

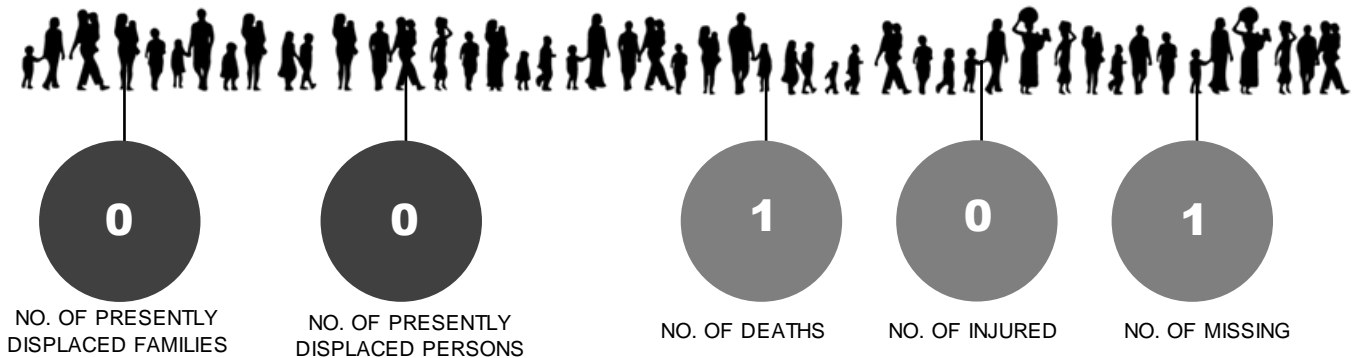
PROTECTION ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING REPORT (IDPPAR)

<Severe Tropical Storm Nalgae (Paeng)>

<Kuya>, <South Upi>, <Maguindanao>

Reporting Period: <07> <November> 2022

KEY FIGURES



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 05 November 2022, CFSI Emergency Response Team (ERT) conducted protection monitoring and assessment of the needs of the affected populations hit by the STS Nalgae, locally known as Paeng, in the municipality of South Upi, Maguindanao. The STS caused landslides and flash floods in some areas of the municipality. Landslides transpired on the national highway on 27 October 2022 at 11:00 in the evening, particularly in Sitios of Kininan, Iking, Kulate, Binaton, Balete, and Poblacion, all in Brgy. Romangaob. There were also reported landslides in Sitios of Sta. Fe, Kiampas, Refra and Poblacion, all in Brgy. Looy. And lastly, landslides also occurred in Sitios of Montay and Bugoy of Brgy. San Jose, as well as Sitio Triftif of Brgy. Kuya

The increased water level in Barangay Kuya's rivers, particularly the Semen River, Rifao river, and Tran river, resulted in flooding, specifically in communities near the river bank. Thus water entered into houses of affected communities in Brgy. Kuya, Pilar and Itaw. Three (3) classrooms, including the computer room in Lumao National High School at Brgy. Kuya was also affected by the flood.

The municipality also reported one casualty, particularly in Brgy. Romangaob and one missing in Sitio Guila-Guila, Brgy. Kuya. There are reported 31 damaged houses, primarily situated in Habitat Housing Project in Sitio Guila-Guila, Brgy. Kuya, along with the warehouse and market site, also totally washed-out of the typhoon.

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 affected families in the housing project in Brgy. Kuya chose to stay within their houses despite some damages instead of staying in evacuation centers. However, their houses are built near a river, thus exposing them to risk. In addition, some of their houses were partially damaged. This scenario can mostly be seen in Sitio Guila-Guila, Brgy. Kuya.	
RESPONSES	
The LGU is still conducting a further assessment of the needs and the situation of affected populations, especially those living near the riverbank and those who chose to return to their houses despite exposure to risks and damaged houses. In addition, the COM, a local NGO, also provided construction materials for some damaged houses.	
NEEDS/GAPS	
1. Provide additional materials such as cement, roofing materials, and lumber.	
2. Establish an Evacuation Center (EC) for easy access and identification of IDPs with camp management.	
3. Involve IDPs in any plans for return or relocation.	

ACCESS TO LIFELINES AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	<i>Ensure that essential lifeline support is functional to facilitate the speedy delivery of responses</i>
ISSUES	
Accessibility to the affected populations in interior sitios is a challenge. In addition, some access roads connecting the barangay proper to interior sitios are cut-off due to damages brought about by flash floods and landslides. For instance, IDPs in Sitio Ilak need to walk an estimated 2 kilometers to Población Kuya to receive relief assistance. Therefore, they paid horses to haul their supply of at least 30-50 pesos per bag of rice, depending on the number of the kilogram.	
RESPONSES	
The LGU conducted an ocular site for validation.	
NEEDS / GAPS	
There is a need to clear and repair the roads immediately. Thus, the LGU must coordinate with DPWH and MPW of the BARMM to clear and repair the road immediately. In addition, there is also a need to put up signage to caution motorists of the risks of a road accident.	

ACCESS TO FOOD AID, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD	<i>Ensure that IDPs/Affected populations receive a minimum basic food ration</i>
ISSUES	
The LGU and MSSD provided food assistance, but this was insufficient to cater food needs of the affected families, especially those with many family members. In addition, most affected families have no alternative sources of income on top of their farming activities. Since some of their field crops are affected by the flooding, they only rely on food assistance that will be provided to them.	
RESPONSES	
1. Food assistance was provided by MSSD, BLGU, LGU, and BLGU of other barangayas within the municipality.	
2. PNP and Good Samaritans provided food packs (3 kg of rice, sardines, packed noodles), used clothes, and gallons of purified water.	

NEEDS / GAPS
There is a need to provide additional food packs, especially to those who have not yet received any. In addition, there is a need to Identify the nutritional status of infants and children, and also some pregnant mothers

ACCESS TO NON-FOOD ITEMS	<i>Particular attention should be given to vulnerable persons needing core relief items.</i>
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ISSUES
COM provided insufficient assistance for NFIs/CRIs, particularly mosquito nets, where affected families with damaged houses and belongings only received one piece. There were some families with ten members but still received one piece. In addition, most affected families lack sleeping kits, kitchenware, utensils, hygiene kit, protection kit, solar lamps, flashlights, pads, and underwear.

RESPONSES
COM provided mosquito nets, tarps, and shovels.

NEEDS / GAPS

1. Additional provision of NFIs/ CRIs such as Sleeping mats, pillows, kitchen utensils, Hygiene kits, Solar Lump, and used clothes considering the number of family members, especially those with totally damaged houses.
2. Provision of School supplies for all school-aged children and students, especially in LUMAO NHS.

ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION	<i>Ensure sanitary facilities such as showers, toilets, and washing areas are in place</i>
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ISSUES
The only water source for the affected families is waterfalls, about 2 kilometers from the worst affected housing project. Thus, they need to walk the distance to get water to drink, bathe, and wash.

RESPONSES
1. Some private sectors have provided drinking water to affected families, but very limited.
2. The PNP provided purified drinking water in gallons for each household, but very limited

NEEDS / GAPS

1. Additional provision of drinking water or safe drinking water
2. Orientation on hygiene and sanitation to all IDPs
3. RHU needs to conduct an orientation on safe drinking water within the area.
4. Provision of a big water tank

ACCESS TO SHELTER	<i>Meet the need for roofing and other materials from local sources if possible</i>
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ISSUES
1. 28 houses damaged in Sitio Guila-guila
2. No evacuation center exists; most are home-based and uncomfortable sleeping due to sticky soil on the wall and floor.

RESPONSES
1. COM provided some construction materials.
2. Ongoing meetings and assessments by the MLGU/BLGU

NEEDS/GAPS

1. Repair partially damaged houses or provision construction materials, especially roofing, cement, and lumber.
2. Orientation on environmental safeguard on housing by the MENRE

HOUSING, LAND, AND PROPERTY	<i>Ensure that deprivation of land, homes, and other property of individuals as a result or cause of displacement must be properly monitored and addressed</i>
ISSUES	
1. There were reported more than 50 houses partially damaged and 31 houses totally damaged in the entire municipality, including 28 in Brgy. Kuya.	
2. There are also reported civil documents taken away by the flash floods.	
3. The flash floods also took away personal belongings, such as cloth, underwear, blanket, kitchen utensils, school supplies, and appliances.	
RESPONSES	
COM provided construction materials, which are insufficient to address all the construction needs to rebuild damaged houses.	
NEEDS / GAPS	
1. Assistance in the construction of totally damaged houses	
2. Construction of houses on another safer site	
3. Repair of the partially damaged houses	
4. Orientation on environmental safeguard on housing by the MENRE	
5. Coordinate Civil registrar for another copy of any legal documents	
6. There is a need to revisit the DRRM plan of the barangay.	
7. An early warning system must be in place in the barangay.	

ACCESS TO HEALTH	<i>Ensure that IDPs have access to primary health care and facilities during displacement</i>
ISSUES	
1. One reported case of diarrhea, particularly in the coastal area.	
2. Some children from the housing project who were severely affected started to get sick. Parents of the sick children said that they believe one cause of their children's sickness is the smell of soil stuck in their houses after flooding.	
3. Some common diseases were observed in some children.	
4. No personal protective gears among IDPs (facemask etc.)	
5. Arthritis and hypertension were also reported among elders.	
RESPONSES	
1. The RHU provided medicines.	
2. CFSI public health specialist assessed the medicines for pain and common colds during the protection assessment.	
NEEDS / GAPS	
1. Affected families mentioned that the medicines provided were insufficient and that vitamins were also needed.	
2. Orientation on health and sanitation, proper hand washing, and other public health-related concerns is also needed.	
3. Health booths should be put in the affected area for some health issues.	

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	

1. No PSS and PFA for children, parents, and the elderly have been undertaken.
2. Children were playing near the riverbank with many debris materials eroded by the flash flood.

RESPONSES

No responses yet

NEEDS / GAPS

1. Planned and continues PSS activities for children.
2. Onsite feeding program
3. Conduct Education in Emergencies

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

South Upi Municipal Mayor
 South Upi LGU staff
 Affected families of Sitio Guila-Guila, Brgy, Kuya, South Upi

PHOTO DOCUMENTATION

