

*This report is produced by OCHA Philippines in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 8 to 15 July. The next report will be issued on or around 5 August.*

### I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Affected populations continue to return as floods recede.
- Diarrhoea was reported to be prevalent in evacuation centers with no supply of safe drinking water.
- Urgent needs for families that have returned to their areas of origin are food and NFIs (cooking pots and implements, bowls & spoons and ladles including fuel for cooking).
- Alternative learning systems are needed to respond to education needs of children from schools that remain flooded in Maguindanao.

### II. Situation Overview

In Cotabato City, 6 school-based evacuation centers have closed (6 July, WHO)

In Maguindanao, the municipalities of Mother Kabuntalan and Northern Kabuntalan remain flooded.

Figure 1: Flood Affected Population, 15 July 2011.

Province	Inside Evacuation Center		Outside Evacuation Center		Returned Families	Source
	Families	Persons	Families	Persons		
Cotabato City (10 ECs)	1,187	3,226	30,779	88,770	7,122	OSWDS Disaster Relief Report (14 July 2011)
North Cotabato (5 ECs)	903	4,515	36,070	182,660		DSWD Region XII - DROMIC (8 July 2011)
South Cotabato			135	675		DSWD Region XII - DROMIC (8 July 2011)
Sultan Kudarat (1 ECs)	55	275	2,689	13,445		DSWD Region XII - DROMIC (8 July 2011)
Maguindanao			92,396	461,980		DSWD ARMM Affected families/individuals (1 July 2011)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,145</b>	<b>8,016</b>	<b>162,069</b>	<b>747,530</b>	<b>7,122</b>	

*\*\*Note: "Outside of Evacuation Center" refers to people staying with host-communities, in open spaces, or who have been affected by the floods and are staying at home.*

### III. Humanitarian Needs and Response



#### HEALTH

**Needs:** Flood-affected populations in evacuation centers and in return areas of North Cotabato, Cotabato City, and Maguindanao require health and psychosocial support services. The Surveillance in the Post Extreme Emergencies and Disasters (SPEED) report confirm five deaths (IPHO-Maguindanao, 8 July).

In Cotabato City, cough and fever are the leading cause of morbidity in the camps followed by fever, skin lesions and diarrhoea. Cough and fever were more prevalent in the congested evacuation centers of Central Pilot Elementary School and Tamontaka Mother Barangay Multipurpose Hall and Rosary Heights 6. Diarrhoea was more prevalent in Don E. Sero Elementary School, Tamontaka MB, RH 7 and Notre Dame Village Elementary School which are reported to have no regular supply of safe drinking water. Skin lesions are more prevalent among evacuees in Don E. Sero Elementary School, ND Village, Tamontaka MB, RH 7 and RH 6. Most of these evacuees are from distant barangays and the exposure to flood waters was greater compared to those living near the city.

The Center for Health and Development (CHD) XII reported ten deaths and one injury as a direct consequence of the floods, while Maguindanao has reported 13 deaths, five deaths require validation.

**Response:** The Health Organization of Mindanao (HOM) has completed health patrols in the municipalities of Buluan, Datu Odin Sinsuat, Pagalungan, Kabuntalan and Mamasapano Maguindanao, focusing on mental health support in Sultan Kudarat.

The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) conducted hygiene and sanitation education sessions and distributed mosquito nets, bath soaps, oresol, aquatabs and collapsible water containers to selected families in identified evacuation sites.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) is provided by the Child protection network led by UNICEF.

The 6<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, Philippine Army conducted medical missions in Kabuntalan, Pagalungan and Datu Montawal municipalities on 7-9 July.

The Cotabato City Health Office (CHO) continued servicing areas of return (barangay level). There is a designated response team in the CHO on call 24-hrs for immediate response to possible outbreaks.

**Gaps & Constraints:** The CHO in Cotabato City cited the importance of strengthening its coordination with NGOs for assistance, especially for capacity building on the delivery of rapid health assessments and managing sanitation in evacuation camps. The CHO also recommends the use of guidelines on sustainable flood prevention in the development of long-term plans. This includes water retention areas, land use, zoning and risk assessment, structural measures and their impact, early warning and forecast systems.

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

**Needs:** As reported in the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for Reproductive Health (RH) in Emergency Situations in Cotabato City OSWD data (6 July), there are 26,961 women of reproductive age (WRAs) with 3,237 of them expected to be pregnant.

**Response:** UNFPA's Medical Team, consisting of a doctor and two midwives, provided RH services to 632 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) in 15 flood-affected barangays in Mother Kabuntalan, four barangays in Northern Kabuntalan, and six barangays in Datu Piang, Maguindanao, and from 20 evacuation centers in Cotabato City. In addition to prenatal and postnatal check-ups, dignity kits/hygiene kits were provided to 538 clients, and clean delivery kits were provided to 291 pregnant women in their last trimester. Family Planning counseling was also provided to 133 clients during the medical missions.

**Gaps & Constraints:** While most evacuation centers have closed with evacuees now returning to their places of origin, there is still a need to provide medical assistance to pregnant and lactating women who remain isolated due to floodwaters.

There is a need to augment resources for the continuation of the RH medical missions including additional personnel to respond to municipalities of Maguindanao that have not been reached (i.e. Datu Montawal; Pagalungan; Sultan Kudarat; and Sultan Sabarongis).

As of 14 July, approximately 145 PLW require assistance (19 per cent in evacuation centers). Approximately 632 PLW (81 per cent) have received assistance.



## NUTRITION

**Needs:** As of 13 July, approximately 270 PLW and 651 children under-five have been screened for acute malnutrition in evacuation centers and affected barangays by UNICEF, Save the Children, ACF, partners from MERN, CMYC, and HOM. In children 6-59 months, 12 cases of SAM (1.9 per cent) and 23 cases of MAM (3.7 per cent) have been found.

The City Health Office of Cotabato City has appealed for assistance from the nutrition cluster to screen and treat children with severe acute malnutrition and in building capacity of the CHO to implement and monitor CMAM.

Expansion of activities to affected municipalities in Maguindanao and North Cotabato without CMAM has not commenced. Continuation of CMAM in areas where the program is ongoing is needed.

The impact of the current emergency on exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices needs to be determined.

	Needs	Responded to	Gaps
No. of Beneficiaries Based on latest data on affected population, including returnees	<p>Projected affected under-5 population:</p> <p>Cotabato City: 7,743 Maguindanao: 60,832</p> <p>Children under-5 with SAM given therapeutic feeding</p> <p>Cotabato: 155 Maguindanao: 1216</p> <p>Children under-5 with MAM given appropriate intervention</p> <p>Cotabato: 619 Maguindanao: 4,867</p> <p>Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) given IFE counseling and IYCF support:</p> <p>Cotabato: 3,237 pregnant women Maguindanao: 15,000 pregnant and lactating women</p>	<p>Cotabato City: 651 children under-5 screened</p> <p>6 out of 12 SAM children in Cotabato City found in-treatment</p> <p>23 out of 23 cases of MAM in Cotabato City provided with MNPs and counseling support</p> <p>150 PLWs</p>	<p>4 more priority barangays for screening in CBO, screening in flood-affected municipalities in Maguindanao and North Cotabato to be commenced</p> <p>Improve coverage of therapeutic feeding</p> <p>Assessment of food security and other underlying factors that need to be addressed to treat MAM</p>

**Response:** Save the Children, with support from UNICEF and in partnership with MERN and Central Mindanao Youth Center (CMYC), have started implementation of Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies (IFE) support to affected barangays in Cotabato City and Maguindanao. Around 150 PLW received IFE counseling support, micronutrient supplementation through MNPs, and IEC materials (IFE fans). Focused group discussions and key Informant interviews will be completed to determine infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices and the impact of the emergency.

Six out of the 12 cases of SAM have been enrolled in the therapeutic feeding program of UNICEF and Save the Children, in partnership with HOM. Approximately 392 children under-five, including those with MAM, have received micronutrient supplementation and IYCF counseling. IEC materials and IFE counseling flipcharts from UNICEF have been provided to four Barangay Health Stations (BHS) in Cotabato City.

Cotabato CHO plans to implement supplementary feeding in five target barangays.

The nutrition cluster conducted an orientation on malnutrition and CMAM for staff of CHD XII, including the City Health Officer and key technical staff of Cotabato City Health Office.

**Gaps & Constraints:** Improved coverage and more detailed assessments of underlying factors (food security situation, disease prevalence and disease trends, access to public health services, etc.) will assist in determining the priority areas for CMAM and appropriate interventions for moderate acute malnutrition. Expansion of activities IFE activities to other affected barangays in Cotabato City and other affected municipalities in Maguindanao.

Expansion of CMAM to other flood-affected municipalities in Maguindanao and North Cotabato is currently limited by staffing and supply constraints.

Screening data for acute malnutrition requires strengthening in order to accurately measure GAM prevalence.



## FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

**Needs:** Data obtained on 5 July from Provincial Agricultural Office (PAO) indicate a total of 11,197 farmers in 26 municipalities were affected by the recent flood in Maguindanao province. The crops affected are rice, corn, mango, banana, vegetables and tobacco. The development stage of the crops varied at the onset of the floods, with some at vegetative, reproductive or at maturity stages. Approximately 14,743 ha in 26 municipalities have been affected, of which 9,589 ha have no chance of recovery. The volume of crops lost amount to 30,269 mt, valued at Php 84,917,000. From regular WFP monitoring, approximately 62 per cent of households in Maguindanao lacked adequate food consumption prior to the floods. Rice and corn are planted in June and harvested in September-October. The next round of harvests is expected early 2012. Therefore, affected households do not have other alternatives to obtain their food in the coming months, thus food assistance is required until the next harvest.

**Response:** WFP continues the regular PRRO activities that include food for work, food for training, emergency school feeding and supplementary feeding program in five provinces of Central Mindanao with a case load of about 1.2 million beneficiaries.

WFP commenced the flood response in partnership with the government on 25 June. For the reporting week, WFP has delivered supplies to 14,620 households of 87,700 beneficiaries with 384 MT of mixed commodities. Since the flood response, 1,313 MT of mixed food have been delivered to 63,332 households totaling 379,992 beneficiaries in nine municipalities of Maguindanao province and Cotabato city.

In a meeting with donors and the UN held in Manila on 5 July, the national government requested an assessment on the impact of the floods in Mindanao, which will include food security. The indication is that the national government would wish to lead the assessment. A time frame for this assessment has not been established. WFP is on standby to participate in the assessment.

**Gaps:** The government officially requested food assistance in Maguindanao, Cotabato city and Lanao del Sur for 485,386 beneficiaries. In response to this request, and in-line with the food clusters role to deliver life-saving and critical food supplies to IDPs, WFP has proposed the delivery of approximately 1,861 MT of emergency food aid to 485,336 flood-affected beneficiaries over a three-month period using CERF funds.

Gaps exist as resources used thus far, estimated to be US\$2 million for this emergency, were taken from the regular PRRO programs and need to be replenished. WFP has requested CERF fund which focuses on life saving food assistance for \$1.8 million to address the immediate food needs and \$200,000 to address logistical requirements to facilitate the response. Additional assessments are required to quantify the needs for medium term interventions to assist flood-affected farmers.



## WATER SANITATION HYGIENE

**Needs:** Returnees are living in unsanitary conditions as their homes remain mud-filled. Sanitary facilities remain damaged. Access to safe drinking water is needed.

In Maguindanao, approximately two-thirds of the communal latrines were damaged. Open defecation is common practice among affected communities. Solid waste management facilities are needed.

**Response:** UNICEF maintained its responsibility as the WASH Cluster Co-lead with DOH. At the onset of flooding in Mindanao, ACF has been active in providing cluster support due to a standby agreement with UNICEF. Cluster meetings are held weekly with participation from INGOs such as OXFAM, Save Children, and IOM, and local NGOs. UNICEF allocated supplies comprising of jerry-cans, hygiene kits, hyposol, family hygiene kits to benefit for 6000 families in Cotabato City, and distributed by INGO partners- OXFAM, Save Children, and ACF and local partner NGOs (MERN through CEMILARDEF) to various evacuation centers.

ACF is providing support to 2,887 families in Cotabato City and Sultan Kudarat with tankered drinking water, jerry-cans, hyposol, hygiene kits and hygiene promotion material.

CRS is providing hygiene kits and hygiene promotion activities to 3,156 families in Cotabato City who are mostly home-based.

HRC, supported by OXFAM and UNICEF supported 3,852 families in the provinces of North Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat, as well as Cotabato City with distribution of hygiene and water kits, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities and solid waste management.

CSFI continued to supply hygiene kits in Cotabato City and in North Cotabato with family hygiene kits.

**Gaps & Constraints:** Safe drinking water and hygiene kits are gaps in evacuation centers. There is a need to assess the sanitation condition of the return sites. There is a need to support the solid waste management and health promotion program of the Department of Health (DOH) and the Local Government Units (LGUs).



## PROTECTION

**Needs:** IDPs in evacuation centers are living in makeshift tents and are exposed to rain, humidity and sun. Congested and unsanitary conditions, as well as lack of sanitary facilities in evacuation centers, are an immediate concern. There are needs for gender disaggregated sanitation facilities in evacuation centers. Individuals with special needs require identification and adequate response.

IDPs and returnees require assistance to recover/replace personal identification documents.

**Responses:** A joint protection monitoring in three evacuation centers (Bulalo Tent – Highway, Ungap Tent and Dulangan Tent) was conducted in Maguindanao. CFSI, Commission on Human Rights, MinHRAC, UnyPhil-Women and UNHCR participated in the assessment. The assessment reported four closed evacuation centers (Nara elementary school, Taviran elementary school - Lower and Upper and Tent – Upper Taviran) and two unlisted evacuation centers (Ungap Tent and Dulangan Tent).

In Cotabato City, the protection cluster, in coordination with the Office of Social Welfare and Development Services (OSWDS), delivered 13 information tarpaulins in the remaining evacuation centers with emergency telephone numbers of Philippine National Police, OSWDS, City Health Office and MinHRAC's Hotline for legal counseling. The cluster is organizing a free mobile legal clinic to respond to the concerns raised by IDPs on lost personal documentations.

Joint protection monitoring in evacuation centers in North Cotabato Province is ongoing.

**Gaps:** Follow-up on returnees is required.

## CHILD PROTECTION

**Needs:** The DOH and DSWD have requested support from the CPWG to develop psychosocial Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and Community Based Child Protection Networks (CBCPN). In Cotabato City, 146 children (from 56 families) received CFS services in Notre Dame Village Elementary School. The IDPs from eight school-based evacuation centers have returned to their place of origin or transferred to other areas upon instruction to vacate the facility. IDP tracking is required.

Families that have returned to their areas of origin have identified lack of food and NFIs (cooking pots and implements, bowls & spoons and ladles including fuel for cooking). WASH facilities continue to be either non-existent or polluted.

The municipalities of Mother Kabuntalan and Northern Kabuntalan remain flooded. The barangays of North Kabuntalan can be accessed by hovercraft or banca.

**Response:** The Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) responded to 22 major evacuation sites in Cotabato City, North Cotabato and Maguindanao and mobilized Community-Based Child Protection Networks (CBCPN) and created Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS). Approximately 33,363 children have received assistance from the cluster. The cluster, with support from HOM, is completing focus group discussions with parents and caretakers of children in an effort to share important child protection messages. The cluster has provided psychosocial interventions for 133 adults.

The CPWG is currently encoding registration forms for children across eight municipalities, using a tool developed jointly by UNICEF, DOH, Nutrition, and Education clusters. It is anticipated that this tool will assist DOH and the Department of Education in identifying areas for immunization campaigns.

Approximately 1058 IEC manuals (age-appropriate) have been distributed by CPWG partners.

A total of 13 Child-Friendly Space kits and 13 sets of snakes and ladders have been distributed amongst CPWG members and are being utilised.

**Gaps:** Approximately 20,000 children in Cotabato City and 35,000 children in Maguindanao and North Cotabato have no child protection support systems in their communities (Early Childhood Care and Development/house-based day care, BCPCs, health services and schools).

## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)

**Needs:** As reported in the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for Reproductive Health (RH) in Emergency Situations in Cotabato City OSWD data (6 July), there are 26,961 women of reproductive age (WRAs) with 539 possible cases of sexual violence.

**Response:** Reproductive health services have been provided to 632 PLW. The UNFPA IDP Multi-sector Team and medical teams are observing the affecting populations for possible GBV cases in the evacuation centers and in flood-affected communities. Inspection and assessment of evacuation center facilities was undertaken to assess their adherence to the minimum standards for the prevention and management of GBV set forth under the MISP for RH in Emergency Situations. The teams were briefed on the referral mechanism for GBV survivors in case they encounter cases of GBV.

The UNFPA teams were able to conduct assessments in 15 flood-affected barangays in Mother Kabuntalan; six barangays in Northern Kabuntalan; six barangays in Datu Piang, all in Maguindanao; and 20 evacuation centers in Cotabato City on 14 July.

**Gaps:** Following are the observations in various evacuation centers in Cotabato City:

- Many did not have enough toilets and bathing facilities to meet the needs of both women and men (18 of the 20 evacuation centers = 90 per cent).
- Many toilets and bathing facilities did not meet the minimum standards for the prevention of GBV in terms of having adequate locks, lighting, and accessibility (15 of the 18 evacuation centers = 83 per cent).
- 24-hour security is absent in most evacuation centers, thus evacuees are vulnerable to all forms of violence, including GBV.
- Distribution of food stubs/access cards/ration cards implemented without consideration to gender and the special needs of more vulnerable groups such as women, women-headed households, and the elderly.
- Women and girls lack clean and dry clothes after wading through floodwaters. Women were covering the front part of their bodies with towels just so they won't feel "exposed" while in public.
- Women and girls were observed fetching drinking water from various points outside of the evacuation centers.

These observations were validated by the 5 July report by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) using their Data Tracking Matrix (DTM) to assess of 36 evacuation centers in Cotabato City.

The following are the assessment results from Northern Kabuntalan, Mother Kabuntalan and Datu Piang in Maguindanao:

- Absence of toilet facilities in non-evacuation centers communities. This underlined the need for strengthened WASH facilities in flood-prone communities.

UNFPA's teams will conduct GBV assessment visits to flood-affected communities of Sultan Kudarat, Pagalungan, Datu Montawal and SSB in the coming week.



## EDUCATION

**Needs:** Most flood-affected schools in Cotabato City have resumed regular classes. However, there are schools located along the Tamontaka River that are still submerged namely Diocolano Elementary School, Diocolano High School, Lisbong Elementary School and Mokamad Ali Elementary School affecting 465

children and 18 teachers. In Pagalamatan Elementary School, seven teachers conducted classes for 210 flood-affected students.

As of 13 July, one school (Don E. Sero Elementary School) is being used as an evacuation center, however classes are ongoing. Basic school supplies and program materials are required.

Three schools in Pigcawayan South District: Amaniay Primary School, Upper Pangankalan and Lower Pangankalan Elementary School are submerged. Classes are being conducted in nearby Madrasah in Libungan Toreta, Pigcawayan.

**Response:** The Department of Education-ARMM completed the distribution of food packs to 42,731 flood-affected students.

A Memorandum of Understanding between Save the Children and Department of Education-ARMM on Education in Emergencies initiatives was signed.

The Cluster facilitated the drafting of Disaster Response Plans of the Department of Education XII for Cotabato City and North Cotabato, and the Department of Education-ARMM for Maguindanao. In support of these plans, approximately 5,000 school packs, 50 Elementary School Book kits, one ECCD kit and four collapsible tents from UNICEF will be distributed to priority schools in Maguindanao and North Cotabato.

The cluster also developed an action plan in response to the DANA results.

#### Gaps:

- A total of 16 schools are submerged, particularly in Maguindanao Division 2. More than 14,000 children are not able to access regular education services.
- Children need to be tracked and accommodated in education in emergency classes, particularly in Maguindanao.
- Ensure tracking and monitoring is ongoing.
- There are seven affected Madaris affecting a total of 2,062 children in Cotabato City.
- Hygiene and sanitation is one of the challenges needing greater emphasis particularly in schools that were flood-affected and are now recovering.
- Access to safe drinking water in schools.
- Repair and refurbishment of damage school facilities.



#### EARLY RECOVERY

**Needs:** As floods continue to recede, flood-affected communities require assistance to rebuild damaged homes and regain lost livelihoods. Municipal Government Units in Maguindanao and Cotabato City expressed concern with regard to their capacity to respond to future emergencies as local resources for the quarter have been used to respond to the emergency and early recovery needs of the affected population.

During the 8 July meeting with the City Government of Cotabato, the LGU acknowledged that, although the City has organized its DRRM and has completed contingency planning, they need to be revised. The City and the barangay level DRRMs require additional capacity to respond to future emergencies.

**Response:** The Early Recovery Cluster met on 14 July to map activities until December 2011 that were identified in the DANA.

To engage the Local Government Units in the process of identifying gaps in response, the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)-ARMM has directed its Provincial/City Directors, Municipal Mayors and Municipal Local Government Officers to submit an inventory of damages to infrastructures, access roads, livelihood and other community assets as well as report on flood assistance to date.

Likewise, the DPWH-ARMM had also undertaken an assessment of the extent of damages to national highways. A subsequent plan to repair and restore affected highways is now ready for implementation.

To determine the extent of damages to social infrastructures like school buildings and classrooms, the Department of Education shared its findings on the extent of damages to school properties caused by the flooding in Maguindanao and selected municipalities of Lanao del Sur. In addition, the cluster alongside the Department of Public Works and Highways, will conduct a further validation and assessment of damages to infrastructures caused by flooding in all 27 flood affected municipalities of Maguindanao and 10

municipalities of Lanao del Sur. It is hoped that local and regional resources will be reallocated to respond to the rehabilitation needs of critical infrastructures.

To respond to the livelihood needs, the cluster, with the leadership of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries-ARMM and active participation of DSWD and DOLE, will invite key agencies and organizations to a round table discussion on resources and strategies for the provision of livelihood support to flood affected communities. This is to ensure a more collaborative, focused and sustainable livelihood approach to the flood-affected households and communities. It is anticipated that the Food and Agriculture Organization will be able to contribute significantly to the fruition of this plan.

The CCCM and ER Clusters will undertake a capacity assessment of existing DRRRMCs in selected Provinces/Municipalities/Barangays with the aim of enhancing capacities of these bodies to effectively lead, coordinate and undertake disaster management and risk reduction activities in their areas of responsibility.

**Gaps:** The ER cluster identified slow mobilization/reallocation of local resources for livelihood support and rehabilitation of damaged infrastructures as a major gap as local government units rely on the national resource allocation for their operations, including emergency response resources.

The cluster also recognized the need for data on the number of former IDPs (affected by the 2008 conflict) affected by the floods and now require livelihood support.



## CAMP COORDINATION / MANAGEMENT

**Needs:** As reported last week, the needs required by affected populations in evacuation centers include, sleeping materials such blankets, mats and mosquito nets, non food items (household items) and temporary shelter materials.

Returnees (in Cotabato City) needs: shelter repair kits, sanitation kits (to clean their once flooded houses) such as soap, disinfectant, brush, brooms and other cleaning aids.

**Response:** Needs were assessed in nine evacuation centers by PSWDO-Maguindanao. The CCCM Cluster agreed to expand the assessment to house-based families in other flood affected municipalities in Maguindanao. This is part of the action plan drawn by the cluster after the ARMM government called for a joint action planning for all clusters in relation to the DANA. The assessment is scheduled for 14-18 July and plans to targeted ten municipalities: Sultan sa Barongis, Paglat, Mamasapano, Datu Piang, Mother Kabuntalan, Talitay, Northern Kabuntalan, Pagalungan, Montawal and Sultan Kudarat.

IOM has conducted a second round of displacement tracking in Cotabato City from 6-8 July. A series of focused group discussions were conducted by IOM field teams from 11-13 July highlight the reasons why IDP are remaining in evacuation centers.

A meeting is scheduled on 19 July at the Office of the City Social Welfare and Development (OCSWD), Cotabato City Local Government Unit and IOM to discuss CCCM strategy.

**Gaps:** As per 1 July, PSWDO- Maguindanao recorded approximately 31,444 families or 157,220 individuals do not have access to assistance, particularly for food assistance.

PSWDO-North Cotabato is requesting food, medical and shelter assistance for affected families.

Reports from focus group discussions conducted by an IOM in seven return barangays indicate:

- Damaged homes and farms, lost livestock, damaged fishponds, damaged roads, damaged sanitation and drainage systems.
- Cases of diarrhoea, flu, cough and fever attributed to poor access to clean water and low resistance to diseases in Tamontaka 1.
- Totally destroyed houses in Sitio Gamoy, Tamontaka 2. House owners are staying with relatives.
- Purok Liong is inaccessible due to flood waters.
- Approximately 776 damaged houses in Tamontaka 3. This report was forwarded to OSWD for validation.
- Six out of ten affected puroks in Rosary Heights 10 (Malagapas). Around 96 partially damaged houses and 93 totally destroyed houses in Esteros and Nunangen puroks.

- In Poblacion 2, puroks Muslim, Masigay and Maligaya are still submerged in water. The BLGU has an on going assessment of totally and partially damaged houses.

Based on the displacement tracking conducted by IOM teams on July 6-8, results show the following:

#### Camp Management

- 11 per cent (3 out of 27) of evacuation centers had camp management committees.

#### WASH

- 74 per cent of evacuation centers did not meet the SPHERE standard ratio of taps/water points per person.
- 93 per cent of evacuation centers did not meet the SPHERE standard ratio of latrines per person.
- 4 per cent of evacuation centers had appropriately segregated bathrooms, for males and females.

#### Shelter

- 27 per cent (4,231 people) of the total displaced population are accommodated in tents/tent cities.
- 1 per cent (168 people) of the total displaced population is accommodated in schools.
- 63 per cent (17 sites) of sites reported no electricity supply on site.

#### Health

- 26 per cent of sites reported that no health services were provided on site.
- 81 per cent of evacuation centers reported the distribution of infant formula or milk products.

#### Education

- 4 per cent of all evacuation centers are public schools.
- 93 per cent of sites recorded that children are attending school.

#### Protection (Risks to Vulnerable Populations)

- 96 per cent of evacuation centers were able to forge a feeling of security and safety among the vulnerable population.

Region	Provinces
ARMM	Basilan
	Lanao Del Sur
	Maguindanao
	Sulu
	Tawi-Tawi
Region X	Bukidnon
	Camiguin
	Lanao del Norte
	Misamis Occidental
	Misamis Oriental
Region XI	Compostela Valley
	Davao del Norte
	Davao del Sur
	Davao Oriental
Region XII	North Cotabato
	Sarangani
	South Cotabato
	Sultan Kudarat

## IV. Coordination

### *Recent displacement due to land dispute in Palimbang, Sultan Kudarat:*

An armed conflict out of land dispute erupted on 20 June in Barangay Kidayan, Palimbang, Sultan Kudarat between field commanders of 104<sup>th</sup> and 105<sup>th</sup> base commands of MILF. The Provincial Social Welfare Officer (PSWDO) of Sultan Kudarat and Philippine Red Cross (PRC) reported displacement of 9,576 individuals due to this incident (OPAPP). Pasali, an NGO in Mindanao, reported that there are more than 20 casualties in this armed conflict and has affected six villages of northern Palimbang. Philippine Red Cross (PRC) distributed food and shelter assistance to 65 families, while Pasali brought along a medical team and distributed food and medical supplies to 2,000 IDPs on 28-29 June (Pasali, 5 July).

### *Displacement in North Cotabato*

The PSWDO of North Cotabato reported (as of July 13, 2011) an encounter between the AFP and NPA that caused displacement of approximately 154 families with 620 dependents. The incident occurred on 9 July in bangaray. Manobo, Magpet (sitio Salingsing, Olingin, Dallag, Linaysing and Punong). Displaced families are sheltered at the Manobo Multi Purpose Building, others are staying with relatives in bangaray Manobo Proper (IOM, 15 July).

*Post-DANA planning.*

Upon the request of Technical Management Group (TMG) ARMM, UNOCHA invited members of the MHT for an inter-cluster meeting called by the ARMM Government on 12 July. During this meeting, the ARMM Government reviewed the cluster priority areas as a result of DANA, and decided on a suggested planning template for clusters to respond to the identified needs.

*NGO Coordination Meeting in Iligan (Iligan City), 5 July.*

OCHA facilitated a coordination meeting the Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) operating in Lanao areas. Around 46 NGOs participated in the meeting and shared information on the humanitarian situation in their areas. OCHA presented the flooding situation in central Mindanao, the role of OCHA, the MHT and the cluster system.

*Meeting with Cotabato City Local Government (Cotabato), 8 July.*

The HoSO and the Humanitarian Affairs Analyst (HAA) attended a meeting called by the Local Government of Cotabato City where it was reported that the flood waters in Cotabato City have continued to recede, but many barangays along the rivers remain flooded. City authorities also reported that they were overwhelmed with the extent of existing floods and are concerned with their operational capacity to respond to additional floods.

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