

## IMPACTS RELATED TO DISPLACEMENT

Data from DSWD DROMIC, as of 13 November 2019, 6 PM



**DISPLACED POPULATION**  
22,447 Families  
108,001 Persons  
73 Evac Sites



35,990 Affected Houses  
22,892 Totally Destroyed  
13,098 Partially Damaged



Assessed by IOM in DTM Round 2

3,740 Families  
18,700 Persons  
20 Most-affected sites

## TOP NEEDS IN ASSESSED SITES



CCCM



Shelter & NFI



WASH



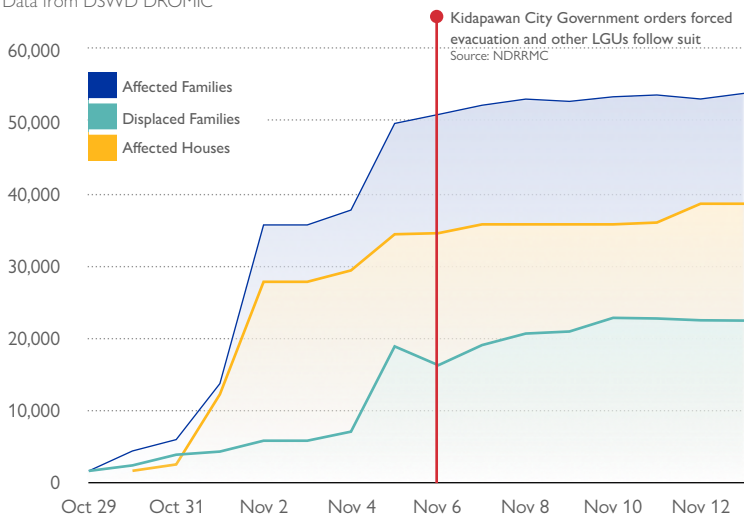
Psychosocial Support

## EXPECTED PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT

**At least 1 year** — due to the cause and nature of the shelter damage and forced permanent evacuation of barangays in landslide-prone areas

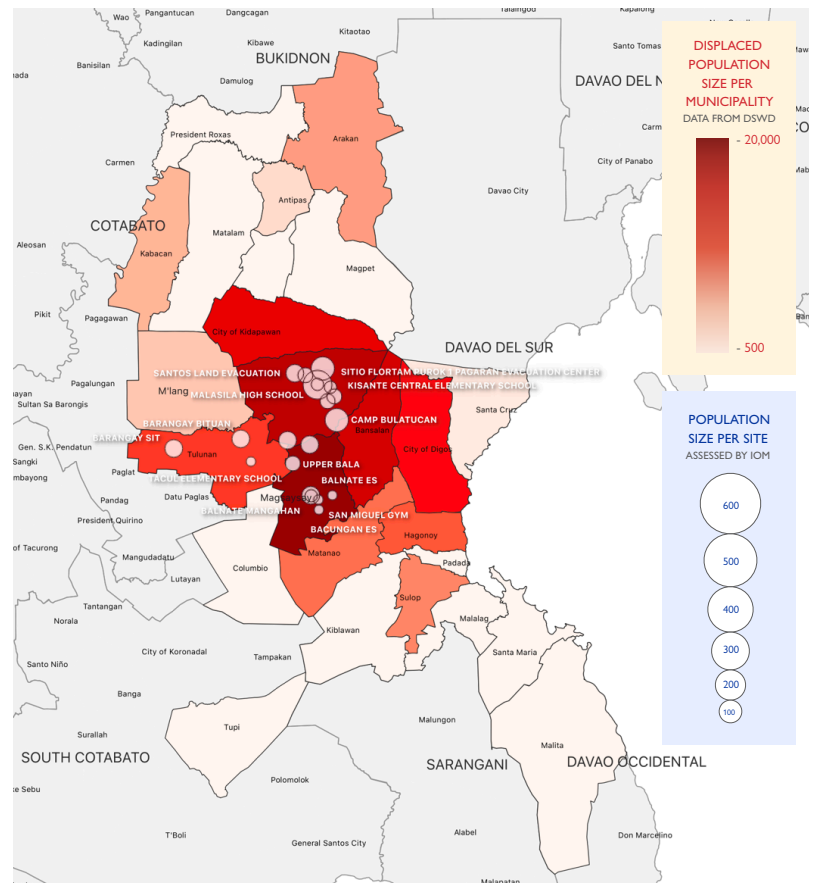
## AFFECTED POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

Data from DSWD DROMIC



## SITUATIONER

Three major earthquakes hit North Cotabato on 16, 29 and 31 October 2019, at 6.3, 6.6 and 6.5 magnitudes, respectively. The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council reports that aftershocks are expected over the coming days and weeks. Intensity VII was felt in Kidapawan City, Tulunan, M'lang and Makilala in North Cotabato; Magsaysay and Digos City in Davao del Sur. Authorities are implementing forced evacuation of areas undergoing safety assessment by PHIVOLCS and MGB. According to DROMIC and NDRRMC reports, most of the affected population vacated their houses whether or not damage is visible for fear of compromised structural integrity. DSWD-DROMIC reports indicate that half of the displaced population stay in makeshift shelters within their home lots while the rest occupy evacuation centers and spontaneous sites. Most evacuation centers are in schools which are set to be reclaimed for use of students beginning the second week of November. Temporary learning spaces are being built on open school grounds for this purpose.



## METHODOLOGY

This DTM report refers to the second round of site assessments conducted in Cotabato and Davao del Sur beginning on 8 November 2019. IOM deployed 8 enumerators included among 4 mobile CCCM support teams to roll out the DTM. Coordination was done with the local government of North Cotabato and Davao del Sur, as well as DSWD Regions XI and XII, and P/M/CDRRMOs. Key informant interviews and focus group discussions in the assessed sites are the main data sources. 20 sites were assessed for this report. Another report will be released based on the full round of data collection.

## NUMBER OF SITES PER MUNICIPALITY

From IOM assessment team, data as of 11 November 2019

Municipality	Province	Region	No. of ECs
Makilala	North Cotabato	Region XII	27
Digos City	Davao del Sur	Region XI	12
Magsaysay	Davao del Sur	Region XI	10
Kidapawan City	North Cotabato	Region XII	9
Bansalan	Davao del Sur	Region XI	7
Hagonoy	Davao del Sur	Region XI	4
Sulop	Davao del Sur	Region XI	3
Matanao	Davao del Sur	Region XI	1
<b>Total</b>			<b>73</b>



Muddy and unsafe makeshift latrines in Ilomavis EC, Kidapawan City

## SITES ASSESSED

From IOM assessment team, data as of 11 November 2019  
Sorted by population size

Site Name	Barangay	Municipality	Province	No. of Families
Malasila Elementary School	Malasila	Makilala	North Cotabato	559
Camp Bulatukan	Old Bulatukan	Makilala	North Cotabato	383
Garsika National High School	Garsika	Makilala	North Cotabato	367
Balnate Mangahan	Balnate	Magsaysay	Davao del Sur	255
Santos Land Evacuation	Poblacion	Makilala	North Cotabato	240
Barangay Paraiso	Paraiso	Tulunán	North Cotabato	226
Barangay Bituan	Bituan	Tulunán	North Cotabato	226
Upper Barangay Bala	Upper Bala	Magsaysay	Davao del Sur	214
Barangay Magbok Camp	Magbok	Tulunán	North Cotabato	210
New Cebu Elementary School	New Cebu	Makilala	North Cotabato	169
Tacul Elementary School	Tacul	Magsaysay	Davao del Sur	161
Kisante Central Elementary School	Kisante	Makilala	North Cotabato	151
Dole-Stanfilco – Sto. Niño	Sto. Niño	Makilala	North Cotabato	143
Balnate Elementary School	Balnate	Magsaysay	Davao del Sur	117
Malasila High School	Malasila	Makilala	North Cotabato	101
Sitio Flortam Purok 1 Pagaran	Batasan	Makilala	North Cotabato	99
San Miguel Gym	San Miguel	Magsaysay	Davao del Sur	63
Barangay Malawanit	Malawanit	Magsaysay	Davao del Sur	56
Barangay Bacung Multipurpose Hall	Bacung	Tulunán	North Cotabato	Ongoing profiling
Bacungan Elementary School	Bacungan	Magsaysay	Davao del Sur	Ongoing profiling
<b>Total</b>				<b>3,740</b>

## DTM COVERAGE of total number of sites

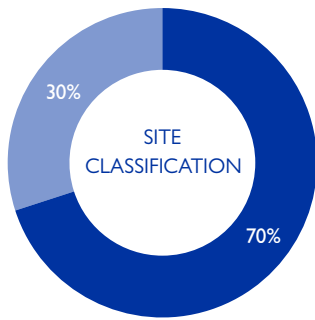
27%

## CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

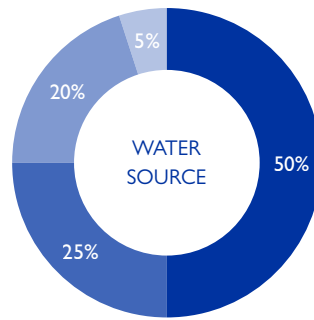
On November 11, DSWD has activated the CCCM Cluster and held the first coordination meeting, with IOM as Co-Lead and Secretariat. The Cluster expressed that, based on field assessment and the high number of currently unorganized formal and informal ECs, CCCM shall be prioritized, especially considering its cross-cluster support function. Establishing camp management structures will be life-saving, as it will minimize chaos during relief distributions, maximize the use of available resources, contribute to preventing IDPs suffering further harm, facilitate community engagement and ensure IDP participation and representation in site governance. Training of LGU representatives, in particular barangay captains and designated camp managers, is currently ongoing, but site planning needs to be done urgently and simultaneously by mobile camp management support teams. Many informal evacuation sites need government recognition (or a relocation plan) to ensure that assistance is delivered to all vulnerable families affected by the earthquake. With regards to school ECs that need to resume classes, CCCM resources should also be devoted to supporting LGUs in identifying and developing relocation sites as well as doing all necessary social preparation of the affected IDPs. Most ECs are experiencing overcrowding and the effects of poor site planning, leading to injuries and fire/flood risks among the IDPs. Very often, overcrowding is the result of unavailability of construction materials which compels families to economize by sharing spaces, which raises protection (no privacy and gender segregation) and shelter (precarious large makeshift tents) concerns.

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

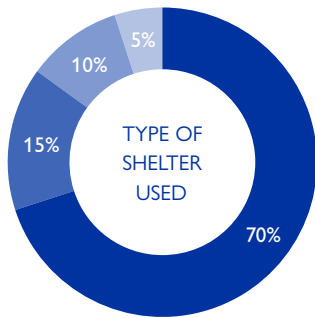
Improvement of WASH facilities is considered a top priority to foster dignified living conditions and prevent morbidity. The primary need is access to safe drinking water, which is still prevalently available through trucking, as well as water for hygiene purposes which is mostly fetched from springs and rivers. Due to difficulties in reaching the remotest areas of Tulunan, drinking water is critically scarce; for example, in New Caridad, 2,600 liters of water has to



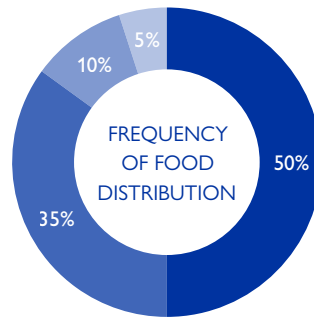
- Evacuation center
- Spontaneous settlement



- Delivery
- Water system
- Spring
- River

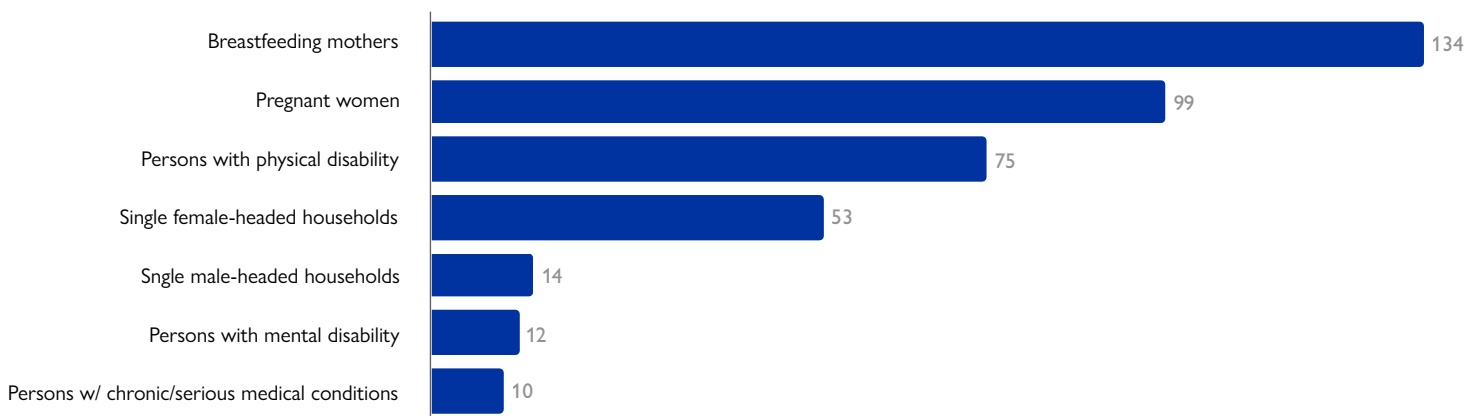


- Makeshift shelter
- Tent
- School
- Community center



- Irregular
- Every day
- Unknown
- Twice a week

#### NUMBER OF VULNERABLE PERSONS



be shared by 287 families and made to last for 3 days, with supply to schools being prioritized over supply to families.

Evacuation centers are still mostly devoid of toilets/latrines, bathing areas, drainage systems, and systems for the disposal of solid waste and management of wastewater. Recently installed latrines are muddy, not segregated, lack lighting, are poorly constructed and not designed for easy desludging. Open defecation is still the most common practice. No hygiene promotion and awareness-raising campaign is currently being conducted.

#### SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIS)

The impact of the severe thunderstorm on November 11 revealed the fragility and precariousness of makeshift shelters,

both inside and outside evacuation centers between Makilala and M'lang. The already worn-out plastic sheeting distributed at the beginning of the emergency was not sufficient to guarantee shelter and was easily torn apart by the wind. The need for shelter-grade tarpaulins is therefore highlighted together with capacity building on the construction of more stable shelters and tents using locally available materials. Particularly in areas like Ilo-Ilo (Kidapawan City) and Batasan Farm (Makilala), it is still typical to see makeshift tents where trash bags and transparent plastic disposed by demo farms are the main covering and walling materials. Substantial temperature extremes between night (very cold) and day (very hot) along with sudden changes in weather conditions severely impact the health of most exposed IDPs, especially children and the elderly. This translates into the need to prioritize distribution of thick blankets, mosquito nets and bed kits, as well as construction of elevated flooring. Cooking near



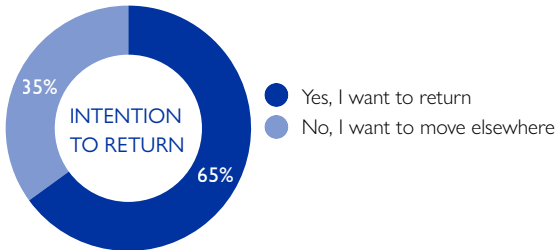
Camp in Barangay Malongon, Magsaysay, Davao del Sur



New Cebu Elementary School, Brgy. New Cebu, Makilala, North Cotabato



Psychosocial support activity in Brgy. Bituan, Tulunan, North Cotabato



the tents is still a widespread practice despite ongoing awareness raising efforts; it is critical to proceed with construction of common cooking areas. Considering the expected protracted displacement period (6 months to 1 year), including instances of likely no return policy, it is recommended to start planning in terms of relocation and construction of medium-term shelters.

## PROTECTION

Field assessments confirm that the IDPs need continuing protection services, such as gender-based violence awareness raising, establishment of referral systems, segregation of latrines and bathing facilities, lighting and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). This was flagged as a major need by many families who are currently sharing large makeshift tents, and particularly in San Miguel Evacuation Center in Magsaysay, Davao Del Sur, where all 63 displaced families share the space of a gymnasium, without any partitions or other privacy/protection measures in place.

Given the resumption of classes almost everywhere, teachers

expressed their concern over the pupils' stress and their own and believe they will need support on how to handle MHPSS. Additionally, many IDPs involved in focus group discussions, and in individual or group MHPSS sessions conveyed their sense of worthlessness and anxiety about their future. Most community members are in fact used to being very active and productive, especially those engaged in farming and animal husbandry. They need to regain some level of control over their lives, which might be supported by alternative livelihood options, engagement in cash for work activities in emergency shelter construction or reinforcement. This is especially felt considering the likelihood of prolonged displacement.

Many ongoing MHPSS activities understandably focus on children. However, these services need to be made available to youth and adults as well and must be systematized in coordination with government MHPSS teams.

## HEALTH

Improper sanitation practices in the sites are resulting in health issues, necessitating improving awareness on proper hygiene. There is also a concern over the nutrition of IDPs who have been eating canned goods and noodles since the start of their displacement. There is also a need for medicine and treatment for fever, cough, colds, hypertension and diarrhea. Such matters would be given adequate attention by appointing a health focal in each EC, possibly from among the barangay health workers or nutrition scholars.



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