

## IMMEDIATE IMPACTS RELATED TO DISPLACEMENT



AFFECTED POPULATION  
49,681 Families  
248,408 Persons



34,373 Affected Houses  
22,505 Totally Damaged  
11,868 Partially Damaged

Data from DSWD DROMIC, as of 5 November 2019, 6 PM

## 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



ASSESSED BY IOM  
4,270 Families  
21,350 Persons  
24 Most-affected sites

## TOP NEEDS IN ASSESSED SITES



Shelter & NFI



CCCM



WASH



Food



Psychosocial Support



TOP-LEFT: Damaged house in Barangay Batang, Tulunan. BOTTOM-LEFT: A site in Barangay Ilomavis, Kidapawan City. TOP-MIDDLE: Displaced indigenous people in San Miguel Elementary School, who were forced to evacuate due to their land sinking and landslides. BOTTOM-MIDDLE: A spontaneous evacuation site in a rice drier in San Miguel. TOP-RIGHT: Tent camp in Barangay Balanati, Magsaysay. BOTTOM-RIGHT: Sitio Sayaban Evacuation Center, Barangay Ilomavis, Kidapawan City.

### BACKGROUND

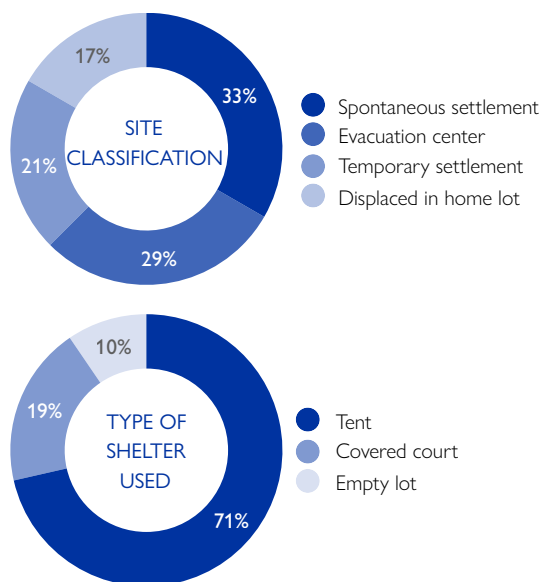
Three major earthquakes hit North Cotabato on 16, 29 and 31 October 2019, at 6.3, 6.6 and 6.5 magnitudes, respectively. The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council reports that aftershocks are expected over the coming days and weeks. Intensity VII was felt in Kidapawan City, Tulunan, M'lang and Makilala in North Cotabato; Magsaysay and Digos City in Davao del Sur. Many communities in these areas were cut-off due to landslides and otherwise damaged roads, and responders are slowly gaining access to them.

As of the latest Department of Social Welfare and Development DROMIC report, 49,681 families or 248,408 persons are affected and 34,373 houses have either been totally destroyed or partially damaged. The most affected buildings are government structures, including schools, hospitals, barangay halls, gyms, etc., due to their large sizes, which critically disrupts provision of essential services.

There are 10,224 families or 49,901 persons taking shelter in 42 evacuation centers and 8,659 families or 43,295 persons temporarily staying with relatives nearby. The vast majority however have pitched tents and makeshift shelters just outside their houses for fear of being trapped or crushed inside these possibly compromised structures, especially should the ground shake again. Aftershocks continue to be felt.

## METHODOLOGY

This DTM report refers to the assessment conducted for the displaced families in North Cotabato and Davao del Sur. Initial data was collected through key informant interviews and focus group discussions from 1-3 November 2019 in the affected municipalities. IOM deployed an 8-member assessment team to roll out the DTM. Coordination was done with the local government of North Cotabato and Davao del Sur, as well as DSWD Region XII and P/M/CDRMOs.



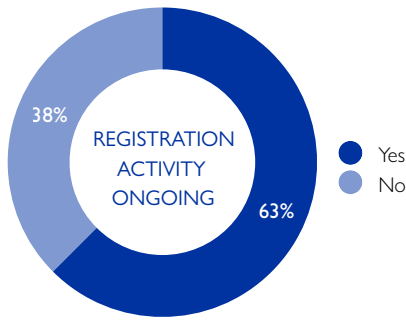
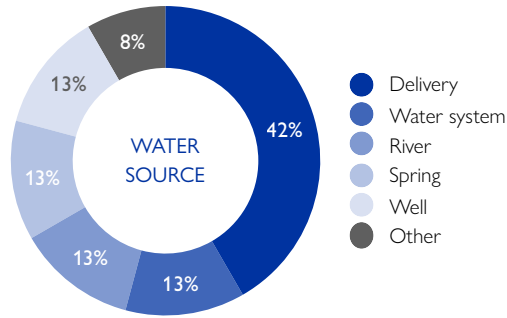
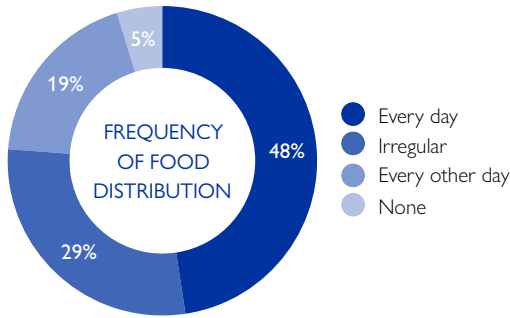
Many places of origin are now declared danger zones, with thousands of families no longer allowed to return to their homes even if their homes have not sustained any damage. In Magsaysay, large swathes of land has been deemed no-go zones by the local government engineering office, with as many as 700 families not allowed to return to areas that are feared to be sinking and prone to landslides and rockslides. They are also unsure for how long their displacement will be.

DTM assessment teams were deployed to the affected municipalities to gather data on the conditions and needs of the affected population. Besides urgent and immediate needs for shelter, camp management, water, sanitation and hygiene, and food (the affected population fear that food will run out at some point and they feel the need to secure food should their displacement take longer than expected), the affected population are also in dire need of psychosocial support or stress debriefing to relieve the trauma which the earthquakes left them.

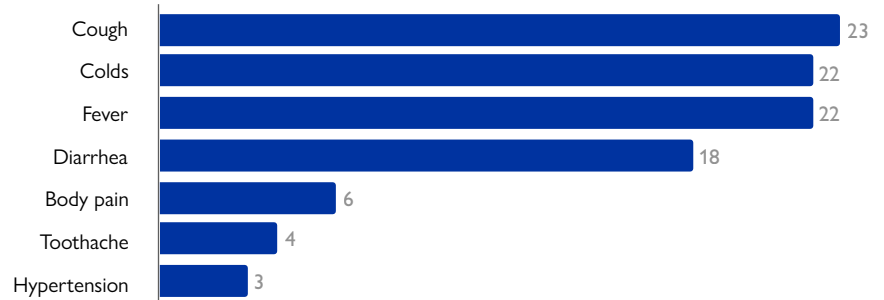
## TOTAL ASSESSED

From IOM assessment team, data as of 4 November 2019

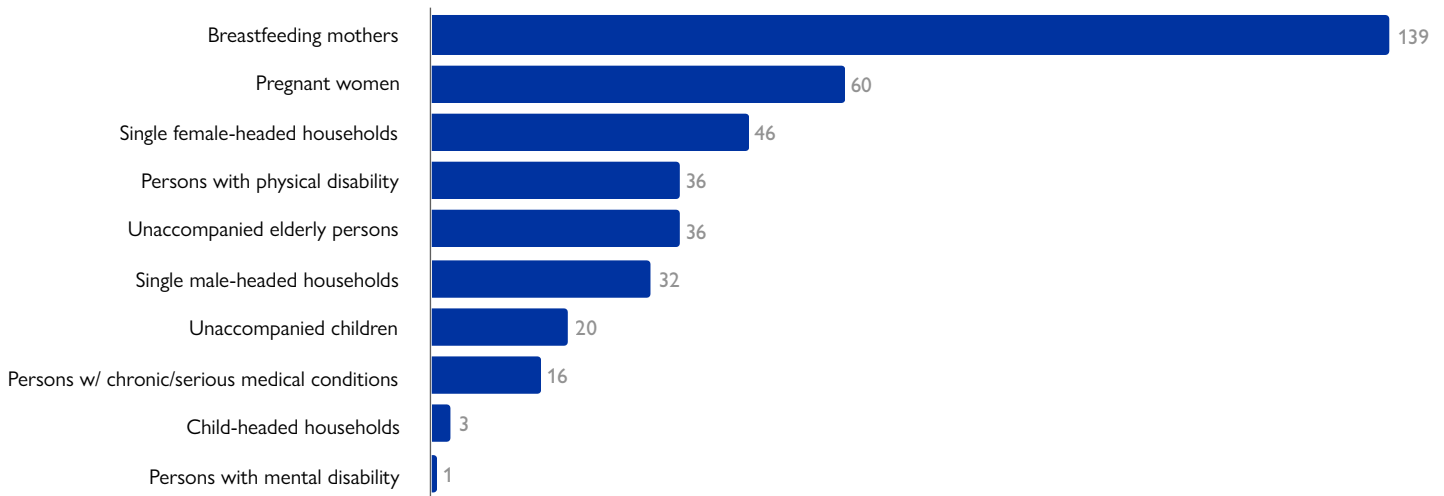
Site Name	Barangay	City/Municipality	Province	No. of Families
Ilomavis EC	Ilomavis	Kidapawan	North Cotabato	Ongoing relocation
Sitio Sayaban	Ilomavis	Kidapawan	North Cotabato	417
Batasan Farm Dole-Stanfilco	Batasan	Makilala	North Cotabato	110
Brgy. Batasan Purok 1	Batasan	Makilala	North Cotabato	40
Sandiki Area	Garsika	Makilala	North Cotabato	38
Malasila High School EC	Malasila	Makilala	North Cotabato	138
Malasila Elementary School EC	Malasila	Makilala	North Cotabato	600
Camp Bulatukan	Old Bulatukan	Makilala	North Cotabato	345
Brgy. New Caridad	New Caridad	Tulunán	North Cotabato	252
Brgy. Daig	Daig	Tulunán	North Cotabato	351
Brgy. Magbok	Magbok	Tulunán	North Cotabato	190
Brgy. Bituan	Bituan	Tulunán	North Cotabato	228
Barangay Paraiso Spontaneous Site	Paraiso	Tulunán	North Cotabato	226
Brgy. Batang Spontaneous Site	Batang	Tulunán	North Cotabato	122
Bakong Spontaneous Site	Bakong	Tulunán	North Cotabato	266
New Esperanza Covered Court	New Esperanza	Mlang	North Cotabato	39
Lepaga	Lepaga	Mlang	North Cotabato	20
Purok 4, Nueva Vida	Nueva Vida	Mlang	North Cotabato	240
Brgy. Upper Bala EC	Upper Bala	Magsaysay	Davao del Sur	191
Brgy. Malawanit EC	Malawanit	Magsaysay	Davao del Sur	56
Brgy. Bacungan EC	Bscungan	Magsaysay	Davao del Sur	125
San Miguel Gym	San Miguel	Magsaysay	Davao del Sur	61
San Miguel Open Area	San Miguel	Magsaysay	Davao del Sur	73
San Miguel Elementary School	San Miguel	Magsaysay	Davao del Sur	142
<b>Total</b>				<b>4,270</b>



#### HEALTH ISSUES AT THE SITES



#### NUMBER OF VULNERABLE PERSONS



#### CAMP COORDINATION & CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

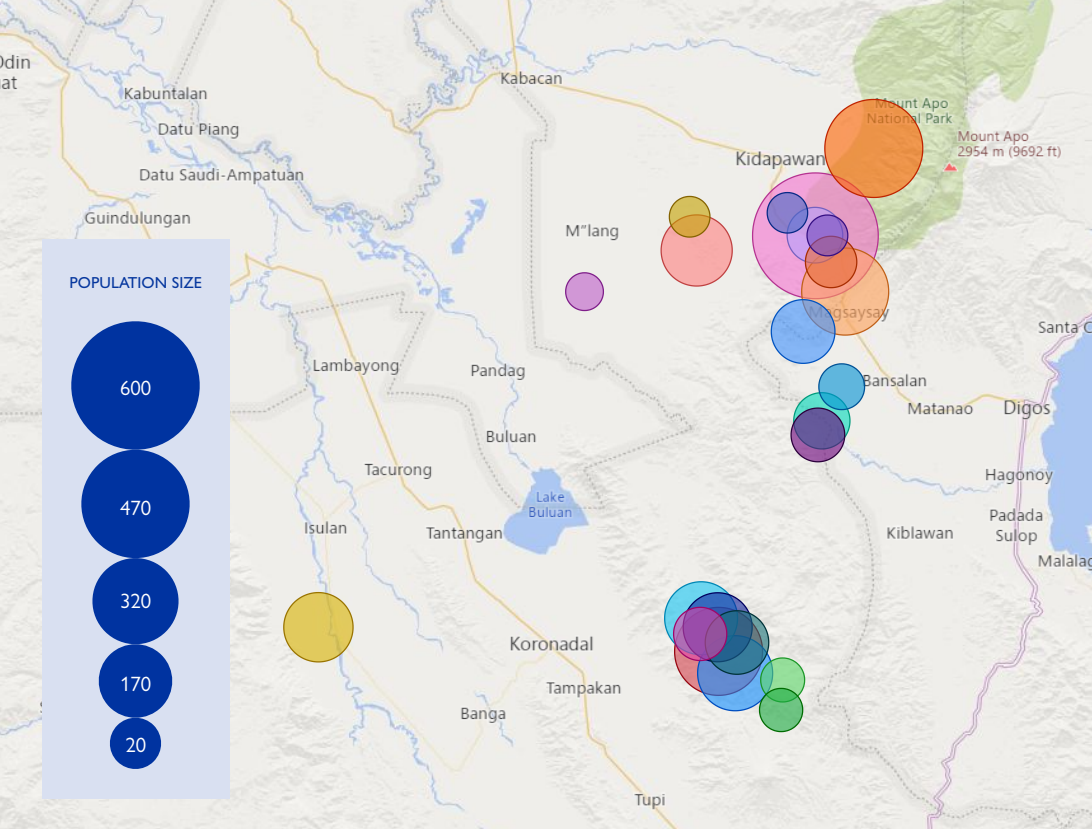
The DTM teams assessed 4,270 households in 24 most-affected displacement sites in Kidapawan City, Makilala, Tulunan and M'lang in North Cotabato, and Magsaysay in Davao del Sur. Eight (8) of these were spontaneous settlements in otherwise-vacant plots of land, 7 are government-identified evacuation centers, 5 are properties appropriated for temporary use of the IDPs, while 4 are communities where IDPs have opted to stay in makeshift shelters just outside their houses. Nine (9) sites report that no official IDP registration is taking place. This would present a challenge in targeting and tracking assistance to these populations. Almost all of the sites are managed by government officials, mostly barangay captains or their representatives, without adequate training on site management which is very critical given the scale of the emergency.

#### SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

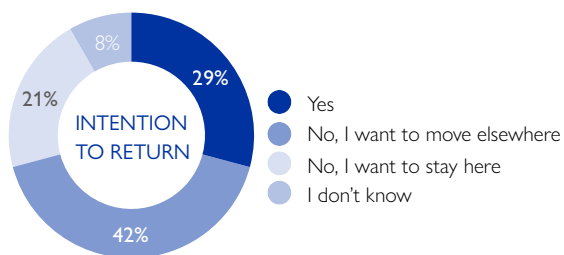
Shelter is highlighted as a primary need by both IDPs and local government. In particular, there is a need for shelter-grade tarpaulins, ropes, locally sourced shelter materials, carpentry tools and related training to improve existing temporary shelter stability and resistance.

The assessment team observed that IDPs also require bed kits and sleeping kits as most families are sleeping on the ground. IDPs are currently cooking inside their shelters which poses a fire hazard, therefore there is a need to construct kitchen counters and also provide kitchen kits to prevent furthering of dangerous practices.





The boundaries and names shown and the designation used on this map is for representation purposes only and do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

The teams observed that WASH facilities are lacking. Evacuation sites have makeshift drainage systems which cannot cope with the amount of rain and waste water, and might result in the spread of waterborne diseases. Most water comes from trucking to the sites, with some sites reporting that a shallow well and rivers are also being sourced. Out of the 24 sites assessed, 5 sites (Ilomavis EC, Brgy Batasan Purok 1, Malasila High School, Malasila Elementary School, Brgy Upper Bala) reported having no toilets; with a total of 27 toilets (with no running water) for 4,270 IDPs in the remaining 19 sites. Most sites report the use of open space to defecate or use of toilets in neighboring houses or even the river. IDPs are in need of hygiene kits, specifically soap, toothpaste, toothbrush, sanitary napkins and underwear for both men and women. Evacuation sites require more water storage facilities such as large water tanks and bladders.

### HEALTH

Health issues will also need to be addressed and can be provided through mobile clinics, as hospitals are inaccessible until they have been assessed and ensured secure. Health conditions of the affected population are expected to deteriorate as they remain in their current living conditions for extended periods. Sites report cases of colds, cough, fever, diarrhea, body pain, toothache and hypertension. In all sites, nurses and doctors visit the evacuation sites regularly despite the lack of medicine. One adult with Polio (old case) needing full mobility assistance has been reported.

### PROTECTION

Psychosocial support—particularly stress debriefing—is critical, including specific support for children, with local government requesting for support from specialists in neighboring areas. People refuse to enter buildings due to trauma, with some setting up tents outside their homes even when no damage exists.

### LIVELIHOOD

With entire barangays being forcibly displaced by the security sector from landslide-prone areas in the mountains, many IDPs will not be able to have access to their source of livelihood (some with rubber farms and banana plantations). Some also cannot go back to feed their livestock, which is also a source of livelihood and food security, because of risks and fear of leaving their families.

[Visit this link](#) for more photos and videos of the assessment.



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