



Municipal Protection Profile conducted in Davao Oriental

San Isidro



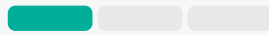


Municipality of San Isidro

Province of Davao Oriental | Region XI: Davao Region

Overview

Risk rating: Low



Quick facts

The Municipality of San Isidro is a 5th class municipality in the province of Davao del Norte. It is a landlocked municipality that has a total land area of 152.49 square kilometers.

San Isidro was created as the 8th municipality of Davao del Norte province through Republic Act No. 9265 on March 15, 2005. Its mother municipalities were the municipalities of Asuncion and Kapalong. The bill that created San Isidro was sponsored by Hon. Arrel R. Olano of District 1, Davao del Norte.

Based on the values of production in Davao del Norte, the main products of San Isidro are bananas (e.g., cardava, local, and cultivar), cacao, durian, and rice.



According to the 2015 census figures from the Philippine Statistics Authority, 34 percent of San Isidro's population are composed of the young dependent population who are aged 14 and below. Sixty percent of the population are potential members of the workforce aged 15 to roughly 64, while the remaining 6 percent are those aged 65 and over. The median age of the municipality is 24, which tells that approximately half of the population is aged above 24 and the other half are aged below 24.



Population

26,651



Family

5,330



Income Class

5th Class



Land Area

152.49_{sq.km.}



Barangays

13



Climate type

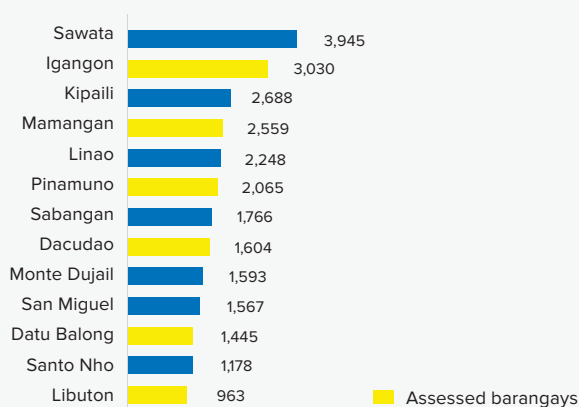
Tropical



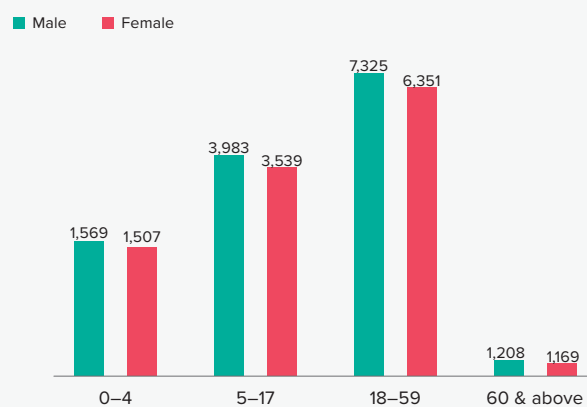
Languages Spoken

Davawenyo, Cebuano, Ata Manobo, Kalagan, Tagalog

Population¹ by barangay



Population¹ by sex and age group



¹ 2015 Census of Population, Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Profiled Barangays

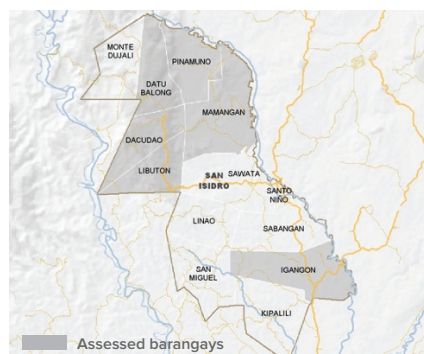
The table below shows the population of barangays in San Isidro that were assessed for the MPP.

Barangay	No. of HH	No. of Families	No. of Person	No. of Male	No. of Female	No. of Children	No. of Adults	No. of Elders
Dacudao	150	805	2,200	900	1,300	1,260	900	40
Datu Balong	420	435	1,582	838	744	624	833	125
Igangan	744	770	2,998	1,575	1,423	1,207	1,530	261
Libuton	253	282	1,101	570	531	417	578	106
Mamangan	703	752	3,111	1,637	1,474	1,038	1,758	315
Pinamuno	436	455	1,946	1,020	926	820	975	151
TOTAL	2,982	3,165	12,510	6,558	5,952	5,082	5,819	1,609

Protection Profile Summary

The Municipality of San Isidro has been affected by displacements due to firefights and violence resulting from the armed conflict between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the New People’s Army (NPA), with major events recorded from 2011-2017. Displacements resulting from the firefights within the period can be considered of moderate scale, with affected households ranging from 30 to 250. The municipality was also impacted by extreme weather events such as Typhoon Pablo in 2012, affecting some 5,000 families and 25,000 individuals per the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC) report.

Given these events and displacements caused by human-induced and natural hazards, the risk rating for San Isidro is considered as “low”. Unlike other areas in Mindanao such as in the Caraga region and other municipalities in the Davao Region that are chronically affected by armed clashes until the present, San Isidro has experienced moderate frequency of armed encounters that resulted in displacements. Overall, humanitarian impact of displacement events are not severe but also not low-intensity. On the other hand, incidence of gender-based violence (GBV) is high in the municipality, with rape of women being the most common according to respondents of the study.

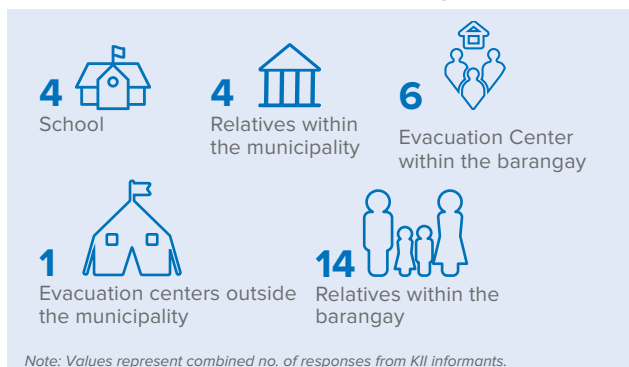


Moreover, it should be noted that as a fifth-class municipality, the local government and residents have limited coping capacities to address the humanitarian situation and violence. Much needs to be done in terms of improving disaster preparedness, response capacities, and protection mechanisms of the municipality, including that of the local government and the constituents. Being a low-income municipality, limited capacities and resources also translate to limited allocation for disaster risk reduction and protection programs.

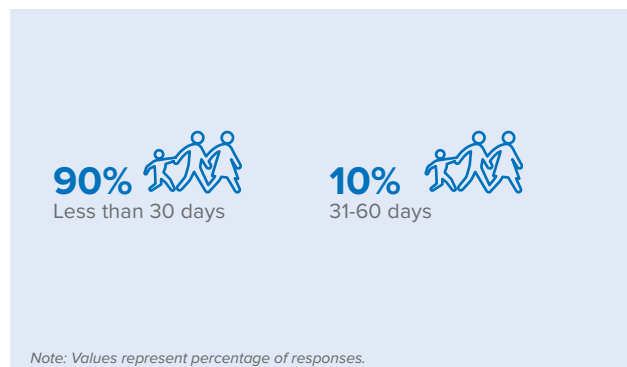
Protection Analysis

Displacement

Where did the displaced population go?



What was the longest displacement in the municipality?



Nature of Violations and Threats

Armed conflict and natural disasters are the major causes of displacement in the Municipality of San Isidro. A majority of the participants reported that armed conflict is the primary cause of displacements, followed by natural disasters. The displacement incidents that took place in the municipality around 2011 and 2012 were mainly caused by the armed clashes between the NPA and the AFP. As a result of these armed clashes, the participants who participated in the data collection process of the MPP reported that they have experienced fear and psychological distress. During emergencies, some of the participants reported that they were forced to leave their homes hastily to ensure the safety of their children, notwithstanding the lack of food security during their displacement. Some participants also reported that the armed conflict affected their livelihood as they cannot tend to their farms during displacements.

Forty-seven percent of the participants shared that they evacuated to their relatives' homes within the barangay during displacements, while 20 percent said that they went to the evacuation centers within the barangay to find safety. Some of them also reported that they stayed in schools, with relatives outside the municipality, sub-village or *purok* halls, relatives.

Impact and Effects of Violations

Access to assistance was the most common problem as reported by 93 percent of the participants. Thirty-one percent also said that they encountered problems with shelter, and 10 percent reported problems on family separation.

When probed further, the IDPs reported that they have issues with their access to food and livelihood during displacements. During emergencies, they have limited access to their farms because they are afraid that an armed encounter might erupt again. Livestock animals during emergencies were also left unattended in their homes. As to their employment as another income source, they reported that it is also a 'failure.' There were no mentions about the types of employment that they tried to engage in.

The IDPs also reported that they have experienced hunger while in fear. They said that life is hard during displacements

Coping Mechanisms of Affected Population

To protect and help the persons with special needs (PWSNs) cope during and after emergencies, the participants reported that the community prioritizes children, women, persons with disabilities, older persons, among others, during emergencies. They are able to do this through cooperation. Another coping strategy the community mentioned is the active seeking of assistance for the PWSNs from the non-government organizations, government agencies, and LGUs. The community also said that they also protect the PWSNs from bullying from other people.

The participants also mentioned that the LGU created a resolution to support the needs of the PWSNs. They have 'responders' that support the evacuation of the PWSNs during emergencies.

Sixty-three percent of the participants reported that they are aware of their rights, and 33 percent said they are not aware of their rights. When asked to elaborate about the rights that they are aware of, the participants reported that they have rights to be protected against discrimination, oppression, and exploitation. They also mentioned that they have the right to

within the municipality, among others.

Seventy-five percent of the participants said that they are not currently hosting or have not hosted IDPs in the area while the remaining 25 percent have hosted IDPs. A majority of the participants, or 93 percent, said that displacements would usually last less than 30 days. On the other hand, 6 percent said that displacements can last from 31 to 60 days.

At the time of the profiling exercise, there are no IDPs in the community. However, about 70 percent do not know if another displacement will take place, while 30 percent said that it is possible to have another displacement in the municipality. Should another emergency take place, the most likely that will be affected are women, children, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, farmers, among others.

It was also noted that aside from conflicts, development projects such as road widening also resulted to displacements. Moreover, some of the displacement incidents were caused by armed conflicts that took place in multiple boundaries. There were IDPs that came from nearby municipalities that are near to political boundaries.

because they experience food shortage that can be attributed to their lack of access to their farms, and lack of employment.

The participants also reported that they are in 'sorrow' due to fear. Some of them said that their emotional state affected their jobs since they could not concentrate.

Those who reported that they have problems with shelters during displacement were referring to conditions at the evacuation sites, which have no walls and partitions and are therefore cold at night. There are also no pillows, blankets or other sleeping materials. Some also reported that they were cut off from work and that the assistance is insufficient during armed conflict.




As to their permanent shelters, they said that their roofs were blown away by strong winds. They said that life has become difficult because they have no safe shelter to live in.

exercise free will, the right to information on public matters, the right to be safe, the right to defend their families and be defended, the right to receive assistance, the right to livelihood, the right to raise their grievances, the right to education, the right to work, and the right to live peacefully.

Eighty-three percent of the participants also reported that they are open to sharing information (or reporting to the authorities) about alleged violations of their rights, while 17 percent said they are not. For those who are not open to sharing information, they reasoned that they do not know what to do and they are just waiting for somebody to ask them regarding the situation. They also reported that they are afraid to share information because they might get accused, or the armed groups would get back at them.

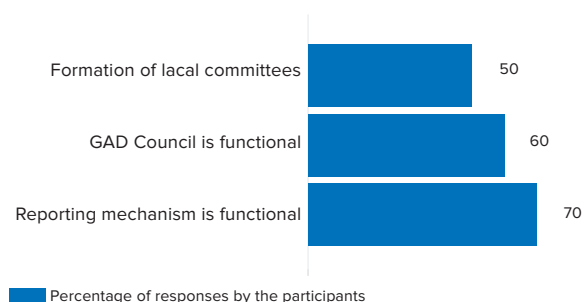
Seventy-seven percent of the participants reported that they have access to humanitarian assistance during emergencies. All of the participants who reported that they have access to humanitarian assistance said they were able to access food, while 62 percent said they have access to shelter. Some others said they have access to cash, non-food items, and medicine.

Recommendations

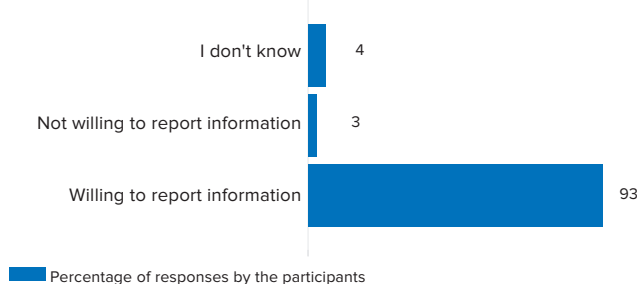
-  Establish an evacuation center with sufficient materials and facilities
-  Improve the knowledge of the duty-bearers and the community on addressing the needs and protection rights of the IDPs.
-  Create local ordinances that will attend to and address human rights violations and protection needs, especially of the Lumad.

Protection of women and children

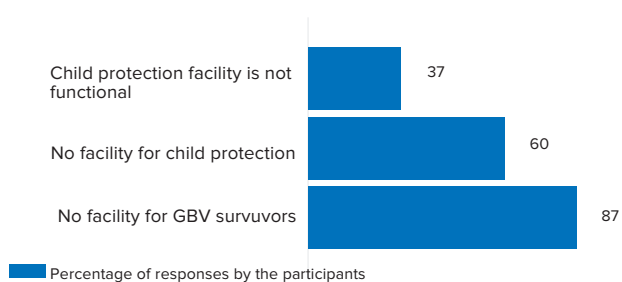
Presence and Functionality of protection mechanisms



Sharing Information



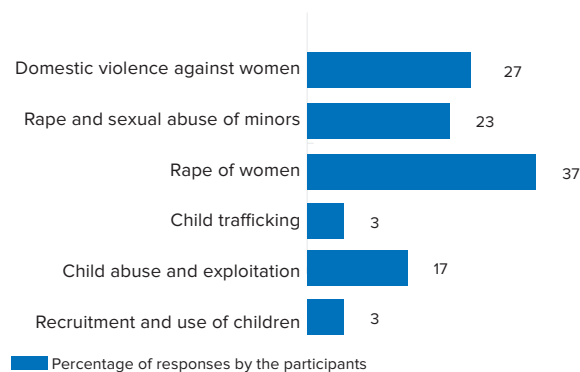
Child protection and GBV survivor facilities



Nature of Violations and Threats

The participants reported that rape of women is the most commonly reported violation committed against women, followed by domestic violence against women, rape and sexual abuse of minors, prostitution, child abuse, and recruitment and use of children. Cases of abduction of children and trafficking were also present in the municipality.

Reported violations against women and children



Response of Duty-Bearers

The participants said that the duty-bearers are quick to respond to reports and complaints affecting women and children protection issues. They have conducted validation activities on reports and were able to provide a Barangay Protection Order to women survivors, while children who experienced violations were taken care of by the BCPC. The LGU has also conducted awareness-raising sessions on Republic Act 7610 (RA 7610) or the 'Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act' and Republic Act 9262 or the 'Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004.' Debriefing sessions with survivors were also conducted.

Coping Mechanisms of Affected Population

The most dominant response of the participants about community coping and protection strategies is referral and reporting of women and child rights violations. The community reported that violations and threats against women and children are reported to duty-bearers, specifically the *purok* leaders, barangay officials, and the local police. They also mentioned that the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT) is active in rescuing women and children who experienced violations.

Awareness-raising sessions were also identified by the participants as a coping strategy of the community. Gender and Development seminars were conducted, as well as other information-sharing activities on RA 7610. The creation of the BCPC and VAWC desk was also viewed by the community as part of the community coping strategy.

Eighty-three percent of the participants reported that they are aware of RA 7610. Also, all of the participants reported that women in the community are aware and are able to exercise their rights. They also elaborated that the rights of women involve the right against discrimination and exploitation, the right to be included in decision-making, the right to air their grievances, the right to equal protection, the right to take care of their family and to receive care, the right to uphold the solemnity of marriage, the right to protect self, and the right to receive love and respect.

The IDPs and duty-bearers worked hand-in-hand in ensuring

that women and children are safe and protected. The participants reported that community members are vigilant in keeping their area secure, reporting anything untoward to the LGU. During emergencies, community members prioritize the safety of women and children with the help of the duty-bearers. The duty-bearers, on the other hand, have organized awareness-raising, fund-raising, and livelihood activities for the communities to help address their needs.

As for children, 97 percent of the participants reported that the parents and their children are aware about children’s rights and that they were able to exercise such rights. These rights, the participants said, involve the right to access quality education, the right to play, the right to be protected by their family and the government, the right to be born peacefully, the right to have opinions, the right to seek and receive help, the right against abuses, and the right to have ambitions in life.

Ninety-three percent of the participants reported that women and children are willing to report information about violations against them. Three percent reported that women and children are unwilling to report information because some people might accuse them of taking sides.

Protective Capability and Compliance

Seventy percent of the participants said that referral mechanisms in the barangays are in place and functional to protect women and children. Sixty percent of the participants also reported that the Gender and Development Council is existing and functional. The VAWC and BCPC desks in the barangays usually receive the complaints and summon the persons involve. The barangay then will try to settle the issue and pass it on to either the DSWD, PNP, or Municipal LGU.

Other than the BCPC and VAWC, all participants reported that community awareness sessions are one of the measures to protect women and children. About 50 percent also reported that formation of local committees to help address these issues is also being implemented in their community. They also reported that training of local monitors, establishment of hotlines, and distribution of IEC materials are among the other protective measures existing in the area.

Although mechanisms for protecting women and children are present, 87 percent of the participants reported that there are no facilities for GBV survivors, and 60 percent reported that there are no child protection facilities in the communities. Thirty-seven percent reported that there are functional child protection facilities in the communities.

Recommendations



Strengthen the protection mechanisms for women and children, particularly at the barangay level by building skills, knowledge, and capacities of LGU officers and staff who are directly responsible for addressing the protection issues as well as barangay-level staff and volunteers who can immediately respond and assist women and children who are victims of abuses at the barangay level.



Provide facilities for child protection and gender-based violence survivors in the municipality.

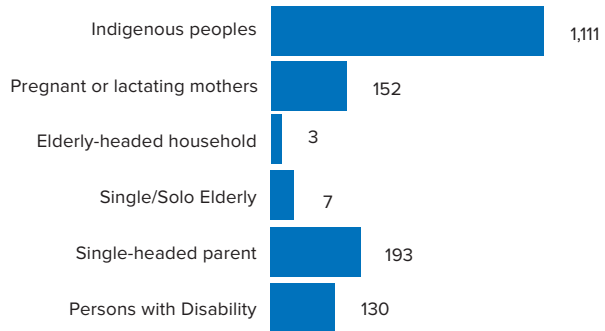


Disseminate information on GBV prevention.

Persons with specific needs (PWSN)

Nature of Violations and Threats

Which of the following vulnerable groups are present in the community?



Note: Values only cover the assessed barangays.

Impact and Effects of Violations

Persons with specific needs	Identified immediate needs
Persons with disability	Wheelchair, food, medicine, financial assistance, shelter, clothing, prioritization in LGU transactions
Single/solo parent	Food, medicine, continuing assistance, livelihood, cash assistance, vitamins for children
Solo elderly	Food and medicine
Pregnant or lactating mothers	Prenatal and feeding, free checkup, hospitalization, vitamins, medicine, nutritious food, financial assistance, clothing, safe space, training and orientation
Persons with chronic illness	Continuing medication, maintenance medication

Recommendations



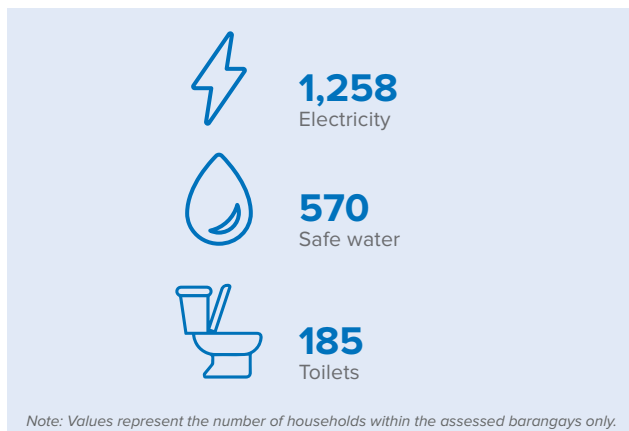
Duty bearers should address the barriers that prevent PWSNs from accessing the services being provided by the government. An accessibility audit, for example, can be a good start to determine if public and private structures that provide services, e.g., school buildings, government halls, and other facilities, are accessible for persons with disability and older persons.



Capacity building for duty bearers, development planners, and decision-makers in the local government on disability-inclusive development should be included in the projects and programs of the LGU.

Basic social services

What is the estimated number of households without the following services:




Protective Capability and Compliance

The participants reported that there are social protection government programs that are present in the community. These social protection programs are the Pantawid Familyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), Philippine Health Insurance (PhilHealth), and the Social Security System (SSS). Free registration of birth was also provided by the duty-bearers in the community. According to the LGU, quarterly assistance is also being given to the senior citizens. Regular cash-for-work program is being implemented to assist the economic needs of the most vulnerable population.

For the displaced population, 80 percent of the participants said there are no programs and services specifically for the sector. Twenty percent of the participants said that the programs and services for the IDPs are provision of water, clothing, and accommodation, allowing IDPs to stay in other homes, and provision of relief assistance. During the delivery of these programs and services, the participants reported that it was insufficient and that there was no budget from the barangay LGU.

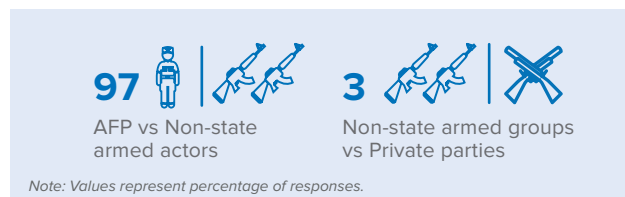
Recommendations



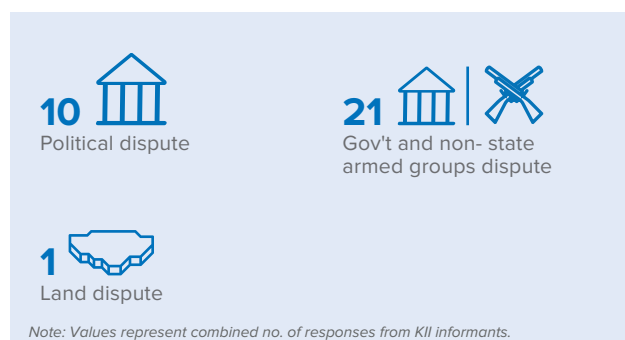
Strengthen preparedness capacities of LGU and communities to ensure that basic services are available and accessible, especially during displacements. Prior to emergencies, LGUs and communities must work together to anticipate and prepare for possible scenarios and gaps. Preparedness activities can include prepositioning of supplies and addressing the lack of WASH facilities in evacuation camps.

Safety and security

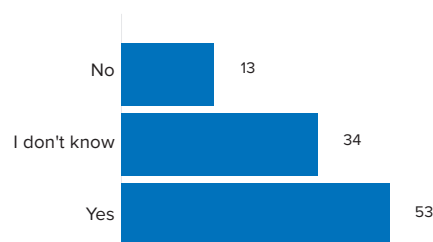
What is the nature of conflicts?



What are the causes of these conflicts?



Do residents feel safe?



Impact and Effects of Violations

Safety and security issues in the municipality affected the lives of the people. The participants said, armed conflicts caused them difficulties in working and deprived them of their access to livelihood. During emergencies, they lack food and sources of income in the evacuation center. Apart from that, psychologically, the participants reported that the presence of armed groups in the area triggers their fear of another encounter and displacement. The security issues also developed mistrust of the communities toward unfamiliar faces.


Fifty-three percent of the participants reported that they feel safe in their community, while 13 percent said they do not feel safe because of armed conflict and destruction of livelihood and civilian properties.

Although a significant percentage of participants does not know the current status of their safety and security or does not feel safe, 67 percent still reported that they can move freely in their communities. Those who reported that they are not free to move in their communities cited curfews, activities of armed groups, and lack of proper identification as the primary reasons. The participants believe that should another armed encounter happen, the most affected individuals are likely to be women, boys and girls, older persons, and PWSNs

Coping Mechanisms of Affected Population

As part of the communities' coping mechanisms, the participants reported that they have become more vigilant of their surroundings and have learned to mobilize themselves if they feel threatened. The community, along with the LGU, have discussed about their strategies to keep their communities safe. For instance, any threats to security or security-related incidents in the communities have been reported to the LGU or higher authorities. Ninety-seven percent of the participants affirmed that they report security issues to higher authorities, 43 percent said they report to the municipal authorities, and 37 percent reported that the local authorities will conduct search operations in case of any security threats. Also, the BPAT has been active in ensuring that the people are safe. As to their livelihood, the IDPs engaged in other sources of income like offering laundry services.

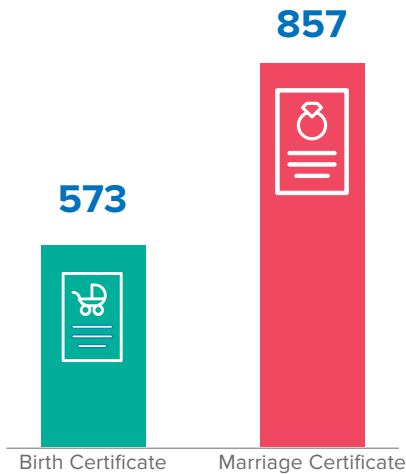
Recommendations



The LGU and communities need to formulate hazard-specific contingency plans that will guide all leaders and community members during emergencies. Regular community drills and simulation exercises can be conducted to strengthen the emergency preparedness capacities, both of the leaders and community members.

Documentation

What is the estimated number of individuals in the assessed barangays without:







Impact and Effects of Violations

Sixty-three percent of the participants said that the lack of birth certificates resulted to difficulties in accessing education because students cannot be enrolled 'regularly.' Children cannot even play in local basketball leagues due to lack of civil documentation. Forty-seven percent of the participants reported that it caused issues in accessing employment, and 20 percent reported problems accessing assistance before, during, and after emergencies. Some participants also reported encountering difficulties with barriers to their freedom of movement and in accessing 4Ps and other government programs.

Coping Mechanisms of Affected Population

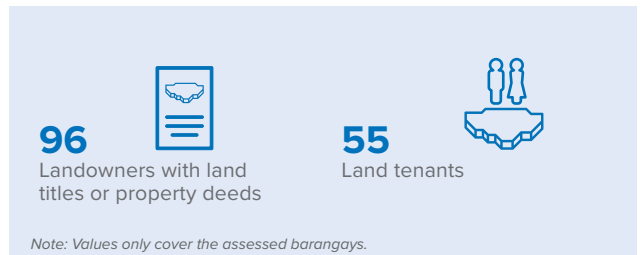
Individuals and families who were not able to access civil documents have very low coping capacity. Lack of resources and knowledge hampers their access to the service. During most difficult times they mostly rely on family members and local officials like sitio leaders and barangay chairmen for assistance.

Recommendations

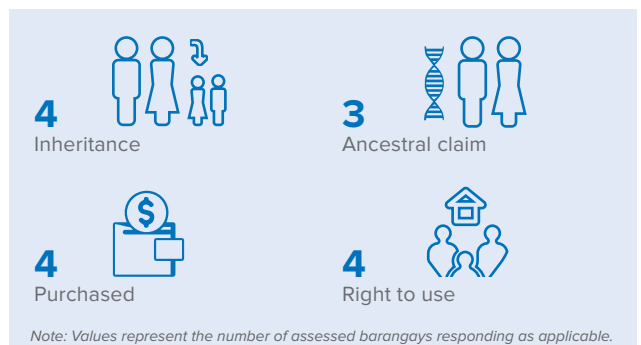
-  Conduct onsite civil registration.
-  Simplify documentary requirements for civil registration (birth and marriage)
-  Waive or lower down some of the fees and penalties for late registrants.
-  Educate residents on the significance to civil documents as proof of identity and in accessing services from the government

Housing, land and property (HLP)



Estimated number of land owners, tenants, sharers, and rents



Source of land ownership/use



Recommendations

-  Allocate or increase budget allocation for housing assistance to the displaced population.
-  Mediate, settle or refer to appropriate offices to facilitate resolution of land disputes.

Information

Nature of Violations and Threats


Ninety percent of the participants reported that they received information on security alerts, 73 percent received information on disaster alerts, 53 percent on barangay policies, ordinances, and community awareness trainings, 33 percent on barangay programs, and 30 percent on barangay events and social activities.

The participants also said that there is a lack of materials in the community that can be used in disseminating information. For instance, they have noticed that there were no handheld radios being used to spread information. Almost everyone relies on their cellphones amid lack of or low connectivity in some areas. The participants said that in some cases, protection-related information came to them late.

Preferred means of the community to receive protection-related information




Recommendations




Explore other modes of communication that are applicable in far-flung areas where cellphone signal is nonexistent.

Peace processes

Recommendations



Support the resumption of peace talk



Continue the programs that deliver basic services to communities in the most remote and hard-to-reach areas

SOURCES / REFERENCES:

- Focus Group Discussions (FGD)
- Key Informant Interviews (KII)
- Secondary Data Review
- Documentation of meeting with the LGU, 2019

EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE HALL



Implementation of Quick Impact Project for the Promotion of Protection and Durable Solutions in Mindanao

 **UNHCR**
The UN Refugee Agency

 **ACCORD**

 **UNIVERSITY OF SAN ISIDRO**
Davao City

MUNICIPAL PROTECTION PROFILE VALIDATION
San Isidro, Davao Del Norte
December 10, 2019