

**Emergency Revision of the
Philippines (Mindanao) Humanitarian Action Plan 2012**

ILO Conference Room, 19^h Floor, Yuchengco Tower,
RCBC Building, Makati City

Thursday, 22 December 2011, 11 a.m. – 12 p.m.

PROGRAMME

1. Statement by Dr. Soe Nyunt-U

United Nations Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator a.i.
for the Philippines

2. Message from Undersecretary Benito Ramos

Administrator of Office of Civil Defense, and Executive Officer, National Disaster Risk
Reduction and Management Council

Presented by Director Ronald I. Flores, Civil Defense Executive Officer

3. Open discussion with questions and statements from the floor

UN and humanitarian partners appeal for US\$28 million for immediate needs of flash flood victims in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities in southern Philippines

(Manila/Geneva/New York: 22 December 2011): The United Nations and humanitarian partners called for US\$28.6 million to support the Government of the Philippines to respond to the serious humanitarian needs caused by the devastating Tropical Storm Sendong (international code name “Washi”) in Northern Mindanao.

The Emergency Revision of the *Philippines (Mindanao) Humanitarian Action Plan 2012* aims to provide clean water for drinking and bathing, food, emergency shelter, and essential household items to 471,000 worst-affected people in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities for three months. Debris clearing to reduce health risks and logistics services that ensure uninterrupted delivery of life-saving programmes are also a priority.

Acting UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, Dr. Soe Nyunt-U, who returned yesterday from a two-day visit to the two cities, was shocked by the scale of destruction that he saw firsthand. “It was as if the cities were hit by an inland tsunami,” he said. “Entire areas were completely flattened; only a few sturdy buildings remain standing, and these had sustained a lot of damage. Debris from houses, buildings and other structures that had been destroyed by the storm was all swept out to the sea, leaving huge areas devoid of all traces of habitation.”

To date, more than 1,060 people are dead or missing and 28,030 homes have been damaged or destroyed, according to the Government. More than 43,600 people are taking shelter in 51 evacuation centers and another 266,000 people are staying with relatives or in makeshift structures. These figures are expected to rise as more information becomes available. In Iligan city, where two thirds of the 44 *barangays* have been affected, a third of water sources are reported as damaged, and there is a city-wide lack of potable water.

“The overflowing generosity of the Filipino people is saving lives,” said Dr. Soe, adding that “the United Nations and humanitarian partners are working very hard to support Government-led efforts. The needs are however overwhelming.”

The Government declared a state of national calamity in the hardest hit areas, and accepted the international support offered by the United Nations and the Philippine Humanitarian Country Team. The Emergency Revision outlines the Humanitarian Country Team’s strategy to complement national and local efforts.

The humanitarian response plan for Tropical Storm Washi will be revised within six weeks to reflect ongoing sectoral assessments and evolving humanitarian needs. Shelter requirements for those whose houses have been destroyed or those who will be unable to return to their neighbourhoods categorized as hazardous and high risk areas will likely feature in the revision. Livelihood support to help people rebuild their lives will also be key. For more information: <http://reliefweb.int/node/460759>

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OCHA press releases are available at www.unocha.org or www.reliefweb.int.

EMERGENCY REVISION



UNICEF 2011

Philippines

(Mindanao)

Response to Tropical Storm Washi

2012

Humanitarian Action Plan

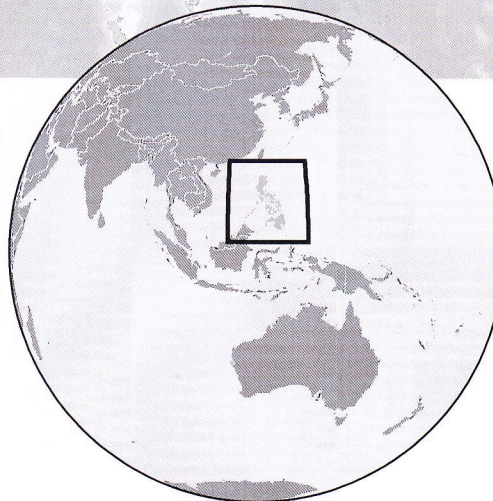
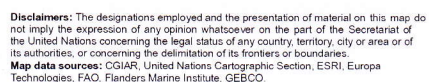


UNITED NATIONS

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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>.



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tropical Storm Washi (known locally as Sendong) made landfall on 16 December in Surigaodel Sur province on the northeastern coast of Mindanao. Although the Philippines routinely suffers storms of similar or higher strength every year (ten in 2011 alone), Tropical Storm Washi struck far to the south of the most storm-prone region of the country, sweeping across towns and villages not used to coping with storms of this strength. According to a 20 December report from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), the storm and accompanying floods killed 957 people, with a further 49 reported missing and 1,582 injured.

Most of the casualties were in the cities of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan in Region X (Northern Mindanao), where heavy rains caused flash flooding of three major rivers, devastating areas along the banks and leading to scenes more reminiscent of a tsunami than a flood. Flash floods struck in the early hours of the morning after a night of torrential rainfall, with muddy waters rising swiftly and trapping residents as they slept, sweeping away simply constructed buildings in the process.

Local communities and authorities reacted quickly, launching search and rescue operations with the aid of the military and Red Cross, establishing evacuation centres and providing immediate relief assistance. The Government and Humanitarian Country Team carried out joint rapid assessments on 19 and 20 December to the worst affected areas. These initial rapid assessments estimate the affected population in the hardest hit region at 467,379, including 60% of the population of Cagayan de Oro City and 40% of Iligan City. According to the NDRRMC 3,127 houses have been destroyed and a further 7,218 damaged, displacing 284,610 people (51,083 families). Of the displaced, 42,733 have sought refuge in 63 evacuation centres while the remaining displaced - numbering almost a quarter of a million people - have sought temporary shelter with relatives or makeshift structures. The storm disrupted power and water supplies as well as transport and communications in the area, hampering the response and recovery.

The main priority is to assist those displaced by the flood. Immediate needs are for clean water for drinking and bathing; food and adequate shelter, and essential household items to replace those lost in the flood including clothing, blankets, sleeping materials, hygiene and medical supplies, and cooking utensils.

The Government has responded quickly to the disaster with a wide range of national, regional and local assets, however the scale of the needs is overwhelming local capacity and additional assistance is urgently needed.

Humanitarian Action Plan Emergency Revision Key parameters as of 20 December

Duration	16 December 2011 to 15 March 2012
Affected population	471,000 people, including: 332,000 in Cagayan de Oro 139,00 in Iligan City 42,733 in evacuation centres 137,532 affected pre-school and school aged children
Regions targeted	VII (Central Visayas), IX (Zamboanga Peninsula), X (Northern Mindanao), XI (Davao), XIII (Caraga) and ARMM (Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao)
Key sectors for response	CCCM / NFI / Shelter, Early Recovery, Education, Food, Health, Logistics, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter, WASH
Key target beneficiaries (approx.)	471,000 people, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 282,600 for CCCM, NFI, ES • 26,500 early recovery • 34,383 education • 220,000 food • 300,000 health • 471,000 logistics • 26,500 nutrition • 235,000 protection • 150,000 WASH
Total funding requested	Funding requested per beneficiary
\$28,576,819	Approximately \$61

The Humanitarian Country Team already has a presence in the affected area and agencies are responding with available resources. The nature and scale of the disaster however is not one that local communities or responders are accustomed to, and additional supplies and expertise are needed to rapidly scale up the response.

Based on these assessed needs and priorities, this emergency revision of the 2012 Humanitarian Action Plan seeks a total of US\$¹28,576,819 to enable international to support the government in addressing the needs of those affected over the coming three months.

Basic humanitarian and development indicators for the Philippines

	National	ARMM	Source
Population	88,546,087	4,118,327	NSO 2011
Life expectancy (female)	74.34	62.9	NSO 2011
Life expectancy (male)	68.81	61.9	NSO 2011
Crude mortality rate per 1,000 people	5.1	7.9	NSO 2011
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	24.9	56.0	UNDP MDG 2008
Prevalence of underweight children aged 0-5 years	26.2	28.8	FNRI 2008
Under-five global acute malnutrition	9.8%		JENFSA 2009
Functional Literacy rate aged 10-64 years	86.4%	62.9%	NSO 2011 / 2003
HDI Rank (of 162)	112		UNDP 2010
GNI per capita PPP	\$3,478		UNDP 2010
Population living on less than \$1.25 per day	22.6%		UNDP 2010

¹All dollar signs in this document denote United States \$. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@un.org), which will display its requirements and funding on the current appeals page.

Preliminary Scenario Definition 21.12.2011 PHILIPPINES TROPICAL STORM WASHI

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Description of crisis:

- Tropical storm causing massive flooding, flashfloods and landslides.
- Areas particularly affected: Along rivers, on the shoreline and below hillsides.
- Storm onset: 16 -18 December.

Overall impact and severity of crisis:

- Local reports consistently describe the storm's impact as massive. (multiple NGO sources)
- Total number of affected persons is estimated at 467,379 (OCHA 20 Dec)
- Current death toll estimated at 1,009 (NRRMC 20 Dec). Numbers expected to rise (Philippine RC).
- Damage: More than 10 thousand houses washed away, smashed or damaged by trees and rocks. Livelihoods, in particular agriculture and aquaculture interrupted or destroyed. (NDRRMC 20 Dec, ACT Alliance 18 Dec)
- Preliminary cost estimation: 1,936,415.00 PhP (43750\$ USD) (NDRRMC 19 Dec)

Affected Groups:

- Children and elderly appear to be particularly affected as they could not withstand the flood waters (child sized coffins are depleted) (Save the Children, UNICEF, World vision, AFP, 18, 19 Dec)

Most affected sectors: WASH, Child Protection, Food, Shelter (Gov led, joint assessment, multiple sources)

Most affected areas:

- Coast of Northern Mindanao Region (X):** In particular Cagayan de Oro and Iligan city. (NDRRMC 19 Dec)
- Central Visayas region (VII):** In particular the cities of Dumaguete and Valencia in Negros Oriental

NEEDS

1) Priority needs: (based on Gov. led assessments conducted in Cagayan De Oro and Iligan)

- Non-food-items and shelter**, including kitchen utensils, blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans,
- WASH:** water, soaps, hygiene kits and latrines
- Food:** Ready-to-eat food, with appropriate nutrition (not just noodles and rice).
- Debris clean-up:** Many affected barangays have piles of debris including carcasses, submerged vehicles and household items that need to be urgently cleared.

2) Needs identified through reviewing secondary data:

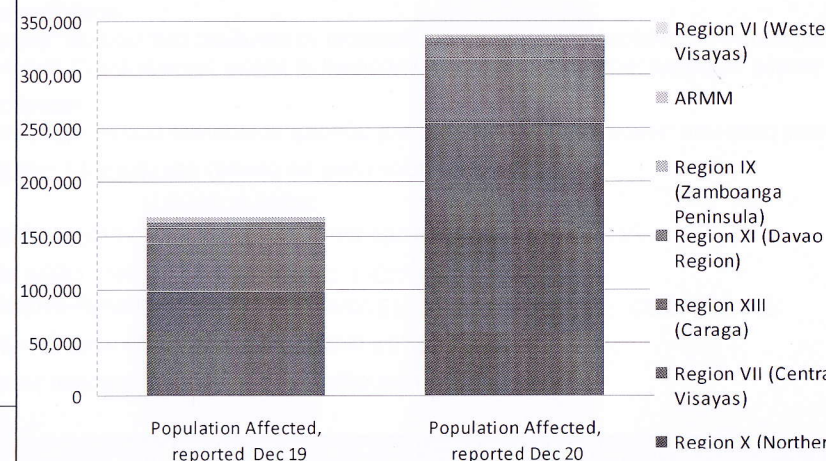
- Search and rescue:** People continue to be sighted floating from the shore. Village people are asking for fuel for their boats so they can rescue people who have been seen holding on to debris. (World Vision, 18 Dec)
- Disease control:** Body bags are needed for casualty management (Hong Kong Red Cross). Stocks of embalming formaldehyde are low and small-sized caskets are entirely gone and due to the sheer number of child victims. (AFP)
- Recovery needs:** Roads and homes are covered with mud. In some areas the mud is up to people's knees; in other areas up to their waists. Some survivors have begun trying to clean out their houses

HUMANITARIAN PROFILE

- Total number of affected persons:** 467,379 (OCHA 20 Dec)
- Number of people displaced:** 284,610 (of which 42,733 people are located in Evacuation Centers and 241,788 are with host families or in makeshift structure) (NDRRMC 20 Dec)
- Number of casualties:** 957 (OCHA 20 Dec)
- Number of missing:** 49 (NDRRMC 20 Dec)
- Number of injured:** 1,582 (NDRRMC 20 Dec)
- Damaged houses:** 10,435 (3,127 partially, 7,218 totally) (NDRRMC 20 Dec)
- Estimated cost of damages:** TBD
- Number of people affected per region**

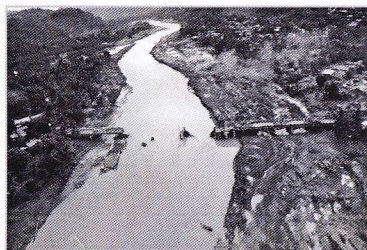
Region	No. of Barangay affected	Population Affected (by persons)	Total Population in region (as 2007)	% population affected by Regions
Region VI (Western Visayas)	15	-	6,829,687	-
Region VII (Central Visayas)	55	60,105	6,369,441	0.94%
Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula)	15	4,471	3,221,352	0.14%
Region X (Northern Mindanao)	126	254,636	3,918,591	6.5%
Region XI (Davao Region)	15	4,550	4,098,876	0.11%
Region XIII (Caraga)	29	14,648	2,278,418	0.64%
ARMM	5	5	4,056,991	0.00%

Increase of reported numbers of people affected



HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Power, water and communications are partially cut off in regions VII, X, XI, XIII (OCHA 18 Dec)
- Reports of 13 damaged or destroyed bridges and road sections in regions VII and X. High potential risk of landslide in region XI. High flooding events in regions VI, VII, IX, X XI. (NDRRMC 19 Dec, OCHA 20 Dec)



Damage map Cagayan de Oro:



RESPONSE CAPACITY and STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

CAPACITY:

- Robust national response (local, regional, national)
- 63 Evacuation centers active (hosting 42,733 persons)
- Presence of international actors: UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, ACF, CRS, UNHCR, IOM, WHO, UNOCHA, ILO, AECID, OCD, CFSI, IRFC,
- Philippine Red Cross present in most affected areas (Region X)

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES (based on flash appeal):

- Provide life-saving assistance through the provision of food, water, non-food items and shelter
- Respond to the specific needs of particularly vulnerable groups, including school children, women and pregnant or lactating mothers, through support to education and protection
- Speed up recovery and promote the return home of the displaced through support of the clean-up process, including removal of debris

Source: OCHA 19, 20 Dec

BASELINE INDICATORS

Top-Level Outcome / Humanitarian Indicators

Crude mortality rate per 1,000 people	5.1 (National); 7.9 (ARMM) NSO 2011
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	24.9 (National); 56 (ARMM) UNDP MDG 2008
Prevalence of underweight children aged 0-5 years	26.2 (National); 28.8 (ARMM) FNRI 2008
Under-five global acute malnutrition	9.8% (Joint Emergency Nutrition and Food Security Assessment 2009)

Reference Indicators

Population	88,546,087 (National); 4,118,327 (ARMM) NSO 2011
Life expectancy (Female)	74.34 (National); 62.9 (ARMM) NSO 2011
Life expectancy (Male)	68.81 (National); 61.9 (ARMM) NSO 2011
(Functional) Literacy rate in % 10-64 years old	86.4% (National); 62.9 (ARMM) NSO 2011/2003
HDI Rank (of 162)	112 (UNDP Human Development Report 2010)

SECTORAL PLANNING FIGURES

Number of targeted beneficiaries per sector

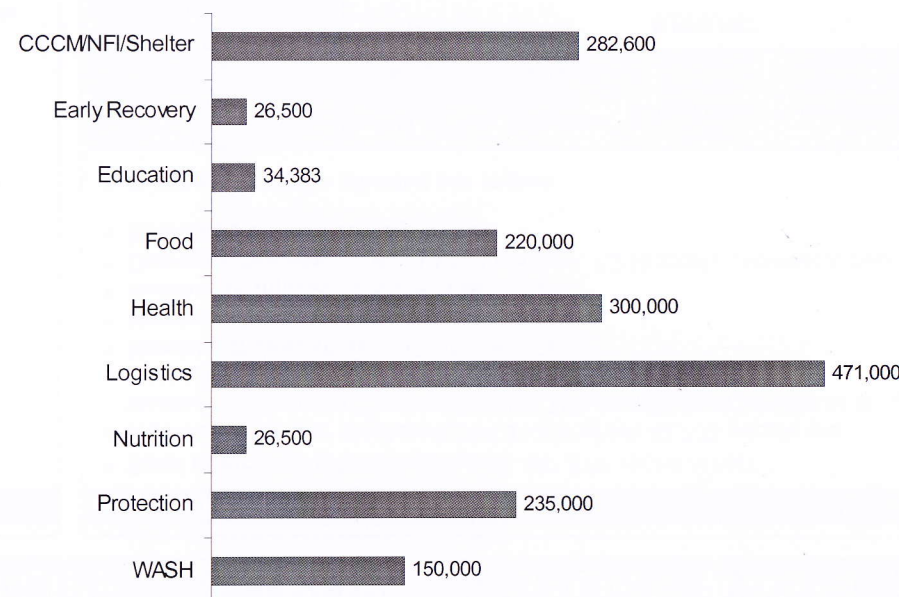


Table I: Summary of requirements (grouped by cluster)

Emergency Revision - Response to Tropical Storm Washi
as of 21 December 2011
<http://fts.unocha.org>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.

Cluster	Requirements (\$)
CCCM	9,024,422
COORDINATION	795,000
EARLY RECOVERY	1,053,000
EDUCATION	354,000
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE	8,450,000
HEALTH	1,763,397
LOGISTICS	637,000
NUTRITION	300,000
PROTECTION, INCL. CHILD PROTECTION AND SGBV	1,700,000
WASH	4,500,000
Grand Total	28,576,819

Table II: Summary of requirements (grouped by appealing organization)

Emergency Revision - Response to Tropical Storm Washi
as of 21 December 2011
<http://fts.unocha.org>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.

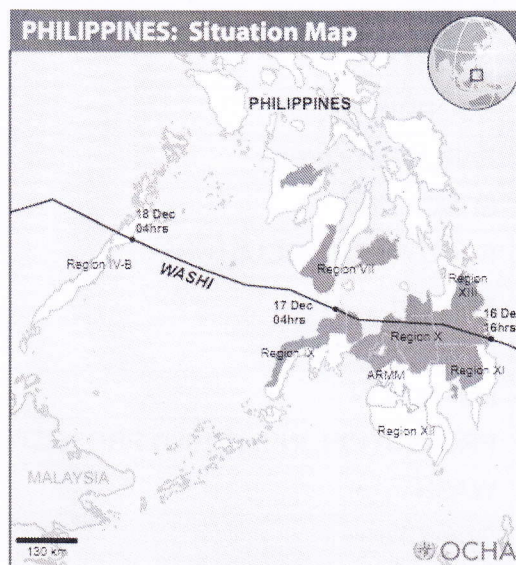
Appealing Organization	Requirements (\$)
IOM	3,500,000
OCHA	643,000
UNDP	1,053,000
UNDSS	152,000
UNFPA	1,383,397
UN-HABITAT	5,524,422
UNHCR	800,000
UNICEF	5,854,000
WFP	9,087,000
WHO	580,000
Grand Total	28,576,819

2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

2.1 Context and Response to Date

Background

According to the NDRRMC, Tropical Storm Washi (Sendong) entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility as a tropical depression on 15 December and shortly intensified into a tropical storm. It slowly moved west at 22 to 24 kilometres per hour (kph) with maximum winds of 65kph near the centre with gusts up to 80 kph. The storm made its first landfall in Surigaodel Sur province, Caraga region (Region XIII) on the north-eastern coast of Mindanao on 16 December. The second landfall followed on 17 December on the island province of Palawan in MIMAROPA region (Region IV-B) that lies between the Sulu Sea and the South China Sea. The storm left the Philippine Area of Responsibility in the evening of 18 December and headed towards southern Viet Nam.



As it crossed the Philippines, the storm affected seven regions: IV-B (MIMAROPA), VII (Central Visayas), IX (Zamboanga Peninsula), X (Northern Mindanao), XI (Davao), XIII (Caraga) and ARMM (Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao). Region X includes the most heavily affected areas of Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City.

Tropical Storm Washi is the 19th tropical storm to hit the Philippines in 2011, coming late in the season, which usually peaks between September and November. Most of the tropical storms that annually affect the Philippines take a northerly track and cross Luzon Region. Tropical storms of this magnitude are rare in Mindanao and preparedness measures are not as well developed as elsewhere in the Philippines. The region is characterized by steep volcanic hills and mountainous and the heavy rains caused flash floods and landslides across the region, including in the three major river systems that flow through the cities of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan.

Cagayan de Oro City is home to over 550,000 people and lies on the northern coast of Mindanao, surrounded by mountains to the west, south and east. The Cagayan River is the longest river in the Philippines, fed by a large, mountainous watershed. Iligan City is home to some 318,000 people and lies on the northern coast of Mindanao, bordered by steep volcanic hills and mountains. The city sits between two major rivers: the shallow but fast-flowing Agus river to the west, which drains waters from Lake Lanao - the Philippines' second largest; as well as the Mandulog River to the east.

The Cagayan, Agus and Mandulog rivers rose rapidly in the early hours of 17 December, with fast-flowing muddy waters surging over riverbanks and sweeping away buildings from a swathe of land on either side. The rivers' rapid speed and rise - in some areas rising by 3.3 metres in less than an hour - caused devastation more commonly seen from tsunamis, with entire neighbourhoods and villages swept away. The flash floods struck in the early hours of the morning, giving residents little warning and killing many people as they slept. Residents escaped by clambering onto rooftops, although many lightly constructed buildings were completely destroyed. Landslides were also reported in Region XI due to the overflowing of the Tagoloan and Siguan rivers.

In total, the NDRRMC estimates the disaster has affected 13 Provinces, eight Cities, 30 Municipalities and 190 Barangays (village / ward) across the six affected regions. Of Cagayan de Oro City's 80 barangays, 24 (30%) were affected, nine of them severely. Of Iligan City's 44 barangays, 21 (48%) were affected, ten severely.

Impact

As of 20 December, the Government reported 957 people killed, 49 missing and 1,582 injured. Estimates of the total number of people affected is still fluid, but the Government and Humanitarian Country Team are working off a figure of 471,000 people. The affected population includes 42,733 people in 62 evacuation centres and another 241,877 people displaced outside evacuation centres.

Table III. Victims by Region (NDRRMC Sitrep of 20 December)

Region	Killed	Missing	Injured	Affected Families	Affected People
Region VII	39	22	12	12,021	60,105
Region IX	3			1,290	4,471
Region X		20		45,305	254,636
- Cagayan de Oro	579		1,223		
- Iligan	279		346		
- Bukidnon	47				
Region XI	5			910	4,550
Region XIII	1		1	3,552	14,648
ARMM	4	7		1	5
Total	957		1,582	63,079	338,415

Note: The figures above are compiled from Provincial data and do not necessarily match with overall totals reported by the NDRRMC. Accurate and consistent data, including data disaggregated for sex and age, is expected in the coming days.

Table IV. Displaced Population (NDRRMC Sitrep of 20 December)

Region	Number of ECs	Inside ECs		Outside ECs		Total	
		Families	People	Families	People	Families	People
X	44	9,232	40,178	33,452	202,437	42,684	242,615
VII	16	386	1,930	7,783	38,915	8,169	40,845
XI	1	75	375	91	455	166	830
XIII	1	50	250	14	70	64	320
Total	62	9,743	42,733	41,340	241,877	51,083	284,610

Table V. Affected Houses (NDRRMC Sitrep of 20 December)

Region	Affected Barangays	Houses Destroyed	Houses Damaged
Region VII	55	684	2,691
Region IX	15	9	0
Region X	126	2,253	2,013
- Cagayan de Oro			
- Iligan			
- Bukidnon			
Region XI	15	16	2
Region XIII	29	165	2,502
ARMM	5	0	10
Total	245	3,127	7,218

Infrastructure across the affected area has been damaged and services disrupted. A total of 13 road sections and bridges were damaged. Immediately following the flood, 80% of Cagayan de Oro was without water. Power lines were destroyed, interrupting electricity to areas in Regions VII, X, XI and

XIII. Disruption to power supplies also had a knock-on effect, further disrupting water supply, transport and communications. By 18 December power had been restored to 60% of Cagayan de Oro and repairs are underway elsewhere. Extensive damage is expected to agriculture, particularly to the local staple crops of rice and corn.

Response to date

The initial response came from affected communities as well as regional and local authorities, and it focused on search and rescue, evacuation, initial relief operations, and debris clearance. This response was swift, with the Government making use of a broad range of institutions and capacities at national, regional and local levels.

The Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (RDRRMC) of Region X convened to coordinate the efforts of member-agencies and triggered the activation of Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM) Councils at local down to barangay levels. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) mobilized a 43-man Quick Response and Social Welfare and Development (SWAD) team to assist local government with assessment, management of evacuation centres, relief distribution and psycho-social processing sessions (PSP) for victims. The office also provided Philippines peso (PhP) 2.03 million (\$46,136) worth of relief support to the local governments of Cagayan de Oro City, Iligan City and El Salvador City, comprising rice, canned goods, noodles, water and clothing. Additional funds are available for the purchase of relief goods such as blankets, mosquito nets, clothing and towels. At the national level, DSWD pre-positioned PhP15.21 million (\$345,682) in standby funds and PhP57.28 million (\$1.3 million) worth of relief supplies in DSWD field offices along the storm's path.

The Center for Health Development – Northern Mindanao (CHD-NM) provided PhP500,000 (\$11,364) of medical supplies to affected Local Government Units (LGUs) and coordinated the use of ambulances to treat survivors. CHD-NM staff are working out of a Satellite Operations Center (SOC) in Iligan City Hospital. Department of Health (DOH) personnel also coordinated health actors and oversaw corpse management.

The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) cleared debris, initiated repairs to the Cagayan de Oro River revetments and seawalls, cleared and repaired bridges over the Mandulog River and worked to restore several key transportation links.

All branches of the military as well as the Police force, Bureau of Fire Protection and Coast Guard provided extensive support in search and rescue during the initial relief phase. Logistical support included the use of trucks, boats and earthmoving equipment as well as deployment of some 20,000 personnel. Military transport planes were used for assessment and to deliver more than 68 metric tons (MT) (150,000 lbs) of relief supplies, Coast Guard ships aided search and recovery and the fire service delivered 139 truckloads of water to evacuation centres.

Nearly 500 Red Cross staff and 143 volunteers are also undertaking search and rescue, conducting assessments and providing hot meals to evacuees in affected areas. The Red Cross has also set up welfare desks and first aid stations in the evacuation centres.

On 18 December, WFP provided 3.1 mt of High Energy Biscuits to the Government.

On 19 December the Government accepted an offer of international assistance made by the UN acting Resident Coordinator (RC), noting that immediate needs included emergency shelter, food, drinking water, blankets, mats, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) kits and logistical support.

A number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have released or committed funds to distribute emergency supplies. Save the Children has released \$75,000 from its Children's Emergency Fund to purchase food, drinking water, household kits including cooking and eating utensils, blankets, sleeping mats and mosquito nets to assist the affected people. Christian Aid allocated 50,000 British pounds (\$77,500) to distribute emergency supplies to 950 families in Cagayan de Oro. Others such as Caritas

and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) are fielding assessment teams to the affected areas, often sending teams from their base in Davao City, the largest city on the island of Mindanao.

The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) Team, which participated in the joint NDRRMC-HCT rapid needs assessment, is working with local authorities and Spanish humanitarian NGOs to provide relief and early recovery support. NGOs including ACF, SC Spain and Spanish Red Cross, AECID Regional Office in Caraga region will channel food and non-food items.

Catholic Agency for Overseas Development has pledged 100,000 British pounds (\$155,000) to support the response.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is considering to provide an immediate grant assistance of \$3 million from the Asia Pacific Disaster Response Fund it administers to the Government through the Department of Finance.

The Australian Government is providing Australian \$ 1.3 million (US\$1.3 million) to support national response efforts. A part of this contribution has been sent to the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) to distribute non-food items.

2.2 Humanitarian Consequences and needs analysis

Humanitarian Consequences

Needs were assessed through a number of targeted assessments as well as ongoing analysis of situation reporting being undertaken in affected areas. Defense Secretary Voltaire Gazmin, Chair of the NDRRMC, undertook an aerial assessment of the affected areas in Iligan City on 18 December. The NDRRMC and HCT undertook a joint multi-sectoral rapid needs assessment in the worst-affected areas in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities on 19 December. The assessment involved the Office of Civil Defense (OCD), DSWD, Department of Health (DOH), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Action Against Hunger (ACF), Community and Family Services International (CFSI), Plan International, CRS, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Labour Organization (ILO), AECID, *Medecins Sans Frontieres* (MSF), SC, World Health Organization (WHO) and Kaabag Ranaw.

H.E. Benigno S. Aquino III, President of the Philippines, visited the affected area on 20 December.

Findings from these assessments show a population ill-prepared to deal with the scale of the disaster, and local response capacities struggling to cope with the unexpected needs.

Food and non-food items (NFIs)

Many of those in evacuation centres are dependent on food assistance, lacking funds to buy food themselves. National and local government, the private sector and private individuals as well as NGOs have been providing food and non-food-items. Community volunteers, including Barangay health workers (BHWs), have been mobilized to prepare food at many centres. Supplies of food and kitchen utensils in Cagayan de Oro were limited, while the situation in Iligan was somewhat better due to strong support from the private sector. Affected populations cited ready-to-eat food as one of their major concerns, including supply but also problems with nutritional content. NFIs reported as a priority need include sleeping mats, blankets, clothing, cooking and eating utensils.

WASH

Access to water was the most commonly cited priority in all evacuation centres. In Iligan, a third of water sources are damaged and water is being rationed in affected barangays. Throughout the most affected areas, private donors have provided bottled water, but supplies are insufficient to meet needs, including in evacuation centres. The muddy floodwaters have increased the need for clean water for bathing, but many people are forced to bathe on the street using the town water supply. The Bureau of Fire provided water for sanitation but supplies are insufficient. In Santa Filomena only 10% of people reported having water containers.

Health

At least 22 health facilities - mostly village health stations and birthing centres - were damaged as a result of the floods. Health services are being provided by local authorities and civil society organizations (CSOs) in most of the evacuation centres, however medical supplies are limited, with some reporting adequate supplies for only three to seven days. A number of education centres (ECs) have no dedicated health facilities. Initial reports indicate that diarrhoeal and respiratory diseases are the primary health concerns, with the potential for outbreaks. Other concerns relate to lack of access to safe water, overcrowding, poor hygiene, sanitation, and waste disposal. Of special concern are vulnerable people including children, youth, pregnant and lactating women. The displaced populations are also in need of psycho-social support because of the massive destruction and unexpectedly high number of lives lost.

Emergency shelter (ES)

In Cagayan de Oro, most of the houses along the riverbank have been destroyed, with community facilities such as health stations, material recovery facilities and kindergartens also damaged. In Iligan, displaced families have setup temporary roadside shelters. With over 10,000 houses damaged or destroyed, housing repair and reconstruction was also cited as a priority, both to allow affected families to rebuild their lives but also to relieve overcrowding at the ECs. As areas close to rivers will remain exposed to future flash floods, consideration will be given to permanent relocation of some families, which could potentially mean their extended stay in temporary or transitional shelters.

Camp management

In both Cagayan de Oro and Iligan, most evacuation centres lack camp management committees to monitor needs and gaps and coordinate the delivery of relief goods. Information on the profile of displaced people is also limited. Crowded conditions inside many camps pose risks to the health, safety and security of resident. For example Linuab evacuation centre in Iligan City was accommodating up to 30 families in one room. Many of the evacuation centres visited by assessment teams were overcrowded, with limited facilities for sleeping, cooking and eating, and poor sanitation.

Protection

Some of the affected communities are displaced for the second time (having previously been displaced by armed conflict) which has increased their vulnerability. Rural populations have also been comparatively more affected by the effects of the storm given their increased isolation and weaker coping mechanisms.

The evacuation centers are overflowing and this concentration of people creates a range of protection concerns. There is a need to decongest the evacuation centers as soon as possible (thereby reducing the risk for SGBV among others). Communities wish to return home quickly but have expressed the need for critical one-time assistance. There is a need to help communities to recover their way of life as soon as possible.

In Santa Filomena, 60% of the affected are children. There were some reported cases of unaccompanied children, but those identified by assessment teams were being cared for by relatives. The lack of profile information on the populations of evacuation centres is limiting more detailed analysis of protection needs, particularly for people with special needs such as the elderly and lactating women. It is important to protect displaced women and children from gender-based violence, abuse, exploitation and trafficking through the institution of preventive measures in and around evacuation centres

Priority Needs

Based on the above assessments, including interviews with affected people and local key informants, the following priorities have been identified:

Immediate Priority

- WASH: water, soap, hygiene kits, latrines
- NFI: cooking utensils, sleeping kits, blankets, jerry cans, clothing
- temporary shelter
- food: ready to eat food (with appropriate nutritional content)

Other Priorities

- medical supplies and assistance
 - clearing of debris
 - psycho-social support
 - livelihood support
-

2.3 Scenarios

Most likely scenario: Delays to cleaning up and restoring housing and essential community services is a likely scenario, potentially leading to a prolonged stay for many in temporary shelters, including ECs.

Core elements	Effects on humanitarian needs and operations	Population most affected
Delay in clearing mud and debris constrains the return of the displaced and creates health concerns in affected areas.	Prolonged disruption of critical services (power, water and sanitation, health and education).	Those most vulnerable to health risks (e.g. Children, elderly).
Permanent relocation of families in highly flood-prone areas causes prolonged displacement in transitional shelters.	Significant percentage of affected population obliged to remain in evacuation centres. Increase in protection concerns and reported cases of SGBV.	Girls and women.

3. RESPONSE PLANS

3.1 Strategic Priorities For Humanitarian Response

Priority clusters and needs were identified through consultation between Government Cluster Leads, HCT Co-leads and other key actors, including the NDRRMC. Priorities are based on the findings of several inter-cluster joint assessments and in consultation with local authorities and key informants. Within each cluster, consultations took place among Government, United Nations (UN) agencies and NGOs. Identified priorities are as follows:

- Provide life-saving assistance through the provision of food, water, NFIs, protection and ES.
- Respond to the specific needs of particularly vulnerable groups, including school children, women and pregnant or lactating mothers, through support to education and protection.
- Speed up recovery and promote the return home of the displaced through support of the clean-up process, including removal of debris.

3.2 Cluster Response Plans

3.2.1 CCCM / NFI / ES

Government lead agency	DSWD, UN-HABITAT (in collaboration with IOM)
Cluster member organizations	WV, IFRC, GawadKalinga, Habitat for Humanity, Homeless People's Federation, SC, BDO Foundation, CFSI, Mindanao TulongBakwet, PRC, Answering the Cry of the Poor, Philippine Business for Social Progress, KKP-XQ, IOM, Balay Mindanao, Mindanao Land, Hope for Change and UN-HABITAT
Number of projects	1
Cluster objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide up to 23,550 families of the 47,100 affected families with ES repair kits.• Provide NFIs to 47,100 affected families.
Number of beneficiaries	Cagayan De Oro City (33,238 families) Iligan City (13,862 families)
Funds required	ES repair kits \$6,024,422 NFIs \$3,000,000 TOTAL \$9,024,422
Funds required per priority level	Immediate: \$9,024,422
Contact information	Christopher Rollo - chris.rollo@undp.org

Cluster Objectives

While government support and relief assistance have been significant since the onset of the disaster, the provision of essential non-food items and emergency shelter have been minimal. The CCCM cluster's objective is to ensure that living conditions of the displaced and affected population meet acceptable standards.

Strategy and Proposed Activities

Based on previous experience and interviews with local officials, some affected families are expected to stay in ECs for a prolonged period of time and will require improvement to their basic living conditions through provision of NFIs. ES support is necessary for families whose flood-affected houses are currently uninhabitable. The cluster will therefore:

- Provide up to 23,550 families of the 47,100 affected families with ES repair kits.
- Provide non-food items to 47,100 affected families.

In order to deliver this assistance effectively, particularly to vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly, and the disabled, it will be necessary to immediately complete assessments in all affected communities. Continuing partnership with other clusters is essential. Improvement of the situation in the evacuation centres, for example, requires close collaboration with the ES, WASH, health and food Clusters. Addressing gaps in the needs of the most vulnerable groups (women, children, elderly, and disabled) and displaced populations requires a robust protection framework and coordinated consultation with the protection Cluster.

Expected outcomes

The ES repair kits will allow families with partially damaged houses to immediately repair their houses and return home, in the process reducing the population in congested evacuation centres.

3.2.2 Early recovery (ER)

Government lead agency / Co-lead agency	OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE / NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Cluster member organizations	Government Organizations: OCD, DILG, DOLE, DAF, TESDA, RPDO-ARMM / Technical Management Staff of the Office of the Regional Governor-ARMM, Local Government Units UN and I/NGOs: IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, FAO, ILO, OXFAM-GB, JICA, Save the Children, MTB, MYROLi, CEMILARDEF, Devcon, UNFPA
Number of projects	1
Cluster objectives	<p>The cluster aims to clear disaster affected communities of debris and carcasses through cash-for-work activities, thus reducing health risks, while providing income to vulnerable groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help the local government units clear debris and carcasses in 53 affected barangays in the cities of Cagayan and Iligan brought about by tropical storm Washi. • Provide vulnerable communities with emergency livelihood opportunity through cash-for-work activities.
Number of beneficiaries	<p>A total of 26,500 people who were directly affected by tropical storm Washi from the 53 affected barangays of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan Cities.</p> <p>Most of the beneficiaries belong to the informal sector and have lost their sources of livelihood.</p> <p>Women: 1,060</p>
Funds required	\$1,053,000
Funds required per priority level	High: \$1,053,000
Contact information	Winston Aylmer Camarinas- winston.camarinas@undp.org

Sectoral Objectives

The cluster aims to reduce health risks by clearing debris and carcasses brought about by the tropical storm Washi. In particular, the project will have the following objectives:

- Clear and clean-up debris and carcasses brought by typhoon Washi in 53 affected barangays in the cities of Cagayan and Iligan in Northern Mindanao.
- Provide 5,300 families with hand tools and personal protection equipment needed in debris clearing and clean-up.
- Provide emergency livelihood support to 5,300 survivor families in all the 53 affected barangays through cash-for-work.

Strategy and Proposed Activities

The debris clearing and clean-up will be done using cash-for-work approach. Affected population from all the 53 identified barangays will be mobilized for the project. Hand tools will be provided to the participating communities for the debris clearing and clean-up. These include hoes, picks, axes, shovels, pails, bolos and rakes. In addition, there is need to provide households with hygiene packs, , especially for women and girls, and personal protection equipment which include essential cleaning detergents, chlorine, dustbins, brooms and disposal bags, working boots, face masks, and gloves. Barangay leaders also need to identify spaces for immediate solid waste / debris disposal and ensure well-coordinated / participatory debris clearing and environmental clean-up operations.

The project will coordinate with both the city and barangay LGUs for mobilization and the use of trucks and heavy equipment if necessary. The project will also encourage the involvement of the private sector through the use of such equipment.

UNDP will work closely with ILO as well as the DSWD, Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) and the concerned LGUs for the cash-for-work activities. The cash-for-work will be used as an approach in order to address the need of affected families for emergency livelihood while staying in the EC and preparing for recovery and rehabilitation.

Community governance structures in all 53 affected barangays in Community Development Organization (CDO) and Iligan Cities need to be supported to enable local mechanisms to take the lead in identifying key activities in household / community / environmental clear and clean-up operations. In addition, local leaders need to organize their communities into teams to allow maximum participation of families in identified priority activities.

The project will engage local partners and community structures in the implementation as well as the monitoring of activities.

Expected outcomes

In general the project is expected to prevent deterioration of health conditions through clean up and clearing of debris in the affected barangays of Cagayan and Iligan cities, and provide communities with emergency livelihood support. In particular, the project is expected to have the following outcomes:

- Prevention of morbidity / mortality and deterioration of health conditions due to prolonged exposure to unsanitary environmental conditions of families in at least 70% of the 53 affected barangays in the cities of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan. The following indicators will be used to monitor progress:
 - number of affected barangays totally free from debris
 - decrease in the number of health-related cases attributable to declined situation in environmental sanitation
- Prevention of hunger and further deterioration of health conditions of survivor families due to inability to access market and food supply as income sources were either lost or damaged. Indicators:
 - number of affected population in 53 barangays participating in cash-for-work activities
- Equal access of women to emergency livelihood opportunities and participation in community activities. Indicators:
 - number of women participating provided with hand tools
 - number of women participating in the cash-for-work activities
 - number of women actively involved in community activities (planning / meetings / project monitoring)

3.2.3 Education

Government lead agency / Co-lead agency	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION/ UNICEF, SC
Cluster member organizations	CFSI, CEMLARDEF, SC, DOE, DSWD, MYROI, KFI, UNICEF
Number of projects	1
Cluster objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access to quality early childhood care and development (ECCD) and basic education through regular and alternative delivery modes, education in emergencies or ECCD in emergencies for 34,383 affected children in the cities of Iligan and Cagayan de Oro. • Strengthen child rights and protective mechanism in learning institutions in the cities of Iligan and Cagayan de Oro. • Enhance capacities of regular teachers on conduct of psycho-social services for severely affected children. • Strengthen coordination mechanisms on education in emergencies in Region X.
Number of beneficiaries	34,383 school children
Funds required	\$354,000
Funds required per priority level	High: \$354,000
Contact information	Maria Lourdes de Vera-Mateo - mldevera@unicef.org

Cluster Objectives

By the end of March 2012, UNICEF should be able to:

- Facilitate continued access of at least half of the estimated 34,383 school-aged children to safe and secure learning environment in the cities of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan.
- Provide psycho-social support for severely affected school children in target communities.
- Provide emergency education supplies to replace damaged or lost learning materials and supplies for target affected children, preferably prior to the resumption of classes in early January 2012.

(Note: Based on the estimated caseload of 471,000 displaced people, this can translate to about 137,532 affected pre-school and school aged children. Of this figure, we will prioritize about 25% or roughly 34,383 children for education in emergency intervention).

The magnitude of flooding triggered by Tropical Storm Washi/Sendong, as reported, and the fact that the communities in the affected areas were unprepared, would mean many of the children would have lost their school supplies. In the case of early learning centres/schools, apart from suffering damage to infrastructure, many of them would have their learning materials/textbooks and library books washed away by the floods.

It is important that the learning environment be restored as quickly as possible as the children are now in their final quarter before schools end in March 2012. UNICEF's long experience in disasters and conflict has demonstrated that returning children to learning centres/school as quickly as possible is one of the most valuable emergency interventions that can take place. Education is key to children's long-term opportunities, and must not be interrupted. In addition, the rhythm of schooling provides children with a sense of normalcy, which is crucial to their psychological well-being. In this regard,

the replacement of such basic needs as learning materials and school supplies is critical to the affected children. In times of emergencies, their parents/caregivers are likely to prioritize other expenses related to their survival and will not have the resources to address this basic need of the affected schoolchildren and teachers/ECCD workers.

Strategy and proposed activities

- Validate data on affected pre-school and school-age children, in collaboration with Department of Education of the Philippines (DOE), LGUs and education Cluster partners.
- Collaborate with DOE and LGUs in relocating affected/displaced children to host ECCD centres and schools.
- Set-up temporary learning spaces in safe and secured areas for children who cannot be accommodated in regular ECCD centres/schools and organize education in emergency (EiE) sessions. Replace learning materials and school supplies for the affected teachers and children. These TLS will likewise be complemented with adequate WASH facilities.
- Training of at least 50 teachers on the conduct of psycho-social services.
- Procurement of education in emergency supplies such as:
 - ECCD packages (consisting of learning and manipulative materials, musical instruments, story books, materials for health and nutrition)
 - child packs and teachers' packs (consisting of basic school supplies and school bag)
 - library books (story books, reference materials)
 - tarpaulins or materials for establishment of temporary learning spaces to ensure minimum interruption to children's classes

In close collaboration with national and local authorities, UNICEF will facilitate the work of partners and participate in assessment missions to establish affected children's educational needs and plan future interventions. UNICEF will continue to work closely and collaborate with national and local authorities and with other Education Cluster members to establish affected children's educational needs and plan future interventions. It will also coordinate closely with WASH and Child Protection Clusters to ensure that more integrated services are provided to the affected children, including provision of WASH facilities and integration of psycho-social sessions as part of the EiE sessions in the temporary learning spaces and in some selected host schools.

Expected outcomes

- Continued education access for 8,478 pre-schoolers and 25,905 school children in target affected areas with safer and more secure learning environments restored and damaged or lost learning materials/supplies replaced.
- Psycho-social support services for severely affected children, specifically those who are situated in the evacuation centres.
- Technical and financial support for the formation and effective coordination of a functional regional education cluster in Northern Mindanao provided.

3.2.4 Food

Government lead agency / Co-lead agency	DSWD / WFP
Cluster member organizations	Community and Family Services International
Number of projects	1
Cluster objectives	Provide immediate life-saving and life sustaining food security assistance to 220,000 beneficiaries for three months (16 December 2011 to 15 March 2012)
Number of beneficiaries	220,000
Funds required	\$8,450,000
Funds required per priority level	Immediate:\$8,450,000
Contact information	Stephen L. Anderson, Country Director - stephen.anderson@wfp.org

Sectoral objectives

- Provide immediate life-saving and life sustaining food assistance to 220,000 food-insecure beneficiaries for three months (16 December 2011 to 15 March 2012).
- While providing a food basket of rice, and vegetable oil as part of a general food distribution, the food Cluster also aims to meet supplementary food requirements through the provision of ready-to-use food such as high-energy biscuits to the same population who lost all or most of their possessions including cooking utensils and were assessed to be vulnerable due to displacement, lack of coping mechanisms, or loss of livelihoods. Additionally, Plumpy' Doz (a ready-to-use supplementary food) will be provided to about 15,000 children under 5 years of age to support their nutritional needs at the onset of the emergency.
- Overall objective is to increase food access and consumption by affected households, while also restoring infrastructure and livelihoods damaged and supporting the improved nutrition and health status of children, and other vulnerable people affected by the tropical storm Washi.

Strategy and proposed activities

Through general food distribution the Food Cluster plans to provide a ration of 50 kilogrammes (kg) of rice and five kg of vegetable oil per family to a peak of approximately 220,000 beneficiaries in first the month of December with progressive decreases through mid-March 2012 in order to meet life-saving and sustaining food requirements. At the same time the targeted population will receive high-energy biscuits as a supplementary food commodity to help maintain a basic nutritional status, while Plumpy' Doz, a ready-to-use supplementary food, will be targeted to 15,000 children under five affected by the floods. While the first month of distribution will be undertaken to meet life-saving requirements, the next two months will focus progressively on relief and recovery through food-for-work and cash-for-work although an estimated 141,300 currently displaced people who will need to be relocated into temporary shelter pending a long-term relocation solution will likely require three months of relief food assistance. As local markets function reasonably well, the Food Cluster will consider integrating cash as part of this emergency response strategy. Women will be actively involved in all phases of the operation, including as the direct recipients of food assistance whenever possible. Distribution will occur through government counterparts with WFP providing monitoring and logistics support. WFP will also engage an international NGO for distribution of food and for monitoring activities.

Expected Outcomes

- Life-saving and sustaining food requirements are met for 220,000 beneficiaries for three months while also meeting the additional nutritional requirements through supplementary feeding for the most affected beneficiaries whose coping mechanisms have been undermined.
- Adequate caloric intake among targeted populations ensured.
- Targeted population avoids incurring additional debt, selling assets or otherwise engaging in activities that undermine their livelihoods and prospects for early recovery and climate change resilience.

3.2.5 Health

Government lead agency / Co-lead agency	Department of Health / World Health Organization
Cluster member organizations	DOH, WHO, MERLIN, UNICEF, UNFPA, PRC, SC, FPOP, IMAP, POGS
Number of projects	2
Cluster objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide all injured with life-saving care.• Provide psycho-social support to affected population.• Monitor, prevent, and contain possible disease outbreaks.• Address reproductive health needs of displaced populations.
Number of beneficiaries	300,000 individuals, including 10,000 pregnant and lactating women, 5,000 family planning users and 20,000 young people
Funds required	\$1,763,397
Funds required per priority level	High: \$1,763,397
Contact information	Dr Soe Nyunt-U, nyuntus@wpro.who.int

Cluster Objectives

- Provide all injured with life-saving health care.
- Provide psycho-social support to affected population.
- Monitor, prevent, and contain possible disease outbreaks.
- Address reproductive health needs of displaced populations.

Strategy and proposed activities

- Provide medical supplies and drugs, medical equipment, dressing kits, temporary health posts in lieu of damaged health facilities.
- Deploy mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS) teams to render services to affected communities.
- Provide diagnostic kits, drugs, and additional human resources to augment disease surveillance staff.
- Implementation of the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for Sexual and Reproductive Health through provision of RH kits, medical missions and information sessions

Expected outcomes

- Decrease in the number of complications and deaths.
- Improved coping mechanism of survivors and frontline workers.
- Prevention and management of disease outbreaks.
- Decreased number of maternal complications and deaths.
- Prevention of unplanned and unwanted pregnancies
- Reduced number of STI/HIV cases
- Response to medical needs of GBV survivors
- Response to SRH needs of young people.

3.2.6 Logistics

Government lead agency / Co-lead agency	OCD / WFP
Cluster member organizations	Government of Philippines and HCT.
Number of projects	1
Cluster objectives	Augment the humanitarian community's capacity to provide uninterrupted delivery of life-saving relief assistance to the most affected populations in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan in a rapid manner by facilitating logistics coordination and providing logistics services in support of the government and other clusters to cover identified logistics gaps.
Number of beneficiaries	471,000 indirect beneficiaries
Funds required	\$637,000
Funds required per priority level	High: \$637,000
Contact information	Dragoslav Djuraskovic - dragoslav.djuraskovic@wfp.org

Sectoral objectives

Augment the humanitarian community's capacity to provide uninterrupted delivery of life-saving relief assistance to the most affected populations in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan in a rapid manner by facilitating logistics coordination and providing logistics services in support of the government.

Strategy and proposed activities

The Logistics Cluster is currently engaged in assessing the logistics needs of both the government and the humanitarian community working in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan.

These initial assessments highlighted the need for effective logistics coordination in the field and the necessary provision of additional logistics services to augment the efforts of the Government of Philippines and other clusters.

- The Logistics Cluster will support the humanitarian response to the effects of Tropical Storm Washi (Sendong) by providing coordination of logistics activities undertaken by humanitarian organizations such as developing common supply strategies and ensuring that logistics gaps identified in the field are swiftly addressed.
- Storage facilities will be established in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan to allow for transit and consolidation of relief items in coordination with the regional disaster management bodies.
- In addition, tactical logistics support will be availed to the government and the other clusters through the provision of ad-hoc logistics services such as:
 - transport from Manila to Mindanao province
 - deployment of operational support equipment
 - local transport and handling of priority goods when necessary

Expected outcomes

- Smooth coordination of the logistics chain for a timely and efficient response.
- Reduced lead times for delivery of life-saving assistance.
- Augmented storage capacity in the affected area.
- Minimum required logistics capacity and services available to support the government and ensure the uninterrupted delivery of sufficient humanitarian relief to address the needs of the affected population.

3.2.7 Nutrition

Government lead agency / Co-lead agency	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH / UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Cluster member organizations	ACF, SC, WFP
Number of projects	1
Cluster objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide support to Infant Feeding in Emergencies (IFE).• Establish and support timely nutrition surveillance and screening.• Provide support for micronutrient supplementation.
Number of beneficiaries	26,500 (20,000 children U5, 6,500 pregnant and lactating women)
Funds required	\$300,000
Funds required per priority level	High: \$300,000
Contact information	Henry Mdebwe- hmdebwe@unicef.org Paul Zambrano- pzambrano@unicef.org

Cluster objectives

- Provide support to IFE.
- Establish and support timely nutrition surveillance and screening.
- Provide support for micronutrient supplementation.

Strategy and proposed activities

- To provide support to IFE. Infants less than two months have a six times higher risk of dying if not breast fed and infants 9-11 months have a 1.4 times increased risk. IFE entails establishment of breastfeeding areas in evacuation centres or relocation areas, provision of breastfeeding counseling support, building capacity for breastfeeding support and counseling, and monitoring of prohibited breast milk substitute donations.
- To establish and support timely nutrition surveillance and screening nutrition surveillance and screening allows early identification of nutritionally vulnerable children and women, detects deterioration of nutritional status of vulnerable groups, and identifies children needing urgent life-saving nutrition interventions such as treatment of acute malnutrition.
- Provide support for micronutrient supplementation. This entails protection of nutritional status and reducing risk of disease and death by provision of multiple micronutrient supplements for children U5 and pregnant and lactating women.

Expected outcomes

- Risk of disease and death associated with non-breastfeeding is reduced.
- Breastfeeding areas and support groups are made available in critical affected areas.
- Deterioration of nutritional status of women and children following the disaster is prevented.
- Nutritional screening of children in EC or relocation areas is done.
- Local capacity to provide key nutrition interventions in emergencies is enhanced.
- Violations of local and international codes on milk product distribution are documented, reported, and stopped.

3.2.8 Protection

Government lead agency / Co-lead agency	DSWD UNHCR (Protection) UNICEF (Child Protection) UNFPA (GBV)
Cluster member organizations	United Nations: UNHCR (Protection Cluster), UNFPA (GBV Sub-Cluster Lead), UNICEF (Child Protection Sub-Cluster), IOM, OCHA, UNDP, WFP Government: DSWD, DILG, PNP-Mindanao, OCD, OPAPP, DOH, CHR, NGOs: ACF, ALG, Balay-Rehabilitation, BIRTH-Dev, CBCS, CFSI, CSOFP, ECOWEB, HOM, HTLMI, Kadtuntaya (KFI), Kalimudan (KFI), KI, LAFCCOD, LAHRA, MARADECA, MinHRAC, MMCEAI, MTB, MPC, NP, OXFAM, PCBL, Plan International, RDRRAC, RWCRC, SILDAP-SEM, TLWOI, UNYPHIL-Women, CEMILADEF, UNYPAD, UNYPHIL, KAWAGIB, SC, Child Alert, MYROI, BMWF, etc.
Number of projects	Protection / GBV: 2 Child Protection: 1
Cluster objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce protection risks in areas of displacement and prospective return, including GBV, • To trace separated family members and facilitate family reunion, including for children, • To support the capacity of relevant Government agencies (and other clusters to manage the emergency according to protection standards, • To reduce risks for children, including those linked to armed conflict, and to strengthen LGU and communities' mechanisms on protection and response to child abuse, exploitation and trafficking. • To provide enhanced needs assessment, monitoring, coordination and further planning to the protection sector. • To prevent sexual and gender-based violence in and around evacuation centers. • To provide medical and psychosocial services to IDP GBV survivors. • To mainstream gender and GBV prevention in the action plans of other humanitarian clusters.
Number of beneficiaries	Protection: 35,000 people Child Protection: 200,000 people GBV: 100,000 persons primarily IDP women and girls.
Funds required	\$1,700,000
Funds required per priority level	High: \$1,700,000
Contact information	Protection: Arjun Jain - jain@unhcr.org Child Protection: Patrick Halton- phalton@unicef.org GBV: Florence Tayzon - tayzon@unfpa.org

Strategy and proposed activities

Objective 1: reducing general protection risks including GBV

- In order to reduce protection risks in areas of displacement, protection and “dignity” kits will be distributed to vulnerable persons and to facilitate family privacy in evacuation centres.
- Implement community-based projects which would help affected families rebuild their homes and restore other community structures, such as water systems;
- Implement community-based economic projects which would restore their self-reliance.

-
- Support will be provided to state agencies such as DSWD as a key entity to provide sustainable protection to vulnerable population,
 - Community consultation and participation will be encouraged in order to restore, stabilize, and strengthen community coherence.
 - Psychosocial support will be provided to adult population.

Objective 2: tracing and family reunion

- Separated and unaccompanied children and female-headed households will be registered,
- Protection actors will work with DSWD and LGUs to ensure evacuation centres adhere to minimum standards in preventing unchecked movement of children;
- Unaccompanied and separated children will be Identified and supported, including by family tracing mechanisms.

Objective 3: child protection

- Establish Child Friendly Spaces where children can feel safe, play, and receive psychosocial support; including the provision of recreation/play kits; sanitation, hygiene and health promotion, in coordination with other sectors/clusters,
- Advocate for disaggregated data on children (age, sex, with/without primary care giver, etc); validation of children through child protection registration and assessment process,
- Register separated and unaccompanied children to prevent and respond to separation and to facilitate family tracing and reunification.

Objective 4: to provide quality coordination to the protection sector

- To ensure consistent planning in the protection sector according to commonly agreed objectives,
- To continue monitoring the protection situation of affected populations to better understand their needs and the main protection concerns. This will be done, among other activities, through profiling of internally displaced persons and registration of children. The Protection Cluster will ensure that the main protection concerns are duly identified and addressed, either through Government agencies and LGUs or through other Clusters.

Objective 5: to prevent and respond to sexual and gender based violence

- Institute GBV prevention measures in the evacuation camps by adhering to the IASC GBV guidelines in humanitarian settings;
- Conduct information sessions on GBV in the evacuation centers;
- Procure anti-rape kits;
- Provide medical and psychosocial services to GBV survivors;
- Establish the GBV referral system;

Expected outcomes

- Main protection risks are duly identified and reduced,
- Displaced persons (target of 30-35,000 persons) that are particularly vulnerable receive protection kits to ensure their immediate protection.

-
- Damaged homes (6,000) and other community structures rebuilt with Super Quick Impact Project and regain a sense of normalcy and stability. This will immediately reduce the pressure on evacuation centres and target persons with specific needs.
 - Protection capabilities of DSWD, LGUs and other clusters will be enhanced,
 - Children are protected from abuse, exploitation and trafficking
 - Children who are separated or unaccompanied receive follow up support and are assisted with family reunification
 - Children are provided with safe play and recreation areas to assist them with their return to normalcy and to aid the healing process
 - Children and families receive appropriate Child Protection messages
 - Especially vulnerable children (such as those with disabilities) are registered and cared for
 - Children are provided with size and age appropriate clothing
 - 10,000 women and girls are provided with “dignity kits” for 3 months.
 - 100,000 women learn about GBV through information sessions in evacuation centers.
 - GBV prevention measures are instituted at least in all major evacuation centers.
 - GBV survivors are able to access medical and psychosocial services.
 - A functional GBV referral network is established.
 - Humanitarian clusters are able to mainstream gender and GBV prevention in their activities.
 - 6,000 homes and other community structures rebuilt with super quick impact project and regain a sense of normalcy and stability. This will immediately reduce the pressure on evacuation centres and target people with specific needs.

3.2.9 Security

Government lead agency / Co-lead agency	UNDSS
Cluster member organizations	UNDSS, UNICEF, WFP
Number of projects	1
Cluster objectives	To provide constant updates on the security situation in the floods-affected areas. To liaise with SFPs of co-agencies as well security personnel in the affected areas to receive timely information and provide update of significant acts
Number of beneficiaries	Humanitarian community and affected population
Funds required	US \$152,000
Funds required per priority level	High: \$152,000
Contact information	William Wairoa Harrison - william.wairoa-harrison@undss.org , Jean-Luc Massart - jeanluc.massart@undss.org , Tanya Mohan - tanya.mohan@undss.org

Security Overview and Projection

- No incidents of crime, looting or thefts have been reported in the hours following the flooding. This is mainly due to a massive search by the security forces in the area; however the current deployment is not sustainable for the long term and will reduce. There is therefore a likelihood that criminality could increase.
- While there have been no major security incidents reported in the floods-affected areas, UN convoys were stranded during 48 hours because of the landslides ahead and because of the advice from local authorities not to pull back due to the presence of KFR groups aware of the locations/situations of the convoys.
- The main concern remains over the possibility of an outbreak of tension or unrest amongst the local populace in lieu of the shortage of potable water and other essential commodities will increase after the deployment of security forces reduces.
- Religious community leaders have contributed to maintain calm and order in the affected areas, however mass burials may hurt the religious sentiments leading to civil unrest/demonstrations which could turn violent in the area.
- Also, the possibility of unrest during the process of mass burial remains.
- No major incidents of crime such as looting, rioting, robbery, thefts etc have been reported in the past following major natural disasters in the Philippines, however Mindanao is experiencing since January constant increase of criminal activity that is resulting in violence.
- CPP-NPA have been very active in Misamis Oriental and Bukidnon thus highlighting an increase in the risk for UN staff to be in the wrong place at the wrong time, more so especially while operating in close cooperation with government officials and security forces.
- IN CDO there has never been any permanent UN presence and the contact network with security forces needs to be inflated and improved.
- The area remains extremely vulnerable to flash floods thus UN staff based in the area will find themselves exposed to the same circumstances as faced by the local inhabitants. There is no

security plan specific to the area and that needs to be developed for the security of UN staff and the INGOs and implementing partners operating in the area.

- The main security risk thus far has been KFR and circumstances could trigger more opportunities for those groups when the deployment of security forces will decrease. Increased presence and profile of UN in the area will attract undue attention and regular visits to sites will increase the vulnerability of their movement.
- Absence of VHF repeater results in only the use of line of side communications, making GPS tracking impossible for the staff, thus further increasing vulnerabilities.
- Logistic movement between CDO and Cotabato will imply to proceed to areas where MILF rogue elements are reportedly active and NPA is conducting significant number of operations.

Cluster Objectives

- Provide constant updates on the security situation in flood-affected areas
- Liaise with security focal points of humanitarian agencies as well security personnel in the affected areas to receive timely information and provide updates of significant acts

Strategy and Proposed Activities

- UNDSS Field Security Coordination Officer (FSCO) in Mindanao is maintaining close coordination with Philippines Armed Forces (AFP) and Police Forces (PNP) in the affected area
- WFP Sub-Office in Iligan and the AFP 6th Infantry Division have offered to provide update of significant acts (yet to be finalized)
- UNICEF Local Security Assistant deployed to Cagayan de Oro
- Information on the security situation in any of the affected barangays could be made available on the spot or within two hours pending that communications networks are operational
- UNDSS is closely monitoring the situation on the ground and will update on a regular basis
- Develop a specific security plan for the area taking in to account the specificities of the area for UN and NGOs and implementing partners in the area.
- Establish a network with the host government security forces for the benefit of the UN and NGOs.
- Take coordination measure to ensure prioritization and rapid response by medical emergency, police, army to UN/INGOs/implementing partners requests
- Prepare implementation of medical evacuation SOPs for UN /INGOs

Expected Outcomes

- Two internationals FSCO's, a temporary office, field equipment, vehicles, communication equipment and additional requirements are set up in the main affected area
- UNDSS liaising closely with AFP/PNP and other relevant contacts to receive timely information on the security situation in the affected area
- Agencies continually updated with this information and any other important security-related information.
- The identified risks to be brought down to medium and low level.
-

3.2.10 WASH

Government lead agency / Co-lead agency	DOH-HEMS / UNICEF
Cluster member organizations	DOH, UNICEF, SC, ACF, OXFAM, CRS, LWUA, DSWD, Humanitarian Response Consortium partners (including a single drop for safe water, Kadtuntaya Foundation, Rural Development Institution of Sultan Kudarat, Balay Rehabilitation Centre, and People's Disaster Risk Reduction Network), MHT, WV, Plan, Red Cross / ICRC, Fit For School
Number of projects	1
Cluster objectives	To improve water, sanitation and hygiene access to affected population focusing efforts on evacuation centres, temporary learning spaces, schools, health centres and pockets of evacuees staying with host families.
Number of beneficiaries	150,000 beneficiaries (at least 52,000 in evacuation centres)
Funds required	\$4,500,000
Funds required per priority level	Immediate: \$4,500,000
Contact information	Nicole Hahn- msnicolehahn@gmail.com

Sectoral objectives

Water and Sanitation has been identified by the NDRRMC / HCT joint assessment team as the most significant priority need in the affected areas. The objective of the WASH Cluster is to:

- Ensure affected populations, particularly children, women and other vulnerable sectors, have access to WASH services according to assessed needs, including in temporary learning spaces, schools and health centres.
- Support the government and local communities to respond and recover from emergencies as well as become more resilient to future emergencies.

Strategy and proposed activities

- Appropriate coordination mechanisms for the WASH humanitarian response are in place and builds on national capacities
- Improve potable water supply to all evacuation centres and schools and then to areas with large pockets of evacuees staying with host families, to ensure people have access to an appropriate quantity of water for drinking and hygiene purposes, through the following activities:
 - increase number of water trucks, and assure a proper coordination system in place
 - install storage tanks and tap stands to improve efficiency of system and allow disinfection at site if required
 - drinking water and bathing water segregated
 - water quality management and testing of boreholes within affected areas
 - cash for work to support repair of water systems
- Improve basic sanitation to evacuation centres, temporary learning spaces, schools and health centres through:

-
- construction/rental of temporary latrines (both by restoring existing latrines, constructing new and providing temporary “portaloos”), separated by sex and including special measures for menstrual hygiene management
 - provision of soap and handwashing facilities attached to sanitation facilities
 - management of solid and liquid waste, especially collection and disposal
- Improve hygiene behaviour of families and students through:
 - intensive hygiene promotion
 - distribution of jerry cans and disinfectant for drinking water
 - distribution of hygiene kits, including meeting needs of women

Expected outcomes

- Improved access to potable water for drinking and hygiene purposes.
- Environment free from all faecal matter.
- All sectors of the community, including women and other vulnerable groups, are enabled to practice the target hygiene behaviours leading to a reduction in diarrhoeal cases.
- Women are enabled to deal with menstrual hygiene issues in privacy and with dignity.
- Children have access to appropriate WASH services and hygiene education at schools and other child friendly spaces.
- Coordination structures are established and linked with relevant agencies.
- Established WASH monitoring system at community and linked with relevant government agencies.
- Population is more prepared and resilient to future emergencies.

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Cluster	Government Cluster Lead	HCT Cluster Co-Lead	Other Humanitarian Stakeholders
CCCM / NFI / Shelter	DSWD	UNFPA / IOM	WV, IFRC, GawadKalinga, Habitat for Humanity, Homeless People's Federation, SC, BDO Foundation, CFSI, Mindanao TulongBakwet, PRC, Answering the Cry of the Poor, Philippine Business for Social Progress, KKP-XQ, IOM, Balay Mindanao, Mindanao Land, Hope for Change and UN-HABITAT
Early Recovery	OCD, NEDA	UNDP	Government Organizations: DILG, DOLE, DAF, TESDA, RPDO-ARMM / Technical Management Staff of the Office of the Regional Governor-ARMM, Local Government Units UN and I/NGOs: IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, FAO, ILO, OXFAM-GB, JICA, Save the Children, MTB, MYROI, CEMILARDEF, Devcon
Education	DOE	UNICEF, Save the Children	CFSI, CEMILARDEF, DSWD, MYROI, KFI
Food	DSWD	WFP	CFSI
Health	DOH	WHO	MERLIN, UNICEF, UNFPA, PRC, SC
Logistics	OCD	WFP	The Government and HCT
Nutrition	DOH	UNICEF	ACF, Save the Children, WFP
Protection	DSWD	UNHCR (Protection), UNICEF (Child Protection), UNFPA (SGBV)	Government: DILG, PNP-Mindanao, OCD, OPAPP, DOH, CHR UN: IOM, OCHA, UNDP, WFP NGO: ACF, ALG, Balay-Rehabilitation, BIRTH-Dev, CBCS, CFSI, CSOFP, ECOWEB, HOM, HTLMI, Kadtuntaya (KFI), Kalimudan (KFI), KI, LAFCCOD, LAHRA, MARADECA, MinHRAC, MMCEAI, MTB, MPC, NP, OXFAM, PCBL, Plan International, RDRRAC, RWCRC, SILDAP-SEM, TLWOI, UNYPHIL-Women, CEMILARDEF, UNYPAD, UNYPHIL, KAWAGIB, SC, Child Alert, MYROI, BMWF, etc.
WASH	DOH-HEMS	UNICEF	SC, ACF, OXFAM, CRS, LWUA, DSWD, Humanitarian Response Consortium partners (Including A Single Drop for Safe Water, Kadtuntaya Foundation, Rural Development Institution of Sultan Kudarat, Balay Rehabilitation Centre, and People's Disaster Risk Reduction Network), MHT, WV, Plan, Red Cross / ICRC, Fit For School

ANNEX I. LIST OF PROJECTS

Table III: List of Appeal projects (grouped by cluster)

<p>Emergency Revision - Response to Tropical Storm Washi as of 21 December 2011 http://fts.unocha.org</p>				
Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.				
Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
CCCM				
PHI-12/S-NF/49105/298	Tropical Storm Washi: Emergency shelter support and non-food items for Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities	IOM	3,500,000	A - IMMEDIATE
PHI-12/S-NF/49105/7039	Tropical Storm Washi: Emergency shelter support and non-food items for Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities	UN-HABITAT	5,524,422	A - IMMEDIATE
Sub total for CCCM			9,024,422	
COORDINATION				
PHI-12/CSS/49109/119	Tropical Storm Washi: Humanitarian Coordination and advocacy in Cagayan de Oro	OCHA	643,000	B - HIGH
PHI-12/S/49123/5139	Tropical Storm Washi: Security Support to UN and Implementing Partners	UNDSS	152,000	B - HIGH
Sub total for COORDINATION			795,000	
EARLY RECOVERY				
PHI-12/ER/49085/776	Tropical Storm Washi: Debris Clearing for Affected Communities in Northern Mindanao	UNDP	1,053,000	B - HIGH
Sub total for EARLY RECOVERY			1,053,000	
EDUCATION				
PHI-12/E/49096/124	Tropical Storm Washi: Providing access to early childhood care and development and basic education in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities	UNICEF	354,000	B - HIGH
Sub total for EDUCATION			354,000	
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE				
PHI-12/F/49104/561	Tropical Storm Washi (Sendong): Emergency Food Assistance to Tropical Storm Washi Affected Populations in Northern Mindanao	WFP	8,450,000	A - IMMEDIATE
Sub total for FOOD AND AGRICULTURE			8,450,000	
HEALTH				
PHI-12/H/49093/1171	Tropical Storm Washi: Addressing the Reproductive Health Needs of IDPs in the Typhoon-affected Cities of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan	UNFPA	1,183,397	B - HIGH

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
PHI-12/H/49103/122	Tropical Storm Washi: Strengthening Emergency Health Response for Communities Affected by Tropical Storm Washi in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan	WHO	580,000	B - HIGH
Sub total for HEALTH			1,763,397	
LOGISTICS				
PHI-12/CSS/49094/561	Tropical Storm Washi (Sendong): WFP Logistics Augmentation in support of the government's response to the population affected by floods in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan	WFP	637,000	B - HIGH
Sub total for LOGISTICS			637,000	
NUTRITION				
PHI-12/H/49087/124	Tropical Storm Washi: Ensuring access to Immediate Nutrition Support by affected communities in Northern Mindanao	UNICEF	300,000	B - HIGH
Sub total for NUTRITION			300,000	
PROTECTION, INCL. CHILD PROTECTION AND SGBV				
PHI-12/P-HR-RL/49084/120	Tropical Storm Washi: Protection of extreme vulnerable displaced population	UNHCR	800,000	B - HIGH
PHI-12/P-HR-RL/49086/124	Tropical Storm Washi: Child Protection	UNICEF	700,000	B - HIGH
PHI-12/P-HR-RL/49089/1171	Tropical Storm Washi: Addressing Gender Based Violence (GBV) among the typhoon affected internal displaced population (IDPs) in the cities of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan	UNFPA	200,000	B - HIGH
Sub total for PROTECTION, INCL. CHILD PROTECTION AND SGBV			1,700,000	
WASH				
PHI-12/WS/49095/124	Tropical Storm Washi: WASH Response	UNICEF	4,500,000	A - IMMEDIATE
Sub total for WASH			4,500,000	
Grand Total			28,576,819	

ANNEX II. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action Against Hunger
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AECID	<i>Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo</i> (Spanish for International Development Cooperation)
ARMM	Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao
BDO	<i>Banco De Oro</i> (Gold Bank of the Philippines)
BHW	barangay health worker
BIRTH-Dev	Balay Integrated Rehabilitation Center for Total Human Development
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CBCS	Consortium of Bangsamoro Civil Society
CCCM	camp coordination and camp management
CDO	Community Development Organization
CFSI	Community and Family Services International
CHAP	common humanitarian action plan
CHD-NM	Center for Health Development - North Mindanao
CHR	Commission on Human Rights
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSO	civil society organization
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DOE	Department of Education
DOH	Department of Health
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DRRMC	Disaster Risk Reduction Management Committee
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction Management
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
EC	evacuation center
ECCD	early childhood care and development
ECOWEB	Ecosystems Work for Essential Benefits
EiE	education in emergency
ES	emergency shelter
ER	early recovery
FNRI	Food and Nutrition Research Institute
FPOP	Family Planning Organization of the Philippines
ft	feet
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GBV	Gender-based violence
GNI	gross national income
	Humanitarian Action Plan
HAP	
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HDI	Human Development Index
HEMS	Health emergency management staff
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICARE	Insular Life Health Care
ICRC	International Committee of Red Cross
ICVA	International Council of Voluntary Agencies
IDP	internally displaced persons

IFE	Infant Feeding in Emergencies
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMAP	Integrated Midwives Association of the Philippines
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPHO	Integrated Provincial Health Office
JENFSA	Joint Emergency Nutrition and Food Security Assessment
kg	kilogramme
kph	kilometre per hour
LAFCCOD	Lanao Aquatic and Marine Fisheries Center for Community Development
LAHRA	Lanao Alliance of Human Rights Advocates
LGU	Local Government Unit
LWUA	Local Water and Utilities Association
m	metre
MARADECA	Maranao People Development Centre Inc.
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MERLIN	Medical Emergency Relief International
MHPSS	Mental health and psycho-social support
MinHRAC	Mindanao Human Rights Action Centre
MMCEAI	Mindanao Migrants Center for Empowering Actions Inc.
MPC	Military Police Command
MSF	<i>Medecins Sans Frontieres</i> (Doctors Without Borders)
MTB	Mindanao TulongBakwet
MYROI	Muslim Youth Religious Organisation Incorporated
NDRRMC	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
NEDA	National Economic and Development Agency
NFI	non-food items
NGO	non-governmental organization
NP	Nacionalista Party
NSO	National Statistical Office
OCD	Office of Civil Defense
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OPAPP	Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
OXFAM-GB	OXFAM Great Britain
PCBL	Philippine Campaign to Ban Landmines
Php	Philippines peso (approx. US\$1 = Php 44)
POGS	Philippine Obstetric and Gynaecological Society
PNP	Philippine National Police
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PRC	Philippines Red Cross
PSP	psycho-social processing
RC	Resident Coordinator
RDRRAC	Ranaw Disaster Response and Rehabilitation Assistance Center
RDRRMC	Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee
RWCRC	Ranao Women and Children's Resource Center
SC	Save the Children
SCHR	Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response
SGBV	sexual and gender-based violence
SILDAP-SEM	SILDAP Southeastern Mindanao
SOC	Satellite Operations Centre
STI	sexually transmitted disease
SWAD	Social Welfare and Development

TLWOI	TedurayLambangian Women's Organization Inc.
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNYPAD	United Youth for Peace and Development
UNYPHIL	United Youth of the Philippines
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WV	World Vision

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