



# Municipal Protection Profiles

A SNAPSHOT OF THE PROTECTION SITUATION IN 38 MUNICIPALITIES IN MINDANAO



# Acknowledgments

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# List of Acronyms

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| 4Ps        | Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program                 |
| AFP        | Armed Forces of the Philippines                     |
| ASG        | Abu Sayyaf Group                                    |
| BARMM      | Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao     |
| BCPC       | Barangay Council for the Protection of Children     |
| BIFF       | Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters                 |
| BLGU       | Barangay Local Government Unit                      |
| BPAT       | Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team                   |
| CSO        | Civil Society Organization                          |
| EC         | Evacuation Center                                   |
| GAD        | Gender and Development                              |
| GBV        | Gender-Based Violence                               |
| HLP        | Housing, Land and Property                          |
| IDP        | Internally Displaced Persons                        |
| LGU        | Local Government Unit                               |
| MDRRMO     | Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office |
| MSWDO      | Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office     |
| NGO        | Non-government organization                         |
| NPA        | New People's Army                                   |
| PhilHealth | Philippine Health Insurance System                  |
| PSA        | Philippine Statistics Authority                     |
| PWD        | Persons with Disability                             |
| PWSN       | Persons with Special Needs                          |
| UNHCR      | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees       |
| VAWC       | Violence Against Women & their Children             |
| WASH       | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene                       |

# Rationale

The Municipal Protection Profile (MPP) is a snapshot of the existing and potential protection risks and/or issues of selected vulnerable municipalities and their vulnerability in becoming a host or displaced community.

Its purposes are: 1) to highlight protection risks and issues in each municipality, and 2) to make available baseline information, especially on protection risks to aid programming and decision-making of local government units (LGUs) and stakeholders.

The MPP began in 2012 during the emergency response for Typhoon Bopha (Pablo), where protection profiling activities were conducted in fifteen (15) municipalities from Region XI and CARAGA. In 2013, UNHCR replicated the process in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) in partnership with the Regional Human Rights Commission (RHRC). The aim of the profiling activity was to provide baseline information on human rights. Data collection was completed in fifty-five (55) out of one hundred sixteen (116) target municipalities. During the emergency response for Typhoon Yolanda (Haiyan) in 2013, the profiling activity was integrated into the existing Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG). The CBMS collects data in all sectors except protection. It was found out that protection profiling should be lodged under the preparedness pillar of the government, where DILG is the lead agency.

# Scope

The MPP looks into nine main thematic areas and assesses each one on four main components:

(1) nature and effects of violations and threats (2) effect and impact on the affected population (3) capacity and aptitude of duty-bearers, and (4) coping mechanism of affected population.

This assessment is centered on protection risks, issues and vulnerabilities leading to or as a result of displacement. The themes that were analyzed in arriving at a comprehensive protection analysis are the following:

1. Displacement
2. Protection of Women and Children
3. Persons with Special Needs
4. Basic Social Services
5. Safety and Security
6. Civil Documentation
7. Housing, Land and Property
8. Access to Information
9. Peace Process

# Methodology and process

## 1. PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES – Site Selection

Municipalities were identified through a consultative process between UNHCR and local project partners (2018: Community and Family Services International, CFSI; 2019: ACCORD, CFSI, Integrated Resource Development for Tri-People, Kapamagogopa Inc., Magungaya Mindanao Inc., and Tiyakap Kalilintad Inc.)<sup>1</sup> from a database of displacement affected municipalities across Mindanao. These areas were also the identified areas for protection monitoring and quick impact projects (QIPs).

The selection of these areas was primarily based on the recommended number of sample barangays identified by UNHCR through purposive sampling. Meanwhile the LGU provided a list of priority barangays which was used by the local partners in on-site assessments. The final list was composed of barangays which were: (a) considered displaced, returned and mixed communities; (b) in greater need of protection intervention; and (c) reasonably accessible. Meanwhile, some municipalities that had less than 15 barangays suggested to include all of their barangays in the profiling.

### Team preparation

Team members were oriented on the project activities and they familiarized the common strategies in the implementation of protection profiling. This first activity with UNHCR and other partners focused on leveling off of expectations and standards for the data collection, consolidation and analysis of data gathered for the MPP; introduction of methodology and the data collection tool; and development of the initial plan for the data collection process and the succeeding processes that will be conducted by project partner and UNHCR.

### Coordination meetings

In the second quarter of the year, UNHCR and project partners team conducted coordination meetings with the Mayor and staff, as well as the local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer (DRRMO) and Municipal Social Welfare Officer (MSWO) to discuss the background of the project. The LGU officials recommended a list of barangays for assessment, which already had a history of conflict or displacement. The number of barangays required for MPP were provided by UNHCR.

## 2. DATA COLLECTION AND CONSOLIDATION

Project partners conducted focus group discussions among IDPs and residents (representing the community) and barangay officials (representing the duty bearers). At the same time, local partners also conducted key informant interviews with staff of the municipality with mandate on protection and response such as the Municipal Disaster Risk Response and Management Officer (MDRRMO) and the Municipal Social Welfare Officer (MSWO). Data from official sources as well as other publications such as population census, news articles about displacement and other documents were also reviewed.

For 2018 MPPs, the field teams utilized the MPP Thematic Tool provided by UNHCR in recording the results of the interviews and KIIs on-site. Data was transferred to excel sheets to consolidate and analyze the data, which were then sent to UNHCR Information Management team for further analysis. For 2019, field teams had the option of utilizing paper-and-pen forms and then manually entering the results into the kobotool application once back in their offices, or using smartphones or tablets in the field and saving the data for transmittal at a later period in areas with strong internet connection. For both 2018 and 2019, results fed into excel sheet containing all the answers to the questions which already had prepared graph templates for faster data analysis. Results of the analysis were shared with the back to the local partner to serve as basis for the drafting of the narrative report.

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<sup>1</sup> See list of municipalities with the corresponding project partner at the end of this document

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### **3. JOINT ANALYSIS AND REPORT-WRITING**

Drafts of the report were jointly analyzed and reviewed by MPP focal persons from each partner organization and UNHCR focals for each geographic area. In some instances, the review was conducted in a writeshop-style format to further analyze the results and to craft recommendations that are based on the evidence from the data collection. UNHCR and its partners agreed on a rating on the risk for each municipality, using the framework of analysis agreed beforehand.

The Risk rating is graded according to: 1) Presence, 2) Partial presence, or 3) Absence of the following four (4) indicators: Effects of violation or threats, nature of violations or threats, protective capability compliance and attitude, and coping mechanism of affected population.. Based on these indicators, a rating of “high,” medium,” or “low” is provided.

### **4. VALIDATION SESSION WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS**

At the first quarter of 2018 and towards the last quarter of 2019, UNHCR and project partners presented the results of the MPP to the local government officials of the assessed municipalities. In this exercise, the LGUs were able to seek clarification about certain data and offer updated data in cases where there were observed inconsistencies. It was also an opportunity for the LGUs to respond to certain findings, especially relating to government projects, protection responses.



Villagers peacefully walk through the fields of Barangay Lumbayanague. They lost their jobs and homes in 2017 when conflict broke out. But slowly, they are rebuilding their lives with the help of UNHCR's quick impact projects. You can take part in this beautiful journey of resilience by getting involved with UNHCR. © UNHCR/Lyka Gonzalez