

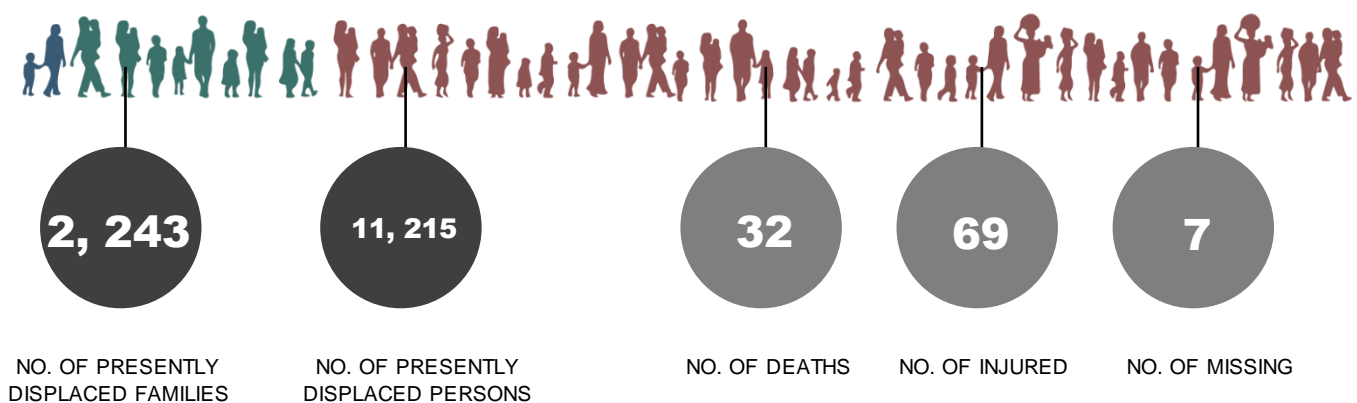
PROTECTION ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING REPORT (IDPPAR)

Typhoon Paeng (Nalgae)

Barangay Kusiong, Badak, Dinaig Proper, Broce and Awang, Datu Odin Sinsuat
Maguindanao del Norte, BARMM

Reporting Period: 5 November 2022

KEY FIGURES



The figures indicated only covers the assessed areas based on the actual report of the BLGU in the respective areas.

INCIDENT BACKGROUND

On 28 October 2022, Typhoon Nalgae, locally known as "Paeng," brought havoc to Maguindanao, particularly in the municipality of Datu Odin Sinsuat, Maguindanao del Norte. It devastated the people's lives, properties, and livelihoods, resulting in casualties and damages. At about 2:00 AM, the onset of flooding and landslide was as the people were sleeping and trapped in their houses. At 8:00 AM, the affected families evacuated to safer grounds, particularly in evacuation centers, and some sought to stay with their relatives in the nearby barangays.

CURRENT SITUATION

On 5 November 2022, the Community and Family Services International (CFSI) Emergency Response Team (ERT) conducted IDP protection monitoring and assessment activities in the evacuation sites, particularly in Badak Covered Court Evacuation Center (EC), Dinaig Proper Elementary School EC, Broce Elementary School EC, and Awang Elementary EC. Moreover, the ERT also contacted and monitored the home-based IDPs, particularly in Sitio Lidepan, Sitio Tinabun, and Housing Site in Barangay Kusiong, Datu Odin Sinsuat.

As of the ERT assessment, 41 IDP families were staying at the covered court in Barangay Badak, and 403 families home-based from its most affected sitios, particularly Sitio Manigo, Mandalay, and Bual. Dinaig Proper Elementary School EC has 291 families from its most affected sitios, particularly Sitio Suk, Minanga, Tuwgan, and Lipag.

Awang Elementary School EC has 108 families and 196 home-based also from sitios most affected, particularly Sitio Quarry, Sitio Lomboy, Sitio Pandaag and Sitio HMB1-Creak, HMB2, Green Hills, Nabilan, Tambanen, Crossing, Tenorio, KM II, Paningusan where eight death, one wounded, and four are still missing, the IDPs have no house to go back to dues to the massive landslide that happened in their areas. Moreover, 188 families from the most affected barangay Kusiong are also staying at Broce Elementary School EC, the IDPs are from Sitio Tinabun and 579 home-based Sitio Kibura, Pinutulan, Silungkit, Mandalay, Lidipan, Proper, Tinabon where 23 death, 3 Still Missing and 68 wounded, the IDPs have no house to go back to dues to the massive landslide that happened in their areas.

PROTECTION ISSUES, RESPONSES, AND GAPS

THREAT TO LIFE, SAFETY, AND SECURITY

Protection assessment considers the various threats to life, safety, and security of displaced persons from crime, violence, armed conflict, or natural disaster.

ISSUES

1. The home-based IDPs in Sitio Lidipan, Sitio Pinutulan, Sitio Silungkif, Sitio Mandalay, and Sitio Proper evacuated on 28 October at Broce EC. Still, they preferred to return to their partially damaged houses due to the congestion in the EC.
2. The IDPs expressed their fear about how they will recover and get up as all of their properties, and sources of livelihood were totally damaged. Based on the information from the LGU and MSSD representatives in the Broce EC help desk, since the IDPs are staying in the school and there will be classes on 8 November 2022, the LGU has designated a relocation site in Barangay Bitu. Still, the IDPs do not want to go and be relocated there for the following reasons:
 - a) they are not familiar with the agricultural terrain of the area, which poses a significant effect on their possible source of livelihood,
 - b) some IDPs raised that "there is no place like home, meaning they are willing to go back to their places of origin once it is declared safe, and they will also be given assistance related to building their houses as they are confident that if they have houses, one can find any source of income
 - c) some interviewed IDPs also expressed that they are willing to be relocated in the meantime but at least not that far from their places of origin
 - d) IDPs expressed their fear of discrimination from people and the leaders in the area where they will be relocated, which is vital to their total well-being. Moreover, they cannot visualize their hopeful tomorrow with their families living in other far-flung areas.
3. In Badak EC, only one light bulb lights up the whole EC with 41 families, posing a potential risk to child protection and gender-based violence.
4. The limited number of functional toilets is also an issue that shall be provided with intervention as many families resorted to open defecation due to the limited number of individuals that can use and be accommodated.
5. Only those affected families in the evacuation centers are served and prioritized with food and non-food assistance.
6. During relief distribution, surging and swaying lead to crushing between people, and senior citizens are being trampled underfoot.
7. In Sitio Tinabon, 17 home-based who not received any relief.

RESPONSES

1. IDPs staying at evacuation centers are provided with their basic needs, particularly rice, sardines, noodles, and ready-to-eat foods from government, non - government and private groups.
2. The local government unit (LGU) has identified a relocation site for the IDPs whose places of origin were in Sito Tinabon of Barangay Kusiong (Ground Zero), where their houses were damaged.

NEEDS / GAPS

1. The IDPs are informed of their possible relocation but disagree with being transferred to the relocation site in Bitu. The need to have discussions involving the concerned IDPs to hear and know their insights about their excellent and safe relocation.
2. As of the assessment, the BLGU, particularly the Barangay Chairwoman, said they are still planning on relocating the IDPs to Awang Elementary School (ES) EC in Barangay Awang.
3. There is a need to organize the venues for relief distribution in such a way as to prevent too many people from converging in one place, and sectioning off standing-room-only areas can help with this.

ACCESS TO LIFELINES AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Ensure that essential lifeline support is functional to facilitate the speedy delivery of responses

ISSUES

1. There were many relief assistance activities, particularly food from various agencies and private groups, but there was a need to systematize the distribution. In addition, private groups were providing relief assistance due to a lack of coordination in EOCs for relief organizations.
2. Home-based affected families are not prioritized for relief assistance, particularly cash assistance. For example, in Sitio Lidepan, the affected families evacuated on 29 October 2022 but preferred to return to their partially damaged houses. However, they were not included in the list to receive cash assistance.
3. In Badak EC, 41 IDP families are staying in an open court. Their bodies and things are wet when raindrops go through. They have received a 20-meter plastic tarpaulin from DSWD XII DRRMD, but it only covers half of the court.

RESPONSES

1. Many help desks have already been established in the evacuation centers.
2. DSWD F.O XII DRRMD provided sleeping kits, hygiene kits, family kits, and about 20 m tarpaulins in the evacuation center.

NEEDS / GAPS

1. There is a need to complement the provision of plastic tarps and solar lamps in Badak EC, which poses a significant health and protection risk to the IDPs in the area.
2. There is a need to daily update the daily bulletin information board, including the disaggregated data, relief responses provided, and others.

ACCESS TO FOOD AID, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

Ensure that IDPs/Affected populations receive a minimum basic food ration

ISSUES

IDPs and affected families sadly expressed the severe damage to their farmlands (mainly corn), and crops were also damaged. In addition, the massive floodwater and landslide swept away their houses with their belongings, including their coin banks with their savings, food stored, and kitchen utensils.

RESPONSES

LGU, MSSD, BARM TABANG, BARM READi, and other private sector provided food packs, sleeping kits, and hygiene kits, and the IDPs affected are provided with 5,000 cash assistance.

NEEDS / GAPS

1. Early recovery livelihood programs are needed.
2. Continuously monitor the status of the children in terms of proper nutrition intake.

ACCESS TO NON-FOOD ITEMS	<i>Particular attention should be given to vulnerable persons needing core relief items.</i>
ISSUES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Most of the things they wished to be provided to them were home appliances like roofing and nails. However, they expressed that a house was their top priority since it would allow them to work and earn money for food and other goods. 2. In Badak EC, additional plastic tarps are very much needed, plus they also need solar lights as the EC has only one light bulb that lights up the whole EC with 41 families. 	
RESPONSES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Different agencies have extended their help, such as MSSD, DSWD, and those who continue to give. 2. The Red Cross provided 83 tarpaulins in Awang EC. 	
NEEDS/GAPS	
<p>IDPs interviewed stated that certain items are still lacking, including mats, tarps, blankets, and pillows. In addition to this, they mentioned that they were not provided with any kitchen equipment or cookware of any kind. In Badak EC, they need additional tarps and solar lights.</p>	

ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION	<i>Ensure sanitary facilities such as showers, toilets, and washing areas are in place</i>
ISSUES	
<p>Most of their potable water and toilets were affected, resulting in difficulty washing and bathing. Since no restrooms are available at the Badak Evacuation Center, the evacuees still need to return to their houses to shower and urinate. In addition, home-based IDPs lack jerry cans and water storage as they leave these things in their places of origin.</p>	
RESPONSES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Red Cross delivered and provided quality water to IDPs in Awang EC. 2. DSWD provided hygiene kits in Badak EC, Broce EC, Awang EC, and Dinaig Proper EC. 3. Other private sectors provided water for drinking in Badak EC, Broce EC, Awang EC, and Dinaig Proper EC. 	
NEEDS / GAPS	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a need to provide IDPs with jerry cans and water storage. 	

ACCESS TO SHELTER	<i>Meet the need for roofing and other materials from local sources if possible</i>
ISSUES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The IDPs' temporary shelter is a gymnasium, the only wall of which is a tarp. Also, there is no partition among the families because they are all in the same gym together, which is open. 2. One of the issues that were brought up at the evacuation site was the lack of solar lights. This is because there is only one solar light that is operational and can provide illumination for the entire group. 	
RESPONSES	
<p>No feedback on the possible support to the affected families has been made.</p>	
NEEDS / GAPS	

1. They lost their home in the flood. Therefore, one of the things they want most is a new place to live in. In addition, the things most essential to a home, such as a roof, wood, nails, and walls, are high on their priority list.
2. Immediate shelter assistance to the affected families and continuous monitoring of their conditions are needed. Protection partners to advocate for compensation for the damages.

HOUSING, LAND, AND PROPERTY

Ensure that deprivation of land, homes, and other property of individuals as a result or cause of displacement must be properly monitored and addressed

ISSUES

1. Typhoon Paeng caused damage to or destroyed some of their homes, properties, and means of subsistence, including their crops like corn, coconuts, bananas, and vegetables. In addition, some fishermen could not continue fishing after the typhoon because their boats were damaged.
2. Some interviewed claimed that a storm completely wrecked their seaside cottages, one of their income sources.
3. In Barangay Awang, particularly in Sitio Quarry, Lomboy, Pindaag, and HMB1-creak, There were 30 houses partially damaged, and 78 houses totally damaged caused by the typhoon paeng. 248 houses were partially damaged, 43 were totally damaged in Barangay Dinaig, and 41 were partially damaged in Brgy. Badak, Moreover, in barangay Kusiong, especially in sitio tinabon, 90% of the houses were totally damaged while other sitios are partially damaged.
4. ATMs, valid IDs, birth certificates, and students' learning materials were totally washed out and damaged. Moreover, the IDPs are worried about how they can claim their 4Ps and IP allowances since the flood has taken away their Landbank ATMs.

RESPONSES

No assistance related to the replacement of these damaged documents as of the assessment period has been made.

NEEDS / GAPS

1. The BLGU and camp leaders need to list the names and types of damaged documents.
2. There is a need to report and refer these concerns to MSSD regarding 4Ps ATM cards on the possible action and how these affected beneficiaries will report these kinds of losses.
3. There is a need to establish a help desk for these kinds of losses for initial documentation and referral.

ACCESS TO HEALTH

Ensure that IDPs have access to primary health care and facilities during displacement

ISSUES

There are pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, and infants who need medical assistance.

RESPONSES

1. They received assistance from a multitude of people as well as from organizations such as the MSSD, DSWD, and the Red Cross. They also received hygiene kits and drinking water. They also received medical assistance through health examinations from a medical mission. In addition to that, they were given medicines and vitamins for their children.
2. IPHO stayed in the EC to provide medicines and medical kits to pregnant women, children, infants, and elders.

NEEDS / GAPS

Additional medicines and medical kits are still needed to saturate the needs of pregnant and lactating women, elders, infants, and other persons with special needs.

SUPPORT TO PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS	<i>Ensure that the specific needs of the most vulnerable members or groups of the displaced population are being targeted and addressed</i>
ISSUES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The high temperature in ECs poses higher health risks like high blood pressure, headache, and stroke to senior citizens and those with existing illnesses. 2. During relief distribution, particularly for private groups, the system does not prioritize senior citizens and pregnant women, which poses a high risk of crowd crush or stampede. 	
RESPONSES	
During medical missions, senior citizens and pregnant women were prioritized to get checked and given vitamins.	
NEEDS / GAPS	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Some senior citizens are hard-headed that they do not want to access medical missions or medical posts of the IPHO. 2. During relief distribution, senior citizens and pregnant women should have a separate lane from the regular lines of the IDPs to avoid the PWSNs getting involved in a crowd crush. 	

CHILD PROTECTION AND PROTECTION AGAINST GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ensure the safeguarding of displaced children from violence, exploitation, abuse, and neglect</i> • <i>IDPs are protected against violence based on their gender or sex, including acts that inflict physical, mental, or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other arbitrary deprivation of liberty.</i>
ISSUES	
The children in barangay Kusiong, especially in Sitio Tinabon, were traumatized during the flash flood. Moreover, In Barangay Awang, especially in Sitio Lomboy, was also traumatized.	
RESPONSES	
MSSD BARMM, CSWDO Davao City, MOH, CRMC, HAUMAN/RECPASSI, PRC, DSWD Davao City, Save the Children, Davao SWDO, and CFSI conducted Psychosocial Support Service (PSS) to the IDPs.	
NEEDS / GAPS	
There is a need to have more PSS activities, especially in Broce EC and Awang EC.	

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- The actual assessment conducted on 05 November 2022
- BLGU
- MSSD
- RHU
- LGU
- IDPs, both in EC and home-based

Additional Information:

EDUCATION

- The learning materials of the children were totally washed out. Therefore, learning kits should also be provided to the pupils.
- Bai Hanina ES and HS school materials were damaged. The school building was still there, but the Municipal Engineering office should assess whether it is safe and possible to be a conducive venue for learning students.

PHOTO DOCUMENTATIONS

