

# IDP PROTECTION ASSESSMENT REPORT (IDPPAR)

Displacement in Magkulungay, San Fernando Municipality, Bukidnon Province due to Armed Encounter

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 shelter, health care, and protection. We assume a coordination and operational delivery role in IDP situations to ensure protection is central to our work in order to prevent further displacement.

IDPPAR no. 09, Issue no.01, 2021 | 03 August 2021

<b>DATE OF DISPLACEMENT:</b> 30/11/2018	<b>TIME OF DISPLACEMENT:</b>	<b>GPS COORDINATES (If available):</b>
<b>BARANGAY:</b> Magkalungay	<b>MUNICIPALITY:</b> San Fernando	<b>PROVINCE:</b> Bukidnon

**TYPE OF DISPLACEMENT:**  New  Protracted  Recurrent | Please refer to issue #

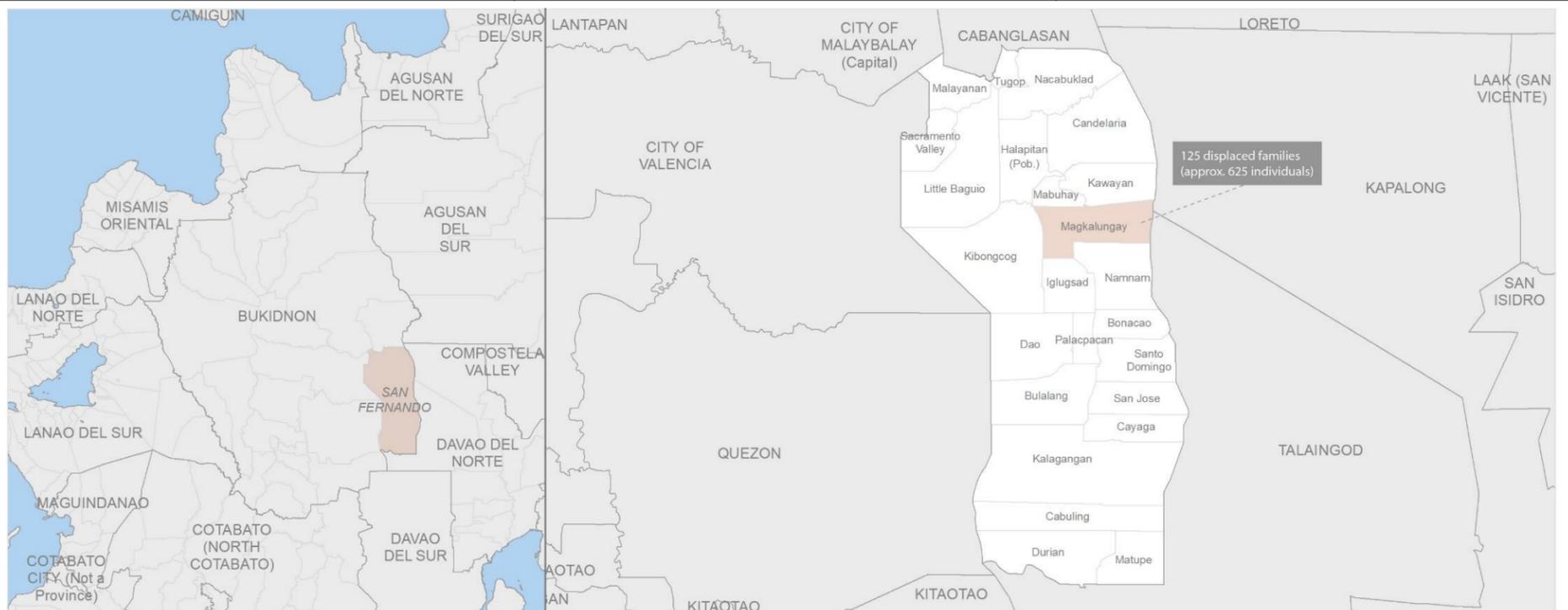
**REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT**   NATURAL DISASTER   ARMED CONFLICT   VIOLENCE

Please specify: Displacement of Indigenous People (IP) due to armed conflict between AFP vs NPA.

Issue No. 01

Update No. 01

Date of assessment: 29 June 2021



## INCIDENT BACKGROUND

In November 2018, an armed encounter between the government armed forces and the New Peoples' Army (NPA) occurred in the remote villages of San Fernando Municipality in Bukidnon Province. At the time of armed encounter, 125 families (approximately 625 individuals) fled their homes from Sitio Sil-angun and Sitio Lucap to Sitio Pandarasdasan and Purok 6B in Barangay Magkalungay, San Fernando Municipality.

## CURRENT SITUATION

To date, the number of protractedly displaced families from Barangay Magkalungay has reached 148 families (approximately 573 individuals). Additions are the new couples from 2018 to present.

As per report from the local officials, some of the displaced families filed their voters' registration and are beneficiaries of the government program such as 4Ps in the host communities. Also, these IDPs benefitted from the birth registration project of Assistance and Cooperation for Community Resilience and Development, Inc (ACCORD) and the local government unit (LGU). They have representation at the barangay and municipal levels, an indigenous people leader and a sitio leader.

## INCIDENT KEY FIGURES



**Families**  
148



**Persons**  
573



**Missing**  
0



**Damaged Houses**  
0



**In Need of Shelter**  
148 families



**Children**  
No available data.



**Civilian Death**  
No available data.



**Civilian Injured**  
No available data.



**Vulnerable Persons**  
22 elderly persons  
14 PWDs  
10 widows



## PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE

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

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

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
1	The displaced families fear that they might be misidentified as insurgents and supporters of the communist group or informants of the government security forces.	No response provided yet.	Continuous monitoring of the protection conditions of the protractedly displaced families must be conducted to ensure their safety and security.

### II. SHELTER

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

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
1	The IDPs' dwellings are made of light materials that were built in 2019 and are now dilapidated. They are financially incapable to buy the needed materials for the repair of their dwellings.	The provincial LGU provided galvanized sheets for the shelter roofs.	There should be a provision of other shelter materials as the shelter materials provided to them last 2019 need replenishment, such as wood and nails, to help IDPs repair or rebuild their houses.
2	The displacement sites are not well lit and its vicinity and houses do not have lights. The solar lights and solar lamps provided in 2019 by a humanitarian organization are damaged already. Also, the displaced families cannot connect to the electricity distribution because they cannot afford the installation and monthly fees.	No reported response yet.	Adequate lighting at the displacement sites must be provided. Solar lamps should also be distributed for purposes of immediately addressing the lack of proper lighting in the vicinity and houses.

### III. FOOD AND NUTRITION

Ensure that IDPs receive a minimum basic food ration.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
1	The IDPs cannot provide food for their families because their livelihoods have been disrupted. These IDPs belong to indigenous group who are dependent on natural resources for their daily consumption but are now hindered to go to forest and mountains due to safety risks. The available natural resources within the displacement sites are privately owned and thus, IDPs rely heavily on humanitarian assistance and to the meager income that they have in their seasonal works.	Municipal and provincial LGUs provided food packs especially during the community quarantine amid the COVID-19.	<p>Livelihood support based on the capacities of the IDPs must be provided. Also, skills training on the alternative livelihoods could be given to the IDPs.</p> <p>The LGUs and other concerned agencies must ensure the IDPs' safe and secure access to their places of origin, without the fear of another armed encounter or be misidentified as members or supporters of communist group or supporters of government security forces.</p>

### IV. WASH

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

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
1	Water sources are creeks and spring which are far from the location of the IDPs. Women and children face protection risks because of the remoteness of the water sources to their location. Displaced families face difficulties especially when they need to go to toilet, as they need to reach the creeks and spring in order to get water. Hence, some kids who fetch water are at times defecating directly to water sources. There were toilet bowls distributed by the barangay officials but these are not used because of lack of water.	No reported response yet.	A water system in their current location must be installed. There are water sources nearby, but they lack installed water pipes to connect from these water sources and deliver water to the location of the displaced families.

### 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	No identified issues during the assessment.	For further assessment and verification.	For further assessment and verification.

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

Report any HLP related issues.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
1	There are safety and security risks faced by IDPs when accessing their	No reported response yet.	There must be a continuous protection monitoring on the protection condition of the



## PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE

housing, land and properties at their places of origin, such as red-tagging and insecurity in the area. At times, the IDPs risk their lives to go back to their farms to plant or get resources from the forest for their day-to-day living.

IDPs and ensure their safety and security every time they go to their houses and property.

The LGUs and security forces must ensure the safety and security of the IDPs who wanted to return to their places of origin yet fear for their safety and security because of the sporadic clashes and misidentification as NPA supporters.

### VII. HEALTH

Ensure that IDPs have access to health facilities.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
1	Displaced families are worried of COVID-19 pandemic threat. Health protocols such as regular handwashing, wearing of masks and social distancing are not observed by the displaced families.	No reported response yet.	There must be a provision of hygiene kits, especially those protective devices that can reduce COVID-19 transmission and improve access to water to help enhance their hygiene and sanitation.

### VIII. Vulnerable Persons

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

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
1	There is lack of access to health services, especially the elderly who are needing medication.	First aid psychosocial activities were conducted by City Social Welfare Office.	Special assessment must be conducted by health experts to assess the health needs of the IDPs, as well as awareness raising on health and COVID-19 related topics.

### IX. Core relief items (CRIs)

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

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
1	No identified issues during the assessment.	No available report.	No available report.

### 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
148		573		Bukidnon	San Fernando	Magkalungay	Sil-angun & Lucap	Bukidnon	San Fernando	Magkalungay	Pandaradasan	

### SOURCES

- ACCORD
- Barangay Local Government Unit – Magkalungay
- Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

## 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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