

This report was compiled and issued by OCHA Philippines on behalf of humanitarian partners and is based on information provided by the clusters. As such, it reflects the position of OCHA and the humanitarian community. It covers the period from 25 to 27 January 2012. The next report will be issued on or around 31 January 2012.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Finding of the Shelter cluster-led assessment reveal major structural damage to 14% of affected houses in CDO
- Lack of civil and property documentation continues to hamper access to assistance
- Emergency school feeding programmes reach 38,000 children, promoting school attendance
- Additional site management support has been requested by DSWD
- Increased levels of malnutrition continue to be recorded in some municipalities, with global acute malnutrition reaching the rate of up to 12.3%

II. Situation Overview

Tropical Storm Washi, known locally as Sendong, swept through northern Mindanao between 15 and 18 December 2011, triggering flash floods and landslides in many municipalities across the 13 provinces within its path, including the two major cities of Cagayan de Oro (CDO) and Iligan. Thousands of houses and livelihoods were damaged or destroyed. As many as 400,000 people are reported to have fled their homes in the aftermath of the disaster. Currently, more than 23,000 of them remain in evacuation centres (ECs) and transitory sites, while another 200,000 people continue to seek refuge in makeshift shelters and relatives in their areas of origin.

A large-scale relief operation was launched immediately by the Government with support from aid organisations focused on providing life-saving assistance to some 430,000 of the affected, in particular those who lost their homes and livelihoods. Key interventions to date include provision of emergency shelter, food, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities, medical care, psycho-social support, education and protection, including protection from and prevention of gender-based violence – i.e. priorities identified based on the initial joint multi-cluster rapid assessments conducted within the first 72 hours from the disaster.

At present, the Government and aid agencies are working on revising the existing action plan to ensure that targeted assistance reaches all those in need, in particular the most vulnerable groups (women, children, elderly and persons with disabilities) and those remaining in remote rural areas, which remain cut off. The plan is based on joint multi-cluster rapid assessments completed on 19 January, sectoral assessments and an inter-cluster prioritisation exercise.

Availability of land for shelters remains the core challenge for the on-going response and continues to impact availability of basic services and protract the need for emergency relief interventions, in particular those related to education, health, WASH and protection. As the Shelter and Camp Management and Camp Coordination (CCCM) clusters continue to work with the authorities on development and implementation of temporary and permanent housing solutions for the displaced, the Government and aid agencies focus on providing vital assistance to populations 'in camps' (including those in ECs, transitory ECs and transitory relocation sites) and the affected 'in situ' (people living in makeshift shelters and with relatives in their areas of origin and host communities themselves). Both groups of affected are being provided with targeted aid packages. The former group is benefiting from shelter, relief goods and services as well as temporary livelihood opportunities, while community-based services and access to livelihoods continue being provided to the latter group.

More than 100,000 people live in remote areas in Iligan, Lanao del Norte (LDN) and Lanao del Sur (LDS), and in Bukidnon. These communities, weakened by conflicts, have been recently rendered even more vulnerable by the storm. The findings from the recent joint multi-cluster rapid assessment in some of the remote disaster- and conflict-affected communities, which are host to these minorities, revealed increased vulnerabilities, weakened coping mechanisms, and complex displacement patterns.

Many of these people had been displaced repeatedly due to unrest, even before their dwellings were damaged, or destroyed, by the storm, leaving them homeless yet again. Despite these adversities, they remain determined to rebuild their lives and communities. The destruction to the infrastructure caused by the storm has been so significant in some of these areas that the access to centres and services has been completely cut off. Some very basic assistance is being delivered to them by WFP and UNHCR in collaboration with the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP). However, there are many people in certain areas outside CDO and Iligan who remain understerved. The problem is further compounded by the fact that many of these people had not traditionally been provided with civil and property documentation, including birth and marriage certificates and land titles. Such documentation is critical for their ability to access many of the Government and community-based services, including welfare, education and health, as well as income- and livelihood-generating opportunities. Unless and until this issue is resolved, they will keep on becoming more and more vulnerable, as their coping strategies continue to diminish.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response



CAMP COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Needs: The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and NFI cluster, led by DSWD and co-chaired by IOM, aims to provide emergency shelter repair kits and other NFIs to the displaced families. It also supports camp management of the 52 existing IDP sites in both CDO and Iligan housing 21,297 people.

The cluster identified the following priority needs: (i) collection of disaggregated data for all groups of the displaced, with particular attention to determining the number of displaced in host families and in rented accommodations, (ii) identification of transit sites to facilitate decongestion of ECs set up in school grounds, (iii) upgrading of EC facilities to fully meet the needs of the displaced leading to enhanced conditions and privacy in ECs, and (iv) improving information-gathering and dissemination among partners.

Response: In addition to previously reported activities, the cluster will continue to employ the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) tool to monitor movements of the displaced populations. The cluster aims to improve its coordination mechanisms to upgrade the distribution of relief goods to conform with the SPHERE standards. It will also support the recruitment and capacity building of camp managers in all existing sites.

Gaps & Constraints: No addition to gaps/constraints to report.



SHELTER

Needs: The Shelter cluster, led by DSWD and co-chaired by IFRC, targets 38,556 families whose houses were destroyed or damaged. The cluster will also ensure that the shelters provided meet the agreed standards. Land availability and tenure security remains the key outstanding needs. Transitional shelter needs are expected to increase as delays in the construction of permanent shelters are expected. Also, prolonged stays in tented sites will lead to the need for further upgrading and improvements of these sites.

Response: The mapping of 'no build' zones is being carried out by the City Planning and Development Office, with advice from MGB. The exercise will identify areas requiring shelter support and the types thereof. It will also provide caseload indicators. The Beneficiary Selection Committee will meet on 30 January to finalise the common beneficiary prioritization and selection process. A master beneficiary list will be consolidated within the next week.

Temporary Housing: To date, over 1,000 family tents have been set up in transitory sites in both CDO and Iligan, with 2,000 more in the pipeline. Bunkhouses and temporary shelters for 130 families have also been built, with another 717 to be made available shortly.

Close to 1,100 shelter repair kits have been distributed to support repairs of partially damaged houses. Over 5,000 shelter repair kits are in the pipeline, along with 2,000 vouchers for construction material. This accounts for 28 per cent of the estimated repair needs.

Permanent Housing: The first meeting of Housing, Land and Property Working Group was convened on 26 January to discuss identification of adequate and appropriate land for relocations, security of tenure, implementation of 'no-build zones', the need to minimise multiple relocations of the displaced; and the need to ensure that standards are met and equal assistance is provided to both formal and informal settlers.

Assessments: Preliminary results from the Shelter assessment (currently available only for CDO) showed that 70 per cent of the houses surveyed were partially damaged. Of these, 86 per cent were classified as having minor storm or flood waters damage. Only 14 per cent have been reported to suffer major structural damage. The final report of the assessment will be completed and published by 31 January.

Gaps & Constraints: Land availability and tenure security remain the key challenges for the shelter sector. No additional gap/constraints are to be reported for this period.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Needs: The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) cluster, led by DOH and co-chaired by UNICEF, focuses on improving water, sanitation and hygiene access for some 170,000 affected people, of which about 20,000 are those remaining in ECs and transit sites. In addition, WASH-related interventions, meant to prevent disease outbreaks, are being scaled up to include affected municipalities.

Response: Previously reported WASH interventions in ECs, transitory sites and affected municipalities are on-going. The current sanitation coverage rates are 78 per cent in Iligan (up by 14 per cent) and 60 per cent in CDO (up by 13 per cent). Hygiene kits and jerry cans have been delivered to 3,216 previously un-served families in affected municipalities in CDO.

In the Calanaan II transitory relocation site, a water point has been created and the construction of 32 semi-permanent latrines has begun. In Lumbia, WASH facilities were constructed to meet the needs of the first 40 families relocated there. The Iligan City Water Services have established additional three shallow wells.

Gaps & Constraints: In addition to the gaps reported previously, there is an urgent need to further scale-up hygiene promotion and clean-up of septic tanks in affected communities.



FOOD SECURITY

Needs: With more beneficiaries being identified in CDO, Iligan and rural and suburban areas, the number of the affected people requiring immediate food assistance is estimated at 250,000. The Food Security cluster, led by DSWD and co-chaired by WFP, is progressively shifting the focus of its interventions from EC-based families to the displaced outside of ECs and their host families, particularly those in remote and inaccessible areas, some of which can be only accessed by air. In addition to supporting debris-clearing and construction of shelter through food-for-work schemes, the cluster will also support emergency school feeding programmes targeting 40,000 children and promoting return of children to schools.

Response: In addition to the on-going general food distributions targeting 230,000 people and the food-for-work schemes being implemented, the cluster plans to launch cash-for-work programmes and unconditional cash transfers in urban areas in partnership with Action contre la Faim (ACF) and World Vision International (WVI), pending availability of resources. Over 38,000 school children are benefitting from the emergency school feeding programmes.

Gaps & Constraints: Funding for planned activities remains a challenge.



LOGISTICS

Needs: The Logistics cluster, led by OCD and co-chaired by WFP, aims to support the humanitarian community to deliver life-saving assistance to some 430,000 people seeking refuge in ECs and staying with relatives or in makeshift shelters. The cluster also assists in the delivery of relief goods to those in remote, suburban areas which remain cut off.

Response: The cluster continued to work with OCD, DSWD, AFP, LGUs and other clusters to ensure that relief goods can be dispatched and delivered promptly. Specifically, transport of goods from Manila and Cotabato to CDO, CDO to Iligan and within CDO itself and temporary storage for food and NFIs are being provided for DSWD, ACF and WFP, with an additional 5 containers of UNICEF cargo arriving to be stored this week. The additional tracking procedures developed for DSWD are being implemented at the agency's two warehouses and complemented by a training course for its staff.

Gaps & Constraints: No logistics constraints were reported by cluster members during this period.



PROTECTION, INCLUDING CHILD PROTECTION AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Needs: The Protection cluster, led by DSWD and co-chaired by UNHCR, supports 80,000 extremely vulnerable individuals. During the first phase, protection kits are delivered to families to ensure protection and safety. The second phase focuses on community-based activities to help decongest ECs, stabilise communities and find durable solutions, with particular attention to the needs of the affected in remote communities, those additionally impacted by the on-going conflicts, and people with specific needs. The cluster also provides advice on humanitarian assistance and relocation.

The Child Protection sub-cluster, co-chaired by UNICEF, targets another 200,000 people through child protection activities. The aim is to enhance the capacity of DSWD, local government units (LGUs) and other clusters; protect children from abuse, exploitation and trafficking; support and assist in reunifying separated and unaccompanied children; and ensure safe-play and recreation areas are provided them to assist in return to normalcy and to aid the healing process.

The gender-based violence (GBV) sub-cluster, co-chaired by UNFPA, aims to support 100,000 affected people, mostly displaced women and girls. It does so through reduction of GBV risks in displacement and prospective return areas; supporting capacity building within relevant government agencies; GBV prevention in and around ECs; provision of medical and psycho-social services to displaced survivors; and mainstreaming gender and GBV prevention into other humanitarian activities.

Response: Protection cluster members are working on mechanisms to ensure adequate information-sharing and consultation with the displaced to empower them in making informed decisions on assistance solutions available to them. The cluster is also supporting the development of guidelines on housing, land and property rights.

UNICEF continued to advocate for collection of disaggregated data on children in ECs and inclusion of strengthening of identification and documentation of missing children, necessary for social work case management, stressing the need to observe confidentiality in reporting cases.

Health information sessions were organised for 2,405 pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and 479 young people in ECs. UNFPA, UNICEF and ACF have maximised their resources to provide women-friendly spaces. Seven such spaces now exist in Iligan, Ubaldo Laya, Santiago, Tambacan, Santa Filomena, Madrasa-Cabaro, Luinab and Calaanan I.

Gaps & Constraints: Additional camp management capacity is being requested by DSWD as Government agencies begin to recall their capacity to former functions. Information about available assistance is still not shared with all the affected/stakeholders.



EDUCATION

Needs: The Education cluster, led by DepED and co-chaired by UNICEF and Save the Children, plans to assist some 105,000 affected school children, many of them in CDO and Iligan cities, by providing early childhood care and development and basic education, adequate learning spaces and school materials, strengthening child rights and protective mechanisms in learning institutions and enhancing teachers' capacity to provide psycho-social support (PSS). The cluster is also arranging and sustaining emergency school activities in and outside ECs.

Response: In addition to the on-going activities, cluster members have initiated a review of the existing response plan. A total of 11,431 back-to-school kits were distributed in 21 schools in Iligan City. Additional PSS activities are also planned. The Department of Education (DepED), with support from UNICEF, is developing a special programme for out-of-school children and youth in ECs and transitory sites to enable them to return to schools or acquire livelihood skills.

Gaps & Constraints: In addition to previously-reported gaps, reports indicate that school attendance is decreasing especially in ECs and transitory sites, with some children preferring to return to institutions in their areas of origin. Availability of school records remains a concern. Stronger integration of PSS into school curricula is required. Strengthening of education capacity with respect to DRR is also needed.



HEALTH, INCLUDING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Needs: The Health cluster, led by DOH and co-chaired by WHO, aims to assist some 300,000 affected people, including 10,000 PLW, 20,000 young people and 5,000 family planning users through the provision of life-saving care to the injured and psycho-social support to the affected, monitoring and prevention work, and, should it become necessary, work to contain disease outbreaks and address the reproductive health needs of the displaced.

Response: To date, the Reproductive Health (RH) Working Groups have served a total of 4,318 PLW through 20 missions in CDO, Iligan City and LDS. NFIs were also distributed in 27 ECs in CDO and Iligan and affected municipalities in Bukidnon, LDS and Negros Oriental.

Monitoring of diseases continued through the Surveillance in Post Extreme Emergencies and Disasters scheme (SPEED) system. Mobile health services, Leptospirosis prophylaxis, immunizations, prenatal care, health education and information campaigns are on-going in ECs, affected communities and relocation sites.

Gaps & Constraints: In addition to the gaps reported to date, there is a need to harmonise mental health and PSS approaches and services with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines.



NUTRITION

Needs: The Nutrition cluster, led by DOH and co-chaired by UNICEF, targets 42,000 children under five years of age (U5) and 22,750 PLW in and outside of ECs. Priority areas of intervention include: (i) protection and promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices; (ii) provision of micronutrient supplementation to children aged 6-to-59 months; (iii) ensuring access to appropriate, life-saving treatment for some 1,600 children aged 6-59 months suffering from severe and moderate acute malnutrition (SAM/MAM), and (iv) timely nutrition surveillance and assessment of IYCF practices in ECs, relocation sites and within host communities.

Response: The screening for acute malnutrition has reached 3,125 children aged 6-59 months in all ECs and 6 of the most affected communities. A total of 32 cases of SAM and 124 cases of MAM were reported (global acute malnutrition rate of 5 per cent). Serious levels of malnutrition were recorded in municipalities such as Mandulog, with global acute malnutrition rate of 12.3 per cent. The first 21 children with SAM have been admitted for treatment. To prevent further deterioration of the nutrition situation, a third round of blanket distribution of ready-to-use supplementary food has started, targeting 11,000 children in CDO, Iligan and Lanao Del Sur who were previously served. A strategy based on community screening, timely reporting and immediate follow-up has been developed to reduce SAM/MAM rates.

Five breastfeeding tents are now providing daily support to PLW; 120 skilled IYCF counsellors have also been mobilised. The distribution of micronutrient powder has reached 2,783 children. Several new reports on potential milk code violation have been submitted to DOH, including unsolicited distribution of milk powder and feeding bottles from a senator-sponsored group and a faith-based organisation.

Gaps & Constraints: Referral and follow-up of screened children in need of treatment for severe acute malnutrition is constrained by frequent movements of the displaced families. Enforcement of the milk code (Executive Order 51) needs to be strengthened to protect the breastfeeding rights of mothers and children.



EARLY RECOVERY

Needs: Debris-clearing and clean-up, led by OCD and NEDA and co-chaired by UNDP, in 86 affected municipalities remain the main focus of the cluster. The findings of the Multi-Cluster Initial and Rapid Assessment (MIRA) were corroborated by the level of priority that the LGUs of CDO and Iligan are putting on clearing of debris.

Response: In support of LGUs, UNDP intends to cover debris-clearing and clean-up in nine municipalities in CDO and three municipalities in Iligan, to include major roads and drainage of the urban periphery.

Both DSWD and the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) continue their debris-clearing and clean-up efforts together with the city LGUs in Iligan and CDO. DSWD has allocated \$320,000 to support these activities through cash-for-work schemes.

In Iligan City, efforts are being made to mobilise the Recovery and Rehabilitation Committee, an existing LGU mechanism under the City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (CDRRMC), as the ER cluster mechanism.

Gaps & Constraints: In addition to the continuing need for heavy equipment, attention on debris-clearing and clean-up in affected communities outside the city centers of Iligan and Cagayan de Oro is also urgently needed.



LIVELIHOODS

Needs: The Livelihoods cluster, led by DSWD and co-chaired by ILO, aims to assist people affected by loss of livelihoods, with focus on those displaced in ECs and relocation sites. The cluster plans to provide livelihood starter kits and cash-for-work programmes (debris-clearing and construction of core shelter units) to help them rebuild their lives and contribute to the overall peace and security, while ensuring their safety and health.

Recognizing the difficulty of the displaced to return to traditional sources of livelihood (such as agriculture) due to the destruction of farmlands and infrastructure, the cluster aims also to assist them with shifting to other means of livelihoods.

Response: The cluster is developing an integrated database meant to inform the design and delivery of programmes aimed at restoring and ensuring sustainable livelihoods in affected communities. The tool will assist members with tracking of on-going initiatives and help with optimising the use of resources.

Cash-for-work schemes continue being implemented in partnership with DSWD and DOLE. To date, 3,365 out of the 6,737 targeted families in ECs and 1,000 displaced workers have benefitted from this assistance.

Gaps & Constraints: More in-depth information on damage to livelihoods and needs of affected families is required to guide recovery planning and programming.

IV. Coordination

On 24 and 25 January, Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) for Disaster Risk Reduction Ms. Margareta Wahlstrom and the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Ms. Jacqui Badcock travelled to Mindanao. In CDO, they met with the humanitarian community to discuss the ways of incorporating disaster risk reduction (DRR) into relief and recovery efforts to ensure that the rebuilt communities are resilient and better prepared for any potential future disasters. Following the meeting with the Mayor of Iligan City, the SRSG and RC/HC attended the ground-breaking ceremony for the Santa Elena permanent relocation site, led HE Benigno Aquino III, President of the Philippines. They also visited the affected municipality of Hinaplanton, where they met community leaders and local NGO representatives and witnessed the destruction of homes in the riverbank area, now declared a 'no build' zone, and the transitory relocation site of Santa Felomina elementary and high school.

The Government, sectoral clusters and OCHA are finalising the revision of the response plan. The plan, to be presented on 3 February under the Revised Flash Appeal document, is based on the prioritisation exercise conducted on the basis of the second phase of the joint multi-cluster rapid assessments conducted in the week of 16 January, as well as a review of already existing secondary data.

A CCCM Technical Working Group on Transitional Sites has been formed in Iligan. It will focus on the delivery of agency commitments.

V. Funding

No additional funding has been channelled during the reporting period. To date, foreign governments, private institutions and Filipino communities abroad have provided more than \$22.4 million to the Government of the Philippines in support of the response. Additional \$7.8 million (or 27%) has been provided against the UN Flash Appeal.

An in-kind contribution of \$11.4 million has been made by the San Miguel Brewery for the construction of 5,000 houses for the people displaced in Iligan (2,000 houses) and CDO (3,000 houses), to be erected by the Gawad Kalinga Community Development Foundation. An additional \$5.6 million is needed to enable purchase the remaining 30 hectares of the total 54 hectares of land required for permanent resettlement.

All humanitarian partners including donors and recipient agencies are encouraged to inform FTS of cash and in-kind contributions by contacting fts@un.org.

Table 3: Bilateral cash and in-kind contributions, and pledges

Donor	Contributions (\$)	In-kind contributions (\$)	Pledges (\$)
Australia	1,015,247	304,601	
Belgium	522,030		
Canada	1,226,546		
Chile	25,000		
China	1,010,000		
Czech Republic	894,000		
Denmark	52,784		
European Union		3,876,959	
France	64,559		
Germany	651,193		
Hong Kong	257,000		
Indonesia	310,000	200,000	
Ireland		130,808	
Italy	645,151		
Japan		320,163	
Laos	15,000		
Luxembourg	46,745		
Malaysia	100,000		
New Zealand	500,000		
Oman	2,910		
Republic of Korea		500,000	110,000
Singapore	38,714	21,534	
Spain	1,837,797		
Switzerland	320,715		
Taiwan	12,993		
Thailand	100,000		
Timor Leste	750,000		
United States	100,000		5,400,000
Filipino communities abroad	104,143		14,000
Private individuals and businesses	435,662		70,000
TOTAL	11,495,824	5,354,064	5,594,000
GRAND TOTAL			22,443,888

Source: Department of Foreign Affairs

VI. Contact

CAGAYAN DE ORO AND ILIGAN: Cluster Co-Lead Contact List

CLUSTER	Agency	Focal Point	Mobile	Email
Inter-agency Coordination	OCHA	Muktar Farah (Iligan) Esty Sutyoko (CDO) Agnes Palacio	09175878179 09167113239 09175528413	farah@un.org sutyoko@un.org palacio@un.org
Agriculture	FAO	Alberto Aduna	09175871463	alberto.aduna@fao.org
CCCM / NFI and Shelter	IOM	Dave Bercasio	09088654546	dbercasio@iom.int
	IFRC	Wan Sophonpanich	09198390829	coord.phil@sheltercluster.org
Early Recovery	UNDP	Winston Camarinas	09178369309	winston.camarinas@undp.org
Education	UNICEF	Yul Olaya	09202654500	yaolaya@unicef.org
Food	WFP	Masanobu Horie	09175942666	masanobu.horie@wfp.org
Health	WHO	Gerardo Medina	09088633163	medinag@wpro.who.int
Reproductive Health	UNFPA	Ronnel Villas	09175955424	villas@unfpa.org
Livelihoods	ILO	Nori Palarca	09178120314	palarca@ilo.org
Logistics	WFP	Anna Young	09178809371	anna.young@wfp.org
Nutrition	UNICEF	Roger Mathisen	09174642404	nutritionclustersendong@gmail.com
Protection	UNHCR	Arjun Jain	09999939417	jain@unhcr.org
Child Protection	UNICEF	Jesus Far	09178854196	jfar@unicef.org
Gender-based Violence	UNFPA	Ronnel Villas	09175955424	villas@unfpa.org
WASH	UNICEF	Nicole Hahn	09178925780	msnicolehahn@gmail.com

For the latest contact list, please visit: <http://ph.one.un.org/response/>

Please contact:

Manila: David Carden, Head, OCHA Philippines

carden@un.org, +63-917-513-9924

Iligan: Muktar Farah, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, OCHA Philippines

farah@un.org, +63-917-587-8179

Cagayan de Oro: Esty Sutyoko, Head of Sub-Office, OCHA Philippines

sutyoko@un.org, +63-916-711-3239

Cagayan de Oro: Leszek Barczak, Reports Officer, OCHA Philippines

barczakl@un.org, +63-927-580-3273

New York: Alf Blikberg, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, OCHA New York

blikberg@un.org, +1-917-388-5543

NDRRMC situation reports are published daily after 6 a.m. at: <http://www.ndrrmc.gov.ph/>

For more information, visit <http://ph.one.un.org/response/>, <http://www.reliefweb.int/taxonomy/term/9748>

To be added or deleted from this sit rep mailing list, please e-mail: addawe@un.org