

# IDP PROTECTION ASSESSMENT REPORT (IDPPAR)

Armed Conflict between AFP and BIFF in Maguindanao Province, BARMM

2021

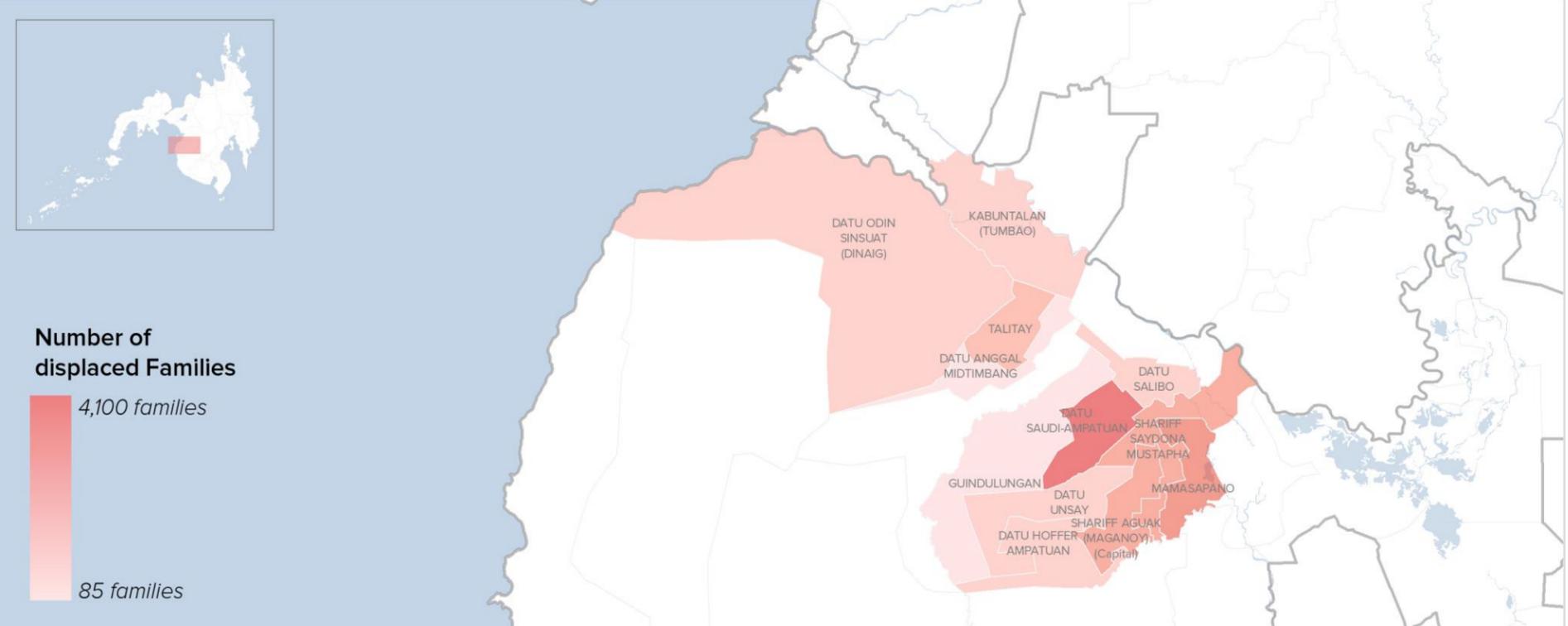


UNHCR exists to protect and assist everyone who has been affected by forced displacement in Mindanao. To coordinate assistance to IDPs, we use a cluster approach. UNHCR works closely with the government and Mindanao Humanitarian Team to identify needs of IDPs in areas of assistance, such as health care,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

IDPPAR no. 5, Issue no. 2, 2021 | 14 April 2021

<b>DATE OF DISPLACEMENT:</b> 18/03/2021	<b>TIME OF DISPLACEMENT:</b> 5:00 AM	<b>GPS COORDINATES (If available):</b> Not available
<b>BARANGAY:</b>	<b>MUNICIPALITIES:</b> Datu Salibo, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Datu Unsay, Guindulungan, Mamasapano, Shariff Aguak and Shariff Saydona Mustapha Datu Odin Sinsuat, Mother Kabuntalan, Talitay, Datu Anggal Midtimbang, Datu Hoffer Ampatuan	<b>PROVINCE:</b> Maguindanao
<b>TYPE OF DISPLACEMENT:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recurrent   Please refer to IDPPAR no. 5, Issue no. 01		
<b>REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NATURAL DISASTER <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARMED CONFLICT <input type="checkbox"/> VIOLENCE	
Please specify: Armed conflict between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) versus Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF)		

Issue No. 05 | Update No. 02 | Date of assessment: 18 MARCH 2021



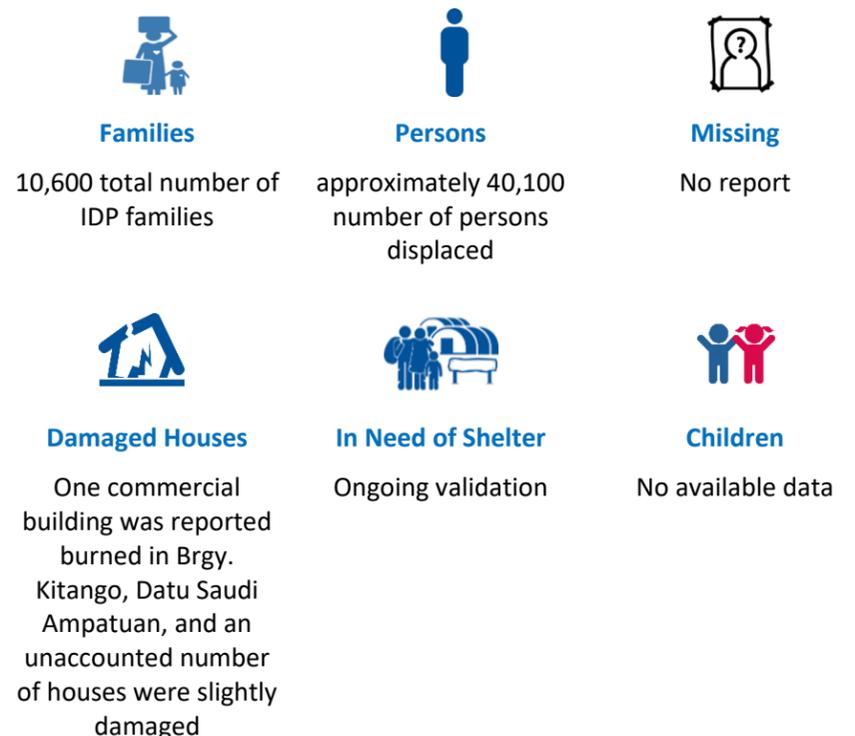
## CURRENT SITUATION

The armed conflict between the government troops and the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) is no longer confined within the SPMS Box but it has escalated to adjacent Municipalities of Datu Hoffer Ampatuan, and boundaries of Guindulungan and South Upi Municipalities. Recently, the Municipalities of Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Mamasapano, Shariff Saydona Mustafa, and Talitay and were placed under State of Calamity. The latest related armed encounter particularly between the Moro Islamic Liberation Front-Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces and the BIFF as per UNDSS report was on 11 April 2021 in Barangay Tuayan of Datu Hoffer Ampatuan municipality which resulted to four casualties.

On 31 March, a meeting with the Municipal Peace and Order Council was held in Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality to discuss the peace and order conditions in the affected areas, as well as the situation of the IDPs. There was no clear agreement regarding the return of the IDPs given the uncertainties in the security situation in the places of origin of the displaced populations. However despite this, returns have been reported with the support of the local authorities. MSSD and other humanitarian agencies have provided return package to returning IDPs. This has been confirmed by the provincial staff members of the MSSD in Maguindanao during the regular Mindanao Virtual Protection Coordination Platform (MVPCP) meeting on 13 April 2021.

Based on the IDP Profiling of the MSSD and the Protection Cluster, there are a total of 10,617 displaced families (approximately 40,115 individuals) as of 12 April 2021.

## INCIDENT KEY FIGURES





## PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE

These IDPs are from the Municipalities of Datu Hoffer, Datu Odin Sinsuat, Datu Salibo, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Datu Unsay, Guindulungan, Kabuntalan, Mamasapano, Shariff Aguak, Shariff Saydona Mustapha, and Talitay. The exact number of returned displaced population is still to be determined.



### Civilian Death

One reportedly died



### Civilian Injured

Two minors were injured



### Vulnerable Persons

No available data

### INCIDENT BACKGROUND

On 18 March 2021, at five o'clock in the morning, a series of mortar shelling was fired by the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) towards Barangay Kitango, Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality and neighboring barangays in the Municipalities of Mamasapano and Shariff Saydona Mustapha, all in Maguindanao Province. This was followed by a ground gunfight between the AFP forces and the alleged members of the BIFF around 10:30AM in Barangay Kitango Proper, particularly in the market site along the provincial highway.

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

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

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
1	<p>The protracted conflict between the government troops and the BIFF continues to threaten the lives and safety of the civilians, leading to recurring displacement for several years. Consequently, this affects the safety and security of the populations in the affected municipalities.</p>	<p>The Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) has long been negotiating with the BIFF to return to the fold of the MILF, and to recognize the Bangsamoro government but said efforts remain futile.</p> <p>MSSD BARMM activated and spearheaded the first Protection Cluster meeting last 22 March 2021. This meeting also paved the way for activation of other response clusters.</p> <p>The Provincial Government of Maguindanao activated and set-up their Emergency Operation Center (EOC) on 26 March and established the Incident Command Post (ICP) in Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality.</p> <p>A joint MHT and Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (PDRRMC) meeting was held in Buluan EOC last 31 March 2021. The PDRRMC Maguindanao highlighted the need for all responding agencies to check-in with the EOC for better coordination and proper allocation of services and aid to affected municipalities. This will also ensure that no IDPs and affected population will be left behind.</p> <p>The PDRRMC EOC recommended to have a focal coordinator for MHT. It was agreed that OCHA will take the role.</p>	<p>There is a need to activate the Emergency Operation Center (EOC) of the provincial government to coordinate responses, actions, and resources. (DONE)</p> <p>It was recommended that the BARMM-READI and MSSD representatives to be present on the joint meetings in order to have a seamless coordination of the 'needs-response-gaps' identified.</p>
2	<p>The gunfight occurred in the business center at Brgy. Kitango, Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality on the early morning. Given this incident, the civilians were unprepared to pack their stuff such as foods, kitchen utensils and sleeping mats. The LGU ordered pre-emptive evacuation of civilians prior to the occurrence of the incident, but this warning was unheeded by some civilians.</p> <p>One commercial building in Brgy. Kitango, Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality was reportedly burned while other structures were hit and slightly damaged due to the gunfight.</p>	<p>For further coordination with relevant agencies.</p>	<p>Strengthening/ setting up the early warning and early response mechanisms of the LGUs is needed to prevent violent conflicts and save lives.</p>



## PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE

3	<p>There is limited mobility among families who are living near the conflict zones. There is also limited access among government agencies and humanitarian actors in some evacuation centers near conflict zones. Looting in some areas were also reported.</p>	<p>Continuous coordination with the security sectors for access to IDPs are being done for safer and more expedient entry to the displacement sites near the conflict zone.</p>	<p>The safe movement of the affected populations to safer grounds and their immediate access to humanitarian assistance must be ensured.</p>
4.	<p>The IDPs repeatedly experienced displacement due to mortar shelling and armed clashes as their areas of origin are believed to be the stronghold of the BIFF. The said areas have been the frequent target of the mortar shelling and ground military operations.</p>	<p>Continuous coordination with the relevant actors for the safe and voluntary return of the displaced populations are being performed by all actors.</p>	
	<p>Should the conflict escalate, the lives, safety and security of the IDPs shall be put in peril, as many communities are within the perimeters of the firefights and aerial bombardments. Thus, another displacement might occur.</p>		

## II. SHELTER

Meet the need for roofing and other materials from local sources if possible

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
5	<p>IDPs have occupied empty lots, open spaces, schools, madrasah, masjid and gymnasiums as their temporary shelters, while some families used the available plastic tarps as roofing, and the spaces they have occupied are not elevated, making these spaces dampened when it rains.</p> <p>Displaced families are also experiencing lack of privacy because their temporary shelters have no partitions.</p> <p>The lots where the displaced families are currently situated are located along the road which pose protection risks for small children.</p> <p>Lengthy procurement and transportation of goods/NFIs also becomes an issue.</p>	<p>Various humanitarian organizations have continued to augment the support of the government (i.e. MSSD) to the IDPs. Among these organizations who provided shelter-related items such as shelter kits, plastic sheets, and tarpaulins include AAH, CARE, COM, CFSI, HOM, IDEALS, Inc., IOM, Oxfam, UNHCR, and UnYPhil-Women.</p>	<p>There is a need for additional plastic sheets/ tarps for roofing and partitions to cover other areas that are not covered by the distribution. Moreover, there must be elevated flooring with wooden frames for each family which are useful during heavy rains.</p> <p>There is a need for more shelter kits and strengthening the existing temporary structures.</p>
	<p>Some designated evacuation sites need improvements as the sites are not well lit, and there is lack or absence of essential facilities, such as toilet and washing facilities.</p>	<p>The LGU installed electricity in the ECs (through Maguindanao Electric Cooperative).</p>	<p>There is a need to identify more designated evacuation centers to accommodate the large number of displaced families.</p>

## III. FOOD AND NUTRITION

Ensure that IDPs receive a minimum basic food ration.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
1	<p>There is an immediate need for food supply in the evacuation centers as foods brought by the IDPs during displacement are insufficient, especially if their displacement will continue.</p>	<p>Food ration from the respective local government units was conducted in various displacement sites. This support was augmented by the food distribution from the BARMM-READi, MSSD, OCM, and some members of the Parliament including other civil society groups and humanitarian agencies such as COM, Islamic Relief Philippines, Oxfam, and Tabang Mindanaw.</p> <p>MSSD, BARMM READi, and Maguindanao province will continue to augment food items to the remaining IDPs.</p>	<p>Food remains the top priority. MDRRMO at the ICP shared that IDPs demand food aid than hygiene kits.</p> <p>There must be regular food rationing if the return of the displaced families to their places of origin is not feasible and if displacement will prolong.</p>



**IV. WASH**

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

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
1	The displaced families lack regular access to potable water in evacuation centers.	Humanitarian agencies conducted water rationing in the evacuation centers from the local government units. Water tankers are also being facilitated by UnYPhil-Women and Oxfam every other day.	There must be sustained water rationing for the displaced families to ensure sufficient access to water both drinking and domestic use. Water testing must be conducted to ensure water potability (in coordination with MOST).
	In addition, some lack access to adequate basic toilets in evacuation centers.	To augment the government support from the LGUs, MSSD, and some members from the Parliament, the following organizations have also provided support to address the pressing WASH issues namely AAH, COM, IDEALS, Islamic Relief Philippines, HOM, MOSEP, Inc., Oxfam, and UnYPhil-Women.	There is a need to repair and construct emergency latrines and WASH facilities (ongoing WASH assessment).

**V. EDUCATION**

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

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
1	The schooling of the children remains disrupted to date. Affected children are not able to submit their modules to their teachers on time.	For further verification.	For further assessment of the current situation of children in terms of educational needs and issues.  There is a need to consider the current situation of their education and facilitate flexibility on the submission and distribution of modules.

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

Report any HLP related issues.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
2	One commercial building was reported burned in Brgy. Kitango, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, and an unaccounted number of houses were slightly damaged	For further verification	For further assessment

**VII. HEALTH**

Ensure that IDPs have access to health facilities.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
1	A child died in an evacuation center due to diarrhea. The said report is still to be confirmed.	Ministry of Health conducted health surveillance through local health structures.	
2	Physical distancing and wearing of face masks are not observed generally by IDPs, and there is overcrowding in ECs. Hence, there are higher risks of transmitting respiratory tract infections among the IDPs.	UNICEF/HOM distributed 2,500 CoVID-19 IEC materials to the displaced families.	CoVID-19 personal protective equipment such as masks and alcohol must be provided.
3	There are reported cases of common ailments such as cough, fever, and flu in the displacement sites.		There must be access to health facilities and medicines for common ailments.
4	Rural Health Units (RHU) and birthing facilities are functional however, there is still a need to augment appropriate medicines for pregnant and lactating women, given that there are 237 pregnant women, 71 Lactating women in various ECs	Medical mission was conducted in some ECs and medical services, such as antenatal care, were provided by RHU staff to pregnant women in ECs. Deliveries are handled in RHUs.	There is a need to establish health posts/stations in ECs with dedicated health personnel.
5	There are adolescent girls who are pregnant, as observed in the ECs in Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality. Family planning information and services must be provided to women and adolescent girls.		Patient transport service for expectant women, both for normal and complicated pregnancies, must be provided to transport them in health facilities and ensure safe and assisted delivery.  Maternity pads for postpartum women, clothing for neonates, and additional reproductive health supplies must be



## PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE

			provided in birthing centers/RHUs and in referral facilities. At the same time, pregnant and lactating women must be educated with sexual and reproductive health information through pregnancy and post-partum health awareness session.
6	The owners of the damaged houses were observed to have manifested psychological distress, especially the mothers and their children.	UNICEF/HOM- 91 recreation kits were already delivered to the displaced families.	Psychosocial support must be provided for displaced children, women, and elderly.

### VIII. Vulnerable Persons

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

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
1	Serious health issues of vulnerable people with co-morbidity conditions pose as immediate health concern which needs to be addressed.		Close monitoring of persons with specific needs must be conducted

### IX. Non-Food Items (NFIs)

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

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
1	Because of the urgency of the situation, the displaced families left their belongings such as blankets, goods, kitchen utensils, mats, and water storage.	The following organizations distributed non-food items to the IDPs including the need of pregnant and lactating mothers namely AAH, CFSI, COM, CRS, IOM, ICRC, MSSD, Oxfam, UNFPA, UNHCR, and UNICEF.	There is a need for additional plastic blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen utensils, mats, mosquito nets, tarpaulins, and water storage/containers.

### X. Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence

Particular attention should be given to women and children.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
1	Women and children do not have access to latrines and there are no available bathing cubicles for women in the ECs.		There is a need for separate latrines and bathing cubicles with safety locks and proper lighting for women.
2	There is no supply of diaper and other infant and child needs in the ECs. Moreover, children are experiencing inadequate nutrition since families are not provided with nutritious foods while staying in temporary shelters, and there is no access to food and potable water.		Maternal and child needs such as diapers, infant foods and clothing must be provided. Also, the food packs provided must contain nutritious foods, such as fruits and nutritious snacks, in order to meet the daily nutrition needs of children. Furthermore, regular water ration and supply of potable water must be provided in the ECs.
3	Children and youth are experiencing fear and psychological distress due to the armed conflict.	<p>Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) for children in Datu Saudi Ampatuan (DSA) conducted by CFSI</p> <p>PFA for 25 children in DSA (Madrasah lower Salvo) conducted by Community Organization Multi-diversity (COM)</p> <p>91 Recreational Kits distributed by UNICEF</p> <p>23 (8 Male/ 15 Female) Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officers and Municipal Links were briefed on setting-up of Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Risk Mitigation.</p> <p>Monitoring, reporting and verification of Grave Child Rights Violations (GCRV) are being conducted</p>	<p>Mental health and psychosocial support activities for both women and children must be conducted. Diversion activities and learning sessions for children, youth and women also play vital roles in minimizing the stress and trauma currently being experienced by mothers and their children.</p> <p>Child-friendly schools for children, adolescents and youth, play-based activities, access to multi-sectoral services, life skills, and adolescents and youth engagement initiatives must be conducted in order to provide continuous education and to minimize the stress and trauma being experienced by children and youth.</p>
4	Privacy is an ongoing concern for women since there are no partitions in the ECs. Moreover, the displaced families are living in cramped and overcrowded places.	Printing of Referral Pathway and Information, Education and Communication materials for distribution, and IECs to be set up in the ECs	<p>Tarpaulin/plastic sheets must be provided which shall serve as partitions for families.</p> <p>Safe spaces for women and girls must be established as these shall serve as entry points for women to report protection concerns, express their needs, receive</p>



services, and engage in women empowerment activities.

**XI Camp Coordination Camp Management**

1	Limited capacity in camps to address child protection and GBV issues	MSSD BARMM initiated discussions on CCCM together with other relevant agencies to address issues in the ECs, including child protection and GBV.  IOM co-leading the CCCM cluster with the MSSD has been conducting CCCM trainings in the affected LGUs in coordination with the MSSD.	There is a need to designate dedicated camp coordinators and camp managers, and organize committees who shall respond to the camp-related issues including child protection and GBV issues.  Information boards, cooking counters and access to basic needs/services are requested to be placed/provided in ECs.
2	Lack of comprehensive profile of the displaced population to provide baseline and disaggregated information about the displaced families.	MSSD with the technical support from UNHCR and field support from some Protection Cluster members conducted a comprehensive IDP Profiling on 31 March. The IDP Profiling forms part of the iPART system of the MSSD which was also assisted by the Protection Cluster.	Issuance of the Disaster Assistance and Family Access Card (DAFAC) to profiled displaced population
3	Lack of consolidated information on responses	Through the iPART, MSSD spearheaded the harmonization of all responses to this displacement incident with the technical support of UNHCR.	

**PERSONS OF CONCERN (Breakdown by Location)**

Location (Origin)				Location (Current)								
No. of Families	+/-	No. of Persons	+/-	Province	Mun	Barangay	Sitio	Province	Mun	Barangay	Sitio	Exact Location
74		370	+/	Maguindanao	Shariff Saydona Mustapha	Pusao		Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Dapiawan	-	Mahad Buayan EC
187		935	+/	Maguindanao	Shariff Saydona Mustapha	Pamalian		Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Dapiawan		Mahad Buayan EC
12		60	+/	Maguindanao	Shariff Saydona Mustapha	Malingao		Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Dapiawan		Mahad Buayan EC
134		670	+/	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Dapiawan	Kapulan	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Dapiawan		Dapiawan Elem School EC
120		600	+/	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Dapiawan	Kaliawa	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Dapiawan		
119		595	+/	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Dapiawan	Bayog	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Dapiawan	Kaliawa	Cooperative EC
22		110	+/	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Dapiawan	Balbugan	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Dapiawan	Nabalawag	Home-based
260		1,300	+/	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Kitango	Kalunguyan, Market Site	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Kitango	Amayzailon	Madrasah Rahma EC
90		450	+/	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Kitango	Tatapan, Market Site	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Kitango	Udzudan	Home-based
121		605	+/	Maguindanao	Shariff Saydona Mustapha	Pikeg		Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Salbu	Market site	Market site EC
222		1,110	+/	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Kitango, Salbu	Manol	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Salbu		Madrasah near Brgy. Hall EC
170		850	+/	Maguindanao	Shariff Saydona Mustapha Shariff Aguak Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Pikeg Malangog Kitango		Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Salbu	Lower Salbu	Datu Pendililang PianG Elem. Sch. EC
419		2,095	+/		Shariff Saydona Mustapha Shariff Aguak	Pikeg Malangog		Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Salbu	Lower Salbu	Municipal Gym EC



# PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE



Protection Cluster in Mindanao

30		150	+/	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Kitango		Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Salbu	Lower Salbu	Municipal Gym EC
222		1,110	+/	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Kitango		Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Kabengi		Kabengi Housing Project EC
90		450	+/	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Madia	Gadong	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Madia	Market Site	Mahad Madia EC
134		670	+/	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Madia	Nabalawag	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Madia	Market Site	Mahad Madia EC
53		265	+/	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Madia	Market Site	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Madia	Market Site	Mahad Madia EC
140		700	+/	Maguindanao	Datu Salibu	Pagatin, Ambidaya	Dansuli	Maguindanao	Datu Salibu	Pagatin		Mahad Pagatin EC
299		1,495	+/	Maguindanao	Shariff Saydona Mustapha	Pagatin 2		Maguindanao	Datu Salibu	Pagatin		Pagatin Elm.School EC
166		830	+/	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Papandayan, Dabenayan		Maguindanao	Datu Salibu	Pagatin		Madrasah Dalamban EC
34		170	+/	Maguindanao	Mamasapano	Libutan		Maguindanao	Datu Salibu	Butilen		Brgy. Hall
699		3,495	+/	Maguindanao	Datu Salibu	Penditen,		Maguindanao	Datu Salibu	Penditen		Brgy. Hall
463		2,315	+/	Maguindanao	Shariff Saydona Mustapha	Pusao		Maguindanao	Shariff Saydona Mustapha	East Libutan		Sitio Mandang Evac. Site
165		825	+/	Maguindanao	Shariff Saydona Mustapha	East Libutan		Maguindanao	Shariff Saydona Mustapha	East Libutan		Sitio Mandang Evac. Site
19		95	+/	Maguindanao	Shariff Saydona Mustapha	Pusao		Maguindanao	Shariff Saydona Mustapha	Duguengen		Brgy. Duguengen EC
15		75	+/	Maguindanao	Shariff Saydona Mustapha	Linantangan		Maguindanao	Shariff Saydona Mustapha	Duguengen		Brgy. Duguengen EC
5		25	+/	Maguindanao	Shariff Saydona Mustapha	Pagatin 2		Maguindanao	Shariff Saydona Mustapha	Duguengen		Brgy. Duguengen EC
23		115	+/	Maguindanao	Mamasapano	Libutan		Maguindanao	Shariff Saydona Mustapha	Duguengen		Brgy. Duguengen EC
7		35	+/	Maguindanao	Mamasapano	Liab		Maguindanao	Shariff Saydona Mustapha	Duguengen		Brgy. Duguengen EC
39		195	+/	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Kitango		Maguindanao	Shariff Aguak	Satan	Damalibi, Lining	Brgy. Satan Evac. Site
20		100	+/	Maguindanao	Datu Unsay	Malangog		Maguindanao	Shariff Aguak	Satan	Lining	Brgy. Satan Evac. Site
505		2,525	+/	Maguindanao	Shariff Aguak	Bagong		Maguindanao	Shariff Aguak	Kuloy	Mistah	Brgy. Kuloy EC
160		800	+/	Maguindanao	Shariff Aguak	Tina		Maguindanao	Shariff Aguak	Bialong		Covered Court EC
70		350	+/	Maguindanao	Shariff Aguak	Pamalian		Maguindanao	Shariff Aguak	Bialong		Covered Court EC
6		30	+/	Maguindanao	Shariff Aguak	Tina		Maguindanao	Shariff Aguak	Tapikan		Brgy. Tapikan EC
447		2,235	+/	Maguindanao	Shariff Aguak	Tina		Maguindanao	Mamasapano	Libutan		Datu Tahir National HS ECC
40		200	+/	Maguindanao	Shariff Saydona Mustapha	Tina		Maguindanao	Mamasapano	Libutan		Mahad Libutan EC
362		1,810	+/	Maguindanao	Mamasapano	Liab		Maguindanao	Mamasapano	Bagumbong	Mapangal	Bubong EC
17		85	+/	Maguindanao	Shariff Saydona Musptaha	Dabenayan, Pusao, East Libutan		Maguindanao	Mamasapano	Proper Libutan		Libutan Elem. School EC
1,650		8,250	+/	Maguindanao	Shariff Saydona Musptaha	Dabenayan, Pusao, East Libutan		Maguindanao	Mamasapano	Proper Libutan		
4		20	+/	Maguindanao	Shariff Saydona Mustapha	Pamalina		Maguindanao	Mamasapano	Manungkaling		



## PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE

### DURABLE SOLUTIONS (Breakdown by Location)

Location (Displaced)							Location (Current)						type(please select one)		
No. of Families	+/-	No. of Persons	+/-	Province	Mun	Barangay	Province	Mun	Barangay	Returned	Relocation	Local Integration			

### SOURCES

- Ministry of Social Services and Development
- Community and Family Services International
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- Mindanao Virtual Protection Coordination Platform

### ACTIVITY PHOTOS



Protection Cluster members participated in the Joint MHT mission the Incident Command Post in Datu Saudi Ampatuan on 31 March 2021



IDPs in Datu Saudi Ampatuan remain hesitant to go back to their places of origin particularly in Barangay Kitango, one of the conflict zones.

## IDP ASSESSMENT REPORT

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

## MINDANAO VIRTUAL PROTECTION COORDINATION PLATFORM (MVPCP)

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

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

## WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP

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

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

# 2021



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