

INCIDENT BACKGROUND

On 13 September 2019, a tropical storm (locally named “Marilyn”) brought a storm surge that hit the coastal barangays of Bongao, Tawi-Tawi, resulting in displacement and destruction of houses and properties. Based on the assessment conducted by the local government units and local partners, 82 houses were totally damaged while another 70 houses were partially damaged.

CURRENT SITUATION

Out of 152 families (approximately 760 persons) who were displaced, 63 families have already returned to their places of origin. The Provincial and Municipal local government units (P/MLGUs) have provided relief packs to the affected families, each consisting of 25 kg of rice, canned goods, and noodles.

As of this report, the remaining 89 families are still staying in evacuation sites while awaiting the reconstruction of their damaged houses. In an interview with some of these families, they expressed immediate needs for additional food supplies, clothing and other non-food items, housing materials for the reconstruction of their houses, and hygiene kits for the children and women.



PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE

ISSUES	RESPONSES	WAYS FORWARD
Threat to life, safety, and security		
Some of the displaced families have constructed makeshift shelters, while some families are staying along an open paved road, which exposes children in particular to safety risks. Reportedly, one child has died due to sickness while in displacement.	The barangay local government units (BLGUs) and local partners have conducted an assessment. The report has been submitted to the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Officer (MDRRMO) of Bongao.	<p>Coordinate and follow up with the BLGU and MDRRMO for possible relocation of IDPs to a more secure place/structure.</p> <p>Continuously monitor the situation of the IDPs and share this information to the Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office (PSWO) and other agencies.</p> <p>Request immediate non-food items (NFI) assistance from other concerned agencies.</p>
Women and girls expressed concerns on potential cases of gender-based violence (GBV) due to lack of privacy in the shelter site and lack of electricity in their location.	The MLGU/BLGU deployed some members of the Barangay Police Action Teams (BPAT) in the affected areas to improve security and protection of the displaced families.	<p>Continuously monitor the situation until IDPs have returned to their places of origin.</p> <p>Refer any reported GBV or child protection cases to the Municipal Social Welfare Officer and/or other appropriate agencies.</p>
Food aid and Nutrition		
Most of the remaining IDPs are relying on support from private individuals while they are in the process of recovery. Some heads of households have taken on extra work (from fishing to manual labor) to cope with the impact of displacement.	The PLGU/MLGU provided food packs to the affected families.	Continue to monitor the situation, and advocate for additional assistance from the MLGU and other concerned agencies as needed.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management		
Most of the IDPs are temporarily seeking refuge along an open paved road. Others have constructed makeshift shelters on their own.	None.	Continue to monitor the situation, and advocate for possible relocation to a safer location in case of protracted displacement.
Access to Shelter		
89 families, who were residing in the 82 totally damaged houses, were left homeless. Some of them have started rebuilding their houses on their own, without any support from the government or other agencies.	None.	Follow up with the concerned authorities on provision of relocation or housing assistance to those who lost their homes.
Access to Health		
Children including infants, elderly persons, and pregnant and lactating mothers are vulnerable to air/waterborne diseases and other common health issues, because evacuation sites are open spaces and the rainy season has started.	None.	Coordinate with the local offices of the Ministry of Health to request regular check-ups/visits by health personnel and provision of basic medicines.

PERSONS OF CONCERN

No. of Fam	+/-	No. of Persons	+/-	Location (Origin)				Location (Current)				
				Province	Mun	Barangay	Sitio	Province	Mun	Barangay	Sitio	Exact Location
33		180	+/-	Tawi-Tawi	Bongao	Tubig Tanah		Tawi-Tawi	Bongao	Tubig Tanah		Temporary shelters along a concrete road and families (home-based) within the barangay.
11		55	+/-	Tawi-Tawi	Bongao	Simandagit		Tawi-Tawi	Bongao	Simandagit		
45		265	+/-	Tawi-Tawi	Bongao	Lamion		Tawi-Tawi	Bongao	Lamion		
89		500	+/-									

DURABLE SOLUTIONS

No. of Fam	+/-	No. of Persons	+/-	Location (Displaced)			Location (Current)			Type (Please select one)		
				Province	Municipality	Barangay	Province	Municipality	Barangay	Return	Relocation	Local Integration
46		230		Tawi-Tawi	Bongao	Tubig Tanah	Tawi-Tawi	Bongao	Tubig Tanah	X		
17		30		Tawi-tawi	Bongao	Simandagit	Tawi-Tawi	Bongao	Simandagit	X		
63		260										

SOURCES

Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO), Bongao
 Ministry of Social Services - Provincial Office (MSS), Tawi-Tawi
 Barangay/Municipal Local Government Unit (B/MLGU)
 Integrated Resource Development for Tri-People, Inc. (IRDT)
 Local Protection Monitors

The IDP Protection Assessment Form (IDPPAR)

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.

The Protection Cluster

In the Philippines, the protection cluster has been established by the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) Circular No. 5 series of 10 May 2007 (Institutionalizing Cluster Approach in Philippine Disaster System). The cluster approach is part of a global response aimed at providing more timely and consistent help to the internally displaced and other affected people in complex emergencies and disasters. The Protection Cluster in Mindanao meets in Cotabato, Iligan, Davao and other cities on a regular basis. Currently there are over 100 participating agencies including from the Government, State, Civil Society, national and international NGOs and agencies, as well as the United Nations. For more information, please visit the Protection Cluster website <http://www.protectioncluster.org/philippines/> or e-mail us at PHICOPRC@unhcr.org



KEY FIGURES



760 (152 Families)

Total number of individuals displaced at the time of the incident



269 (63 Families)

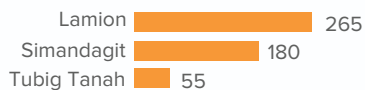
Total number of individuals who have returned



500 (89 Families)

Total number of presently displaced individuals

Presently displaced individuals by barangay



LEGEND

- Conflict
- Displaced individuals
- Provincial boundary
- Returned individuals
- Municipal boundary
- Presently displaced individuals
- Barangay boundary
- Evacuation center

LOCATION MAP

