

IDP PROTECTION ASSESSMENT REPORT (IDPPAR)

Displacement caused by earthquake in Makilala, North Cotabato

2020



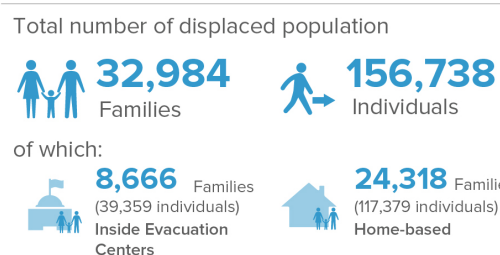
UNHCR exists to protect and assist everyone who has been affected by forced displacement in Mindanao. To coordinate assistance to IDPs, we use a cluster approach. UNHCR works closely with the government and Mindanao Humanitarian Team to identify needs of IDPs in areas of assistance, such as shelter, 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. 02, Issue no. 02, 2020 | 12 February 2020

DATE OF DISPLACEMENT (02/12/2019)	TIME OF DISPLACEMENT:	GPS COORDINATES (If available):
BARANGAY: Malabuan	MUNICIPALITY: Makilala	PROVINCE: North Cotabato
TYPE OF DISPLACEMENT: <input type="checkbox"/> NEW DISPLACEMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RECURRENT/ PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT Please refer to issue #01,2020		
REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NATURAL DISASTER <input type="checkbox"/> ARMED CONFLICT <input type="checkbox"/> VIOLENCE PLEASE SPECIFY: Earthquake	

Date of assessment: 12 February 2020

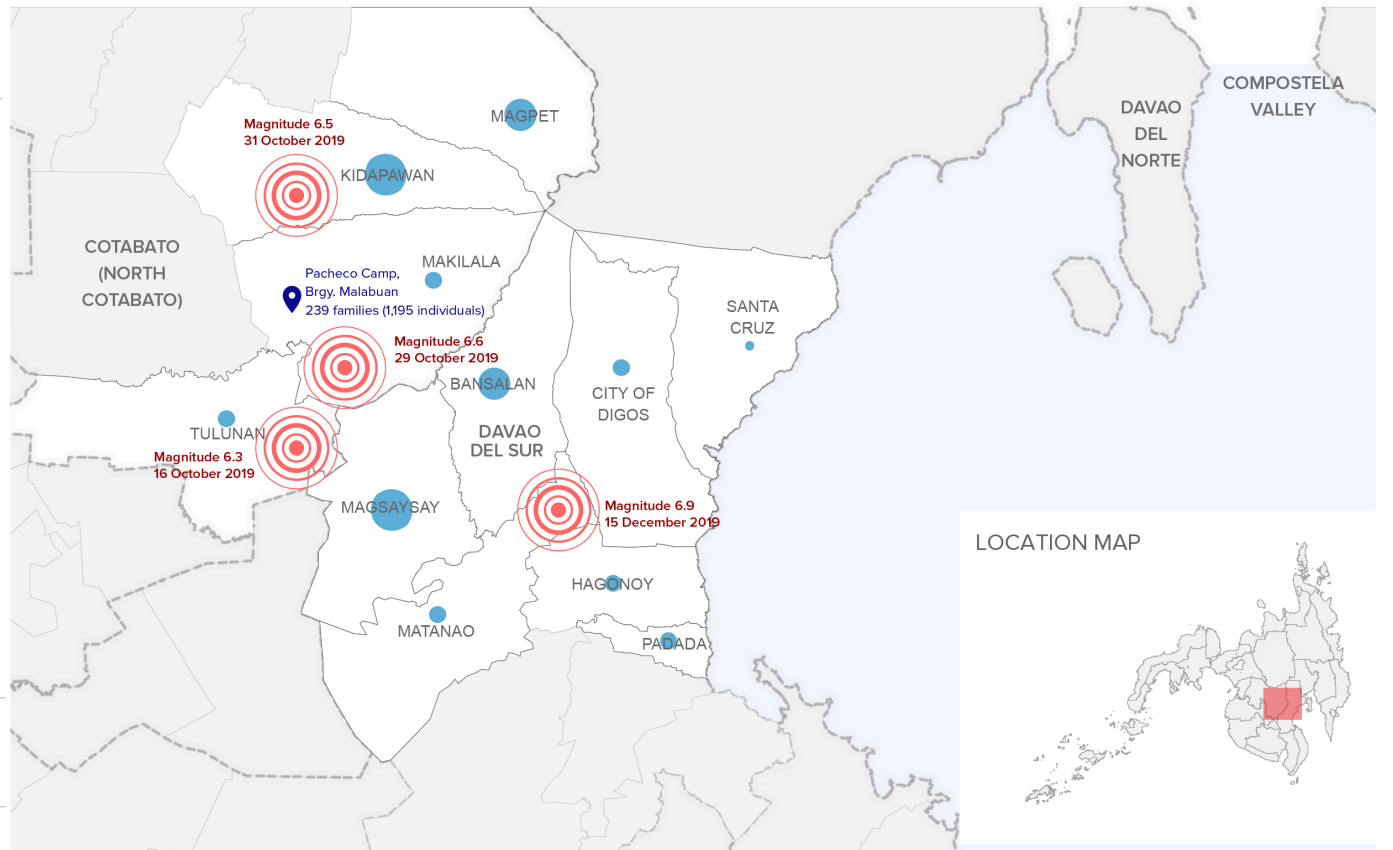
KEY FIGURES Source: DSWD_DROMIC report #54 on the Ms 6.6 Earthquake Incident in Tulunan, North Cotabato



Displaced population per municipality

Province	Municipality	No. of ECs	Inside ECs	Outside ECs	Total individuals
Davao del Sur	Magsaysay	10	5,608	34,475	40,083
	Bansalan	12	2,811	20,546	23,357
	Hagonoy	3	627	2,175	2,802
	City of Digos	3	2,088	20	2,108
	Matanao	1	646	525	1,171
	Padada	1	104	93	197
North Cotabato	Santa Cruz			140	140
	City of Kidapawan			59,005	59,005
	Magpet		19,580		19,580
	Makilala		6,200	350	6,550
	Tulunan		940		940
	Arakan		755	50	805

LEGEND
 Epicenter
 Affected area
 Municipal boundary
 Provincial boundary



SOURCES: Mindanao Protection Partners CREATION DATE: 19 February 2020 FEEDBACK: phicopro@unhcr.org DISCLAIMER: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Data presented by UNHCR is based on internal reporting and various official data sources (DSWD, NDRRMC and etc.).

INCIDENT BACKGROUND

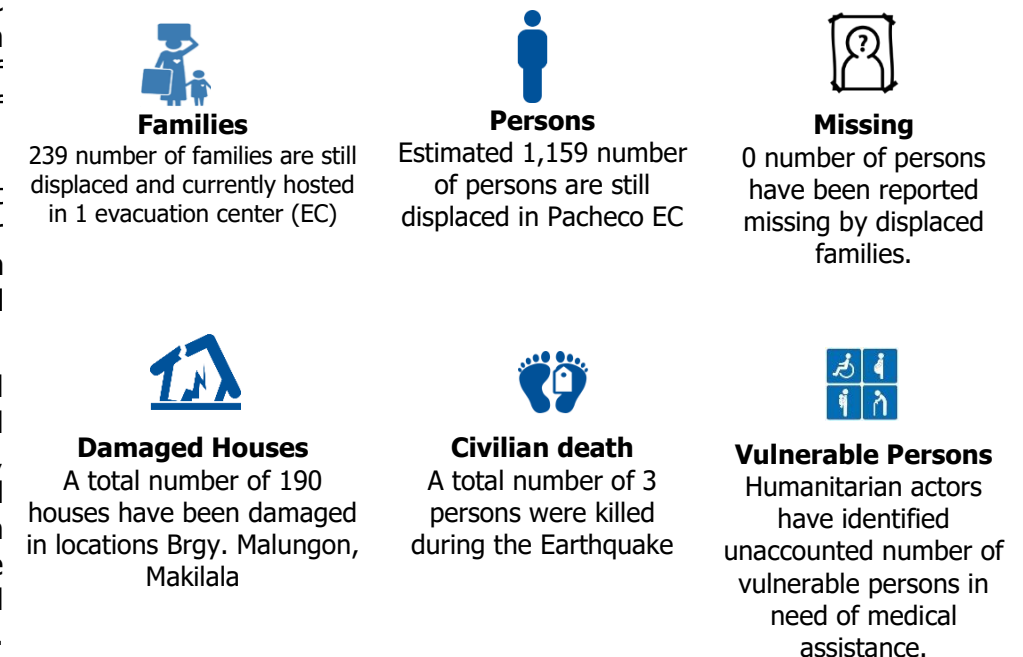
On 29 October 2019 at 09:04 AM, a 6.6 magnitude Tectonic Earthquake jolted the Municipality of Makilala, Province of North Cotabato. The earthquake caused destruction and displacement of populations across Region 11 and Region 12, specifically provinces of North Cotabato and Davao del Sur.

The latest magnitude 6.9 happened last 15 December 2019 that devastated two Municipalities of Padada and Matanao Davao del Sur and aggravated fear of IDPs resulting them to prolong their stay in the Evacuation Centers and staying outside home for the Home-based IDPs.

Government, which remains on top of the situation has mobilized resources at all levels. In the case of North Cotabato, the Provincial Government has established preliminary coordination mechanisms, such as the activation of Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and Incident Command Post (ICP), which are based in Amas, Kidapawan City. The Provincial Government of North Cotabato appreciated the ongoing assessment and response activities by various International and Non-government Organizations, Civic Groups and Private donors.

Humanitarian agencies now directly register to the LGU EOC for checking in either monitoring or distribution activities.

KEY FIGURES






CURRENT SITUATION


On 12 February, the Community and Family Services International (CFSI) have conducted a protection monitoring in Pacheco Evacuation Center in Makilala Municipality. There are approximately 239 families (1,159 individuals) that are still displaced at the evacuation center. These are IDPs who could not return to their place of origins because it has identified by the authorities as “no build zone”. Hence, there are no indications yet as to when they could return. IDPs are expecting the government to identify and provide relocation site for them.

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.	There is concern on safety and security because of the lack of fence in the perimeter of the evacuation center		Need for a physical protection such as fencing of evacuation center perimeter and guard.
2.	The evacuation center is in a landslide prone area. The wastewater flows in the WASH facilities is not properly manage.		Need for drainage facilities to used to dispose of wastewater flow.
3.	The identified relocation site for the IDPs is still prone to hazards such as earthquake and landslide.	The Municipal/ Barangay LGU provided an orientation on Early Warning System	Relocation site free of hazards.

II. SHELTER

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

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
4.	The makeshift tents that were set up in the evacuation center are now dilapidated and damaged.	The IOM have started to distribute plastic tarpaulins to the IDPs to replace the damaged and dilapidated tents.	Need for additional shelter materials such as plastic tarpaulins to accommodate the needs of all IDPs in the evacuation center.
5.	The spaces provided to each tent is less than two meters, it does not meet the minimum standard.	IOM started to give assistance as one who co-managed CCCM for which standardizing the Evacuation center is included.	Need to standardize the setting up of tents in the evacuation center.
6.	There is problem on poor drainage. The water waste stays and does not drain properly.		
7.	The makeshift tents are not properly ventilated.		

III. FOOD AND NUTRITION

 Ensure that IDPs receive a minimum basic food ration.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
8.	There is limited supply of food packs that are distributed to the IDPs. It cannot suffice to the large number of family members.	There is a weekly food ration for the IDPs by the DSWD and the LGU. The last time they receive food packs was in the second week of January 2020.	Distribution of food packs on a regular basis. Taking into consideration the amount of food packs they receive based on the number of members of each family as well as its nutritional value.
9.	The foods that are distributed consist of canned goods and noodles, which cannot supplement nutritional values of a food that they need.		

IV. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



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

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
10.	Available water source was not yet tested for its potability.	The World Vision has aided WASH through Cash for Work	Need for water potability test.
11.	Distance of the water source to the IDP particularly the women and children.		Need for a water tap stand in the evacuation center.
12.	Concerns on the sanitation of water facilities inside the evacuation center.		Formation/ activation of committee that can facilitate the operations and maintenance of water facilities for its cleanliness.
13.	Concerns on the hygiene of the IDPs.		Absence of Hand washing facilities and hygiene kits.
14.	Poor installation of the water tanks which may cause possible accident to users.		The foundation of the installed water tank needs repair to avoid accident.
15.	Lack of drainage system where the water waste goes, hence, water is not properly drained.		Availability of drainage system in the evacuation center.
16.	Lack of consultation with the persons with specific needs (PWSN) in designing the latrines.	WASH facilities that are friendly to PWSN such as elderlies, children and persons with disabilities.	

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
17.	The temporary learning school (TLS) was built in a location that is flood and landslide prone.	UNICEF and CFSI have established Child Friendly Spaces (CFS).	Identify ideal location for TLS.

VI. HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY



Report any HLP related issues

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
18.	Permanent relocation site	LGU is still on process of identifying permanent relocation site.	Acquiring of parcel of land.

VII. HEALTH



Ensure that IDPs have access to health facilities.

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
19.	There are reported cases of common ailments particularly for the elderlies.	Regular schedule of visits of the Barangay Health Worker (BHW) to provide medical assistance to the IDPs.	Need for medicines for some common ailments such as diabetes and hypertension.
20.	The EC is prone to dengue and other sickness related to mosquito bites.		Additional mosquito nets and sleeping mats.

VIII. VULNERABLE PERSONS




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

#	ISSUES	RESPONSE	IDENTIFIED NEEDS AND REMAINING GAPS
21.	Lack of attention given to the PWSN. They have limited representation in the activities undertaken in the evacuation center.		Participation of PWSN in designing different facilities in the evacuation centers.



PROTECTION ISSUES AND RESPONSE

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
22.	The plastic tarpaulins that are used to build makeshift are now dilapidated and are needing replacement.	<p>LGU provides plastic tarpaulin that can only last for about 2-3 months.</p> <p>IOM starts distributing plastic tarps to replace the dilapidated and damage tarps.</p>	Need for additional shelter materials such as plastic tarpaulins to accommodate the needs of all IDPs in the evacuation center.
23.	The hygiene kits received by the IDPs was in November and December 2019 and was not replenished.	UNICEF distributed last December 2019.	Replenishments of the previously distributed Hygiene kit distributed in November and December 2019.
24.	Sleeping materials used by IDPs. Based on the assessment conducted. IDPs only use one single-size mat and one single-size mosquito net per family which they received in December 2019	BLGU provided the one single size bed and single size mosquito net per family.	Among the express needs of the IDPs are additional supplies of family-size mats and mosquito nets as well as blankets.

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
239		1,195		North Cotabato	Makilala	Malungon		North Cotabato	Makilala	Malabuan		Pacheco Camp

NEEDS ANALYSIS	Remarks
Protection	There is a need for a psycho-social support (PSS) in the evacuation center especially for individuals who were traumatized by the earthquake incident.
Food	Thorough validation of needs of each IDP family for an equitable allocation of food packs.
Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Identification of relocation sites that are safe from hazards. -Address the current living condition of the IDPs at the evacuation center, in which the materials of their makeshift tents need replacement.
WASH	Formation/ activation of committees that can manage the operation and maintenance of the WASH facilities. There is urgent need on the potability water test to avoid any water-related diseases that their water source may cause. Also, establishments of a proper drainage system to improve the sanitation inside the evacuation center.
EDUCATION	The education of the children has been disrupted as a result of damaged schools brought by the earthquake. There is a temporary learning school in the evacuation center but was built in an area that is prone to flood.
HLP	
HEALTH	There is a need of medicines particularly for elderlies that are suffering from diabetes and hypertensions.
CORE RELIEF ITEMS	There is an urgent need of the following core-relief items: tarpaulins, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, blankets and hygiene kits. Special consideration should be given to persons with specific needs (PWSN), ensuring that they should be involved in the different activities in the evacuation center.
GBV	
Child Protection	
Security	There is a need for a physical protection such as fencing of the perimeter of the evacuation centers as well as guards

KEY ADVOCACY MESSAGES

1. The IDPs are needing the following core relief items (CRI): plastic tarpaulins, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, blankets and hygiene kits. The supplies they have received months ago are now starting to run-down. Replenishments of such CRIs is among the express needs of the IDPs.
2. Regular food ration in consideration to the amount of food they receive against the number of the members of each family as well as the nutritional value of the food they received.
3. Some of the IDPs can still visit their habitual residences but their livelihood activities have been disrupted especially those living in areas identified as at risks of landslides (Makilala Municipality: Barangays – Sto. Nino, Bato, Buhay and Indangan). The main source of living of the IDPs is collecting and loading fresh rubber sap but their rubber farms were devastated by landslides.
4. The IDPs are living in a deplorable condition at the evacuation center, the spaces they occupy is far beyond the minimum standard that each IDP should occupy. There is concern on the sanitation because of the lack of drainage system. The temporary learning school is built in an area that are prone to floods whenever there is heavy rainfall.

2020

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.

PROTECTION WORKING GROUP FOR BANGSAMORO AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO (BARMM)

In April 2019, PWG for B ARMM 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.

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

2020



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