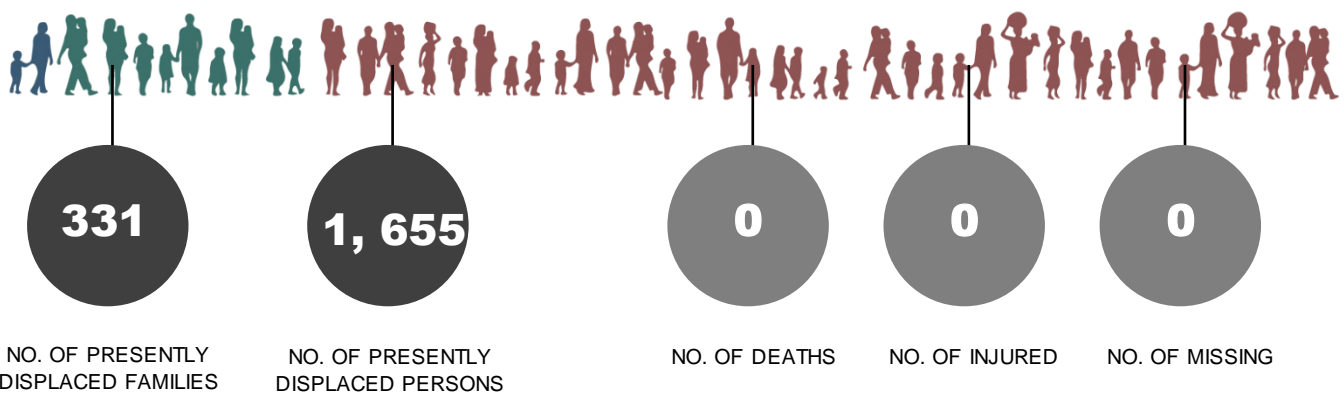


PROTECTION ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING REPORT (IDPPAR)

Typhoon Paeng (Nalgae)
Barangay Magaslong, Datu Piang, Maguindanao
Maguindanao del Norte, BARMM

Reporting Period: 2 November 2022

KEY FIGURES



INCIDENT BACKGROUND

Tropical Depression Paeng further intensifies into Tropical Storm Paeng and has brought continuous heavy rainfall affecting the entire Mindanao. This brought devastation in some municipalities of Maguindanao del Sur and del Norte, as flash floods and landslides in mountainous areas occurred. The devastation destroyed structures, livelihoods, lifelines, and loss of lives. In addition, some areas situated along the riverside, lake, and streams of water or tributaries experience flooding.

On 29 October 2022 at 13:00h, after how many decades of historical disaster timeline, the municipality of Datu Piang experienced a flash flooding event affecting four (4) barangays, namely: barangay Magaslong, Kangan, Poblacion, and Damabalas—after that, affecting the remaining 12 barangays situated along the Rio grande.

Initially, the team (MDRRMO, AFP 6IB Charlie Company, PNP-MPS, BFP & Municipal SAR team) were doing flood assessment and monitoring in Datu Piang AOR to include its boundaries, resident from barangay pandi, Datu Salibo shouted for help as flash flood strike their communities. Since the flood monitoring team usually brought flood rescue gear and the Search, Rescue, and Retrieval (SAR) team while assessing, this team was the first to respond to barangay pandi residents out of a more than 5ft flash flood. After more than an hour of saving lives, the team rushed again to Barangay Magaslong, Datu piang, after receiving a call for help from Barangay Chairman.

The perennial flooding in Datu Piang has long been a problem. The municipality serves as the catch basin of flood waters from nearby municipalities. Hence, the area is highly susceptible to flash floods/floods.

CURRENT SITUATION

On 2 November 2022, the Community and Family Services International (CFSI)-Emergency Response Team (ERT) conducted IDP protection monitoring, assessment activities, and Psychosocial Support Services (PSS) in the evacuation sites, particularly in COVID-19 Ligtas Center EC, Barangay Magaslong, Datu Piang.

As of the ERT assessment period, 331 families stayed at the COVID-19 Ligtas Center EC from the most affected barangay, particularly Barangay Magaslong. Moreover, there were 219 home-based affected families.

PROTECTION ISSUES, RESPONSES, AND GAPS

THREAT TO LIFE, SAFETY, AND SECURITY	<i>Protection assessment considers the various threats to life, safety, and security of displaced persons from crime, violence, armed conflict, or natural disaster.</i>
ISSUES	
The IDPs expressed their need for additional food assistance. However, as of the assessment, they only relied on the food packs from the LGU.	
RESPONSES	
IDPs staying at evacuation centers were provided their basic needs, particularly rice, sardines, and safe drinking water from the LGU through its MDRRMO.	
NEEDS / GAPS	
The IDPs staying in the evacuation were bulky. The COVID-19 Center has partitions where 6-8 families stay per room.	

ACCESS TO LIFELINES AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	<i>Ensure that essential lifeline support is functional to facilitate the speedy delivery of responses</i>
ISSUES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Possible damage to weak bridge foundation along Magaslong main road. Crack roads in Barangay Damablas, Datu Piang 	
RESPONSES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The LGU has a Flood Warning System (triggering the municipal siren) 	
NEEDS / GAPS	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need to complement the provision of blankets, mosquito nets, and kitchen utensils. Additional heavy equipment to clog heavy debris and mats of water hyacinths. 	

ACCESS TO FOOD AID, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD	<i>Ensure that IDPs/Affected populations receive a minimum basic food ration</i>
ISSUES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> IDPs expressed the massive damage to their farmlands (particularly palay and vegetables) was due to the massive floodwater that swept away what they had planted. IDPs were also worried about their small boats for fishing that was carried away by the flood. 	
RESPONSES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> LGU provided food packs (raw and ready-to-eat). MSSD BARMM also organized a community kitchen in the EC. BARMM READi provided 1,500 10 kgs of rice relief assistance in Barangay Kanganan. 	

4. BARMM BYC also provided ready-to-eat foods for IDPs in ECs.

NEEDS / GAPS

1. Livelihood support programs are needed.
2. Provision of food packs for the home-based is also needed.

ACCESS TO NON-FOOD ITEMS

Particular attention should be given to vulnerable persons needing core relief items.

ISSUES

The IDPs expressed that they needed assistance to help rebuild their houses. Some families said that the flood totally washed out their houses, while others have not confirmed yet because their sitio is not yet accessible as of the assessment period.

RESPONSES

1. The LGU, through its MDRRMO, provided only food-related items to the IDPs.
2. BARMM BYC provided 400 pieces of NFIs and ready-to-eat foods for IDPs in ECs.

NEEDS / GAPS

1. There is a need to provide malong, mosquito nets, and hygiene kits to the IDPs.
2. There is a need to provide tarpaulins (as some/other IDPs are staying outside the Center.)

ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION

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

ISSUES

1. Most of their potable water and toilets were affected, resulting in difficulty washing and bathing. The EC has three restrooms available, but only one restroom is functional.
2. Home-based IDPs lack jerry cans and water storage as they leave these things in their places of origin.
3. Poor sanitation and the absence of washing stations in the EC
4. No hygiene kits were provided to the IDPs

RESPONSES

Regarding drinking water, the LGU delivered and provided quality water to IDPs in COVID-19 Ligtas Center EC and some home-based affected families.

NEEDS / GAPS

1. There is a need to provide IDPs with jerry cans and water storage.
2. There is a need to provide hygiene kits.
3. There is a need to provide portable toilets.

ACCESS TO SHELTER

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

ISSUES

Their temporary shelter is a COVID-19 Ligtas Center. Unfortunately, some of its windows are broken, and it has open partitions meaning there is no privacy for the 6-8 families because they are all staying in the same room, which does not have a separating wall.

RESPONSES

No feedback yet on the possible support to the affected families.

NEEDS / GAPS

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.

Immediate shelter assistance to the affected families and continuous monitoring of the conditions of the displaced families. 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 individuals claimed that a storm completely wrecked all of their seaside cottages, one of their income sources.

RESPONSES

No assistance has been made yet as of the assessment period.

NEEDS / GAPS

It is necessary to provide the IDPs with materials to reconstruct their houses.

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 through a medical mission, during which their health was examined. In addition to that, they were given medicines and vitamins for their children.
2. As of the assessment period, stand-by IPHO staff stayed in the EC to provide medicines and medical kits to pregnant women, children, infants, and elders.

NEEDS / GAPS

1. 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.
2. Assistive devices are also helpful to the PWDs affected.

SUPPORT TO PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

Ensure that the specific needs of the most vulnerable members or groups of the displaced population are being targeted and addressed

ISSUES

One senior citizen interviewed said she was not feeling well during the onset of their movement from their Sitio to the evacuation center.

RESPONSES

Senior citizens and pregnant women are prioritized to get checked and given vitamins during medical missions.

NEEDS / GAPS

1. Some senior citizens were hard-headed that they did not want to access medical missions and/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

- *Ensure the safeguarding of displaced children from violence, exploitation, abuse, and neglect*
- *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.*

ISSUES

1. Most children do not have proper sleeping materials for their sleeping.
2. Some of the children have been traumatized when it rains and hear lightning fear.

RESPONSES

MSSD BARMM AND CFSI conducted PSS to the evacuees.

NEEDS / GAPS

1. There is a need to set up safe spaces and recreational activities for children.
2. There is a need to establish CP and GBV reporting and referral mechanisms, especially in evacuation centers.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- The actual assessment conducted on 02 November 2022
- BLGU
- MSSD
- MDRRMO
- LGU
- IDPs

PHOTO DOCUMENTATIONS:



