





## PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE



Protection Cluster in Mindanao

can be utilized by the newly- displaced families, they need to share toilets with the families displaced by earthquake last October 2019 who are also residing in the same area.

### CURRENT SITUATION

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Field Office XII and Kidapawan City LGU distributed laminated sacks (tarpaulins), solar lanterns and food packs. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) also conducted site mapping.

### 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.	Majority of the displaced families are residing in landslide prone sites and their houses are situated on the hillside. Despite this identified risk, the said families still regularly return to these areas given that there are no other safer grounds which they can construct their houses.	The affected areas are pre-identified by the City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (CDRRMC) as high risk/landslide-prone areas and the residents are subject to preemptive evacuation as a response measure in cases of earthquakes and other natural hazards which may result to landslides.	There is a need to identify safe relocation sites and temporary shelters where the affected population may momentarily stay until the LGU provides them with permanent shelters.

### II. SHELTER



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

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
2.	The affected families are only settling in improvised tents covered with plastic sheets. The displaced families are requesting for insulators to minimize heat in their temporary shelters. Moreover, there is no electric supply in the area which further exacerbates their worsened living conditions, particularly their safety and security.  The LGU has yet to plan for permanent housing and relocation sites for the displaced families.	DSWD provided plastic sheets as additional assistance for the displaced families in building their temporary shelters.  The CSWO outsourced 25 solar lamps, but it needs additional 47 solar lamps to be given to all the displaced families.	The IDPs are in need of insulators and other food and non-food items.  The LGU is also requesting for 47 solar to be distributed to the displaced families.  Provision of electricity is needed to provide adequate lighting and ventilation to the displaced families.

### III. FOOD AND NUTRITION



Ensure that IDPs receive a minimum basic food ration.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
3.	The displaced families do not have regular food supply and they only rely heavily on the food assistance provided by the LGU and other government agencies.	DSWD provided food packs to the displaced families during the relocation. The agency is planning to provide another round of food packs for distribution. However, said food packs only last for four to five days for a family with four to five members.  CSWO is expecting that by the time the food packs were completely consumed by the displaced families, they have already returned to their places of origin and resume their regular livelihood activities.	The displaced populations are in need of regular food supply.


**IV. WASH**


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

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
4.	The displaced families are currently sharing latrines and washing facility with the community and those families displaced by the 2019 earthquake.	DSWD sought assistance in constructing additional latrines and handwashing facilities, but this has yet to be discussed.	There should be additional latrines and handwashing facilities to accommodate all the displaced families and the community at large.

**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
5.	No reports provided relating to education as of this time. For further assessment and validation.	For further coordination with the LGU and other relevant agencies	For further assessment and validation

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


Report any HLP related issues

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
6.	No reported issues related to HLP. For further assessment and validation.	For further coordination with the LGU and other relevant agencies	For further assessment and validation

**VII. HEALTH**


Ensure that IDPs have access to health facilities.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
7.	Rising CoVID-19 cases in the city places the displaced families to a more vulnerable situation as they are currently living in cramped areas making them highly susceptible to CoVID-19 transmission.	For further coordination with the LGU and other relevant agencies	<p>There is a need to provide handwashing facilities and hygiene kits to the displaced families in order to prevent CoVID-19 transmission.</p> <p>Education sessions concerning prevention of CoVID-19 transmission must be conducted to the community to minimize the risk of contracting CoVID-19.</p>

**VIII. Vulnerable Persons**


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

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
8.	No reported issue related to vulnerable persons. For further assessment and validation.	For further coordination with the LGU and other relevant agencies	For further assessment and validation



**IX. Core relief items (CRI)**



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

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
9.	<p>Lack of electricity in the evacuation area poses additional protection risks to the physical safety of IDPs. Electric supply has yet to be installed pending response from the LGU. Primary needs such as lighting and adequate and accessible need to be installed in the community.</p> <p>There is need for additional plastic sheets (trapal) to adequately cover the shanties built by the displaced families for their added safety, security, and privacy.</p>	<p>International Organization for Migration (IOM) has provided 25 pieces of solar lamps to the displaced families. The CSWO requested for additional solar lamps.</p> <p>DSWD- Field Office XII provided additional plastic sheets and food packs to LGU and CSWO.</p>	<p>Agencies are requested to provide additional solar lamps to augment the solar lamps supplied by IOM.</p>

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

Location (Origin)								Location (Current)				
No. of Fam	+/-	No. of Persons	+/-	Province	Mun	Barangay	Sitio	Province	Mun	Barangay	Sitio	Exact Location
72	+/-	267	+/-	North Cotabato	Kidapawan City	Balabag	Mawig & Umpan	North Cotabato	Kidapawan City	Balabag		Evacuation Camp

NEEDS ANALYSIS	Remarks
Protection	
Food	
Shelter	Advocate for the provision of permanent shelter for the displaced families that are living in the identified high-risk areas.
WASH	
EDUCATION	
HLP	
HEALTH	
CORE RELIEF ITEMS	Monitor on the status on the request for additional solar lamps by the CSWO.
GBV	
Child Protection	
Security	

**Sources:**

City Social Welfare Office – Kidapawan City  
Magungaya Mindanao Inc. (MMI)

## 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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