

## INCIDENT BACKGROUND

On 16th, 29th, and 31st of October 2019, a series of strong earthquakes jolted Cotabato province with magnitude 6.3, 6.6, and 6.5 respectively. The epicenter was located east of Tulunan municipality, Cotabato. The municipalities of Tulunan and Makilala, and the City of Kidapawan were among the areas that were greatly affected.

Due to consecutive occurrences of earthquake, severe damage to and destruction of houses, private and government infrastructures were reported as well as scores of casualties. Government institutions have mobilized their resources to provide aid to the victims. Non-government organizations conducted assessment and response activities, and private institutions and individuals donated relief assistance.

## CURRENT SITUATION

In Kidapawan City, a total of 2,536 families were affected, and as of November 21, are staying in 21 designated evacuation sites. On October 29, 2019, forced evacuation was conducted in Sitios Embasi, Lapan, Bagong Silang, Sumayahon, and Imbag in Barangay Perez. These sitios were identified as “No-Build Zones” due to the land structure of the said areas which make them unsafe for habitation, according to the assessment conducted by the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (CDRRMO) of Kidapawan.

In Makilala municipality, out of 38 barangays, 4 barangays were confirmed by MGB Region XII as “No-Build Zones”: Barangays Cabilao, Luayon, Bato, and Buhay.

In Tulunan municipality, a total of 11, 886 families were affected. According to the Municipal Social Welfare Officer, one (1) person reportedly died and 53 individuals were injured. A total of 346 families were affected in Barangay Daig; 219 families in Barangay Magbok; and 226 families in Barangay Paraiso. As of November 21, all of them are staying in temporary shelters and/or tents near their houses. No evacuation centers were designated in Tulunan due to major damage to every infrastructure. A geohazard assessment was conducted in the affected barangays by the MGB, together with the Municipal Engineering Department of Tulunan and Municipal Risk Reduction Management Offices (MDRRMO). Based on this, Barangays Daig, Paraiso, and Magbok, and a few sitios in Barangays Bacong and Banayal, were declared “No-Build Zones.”

The Commission on Human Rights (CHR) – Region XII also conducted assessments in the following barangays: Perez and Ilomavis (Kidapawan); Cabilao, Old Bulatukan, Batasan and Biangan in Makilala; Daig, Paraiso and Magbok in Tulunan.

Among the pressing needs of the IDPs are strong tents that will serve as temporary shelters, psychosocial interventions, potable water supply, medicines, and materials for temporary learning shelters. The local government units also need to identify suitable relocation sites for the affected population previously residing in the “No-Build Zones.”

## PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE

ISSUES	RESPONSES	WAYS FORWARD
<b>Threat to life, safety, and security</b>		
The families living in/near landslide-prone areas are forced to vacate their places of habitual residence, as advised by MGB.	MGB Region XII and the local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Offices conducted geohazard assessments in the affected areas.  In Tulunan municipality, a budget has been allotted for the relocation area of the affected families previously residing in “No-Build Zones.” Funding came from the local government unit (LGU) and private donors.  Plans for relocation sites in the other municipalities have not yet been announced.	Continue monitoring the situation of the IDPs and the progress of their transfer to relocation areas. Advocate with the relevant government agencies to ensure the availability of basic services in the resettlement sites, and access to means of livelihood.
<b>Shelter</b>		
Houses and farms have been severely damaged, if not totally destroyed, by the quakes and landslides.	Affected families are currently staying in temporary shelters and designated evacuation centers. Those previously living in areas that have been declared as “No-Build Zones” will be relocated to identified sites.	Continue monitoring the situation of the IDPs and the progress of their transfer to relocation areas. Advocate with the relevant government agencies to ensure the availability of basic services in the resettlement sites, and access to means of livelihood.
<b>Food aid and nutrition</b>		
Farming activities have been disrupted, affecting the displaced families’ livelihood sources.		Refer monitored concerns to LGUs and other concerned agencies for the provision of livelihood assistance as part of the early recovery and rehabilitation phase.
<b>Water and sanitation</b>		

<p>The water supply system has been disrupted. IDP families rely on donations of potable water and rationing from water trucks. When these have run out or are insufficient, they collect drinking water from nearby springs.</p>	<p>Water trucks mobilized by the LGUs deliver water supplies every other day.</p> <p>In Makilala, the Land Bank of the Philippines has committed its support to provide water filtration machines to the neediest evacuation sites that have no source of potable water.</p> <p>The Energy Development Corporation (EDC) has already provided a water filtration machine to one of the evacuation sites in Kidapawan City.</p>	<p>Continue monitoring the situation and refer issues and concerns to agencies providing WASH services.</p>
<b>Health</b>		
<p>Children are vulnerable to illness in times of disaster. There are already reported cases of fever, diarrhoea, colds and conjunctivitis (“sore eyes”) among displaced children.</p> <p>IDPs are also in need of psychosocial interventions. Affected families experience trauma due to the earthquakes and aftershocks that have been happening in their area.</p>	<p>The Department of Health conducted medical missions. IDPs were given medicines and health orientations. Local social workers and NGOs are also implementing psychosocial support activities.</p>	<p>Advocate with concerned agencies for continuous provision of health support services, especially for Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN). Refer documented cases to local health service providers in the area.</p>
<b>Education</b>		
<p>In Makilala, most of the school buildings were severely damaged. Two-storey buildings (in Ricardo Ipong Memorial High School, Batasan National High School, and Kisante Elementary School) are now deemed unsafe for use by students.</p> <p>In Tulunan, Banayal Elementary School, Guangan Elementary School, and Magbok Elementary School were totally damaged.</p>	<p>Classes have already resumed in most areas as of November 21. Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) served as their classrooms.</p> <p>In Sitio Embasi, Barangay Perez, Kidapawan City, a “bayanihan” initiative was conducted by parents and teachers to build TLS.</p> <p>In Ricardo Ipong Memorial High School, teachers conducted alternative learning sessions per level to accommodate all students. The Department of Education has advised the school administrator that for the rebuilding of the school, only a one-storey building would be constructed for safety reasons.</p>	<p>Follow up on the LGUs’ conduct of rapid damage assessments in all schools, and plans for reconstruction of educational facilities in the affected areas.</p> <p>Refer to LGUs any monitored concerns on the establishment of TLS.</p>
<b>Housing, Land, and Property (HLP)</b>		
<p>Houses, school buildings, and other community infrastructure and private properties have been damaged.</p> <p>The following areas are declared as “No-Build Zones”:</p> <p>In Barangay Perez, Kidapawan City:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sitio Embacy</li> <li>2. Sitio Lapan</li> <li>3. Bagong Silang</li> <li>4. Sumayahon</li> </ol> <p>In Barangay Ilomavis, Kidapawan City:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sitio Sayaban</li> <li>2. Sitio Sudsuhayan</li> <li>3. Sitio Agko</li> <li>4. Sitio Arjipad</li> </ol> <p>In Makilala Municipality:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Barangay Cabilao</li> <li>2. Barangay Bato</li> <li>3. Barangay Luayon</li> <li>4. Barangay Buhay</li> </ol> <p>In Tulunan Municipality:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Barangay Daig</li> <li>2. Barangay Paraiso</li> <li>3. Barangay Magbok</li> <li>4. Barangay Bacong (5 sitios only)</li> <li>5. Barangay Banayal (1 sitio only)</li> </ol> <p>Following a geohazard assessment led by the MGB, local authorities carried out forced evacuation of the affected population residing in the said areas due to anticipated risks.</p>	<p>The affected population are now staying in temporary shelters.</p> <p>The LGUs have been conducting negotiations and meetings regarding the identification of relocation areas. Local authorities have clarified that proximity of the relocation sites to livelihood sources would be a key consideration in the selection.</p> <p>In Tulunan, a potential relocation area has been identified, with total funding of 7,250,000 pesos from LGU resources and private donations.</p>	<p>Continue monitoring the situation of the affected communities. Follow up on the conduct of damage assessments, and advocate with the concerned agencies as needed regarding the availability of basic services and means of livelihood in identified resettlement sites.</p>

## PERSONS OF CONCERN

No. of Fam	+/-	No. of Persons	+/-	Location (Origin)				Location (Current)				
				Province	Mun	Barangay	Siti o	Province	Mun	Barangay	Sitio	Exact Location
950		4,750		Cotabato	Kidapawan	Ilomavis		Cotabato	Kidapawan	Ilomavis		(323) Base Camp (206) Cayetano Elem. School (421) Dr. Real Tent City
345		1,725		Cotabato	Kidapawan	Perez		Cotabato	Kidapawan	Perez		(79) Lapan Elem. School (120) Bagong Silang (80) Embasi (66) Centro

395	916	Cotabato	Makilala	(362) Cabilao (33) Old Bulatukan	Cotabato	Makilala	Cabilao	BSP Camp/Cabilao EC
186	930	Cotabato	Makilala	Old Bulatukan	Cotabato	Makilala	Old Bulatukan	GSP/Camp Aurora
550	2,750	Cotabato	Makilala	Batasan	Cotabato	Makilala	Batasan	Flortam EC
147	622	Cotabato	Makilala	Biangan	Cotabato	Makilala	Biangan	Biangan EC
346	1,730	Cotabato	Tulunán	Daig	Cotabato	Tulunán	Daig	Tent outside their houses
226	1,130	Cotabato	Tulunán	Paraiso	Cotabato	Tulunán	Paraiso	Tent outside their houses
219	1,095	Cotabato	Tulunán	Magbok	Cotabato	Tulunán	Magbok	Tent outside their houses

## 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
N/A												

## SOURCES:

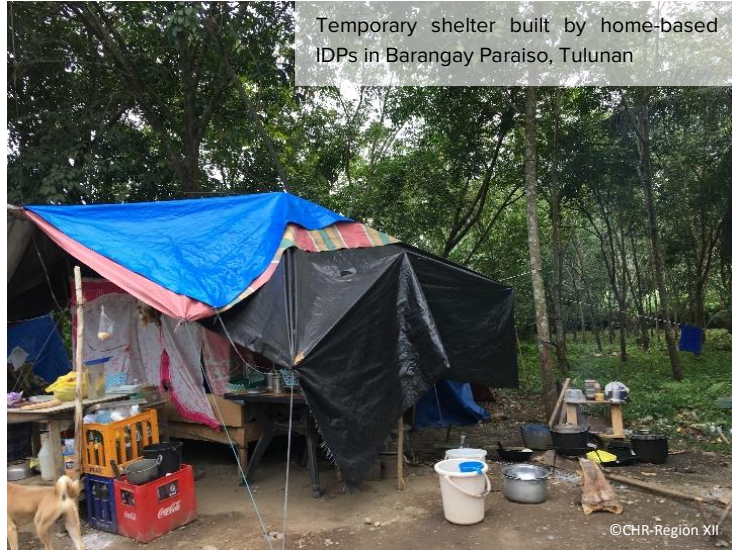
Municipal Social Welfare and Development Offices (MSWDOs) of Tulunan and Makilala  
 City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO) of Kidapawan City  
 Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Offices (MDRRMO) of Tulunan and Makilala  
 Commission on Human Rights (CHR) Region XII  
 IDPs



Barangay hall in Barangay Daig, Tulunan



Daycare center in Barangay Perez, Kidapawan City



Temporary shelter built by home-based IDPs in Barangay Paraiso, Tulunan



Community Structure (Birthing Home) in Barangay Paraiso, Tulunan

### 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)



# DISPLACEMENT CAUSED BY EARTHQUAKE IN NORTH COTABATO PROVINCE

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FOR EXTERNAL CIRCULATION

