elsewhere are not at risk of facing protection problems or that they are not in need of humanitarian assistance or protection support. It is likely that the risk levels will change over time as the situation evolves.

### The Protection Cluster

In the Philippines, the protection cluster has been established by the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) Circular No 5 series of 10 May 2007 (Institutionalizing Cluster Approach in Philippine Disaster System). The cluster approach is part of a global response aimed at providing more timely and consistent help to the internally displaced and other affected people in complex emergencies and disasters. The Protection Cluster in Mindanao meets in Cotabato, Iligan, Davao and other cities on a regular basis. Currently there are over 100 participating agencies including from the Government, State, Civil Society, national and international NGOs and agencies, as well as the United Nations. DSWD is designated as the government lead and UNHCR is the counterpart of the Protection Cluster. Two sub-clusters on children and gender-based violence are also led by DSWD with UNFPA and UNICEF respectively as the UN counterparts. They report to the Protection Cluster.

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)



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# MUNICIPALITY PROTECTION PROFILE

Cateel Municipality, Davao Oriental Province, Region XI

As of 28 February 2013 (Update 1)



## BASIC INFORMATION

### Population:

38,579 (2010, NSCB)

No. of Barangays: 18

No. of Affected Barangays: 18

Area Size: 357.03 km<sup>2</sup>

Income Class: 2<sup>nd</sup>

(with ave. annual income between PHP45M and PHP55M)

### Ethnicity:

Majority: Mandaya

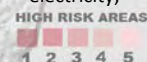
Main language: Mandaya

Literacy rate (%): 89.9

**RISK LEVEL: VERY HIGH**

### TOP 3 REASONS OF VULNERABILITY:

- Majority of the affected barangays are indigenous communities under ancestral domain and are geo-hazard and conflict-affected areas.
- Weak local capacity in preventing and responding protection issues.
- Poor infrastructure especially lack of electricity;



## DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

### AFFECTED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

Sex	*Infant 0-2	*Toddler 3-4	*Children 5-14	*Youth 15-17	*Adults 18-59	*Elderly 60+	Sub-Total
*F	1,821	2,318	4,304	3,311	5,363	397	17,514
*M	1,821	2,318	4,304	3,311	3,576	265	15,594
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,642</b>	<b>4,635</b>	<b>8,608</b>	<b>6,622</b>	<b>8,939</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>33,108</b>

### CUMULATIVE DISPLACED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

Location	Sex	*Infant 0-2	*Toddler 3-4	*Children 5-14	*Youth 15-17	*Adults 18-59	*Elderly 60+	Sub-Total	REPATRIATION <sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)		
									*Female	*Male	Grand Total
1 Evacuation Centers	*F	18	23	43	33	53	4	174	917	611	1,528
	*M	18	23	43	33	35	3	154			
House-Based (staying with host families)	*F	1,803	2,295	4,261	3,278	5,310	393	17,341			
	*M	1,803	2,295	4,261	3,278	3,540	262	15,439			
Temporary Shelter	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
Bunkhouses	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
<b>Grand Total</b>											

\*Age and sex disaggregated data is unavailable. The figures in red reflect estimates for planning purposes. The data is extrapolated from the CCCM Cluster's data collected through its Displacement Tracking System in 2 evacuation centers in Cateel as of 27 January 2013. It is estimated that 11% are infants, 14% are toddlers, 26% are children, 20% are youth, 27% are adults, and 2% are elderly. Among children, 50% are girls and 50% are boys. Among adults, 60% are female and 40% are male.

<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 22 February 2013

### DAMAGED HOUSES<sup>2</sup>

Partially	Totally	Grand Total
567	8,786	9,353

<sup>2</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 22 February 2013

## SAFETY AND SECURITY

### LIFELINE STATUS<sup>3</sup>

Location	Electricity		Communications				Physical Access		Remarks
	Household	Street Lights	Mobile	Landline	AM Radio Station Available	TV	Internet	Easy	
Poblacion	Yes (partial)	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Outside Poblacion	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		Yes

All barangays except Poblacion has no electricity yet. Malibago and Mainit barangays have no access to communication. Access to Malibago remains difficult.

### SECURITY SECTOR<sup>3</sup>

Police (number of police, location)	29, Poblacion
Female Police (number of police, location)	3, Poblacion
Is there a PNP Help Desk?	Yes
Security Patrol (frequency, location)	Daily, Poblacion and Outside Poblacion
Military Detachment (base command, location)	67 <sup>th</sup> IB, ICP Poblacion

<sup>3</sup> SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 4 February 2013

### HAZARDS

Geo-hazard Areas <sup>4</sup>	All 18 barangays
Conflict-Affected Areas <sup>3</sup>	Abijod, Aragon, Malibago, San Vicente
Pre-Typhoon Displacement (Type, Date, Location) <sup>3</sup>	Natural Disaster, September 2012, Poblacion
CHR Monitoring <sup>3</sup>	Poblacion

<sup>4</sup>SOURCE: Mines and Geoscience Bureau, Geo-hazard Data as of August 2012

## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (form of GBV, risk factors)<sup>5</sup>

- Displacement of families and destruction of services and livelihood have exposed vulnerable groups such as, female-headed household, adolescent girls, women with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and elderly women to risks of gender discrimination, women trafficking, domestic violence, sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Access to and availability of multi-sectoral and live-saving gender based violence response services (medical, legal, psychosocial, sexual and shelter) is a major challenge, particularly due to remote location of the many of the affected areas.

### GBV PREVENTIVE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

Location	Number of VAW Desks	Awareness/ IEC Materials (Y/N)	Number of Women Friendly Spaces	Number of Awareness Sessions	Number of Women's Committee/ Groups (i.e. Kalipi)	Number of ECS with Separate Toilet and Bathing Facilities for Women and Men	GBV RESPONSE MEASURES <sup>6</sup>				
							Access to legal support (Y/N)	Access to medical care (Y/N)	Psycho-social (Y/N)	Shelter/ Safe Homes (Y/N)	Women and Children Protection Unit/PNP Help Desk (Y/N)
EC	0	No	0	No	0	0	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Poblacion	0	No	0	No	0	-	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Outside Poblacion	0	No	0	No	0	-	No	Yes	Yes	No	No

<sup>5</sup>SOURCE: GBV Sub-Cluster Situation Report as of 8 January 2013

<sup>6</sup>SOURCE: Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office Cateel as of 4 February 2013



## CHILDREN

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (Protection of Children)<sup>7</sup>

- Children affected by the typhoon are exposed to increase risk of largely pre-existing child protection concerns. Child Protection Systems that both prevent and respond to all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence require strengthening particularly at the municipal and sub-municipal levels.
- Children and their care giver also require structured psychosocial support to assist them in their return to normalcy and help build their resilience.

#### REFERRAL MECHANISMS<sup>8</sup>

#### COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD PROTECTION RESPONSES<sup>8</sup>

Functionality of referral system (strong, fair, challenged)	Number of referred cases of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect	Number of structured psychosocial support activities accessible to children	Number of community-based protection networks per municipality	Number of communities with BCPC with updated action plan (Y/N)	Number of Social Workers per capita
Fair	0	2	0	0	3

<sup>7</sup>SOURCE: CP Desk Review and 10 January and agency specific assessment

<sup>8</sup>SOURCE: Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office Cateel as of 4 February 2013

## PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

#### PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES<sup>9</sup>

#### PERSONS WITH OTHER SPECIFIC NEEDS

Type	Sex	Visual impairment	Hearing impairment	Physical Impairment	Mental Impairment	Sub-Total	Age	Female-Headed HH/ Female Solo Parent	Single Elderly Households	Pregnant Women	Lactating Women	Adolescent Headed Households	Sub-Total
Persons with Disabilities	Female	-	-	-	-	No Data	13-17	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	-	-	-	-	No Data	18-59	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
Children with disabilities	Female	-	-	-	-	1,260	60+	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	-	-	-	-	1,260	Grand Total	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Grand Total		*No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	2,520							

\*Disaggregated data on disabilities and persons with specific needs is absent.;

<sup>9</sup>SOURCE: CP Desk Review as of 10 January 2013

## INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

### POPULATION<sup>10</sup>

Tribe Name	Location	Population			% of Total Municipal Population
		Female (estimate)	Male (estimate)	Grand Total (families/individuals)	
Mabaca, Malaueg, Mandaya, Manguangan Manobo, Isnag, Isnag, Mamanwa, B'laan	Abijod, Alegria, Aliwagwag, Aragon, Baybay, Maglahus, Mainit, Malibago, San Alfonso, San Antonio, San Miguel, San Rafael, San Vicente, Sta. Filomena, Taytayan, Poblacion	13,971	9,314	4,657/23,285	60%

### SENSITIVITY AND CONCERNS<sup>11</sup>

Some IP communities claim that they have yet to receive FACs and not received as much as assistance as others because they are in remote, hard-to-reach areas.

<sup>10</sup>SOURCE: Department of Social Welfare and Development Office as of 19 July 2012

<sup>11</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 22 December 2012

## LAND, PROPERTY AND HOUSING ISSUES

### ANCESTRAL DOMAIN<sup>12</sup>

Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Title (CADT)	Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Certificate (CADC)
Abijod	-

<sup>11</sup>SOURCE: National Commission on Indigenous People Davao Oriental as of November 2012

## REGISTRATION AND DOCUMENTATION

#### DOCUMENTATION

#### REGISTRATION

Birth Certificate (estimate) <sup>13</sup>		Marriage Certificate (estimate)		Family Access Cards (FAC)	Number of 4Ps Beneficiaries <sup>13</sup>
Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Received FAC (Families)*	Member (Families)
30,863	7,716	-	-	No Data	1,200

\* In the absence of Family Access Card, distribution of humanitarian assistance is done based on available distribution list.

<sup>12</sup>SOURCE: Department of Social Welfare and Development Office as of 4 February 2013

## IMPORTANT CONTACTS

Name	Organization	Designation	Location	Mobile Number
Elena Rabi	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO)	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer	Poblacion	0999-991-5833
Angeline Villafuerte	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO)	Municipal Link	Poblacion	0920-371-1671
PO2 Melva R Labasano	Philippine National Police	Women and Children Protection Desk Investigator	Poblacion	0909-597-3320

### The Municipality Protection Profile

The Municipality Protection Profile aims to provide a snapshot of basic demographics and the general situation of Typhoon Pablo (Bopha) affected municipalities in Eastern Mindanao. This may be used as a starting point for information and analysis that can help humanitarian agencies, policy makers and other stakeholders concerning their emergency response. The information reported in the Municipality Profile has been received from members of the Protection Cluster across Mindanao. Consequently, the information will be updated on a regular basis as 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. The information provided in this Municipality Profile does not necessarily reflect the views of UNHCR or any individual member of the Protection Cluster.

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### The Protection Cluster

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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)



Developed By



# MUNICIPALITY PROTECTION PROFILE

Compostela Municipality, Compostela Valley Province, Region XI

As of 28 February 2013 (Update 1)



## BASIC INFORMATION

**Population:**  
69,848 (2010, NSCB)

**No. of Barangays:** 16

**No. of Affected Barangays:** 16

**Area Size:** 287 km<sup>2</sup>

**Income Class:** 1<sup>st</sup>  
(with ave. annual income of PHP50 million or more)

**Ethnicity:**  
Majority: Cebuanos and  
Mansaka (Indigenous Tribe)

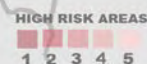
**Main language:** Bisaya

**Literacy rate (%):** 88.77

**RISK LEVEL: VERY HIGH**

### TOP 3 REASONS OF VULNERABILITY:

- Poor infrastructure especially lack of electricity and communication;
- A large number of minority communities in hard-to-reach Barangays are not receiving adequate basic services;
- Protection mechanisms still needs strengthening



## DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

### AFFECTED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

Sex	*Infant	*Toddler	*Children	*Youth	*Adults	*Elderly	Sub-Total
	0-2	3-4	5-14	15-17	18-59	60+	
*F	3,143	3,143	7,683	4,889	17,602	1,676	38,137
*M	3,143	3,143	7,683	4,889	11,734	1,118	31,711
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,286</b>	<b>6,286</b>	<b>15,367</b>	<b>9,779</b>	<b>29,336</b>	<b>2,794</b>	<b>69,848</b>

### CUMULATIVE DISPLACED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

### REPATRIATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

Location	Sex	*Infant	*Toddler	*Children	*Youth	*Adults	*Elderly	Sub-Total	*Female	*Male	Grand Total
		0-2	3-4	5-14	15-17	18-59	60+				
4 Evacuation Centers	*F	54	54	132	84	302	29	655	32,808	21,872	54,680
	*M	54	54	132	84	202	19	545			
House-Based (staying with host families)	*F	3,089	3,089	7,551	4,805	17,299	1,648	37,482			
	*M	3,089	3,089	7,551	4,805	11,533	1,098	31,166			
Temporary Shelter	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
Bunkhouses	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>4,889</b>	<b>5,588</b>	<b>13,271</b>	<b>9,779</b>	<b>33,527</b>	<b>2,794</b>	<b>69,848</b>			

\*Age and sex disaggregated data is unavailable. The figures in red reflect estimates for planning purposes. The data is extrapolated from the CCCIM Cluster's data collected through its Displacement Tracking System in 8 evacuation centers in Compostela as of 27 January 2013. It is estimated that 9% are infants, 9% are toddlers, 22% are children, 14% are youth, 42% are adults, and 4% are elderly. Among children, 50% are girls and 50% are boys. Among adults, 60% are female and 40% are male.

<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 22 February 2013

### DAMAGED HOUSES<sup>2</sup>

Partially	Totally	Grand Total
9,658	8,883	18,541

<sup>2</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 22 February 2013

## SAFETY AND SECURITY

### LIFELINE STATUS<sup>3</sup>

Location	Electricity		Communications				Physical Access		Remarks	
	Household	Street Lights	Mobile	Landline	AM Radio Station Available	TV	Internet	Easy		Difficult
Poblacion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Data	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
Outside Poblacion	No	No	Yes	No	No Data	No	No	-	Yes	Aurora, Maparat, Mangayon, Siocon have no electricity yet.

### SECURITY SECTOR<sup>3</sup>

### HAZARDS

Police (number of police, location)	31, Poblacion	Geo-hazard Areas <sup>4</sup>	All barangays except Aurora and Pagsabangan
Female Police (number of police, location)	4, Poblacion	Conflict-Affected Areas <sup>3</sup>	Mangayon, Panansalan
Is there a PNP Help Desk?	Yes	Pre-Typhoon Displacement (Type, Date, Location) <sup>3</sup>	Flood, 2012, Maparat
Security Patrol (frequency, location)	24-hour, Poblacion (2ECs)	CHR Monitoring <sup>3</sup>	Mangayon, Ngan, Poblacion
Military Detachment (base command, location)	25 <sup>th</sup> IB, Maparat		

<sup>3</sup> SOURCE: Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office Compostela as of 31 January 2013

<sup>4</sup> SOURCE: Mines and Geoscience Bureau, Geo-hazard Data as of August 2012

## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (form of GBV, risk factors)<sup>5</sup>

- Displacement of families and destruction of services and livelihood have exposed vulnerable groups such as, female-headed household, adolescent girls, women with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and elderly women to risks of gender discrimination, women trafficking, domestic violence, sexual exploitation and abuse.

### GBV PREVENTIVE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

### GBV RESPONSE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

Location	Number of VAW Desks	Awareness/ IEC Materials (Y/N)	Number of Women Friendly Spaces	Number of Awareness Sessions	Number of Women's Committee/ Groups (i.e. Kalipi)	Number of ECS with Separate Toilet and Bathing Facilities for Women and Men	Access to legal support (Y/N)	Access to medical care (Y/N)	Psycho-social (Y/N)	Shelter/ Safe Homes (Y/N)	Women and Children Protection Unit/PNP Help Desk (Y/N)
EC	1	Yes	0	Yes	0	8	No Data	Yes	Yes	No	No Data
Poblacion	1	Yes	0	Yes	0	-	No Data	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Outside Poblacion	1/brgy	Yes	0	Yes	0	-	No Data	Yes	Yes	No	No Data

<sup>5</sup>SOURCE: GBV Sub-Cluster Situation Report as of 8 January 2013

<sup>6</sup>SOURCE: Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office Compostela as of 31 January 2013

## CHILDREN

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (Protection of Children)<sup>7</sup>

- Children affected by the typhoon are exposed to increase risk of largely pre-existing child protection concerns. Child Protection Systems that both prevent and respond to all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence require strengthening particularly at the municipal and sub-municipal levels.
- Children and their care giver also require structured psychosocial support to assist them in their return to normalcy and help build their resilience.

#### REFERRAL MECHANISMS<sup>8</sup>

#### COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD PROTECTION RESPONSES<sup>8</sup>

Functionality of referral system (strong, fair, challenged)	Number of referred cases of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect	Number of structured psychosocial support activities accessible to children	Number of community-based protection networks per municipality	Number of communities with BCPC with updated action plan (Y/N)	Number of Social Workers per capita
Fair	2	No Data	No Data	No Data	2

<sup>7</sup>SOURCE: CP Desk Review and 10 January and agency specific assessment

<sup>8</sup>SOURCE: Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office Compostela as of 31 January 2013

## PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

#### PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES<sup>9</sup>

#### PERSONS WITH OTHER SPECIFIC NEEDS

Type	Sex	Visual impairment	Hearing impairment	Physical Impairment	Mental Impairment	Sub-Total	Age	Female-Headed HH/ Female Solo Parent	Single Elderly Households	Pregnant Women	Lactating Women	Adolescent Headed Households	Sub-Total	
Persons with Disabilities	Female	1	1	8	9	19	13-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	3	2	14	9	28	18-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
Children with disabilities	Female	-	-	-	-	3,295	60+	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	-	-	-	-	3,294	Grand Total	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Grand Total		*No Data		No Data	No Data	6589								No Data

\*Disaggregated data on disabilities and persons with specific needs is absent.;

<sup>9</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 17 January 2013 and CP Desk Review as of 10 January 2013

## INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

#### POPULATION<sup>10</sup>

Tribe Name	Location	Population			% of Total Municipal Population
		Female (estimate)	Male (estimate)	Grand Total (families/individuals)	
Dibabawon	Mangayon, Ngan, Panansalan	5,406	3,604	1,802/9,010	10.41%

#### SENSITIVITY AND CONCERNS<sup>11</sup>

Some IP communities claim that they have yet to receive FACs and not received as much as assistance as others because they are in remote, hard-to-reach areas.

<sup>10</sup>SOURCE: National Commission on Indigenous People as of 11 December 2012

<sup>11</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 17 January 2013

## LAND, PROPERTY AND HOUSING ISSUES

#### ANCESTRAL DOMAIN<sup>12</sup>

Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Title (CADT)	Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Certificate (CADC)
Mangayon, Ngan, Panansalan, San Miguel, Tamia	-

<sup>12</sup>SOURCE: National Commission on Indigenous People Compostela Valley as of November 2012

## REGISTRATION AND DOCUMENTATION

#### DOCUMENTATION

#### REGISTRATION

Birth Certificate (estimate)		Marriage Certificate (estimate)		Family Access Cards (FAC)	Number of 4Ps Beneficiaries <sup>13</sup>
Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Received FAC (Families)*	Member (Families)
-	-	-	-	No Data	3,991

\* In the absence of Family Access Card, distribution of humanitarian assistance is done based on available distribution list.

<sup>13</sup>SOURCE: Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office as of 31 January 2013

## IMPORTANT CONTACTS

Name	Organization	Designation	Location	Mobile Number
Jessie Bolo	Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU)	Mayor	Poblacion	084-822-0464
Alma Madrid	Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU)	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer	Poblacion	0921-681-3834
PO2 Grace R Tutor	Philippine National Police (PNP)	Women and Children Protection Desk	Poblacion	0946-191-5515

#### The Municipality Protection Profile

The Municipality Protection Profile aims to provide a snapshot of basic demographics and the general situation of Typhoon Pablo (Bopha) affected municipalities in Eastern Mindanao. This may be used as a starting point for information and analysis that can help humanitarian agencies, policy makers and other stakeholders concerning their emergency response. The information reported in the Municipality Profile has been received from members of the Protection Cluster across Mindanao. Consequently, the information will be updated on a regular basis as 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. The information provided in this Municipality Profile does not necessarily reflect the views of UNHCR or any individual member of the Protection Cluster.

While some barangays and municipalities may be considered to be at higher risk than others, it does not necessarily mean that communities elsewhere are not at risk of facing protection problems or that they are not in need of humanitarian assistance or protection support. It is likely that the risk levels will change over time as the situation evolves.

#### The Protection Cluster

In the Philippines, the protection cluster has been established by the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) Circular No 5 series of 10 May 2007 (Institutionalizing Cluster Approach in Philippine Disaster System). The cluster approach is part of a global response aimed at providing more timely and consistent help to the internally displaced and other affected people in complex emergencies and disasters. The Protection Cluster in Mindanao meets in Cotabato, Iligan, Davao and other cities on a regular basis. Currently there are over 100 participating agencies including from the Government, State, Civil Society, national and international NGOs and agencies, as well as the United Nations. DSWD is designated as the government lead and UNHCR is the counterpart of the Protection Cluster. Two sub-clusters on children and gender-based violence are also led by DSWD with UNFPA and UNICEF respectively as the UN counterparts. They report to the Protection Cluster.

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)



Developed By



# MUNICIPALITY PROTECTION PROFILE

Laak Municipality, Compostela Valley Province, Region XI

As of 28 February 2013 (Update 1)



## BASIC INFORMATION

### Population:

66,607 (2010, NSCB)

No. of Barangays: 55

No. of Affected Barangays: 55

Area Size: 768 km<sup>2</sup>

Income Class: 1<sup>st</sup>

(with ave. annual income of PHP50 million or more)

### Ethnicity:

Majority Cebuanos, Mansaka, Hiligaynon (Indigenous Tribes)

Main language: Bisaya

Literacy rate (%): 81.18%

## RISK LEVEL: VERY HIGH

### TOP 3 REASONS OF VULNERABILITY:

- Majority of the remote areas have poor infrastructure especially lack of electricity and communication;
- A large number of minority communities in hard-to-reach barangays are not receiving basic services especially the 15 considered special barangays which are not officially registered as independent barangays.
- Local protection structures are not functional and municipal coordinating body is unorganized.



## DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

### AFFECTED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

Sex	*Infant 0-2	*Toddler 3-4	*Children 5-14	*Youth 15-17	*Adults 18-59	*Elderly 60+	Sub-Total
*F	2,331	2,664	6,328	4,663	19,182	1,598	36,766
*M	2,331	2,664	6,327	4,662	12,788	1,066	29,838
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,662</b>	<b>5,328</b>	<b>12,655</b>	<b>9,325</b>	<b>31,970</b>	<b>2,664</b>	<b>66,604</b>

### CUMULATIVE DISPLACED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

### REPATRIATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

Location	Sex	CUMULATIVE DISPLACED POPULATION <sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)						Sub-Total	REPATRIATION <sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)		
		*Infant 0-2	*Toddler 3-4	*Children 5-14	*Youth 15-17	*Adults 18-59	*Elderly 60+		*Female	*Male	Grand Total
Evacuation Centers	*F								428	285	713
	*M										
House-Based (staying with host families)	*F	2,331	2,664	6,328	4,663	19,182	1,598	36,766			
	*M	2,331	2,664	6,327	4,662	12,788	1,066	29,838			
Temporary Shelter	F	12	14	33	25	101	8	193			
	M	12	14	33	25	67	6	157			
Bunkhouses	F	54	39	134	57	184	10	478			
	M	43	52	110	63	263	11	542			
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>5,449</b>	<b>6,779</b>	<b>15,629</b>	<b>6,164</b>	<b>31,919</b>	<b>2,033</b>	<b>67,974</b>			

\*Age and sex disaggregated data is unavailable. The figures in red reflect estimates for planning purposes. The data is extrapolated from the CCCM Cluster's data collected through its Displacement Tracking System in 2 evacuation centers in Laak as of 27 January 2013. It is estimated that 8% are infants, 10% are toddlers, 23% are children, 9% are youth, 47% are adults, and 3% are elderly. Among children, 50% are girls and 50% are boys. Among adults, 60% are female and 40% are male.

<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 22 February 2013

### DAMAGED HOUSES<sup>2</sup>

Partially	Totally	Grand Total
8,758	4,848	13,606

<sup>2</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 22 February 2013

## SAFETY AND SECURITY

### LIFELINE STATUS<sup>3</sup>

Location	Electricity		Communications				Physical Access		Remarks	
	HH	Street Lights	Mobile	Landline	AM Radio Station Available	TV	Internet	Easy		Difficult
Poblacion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Bombo	Yes	No Data	Yes		
Outside Poblacion	No	No	No	No	Bombo	No	No		Yes	Kidawa, Datu Ampunan, Datu Davao are high risks areas due to power and communication cut and location in geo-hazard, conflict affected, and ancestral domain areas. Also, 15 special barangays that are not officially registered as a separate/independent barangay are considered at risk. These areas are less prioritized during relief operations as they are not included during validations.

### SECURITY SECTOR<sup>3</sup>

### HAZARDS

Police (number of police, location)	25, Poblacion	Geo-hazard Areas <sup>4</sup>	Aguinaldo, Ampawid, Amor Cruz, Anitap, Bagong Silang, Concepcion, Kidawa, Il Papa, Mabuhay, Panamoren, San Antonio, Sta. Emelia, Sisimon
Female Police (number of police, location)	4, Poblacion	Conflict-Affected Areas <sup>3</sup>	Amor Cruz, Binasbas, Kidawa, Langtud
Is there a PNP Help Desk?	Yes	Pre-Typhoon Displacement (Type, Date, Location) <sup>3</sup>	Armed Conflict, June 2011, Belmonte
Security Patrol (frequency, location)	24hrs, Poblacion	CHR Monitoring <sup>3</sup>	Poblacion
Military Detachment (base command, location)	72 <sup>nd</sup> IB, Banbanon, Kapatagan, Kidawa		

<sup>3</sup> SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 18 January 2013 and Compostela Valley Socio Economic Profile 2011 Version

<sup>4</sup>SOURCE: Mines and Geoscience Bureau, Geo-hazard Data as of August 2012

## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (form of GBV, risk factors)<sup>5</sup>

- The local government unit of Laak has not organized the Local Inter-agency Council against Trafficking – Violence Against Women Council.

### GBV PREVENTIVE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

### GBV RESPONSE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

Location	Number of VAW Desks	Awareness/ IEC Materials (Y/N)	Number of Women Friendly Spaces	Number of Awareness Sessions	Number of Women's Committee/ Groups (i.e. Kalipi)	Number of ECS with Separate Toilet and Bathing Facilities for Women and Men	Access to legal support (Y/N)	Access to medical care (Y/N)	Psycho-social (Y/N)	Shelter/ Safe Homes (Y/N)	Women and Children Protection Unit/PNP Help Desk (Y/N)
EC	0	Yes	0	0	0	0	No	Yes	No	No	0
Poblacion	1	Yes	0	0	0	Yes (unaccounted)	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Outside Poblacion	1	No	0	1	0	Yes (unaccounted)	No	Yes	No	No	0

<sup>5</sup>SOURCE: MMCEIA Interim Report as of 26-29 December 2012

<sup>6</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 18 January 2013 and MSWDO Laak as of 25 January 2013

## CHILDREN

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (Protection of Children)<sup>7</sup>

- Children affected by the typhoon are exposed to increase risk of largely pre-existing child protection concerns. Child Protection Systems that both prevent and respond to all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence require strengthening particularly at the municipal and sub-municipal levels.
- Children and their care giver also require structured psychosocial support to assist them in their return to normalcy and help build their resilience.

#### REFERRAL MECHANISMS<sup>8</sup>

#### COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD PROTECTION RESPONSES<sup>8</sup>

Functionality of referral system (strong, fair, challenged)	Number of referred cases of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect	Number of structured psychosocial support activities accessible to children	Number of community-based protection networks per municipality	Number of communities with BCPC with updated action plan (Y/N)	Number of Social Workers per capita
Fair	3	0	0	No Data	20

<sup>7</sup>SOURCE: CP Desk Review and 10 January and agency specific assessment

<sup>8</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 18 January 2013

## PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

#### PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES<sup>9</sup>

#### PERSONS WITH OTHER SPECIFIC NEEDS<sup>9</sup>

Type	Sex	Visual impairment	Hearing impairment	Physical Impairment	Mental Impairment	Sub-Total	Age	Female-Headed HH/ Female Solo Parent	Single Elderly Households	Pregnant Women	Lactating Women	Adolescent Headed Households	Sub-Total
Persons with Disabilities	Female	-	-	-	-	54	13-17	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	-	-	-	-	36	18-59	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
Children with disabilities	Female	-	-	-	-	2,504	60+	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	-	-	-	-	1,669	Grand Total	No Data	No Data	1,859	1,371	No Data	3,230
<b>Grand Total</b>		*No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	4,173							

\*Disaggregated data on disabilities and persons with specific needs is absent;

<sup>9</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 18 January 2013 and CP Desk Review as of 10 January 2013

## INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

### POPULATION<sup>10</sup>

Tribe Name	Location	Population			% of Total Municipal Population
		Female (estimate)	Male (estimate)	Grand Total (families/individuals)	
Dibabawon, Mandaya	Aguinaldo, Ampawid, Andap, Belmonte, Buhí, Datu Ampunan, Datu Dabaw, Kandiis, Kibagyo, Kiokmay, L.S Sarmiento, Libuton, Mabuhay, Malinao, Malale, New Bethlehem, Panamoren, Pagwas, San Antonio, and Sta. Emelia	21,000	14,000	7,000/35,000	48%

### SENSITIVITY AND CONCERNS<sup>11</sup>

Some IP communities claim that they have yet to receive FACs and not received as much as assistance as others because they are in remote, hard-to-reach areas.

<sup>10</sup>SOURCE: National Commission on Indigenous People as of 11 December 2012

<sup>11</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 26 December 2012

## LAND, PROPERTY AND HOUSING ISSUES

### ANCESTRAL DOMAIN<sup>12</sup>

Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Title (CADT)	Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Certificate (CADC)
Aguinaldo, Ampawid, Andap, Belmonte, Buhí, Datu Ampunan, Datu Dabaw, Kandiis, Kibagyo, Kiokmay, L.S Sarmiento, Libuton, Mabuhay, Malinao, Malale, New Bethlehem, Panamoren, Pagwas, San Antonio, and Sta. Emelia	-

<sup>12</sup>SOURCE: National Commission on Indigenous People Compostela Valley

## REGISTRATION AND DOCUMENTATION

### DOCUMENTATION

### REGISTRATION

Birth Certificate (estimate)		Marriage Certificate (estimate)		Family Access Cards (FAC)	Number of 4Ps Beneficiaries <sup>13</sup>
Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Received FAC (Families)*	Member (Families)
				No Data	7,366

\* In the absence of Family Access Card, distribution of humanitarian assistance is done based on available distribution list.

<sup>13</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 18 January 2013

## IMPORTANT CONTACTS

Name	Organization	Designation	Location	Mobile Number
Vicky Gucor	Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU)	Administrator	Poblacion	0939-919-9694
Vivian Sumangil	Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU)	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer	Poblacion	0999-889-6150
Myrna Bustamante	Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	Municipal Link	Poblacion	0919-770-3356
PO2 Nora S Tubias	Philippine National Police (PNP)	Women and Children Protection Desk	Poblacion	0918-465-0195

### The Municipality Protection Profile

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Developed By



# MUNICIPALITY PROTECTION PROFILE

Monkayo Municipality, Compostela Valley Province, Region XI

As of 22 January 2013 (Update 1)



## BASIC INFORMATION

### Population:

103,263 (2012, Wikipedia)

No. of Barangays: 21

No. of Affected Barangays: 21

Area Size: 692.89 km<sup>2</sup>

Income Class: 1<sup>st</sup>

(with ave. annual income of PHP50 million or more)

### Ethnicity:

Majority: Cebuanos and

Manobo (Indigenous Tribe)

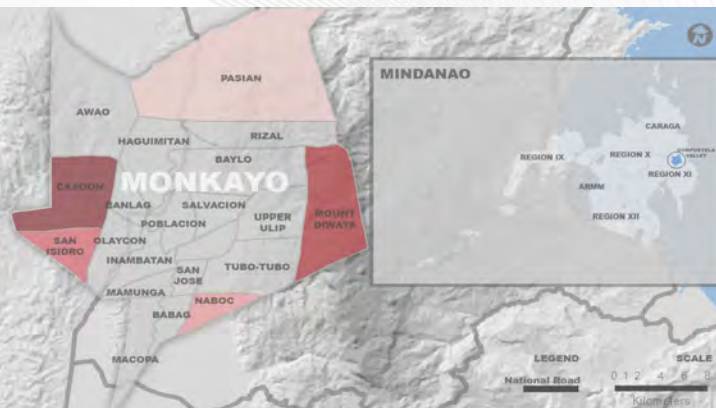
Main language: Bisaya

Literacy rate (%): No Data

RISK LEVEL: **VERY HIGH**

### TOP 3 REASONS OF VULNERABILITY:

- Poor infrastructure especially lack of electricity and communication;
- Large number of minority communities in hard-to-reach Barangays are not receiving basic services;
- Weak monitoring and referral of protection concerns.



## DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

### AFFECTED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 17 January)

Sex	*Infant 0-2	*Toddler 3-4	*Children 5-14	*Youth 15-17	*Adults 18-59	*Elderly 60+	Sub-Total
*F	3,184	3,639	8,642	6,367	26,199	2,183	50,214
*M	3,184	3,638	8,642	6,368	17,466	1,456	40,754
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,368</b>	<b>7,277</b>	<b>17,284</b>	<b>12,735</b>	<b>43,665</b>	<b>3,639</b>	<b>90,968</b>

### CUMULATIVE DISPLACED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 17 January)

### REPATRIATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 17 January)

Location	Sex	*Infant 0-2	*Toddler 3-4	*Children 5-14	*Youth 15-17	*Adults 18-59	*Elderly 60+	Sub-Total	*Female	*Male	Grand Total
		33 Evacuation Centers	*F	527	602	1,430	1,054				
	*M	526	602	1,430	1,053	2,890	241	6,742			
House-Based (staying with host families)	*F	2,660	3,039	7,218	5,319	21,883	1,824	41,943			
	*M	2,659	3,039	7,218	5,318	14,588	1,216	34,038			
Temporary Shelter	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
Bunkhouses	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>6,368</b>	<b>7,277</b>	<b>17,284</b>	<b>12,735</b>	-	-	<b>90,968</b>			

\*Age and sex disaggregated data is unavailable. The figures in red reflect estimates for planning purposes. The data is extrapolated from the CCCM Cluster's data collected through its Displacement Tracking System in 4 evacuation centers in Monkayo as of 1 January 2013. It is estimated that 7% are infants, 8% are toddlers, 19% are children, 14% are youth, 48% are adults, and 4% are elderly. Among children, 50% are girls and 50% are boys. Among adults, 60% are female and 40% are male.

<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 17 January 2013

### DAMAGED HOUSES<sup>2</sup>

Partially	Totally	Grand Total
12,951	8,023	20,974

<sup>2</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 17 January 2013

## SAFETY AND SECURITY

### LIFELINE STATUS<sup>3</sup>

Location	Electricity		Mobile		Landline		Communications			Physical Access		Remarks
	Household	Street Lights	Yes	No	Yes	No	AM Radio Station Available	TV	Internet	Easy	Difficult	
Poblacion	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	DXPA, MOR, Bombo	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Outside Poblacion	No	No	No	No	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Casoon, Mt. Diwata are considered high risk due to power cut, communication disruption, and location in geo-hazard and conflict affected areas.

### SECURITY SECTOR<sup>3</sup>

### HAZARDS

Police (number of police, location)	50, Poblacion	Geo-hazard Areas <sup>4</sup>	Banlag, Babag, Baylo, Casoon, Haguimitan, Macopa, Mt. Diwata, Naboc, Nanonga, Pasian, Rizal, Salvacion, San Isidro, Tubotubo, Union, Upper Ulip
Female Police (number of police, location)	4, Poblacion	Conflict-Affected Areas <sup>3</sup>	Awao, Banlag, Casoon, Haguimitan, Mt. Diwata, Pasian, San Isidro
Is there a PNP Help Desk?	Yes	Pre-Typhoon Displacement (Type, Date, Location) <sup>3</sup>	Armed Conflict/2009 and 2011/Banlag and Pasian
Security Patrol (frequency, location)	24-hour, Poblacion (2ECs)	CHR Monitoring <sup>3</sup>	Baylo, Pasian, Poblacion
Military Detachment (base command, location)	72 <sup>nd</sup> IB, Pasian		

<sup>3</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 26 December 2012

<sup>4</sup>SOURCE: Mines and Geoscience Bureau, Geo-hazard Data as of August 2012

## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (form of GBV, risk factors)<sup>5</sup>

- Displacement of families and destruction of services and livelihood have exposed vulnerable groups such as, female-headed household, adolescent girls, women with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and elderly women to risks of gender discrimination, women trafficking, domestic violence, sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Access to and availability of multi-sectoral and live-saving gender based violence response services (medical, legal, psychosocial, sexual and shelter) is a major challenge, particularly due to remote location of the many of the affected areas.

### GBV PREVENTIVE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

### GBV RESPONSE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

Location	Number of VAW Desks	Awareness/ IEC Materials (Y/N)	Number of Women Friendly Spaces	Number of Awareness Sessions	Number of Women's Committee/ Groups (i.e. Kalipi)	Number of ECS with Separate Toilet and Bathing Facilities for Women and Men	Access to legal support (Y/N)	Access to medical care (Y/N)	Psycho-social (Y/N)	Shelter/ Safe Homes (Y/N)	Women and Children Protection Unit/PNP Help Desk (Y/N)
EC	No Data	Yes	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	Yes	Yes	No	No Data
Poblacion	No Data	Yes	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Outside Poblacion	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	Yes	No Data	No	No Data

<sup>5</sup>SOURCE: GBV Sub-Cluster Situation Report as of 8 January 2013

<sup>6</sup>SOURCE: Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office Report as of 9 January 2013

## CHILDREN

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (Protection of Children)<sup>7</sup>

- Children affected by the typhoon are exposed to increase risk of largely pre-existing child protection concerns. Child Protection Systems that both prevent and respond to all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence require strengthening particularly at the municipal and sub-municipal levels.
- Children and their care giver also require structured psychosocial support to assist them in their return to normalcy and help build their resilience.

#### REFERRAL MECHANISMS

#### COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD PROTECTION RESPONSES

Functionality of referral system (strong, fair, challenged)	Number of referred cases of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect	Number of structured psychosocial support activities accessible to children	Number of community-based protection networks per municipality	Number of communities with BCPC with updated action plan (Y/N)	Number of Social Workers per capita
Fair	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

<sup>7</sup>SOURCE: CP Desk Review and 10 January and agency specific assessment

## PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

### PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES<sup>8</sup>

### PERSONS WITH OTHER SPECIFIC NEEDS<sup>8</sup>

Type	Sex	Visual impairment	Hearing impairment	Physical Impairment	Mental Impairment	Sub-Total	Age	Female-Headed HH/ Female Solo Parent	Single Elderly Households	Pregnant Women	Lactating Women	Adolescent Headed Households	Sub-Total	
Persons with Disabilities	Female	-	-	-	-	410	13-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	-	-	-	-	610	18-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
Children with disabilities	Female	-	-	-	-	3,680	60+	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	-	-	-	-	2,453	Grand Total	5	11	473	760	No Data	1,249	
<b>Grand Total</b>		*No Data		No Data	No Data	7,153								

\*Disaggregated data on disabilities and persons with specific needs is absent.;

<sup>8</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 14 January 2013 and CP Desk Review as of 10 January 2013

## INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

### POPULATION<sup>9</sup>

Tribe Name	Location	Population			% of Total Municipal Population
		Female (estimate)	Male (estimate)	Grand Total (families/individuals)	
Dibabawon, Mandaya, Manguangan, Manobo	Casoon, Mt. Diwata, San Isidro	11,880	7,920	3,960/19,800	19%

### SENSITIVITY AND CONCERNS<sup>10</sup>

Some IP communities claim that they have yet to receive FACs and not received as much as assistance as others because they are in remote, hard-to-reach areas.

<sup>9</sup>SOURCE: National Commission on Indigenous People as of 11 December 2012

<sup>10</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 26 December 2012

## LAND, PROPERTY AND HOUSING ISSUES

### ANCESTRAL DOMAIN<sup>11</sup>

Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Title (CADT)	Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Certificate (CADC)
Barangays Casoon, Mt. Diwata, San Isidro (entire barangay)	-

<sup>11</sup>SOURCE: National Commission on Indigenous People Compostela Valley

## REGISTRATION AND DOCUMENTATION

### DOCUMENTATION

### REGISTRATION

Birth Certificate (estimate)		Marriage Certificate (estimate)		Family Access Cards (FAC) <sup>12</sup>	Number of 4Ps Beneficiaries <sup>12</sup>
Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Received FAC (Families)*	Member (Families)
83,263	20,000	83,263	20,000	3,620	3,985

\* In the absence of Family Access Card, distribution of humanitarian assistance is done based on available distribution list.

<sup>12</sup>SOURCE: Department of Social Welfare and Development Office

## IMPORTANT CONTACTS

Name	Organization	Designation	Location	Mobile Number
Manuel B. Brillantes, Jr.	Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU)	Mayor	Poblacion	084-822-0423
Danielle D. De Leon	Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU)	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer	Poblacion	0917-717-0078
Nenita Pungcol	Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	Provincial Link	Poblacion	0929-582-8886
Melody Duropan	Philippine National Police (PNP)		Poblacion	0999-991-5534

### The Municipality Protection Profile

The Municipality Protection Profile aims to provide a snapshot of basic demographics and the general situation of Typhoon Pablo (Bopha) affected municipalities in Eastern Mindanao. This may be used as a starting point for information and analysis that can help humanitarian agencies, policy makers and other stakeholders concerning their emergency response. The information reported in the Municipality Profile has been received from members of the Protection Cluster across Mindanao. Consequently, the information will be updated on a regular basis as 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. The information provided in this Municipality Profile does not necessarily reflect the views of UNHCR or any individual member of the Protection Cluster.

While some barangays and municipalities may be considered to be at higher risk than others, it does not necessarily mean that communities elsewhere are not at risk of facing protection problems or that they are not in need of humanitarian assistance or protection support. It is likely that the risk levels will change over time as the situation evolves.

### The Protection Cluster

In the Philippines, the protection cluster has been established by the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) Circular No 5 series of 10 May 2007 (Institutionalizing Cluster Approach in Philippine Disaster System). The cluster approach is part of a global response aimed at providing more timely and consistent help to the internally displaced and other affected people in complex emergencies and disasters. The Protection Cluster in Mindanao meets in Cotabato, Iligan, Davao and other cities on a regular basis. Currently there are over 100 participating agencies including from the Government, State, Civil Society, national and international NGOs and agencies, as well as the United Nations. DSWD is designated as the government lead and UNHCR is the counterpart of the Protection Cluster. Two sub-clusters on children and gender-based violence are also led by DSWD with UNFPA and UNICEF respectively as the UN counterparts. They report to the Protection Cluster.

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)



# MUNICIPALITY PROTECTION PROFILE

Montevista Municipality, Compostela Valley Province, Region XI

As of 25 February 2013 (Update 1)



## BASIC INFORMATION

**Population:**  
35,192 (2010, NSCB)

**No. of Barangays:** 20

**No. of Affected Barangays:** 20

**Area Size:** 225 km<sup>2</sup>

**Income Class:** 3<sup>rd</sup>  
(with ave. annual income of PHP35 million or more but less than PHP45 million)

**Ethnicity:**  
Majority: Cebuanos

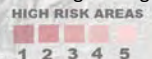
**Main language:** Bisaya

**Literacy rate (%):** 89.95%

**RISK LEVEL: VERY HIGH**

### TOP 3 REASONS OF VULNERABILITY:

- Majority of the affected barangays are indigenous communities under ancestral domain and are geo-hazard and conflict-affected areas.
- Weak local capacity in preventing and responding to protection issues.
- Protection mechanisms still needs strengthening



## DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

### AFFECTED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

Sex	*Infant 0-2	*Toddler 3-4	*Children 5-14	*Youth 15-17	*Adults 18-59	*Elderly 60+	Sub-Total
*F	704	1,232	2,639	4,399	9,713	633	19,320
*M	704	1,232	2,639	4,399	6,475	422	15,872
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>5,279</b>	<b>8,798</b>	<b>16,188</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>35,192</b>

### CUMULATIVE DISPLACED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

### REPATRIATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

Location	Sex	CUMULATIVE DISPLACED POPULATION <sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)							REPATRIATION <sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)		
		*Infant 0-2	*Toddler 3-4	*Children 5-14	*Youth 15-17	*Adults 18-59	*Elderly 60+	Sub-Total	*Female	*Male	Grand Total
Evacuation Centers	*F								541	362	903
	*M										
House-Based (staying with host families)	*F	704	1,232	2,639	4,399	9,713	633	19,320			
	*M	704	1,232	2,639	4,399	6,475	422	15,872			
Temporary Shelter	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
Bunkhouses	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,408</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>5,279</b>	<b>8,798</b>	<b>16,188</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>35,192</b>			

\*Age and sex disaggregated data is unavailable. The figures in red reflect estimates for planning purposes. The data is extrapolated from the CCCM Cluster's data collected through its Displacement Tracking System in 2 evacuation centers in Montevista as of 27 January 2013. It is estimated that 4% are infants, 7% are toddlers, 15% are children, 25% are youth, 46% are adults, and 3% are elderly. Among children, 50% are girls and 50% are boys. Among adults, 60% are female and 40% are male.

<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 22 February 2013

### DAMAGED HOUSES<sup>2</sup>

Partially	Totally	Grand Total
5,495	4,072	9,567

<sup>2</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 22 February 2013

## SAFETY AND SECURITY

### LIFELINE STATUS<sup>3</sup>

Location	Electricity		Communications				Physical Access		Remarks	
	Household	Street Lights	Mobile	Landline	AM Radio Station Available	TV	Internet	Easy		Difficult
Poblacion	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	DXPA	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
Outside Poblacion	No	No	Yes	No	DXPA	No	No	-	Yes	All barangays except Bangkerohan Sur, Linoan, New Visayas, Poblacion, and Tapia have no electricity. Power company is currently working on the street lights repair.

### SECURITY SECTOR<sup>3</sup>

### HAZARDS

<b>Police (number of police, location)</b>	30, Poblacion	<b>Geo-hazard Areas<sup>4</sup></b>	All 20 barangays
<b>Female Police (number of police, location)</b>	4, Poblacion	<b>Conflict-Affected Areas<sup>3</sup></b>	Bangbanag, Banglasan, Camansi, Camantangan, Canidkid, Lebanon, Mayaon, New Calape, New Cebulan, New Dalaguete, Prosperidad, San Vicente
<b>Is there a PNP Help Desk?</b>	Yes	<b>Pre-Typhoon Displacement (Type, Date, Location)<sup>3</sup></b>	Armed Conflict, November 2012, San Vicente
<b>Security Patrol (frequency, location)</b>	Daily, Poblacion	<b>CHR Monitoring<sup>3</sup></b>	Lebanon, Poblacion
<b>Military Detachment (base command, location)</b>	72 <sup>nd</sup> BN, Lebanon		

<sup>3</sup> SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 10 January 2013

<sup>4</sup> SOURCE: Mines and Geoscience Bureau, Geo-hazard Data as of August 2012

## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (form of GBV, risk factors)<sup>5</sup>

- Displacement of families and destruction of services and livelihood have exposed vulnerable groups such as, female-headed household, adolescent girls, women with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and elderly women to risks of gender discrimination, women trafficking, domestic violence, sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Access to and availability of multi-sectoral and live-saving gender based violence response services (medical, legal, psychosocial, sexual and shelter) is a major challenge, particularly due to remote location of the many of the affected areas.

### GBV PREVENTIVE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

### GBV RESPONSE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

Location	Number of VAW Desks	Awareness/ IEC Materials (Y/N)	Number of Women Friendly Spaces	Number of Awareness Sessions	Number of Women's Committee/ Groups (i.e. Kalipi)	Number of ECS with Separate Toilet and Bathing Facilities for Women and Men	Access to legal support (Y/N)	Access to medical care (Y/N)	Psycho-social (Y/N)	Shelter/ Safe Homes (Y/N)	Women and Children Protection Unit/PNP Help Desk (Y/N)
EC	-	No	0	18	0	0	No	No	Yes	No	No Data
Poblacion	1	Yes	0	1	0	-	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Outside Poblacion	1perbrgy	No	0	No Data	0	-	No	Yes	No Data	No	No Data

<sup>5</sup>SOURCE: GBV Sub-Cluster Situation Report as of 8 January 2013

<sup>6</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 10 January 2013



## CHILDREN

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (Protection of Children)<sup>7</sup>

- Children affected by the typhoon are exposed to increase risk of largely pre-existing child protection concerns. Child Protection Systems that both prevent and respond to all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence require strengthening particularly at the municipal and sub-municipal levels.
- Children and their care giver also require structured psychosocial support to assist them in their return to normalcy and help build their resilience.

#### REFERRAL MECHANISMS<sup>8</sup>

#### COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD PROTECTION RESPONSES<sup>8</sup>

Functionality of referral system (strong, fair, challenged)	Number of referred cases of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect	Number of structured psychosocial support activities accessible to children	Number of community-based protection networks per municipality	Number of communities with BCPC with updated action plan (Y/N)	Number of Social Workers per capita
Fair	0	1	0	No Data	5

<sup>7</sup>SOURCE: CP Desk Review and 10 January and agency specific assessment

<sup>8</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 10 January 2013

## PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

#### PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES<sup>9</sup>

#### PERSONS WITH OTHER SPECIFIC NEEDS<sup>9</sup>

Type	Sex	Visual impairment	Hearing impairment	Physical Impairment	Mental Impairment	Sub-Total	Age	Female-Headed HH/ Female Solo Parent	Single Elderly Households	Pregnant Women	Lactating Women	Adolescent Headed Households	Sub-Total	
														Persons with Disabilities
	Male	-	-	-	-	57	18-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
Children with disabilities	Female	-	-	-	-	1,152	60+	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	-	-	-	-	1,152	Grand Total	No Data	No Data	311	254	No Data	565	
Grand Total		*No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	2,384								

\*Disaggregated data on disabilities and persons with specific needs is absent.;

<sup>9</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 10 January 2013 and CP Desk Review as of 10 January 2013

## INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

### POPULATION<sup>10</sup>

Tribe Name	Location	Population			% of Total Municipal Population
		Female (estimate)	Male (estimate)	Grand Total (families/individuals)	
Dibabawon, Manguangan	Prosperidad (Manguangan), Banglasan, Bangkerohan Norte, Bangkerohan Sur, Camansi, Canidkid, Mayaon, New Calape, New Dalaguete, San Vicente (mix tribes)	12,654	8,436	4,218/21,090	51.49%

### SENSITIVITY AND CONCERNS<sup>11</sup>

Some IP communities claim that they have yet to receive FACs and not received as much assistance as others because they are in remote, hard-to-reach areas.

<sup>10</sup>SOURCE: National Commission on Indigenous People as of 11 December 2012

<sup>11</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 26 December 2012

## LAND, PROPERTY AND HOUSING ISSUES

### ANCESTRAL DOMAIN<sup>12</sup>

Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Title (CADT)	Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Certificate (CADC)
Bangkerohan Norte (portion), Bangkerohan Sur (portion), Banglasan, Camansi, Camantangan, Canidkid, Concepcion (portion), Dauman (portion), Lebanon, Linoan (portion), Mayaon, New Calape, New Cebulan, New Dalagit, New Visayas (portion), Prosperidad, San Jose (portion), San Vicente, Tapia (portion)	-

<sup>12</sup>SOURCE: National Commission on Indigenous People Compostela Valley as of November 2012

## REGISTRATION AND DOCUMENTATION

### DOCUMENTATION

### REGISTRATION

Birth Certificate (estimate)		Marriage Certificate (estimate)		Family Access Cards (FAC) <sup>13</sup>	Number of 4Ps Beneficiaries <sup>13</sup>
Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Received FAC (Families)*	Member (Families)
-	-	-	-	5,000	2,731

\* In the absence of Family Access Card, distribution of humanitarian assistance is done based on available distribution list.

<sup>13</sup>SOURCE: Department of Social Welfare and Development Office as of 10 January 2013

## IMPORTANT CONTACTS

Name	Organization	Designation	Location	Mobile Number
Emelioano Corias	Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU)	Acting Municipal Administrator	Poblacion	0908-929-7839
Bienvenida Vallecera	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO)	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer	Poblacion	0906-653-2499
Arnel Sangalang	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO)	Municipal Link	Poblacion	0917-726-1442
PO3 Mariecel S Tenorio	Philippine National Police (PNP)	Women and Children Protection Desk	Poblacion	0928-760-5847

### The Municipality Protection Profile

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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)



Developed By



# MUNICIPALITY PROTECTION PROFILE

New Bataan Municipality, Compostela Valley Province, Region XI

As of 28 February 2013 (Update 1)



## BASIC INFORMATION

**Population:**  
45,309 (2010, NSCB)

**No. of Barangays:** 16

**No. of Affected Barangays:** 16

**Area Size:** 553.15 km<sup>2</sup>

**Income Class:** 1<sup>st</sup>  
(with ave. annual income of PHP50 million or more)

**Ethnicity:**  
Majority: Cebuanos and Mansaka (Indigenous Tribe)

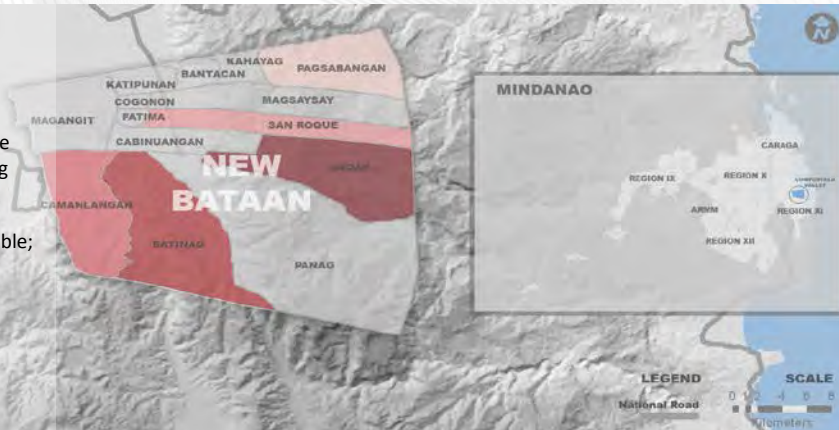
**Main language:** Bisaya

**Literacy rate (%):** 80.87%

**RISK LEVEL: HIGH**

### TOP 3 REASONS OF VULNERABILITY:

- Majority of the affected barangays are located in geo-hazard locations posing threats to affected communities;
- Some affected areas remain inaccessible;
- Protection mechanisms still needs strengthening



## DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

### AFFECTED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

Sex	*Infant 0-2	*Toddler 3-4	*Children 5-14	*Youth 15-17	*Adults 18-59	*Elderly 60+	Sub-Total
*F	1,359	1,586	4,531	2,265	14,408	1,087	25,237
*M	1,359	1,586	4,531	2,265	9,605	725	20,071
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,781</b>	<b>3,172</b>	<b>9,062</b>	<b>4,531</b>	<b>24,013</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>45,308</b>

### CUMULATIVE DISPLACED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

Location	Sex	*Infant 0-2	*Toddler 3-4	*Children 5-14	*Youth 15-17	*Adults 18-59	*Elderly 60+	Sub-Total	REPATRIATION <sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)		
									*Female	*Male	Grand Total
15 Evacuation Centers	*F	63	73	210	105	667	50	1,169	169	113	282
	*M	63	73	210	105	445	34	929			
House-Based (staying with host families)	*F	1,296	1,512	4,321	2,161	13,741	1,037	24,068			
	*M	1,296	1,512	4,321	2,161	9,161	691	19,142			
Temporary Shelter	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
Bunkhouses	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>2,781</b>	<b>3,172</b>	<b>9,062</b>	<b>4,531</b>	<b>24,013</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>45,308</b>			

\*Age and sex disaggregated data is unavailable. The figures in red reflect estimates for planning purposes. The data is extrapolated from the CCCM Cluster's data collected through its Displacement Tracking System in 4 evacuation centers in Montevista as of 27 January 2013. It is estimated that 6% are infants, 7% are toddlers, 20% are children, 10% are youth, 53% are adults, and 4% are elderly. Among children, 50% are girls and 50% are boys. Among adults, 60% are female and 40% are male.

<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 22 February 2013

### DAMAGED HOUSES<sup>2</sup>

Partially	Totally	Grand Total
11,765	3,134	14,899

<sup>2</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 22 February 2013

## SAFETY AND SECURITY

### LIFELINE STATUS<sup>3</sup>

Location	Electricity		Communications				Physical Access		Remarks	
	Household	Street Lights	Mobile	Landline	AM Radio Station Available	TV	Internet	Easy		Difficult
Poblacion	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	DXPA, Bombo, DXDC, RMN	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	
Outside Poblacion	No	No	Yes	No	DXPA	No	No	-	Yes	Andap, Panag have no electricity yet. Access to Sitio Pagsilaan of Brgy. Andap and Purok 9 and 10 of Brgy Poblacion remain difficult due to broken bridge.

### SECURITY SECTOR<sup>3</sup>

Police (number of police, location)	50, Poblacion	Geo-hazard Areas <sup>4</sup>	All barangays except Pagsabangan
Female Police (number of police, location)	4, Poblacion	Conflict-Affected Areas <sup>3</sup>	Andap, Batinao, Camanlangan, Magsaysay, Pagsabangan, Panag, San Roque
Is there a PNP Help Desk?	Yes	Pre-Typhoon Displacement (Type, Date, Location) <sup>3</sup>	Armed Conflict, 2006, Andap & Pagsabangan
Security Patrol (frequency, location)	24-hour, Poblacion	CHR Monitoring <sup>3</sup>	Cabinuangan, Andap
Military Detachment (base command, location)	42 <sup>nd</sup> , Poblacion		

<sup>3</sup> SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 9 January 2013

<sup>4</sup> SOURCE: Mines and Geoscience Bureau, Geo-hazard Data as of August 2012

## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (form of GBV, risk factors)<sup>5</sup>

- The local government unit of New Bataan has not organized the Local Inter-agency Council against Trafficking – Violence Against Women Council.

### GBV PREVENTIVE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

### GBV RESPONSE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

Location	Number of VAW Desks	Awareness/ IEC Materials (Y/N)	Number of Women Friendly Spaces	Number of Awareness Sessions	Number of Women's Committee/ Groups (i.e. Kalipi)	Number of ECS with Separate Toilet and Bathing Facilities for Women and Men	Access to legal support (Y/N)	Access to medical care (Y/N)	Psycho-social (Y/N)	Shelter/ Safe Homes (Y/N)	Women and Children Protection Unit/PNP Help Desk (Y/N)
EC	2	Yes	2	Yes	No Data	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No Data
Poblacion	2	Yes	2	Yes	No Data	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Outside Poblacion	No Data	Yes	0	Yes	No Data	-	No Data	Yes	Yes	No	No Data

<sup>5</sup>SOURCE: GBV Sub-Cluster Situation Report as of 8 January 2013

<sup>6</sup>SOURCE: Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office New Bataan as of 30 January 2013

## CHILDREN

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (Protection of Children)<sup>7</sup>

- Children affected by the typhoon are exposed to increase risk of largely pre-existing child protection concerns. Child Protection Systems that both prevent and respond to all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence require strengthening particularly at the municipal and sub-municipal levels.
- Children and their care giver also require structured psychosocial support to assist them in their return to normalcy and help build their resilience.

#### REFERRAL MECHANISMS<sup>8</sup>

#### COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD PROTECTION RESPONSES<sup>8</sup>

Functionality of referral system (strong, fair, challenged)	Number of referred cases of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect	Number of structured psychosocial support activities accessible to children	Number of community-based protection networks per municipality	Number of communities with BCPC with updated action plan (Y/N)	Number of Social Workers per capita
Fair	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	2

<sup>7</sup>SOURCE: CP Desk Review and 10 January and agency specific assessment

<sup>8</sup>SOURCE: Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office New Bataan as of 30 January 2013

## PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

#### PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES<sup>9</sup>

#### PERSONS WITH OTHER SPECIFIC NEEDS<sup>9</sup>

Type	Sex	Visual impairment	Hearing impairment	Physical Impairment	Mental Impairment	Sub-Total	Age	Female-Headed HH/ Female Solo Parent	Single Elderly Households	Pregnant Women	Lactating Women	Adolescent Headed Households	Sub-Total
Persons with Disabilities	Female	-	-	-	-	14	13-17	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	-	-	-	-	23	18-59	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
Children with disabilities	Female	-	-	-	-	1,614	60+	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	-	-	-	-	1,076	Grand Total	No Data	No Data	436	731	No Data	1,167
Grand Total		*No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	2,727							

\*Disaggregated data on disabilities and persons with specific needs is absent.;

<sup>9</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 9 January 2013 and CP Desk Review as of 10 January 2013

## INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

### POPULATION<sup>10</sup>

Tribe Name	Location	Population			% of Total Municipal Population
		Female (estimate)	Male (estimate)	Grand Total (families/individuals)	
Mandaya, Mansaka	Andap, Bantacan, Batinao, Cabinuangan, Camanlangan, Cogonon, Fatima, Kahayag, Magangit, Pagsabangan, San Roque	11,100	7,400	3,700/18,500	41%

### SENSITIVITY AND CONCERNS<sup>11</sup>

Some IP communities claim that they have yet to receive FACs and not received as much assistance as others because they are in remote, hard-to-reach areas.

<sup>10</sup>SOURCE: National Commission on Indigenous People as of 11 December 2012

<sup>11</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 26 December 2012

## LAND, PROPERTY AND HOUSING ISSUES

### ANCESTRAL DOMAIN<sup>12</sup>

Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Title (CADT)		Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Certificate (CADC)
Andap (whole brgy), Bantacan, Batinao, Cabinuangan, Camanlangan, Cogonon, Fatima, Kahayag, Magangit, Pagsabangan (whole brgy), San Roque		-

<sup>12</sup>SOURCE: National Commission on Indigenous People Compostela Valley as of November 2012

## REGISTRATION AND DOCUMENTATION

#### DOCUMENTATION

#### REGISTRATION

Birth Certificate (estimate)		Marriage Certificate (estimate)		Family Access Cards (FAC) <sup>13</sup>	Number of 4Ps Beneficiaries <sup>13</sup>
Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Received FAC (Families)*	Member (Families)
-	-	-	-	5,000	2,800

\* In the absence of Family Access Card, distribution of humanitarian assistance is done based on available distribution list. <sup>13</sup>SOURCE: Department of Social Welfare and Development Office as of 9 January 2013

## IMPORTANT CONTACTS

Name	Organization	Designation	Location	Mobile Number
Beverly Jane B. Dela Pena	Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU)	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer	Poblacion	0939-903-2147
PO1 Rovelyn D Tay	Philippine National Police (PNP)	Women and Children Protection Desk	Poblacion	0912-766-4108

### The Municipality Protection Profile

The Municipality Protection Profile aims to provide a snapshot of basic demographics and the general situation of Typhoon Pablo (Bopha) affected municipalities in Eastern Mindanao. This may be used as a starting point for information and analysis that can help humanitarian agencies, policy makers and other stakeholders concerning their emergency response. The information reported in the Municipality Profile has been received from members of the Protection Cluster across Mindanao. Consequently, the information will be updated on a regular basis as 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. The information provided in this Municipality Profile does not necessarily reflect the views of UNHCR or any individual member of the Protection Cluster.

While some barangays and municipalities may be considered to be at higher risk than others, it does not necessarily mean that communities elsewhere are not at risk of facing protection problems or that they are not in need of humanitarian assistance or protection support. It is likely that the risk levels will change over time as the situation evolves.

### The Protection Cluster

In the Philippines, the protection cluster has been established by the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) Circular No 5 series of 10 May 2007 (Institutionalizing Cluster Approach in Philippine Disaster System). The cluster approach is part of a global response aimed at providing more timely and consistent help to the internally displaced and other affected people in complex emergencies and disasters. The Protection Cluster in Mindanao meets in Cotabato, Iligan, Davao and other cities on a regular basis. Currently there are over 100 participating agencies including from the Government, State, Civil Society, national and international NGOs and agencies, as well as the United Nations. DSWD is designated as the government lead and UNHCR is the counterpart of the Protection Cluster. Two sub-clusters on children and gender-based violence are also led by DSWD with UNFPA and UNICEF respectively as the UN counterparts. They report to the Protection Cluster.

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)



Developed By



# MUNICIPALITY PROTECTION PROFILE

Bunawan Municipality, Agusan del Sur Province, Caraga Region

As of 08 March 2013 (Update 1)



## BASIC INFORMATION

**Population:**  
35,757 (2012, NSCB)

**No. of Barangays:** 9

**No. of Affected Barangays:** 6

**Area Size:** 512.16 km<sup>2</sup>

**Income Class:** 1<sup>st</sup>  
(with ave. annual income of PHP50 million or more)

**Ethnicity:**  
Majority: Cebuanos and Manobo (Indigenous Tribe)

**Main language:** Bisaya

**Literacy rate (%):** No Data

**RISK LEVEL:** HIGH

### TOP 3 REASONS OF VULNERABILITY:

- Poor infrastructure especially lack of electricity and communication;
- Large number of minority communities in hard-to-reach Barangays are not receiving basic services;
- Weak monitoring and referral of protection concerns.



## DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

### AFFECTED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

Sex	*Infant 0-2	*Toddler 3-4	*Children 5-14	*Youth 15-17	*Adults 18-59	*Elderly 60+	Sub-Total
*F	1,280	1,463	3,474	2,560	10,531	878	20,184
*M	1,280	1,463	3,474	2,560	7,020	585	16,381
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,560</b>	<b>2,925</b>	<b>6,947</b>	<b>5,119</b>	<b>17,551</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>36,565</b>

### CUMULATIVE DISPLACED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

### REPATRIATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

Location	Sex	CUMULATIVE DISPLACED POPULATION <sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)						Sub-Total	REPATRIATION <sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)		
		*Infant 0-2	*Toddler 3-4	*Children 5-14	*Youth 15-17	*Adults 18-59	*Elderly 60+		*Female	*Male	Grand Total
Evacuation Centers	*F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,131	4,088	10,219
	*M	-	-	-	-	-	-				
House-Based (staying with host families)	*F	922	1,054	2,503	1,844	7,588	632	14,543			
	*M	922	1,054	2,503	1,844	5,058	422	11,803			
Temporary Shelter	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
Bunkhouses	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
<b>Grand Total</b>											

\*Age and sex disaggregated data is unavailable. The figures in red merely reflect estimates for planning purposes. The percentages use are extrapolated from the CCCM Cluster's data collected through its Displacement Tracking System. It is estimated that 7% are infants, 8% are toddlers, 19% are children, 14% are youth, 48% are adults, and 4% are elderly. Among children, 50% are girls and 50% are boys. Among adults, 60% are female and 40% are male.

<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 22 February 2013

### DAMAGED HOUSES<sup>2</sup>

Partially	Totally	Grand Total
1,643	500	2,143

<sup>2</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 22 February 2013

## SAFETY AND SECURITY

### LIFELINE STATUS<sup>3</sup>

Location	Electricity		Communications				Physical Access		Remarks
	Household	Street Lights	Mobile	Landline	AM Radio Station Available	TV	Internet	Easy	
Poblacion	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	DXDE, DXBC	No	No	Yes	
Outside Poblacion	No	No	Yes	No	DXDE, DXBC	No	No	Yes	Consuelo, Imelda, Mambalili, Nueva Era, San Marcos have no electricity. Access to barangays Imelda, Nueva Era, and San Marcos remain difficult.

### SECURITY SECTOR<sup>3</sup>

### HAZARDS

<b>Police (number of police, location)</b>	28, Poblacion	<b>Geo-hazard Areas<sup>4</sup></b>	Bunawan Brook, Consuelo, Imelda, Libertad, Nueva Era, Mambalili, Poblacion, San Marcos
<b>Female Police (number of police, location)</b>	3, Poblacion	<b>Conflict-Affected Areas<sup>3</sup></b>	Imelda, Libertad, Nueva Era
<b>Is there a PNP Help Desk?</b>	Yes	<b>Pre-Typhoon Displacement (Type, Date, Location)<sup>3</sup></b>	Flashflood
<b>Security Patrol (frequency, location)</b>	24-hour, Poblacion	<b>CHR Monitoring<sup>3</sup></b>	Imelda, Libertad, Mambalili, Nueva Era, Poblacion
<b>Military Detachment (base command, location)</b>	23 <sup>rd</sup> IB, Consuelo		

<sup>3</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 7 January 2013

<sup>4</sup>SOURCE: Mines and Geoscience Bureau, Geo-hazard Data as of August 2012

## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (form of GBV, risk factors)<sup>5</sup>

- Displacement of families and destruction of services and livelihood have exposed vulnerable groups such as, female-headed household, adolescent girls, women with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and elderly women to risks of gender discrimination, women trafficking, domestic violence, sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Access to and availability of multi-sectoral and live-saving gender based violence response services (medical, legal, psychosocial, sexual and shelter) is a major challenge, particularly due to remote location of the many of the affected areas.

### GBV PREVENTIVE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

### GBV RESPONSE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

Location	Number of VAW Desks	Awareness/ IEC Materials (Y/N)	Number of Women Friendly Spaces	Number of Awareness Sessions	Number of Women's Committee/ Groups (i.e. Kalipi)	Number of ECS with Separate Toilet and Bathing Facilities for Women and Men	Access to legal support (Y/N)	Access to medical care (Y/N)	Psycho-social (Y/N)	Shelter/ Safe Homes (Y/N)	Women and Children Protection Unit/PNP Help Desk (Y/N)
EC	0	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	Yes	Yes	No	No
Poblacion	1	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Outside Poblacion	0	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	Yes	No Data	No	No

<sup>5</sup>SOURCE: GBV Sub-Cluster Situation Report as of 8 January 2013

<sup>6</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 7 January 2013

## CHILDREN

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (Protection of Children)<sup>7</sup>

- Children affected by the typhoon are exposed to increase risk of largely pre-existing child protection concerns. Child Protection Systems that both prevent and respond to all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence require strengthening particularly at the municipal and sub-municipal levels.
- Children and their care giver also require structured psychosocial support to assist them in their return to normalcy and help build their resilience.

#### REFERRAL MECHANISMS<sup>8</sup>

#### COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD PROTECTION RESPONSES<sup>8</sup>

Functionality of referral system (strong, fair, challenged)	Number of referred cases of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect	Number of structured psychosocial support activities accessible to children	Number of community-based protection networks per municipality	Number of communities with BCPC with updated action plan (Y/N)	Number of Social Workers per capita
Fair	No Data	No Data	1	No Data	2

<sup>7</sup>SOURCE: CP Desk Review and 10 January and agency specific assessment

<sup>8</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 7 January 2013

## PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

#### PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES<sup>9</sup>

#### PERSONS WITH OTHER SPECIFIC NEEDS

Type	Sex	Visual impairment	Hearing impairment	Physical Impairment	Mental Impairment	Sub-Total	Age	Female-Headed HH/ Female Solo Parent	Single Elderly Households	Pregnant Women	Lactating Women	Adolescent Headed Households	Sub-Total
Persons with Disabilities	Female	-	-	-	-	183	13-17	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	-	-	-	-	181	18-59	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
Children with disabilities	Female	-	-	-	-	979	60+	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	-	-	-	-	979	Grand Total	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
<b>Grand Total</b>		*No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	2,322							

\*Disaggregated data on disabilities and persons with specific needs is absent.;

<sup>9</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 7 January 2013 and CP Desk Review as of 10 January 2013

## INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

### POPULATION<sup>10</sup>

Tribe Name	Location	Population			% of Total Municipal Population
		Female (estimate)	Male (estimate)	Grand Total (families/individuals)	
Manobo	Bunawan Brook, Consuelo, Libertad, Mambalili, Poblacion, San Andres, San Marcos, San Teodoro	4,953	3,302	1,651/8,255	23%

### SENSITIVITY AND CONCERNS<sup>11</sup>

Some IP communities claim that they have yet to receive FACs and not received as much as assistance as others because they are in remote, hard-to-reach areas.

<sup>10</sup>SOURCE: HelpAge International as of 9 January 2013

<sup>11</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 7 January 2013

## LAND, PROPERTY AND HOUSING ISSUES

### ANCESTRAL DOMAIN<sup>12</sup>

Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Title (CADT)	Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Certificate (CADC)
Bunawan Brook, Consuelo, Imelda, Libertad, Mambalili, Nueva Era, Poblacion, San Andres, San Marcos	-

<sup>11</sup>SOURCE: National Commission on Indigenous People Caraga as of 23 September 2009

## REGISTRATION AND DOCUMENTATION

#### DOCUMENTATION

#### REGISTRATION

Birth Certificate (estimate)		Marriage Certificate (estimate)		Family Access Cards (FAC)	Number of 4Ps Beneficiaries <sup>13</sup>
Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Received FAC (Families)*	Member (Families)
-	-	-	-	No Data	3,191

\* In the absence of Family Access Card, distribution of humanitarian assistance is done based on available distribution list.

<sup>12</sup>SOURCE: Department of Social Welfare and Development Office as of November 2012

## IMPORTANT CONTACTS

Name	Organization	Designation	Location	Mobile Number
Edwin Elorde	Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU)	Mayor	Poblacion	0929-660-0424
Susan Morala	Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU)	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer	Poblacion	0928-439-7812

### The Municipality Protection Profile

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### The Protection Cluster

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Developed By



# MUNICIPALITY PROTECTION PROFILE



## La Paz Municipality, Agusan del Sur Province, Caraga Region

As of 08 March 2013 (Update 1)

### BASIC INFORMATION

**Population:**  
25,214 (2010, NSCB)

**No. of Barangays:**  
**No. of Affected Barangays:** 15

**Area Size:** 1,481.12 km<sup>2</sup>

**Income Class:** 1<sup>st</sup>  
(with ave. annual income of PHP50 million or more)

**Ethnicity:**  
Majority: Cebuanos and Manobo (Indigenous Tribe)

**Main language:** Bisaya

**Literacy rate (%):** No Data

**RISK LEVEL: VERY HIGH**

#### TOP 3 REASONS OF VULNERABILITY:

- Poor infrastructure especially lack of electricity and communication;
- Large number of minority communities in hard-to-reach Barangays are not receiving basic services;
- Weak monitoring and referral of protection concerns.



### DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

#### AFFECTED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

Sex	*Infant 0-2	*Toddler 3-4	*Children 5-14	*Youth 15-17	*Adults 18-59	*Elderly 60+	Sub-Total
*F	839	959	2,277	1,677	6,902	575	13,228
*M	839	959	2,277	1,677	4,601	383	10,736
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>1,917</b>	<b>4,553</b>	<b>3,355</b>	<b>11,503</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>23,964</b>

#### CUMULATIVE DISPLACED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

#### REPATRIATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

Location	Sex	*Infant 0-2	*Toddler 3-4	*Children 5-14	*Youth 15-17	*Adults 18-59	*Elderly 60+	Sub-Total	*Female	*Male	Grand Total
Evacuation Centers	*F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,947	1,298	3,245
	*M	-	-	-	-	-	-				
House-Based (staying with host families)	*F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	*M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Temporary Shelter	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
Bunkhouses	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
<b>Grand Total</b>											

\*Age and sex disaggregated data is unavailable. The figures in red merely reflect estimates for planning purposes. The percentages use are extrapolated from the CCCM Cluster's data collected through its Displacement Tracking System. It is estimated that 7% are infants, 8% are toddlers, 19% are children, 14% are youth, 48% are adults, and 4% are elderly. Among children, 50% are girls and 50% are boys. Among adults, 60% are female and 40% are male.

<sup>1</sup> SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 22 February 2013

#### DAMAGED HOUSES<sup>2</sup>

Partially	Totally	Grand Total
2,395	559	2,954

<sup>2</sup> SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 22 February 2013

### SAFETY AND SECURITY

#### LIFELINE STATUS<sup>3</sup>

Location	Electricity		Communications				Physical Access		Remarks
	Household	Street Lights	Mobile	Landline	AM Radio Station Available	TV	Internet	Easy	
Poblacion	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No Data	Yes	No	Yes	
Outside Poblacion	No	No	Yes	No	No Data	No	No		Yes

Access to barangays Angeles, Kasapa II, Lydia, Sabang Adgawan, San Patricio, and Valentina remain difficult. Angeles, Kasapa II and Lydia have no electricity.

#### SECURITY SECTOR<sup>3</sup>

#### HAZARDS

Police (number of police, location)	No Data	Geo-hazard Areas <sup>4</sup>	All barangays
Female Police (number of police, location)	No Data	Conflict-Affected Areas <sup>3</sup>	Angeles, Comota, Bataan, Kasapa, Langasian, Lydia, San Patricio, Valentina
Is there a PNP Help Desk?	Yes	Pre-Typhoon Displacement (Type, Date, Location) <sup>3</sup>	Tribal war, Angeles, Kasapa, Lydia and Valentina
Security Patrol (frequency, location)	No Data	CHR Monitoring <sup>3</sup>	Bataan, Panagangan, Poblacion, Sagunto, Valentina
Military Detachment (base command, location)	26 <sup>th</sup> IB, Bagani Force, CAFGU		

<sup>3</sup> SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 8 January 2013

<sup>4</sup> SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 8 January 2013

### GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

#### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (form of GBV, risk factors)<sup>5</sup>

- Displacement of families and destruction of services and livelihood have exposed vulnerable groups such as, female-headed household, adolescent girls, women with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and elderly women to risks of gender discrimination, women trafficking, domestic violence, sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Access to and availability of multi-sectoral and live-saving gender based violence response services (medical, legal, psychosocial, sexual and shelter) is a major challenge, particularly due to remote location of the many of the affected areas.

#### GBV PREVENTIVE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

#### GBV RESPONSE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

Location	Number of VAW Desks	Awareness/ IEC Materials (Y/N)	Number of Women Friendly Spaces	Number of Awareness Sessions	Number of Women's Committee/ Groups (i.e. Kalipi)	Number of ECS with Separate Toilet and Bathing Facilities for Women and Men	Access to legal support (Y/N)	Access to medical care (Y/N)	Psycho-social (Y/N)	Shelter/ Safe Homes (Y/N)	Women and Children Protection Unit/PNP Help Desk (Y/N)
EC	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No	No Data
Poblacion	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No	No Data
Outside Poblacion	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No	No Data

<sup>5</sup> SOURCE: GBV Sub-Cluster Situation Report as of 8 January 2013

<sup>6</sup> SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 8 January 2013

## CHILDREN

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (Protection of Children)<sup>7</sup>

- Children affected by the typhoon are exposed to increase risk of largely pre-existing child protection concerns. Child Protection Systems that both prevent and respond to all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence require strengthening particularly at the municipal and sub-municipal levels.
- Children and their care giver also require structured psychosocial support to assist them in their return to normalcy and help build their resilience.

REFERRAL MECHANISMS<sup>8</sup>COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD PROTECTION RESPONSES<sup>8</sup>

Functionality of referral system (strong, fair, challenged)	Number of referred cases of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect	Number of structured psychosocial support activities accessible to children	Number of community-based protection networks per municipality	Number of communities with BCPC with updated action plan (Y/N)	Number of Social Workers per capita
Fair	2	No Data	No Data	No Data	3

<sup>7</sup>SOURCE: CP Desk Review and 10 January and agency specific assessment<sup>8</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 8 January 2013

## PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES<sup>9</sup>PERSONS WITH OTHER SPECIFIC NEEDS<sup>9</sup>

Type	Sex	Visual impairment	Hearing/Speech impairment	Physical Impairment	Mental Impairment	Sub-Total	Age	Female-Headed HH/ Female Solo Parent	Single Elderly Households	Pregnant Women	Lactating Women	Adolescent Headed Households	Sub-Total	
Persons with Disabilities	Female	28	11/23	54	7	123	13-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	19	8/15	36	5	83	18-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
Children with disabilities	Female	-	-	-	-	No Data	60+	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	-	-	-	-	No Data	Grand Total	168	1	782	673	No Data	1,455	
Grand Total		*No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	206								

\*Disaggregated data on disabilities and persons with specific needs is absent.;

<sup>9</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 8 January 2013

## INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

POPULATION<sup>10</sup>

Tribe Name	Location	Population			% of Total Municipal Population
		Female (estimate)	Male (estimate)	Grand Total (families/individuals)	
Manobo	Angeles, Lydia, Kasapa, Valentina	2,420	1,614	4,034/20,171	80%

SENSITIVITY AND CONCERNS<sup>11</sup>

Some IP communities claim that they have yet to receive FACs and not received as much assistance as others because they are in remote, hard-to-reach areas.

<sup>10</sup>SOURCE: National Commission on Indigenous People Caraga as of 14 January 2013<sup>11</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 26 December 2012

## LAND, PROPERTY AND HOUSING ISSUES

ANCESTRAL DOMAIN<sup>12</sup>

Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Title (CADT)	Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Certificate (CADC)
Angeles, Kasapa II, Comota, Halapitan, Langgasian, Valentina	-

<sup>12</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 7 February 2013

## REGISTRATION AND DOCUMENTATION

## DOCUMENTATION

## REGISTRATION

Birth Certificate (estimate)		Marriage Certificate (estimate)		Family Access Cards (FAC)	Number of 4Ps Beneficiaries <sup>13</sup>
Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Received FAC (Families)*	Member (Families)
-	-	-	-	No Data	1,333

\* In the absence of Family Access Card, distribution of humanitarian assistance is done based on available distribution list.

<sup>13</sup>SOURCE: Department of Social Welfare and Development Office as of November 2012

## IMPORTANT CONTACTS

Name	Organization	Designation	Location	Mobile Number
Maricel Torreon	Department of Interior and Local Government	DILG Assigned	Poblacion	0915-515-0222
Elena Lagat	Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU)	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer	Poblacion	0915-700-0866
PSI Rower Bangalisan	Philippine National Police	Chief of Police	Poblacion	0939-916-8853

## The Municipality Protection Profile

The Municipality Protection Profile aims to provide a snapshot of basic demographics and the general situation of Typhoon Pablo (Bopha) affected municipalities in Eastern Mindanao. This may be used as a starting point for information and analysis that can help humanitarian agencies, policy makers and other stakeholders concerning their emergency response. The information reported in the Municipality Profile has been received from members of the Protection Cluster across Mindanao. Consequently, the information will be updated on a regular basis as 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. The information provided in this Municipality Profile does not necessarily reflect the views of UNHCR or any individual member of the Protection Cluster.

While some barangays and municipalities may be considered to be at higher risk than others, it does not necessarily mean that communities elsewhere are not at risk of facing protection problems or that they are not in need of humanitarian assistance or protection support. It is likely that the risk levels will change over time as the situation evolves.

## The Protection Cluster

In the Philippines, the protection cluster has been established by the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) Circular No 5 series of 10 May 2007 (Institutionalizing Cluster Approach in Philippine Disaster System). The cluster approach is part of a global response aimed at providing more timely and consistent help to the internally displaced and other affected people in complex emergencies and disasters. The Protection Cluster in Mindanao meets in Cotabato, Iligan, Davao and other cities on a regular basis. Currently there are over 100 participating agencies including from the Government, State, Civil Society, national and international NGOs and agencies, as well as the United Nations. DSWD is designated as the government lead and UNHCR is the counterpart of the Protection Cluster. Two sub-clusters on children and gender-based violence are also led by DSWD with UNFPA and UNICEF respectively as the UN counterparts. They report to the Protection Cluster.

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)



# MUNICIPALITY PROTECTION PROFILE

Lingig Municipality, Surigao del Sur Province, Caraga Region

As of 08 March 2013 (Update 1)



## BASIC INFORMATION

**Population:**  
42,000 (source)

**No. of Barangays:** 18

**No. of Affected Barangays:** 18

**Area Size:** 305.17 km<sup>2</sup>

**Income Class:** 2<sup>nd</sup>  
*(with ave. annual income of PHP45 million or more but less than PHP55 million)*

**Ethnicity:**  
Majority: Cebuanos and Manobo (Indigenous Tribe)

**Main language:** Bisaya

**Literacy rate (%):** No Data

**RISK LEVEL: HIGH**

### TOP 3 REASONS OF VULNERABILITY:

- Poor infrastructure especially lack of electricity and communication;
- Large number of minority communities in hard-to-reach Barangays are not receiving basic services;
- Weak monitoring and referral of protection concerns.



## DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

### AFFECTED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

Sex	*Infant 0-2	*Toddler 3-4	*Children 5-14	*Youth 15-17	*Adults 18-59	*Elderly 60+	Sub-Total
*F	1,377	1,573	3,736	2,753	11,326	944	21,707
*M	1,376	1,573	3,736	2,753	7,550	629	17,618
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,753</b>	<b>3,146</b>	<b>7,472</b>	<b>5,506</b>	<b>18,876</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>39,325</b>

### CUMULATIVE DISPLACED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

### REPATRIATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

Location	Sex	*Infant 0-2	*Toddler 3-4	*Children 5-14	*Youth 15-17	*Adults 18-59	*Elderly 60+	Sub-Total	*Female	*Male	Grand Total
		Evacuation Centers	*F	-	-	-	-				
	*M	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
House-Based (staying with host families)	*F	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	22,493	14,996	37,489
	*M	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
Temporary Shelter	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
Bunkhouses	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
<b>Grand Total</b>											

\*Age and sex disaggregated data is unavailable. The figures in red merely reflect estimates for planning purposes. The percentages use are extrapolated from the CCCM Cluster's data collected through its Displacement Tracking System. It is estimated that 7% are infants, 8% are toddlers, 19% are children, 14% are youth, 48% are adults, and 4% are elderly. Among children, 50% are girls and 50% are boys. Among adults, 60% are female and 40% are male.

<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 22 February 2013

### DAMAGED HOUSES<sup>2</sup>

Partially	Totally	Grand Total
3,694	3,652	7,346

<sup>2</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 22 February 2013

## SAFETY AND SECURITY

### LIFELINE STATUS<sup>3</sup>

Location	Electricity		Communications				Physical Access		Remarks
	Household	Street Lights	Mobile	Landline	AM Radio Station Available	TV	Internet	Easy	
Poblacion	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No Data	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Outside Poblacion	No	No	Yes	No	No Data	No	No		Yes

### SECURITY SECTOR<sup>3</sup>

### HAZARDS

Police (number of police, location)	No Data	Geo-hazard Areas <sup>4</sup>	Pagtilaan, San Roque
Female Police (number of police, location)	No Data	Conflict-Affected Areas <sup>3</sup>	San Roque
Is there a PNP Help Desk?	Yes	Pre-Typhoon Displacement (Type, Date, Location)	No Data
Security Patrol (frequency, location)	No Data	CHR Monitoring <sup>3</sup>	Mansa-ilao, Pagtilaan, Palo-alto
Military Detachment (base command, location)	62 <sup>nd</sup> INF, Pagtilaan		

<sup>3</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 3 February 2013

<sup>4</sup>SOURCE: Mines and Geoscience Bureau, Geo-hazard Data as of August 2012

## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (form of GBV, risk factors)<sup>5</sup>

- Displacement of families and destruction of services and livelihood have exposed vulnerable groups such as, female-headed household, adolescent girls, women with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and elderly women to risks of gender discrimination, women trafficking, domestic violence, sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Access to and availability of multi-sectoral and live-saving gender based violence response services (medical, legal, psychosocial, sexual and shelter) is a major challenge, particularly due to remote location of the many of the affected areas.

### GBV PREVENTIVE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

### GBV RESPONSE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

Location	Number of VAW Desks	Awareness/ IEC Materials (Y/N)	Number of Women Friendly Spaces	Number of Awareness Sessions	Number of Women's Committee/ Groups (i.e. Kalipi)	Number of ECS with Separate Toilet and Bathing Facilities for Women and Men	Access to legal support (Y/N)	Access to medical care (Y/N)	Psycho-social (Y/N)	Shelter/ Safe Homes (Y/N)	Women and Children Protection Unit/PNP Help Desk (Y/N)
EC	No Data	-	-	-	-	No Data	-	-	-	No	-
Poblacion	No Data	No	No	No	No	No Data	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Outside Poblacion	No Data	No	No	No	No	No Data	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

<sup>5</sup>SOURCE: GBV Sub-Cluster Situation Report as of 8 January 2013

<sup>6</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 3 February 2013



## CHILDREN

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (Protection of Children)<sup>7</sup>

- Children affected by the typhoon are exposed to increase risk of largely pre-existing child protection concerns. Child Protection Systems that both prevent and respond to all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence require strengthening particularly at the municipal and sub-municipal levels.
- Children and their care giver also require structured psychosocial support to assist them in their return to normalcy and help build their resilience.

#### REFERRAL MECHANISMS<sup>8</sup>

#### COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD PROTECTION RESPONSES<sup>8</sup>

Functionality of referral system (strong, fair, challenged)	Number of referred cases of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect	Number of structured psychosocial support activities accessible to children	Number of community-based protection networks per municipality	Number of communities with BCPC with updated action plan (Y/N)	Number of Social Workers per capita
Fair	No Data	No	No	No	2

<sup>7</sup>SOURCE: CP Desk Review and 10 January and agency specific assessment

<sup>8</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 3 February 2013

## PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

#### PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES<sup>9</sup>

#### PERSONS WITH OTHER SPECIFIC NEEDS<sup>9</sup>

Type	Sex	Visual impairment	Hearing/ Speech impairment	Physical Impairment	Mental Impairment	Sub-Total	Age	Female-Headed HH/ Female Solo Parent	Single Elderly Households	Pregnant Women	Lactating Women	Adolescent Headed Households	Sub-Total
Persons with Disabilities	Female	39	35	64	17	155	13-17	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	60	62	28	8	158	18-59	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
Children with disabilities	Female	-	-	-	-	5	60+	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	-	-	-	-	4	Grand Total	28	11	24	60	1	124
Grand Total		*No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	322							

\*Disaggregated data on disabilities and persons with specific needs is absent.;

<sup>9</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 3 February 2013 and CP Desk Review as of 10 January 2013

## INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

### POPULATION<sup>10</sup>

Tribe Name	Location	Population			% of Total Municipal Population
		Female (estimate)	Male (estimate)	Grand Total (families/individuals)	
Manobo	Anibongan, Bogac, Mahayahay, Mandus, Pagtilaan, Palo-alto, Población, Rajah Cabungsuan, Sabang, San Roque, Tagpurpuran, Union	5,375	3,583	2,009/8,958	21%

### SENSITIVITY AND CONCERNS<sup>11</sup>

Some IP communities claim that they have yet to receive FACs and not received as much as assistance as others because they are in remote, hard-to-reach areas.

<sup>10</sup>SOURCE: National Commission on Indigenous People Final List of Affected IP Population

<sup>11</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 3 February 2013

## LAND, PROPERTY AND HOUSING ISSUES

### ANCESTRAL DOMAIN

Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Title (CADT)	Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Certificate (CADC)
No Data	No Data

## REGISTRATION AND DOCUMENTATION

### DOCUMENTATION

### REGISTRATION

Birth Certificate (estimate)		Marriage Certificate (estimate)		Family Access Cards (FAC)	Number of 4Ps Beneficiaries <sup>12</sup>
Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Received FAC (Families)*	Member (Families)
-	-	-	-	No Data	2,400

\* In the absence of Family Access Card, distribution of humanitarian assistance is done based on available distribution list.

<sup>12</sup>SOURCE: Department of Social Welfare and Development Office as of November 2012

## IMPORTANT CONTACTS

Name	Organization	Designation	Location	Mobile Number
Reynil T. Gemina	Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	Provincial Link	Poblacion	0919-862-6683

### The Municipality Protection Profile

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### The Protection Cluster

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# MUNICIPALITY PROTECTION PROFILE



## Loreto Municipality, Agusan del Sur Province, Caraga Region

As of 08 March 2013 (Update 1)

### BASIC INFORMATION

**Population:**  
39,474 (2010, NSCB)

**No. of Barangays: 17**

**No. of Affected Barangays: 17**

**Area Size: 1,462.74 km<sup>2</sup>**

**Income Class: 1<sup>st</sup>**  
(with ave. annual income PHP50 million and more)

**Ethnicity:**  
Majority: Cebuanos and Manobo (Indigenous Tribe)

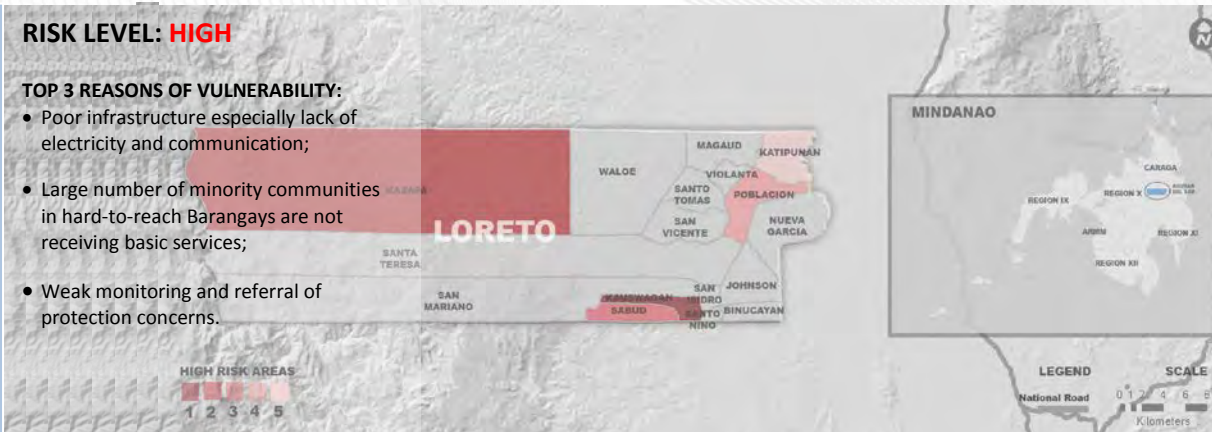
**Main language: Bisaya**

**Literacy rate (%): No Data**

**RISK LEVEL: HIGH**

#### TOP 3 REASONS OF VULNERABILITY:

- Poor infrastructure especially lack of electricity and communication;
- Large number of minority communities in hard-to-reach Barangays are not receiving basic services;
- Weak monitoring and referral of protection concerns.



### DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

#### AFFECTED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

Sex	*Infant 0-2	*Toddler 3-4	*Children 5-14	*Youth 15-17	*Adults 18-59	*Elderly 60+	Sub-Total
*F	991	1,132	2,688	1,981	8,148	679	15,618
*M	990	1,131	2,688	1,980	5,432	453	12,675
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,981</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>5,376</b>	<b>3,961</b>	<b>13,581</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>28,293</b>

#### CUMULATIVE DISPLACED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> ((as of 22 February)

#### REPATRIATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

Location	Sex	*Infant 0-2	*Toddler 3-4	*Children 5-14	*Youth 15-17	*Adults 18-59	*Elderly 60+	Sub-Total	*Female	*Male	Grand Total
		Evacuation Centers	*F	-	-	-	-		-	-	
	*M	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
House-Based (staying with host families)	*F	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
	*M	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
Temporary Shelter	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
Bunkhouses	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
<b>Grand Total</b>											

\*Age and sex disaggregated data is unavailable. The figures in red merely reflect estimates for planning purposes. The percentages use are extrapolated from the CCCM Cluster's data collected through its Displacement Tracking System. It is estimated that 7% are infants, 8% are toddlers, 19% are children, 14% are youth, 48% are adults, and 4% are elderly. Among children, 50% are girls and 50% are boys. Among adults, 60% are female and 40% are male.

<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 22 February 2013

#### DAMAGED HOUSES<sup>2</sup>

Partially	Totally	Grand Total
1,367	5,014	6,381

<sup>2</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 22 February 2013

### SAFETY AND SECURITY

#### LIFELINE STATUS<sup>3</sup>

Location	Electricity		Communications				Physical Access		Remarks
	Household	Street Lights	Mobile	Landline	AM Radio Station Available	TV	Internet	Easy	
Poblacion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Bombo	Yes	No	Yes	
Outside Poblacion	No	No	Yes	No	Bombo	No	No		Yes

#### SECURITY SECTOR<sup>3</sup>

#### HAZARDS

Police (number of police, location)	21, Poblacion	Geo-hazard Areas <sup>4</sup>	Kauswagan
Female Police (number of police, location)	2, Poblacion	Conflict-Affected Areas <sup>3</sup>	Kauswagan
Is there a PNP Help Desk?	Yes	Pre-Typhoon Displacement (Type, Date, Location) <sup>3</sup>	No Data
Security Patrol (frequency, location)	No Data	CHR Monitoring <sup>3</sup>	Awao, Patrocinio, Poblacion, Sayon
Military Detachment (base command, location)	23 <sup>rd</sup> CAFGU, Nueva Garcia, San Vicente, Sto. Tomas		

<sup>3</sup> SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 7 January 2013

<sup>4</sup> SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 7 January 2013

### GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

#### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (form of GBV, risk factors)<sup>5</sup>

- Displacement of families and destruction of services and livelihood have exposed vulnerable groups such as, female-headed household, adolescent girls, women with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and elderly women to risks of gender discrimination, women trafficking, domestic violence, sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Access to and availability of multi-sectoral and live-saving gender based violence response services (medical, legal, psychosocial, sexual and shelter) is a major challenge, particularly due to remote location of the many of the affected areas.

#### GBV PREVENTIVE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

#### GBV RESPONSE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

Location	Number of VAW Desks	Awareness/ IEC Materials (Y/N)	Number of Women Friendly Spaces	Number of Awareness Sessions	Number of Women's Committee/ Groups (i.e. Kalipi)	Number of ECS with Separate Toilet and Bathing Facilities for Women and Men	Access to legal support (Y/N)	Access to medical care (Y/N)	Psycho-social (Y/N)	Shelter/ Safe Homes (Y/N)	Women and Children Protection Unit/PNP Help Desk (Y/N)
EC	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No	No Data
Poblacion	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No	No Data
Outside Poblacion	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No	No Data

<sup>5</sup>SOURCE: GBV Sub-Cluster Situation Report as of 8 January 2013

<sup>6</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 7 January 2013

## CHILDREN

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (Protection of Children)<sup>7</sup>

- Children affected by the typhoon are exposed to increase risk of largely pre-existing child protection concerns. Child Protection Systems that both prevent and respond to all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence require strengthening particularly at the municipal and sub-municipal levels.
- Children and their care giver also require structured psychosocial support to assist them in their return to normalcy and help build their resilience.

#### REFERRAL MECHANISMS<sup>8</sup>

#### COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD PROTECTION RESPONSES<sup>8</sup>

Functionality of referral system (strong, fair, challenged)	Number of referred cases of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect	Number of structured psychosocial support activities accessible to children	Number of community-based protection networks per municipality	Number of communities with BCPC with updated action plan (Y/N)	Number of Social Workers per capita
Fair	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	2

<sup>7</sup>SOURCE: CP Desk Review and 10 January and agency specific assessment

<sup>8</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 7 January 2013

## PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

#### PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES<sup>8</sup>

#### PERSONS WITH OTHER SPECIFIC NEEDS<sup>9</sup>

Type	Sex	Visual impairment	Hearing/Speech impairment	Physical Impairment	Mental Impairment	Sub-Total	Age	Female-Headed HH/ Female Solo Parent	Single Elderly Households	Pregnant Women	Lactating Women	Adolescent Headed Households	Sub-Total
Persons with Disabilities	Female	-	-	-	-	No Data	13-17	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	-	-	-	-	No Data	18-59	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
Children with disabilities	Female	-	-	-	-	No Data	60+	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	-	-	-	-	No Data	Grand Total	20	10	No Data	No Data	No Data	30
Grand Total		*No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data							

\*Disaggregated data on disabilities and persons with specific needs is absent.;

<sup>8</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 7 January 2013

## INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

### POPULATION<sup>10</sup>

Tribe Name	Location	Population			% of Total Municipal Population
		Female (estimate)	Male (estimate)	Grand Total (families/individuals)	
Manobo, Higaonon, Mamanwa	Katipunan, Poblacion	10,200	6,800	3,400/17,000	43%

### SENSITIVITY AND CONCERNS<sup>11</sup>

Some IP communities claim that they have yet to receive FACs and not received as much as assistance as others because they are in remote, hard-to-reach areas.

<sup>10</sup>SOURCE: National Commission on Indigenous People Caraga as of 20 December 2012

<sup>11</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 30 December 2012

## LAND, PROPERTY AND HOUSING ISSUES

### ANCESTRAL DOMAIN<sup>12</sup>

Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Title (CADT)	Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Certificate (CADC)
Katipunan, Poblacion	-

<sup>11</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of November 2008

## REGISTRATION AND DOCUMENTATION

#### DOCUMENTATION

#### REGISTRATION

Birth Certificate (estimate)		Marriage Certificate (estimate)		Family Access Cards (FAC)	Number of 4Ps Beneficiaries <sup>13</sup>
Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Received FAC (Families)*	Member (Families)
-	-	-	-	No Data	0

\* In the absence of Family Access Card, distribution of humanitarian assistance is done based on available distribution list.

<sup>12</sup>SOURCE: Department of Social Welfare and Development Office as of November 2012

## IMPORTANT CONTACTS

Name	Organization	Designation	Location	Mobile Number
Maricar Datalo	Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU)	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer	Poblacion	0921-355-5452

### The Municipality Protection Profile

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While some barangays and municipalities may be considered to be at higher risk than others, it does not necessarily mean that communities elsewhere are not at risk of facing protection problems or that they are not in need of humanitarian assistance or protection support. It is likely that the risk levels will change over time as the situation evolves.

### The Protection Cluster

In the Philippines, the protection cluster has been established by the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) Circular No 5 series of 10 May 2007 (Institutionalizing Cluster Approach in Philippine Disaster System). The cluster approach is part of a global response aimed at providing more timely and consistent help to the internally displaced and other affected people in complex emergencies and disasters. The Protection Cluster in Mindanao meets in Cotabato, Iligan, Davao and other cities on a regular basis. Currently there are over 100 participating agencies including from the Government, State, Civil Society, national and international NGOs and agencies, as well as the United Nations. DSWD is designated as the government lead and UNHCR is the counterpart of the Protection Cluster. Two sub-clusters on children and gender-based violence are also led by DSWD with UNFPA and UNICEF respectively as the UN counterparts. They report to the Protection Cluster.

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)



Developed By



# MUNICIPALITY PROTECTION PROFILE

Sta. Josefa Municipality, Agusan del Sur Province, Caraga Region

As of 08 March 2013 (Update 1)



## BASIC INFORMATION

**Population:**  
24,972 (2010, NSCB)

**No. of Barangays: 11**

**No. of Affected Barangays: 11**

**Area Size:** 341.08 km<sup>2</sup>

**Income Class: 3<sup>rd</sup>**  
(with ave. annual income between PHP35M-45M)

**Ethnicity:**  
Majority: Cebuanos and Manobo (Indigenous Tribe)

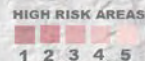
**Main language:** Bisaya

**Literacy rate (%):** No Data

**RISK LEVEL: HIGH**

### TOP 3 REASONS OF VULNERABILITY:

- Poor infrastructure especially lack of electricity and communication;
- Large number of minority communities in hard-to-reach Barangays are not receiving basic services;
- Weak monitoring and referral of protection concerns.



## DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

### AFFECTED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

Sex	*Infant 0-2	*Toddler 3-4	*Children 5-14	*Youth 15-17	*Adults 18-59	*Elderly 60+	Sub-Total
*F	786	899	2,134	1,572	6,468	539	12,397
*M	786	898	2,134	1,572	4,312	359	10,061
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>4,267</b>	<b>3,144</b>	<b>10,780</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>22,458</b>

### CUMULATIVE DISPLACED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

### REPATRIATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

Location	Sex	*Infant 0-2	*Toddler 3-4	*Children 5-14	*Youth 15-17	*Adults 18-59	*Elderly 60+	Sub-Total	*Female	*Male	Grand Total			
		Evacuation Centers	*F	-	-	-	-					-	-	0
	*M	-	-	-	-	-	-	0						
House-Based (staying with host families)	*F	-	-	-	-	-	-	0						
	*M	-	-	-	-	-	-	0						
Temporary Shelter	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data						
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data						
Bunkhouses	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data						
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data						
<b>Grand Total</b>														

\*Age and sex disaggregated data is unavailable. The figures in red merely reflect estimates for planning purposes. The percentages use are extrapolated from the CCCM Cluster's data collected through its Displacement Tracking System. It is estimated that 7% are infants, 8% are toddlers, 19% are children, 14% are youth, 48% are adults, and 4% are elderly. Among children, 50% are girls and 50% are boys. Among adults, 60% are female and 40% are male.

<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 22 February 2013

### DAMAGED HOUSES<sup>2</sup>

Partially	Totally	Grand Total
2,411	1,697	4,108

<sup>2</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 22 February 2013

## SAFETY AND SECURITY

### LIFELINE STATUS<sup>3</sup>

Location	Electricity		Communications				Physical Access		Remarks
	Household	Street Lights	Mobile	Landline	AM Radio Station Available	TV	Internet	Easy	
Poblacion	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Bombo	Yes	No	Yes	
Outside Poblacion	No	No	Yes	No	Bombo, DXDA	No	No		Yes

### SECURITY SECTOR<sup>3</sup>

### HAZARDS

Police (number of police, location)	No Data	Geo-hazard Areas <sup>4</sup>	Awon, Patrocino, Poblacion
Female Police (number of police, location)	No Data	Conflict-Affected Areas <sup>3</sup>	Patrocino, Sayon
Is there a PNP Help Desk?	Yes	Pre-Typhoon Displacement (Type, Date, Location) <sup>3</sup>	Armed conflict, 2009, Poblacion
Security Patrol (frequency, location)	No Data	CHR Monitoring <sup>3</sup>	Awao, Patrocino, Poblacion, Sayon
Military Detachment (base command, location)	23 <sup>rd</sup> IB, Sayon		

<sup>3</sup> SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 12 January 2013

<sup>4</sup> SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 12 January 2013

## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (form of GBV, risk factors)<sup>5</sup>

- Displacement of families and destruction of services and livelihood have exposed vulnerable groups such as, female-headed household, adolescent girls, women with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and elderly women to risks of gender discrimination, women trafficking, domestic violence, sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Access to and availability of multi-sectoral and live-saving gender based violence response services (medical, legal, psychosocial, sexual and shelter) is a major challenge, particularly due to remote location of the many of the affected areas.

### GBV PREVENTIVE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

### GBV RESPONSE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

Location	Number of VAW Desks	Awareness/ IEC Materials (Y/N)	Number of Women Friendly Spaces	Number of Awareness Sessions	Number of Women's Committee/ Groups (i.e. Kalipi)	Number of ECS with Separate Toilet and Bathing Facilities for Women and Men	Access to legal support (Y/N)	Access to medical care (Y/N)	Psycho-social (Y/N)	Shelter/ Safe Homes (Y/N)	Women and Children Protection Unit/PNP Help Desk (Y/N)
EC	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	Yes	No	Yes
Poblacion	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	Yes	No	Yes
Outside Poblacion	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No	No Data

<sup>5</sup>SOURCE: GBV Sub-Cluster Situation Report as of 8 January 2013

<sup>6</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 12 January 2013

## CHILDREN

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (Protection of Children)<sup>7</sup>

- Children affected by the typhoon are exposed to increase risk of largely pre-existing child protection concerns. Child Protection Systems that both prevent and respond to all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence require strengthening particularly at the municipal and sub-municipal levels.
- Children and their care giver also require structured psychosocial support to assist them in their return to normalcy and help build their resilience.

REFERRAL MECHANISMS<sup>8</sup>COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD PROTECTION RESPONSES<sup>8</sup>

Functionality of referral system (strong, fair, challenged)	Number of referred cases of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect	Number of structured psychosocial support activities accessible to children	Number of community-based protection networks per municipality	Number of communities with BCPC with updated action plan (Y/N)	Number of Social Workers per capita
Fair	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	2

<sup>7</sup>SOURCE: CP Desk Review and 10 January and agency specific assessment<sup>8</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 12 January 2013

## PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES<sup>9</sup>PERSONS WITH OTHER SPECIFIC NEEDS<sup>9</sup>

Type	Sex	Visual impairment	Hearing/Speech impairment	Physical Impairment	Mental Impairment	Sub-Total	Age	Female-Headed HH/ Female Solo Parent	Single Elderly Households	Pregnant Women	Lactating Women	Adolescent Headed Households	Sub-Total	
Persons with Disabilities	Female	-	-	32	-	32	13-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	-	-	34	-	34	18-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
Children with disabilities	Female	-	-	-	-	No Data	60+	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	-	-	-	-	No Data	Grand Total	197	317	54	432	36	502	
Grand Total		*No Data		No Data	66	No Data	66							

\*Disaggregated data on disabilities and persons with specific needs is absent.;

<sup>9</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 12 January 2013

## INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

POPULATION<sup>10</sup>

Tribe Name	Location	Population			% of Total Municipal Population
		Female (estimate)	Male (estimate)	Grand Total (families/individuals)	
Manobo	Angas , Aurora , Awao, Concepcion, Pagasa, Patrocenio, Población, San Jose, Sayon, Sta. Isabel, Tapaz	3,132	2,088	2,548/5,220	21%

SENSITIVITY AND CONCERNS<sup>11</sup>

Some IP communities claim that they have yet to receive FACs and not received as much as assistance as others because they are in remote, hard-to-reach areas.

<sup>10</sup>SOURCE: National Commission on Indigenous People Caraga as of 20 December 2012<sup>11</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 12 January 2013

## LAND, PROPERTY AND HOUSING ISSUES

ANCESTRAL DOMAIN<sup>12</sup>

Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Title (CADT)		Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Certificate (CADC)	
Awao, Sayon			

<sup>12</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of November 2008

## REGISTRATION AND DOCUMENTATION

## DOCUMENTATION

## REGISTRATION

Birth Certificate (estimate)		Marriage Certificate (estimate)		Family Access Cards (FAC)	Number of 4Ps Beneficiaries <sup>13</sup>
Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Received FAC (Families)*	Member (Families)
-	-	-	-	No Data	1,518

\* In the absence of Family Access Card, distribution of humanitarian assistance is done based on available distribution list.

<sup>13</sup>SOURCE: Department of Social Welfare and Development Office as of November 2012

## IMPORTANT CONTACTS

Name	Organization	Designation	Location	Mobile. Number
Erlinda Tolentino	Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU)	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer	Poblacion	0919-439-1986

## The Municipality Protection Profile

The Municipality Protection Profile aims to provide a snapshot of basic demographics and the general situation of Typhoon Pablo (Bopha) affected municipalities in Eastern Mindanao. This may be used as a starting point for information and analysis that can help humanitarian agencies, policy makers and other stakeholders concerning their emergency response. The information reported in the Municipality Profile has been received from members of the Protection Cluster across Mindanao. Consequently, the information will be updated on a regular basis as 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. The information provided in this Municipality Profile does not necessarily reflect the views of UNHCR or any individual member of the Protection Cluster.

While some barangays and municipalities may be considered to be at higher risk than others, it does not necessarily mean that communities elsewhere are not at risk of facing protection problems or that they are not in need of humanitarian assistance or protection support. It is likely that the risk levels will change over time as the situation evolves.

## The Protection Cluster

In the Philippines, the protection cluster has been established by the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) Circular No 5 series of 10 May 2007 (Institutionalizing Cluster Approach in Philippine Disaster System). The cluster approach is part of a global response aimed at providing more timely and consistent help to the internally displaced and other affected people in complex emergencies and disasters. The Protection Cluster in Mindanao meets in Cotabato, Iligan, Davao and other cities on a regular basis. Currently there are over 100 participating agencies including from the Government, State, Civil Society, national and international NGOs and agencies, as well as the United Nations. DSWD is designated as the government lead and UNHCR is the counterpart of the Protection Cluster. Two sub-clusters on children and gender-based violence are also led by DSWD with UNFPA and UNICEF respectively as the UN counterparts. They report to the Protection Cluster.

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)



Developed By



# MUNICIPALITY PROTECTION PROFILE

Veruela Municipality, Agusan del Sur Province, Caraga Region

As of 08 March 2013 (Update 1)



## BASIC INFORMATION

**Population:**  
40,457 (2010, NSCB)

**No. of Barangays:** 20

**No. of Affected Barangays:** 20

**Area Size:** 385.45 km<sup>2</sup>

**Income Class:** 1<sup>st</sup>  
(with ave. annual income PHP50 million and more)

**Ethnicity:**  
Majority: Cebuanos and Manobo (Indigenous Tribe)

**Main language:** Bisaya

**Literacy rate (%):** No Data

**RISK LEVEL: HIGH**

### TOP 3 REASONS OF VULNERABILITY:

- Poor infrastructure especially lack of electricity and communication;
- Large number of minority communities in hard-to-reach Barangays are not receiving basic services;
- Weak monitoring and referral of protection concerns.



## DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

### AFFECTED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

Sex	*Infant 0-2	*Toddler 3-4	*Children 5-14	*Youth 15-17	*Adults 18-59	*Elderly 60+	Sub-Total
*F	1,396	1,595	3,788	2,792	11,484	957	22,011
*M	1,395	1,595	3,788	2,791	7,656	638	17,864
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>3,190</b>	<b>7,576</b>	<b>5,583</b>	<b>19,140</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>39,875</b>

### CUMULATIVE DISPLACED POPULATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

### REPATRIATION<sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)

Location	Sex	CUMULATIVE DISPLACED POPULATION <sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)						Sub-Total	REPATRIATION <sup>1</sup> (as of 22 February)		
		*Infant 0-2	*Toddler 3-4	*Children 5-14	*Youth 15-17	*Adults 18-59	*Elderly 60+		*Female	*Male	Grand Total
Evacuation Centers	*F	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	10,062	6,708	16,770
	*M	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
House-Based (staying with host families)	*F	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
	*M	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
Temporary Shelter	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
Bunkhouses	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Data			
<b>Grand Total</b>											

<sup>1</sup>Age and sex disaggregated data is unavailable. The figures in red merely reflect estimates for planning purposes. The percentages use are extrapolated from the CCCM Cluster's data collected through its Displacement Tracking System. It is estimated that 7% are infants, 8% are toddlers, 19% are children, 14% are youth, 48% are adults, and 4% are elderly. Among children, 50% are girls and 50% are boys. Among adults, 60% are female and 40% are male.

<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 22 February 2013

### DAMAGED HOUSES<sup>2</sup>

Partially	Totally	Grand Total
4,371	3,245	7,616

<sup>2</sup>SOURCE: DSWD XI DROMIC Report as of 22 February 2013

## SAFETY AND SECURITY

### LIFELINE STATUS<sup>3</sup>

Location	Electricity		Communications				Physical Access		Remarks
	Household	Street Lights	Mobile	Landline	AM Radio Station Available	TV	Internet	Easy	
Poblacion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Data	Yes	No	Yes	
Outside Poblacion	No	No	Yes	No	No Data	No	No		Yes

### SECURITY SECTOR<sup>3</sup>

### HAZARDS

Police (number of police, location)	No Data	Geo-hazard Areas <sup>4</sup>	Binongan, La Fortuna, Magsaysay, Masayan, Sampaguita, San Gabriel
Female Police (number of police, location)	No Data	Conflict-Affected Areas <sup>3</sup>	Candiis, Delmonte, La Fortuna, Limot, Katipunan, Sinubong, Sta. Emilia
Is there a PNP Help Desk?	Yes	Pre-Typhoon Displacement (Type, Date, Location) <sup>3</sup>	No Data
Security Patrol (frequency, location)	No Data	CHR Monitoring <sup>3</sup>	Del Monte, Sinubong, Sta. Emilia
Military Detachment (base command, location)	No Data		

<sup>3</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 7 January 2013

<sup>4</sup>SOURCE: Mines and Geoscience Bureau as of 2010

## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (form of GBV, risk factors)<sup>5</sup>

- Displacement of families and destruction of services and livelihood have exposed vulnerable groups such as, female-headed household, adolescent girls, women with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and elderly women to risks of gender discrimination, women trafficking, domestic violence, sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Access to and availability of multi-sectoral and live-saving gender based violence response services (medical, legal, psychosocial, sexual and shelter) is a major challenge, particularly due to remote location of the many of the affected areas.

### GBV PREVENTIVE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

### GBV RESPONSE MEASURES<sup>6</sup>

Location	Number of VAW Desks	Awareness/ IEC Materials (Y/N)	Number of Women Friendly Spaces	Number of Awareness Sessions	Number of Women's Committee/ Groups (i.e. Kalipi)	Number of ECS with Separate Toilet and Bathing Facilities for Women and Men	Access to legal support (Y/N)	Access to medical care (Y/N)	Psycho-social (Y/N)	Shelter/ Safe Homes (Y/N)	Women and Children Protection Unit/PNP Help Desk (Y/N)
EC	-	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No	No Data
Poblacion	Yes	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No	No Data
Outside Poblacion	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No	No Data

<sup>5</sup>SOURCE: GBV Sub-Cluster Situation Report as of 8 January 2013

<sup>6</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 7 January 2013

## CHILDREN

### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (Protection of Children)<sup>7</sup>

- Children affected by the typhoon are exposed to increase risk of largely pre-existing child protection concerns. Child Protection Systems that both prevent and respond to all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence require strengthening particularly at the municipal and sub-municipal levels.
- Children and their care giver also require structured psychosocial support to assist them in their return to normalcy and help build their resilience.

#### REFERRAL MECHANISMS<sup>8</sup>

#### COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD PROTECTION RESPONSES<sup>8</sup>

Functionality of referral system (strong, fair, challenged)	Number of referred cases of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect	Number of structured psychosocial support activities accessible to children	Number of community-based protection networks per municipality	Number of communities with BCPC with updated action plan (Y/N)	Number of Social Workers per capita
Fair	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	3

<sup>7</sup>SOURCE: CP Desk Review and 10 January and agency specific assessment

<sup>8</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 7 January 2013

## PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

#### PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

#### PERSONS WITH OTHER SPECIFIC NEEDS

Type	Sex	Visual impairment	Hearing/Speech impairment	Physical Impairment	Mental Impairment	Sub-Total	Age	Female-Headed HH/ Female Solo Parent	Single Elderly Households	Pregnant Women	Lactating Women	Adolescent Headed Households	Sub-Total
Persons with Disabilities	Female	-	-	-	-	No Data	13-17	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	-	-	-	-	No Data	18-59	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
Children with disabilities	Female	-	-	-	-	No Data	60+	-	-	-	-	-	No Data
	Male	-	-	-	-	No Data	Grand Total	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Grand Total		No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data							

\*Disaggregated data on disabilities and persons with specific needs is absent.;

## INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

### POPULATION<sup>9</sup>

Tribe Name	Location	Population			% of Total Municipal Population
		Female (estimate)	Male (estimate)	Grand Total (families/individuals)	
Manobo	All barangays	6,948	4,632	3,545/11,580	29%

### SENSITIVITY AND CONCERNS<sup>10</sup>

Some IP communities claim that they have yet to receive FACs and not received as much as assistance as others because they are in remote, hard-to-reach areas.

<sup>9</sup>SOURCE: National Commission on Indigenous People Final List of Affected IP in Caraga as of 26 January 2013

<sup>10</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of 7 January 2013

## LAND, PROPERTY AND HOUSING ISSUES

### ANCESTRAL DOMAIN<sup>11</sup>

Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Title (CADT)	Certificate of Ancestral Domain – Certificate (CADC)
Sta. Emilia, Del Monte, Sinobong, Binongan, La Fortuna, Limot, Caigangan, Bacay 2, Poblacion, Sampaguita, Candiis, Sisimon, Anitap, Sta. Cruz, Katipunan, Sawagan, Don Mateo and Masayan	-

<sup>11</sup>SOURCE: UNHCR/CHR/DSWD Protection Monitoring as of November 2008

## REGISTRATION AND DOCUMENTATION

#### DOCUMENTATION

#### REGISTRATION

Birth Certificate (estimate)		Marriage Certificate (estimate)		Family Access Cards (FAC)	Number of 4Ps Beneficiaries <sup>12</sup>
Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Persons with certificates	Persons without certificates	Received FAC (Families)*	Member (Families)
-	-	-	-	No Data	2,114

\* In the absence of Family Access Card, distribution of humanitarian assistance is done based on available distribution list.

<sup>12</sup>SOURCE: Department of Social Welfare and Development Office as of November 2012

## IMPORTANT CONTACTS

Name	Organization	Designation	Location	Mobile Number
Salimar Mondejar	Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU)	Mayor	Poblacion	0939-201-4292
Lina Briones	Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU)	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer	Poblacion	0949-199-0290

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