

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.

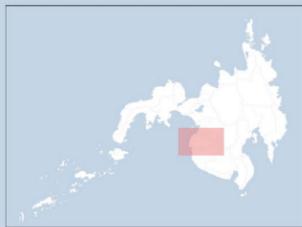
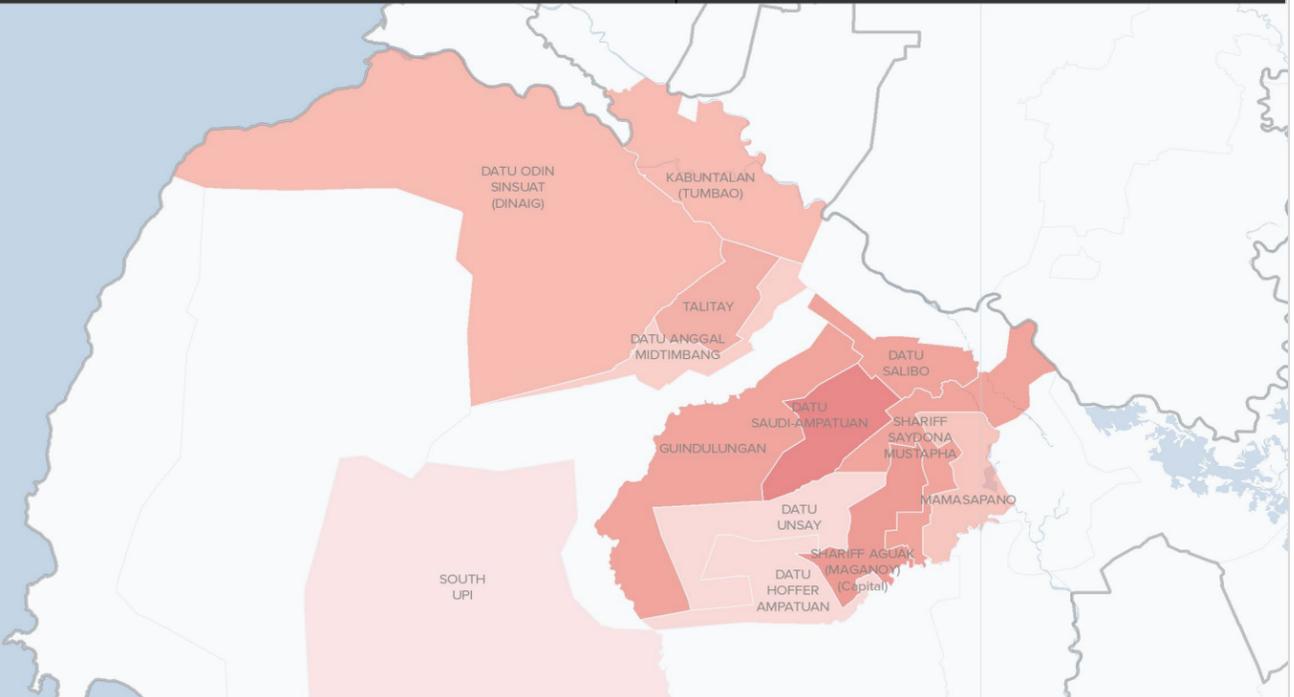
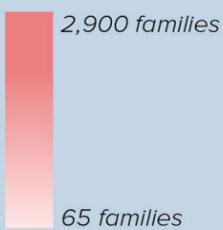
IDPPAR no. 5, Issue no. 3, 2021 | 5 May 2021

DATE OF DISPLACEMENT: 18/03/2021	TIME OF DISPLACEMENT: 5:00 AM	GPS COORDINATES (If available): Not available
BARANGAY:	MUNICIPALITIES: Ampatuan, Datu Anggal Midtimbang, Datu Hoffer, Datu Odin Sinsuat, Datu Salibo, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Datu Unsay, Guindulungan, Mamasapano, Mother Kabuntalan, Shariff Aguak, Shariff Saydona Mustapha, and Talitay	PROVINCE: Maguindanao

TYPE OF DISPLACEMENT: New Recurrent | Please refer to IDPPAR no. 5, Issue no. 02

REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT	<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. 03 | Date of assessment: 3 May 2021


Number of displaced families


CURRENT SITUATION

Some of the displaced families who just recently returned to their places of origin in several municipalities in Maguindanao Province were again forced to flee their homes because of persistent security risks in the areas within and beyond the SPMS Box. On 23 April 2021, the government security forces in the Municipalities of Rajah Buayan and Shariff Saydona Mustapha allegedly launched mortar and aerial shelling against the BIFF troop, which was sighted in Barangays Ganta and Inaladan, all in Shariff Saydona Mustapha Municipality. A number of military vehicles and government troops moved towards the areas of Mamasapano Municipality, particularly in Sitio Pupil of Barangay Bagumbong. On 28 April 2021, the government security forces based in Crossing Salvo, Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality and Brgy. Nabundas in Shariff Saydona Mustapha Municipality launched another mortar shelling targeting Sitio Bayog in Brgy. Dapiawan and Sitio Tatapan in Brgy. Kitango, all in Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality, as well as Brgy. Pamalian in Shariff Saydona Mustapha Municipality, causing fear among the civilian population. The said mortar shelling resulted in the killing of two civilians and wounding two others in Shariff Saydona Mustapha Municipality. As of this report, there are a total of **7,145 displaced families (approximately 35,725 individuals)** based on the report from the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) Maguindanao

The clearing operation against the BIFF is reportedly related to the planned deployment of Joint Peace and Security Team in Brgy. Kitango, Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality which was tentatively set on 28 April 2021.

On 06 May 2021, a fresh armed encounter with the BIFF was again reported, this time in Sitios Bentingaw, Brgy. Meta and Malengog, Brgy. Iganampong, Datu Unsay, Maguindanao. Mortar/Artillery shelling followed by ground assault was reported.

INCIDENT KEY FIGURES

 Families 7,145 total number of IDP families	 Persons approximately 35,725 number of persons displaced	 Missing No report												
 Damaged Houses One commercial building was reported burned in Brgy. Kitango, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, and an unaccounted number of houses were partially damaged	 In Need of Shelter Ongoing validation	 Children <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-2 y.o</td> <td>1,590</td> <td>1,629</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3-6 y.o</td> <td>2,286</td> <td>2,404</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7-12 y.o</td> <td>3,054</td> <td>3,015</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Age	Male	Female	0-2 y.o	1,590	1,629	3-6 y.o	2,286	2,404	7-12 y.o	3,054	3,015
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PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE

INCIDENT BACKGROUND

On 18 March 2021, at five o'clock in the morning, a series of mortar shelling was fired by the 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.

The armed conflict between the government troops and the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) is no longer confined within the SPMS Box but 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 were placed under State of Calamity. MSSD profiled a total of 10, 600 families (approximately 40, 100 individuals) displaced due to the said armed conflict.



Civilian Death
4 reportedly died



Civilian Injured
3 reportedly injured



Vulnerable Persons

Vulnerable Group	No.
Women	12,779
Lactating	1,397
Pregnant	697
Elderlies	1,093
PWDs	107

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>To date, there are around 7, 145 families (approximately 35, 725 individuals) who are repeatedly displaced due to the recent military operation. The IDPs are currently housed in 30 evacuation centers across the affected municipalities, while many opted to stay with their relatives.</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. This was re-activated in relation to the recent displacement. The PDRRMC EOC recommended to have a focal coordinator for Mindanao Humanitarian Team (MHT), which OCHA agreed take the role.</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>On 30 March to 6 April 2021, the IDP Profiling and Response Assistance Tracking (iPART) profiling was conducted by deployed MSSD staff to IDPs displaced last 18 March 2021 in order to gather baseline information on the displacement situation and the identified displacement issues, responses and gaps.</p> <p>On 15 April 2021, the first virtual Joint EOC and MHT meeting was conducted and participated by the PDRRMC, representatives from Provincial Office of Maguindanao and MHT members. The second virtual meeting was conducted on on 6 May 2021.</p>	<p>The Joint EOC and MHT coordination platform must be maintained for streamlined and seamless coordination among humanitarian actors and key government agencies in Mindanao.</p>
3	<p>There is limited mobility among families who are living near the conflict zones. Also, government agencies and humanitarian actors have limited access among 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>Continuous monitoring and referral of the issues on safety and security of the IDPs are being conducted by the humanitarian actors.</p>	<p>The safe movement of the affected populations to safer grounds and their immediate access to humanitarian assistance must be ensured.</p>



PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE

4.	<p>The IDPs repeatedly experienced displacement due to ground and aerial bombardment 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>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>	<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>The 11th Joint Peace and Security Team composed of members of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front-Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces (MILF-BIAF), AFP, and the Philippine National Police were deployed in the affected area last 29 April 2021.</p>	
5.	<p>Indiscriminate ground and aerial bombardment last April 28, 2021 resulted in the killing of two women and wounding two others.</p>	<p>Families residing within and near the vicinity of the mortar shelling targets were advised to evacuate to safer grounds.</p> <p>MSSD-Maguindanao provided Bangsamoro Cares Financial Assistance amounting to Php 25,000.00 to the families of the deceased and Php 10,000.00 were provided to the injured victims last 30 April 2021.</p>	<p>There should be continuous negotiations between the state and non-state armed actors, particularly on the adherence to the International Humanitarian Law, and ensuring safety and security of non-combatants. Also, indiscriminate firing and shelling and use of Improvised Explosive Devices must be prohibited.</p>

II. SHELTER

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
<p> Meet the need for roofing and other materials from local sources if possible</p>			
1	<p>IDPs have occupied empty lots, open spaces, schools, madrasah, masjid and gymnasiums as their temporary shelters, while some families used the available plastic tarpaulins as roofing, and the spaces they have occupied are not elevated, making these spaces dampened when it rains. The lots where the displaced families are currently situated along the road which pose protection risks for small children.</p>	<p>Various humanitarian organizations have continued to augment the support of the government (i.e. MSSD) to the IDPs. Among the 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 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 a need to strengthen the existing temporary structures.</p>
2	<p>Displaced families are also experiencing lack of privacy because their temporary shelters have no partitions.</p>		<p>There is a need for additional plastic sheets/ tarpaulins for roofing and partitions to be provided in other areas that are not covered by the last distribution.</p>
3	<p>Lengthy procurement and transportation of goods/NFIs also becomes an issue.</p>		
4	<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>Decongestion of cramped evacuation centers (ECs). There is a need to identify more designated evacuation centers to accommodate the large number of displaced families.</p>
5	<p>Dimaukom National High School EC in Datu Saudi Ampatuan is congested, as each room is occupied by around 7-14 families.</p>	<p>LGUs validated evacuation centers which can be occupied by the displaced families while the armed conflict is ongoing.</p>	<p>Emergency Shelter (recommended: Modular tents for indoor ECs or re-useable tents for outdoors ECs) must be provided to the displaced families.</p>

III. FOOD AND NUTRITION

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
<p> Ensure that IDPs receive a minimum basic food ration.</p>			
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 LGUs was conducted in various displacement sites. This support was augmented by the food distribution from the BARMM-READi, MSSD, Office of the Chief Minister, and some members of the Parliament, including other civil society groups and humanitarian agencies such as Community Organization Multidiversity (COM), Islamic Relief Philippines, OXFAM, and Tabang Mindanaw.</p> <p>MSSD, BARMM READi, and Maguindanao province will continue to augment food items for 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> <p>Livelihood support, especially for female-headed families, needs to be provided given that their sources of livelihood were hampered by the armed conflict.</p>
2	<p>Newly displaced IDPs are in dire need of food support. Many of the IDPs clamor for a sustained</p>	<p>MSSD Maguindanao is currently preparing for another round of food distribution.</p>	<p>It must be ensured that all IDPs, both EC based and home-based, are provided with the</p>



PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE

	<p>food aid, especially now that most of them observing the holy month of Ramadhan. Also, majority of the IDPs' livelihood activities and sources of income were hampered and hence, their regular, daily needs are not met.</p>	<p>MSSD, PDRRM and MLGUs are continuously providing food packs especially to those newly opened and reactivated ECs.</p> <p>BARMM Project Tabang provided food aid in some ECs, such as in Datu Saudi Ampatuan.</p>	<p>assistance extended by both government and humanitarian actors.</p>
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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 on alternate days.	There must be sustained water rationing for the displaced families to ensure sufficient access to water both for drinking and for domestic use. Water testing must also be conducted to ensure water potability (in coordination with MOST).
2	In addition, some IDPs 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).
3	Water, hygiene and sanitation in the ECs remain a challenge. There are limited number of latrines available, as well as water supply for washing, bathing and cooking.	<p>The LGU was already facilitating the access of IDPs to safe water for drinking.</p> <p>UnYPhil-Women, COM and OXFAM are continuously extending their support in facilitating water tinkering in some ECs on alternate days.</p>	LGUs need to facilitate sustained water rationing in ECs.

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. Affected children are not able to submit their modules to their teachers on time.		<p>For further assessment of the current situation of children in terms of educational needs and issues.</p> <p>There is a need to consider the current situation of their education and facilitate flexibility on the submission and distribution of modules.</p>

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.
2	There are undetermined number of houses reportedly damaged and burned due to mortar shelling last April 28, 2021. in Sitio Tatapan, Brgy. Kitango.	No reported response yet.	Verification and validation of reportedly burned and damaged houses must be conducted in order determine the number of affected families and appropriate interventions to be provided.

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	Health protocols, such as wearing of face mask, physical distancing and handwashing are not being observed by the IDPs. Also, the lack of water for personal hygiene may also cause rapid transmission	UNICEF/HOM distributed 2,500 CoVID-19 IEC materials to the displaced families.	<p>CoVID-19 personal protective equipment such as masks and alcohol must be provided.</p> <p>Rollout of CoVID-19 information and hygiene promotion awareness, including information</p>



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	of diseases, such as COVID-19 and other communicable diseases.		on health protocols must be implemented, and wearing of face masks, social distancing, and frequent hand washing must be instructed to the IDPs.
3	There are reported cases of common ailments such as cough, fever, and flu in the displacement sites.	For further assessment and verification.	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.	For further assessment and verification.	<p>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.</p> <p>Maternity pads for postpartum women, clothing for neonates, and additional reproductive health supplies must be 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.</p>
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.
7	Some mothers and children in Datu Saudi Ampatuan ECs are having high fever and colds.	The reported health concerns of the mother and children were already referred to LGU and currently, it is validating the health situation of the IDPs.	<p>There is a need to set-up mobile clinics with adequate health personnel in the evacuation centers in order to address the health needs of the IDPs.</p> <p>Medical missions and provision of nutritious foods especially for children must be conducted in the ECs.</p>

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: 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.
2	Some newly displaced families are sharing kitchen sets, blankets, clothes, mats, etc. with other IDPs since most of the newly displaced families left their belongings.	For further verification.	<p>The newly displaced families must be identified during the assessment and IDP profiling in order to provide them with the necessary assistance.</p> <p>It is recommended to provide non-food items for the newly displaced families, such as hygiene kits, kitchen sets, and slippers.</p>

X. Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence (CP-GBV)

Particular attention should be given to women and children.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
1	Many women and children do not have access to latrines, and there are no available bathing cubicles for women in the ECs.	For further verification.	There is a need for separate latrines and bathing cubicles for women, and ensure that said facilities are provided with safety locks and proper lighting



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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.	For further verification.	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) was conducted by CFSI.</p> <p>PFA for 25 children in DSA (Madrasah lower Salvo) was conducted by COM.</p> <p>91 Recreational Kits were 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 in ECs.</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> <p>Conduct psychosocial support to children and families of the victims to process their feelings of anxiety and fear.</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, making them more vulnerable to CP-GBV issues.	GBV sub-cluster led by MSSD and co-led by UNFPA, with the support from Plan International, printed referral pathways posted in ECs. Information, Education and Communication materials concerning CP-GBV were also distributed.	<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 services, and engage in women empowerment activities.</p>
5.	Two minors allegedly carrying military hardware and ammunition were apprehended in one of the checkpoints in Shariff Saydona Municipality last 30 April 2021.	The minors were now handed over to the Municipal Social Welfare Officer for case management.	<p>Children affected by armed conflict need psychosocial support and facilitation of their reintegration with the community.</p> <p>There is a need to mainstream child rights and child protection activities on the ground in order to at least mitigate the use and recruitment of children by armed groups.</p>

XI Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM)

1	Camps and camp leaders need the essential competencies to address CP-GBV issues.	<p>MSSD BARMM initiated discussions on CCCM, together with other relevant agencies, to address issues in the ECs, including child protection and GBV.</p> <p>IOM, co-leading the CCCM cluster and in coordination with MSSD, conducted CCCM trainings in the affected LGUs.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Information boards, cooking counters and access to basic needs/services are requested to be placed/provided in ECs.</p>
2	There is 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.	Disaster Assistance and Family Access Card (DAFAC) need to be issued in order to profile the needs of the displaced population.
3	There is lack of consolidated information on responses and intervention made by humanitarian actors to the displaced families in the said armed conflict.	Through the iPART and with the technical support from UNHCR, MSSD spearheaded the harmonization of all responses conducted by the humanitarian actors to the displacement incident.	For further assessment.
4.	Camp Coordination and Camp Management structures were formed in almost all ECs, as led by IOM and MSSD during the first wave of displacement in 18 March. But these structures were considered closed during their return on the second week of April.	No response reported yet as of assessment period.	There is a need for reactivation and revival of CCCM structures already organized in all ECs.

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
700		3500	+/	Maguindanao	Shariff Saydona Mustapha	Brgy. Pusao, Brgy. East Libutan, from	Sitio Lincia, East Libutan, Sitio Barurao, East Libutan/ Sitio Musa, East Libutan	Maguindanao	Shariff Saydona Mustafa	East Libutan		Sitio Magandingan EC



345		1725	+/	Maguindanao	Datu Salibo	Brgy. Penditen,	Sitio Kurungan, Sitio Mekam	Maguindanao	Datu Salibo	Penditen		Brgy. Hall of Penditen EC
244		1220	+/	Maguindanao	Shariff Saydona Mustapha	Pandi	Sitio Pagakatan, Sitio Taparak, and Sitio Barungisen of Brgy. Penditen, Sitio Inugog, Brgy. Pandi.	Maguindanao	Datu Salibo	Pandi		Day care Center
86		430	+/	Maguindanao	Mamasapano	Dabenayan, Liab and Pusaka of Mamasapano, Pusao and East Libutan of Shariff Saydona Mustapha and Tina of Shariff Aguak		Maguindanao	Mamasapano	Libutan		LibutanElem School EC
75		375	+/	Maguindanao	Shariff Saydona,Shariff Aguak and Mamasapano	Dabenayan of Mamasapano, Pusao of Shariff Saydona Mustapha and Tina of Shariff Aguak		Maguindanao	Mamasapano	Proper Libutan		Datu Tahir National HS Evac. Center
70		350	+/	Maguindanao	Mamasapano	Dabenayan of Mamasapano, Pusao of Shariff Saydona Mustapha and Sitio Pusaka,Libutan of Mamasapano		Maguindanao	Mamasapano	Proper Libutan		Maahad Libutan Evac. Center
115		575	+/	Maguindanao	Datu Unsay	Malangog		Maguindanao	Datu Unsay	Brgy. Maitumaig, Datu Unsay		Home-based
10		50	+/	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Kitango		Maguindanao	Datu Unsay	Iganagampong		Iganagampong Housing project EC
55		275	+/	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi	Kitango		Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Meta	Sitio Tela	Housebased
46		230	+/	Maguindanao	Bagong Upam, Shariff Aguak, Malangog, Datu Unsay and Kitango, DSA	Bagong Upam, Shariff Aguak, Malangog, Datu Unsay and Kitango, DSA		Maguindanao	Datu Unsay	Meta		HB-Sitio Irrigation Evac Center
86		430	+/	Maguindanao	South Upi	Brgy. Pilar	Sitio Ritaring	Maguindanao	South Upi			Housebased-Poblacion, Brgy. Pilar
111		555	+/	Maguindanao	South Upi	Itaw	Sitio Manguda, Silay, Guite, Two Lovers of Brgy. Itaw are the IDPs' Places of origins.	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan			Multipurpose Building Evacuate Site at Pob, Brgy. Itaw
142		710	+/	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi	Brgy. Kitango,		Maguindanao	Guindolongan	Bagan		Bagan Elem. Sch. Evac. Center
7		35	+/	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Kitango		Maguindanao	Guindolongan	Bagan		Bagan HouseBased
367		1,835	+/	Maguindanao	Guindolongan	Brgy. Datalpandan, Guindulangan		Maguindanao	Guindolongan	Ahan		Sitio Maringen-Housebased
22		110	+/	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Kitango		Maguindanao	Guindolongan	Kalumamis		Kalumamis EC
126		630	+/	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Kitango		Maguindanao	Guindolongan	Macasampen		Macasampen EC
234		1170	+/	Maguindanao	Talitay	Gadungan, and Sitio Sultan Poblacion		Maguindanao	Talitay	Poblacion		Talitay Central Elem School
110		550	+/	Maguindanao	Talitay	Gadungan	Sitio proper, Sitio rajamuda	Maguindanao	Talitay	Kiladap	Sitio Mapandala	Sitio Mapandala



PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE

SOURCES :

- Community and Family Services International (CFSI)
- Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs and community leaders)
- Local Government Units
- Magungaya Mindanao Inc.
- Member agencies of the Mindanao Virtual Protection Coordination Platform
- Ministry of Social Services and Development
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

ACTIVITY PHOTOS



Protection Cluster member CFSI conducts field assesment in Datu Saudi Ampatuan to determine the overall protection situation of displaced families.



UNHCR interviews an IDP in Datu Saudi Ampatuan who has already gone home after few weeks of stay in evacuation center last March but was forced to flee again on 28 April 2021 due to the aerial and ground bombardment in her place of origin.

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

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UNHCR MAIN OFFICE

6th Floor, GC Corporate Plaza, 150 Legaspi Street
Legaspi Village, 1229 Makati City, Philippines

UNHCR FIELD OFFICE (COTABATO)

local office address: 22 Ilang Ilang, Cor, Rosales St.
RH6, 9600 Cotabato City, Philippines

www.unhcr.org