

Iligan City Rapid Needs Assessment Summary Report

I. Situation Overview

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

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

There are 1,635 homes that are totally damaged and 1,632 homes are partially damaged. Three schools have been washed out by flashfloods.

All severely affected barangays have no electrical supply. 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.

II. Key Findings

Camp Management

- There is a need to strengthen the management of camps. Some Evacuation Centres (ECs) have no organized groupings. The local authorities assigned the 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.

Shelter

- Some people are camped near the road.
- People are sleeping on floors and benches in some evacuation centers.

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

- But affected populations 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.

Water Supply

- One out of three water sources is damaged. Water rationing is done to affected barangays. People are bathing/showering on the street using the town water supply; potable water ration is inadequate.
- In Sta. Filomena, only 10% of people have water containers; 2 water pumps on site are broken;
- Hyposols, water disinfectant and hygiene kits are needed.
- Portalets are needed

WASH

- WASH is most common cited priority need in all ECs.
- 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.
- Urgent need for WASH supplies and hygiene kits reported.

Health

- Common illnesses reported in the ECs are cough, colds, fever, diarrhoea, and wound. Local officials have expressed concern over growing cases of diarrhoea. In Sta. Felomina EC, 50% 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 supplies are 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.

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; 651 enrollees in Luinab Elementary School need to be traced.
- In Sta. Felomina, 60% of the affected are children.
- Slippers, sleeping mats, blankets, clothing, cooking utensils, plates and glasses are direly needed.
- The City LGU has formed a counselling committee composed of religious leaders and NGO representatives.

Relief Assistance Provided

- DSWD provided 10,000 food packs (composed of 3 kilos rice, 2 sardines and 2 corned beef)
- Donations from private entities in terms of food, and clothes (in one EC)

III. 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
- Temporary shelter
- Food (supply less than 1 week)
- Medicines
- Debris cleaning
- Psychosocial support
- Livelihood support

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