

## **Iligan City Rapid Needs Assessment Summary Report**

19 December 2011

### **1. Situation Overview**

The impact of Tropical Storm Sendong has been dubbed by local officials to be the worst to have hit the City of Iligan. Out of a total population of 330,000, 5,521 families (27, 605 individuals) have been affected. Of these, an estimated 15,000 individuals are in 16 evacuation centers. Out of 44 barangays, 21 have been affected, 13 of which are severely damaged. While the numbers appear low, the impact of the disaster is concentrated and devastating to the affected people.

The local officials cited that as of 19 December, there have been 279 registered deaths, of which around 50-60 dead bodies have no claimants. To date, around 447 persons are still reported missing.

There are 1,635 houses that are totally damaged and 1,632 houses partially damaged. Three schools have been washed out by flashfloods. The majority of the affected households have lost their livelihood assets and sources, further depreciating their capacity to recover immediately.

All severely affected barangays have no power. Some critical infrastructures of the city have been destroyed. Road access is difficult in Barangay Digkilaan. Furthermore, Barangays Mandulog, Rongonan, Dulag, Kalilangan and Lanipao are only accessible by foot. Relief assistance has yet to be extended in terms of water, food, blankets, tents and clothing.

### **2. Key Findings**

#### **a) *Camp Management/NFIs***

- There is a need to strengthen the management of camps. Some evacuation centers (ECs) have no organized groupings. The local authorities assigned Barangay Captain as the point person for ECs, the school principals if the ECs are in schools, and Day Care Workers/Barangay Nutrition Scholars in some ECs.
- In Luinab EC, one room is accommodating 10-30 families; toilets are not functional.
- Slippers, sleeping mats, blankets, clothing, cooking utensils, plates and glasses are direly needed.

#### **b) *Shelter***

- Some people are camped near the road, with little coverings/shelter if none at all.
- People are sleeping on floors and benches in some ECs.

#### **c) *Food***

- Food for three days has been supplied by the LGUs and on the fourth day private sectors have started to provide contributions. Community volunteers, including Barangay Health Workers (BHWs) have been mobilized to prepare food at ECs.

This has been the concentrated relief support of private sectors, hence, seen as not the most immediate gap by local authorities.

- However, affected people cited food as one of their major concerns; unequal and inadequate distribution of food supply has been cited.
- Affected populations are not buying food as they have no money.

d) **WASH**

- WASH is most common cited priority need in all ECs.
- One out of three water sources is damaged. Water rationing is done to affected barangays. People are seen bathing/showering on the streets using the town water supply; potable water ration is inadequate.
- In Santa Filomena, only 10 per cent of the people have water containers; two water pumps on site are broken.
- The evacuees are using common toilet facility in some ECs.
- Open defecation is reported.
- ECs with sanitation facilities have no water supply causing the facility to stench.
- Hyposols, water disinfectant and hygiene kits are needed.
- Portalets are needed.
- Urgent need for WASH supplies and hygiene kits reported.

e) **Health**

- Common illnesses reported in ECs are cough, colds, fever, diarrhoea, and wound. Local officials have expressed concern over growing cases of diarrhoea. In Sta. Felomina EC, 50 per cent of children are reported with diarrhea.
- ECs lack emergency health stations.
- Medical assistance is provided by local authorities and from Civil Society Organizations but medical supply is inadequate. Some ECs have no medical services. Lack of medicines is common among all ECs.
- In Luinab, Barangay Health Stations (BHS) has health staff but no medicines are provided. In Francescan EC, no medical assistance has been provided. Some children are exhibiting profound stress.
- No available data on pregnant women in ECs.
- Barangay Health Stations (BHS) that also served as birthing centres are full of mud, destroying its equipment and medical supplies. Other BHS are functional but overwhelmed with the influx of patients.

f) **Education**

- 651 enrollees in Luinab Elementary School need to be traced.
- Bayog Elementary school was totally washed out by floods.
- In Digkilaan, school facilities and materials are damaged.
- Schools have been used as ECs; concerns are raised for school opening this January.

g) **Protection**

- Some parents sent their children to their relatives for temporary care; children are seen begging on the streets.
- 152 children need to be traced from Upper Hinaplanon.

- In Sta. Felomina, 60 per cent of the affected are children.
- Absence of toilet facility in some ECs. Whenever available, this is shared by male and female and lacks water supply if not totally absent.
- The City LGU has formed a counselling committee composed of religious leaders and NGO representatives.

h) ***Relief Assistance Provided***

- The Department of Social Welfare and Development provided 10,000 food packs (composed of 3 kilograms of rice, two cans of sardines and two cans of corned beef)
- Donations from private entities in terms of food, and clothes (in one EC)

**3. Priority Needs:**

The immediate priority needs identified are:

- WASH: water kits, water tankering, hyposol, jerry cans
- NFIs: cooking utensils, hygiene kits, sleeping kits, blankets, slippers, clothing
- Emergency/Temporary shelter
- Food (supply less than one week)
- Medicines
- Camp Management
- Debris cleaning
- Psychosocial support for women and children
- Livelihood support
- Relocation of ECs in time for January school opening.