

# STS Nalgae (Paeng) Aftermath

## Emergency Situation Report

Reporting Period: 05 - 11 November 2022, Issue No. 2

### CURRENT SITUATION



*Following the destruction of the bridge in Barangay Tapian, Datu Odin Sinaut, Maguindanao, boats were used to deliver relief items to affected residents.*

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Two weeks after Severe Tropical Storm Nalgae landed the Philippine Areas of Responsibility significant number of families continue to be displaced. In the entire country, as per the Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC) report from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), around 8,000 families (approximately 36,000 individuals) continue to stay in 154 evacuation centers in 14 regions as of 11 November 2022. In the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), one of the hardest hit regions, 1,682 families (8,292 individuals) are still living in 16 evacuation centers spread in the provinces of Basilan and Maguindanao according to the report of BARMM-READi as of 10 November 2022. With ongoing protection monitoring by protection actors on the ground, this figure does not take into account the verified IDPs who are in home-based and makeshift shelters settings.

It can be recalled that following the declaration of the State of Calamity by the President Ferdinand Marcos, Jr. in the four (4) regions, response cluster system has been activated to effectively mobilize resources and deliver timely response to the affected population. In the BARMM, joint Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment was conducted on 30 October 2022, a day after the typhoon made its first landfall. Cluster response plans have been developed based on this assessment and to date, majority of the activated clusters which is lead by the government and co-lead by UN agencies continue to implement their respective response plans. Through the leadership of the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) in BARMM with the support of key protection agencies including the UNHCR, UNICEF, and UNFPA, the Protection Cluster with the Child Protection (CP) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) sub-clusters continue to meet on a weekly basis to collectively share, discuss, refer, and address the pressing protection issues of both the affected and the displaced population. Based on the 2nd Protection

Cluster meeting on 10 November 2022, among the urgent protection needs that must be addressed include (1) continued provision of food assistance especially to those indigenous families whose means of livelihood have been totally damaged, (2) inclusion of IDPs located in home-based settings and makeshift shelters in relief assistance particularly those in far-flung areas which continue to be impassable due to damaged roads and bridges, (3) provision of shelter construction or repair materials, (4) protection of IDPs who opt to return to their habitual residences despite the lack of or damaged dwellings, (5) consultation of IDPs on evacuation / relocation efforts, (6) restoration of damaged or lost civil documents, and (7) sustained psychosocial and health support to vulnerable groups including children and women.

Severe Tropical Storm Nalgae, locally known as Paeng, made its first landfall in Virac, Catanduanes in the Bicol Region on 29 October 2022 with cumulative affected population now at around 1.3M families (around 5.4M individuals) from 17 regions. In Mindanao, BARMM and Region 12 are the severely affected regions with reported 53 dead, 38 injured, and 12 missing persons across the provinces of Maguindanao, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi in the BARMM region. As of reporting, protection monitoring is continuously being conducted by Protection Cluster members in coordination with various concerned regional line agencies in Mindanao and other humanitarian actors to bridge the gaps in terms of the protection needs of the affected and displaced population.

## DISPLACEMENT MAP: Location of IDPs in Mindanao due to STS Nalgae

### Key figures



**52,000**

Estimated total no. of displaced individuals wherein **24% or 12,000** are staying inside evacuation centers while **76% or 40,000** are temporarily staying with either family or friends outside evacuation centers.



**33**

Active evacuation centers



**4,348**

Damaged houses, of which **31% or 1,369** are totally damaged and **69% or 2,979** are partially damaged

### Casualties



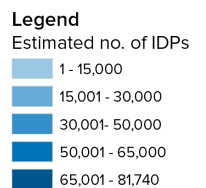
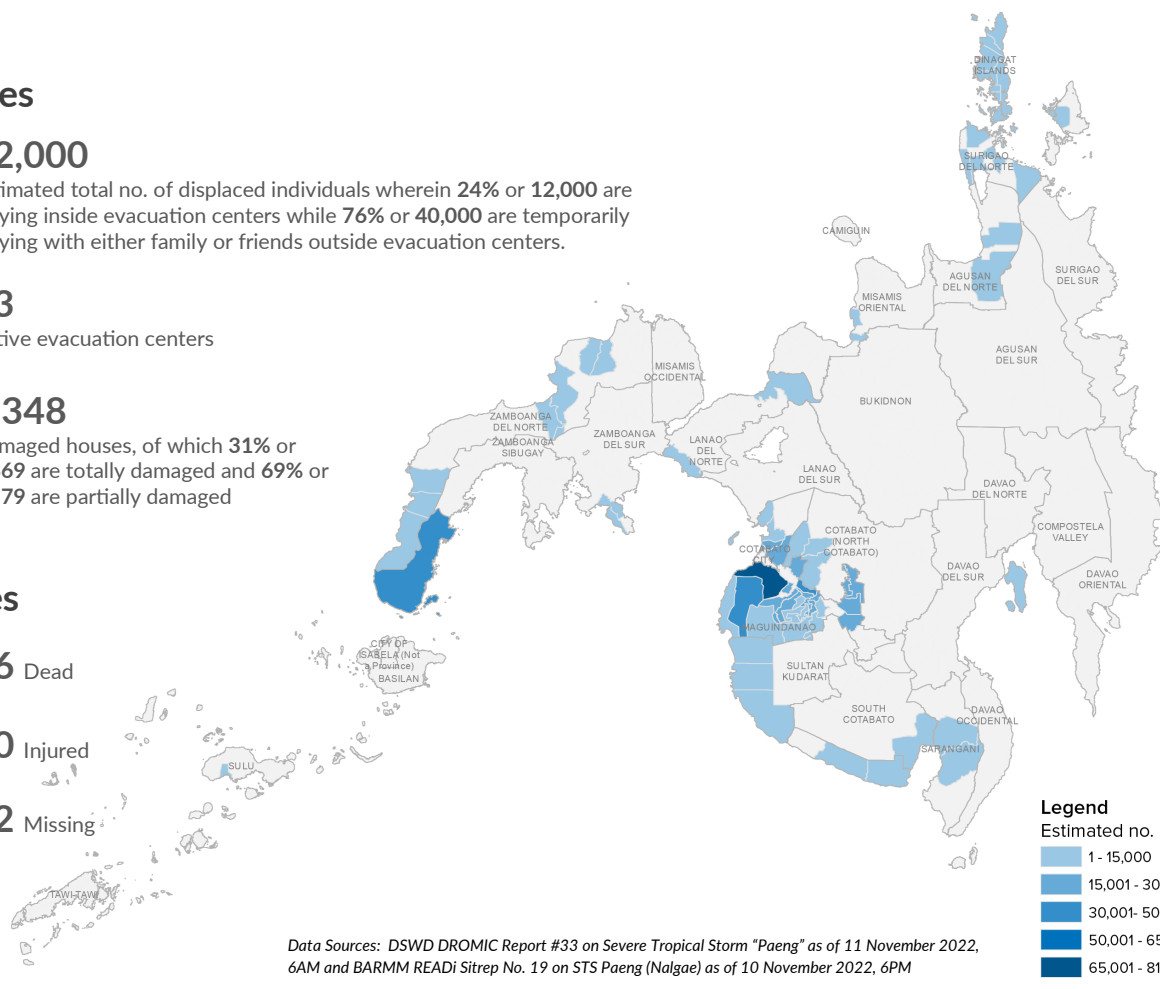
**56** Dead



**40** Injured



**12** Missing



Data Sources: *DSWD DROMIC Report #33 on Severe Tropical Storm "Paeng" as of 11 November 2022, 6AM and BARMM READi Sitrep No. 19 on STS Paeng (Nalgae) as of 10 November 2022, 6PM*

Notes: The recorded number of total displaced population reported does not reflect the number of home-based IDPs in BARMM. The specific data is being verified as of reporting. Also, the presented issues in the succeeding pages were collected and monitored through our operational partners and the members of the Protection Cluster / Mindanao Virtual Protection Coordination Platform (MVPCP).

# PROTECTION ISSUES AND NEEDS



## ACCESS TO FOOD AND OTHER ASSISTANCE

1. IDPs in evacuation centers continue to rely on food assistance. The limited supply of food and access to farmlands and markets are impacting the food security and nutrition needs of the IDPs. (BARMM)
  2. Some IDPs (e.g. Datu Odin Sinsuat) reported to have difficulty getting relief assistance as the distribution point is far from where they are currently staying. (BARMM)
  3. Some home-based IDPs reported that they have not been included in the cash assistance extended to IDPs in evacuation centers. (BARMM)
  4. In Datu Odin Sinsuat, Maguindanao, some indigenous groups reported to have not been included in the relief distribution by the Government. (BARMM)
  5. Food and non-food items were provided by provincial and local government units in Maguindanao only to a limited number of affected population due to limited resources. Some humanitarian groups and political personalities also provided assistance of either food, non-food or unconditional cash grants, although there are reports on unsystematized distribution of relief assistance and the lack of coordination. (BARMM)
  6. Provided NFIs are not proportionate to the number of family members (e.g. South Upi). Urgent NFI needs include mosquito nets, sleeping mats, pillows, kitchen utensils, hygiene kits, solar lamp, and used clothes. (BARMM)
  7. In Barangay Sta. Maria, Zamboanga City, home-based IDPs in the affected areas of Purok 4 are yet to receive assistance. Among the pressing needs include NFIs, construction materials and other needed tools to repair their damaged houses, school supplies/ learners kits, and financial assistance as start-up capital. (Region IX)
- hand, IDPs in home-based settings continue to live in dire situation (e.g. sleeping on the floor). (BARMM)
3. Some displaced families are living along the shorelines. It is recommended to facilitate temporary relocation of these families to mitigate the risks they face. (Region XII)
  4. In Barangay Tumaga, Zamboanga City, as of 09 November 2022, the severely affected displaced families have not yet returned to their places of origin as houses still need to be repaired and are still soaked with thick mud and debris. There is no schedule as to when they could return. Severely affected areas are along the Tumaga River such as Caridad, Bagong Silang, Tierra Madre, Comet, Gutierrez, Porcentro, and Bypass Road. Some areas and households of the barangay are still submerged with floodwater. (Region IX)
  5. Some displaced families who sought refuge at the Broce Elementary School in Datu Odin Sinsuat who were informed that they will be transferred in Brgy. Bitu are hesitant to transfer, due to concerns related to distance, access to their farmland, and fear of discrimination. IDPs demand consultation with them on the government's relocation / transfer plan. (BARMM)
  6. Immediate shelter needs of IDPs in Region IX include the construction materials to repair damaged houses, mini backhoe to be used for clearing of debris and thick mud along the barangay road, and rakes and shovels to be used by affected families to clear their houses of mud and debris. Similarly, in BARMM displaced families who wanted to return home require shelter construction or repair materials especially roofing, cement, and lumber to start rebuilding their houses. (Region IX/BARMM)



## ACCESS TO SHELTER

1. There are congested evacuation centers in Maguindanao and there is lack of partition exposing the IDPs to additional protection risks. There is a need for the provision of tarps as temporary support. (BARMM)
2. There are displaced families in South Upi municipality who are forced to seek refuge with their relatives and friends or in makeshift dwellings because of the lack of evacuation centers. Some displaced families taking refuge in makeshift shelters are located along the roadside (e.g. Ampatuan, Datu Salibo, Maguindanao) putting their physical safety at risk. On the other



## HOUSING, LAND, AND PROPERTY

1. Of the 373 displaced families in Barangay Tetuan, Zamboanga City, 37 families failed to return to their respective homes. These families were housed in Tetuan Elementary School and later transferred to Villa Asuncion Covered Court on 06 November 2022. According to local authorities, the families will no longer be allowed to return to their places of origin because the area (Walk Drive) where they used to live has been declared as danger zone. IDPs are expected to stay longer in the evacuation center as the barangay local government unit is still looking for a safe area for

# PROTECTION ISSUES AND NEEDS

the relocation. (Region IX)

2. In Barangay Sta. Maria, Zamboanga City, IDPs who are staying in evacuation centers are gradually decreasing since those whose houses were partially damaged were allowed to return to their homes. Those with totally damaged houses, on the other hand, are expected to stay longer. (Region IX)
3. Barangay Manicahan, Zamboanga City reported 11 totally damaged houses and 50 partially damaged houses with a total of 61 displaced families. These families need such as construction materials, kitchen utensils, mats, and blankets. (Region IX)



## ACCESS TO EDUCATION

1. Some schools may not be able to resume the planned full face-to-face classes due to utilization of these schools as evacuation centers. In Barangay Pasonanca, Zamboanga City, the 111 displaced families in Pasonanca Elementary School will be transferred to a still unknown location as the school will begin classes. The families already received food packs, sleeping mats, and tarpaulins, but still in need of toiletries, sanitary kits (including detergent soaps), additional sleeping mats and tarpaulins, kitchenwares, school supplies, construction materials, and financial assistance. (Region IX)
2. Provision of school supplies are needed for those severely affected displaced families whose children's school supplies were damaged by floodwater. (Region IX)



## ACCESS TO LIVELIHOOD

1. Livelihood support is seen to be the top priority for early recovery of the affected families in Maguindanao province. Many have lost their farm animals, products, and newly planted crops. Debris, mud, sand, stones, and big rocks covered their lands, making it impossible to toil in its current state. Farmers are in need farming capital to recover from the impact of the typhoon. (BARMM)
2. Due to the onslaught of the typhoon, the livelihood of some fisherfolks in the municipalities of Glan, Maasim, and Maitum in the Province of Sarangani were also affected. (Region XII)



## ACCESS TO HEALTH

1. There is a limited number of trained mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) providers resulting to some difficulties when it comes to the provision of psychological first aid. (Region XII)
2. The absence of information awareness materials in relation to COVID-19 makes persons of concern lenient regarding the required minimum health protocols. Production of IEC materials are still recommended to further prevent the spread of the virus especially in evacuation sites. (Region XII)
3. Health protocols related to COVID-19 such as wearing of face masks and social distancing are not observed at the evacuation centers. The vulnerable sectors such as the elderly and children are at high risks of getting infected with COVID-19, water borne, and other contagious diseases. Medicines to common ailments are also needed. (Region IX)
4. Lack of medicines is reported in some areas (e.g. Shariff Aguak municipality). (BARMM)



## SAFETY AND SECURITY

1. Due to the feeling of uncertainty and fear for their safety, there are families in Datu Blah Sinsuat municipality whose houses were damaged in the flashflood and/or landslide and are currently staying at the evacuation centers would like to be relocated to a much safer place. (BARMM)
2. Assessed IDPs in Barangay Magsaysay expressed fear of looting which forced them to return home despite the risk of fallen debris in their damaged houses. (BARMM)
3. Some IDPs chose to stay within their houses despite some damages instead of staying in evacuation centers (e.g. Sitio Guila-Guila, Brgy. Kuya, South Upi, Brgy. Kusiong). This poses risks to their physical safety. (BARMM)
4. Lack of electricity at the evacuation centers in Maguindanao (e.g. Datu Blah Sinsuat, Guindulungan, Upi) poses risk to safety and security of the IDPs especially vulnerable groups such as children, women, elderly and PWD. (BARMM)



## ACCESS TO WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

1. Water supplies and latrines at the evacuation centers (e.g. Barangay Sta. Maria) are insufficient. There are immediate needs on hygiene kits, potable water, toiletries, diapers for infants and toddlers, and sanitary napkins, and other sanitary essentials for women and girls. (Region IX)
2. In Maguindanao, water sources such as deep well or water hand pumps are reported to be contaminated



# PROTECTION ISSUES AND NEEDS

- with mud and is unsafe for domestic use. (BARMM)
3. MSSD Maguindanao reported that apart from evacuation centers there is a need to augment water supply to home-based IDPs in flooded municipalities. (BARMM)
  4. In some areas in Maguindanao provinces, families who returned are having issues with latrines as most were submerged in flood. There were reports of open defecation which may pose health risks. (BARMM)
  5. In Maguindanao province, there is a risk of dengue transmission due to stagnant floodwater and lack of protective items such as mosquito net and repellants. There are reports of individuals who experienced skin allergy, colds, and diarrhea. (BARMM)



## CHILD PROTECTION & GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

1. In all the regions, the risk of the IDPs to possible sexual exploitation, abuse and human trafficking is high. There is a need to increase the awareness of the IDPs on GBV prevention and strengthen the protection mechanisms at the barangay level. There is a need to establish CP and GVB referral pathways, and IEC materials must be reproduced.
2. In an assessment conducted in Datu Blah Sinsuat municipality, the provision of assistance was not gender-sensitive according to solo parents. It was also observed in different areas during the relief distribution that there are no separate lanes for pregnant, lactating mothers, and other vulnerable groups. (BARMM)
3. IDPs expressed concern on the limited number of modular tents provided (e.g. Ampatuan). Only 14 modular tents were provided to cover at least 517 IDPs. (BARMM)
4. Some evacuation centers lack partitions posing an issue on privacy especially for women and girls making them vulnerable to GBV and other protection risks. (Region XII)
5. Some evacuation centers also do not have established safe spaces for women and children to address their specific needs. (Region XII)
6. In assessed areas in Maguindanao, symptoms of distress or profound stress (disrupted sleep at night, calling one's mother even if she is present, and expressing fear of the typhoon reoccurring) have been noted among young children. (BARMM)
7. In Maguindanao, there are reports of missing or separated relatives (e.g. Datu Odin Sinsuat). There is a need to strengthen the Family Tracing and Reunification mechanism especially for

unaccompanied and separated children. (BARMM)



## CAMP COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT

1. In Maguindanao, some of the evacuation centers are congested (e.g. Datu Odin Sinsuat, Sultan Kudarat). There are evacuation centers that are in open space and have no proper ventilation and may pose health risk. (BARMM)
2. Lack of camp manager and no information board in evacuation center (e.g. Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao) affect the access to information among the IDPs and humanitarian actors. (BARMM)
3. The absence of proper information on the location of evacuation centers and the availability of assistance to the affected population has caused confusion to the IDPs. (Region XII)
4. Slow transmittal of information from the local government units to concerned agencies affect the speedy delivery of responses. (BARMM)
5. There is a need to capacitate barangay local government units on camp coordination and camp management and disaster preparedness.
6. Poor coordination among concerned stakeholders resulted to the duplication of responses in some areas. Some displaced families received very limited assistance, especially the home-based IDPs.
7. There is a lack of available data in evacuation centers where age, gender, and diversity are disaggregated making it a challenge for duty-bearers and humanitarian actors to provide appropriate interventions especially for vulnerable sectors such as children, lactating mothers, pregnant women, persons with disability (PWDs), and elderly. (Region XII)



## ACCESS TO CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

1. In Maguindanao, damage of civil documentation was also reported by the affected population. As expressed by the IDPs, they worry that this may impact their access to the ongoing distribution of government aid and other services. There is a need for the restoration and replacement of their civil documents. (BARMM)

# HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE



Through the leadership of the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) in BARMM with the support of key protection agencies including the UNHCR, UNICEF, and UNFPA, the Protection Cluster with the Child Protection (CP) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) sub-clusters continue to meet on weekly basis to collectively share, discuss, refer, and address the pressing protection issues of both the affected and the displaced population. The 2nd Protection Cluster meeting was conducted on 10 November 2022.

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## OPERATIONAL SUPPORT



**Protection Monitoring and Mainstreaming.** In coordination with other humanitarian actors, UNHCR is continuously conducting protection monitoring through the support of operational partners in all the regions in Mindanao especially in BARMM where the typhoon's aftermath was felt the most. UNHCR continues to provide a link to the duty-bearers and the rights-holders by documenting the issues of the persons of concern through the regular release of Situational Reports and IDP Protection Assessment Reports to government and humanitarian partners.



**Provision of Core Relief Items.** As a result of the follow-up series of assessments conducted by protection partners from both government and non-government agencies, core relief items (CRIs) consisting of plastic tarpaulins, solar lamps, and mosquito nets will be distributed by UNHCR through CFSI on 12 November 2022 in the municipalities of Datu Blah Sinsuat, Datu Odin Sinsuat, and South Upi.

## COORDINATION SUPPORT



**IDP Protection Cluster Co-Leadership.** The Protection Cluster in the BARMM region continues to be activated as of this report and UNHCR together with UNICEF and UNFPA remain active in co-leading the cluster with the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD). The cluster continues to hold its weekly meeting to collectively share, refer, and address the pressing protection needs of IDPs due to STS Nalgae. During the second cluster meeting that was conducted on 10 November 2022, cluster members presented the responses undertaken by the cluster members including the other urgent protection issues in need of attention.



**Information Management Support.** UNHCR as the Protection Cluster co-lead agency continues to provide technical information management support to the MSSD. The IM support aims to advance the protection coordination agenda of the cluster. On 10 November 2022, the cluster agreed on an inter-cluster response tracking tool to harmonize intervention, ensure the complementarity of support, and minimize duplication. Due to lack of dedicated IM focal for some clusters, MSSD agreed to have this tool as the official repository of response datasets.