



*This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 14 September to 3 November. The next report will be issued on or around 8 December.*

### I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- A total of 28,547 people in Basilan and Zamboanga Sibugay had been displaced following armed confrontations between armed forces and rebel groups as reported by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council on 28 October.
- Insecurity is impeding humanitarian response in pockets of Central and Western Mindanao.
- Nutrition screening of 21,000 conflict and flood-affected children in 14 municipalities in Maguindanao, North Cotabato and Cotabato City revealed 218 cases of acute malnutrition.

## II. Situation Overview

### HUMANITARIAN IMPACT OF CONFLICT

As of 3 November, according to humanitarian agencies that visited the area, more than 3,000 families (14,856 people) have been displaced in Basilan, and 3,946 families (over 20,000 people) have been displaced from the five municipalities of Zamboanga Sibugay (Alicia, Mabuhay, Ulotanga, Payao, Talusan) due to armed confrontations between Government forces and Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) elements in these areas. The events were triggered by the death of 19 soldiers in Basilan on 18 October and armed confrontations in Zamboanga Sibugay. Armed clashes were also reported between Government forces and an MNLF commander in Sumisip, Basilan on 11 September which led to the displacement of 50 families (MinHRAC, 14 September). While armed confrontations have reportedly been suspended in Basilan, fighting has continued in Zamboanga Sibugay. As a result, IDPs are afraid to return to their places of origin due to insecurity. The national Department of Social Welfare and (DSWD) stated that IDPs can return to their homes once the return-areas are cleared by Government forces.

Local authorities have been responding to the needs of the affected populations of Zamboanga Sibugay. According to humanitarian agencies that visited the area, the Government is planning to provide PhP 1,500 per family to 60% of the conflict affected families. In addition, each affected municipality will receive approximately PhP 2 million to support the return and reintegration of the displaced communities. The Department of Social Welfare-Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (DSWD-ARMM) provided PhP 150,000 worth of food packs. DSWD-National provided an additional 2,000 food packs and PhP 2 million Cash-For-Work assistance.

Armed confrontations have also been reported between Government forces and Abu Sayaf Groups and Jemaah Islamiyah in Indanan, Sulu province. There have been no reports of displacement in these areas.

Region/Province/ Mun/City	AFFECTED			Evacuation Center	Inside Evacuation Centers		Outside Evacuation Centers		TOTAL SERVED - CURRENT (Inside + Outside)	
	Brgys	Fam	Pers		Fam	Pers	Fam	Pers	Fam	Pers
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5,699</b>	<b>28,547</b>		<b>670</b>	<b>3,353</b>	<b>5,029</b>	<b>25,194</b>	<b>5,699</b>	<b>28,547</b>
<b>ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3,808</b>	<b>19,066</b>	<b>Total - 11 ECs</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>3,353</b>	<b>3,138</b>	<b>15,713</b>	<b>3,808</b>	<b>19,066</b>
ALICIA				Putiman F. School, Brgy Hall, Church, Naganaga Lumitan School, Tampalan School, and Payunga Day Care Center (6 ECs)	412	2,060	1,009	5,045	1,421	7,105
MABUHAY	1	36	206	Brgy Poblacion (1 EC)	17	88	19	118	36	206
OLUTANGA	1	849	4,245	Kahayagan School, Villa Gunzalo, San Isidro (3 ECs)	105	675	714	3,570	849	4,245
PAYAO	6	1,084	5,420				978	4,890	978	4,890
TALUSAN	3	418	2,090	Sitio Poblacion, Talusan (1 EC)	106	530	418	2,090	524	2,620
<b>BASILAN</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>9,481</b>		-	-	<b>1,891</b>	<b>9,481</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>9,481</b>
AL-DARKA	10	1,891	9,481				1,891	9,481	1,891	9,481

Note: The 106 affected families/530 persons inside the evacuation center at Sitio Poblacion, Talusan were originally from Payao.

Figure 1: Conflict-affected populations in Zamboanga Sibugay and Basilan. Cited in NDRRMC Sitrep No.4, 28 October.

IDPs have started to return to their homes in Basilan and Zamboanga Sibugay, however, the response to the needs for displaced and returned families has been limited to protection monitoring by local networks due to the limited presence of humanitarian agencies in the affected areas. Efforts are underway for a possible joint Government-Mindanao Humanitarian Team (MHT) assessment once fighting ceases and access is granted.

In Maguindanao, armed confrontations between Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces (BIAF of MILF) and Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF of Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Movement) led to the displacement of 730 families (3,650 people) in the municipalities of Datu Salibo and Shariff Saydona in September. On 1 November, armed confrontations between BIFF and a militia group in the municipality of Shariff Aguak led to the displacement of 300 families from six barangays.

In North Cotabato, armed confrontations between Government forces and NPA occurred on 20 October in the municipality of Arakan, which affected 72 families (280 persons), as reported by the Child Protection sub-Cluster. In Agusan Del Sur, an armed attack occurred at a mine site on 1 November, injuring three persons. In Tulan, North Cotabato, land conflict led to an armed confrontation between a group of barangay officials and a militia group on 3 November.

Four IED explosions occurred in Mindanao in October (Zamboanga Sibugay-21 October, Cotabato-24 October, Zamboanga City-26 October, Cotabato City-28 October), and two ambushes occurred in Lanao Del Sur and in Sumisip, Basilan. Reports indicate that the explosions were not targeted at the humanitarian community.

### FLOODING

Strong rains in the last week of September and the continuous accumulation of water hyacinths causing river blockages has resulted in flooding and displacement in Maguindanao, North Cotabato and Cotabato City.

In Maguindanao, DSWD-ARMM reported a total of 58,818 families (294,090 people) have been affected by the floods in 17 municipalities (153 barangays). The municipalities of Pandag and Buluan were particularly affected. Rising flood-waters also aggravated the previously flood-affected municipalities of Datu Piang, Datu Salibo, Mother and Northern Kabuntalan (NDRRMC, 1 October). Approximately 512 families (2,560 people) sought refuge in eight evacuation centers, while other affected families chose to remain at home.

In North Cotabato, DSWD-ARMM reported a total of 12,440 families (54,700 people) have been affected by floods in 22 barangays in the municipalities of Pikit and Kabacan.

In Cotabato City, the Mindanao Emergency Response Network (MERN) and the WASH Cluster reported that more than 2,673 families have been affected by floods in 19 barangays. Approximately 140 families (491 individuals) sought refuge in four evacuation centers.

As of November 4, the majority of the flood-affected families in Maguindanao, North Cotabato and Cotabato City have returned to their place of origin.

## III. Humanitarian Needs and Response



### CAMP COORDINATION/MANAGEMENT DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

**Needs:** The cluster continues to assess the needs of approximately 305,773 flood and conflict-affected people in approximately 300 communities in Cotabato City, North Cotabato, South Cotabato, Maguindanao, Sultan Kudarat, Lanao Del Norte and Lanao Del Sur provinces. Of these communities, 252 are flood-affected communities, 36 return/resettled communities and 12 host communities. The assessment team also visited 16,254 people in 61 displacement sites in the six provinces.

**Response:** The Maguindanao Provincial Social Welfare Development (PSWD), together with Save the Children, has conducted psychosocial activities in evacuation centers and WASH activities in eight municipalities (Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Datu Salibo, Mother Kabuntalan, Talayan, Datu Odin Sinsuat, Mamasapano, and Ampatuan Maguindanao, including the municipality of Pikit, North Cotabato). During the June-July floods DSWD-ARMM distributed relief goods in Datu Piang, Talayan and Binuayan. To respond to ongoing needs of these communities DSWD-ARMM has also distributed farm implements, corn and palay seeds to 46 return sites. UNHCR has dispatched free mobile health clinics in Tamontaka 3 and Tamontaka 5 in Cotabato City. Furthermore, IOM has distributed 1,543 NFIs (with contents including 2

malongs, 1 mat and 1 mosquito net) to 1,543 families in four barangays in Cotabato City (Poblacion 1, Poblacion 2, Kalangalan 1 and Kalangalan 2).

**Gaps & Constraints:** The conflict in Zamboanga Sibugay and Basilan is being monitored for reports of displacement and humanitarian needs, however, access to these areas to undertake an assessment remains a constraint.



## EARLY RECOVERY

**Needs:** Communities affected by repeated flooding have started replanting crops and resumed economic activities. However, food insecurity remains high and access to livelihood opportunities at household and community levels remains low as productivity is disturbed by factors like climatic unpredictability, pest infestation and access to farm tools. These are further compounded by the high cost of farm inputs, high cost of fuel and poor road conditions which impact access to the marketplace.

**Response:** DSWD-ARMM and the Office of the Regional Governor (ORG) ARMM have taken the lead in providing assorted vegetable seeds and farm tools to both conflict and flood-affected municipalities in Maguindanao. With funding received from the European Union, FAO and UNDP are working with government and non-government agencies to conduct community assessments and gather baseline information. These activities provide livelihood and early recovery assistance to 30 barangays in Maguindanao, Lanao Del Sur, Lanao Del Norte and North Cotabato.

In a project aimed at assisting women in generating incomes for approximately 283 families, the Central Mindanao Integrated Livelihood Assistance for Rural Development Foundation (CEMILARDEF), in partnership with Department of Science and Technology (DOST) will deliver four solar boneless tilapia driers to Manggay, Talitay in Maguindanao.

FAO has begun preliminary preparation for a project in Maguindanao aimed at engaging local NGOs to provide agricultural and technical support to conflict and natural disaster-affected communities. The NGOs include Mindanao Action for Peace and Development Initiative, Inc. (MAPAD), the Socio-Economic, Engineering and Environmental Development Technology Foundation (SEEDTECH) and the United Youth for Peace and Development Inc. (UNYPAD). The project will introduce a package of assistance that will improve crop, poultry and livestock production systems, aquaculture production and integrated farming systems. The package includes training modules that will be tailored to the specific needs of the farmers and will focus on capacity building and mainstreaming of DRRM.

A joint capacity assessment of the Disaster Risk Reduction Management Councils (DRRMCs) of 27 flood affected Local Government Units in Maguindanao is being conducted. The assessment team includes members from the Early Recovery and Camp Coordination/Camp Management Cluster with participation from Department of Land and Interior (DILG)-ARMM, Office of Civil Defence (OCD)-ARMM, DSWD-ARMM and Technical Management Staff-Office of the Regional Governor (TMS-ORG).

In early October, UNDP sponsored an Early Recovery workshop for 86 participants from the regional, provincial, municipal government units, OCD and DSWD representatives, as well as NGOs from Region IX, Region X, CARAGA, XI, XII and ARMM. Also, the Early Recovery and Rehabilitation Program for Central Mindanao-ARMM conducted a workshop to sensitize participants from 13 implementing partner NGOs on the early recovery framework and the SPHERE standards, including monitoring and evaluation indicators.

**Gaps & Constraints:** Constraints include low resource mobilization to respond to the livelihood needs of affected communities. Repair of damaged roads, bridges and dykes continue to be a priority.



## EDUCATION:

**Needs:** In Maguindanao, classrooms are in need of repair and schools require resource support and supplies, including WASH facilities, hygiene kits for pupils, additional teachers and teaching-learning materials.

The Parents and Teachers Class Associations of Udalo and Sultan Dalomangcob Elementary Schools, Piagapo, Lanao Del Sur and Raya Primary School, Madalum, Lanao Del Sur have requested the support of Community and Family Services International (CFSI) to conduct a Food-For-Work program to support local laborers in rehabilitating school buildings using indigenous materials.

**Response:** A total of 2,554 children enrolled in ten schools in Maguindanao province have been targeted in the Emergency School Feeding (ESF) programme. In Lanao Del Sur province, 831 school children in five schools are also enrolled in ESF programme. CFSI is providing food to these schools through the ESF programme.

UNICEF has provided 385 school packs, one library kit and one Child-Friendly Space kit to Taviran Elementary School, Kabuntalan, Maguindanao.



Figure 1: Pupils of Sabaken Primary School on their way to school  
Source: CFSI, 2011

**Gaps & Constraints:** Major gaps include the rehabilitation of school facilities and provision of tables, chairs, teachers and teaching-learning materials.



## FOOD SECURITY

**Needs:** The UNDP-administered Action for Conflict Transformation For Peace Programme confirmed that approximately 90% of the 176,500 people in Magindanao that belong to farming households were affected by conflict and have lost draft animals, small livestock, farm tools and fishing gears. These households are also heavily indebted as a result of loans that were drawn for crops that were destroyed and not harvested due to the floods.

**Response:** A monthly coordination meeting of the food security and agriculture cluster was re-activated in August to strengthen coordination among members and address ongoing humanitarian needs. Members of the food security and agriculture cluster include WFP, FAO, CFSI, and ACF.

In September, WFP in partnership with CFSI distributed 1,205 Mt of mixed commodities to a total of 184,974 beneficiaries through its Food-For-Work/Food-For-Assets Programme, Supplementary Feeding Programme and Emergency School Feeding Programme. These programmes address the needs of 11,567 IDP families in Maguindanao.

Action Against Hunger (ACF), is providing 2,000 families with agricultural inputs and capacity building activities to strengthen income generation. As of 3 November, one thousand families have been selected from 11 barangays across 3 target municipalities. Planning activities are underway at the household level to define the most suitable agricultural activities for the targeted families. The remaining 1,000 families will be selected in the coming months. ACF is also conducting a nutrition survey with UNICEF, with participation from WFP.

**Gaps & Constraints:** There is a need for an assessment of flood-affected families who are also affected by conflict in Maguindanao and North Cotabato.



## HEALTH

**Needs:** In Maguindanao, the major needs include additional health personnel and medical supplies, including drugs and equipment, and a strengthened referral system. The majority of health services are limited to immunizations, pre- and post-natal care, family planning, blood pressure screening and health education. The existing permanent Barangay Health Stations (BHS) are often congested and do not have access to sufficient and sanitary storage systems. Furthermore, the majority of BHSs do not have access to sanitation facilities, running water or a power supply.

Health Cluster members, including WHO, MYROi, CEMILARDEF, HOM and MTB, conducted an assessment of the 13 barangays in North Cotabato to assess the BHSs. The assessment concluded that nine BHS require structural improvements, and medical supplies, while four will be provided access to mobile health clinics until such time that health facilities are rehabilitated and functional.

In North Cotabato, the BHS in Upper Dado is in need of medical equipment and oral rehydration solution, however, access to Upper Dado is challenging as a vehicular river crossing is required.

**Response:** With funding received from the CERF Under-Funded window, WHO, in partnership with four local partners (MYROi, MTB, HOM and CEMILARDEF), Handicap International, IOM and UNFPA will increase access to health services across ten barangays in North Cotabato and Maguindanao. Eight

barangays have been targeted in Maguindanao, four of which have existing permanent BHSs. The BHSs in Damablak and Madia are temporary and are also used as nutrition posts and child friendly spaces, while Pikeg, Pamalian barangays have do not have a BHS. Initial activities have been conducted in terms of orienting the Local Government Units, including the Provincial Health Offices.

Mental health teams from the Health Organization for Mindanao (HOM), in collaboration with UNFPA and in coordination with DOH, DSWD and Integrated Provincial Health Office (IPHO), is providing mental health consultations, following referrals from the UNFPA mobile clinics. The Health Cluster has also completed and is finalising a review on mental health and psychosocial support services.

Local NGO MYROi has coordinated community health referral groups and launched referral services in Pamalian, Shariff Saidona municipalities in Maguindanao. Local NGO Mindanao Tulong Bakwet has conducted assessments of health services in the return areas of Linamonan, Nunangen and Damablak in Maguindanao. The results of the assessment highlight acute respiratory infections, acute febrile illnesses, diarrhoea, cardiovascular diseases and pneumonia as the top five causes of morbidity.

In an effort to eradicate measles, the Philippine Red Cross in coordination with the Cotabato City Health Office conducted the second phase of the Measles Rubella Supplementary Immunization Activities (MR SIA). A total of 62 families in six barangays attended information sessions on the MR SIA and 72 eligible children were given the immunization. The current measles vaccination coverage of Cotabato city is 4.85%.

**Gaps & Constraints:** The health needs have not been addressed in many return sites due to insecurity, poor road infrastructure, insufficient budget allocation for medical supplies, and the need for additional health personnel to provide services in remote barangays.

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

**Response:** The joint Department of Health-ARMM (DOH ARMM) and UNFPA Mobile Clinic and Laboratory (MCL) provides free reproductive health (RH) services to returnees and residents of the surrounding communities. The MCL services include prenatal and postnatal check-ups, laboratory examinations, and family planning services and commodities. The MCL is currently in Pamalian barangay, Sharif Saidona municipality in Maguindanao. As of 3 November the MCL has provided assistance to 196 Pregnant and Lactating Women in Pamilian barangay.

With funding received from the CERF Under-Funded window, UNFPA-Community Health Teams (CHT) are providing access to health services in ten IDP return sites. Furthermore, two UNFPA IDP Multisector Teams are located in the municipalities of Datu Piang and Datu Odin Sinsuat in Maguindanao. The teams are composed of IDPs who respond to RH needs in evacuation centers and relocation sites. To strengthen supplementary feeding and the provision of RH services to pregnant and lactating women, the IDP Multisector teams, in collaboration with WFP, are conducting health information services across six municipalities in Maguindanao (Datu Piang, Datu Odin Sinsuat, Sultan Kudarat, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Guindulungan, and Mamasapano). With funding received from AusAid, the RH sub-Cluster is currently organizing CHTs in return sites in the Provinces of Lanao del Sur, North Cotabato, Maguindanao and Sultan Kudarat.

UNFPA is currently finalizing the TOR for its Comprehensive RH and GBV Assessment in Conflict Affected Areas in Mindanao to be conducted in the last quarter of 2011.



## NUTRITION

**Needs:** A total of 21,414 children have been screened for malnutrition in Maguindanao (14 municipalities), North Cotabato (4 municipalities) and 3 sites in Cotabato City. Of these, 218 children were found to have severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and at least 192 children were found to have moderate acute malnutrition.

Suspected cases of acute malnutrition have been referred for screening by the Child Protection Cluster in two IDP camps in Datu Odin Sinsuat and Datu Anggal Midtimbang in Maguindanao.

**Response:** To ensure access to the community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) programme by flood-affected municipalities, the CMAM programme has expanded its outreach to Midsayap, Libungan Torretea (North Cotabato), Northern Kabuntalan, Mother Kabuntalan, Gen. Salipada K. Pendatun, Talayan, Datu Anggal Midtimbang, Sultan Kudarat (second site), and Cotabato City (3 sites).

No reported cases of acute malnutrition have been confirmed through screening in Datu Odin Sinsuat and Datu Anggal Midtimbang in Maguindanao.

**Gaps & Constraints:** Insecurity impedes broader access and implementation of nutrition activities.



## PROTECTION

**Needs:** Protection Cluster members, including the Commission on Human Rights, MinHRAC, Nonviolent Peaceforce and UnyPhil-Women, continue to monitor the displacement of communities in Basilan and Zamboanga Sibugay. Over 65% of the displaced populations are children, according to sources that have visited the area. Restrictions on freedom of movement and arbitrary detentions by the military are some of the allegations that have been reported to the protection cluster.

The Protection Cluster is concerned that rising tensions elsewhere may result in further clashes especially in some municipalities in Lanao del Norte and north western coast along Lake Lanao in Lanao del Sur. Protection Cluster members continue to work closely with communities to provide protection as well as to collect early warning indicators.

**Response:** UNHCR, in partnership with UNFPA and UnyPhil-Women, will distribute hygiene kits to displaced women with special needs in affected provinces. UNHCR and UnyPhil-Women are currently conducting assessments to implement Quick Impact Projects to displaced communities and once the communities start returning home.

**Gaps & Constraints:** Given the security restrictions, the Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence sub-Clusters rely on local protection networks for information and responses.

## CHILD PROTECTION

**Needs:** Undocumented cases of child rights violations were reported in Magpet municipality in North Cotabato and South Upi municipality in Maguindanao. During flooding in September, the DSWD-ARMM reported that 227,266 children were affected across 17 municipalities in Maguindanao.

**Response:** The Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) composed of DSWD, CFSI, HOM, Balay, UnyPhil and UNICEF conducted an assessment in Magpet municipality, North Cotabato which was triggered by reports of psychosocial trauma experienced by children resulting from armed conflict between Armed Forces of the Philippines and New People's Army forces. Similarly, in Basilan and Zamboanga Sibugay, NGOs UnyPhil-Women and KAWAGIB have been conducting psychosocial activities in Child Friendly Spaces (CFS). UNICEF through CFSI has dispatched 36 CFS to local authorities in Maguindanao, Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur and North Cotabato.

The CPWG, in partnership with Balay Rehabilitation, DSWD, and PNP, managed and monitored two child survivors in North Cotabato. Central Mindanao Livelihood Assistance and Resource Development Foundation (CEMILARDEF) provided protection monitoring of the flood-affected children in Cotabato City. To strengthen advocacy and awareness in Mindanao the CPWG also conducted 90 community education sessions on Anti-Trafficking of Children in humanitarian situations to approximately 3,600 participants in North Cotabato and Maguindanao. In addition, 40 participants attended a forum on Local Council for the Protection of Children (LCPC), Child Trafficking and Juvenile Justice on 28 October. Currently, 46 barangays in Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur, Lanao del Norte and North Cotabato have been oriented on the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children.

Through the Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) program, UNICEF, in partnership with DSWD-ARMM and the Office on Social Welfare and Development Services (OSWDS) in Cotabato City, is managing 192 child protection cases. The OSWDS-Cotabato City has registered 316 vulnerable children with the FTR programme. Approximately 118 children supported by the FTR programme were provided with school kits and 232 families from Maguindanao, Lanao Sur, Basilan and Cotabato City were provided with PhP 3,000. In addition, 114 families supported by the FTR programme in Lanao Sur, Maguindanao and Cotabato City received family hygiene kits. A total of 40 parents have participated in parenting skills activities provided through the FTR programme and 30 children have participated in theatre arts activities in Cotabato City.

**Gaps & Constraints:** Insecurity and limited implementing partners impedes implementation of child protection activities in the conflict-affected areas of Basilan and Zamboanga Sibugay. The CPWG is maximizing its networks to gain and share information and plan for an appropriate response. The response is also constrained by the lack of disaggregated data on the affected children. There is a need to strengthen the monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave child rights violations.

## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

**Response:** The Mindanao Human Rights Action Center (MinHRAC), the Health Organization for Mindanao (HOM), and UnyPhil-Women are addressing the gaps in the timely and comprehensive delivery of services to GBV survivors by:

- 1) Strengthening the GBV monitoring system at the community level.
- 2) Establishing a 24/7 GBV Hotline for reporting of GBV cases.

- 3) Establishing a Quick Response Team (QRT) to respond to the immediate medical and psychological/mental health needs of GBV survivors.
- 4) Providing a halfway home for GBV survivors who may need a safe place to stay; and,
- 5) Providing legal assistance to GBV survivors who may want to seek legal remedies.

The GBV sub-Cluster is currently reviewing its Mindanao Standard Operating Procedure on the Prevention and Management of GBV in Emergency Situations. The sub-cluster is also finalizing the TOR for the Comprehensive GBV and RH Assessment in Conflict Affected Areas in Mindanao to be conducted in the last quarter of 2011.



## WATER SANITATION HYGIENE

**Needs:** Flood-affected families in Cotabato City (Poblacion 7, Poblacion 8, Poblacion 9, Rosary Heights 5 and Rosary Heights 7), and Maguindanao province (Barangay Katidtuan, Sultan Kudarat municipality) are in need of WASH assistance. In addition, the WASH facilities in former evacuation centers need rehabilitation.

**Response:** In response to the June floods, ACF, in partnership with UNICEF, continued to support the construction of latrines in Poblacion 8 and Poblacion 9 in Cotabato City and provided additional WASH support in Poblacion 7, Poblacion 8, Poblacion 9, Rosary Heights 5, Rosary Heights 7 and Barangay Katidtuan in Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao.

In response to the September floods, UNICEF responded to a request from the Integrated Provincial Health Office (IPHO) in Maguindanao to provide 3,000 families with 3,000 bottles of hyposol.

With funding received from the CERF Under-Funded window, UNICEF, in partnership with ACF and Save the Children, will respond to WASH needs in schools in Cotabato City. In addition, Oxfam, in partnership with ACF and UNICEF will respond to the expansion of WASH in disaster risk reduction in Paglat, Maguindanao. A Single Drop for Safe Water (ASDSW), in partnership with UNICEF, is institutionalizing Water Quality Monitoring in 36 Municipalities in Maguindanao.

**Gaps & Constraints:** The WASH response is constrained by available funding and is limited to small projects/activities.

## IV. Coordination

On 23 September, OCHA organized a Cluster Leads workshop for the Clusters to agree on common objectives, strategies, indicators and parameters of project selection and prioritization for the Philippine (Mindanao) Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) 2012. OCHA's Regional Office in Bangkok provided a resource person during this workshop to introduce participants to the Humanitarian Dashboard.

Following discussions during the HAP 2012 workshop (15-16 August) and the Cluster Leads workshop (23 September), subsequent HCT and MHT meetings, and inputs from cluster members the Philippine (Mindanao) Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) for 2012 has been drafted. This document will be presented at the global launch in early-December 2011.

OCHA facilitated two MHT meetings in Cotabato City on 15 September and 28 October where the OCHA Head of Sub Office presented updates on the security and humanitarian situation in Western and Central Mindanao. On 26 October, OCHA also facilitated a second coordination meeting among 20 NGOs from Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur in Marawi City.

A meeting between OCHA and OCD Director, Brigadier General Loreto Rirao (*ret.*) was convened to discuss the current developments in Basilan and Zamboanga Sibugay, and the proposed Technical Working Group composed of MHT representatives and OCD Mindanao Directors. Brigadier General Rirao was appointed as the Mindanao focal person for six regions of OCD.

OCHA continues to liaise with local networks and Government authorities to obtain information on the current humanitarian situation in the island provinces of ARMM and the Zamboanga peninsula. Agencies planning to assist in these areas are encouraged to liaise with local NGO partners. A joint Government-MHT assessment may be conducted should incidents of armed confrontation decrease and access is granted to these affected areas.

## V. Funding

### Mindanao Humanitarian Action Plan funding as of 28 October 2011

Cluster	Requirements (US\$)	Funding (US\$)	Unmet requirements (US\$)	Covered (%)
CCCM	4,015,662	1,499,984	2,515,678	37%
COORDINATION	324,759	269,494	55,265	83%
EARLY RECOVERY	1,075,950	0	1,075,950	0%
EDUCATION	2,828,150	1,735,915	1,092,235	61%
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE	11,941,675	10,072,374	1,869,301	84%
LOGISTICS	350,000	200,069	149,931	57%
HEALTH	2,526,948	707,546	1,819,402	28%
NUTRITION	2,014,000	656,548	1,357,452	33%
PROTECTION, INCL. CHILD PROTECTION AND SGBV	5,537,704	1,788,514	3,749,190	32%
WASH	2,643,322	1,019,762	1,623,560	39%
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>33,258,170</b>	<b>17,950,206</b>	<b>15,307,964</b>	<b>54%</b>

Source: Financial Tracking Services (<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>)

All humanitarian partners including donors and recipient agencies are encouraged to inform the Financial Tracking Service of cash and in-kind contributions by sending an e-mail to: [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org).

## VI. Contact

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