

Displacement caused by earthquake in North Cotabato province Date: 02 November 2019

Areas covered by assessment: 29 Barangays of Tulunan, 29 Barangays of Kidapawan City

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## INCIDENT BACKGROUND

On 29 and 31 October 2019, two strong earthquakes hit Central Mindanao, with magnitudes of 6.3 and 6.6 (and intensity 7), respectively. Their epicenter was at the Municipality of Tulunan, Cotabato province (previously North Cotabato), and these incidents followed a series of earthquakes and aftershocks that also took place in Central Mindanao earlier in October 2019. The quakes caused scores of civilian casualties and severe damage to houses and government infrastructure such as school buildings, day care centers, health stations, and community water supply facilities.

## CURRENT SITUATION

A total of 4,350 families are severely affected in 29 Barangays of Tulunan, North Cotabato. There were 125 damaged structures, both private and government, as reported to the government's Incident Command Post (ICP) in Tulunan. Out of 29 affected Barangays, 24 have received support from government agencies and individual donors. However, five (5) barangays have not yet been provided with any humanitarian assistance as of 02 November. These are: Barangay Galidan with 90 families, Genoveva Baynosa with 34 families, Nabundasan with 74 families, New Panay with 62 families and Tambac with 27 families.

In Kidapawan City, a total of 2,099 families are currently displaced in 12 evacuation centers from 9 barangays (Perez, Macebolig, Ginatilan, Ilomavis, Balabag, Meohao, Naungan, Luvimin and Kalasuyan). Based on reports to the government, 193 school buildings have been damaged (29 totally damaged and 164 partially damaged). The City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (CDRRMO) requested government and non-government organizations for the immediate deployment of temporary/alternative learning facilities to ensure the continuity of educational activities for children.

Among the pressing needs of the affected population are tarpaulins for temporary shelters of families whose houses have been totally or partially damaged (including those who are afraid to re-occupy their houses due to safety concerns). Food, water, medicine, blankets, mats and hygiene kits are among the identified immediate needs of the affected families, as shared by both local authorities and the affected population. The need for psychosocial support activities was also highlighted due to trauma/profound stress experienced by the vulnerable population, particularly children, women, and other persons with specific needs.

## PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE

ISSUES	RESPONSES	WAYS FORWARD
Threat to life, safety, and security		
Because the occurrence of earthquakes is unpredictable and aftershocks are still expected, the affected families feel unsafe, especially those who are living within the epicentre and nearby areas.  Some affected families who have not evacuated to safe areas have set up temporary shelters beside/near their houses.	Government agencies and individual donors provided tarpaulins for use as temporary shelters/tents.	The situation of families staying in makeshift shelters, including their access to humanitarian assistance and basic services, needs to be continuously monitored. Identified needs will be referred to the government agencies concerned.
Gender-based violence		
As of assessment date, no GBV cases have been reported to the local protection mechanism and/or to the local authorities.		As it is known that GBV is a common occurrence including in emergency settings, GBV monitoring needs to be established and sustained in the affected areas and in the IDP camps/evacuation centers.  Establishment of women-friendly spaces (WFS) and provision of hygiene kits are

		recommended, along with conduct of information sessions on women's right and GBV prevention and response.
<b>Child protection</b>		
No child protection cases have been reported at the time of the assessment.		Monitoring of child protection issues should be sustained, not just in relation to
<b>Threats to liberty and freedom of movement</b>		
As of the assessment date, no threats or restrictions have been reported.	As a security measure in the affected areas, the government has ordered the military to set up checkpoints and control the entry and exit of people in evacuation centers.	Continue monitoring the situation, particularly in case of protracted displacement.
<b>Family separation</b>		
No cases of family separation have been reported due to the earthquake.		For further monitoring and verification
<b>Human trafficking</b>		
As of assessment date, no incidents of human trafficking have been reported.		For further monitoring, given that displacement for prolonged periods could make the affected population vulnerable to other abuses.
<b>Loss of civil status and nationality</b>		
While scores of houses were damaged during the earthquake, so far there are no verified reports of loss of civil documentation.		Subject to assessment and further verification
<b>Shelter and non-food items</b>		
<p>In Tulunan, 1,370 houses were totally damaged while 2,743 were partially damaged. Affected families are in need of immediate support for the construction of temporary shelter.</p> <p>For families who remained in their respective areas of residence, tarpaulins have been provided for their temporary shelter. Some of them felt safer staying in tents while the situation remains unpredictable, as they are unsure if their houses would be safe in case of aftershocks or another earthquake.</p> <p>In Kidapawan City, a total of 1,366 houses were damaged in 24 Barangays. IDPs are in need of immediate support, including provision of tarpaulins, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, hygiene kits, flashlights, bottled water, mobile water filtration machines, and water tanks as well as materials for the construction of temporary latrines rooms in the evacuation centers.</p>	Local authorities have provided shelter materials to the affected families. The local government units (LGUs) of Tulunan and Kidapawan requested further support from different stakeholders to address the need for shelter materials, particularly for families who have not yet received the necessary assistance.	MMI and UNHCR are in coordination with the LGUs for the provision of sleeping mats, blankets, solar lanterns, and hygiene kits to the affected families in Tulunan.
<b>Food aid and nutrition</b>		
Given the persistent risks and the possibility of protracted displacement, affected families are in need of continuous food assistance. Particular attention should be given to 5 barangays in Tulunan that have not yet been reached by assistance based on the assessment, i.e. Galidan, Baynosa, Nabundsan, New Panay and Tambac.	<p>Both the Tulunan and Kidapawan LGUs have been providing food and nutrition-related assistance to the affected families since the onset of the emergency. On the other hand, they are also asking for more support, as the displacement might last longer than expected in which case more food assistance may be required.</p> <p>As of the date of the assessment, no feeding activities particularly targeting children have been observed.</p>	Continue monitoring the situation especially in underserved areas, and coordinate and advocate with the relevant duty-bearers and other stakeholders for continuous distribution of food assistance to IDPs.

	The government has also advised donors regarding the applicable nutritional guidelines, reminding them that donations of formula milk are generally not suitable and as much as possible, breastmilk should still be provided to displaced infants.	
<b>Food security and livelihood</b>		
Affected families raised concerns regarding their livelihood, which could affect their households' food security in the long term. Most of them are afraid to attend to their farming activities due to safety issues because of the earthquake.		Advocate with government agencies to support affected families in accessing emergency livelihood assistance.
<b>Water and sanitation</b>		
<p>In Tulunan, most if not all of the community water supply facilities are damaged. Bottled water and short-term water supplies are badly needed, both for drinking and for hygienic and religious (particularly for Muslims) purposes.</p> <p>In Kidapawan City, the whole local population is experiencing water scarcity because the water source was damaged by the earthquake.</p> <p>The same concern has also been raised in other areas. According to affected families in Barangay Bituan of Tulunan municipality, their community water supply facility was also damaged and they are also in urgent need of water.</p>	Affected families are relying on a water filtration machine provided by the Philippine Red Cross. However, this has a limited capacity of up to 10 cubic meters per day. According to the CDRRMO of Kidapawan, they require this amount to address the drinking water needs of affected families in Kidapawan City alone.	Continue monitoring the situation and refer concerns to government agencies and other actors with capacities to provide WASH assistance.
<b>Health</b>		
<p>Common illnesses have been reported among affected individuals in both Tulunan and Kidapawan. These include cough and colds, fever, diarrhea, hypertension, headaches, and body pain.</p> <p>While the ICP has been activated, medical services are still needed in the evacuation sites and affected areas.</p> <p>Mental health and psychosocial support services are highlighted needs of the affected families as they experiencing post-traumatic stress caused by the earthquake.</p>	Following the activation of the Incident Command System, all relevant line agencies including the Department of Health (DOH) are engaged in providing basic services and humanitarian assistance to the affected population. Health services are available to the IDPs at the local Incident Command Posts (ICPs).	Advocate and make referrals to concerned government agencies, particularly the DOH, to ensure that health services and basic medicines reach even the most remote communities in the affected areas.
<b>Education</b>		
<p>In Tulunan, 33 schools and day care centers have been damaged. These require immediate attention, as classes will resume soon.</p> <p>In Kidapawan City, 29 school classrooms were totally damaged and 164 were partially damaged. The City government has appealed to different stakeholders to support their need for 85 temporary learning centers.</p>	<p>The CRDDMO of Kidapawan submitted a request for further support to the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) and Department of Education (DepEd) regional offices in Region XII.</p> <p>The MDRRMO also proposed to conduct a Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA) to establish the overall picture and obtain clear information on the extent of the damage and needs of the affected population.</p>	Follow up with educational authorities and other stakeholders on the status and continuity of learning activities for children from the affected areas.
<b>Land and Property</b>		
<p>In Tulunan, 125 properties have been damaged, including houses and community infrastructure.</p> <p>In Kidapawan City, 405 houses were damaged as per CDRRMO report as of November 1, 2019.</p>	CDRRMO together with Barangay officials are continuously doing damage assessment in the affected communities.	

## PERSONS OF CONCERN *(figure shown below is based on protection partners assessment)*

No. of Household	+/-	No. of Persons	+/-	Location (Origin)				Location (Current)				
				Province	Mun	Barangay	Sitio	Province	Mun	Barangay	Sitio	Exact Location
256		1,280		Cotabato	Tulunán	Bacong		Cotabato	Tulunán	Bacong		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
345		1,725		Cotabato	Tulunán	Bagumbayan		Cotabato	Tulunán	Bagumbayan		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
144		720		Cotabato	Tulunán	Banayal		Cotabato	Tulunán	Banayal		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
43		215		Cotabato	Tulunán	Batang		Cotabato	Tulunán	Batang		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
93		465		Cotabato	Tulunán	Bituan		Cotabato	Tulunán	Bituan		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
212		1,060		Cotabato	Tulunán	Bual		Cotabato	Tulunán	Bual		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
346		1,730		Cotabato	Tulunán	Daig		Cotabato	Tulunán	Daig		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
178		890		Cotabato	Tulunán	Damawato		Cotabato	Tulunán	Damawato		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
246		1,230		Cotabato	Tulunán	Dungos		Cotabato	Tulunán	Dungos		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
85		425		Cotabato	Tulunán	F. Cajelo		Cotabato	Tulunán	F. Cajelo		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
90		450		Cotabato	Tulunán	Galidan		Cotabato	Tulunán	Galidan		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
34		170		Cotabato	Tulunán	G. Baynosa		Cotabato	Tulunán	G. Baynosa		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
127		635		Cotabato	Tulunán	Kanibong		Cotabato	Tulunán	Kanibong		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
271		1,355		Cotabato	Tulunán	La Esperanza		Cotabato	Tulunán	La Esperanza		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
70		350		Cotabato	Tulunán	Lampagang		Cotabato	Tulunán	Lampagang		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
156		780		Cotabato	Tulunán	Magbok		Cotabato	Tulunán	Magbok		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
92		460		Cotabato	Tulunán	Maybula		Cotabato	Tulunán	Maybula		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
122		610		Cotabato	Tulunán	Minapan		Cotabato	Tulunán	Minapan		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
74		370		Cotabato	Tulunán	Nabundasan		Cotabato	Tulunán	Nabundasan		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
42		210		Cotabato	Tulunán	New Bunawan		Cotabato	Tulunán	New Bunawan		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
133		665		Cotabato	Tulunán	New Caridad		Cotabato	Tulunán	New Caridad		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
175		875		Cotabato	Tulunán	New Culasi		Cotabato	Tulunán	New Culasi		Temporary Shelter/tent beside their house
62		310		Cotabato	Tulunán	New Panay		Cotabato	Tulunán	New Panay		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
61		305		Cotabato	Tulunán	Paraiso		Cotabato	Tulunán	Paraiso		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
422		2,110		Cotabato	Tulunán	Poblacion		Cotabato	Tulunán	Paraiso		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
102		510		Cotabato	Tulunán	Popoyon		Cotabato	Tulunán	Popoyon		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
215		1,075		Cotabato	Tulunán	Sibsib		Cotabato	Tulunán	Sibsib		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
27		135		Cotabato	Tulunán	Tambac		Cotabato	Tulunán	Tambac		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
127		635		Cotabato	Tulunán	Tuburan	All purok	Cotabato	Tulunán	Tuburan		Temporary shelter/tent beside their house
1113		5,565		Cotabato	Kidapawan	Ilomavis		Cotabato	Kidapawan	Ilomavis		Sitio Sayaban covered court

116		580		Cotabato	Kidapawan	Perez	Purok Pag-asa Sitio Lapan	Cotabato	Kidapawan	Perez	Purok Pag-asa Perez Sitio Lapan	Perez Elem. School (80 families) Lapan Elem. School (36 families)
20		100		Cotabato	Kidapawan	Macebolig		Cotabato	Kidapawan	Macebolig		Open area
286		1,430		Cotabato	Kidapawan	Ginatilan	Purok 1, 2 & 7 Purok 4	Cotabato	Kidapawan	Ginatilan	Purok 7 Purok 4	Basketball court 200 families) Basketball court (86 families)
350		1,750		Cotabato	Kidapawan	Balabag		Cotabato	Kidapawan	Balabag		Balabag elem. School
15		45		Cotabato	Kidapawan	Meohao		Cotabato	Kidapawan	Meohao		Meohao Elem. School
129		645		Cotabato	Kidapawan	Nuangan		Cotabato	Kidapawan	Nuangan		Centro
27		135		Cotabato	Kidapawan	Luvimin		Cotabato	Kidapawan	Luvimin		
43		215		Cotabato	Kidapawan	Kalasuyan		Cotabato	Kidapawan	Kalasuyan		

## 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

## SOURCES

CDRRMO Kidapawan City  
MDRRMO Tulunan  
Magungaya Mindanao, Inc. (MMI)  
IDPs in Bituan, Tulunan, and Cotabato

### The IDP Protection Assessment Form

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). Given the fact that Mindanao did not witness major emergencies since Marawi siege, the protection cluster was not convened since mid-2017. Instead a protection working group was established in April 2019 to attend to protection needs of displaced families in BARMM

### Protection Working Group for Bangsamoro Autonomous region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)

In April 2019, PWG for BARMM was established under the leadership of Ministry of Social Services, co-led by UNHCR. The Protection Working Group (PWG), based in Cotabato City, is being convened to support the provision of protection interventions and services to these disaster- and conflict-affected communities. The main objectives of BARMM PWG is to strengthen coordination among relevant actors with a protection role (from regional down to municipal and community level) in order to: (a) ensure timely prevention of and response to protection issues in the BARMM region; and (b) facilitate timely information-sharing among these actors, in support of effective planning and implementation. The PWG meets every 2 months with members of Government agencies with protection roles, Relevant LGUs, UN agencies, Local and international NGOs& CSOs.

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)



