

This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Philippines. It covers the period from 13 May to 16 June 2011. The next report will be issued on or around 18 July.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Widespread rains over eastern and southern Mindanao have caused flooding and flashfloods in nine provinces of Mindanao, affecting 120,038 families (611,196 individuals).
- The Senate has approved the postponement of August 2011 ARMM elections to synchronize it with the 2013 national and local elections.
- The members of the Mindanao Humanitarian Team are undertaking the Mid Year Review of the Mindanao Humanitarian Action Plan.

I. SITUATION OVERVIEW

NATURAL DISASTERS

Flooding in Regions X, XI, XII and ARMM

Widespread rains over eastern and southern Mindanao due to the presence of Low Pressure Area have caused flooding and flashfloods in nine provinces in Mindanao, affecting 120,038 families (611,196 individuals). NDRRMC (15 June) reported that 48 municipalities, five cities, and 395 barangays in four regions (X, XI, XII and the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)) have been affected by flooding. A total of 3,130 families (12,875 individuals) are in four Evacuation Centers (one in Malaybalay City, Bukidnon Province and three in North Cotabato). NDRRMC further reported that 7,023 hectares of agricultural crops have been damaged by flooding in Mindanao, of which 5,391 hectares (or 77 per cent) are in Maguindanao. State of Calamity has been declared for Maguindanao, North Cotabato, and Cotabato City.

In Maguindanao alone, 53,188 families (324,261 individuals) in 17 municipalities have been affected. Schooling continues to be disrupted in the affected municipalities. In Cotabato City, the Office on Social Welfare and Development Services (OSWDS) reported on 15 June that out of 26 affected barangays, 3,965 families (12,297 individuals) have been displaced and are now in 16 Evacuation Centers. Action Contre la Faim (ACF) Cotabato reported on 16 June that IDP in Cotabato City need assistance in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) (e.g. clean water and hygiene containers, water chlorination), food and non-food items (NFIs), medicine and shelter. ACF has distributed 780 jerry cans and hyposol as well as 200 tarpaulins to the affected communities.

In Midsayap Municipality in North Cotabato, the Mangugaya Centre for PALMA Inc., a local NGO, reported on 17 June that eight barangays with 4,344 families have been displaced and 39 houses totally damaged. Some of the displaced residents are house-based and others have set up camps along the road.



Residential area along Main road of Barangay Tamontaka 2, Cotabato City. Photo: Courtesy of ACF



Notre Dame Village Elementary School covered court. IDP families have been staying at this evacuation center for three days. About 312 families are registered as of 14 June 2011. Photo: Courtesy of ACF, 14 June 2011



Bureau of Fire Protection simulate a rescue operation of a civilian caught in a bombing. Photo: Courtesy of Melindi Malang/OCHA

Multi-Disaster Simulation Exercise in ARMM

The ARMM Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (DRRMC) successfully conducted a multi-disaster simulation exercise on 29 May in Barangay Kusiong, Datu Odin Sinsuat, Maguindanao. The drill was participated by different relevant agencies of the government, the members of the Mindanao Humanitarian Team (MHT), NGOs and private rescue groups. The provincial, municipal as well as barangay governments were also represented and they actively participated in the event. Representatives from the provincial DRRMCs of Lanao Sur, Sulu, Basilan, and Tawi-Tawi were present to witness the event.

The simulation exercise was aimed to test and review the existing response plans and systems of the participating units in times of disaster. The members of the Health and Early Recovery (ER) clusters, OCHA and partners participated in the conduct of damage assessment and needs analysis (DANA) during the simulation exercise. The team agreed to come up with the form to be used in the simulation exercise. During the subsequent debriefing and discussions, the DANA form used in the exercise was recommended to be adopted as the form to be used in DANA in disaster situations in the autonomous region. OCHA also briefed on the international response

mechanism.

The technical working group of the regional DRRMC is planning to conduct field visits and coordination meetings with various provincial DRRMCs in ARMM with the aim of setting up stronger coordination system as well as establishing the capacity needs of the Provincial DRRMCs. [Source: Heath and ER clusters]

CONFLICT OVERVIEW

The Senate has passed a bill postponing ARMM elections scheduled for August 2011 and synchronizing it with the 2013 general elections. The President will appoint Officers-In-Charge for 23 months as caretakers of the ARMM as the terms of office of incumbent officials expire on 30 September.

The 22nd round of talks between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) are expected to take place on 27-28 June in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The peace panel of the Government has conducted a consultation with the local government unit (LGU) in Tawi-Tawi Province on 7 June regarding its peace talks with the MILF.

The National People's Army (NPA) attacks directed at Government forces have been reported in the provinces of North Cotabato, South Cotabato, Sarangani, Surigao del Sur, Agusan del Sur, Agusan del Norte, Davao del Norte and Compostela Valley. The NPA attack on a military outpost on 11 June led to the evacuation of 200 persons in Makilala Municipality, North Cotabato. Meanwhile, two soldiers held captive by NPA as prisoners of war for more than a month were released in North Cotabato on 29 May.

The National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDFP) has demanded the release of their consultants and deferred the peace talks with the Government. In the ARMM island provinces, the Abu Sayyaf Group has reportedly kidnapped a 16-year-old boy in Lamitan City, Basilan Province and ambushed army soldiers in Jolo, Sulu (13 May).

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

Data below is based on reports from the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), World Food Programme (WFP), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Health (DOH) / Integrated Provincial Health Office (IPHO) - Maguindanao and National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) (*the figures will be verified by an inter-agency assessment*).

Table 1: Summary of affected population as of June 2011 (Please see section on Natural Disasters above for updated figures on the June flooding incident)

Location		Number of people affected		
Region	Province	Armed Conflict (including <i>rido</i>)	Natural Disaster	Total
ARMM	Maguindanao	17,121	89,937	107,058
ARMM	Lanao del Sur		45,915	45,915
Region XII	North Cotabato	7,225	63,597	70,822
Region XII	South Cotabato		960	960
Region XII	Sultan Kudarat		9,340	9,340
Region X	Lanao del Norte			
TOTAL		24,346	209,749	234,095

Table 2: Summary of IDPs, Returnee/Resettled as of June 2011

Location		Number of people		
Region	Province	IDPs (as of September 2010)	Returnees / Resettled	Remaining IDPs
ARMM	Maguindanao	234,830	200,384	34,446
ARMM	Lanao del Sur	14,643		
Region XII	North Cotabato	128,140	123,140	5,000
Region XII	South Cotabato	3,405	3,405	0
Region XII	Sultan Kudarat	27,685	23,605	4,080
Region X	Lanao del Norte	38,510		
TOTAL		447,213	350,534	43,526

Note:

- Figures for "IDPs (as of September 2010)" are from the Mindanao Humanitarian Action Plan (issued February 2011).
- Figures of returnees/resettled in Maguindanao are based on IOM, DSWD-MSWDO, Early Recovery Sites, and WFP-CFSI data. The sources are varied because IOM covered 13 out of approximately 24 municipalities affected during the height of conflict/displacement. Data also include those affected by natural disasters.
- Figures for Region XII are from DSWD-Region XII which reported that most of the IDPs affected by armed conflict have returned to their places of origin. However, based on the data gathered, there are still IDPs remaining and this requires further verification.
- For the two Lanao Provinces, further assessment/verification is needed.

Source of Data: IOM, DSWD Region XII, WFP

II. HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSES

FOOD

Needs

DSWD-ARMM has reported that family feuds (*rido*) have triggered displacement in the municipalities of Paglat, General Salipada K. Pendatun and Sultan sa Barongis. In addition, flash floods (accompanied by strong wind and waves) have caused other displacements in the municipalities of Rajah Buayan, Sultan Kudarat, Sultan Mastura, Parang, and Sultan sa Barongis. The reports indicate that the combined number of people displaced (due to both armed conflict and natural disasters) is estimated at 12,973.

Following the receipt of government request for geographical expansion, WFP conducted a rapid assessment of the identified municipalities in Sarangani and South Cotabato provinces. In the request, Government identified specific municipalities in need of early recovery activities as well as estimated

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number of beneficiary households. In these two provinces, the local health staff reported higher cases of malnutrition and difficulties in encouraging pregnant and lactating women to avail of various health services offered at rural health centres. Specifically, in two of the municipalities visited during the profiling exercise, Maasim and Kiamba in Sarangani province, prevalence of underweight is reported to be 19.17 and 13.92 per cent respectively.

Respondents in the profiling exercise reported that they relied, to a significant extent, on the market to meet their food needs. Due to limited off-farm activities, deriving adequate income is a challenge. Specifically, majority of farmers are labour tenants and farm workers. The tenants receive, on average, one third of their produce per cropping cycle.

Responses

210,000 beneficiaries were targeted in May and 57 per cent or 120,594 were reached. While the plan was to distribute 3,185 mt, only 1,725 mt (or 54 per cent) could be distributed. The lower achievements are attributed to (1) distributions for Food for Assets projects are based on the volume of work accomplished; hence, incomplete work will result in delayed dispatches/distribution, and (2) WFP experienced a pipeline break in rice for the period February-April 2011. With the arrival of the latest US Food for Peace in kind contribution, the rate of distributions/dispatches is just starting to increase.

During the reporting period, WFP implemented Food for Assets (FFA) and supplementary feeding activities. The following are some of the criteria for geographic and household targeting for these activities:

Food for Work/FFA is generally considered as self-targeting with only those who are vulnerable are expected to participate. Geographically, WFP is targeting areas adversely affected by the 2008/2009 conflict. This is in addition to those households affected by the 2008 high food prices. Beneficiary/participant selection is based on: the most vulnerable and food insecure households in the municipality and barangay affected by 2008/2009 conflict and or 2008 price hike on food; able-bodied and willing to participate in project activities; one representative/participant per food insecure household; of labor age; not pregnant (visibly); projects are implemented on communal owned land and not private property.

Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) is targeting women and children in areas adversely affected by the 2008/2009 conflict. It is implemented in UNICEF target areas for Community based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM). Children enrolled are those that are screened as moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) without complications (mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) = 11.5 cm to < 12.5 cm or -3 to < -2 Standard Deviation Weight for Height Z-score), and children referred from Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) / graduated from severe acute malnutrition (SAM), as well as children from 6-59 months.

Blanket SFP is implemented for children 6-23 months old, and for municipalities identified as having high prevalence of malnutrition based on the result of Operation Timbang.

Pregnant and Lactating Women support is based on (MUAC < 23.0 cm) and pregnant women on second and third trimesters, as well as lactating women of infants 0-6 month.

Emergency School Feeding is targeting 80,000 school children in remote and food insecure areas using predetermined criteria.

WASH

Needs

In Maguindanao and North Cotabato provinces, WASH emergency projects funded by UNICEF are about to be completed. The implementation partners are Oxfam and local NGOs such as Mindanao Tulong Bakwet (MTB), Kadtuntya Foundation Incorporated (KFI) and A Single Drop of Safe Water (ASDSW). Most of the areas covered were return communities in Maguindanao and resettlement sites in North Cotabato. During the post project evaluation, it was found out that many of the return communities were still in dire needs of WASH support. *Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan* (PAMANA, Resilient Communities for Peace and Development), an early recovery peace program of the Government, has completed 10 model shelters for returnees in North Cotabato, and has a plan to build 2,359 shelters in Maguindanao. They are considering WASH services to be provided by UNICEF and other partners.

Sixteen schools in Lanao Del Sur and Lanao Del Norte have received hygiene promotion and hygiene kits, benefiting 6,000 pupils. Communities in these areas are either return sites or IDP host communities that are still requiring WASH support due to lack of services in those areas. Advocacy and capacity building, especially through the communication for development (C4D) program provided by UNICEF to the implementing partners, were seen as a big factor in sustaining and expanding WASH services and coverage areas. This program covered the Community Total Lead Sanitation (CLTS). Two areas were modelled by Oxfam and community found it very useful. This program should be expanded under the early recovery sector in Central Mindanao. At the same time, operation and maintenance, desludging and water quality monitoring system in the areas remain a concern among humanitarian agencies.

Responses

UNICEF continues to liaise with the institutional partners for building the capacities and developing strategic response to engage in long term WASH projects in ARMM and other regions. It continues to support the management of WASH Cluster both in Mindanao and at national level.

OXFAM conducted a WASH post-project evaluation together with local NGO partners.

PAMANA provided updates at the WASH Cluster meeting, and has agreed to have joint visits to the proposed targets areas for shelters.

ASDSW is working with UNICEF and partners on a proposal for a project with IPHO in Maguindanao on the water quality monitoring.

The International Monitoring Team (IMT) Humanitarian, Rehabilitation and Development Component (HRDC) will identify humanitarian needs, how the gaps could be addressed, and what alternative solutions could be implemented. The focal person will conduct a series of meetings with different agencies to identify the issues and gaps.

The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) has ongoing partnership with ICRC in Pikit, particularly on WASH projects for six months (May- October 2011)

Save the Children is developing a work plan for capacity building on IDP issues and WASH in North Cotabato and Maguindanao.

Gap

Returned families in conflict-affected barangays of North Cotabato are in need of WASH support due to lack of access to safe water supplies and insufficient sanitation facilities, including those for school children. Newly reported 1,184 *rido*-displaced families in Maguindanao have yet to receive WASH support and needs in the evacuation camps were observed during the quick assessment done by DOH-ARMM. WASH interventions are still needed in most areas of Lanao del Sur and in some parts of Lanao del Norte. The identified need for a support to a systematic, regular water quality testing and monitoring including data management to ensure safe access to water has not yet been fully addressed. In addition, most of the latrines built since 2009 in IDP camps are full with septage, which is a cause for concern. No major desludging activities are going on due to lack of containment areas and service providers in these camps.

HEALTH

Responses

The Measles Rubella Supplementary Immunization covering April to May has been completed. North Cotabato and Maguindanao have been reported to have improved implementation of immunization activities. The Provincial Health Office of Maguindanao has been reported to have 78 per cent completion rate, with a total of 164,037 children vaccinated. Eight municipalities in Maguindanao (out of the 36) achieved above 95 per cent target in immunization.

The Mental Health Psycho-Social sub-cluster has been formally established, with Terms of Reference currently being developed. The new sub-cluster is also set to review the existing modules of cluster members (Department of Education, DSWD, DOH, PRC) on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support to harmonise them to the 'do no harm framework' of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee.

Gaps

- Additional training on emergency medical response

- A readily available communication system for emergency
- Allocation of additional medicines and supplies
- Manpower assistance

NUTRITION

Needs

As of the end of May, an additional 10,222 children under-five were screened. Of these, 39 cases of SAM and 407 cases of MAM were found. Save the Children has admitted an additional 119 new cases of SAM into their CMAM program in Maguindanao, while Community and Family Services International (CFSI) admitted 154 cases of MAM in their SFPs. Screening by CFSI and Save the Children found more than 3,000 pregnant and lactating women.

Responses

CMAM continues to be implemented by the Nutrition cluster in eight municipalities in Maguindanao in nine OTP sites and in six Supplementary Feeding Centres. There are also three municipalities with OTPs but no SFPs in North Cotabato. Nutrition education and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling sessions are being conducted by local NGO partners of Save the Children in all the CMAM municipalities.

Gaps

Supplementary Feeding is still to be rolled out to the other therapeutic feeding sites. Also, further coordination at the cluster level and the DOH is required to improve and to better assess the program coverage.

PROTECTION

Needs

In May, Protection Cluster recorded a number of displacements, caused both by man-made and natural disasters. There is a need to strengthen coordination among the Cluster members, especially with DSWD and the Commission of Human Rights (CHR), to establish better response system.

There is also a need to accelerate the advocacy activities among beneficiaries to address the lack of awareness of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the Magna Carta of Women adopted in the Philippines.

Responses

Organizations, such as Bantay Ceasefire, Mindanao Human Rights Action Centre (MinHRAC), and Nonviolent Peaceforce Philippines (NPP), continue to provide protection by their presence in hot spots. They play important roles in providing immeasurable positive impact both in communities affected by displacement and communities at risk, with confidence building between communities in conflict through monitoring, coordination, rumours/suspicious clarification, and accompaniment. In addition, organizations frequently conduct field missions and directly meet with IDPs to assess their protection needs.

DSWD X, OCD X and CHR X jointly organized an IDP protection workshop for 40 participants from regional, provincial, and municipal levels of DILG, OCD, DOH, CHR and DSWD with support of UNHCR. The participatory workshop with practical protection contents was received positively by participants.

Support to DSWD-ARMM was also provided by UNHCR and UNICEF for its Strategic Planning conducted on 5-6 May in Davao City with the regional and provincial senior officers. The session covered the five-year planning of DSWD which tackles social issues including but not limited to internal displacement.

MinHRAC is implementing a project with UNHCR to build an effective community-based protection monitoring mechanism in 46 priority return areas identified by the ARMM. Community-based monitors were jointly trained by MinHRAC, CHR, and UNHCR.

UnyPhil-Women has implemented a project with UNHCR to profile urban IDPs in Cotabato City. Existence of urban IDPs is well known, however, the study to identify them and their needs has never

been conducted yet. UnyPhil-Women will implement Quick Impact Projects to address the identified needs of IDPs in the urban areas.

CFSI and KFI are both implementing Quick Impact Projects with UNHCR in Maguindanao, North Cotabato, Lanao del Sur, and Lanao del Norte covering 21 barangays targeting 16,669 individuals in their places of origin. So far, the communities have been able to identify projects including livelihood (fishing boats/nets, farm machines, handicrafts, dried fish production), community water system, and community learning centre.

On 30 May, the President of the Philippines signed the Instrument of Ratification for the 1954 Convention in relation to the Status of Stateless Persons.

Gaps

Collection of updated information and delivery of timely responses in locations where the number of humanitarian organizations is limited in comparison to the number of population in need remains a difficulty faced by the Protection Cluster.

While the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action and the Philippine Campaign to Ban Landmines are mandated by the Government and the MILF as partners in the Joint Mines/Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Clearance Project in the conflict-affected areas in Mindanao, they have not yet secured enough operational funds. Absence of a demining organization leaves population vulnerable to UXO incidents.

CHILD PROTECTION

Needs

Multi-sector approach to survivors of child trafficking, child labour and children out of school remains: Out of 68 children identified in Maguindanao, 24 are survivors of trafficking. Municipal Social Welfare Officers (MSWOs) and Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) Social Workers have limited options for supporting these children back to school as sub-standard living conditions mean children are required to support the daily needs of their families.

Responses

During the reporting period two FTR Social Workers in Maguindanao Province worked on a report providing overview and valuable information on 25 Child Trafficking cases that the team has been supporting since the beginning of the project.

A focus group discussion was conducted on 12 May in the Centre for 25 Out of School Youth (OSY) / Out of School Children (OSC). This activity was conducted in collaboration with the Education Office in Cotabato City which facilitated the focus group discussions for elementary and high schools. The children selected are the priority clients of FTR Social Workers with other protection concerns such as Child Labor, Child Headed Household and Medical protection concern.

FTR beneficiaries (34 families) were supported with Family and Child Protection Kits on 24 May. Children of those families will later receive School Kits in the beginning of June.

On the last week of May, all FTR Social Workers provided the OSWDS with short stories of children they have been supporting during the project. Three of those stories were then selected by OSWDS to be provided to UNICEF for media/communication project with National DSWD. On 22 May, the FTR team and OSWDS FTR staff accompanied the photographer from UNICEF who took pictures of some street children and their families in their homes. These pictures are intended to be woven together with the stories of these children.

OSY have been supported by UNICEF in their enrolment to Alternative Learning Sessions. Check lists have been created to organize collection of school documents, meetings have been scheduled with school principals with parents, and two focus group discussions have been conducted for 26 children of both elementary and high school levels.

DSWD and UNICEF conducted home visits to the prioritized vulnerable families, as they are exploring options for livelihood and training support to be provided to these families. The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA), KFI and the Reconciliation Center have been included in this initiative. The FTR teams of DSWD are finalizing a project proposal for small scale programs.

Recreational activities are ongoing in the Social Development Centre (SDC) and the volunteers are meeting the FTR Social Workers and the House Parents once a week for mentoring on psycho-social services and structured play / recreational activities. Recreational activities will continue in June, and children supported by the FTR Social Workers will have access to the activities three times a week.

Mapping of child protection services is on-going. During the reporting period the FTR Social Worker had a meeting with BDA, KFI, DTI and as well as with ICRC and WFP for the purpose of mapping of services and finding support for the children who were victims of a massacre in South Upi Municipality in Maguindanao and livelihood programs for their beneficiaries. FTR team of Maguindanao will provide WFP a list of location of their beneficiaries to investigate whether projects are ongoing in their areas of activity and if so include them as beneficiaries. This would be through the project of Food for Work, a community livelihood support where 20-30 households work together on a livelihood project benefiting all. Other support for consideration is Emergency Feeding for the most vulnerable that could be provided for a short period or up to three months. WFP will not be able to cover transportation and storage and the whole ration needs to be brought in one delivery. DSWD and UNICEF would have to cover the cost if this service would be requested.

Gaps

Three FTR Social Workers from Sulu and Tawi-Tawi provinces resigned and the contract of the focal point on the islands has expired. The Provincial Head of Office has been seeking for a Social Worker to fill the position but no progress has been made as of 27 May due to limited availability of social workers in the area. The offices have been advertising through local radio and newspapers.

There are beneficiaries of FTR not targeted in the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), a Government-led poverty reduction and social development strategy, and in convergence of services. This is having a serious impact since majority of support provided by the Government social services will mainly target 4Ps beneficiaries, i.e. having convergence of services that aims to deliver different kinds of social services to the same beneficiaries. Only 11 out of 160 vulnerable children and their families in Cotabato City have been targeted for the 4Ps program. All of those identified children live in abject poverty that makes them vulnerable to exploitation, abuse, and neglect. Other services through UN and NGOs are exclusive for conflict affected areas, preventing residents of Cotabato City to avail of such services. For beneficiaries on Maguindanao, only seven out of 68 beneficiaries are on the 4Ps program. In May, free birth registration were provided for 4Ps' beneficiaries only in Maguindanao to facilitate the implementation of the project, specifically on improving the support to those targeted by the program, the most vulnerable ones.

Early Recovery

Needs

Most of the IDPs have already returned to their places of origin except in areas where there are still concerns on security. Former IDPs have now 're-started' their lives and re-establish livelihood. Therefore, initiatives of partners and other stakeholders in the return areas are mostly geared towards early recovery of the returning population.

Responses

The Early Recovery (ER) Cluster members have developed a cluster plan for 2011 which was presented and approved during the cluster meeting on 26 May. The plan highlights the interventions that cluster members are planning to do in the 36 return sites in response to the needs expressed by the returning communities. The plan is anchored on the site specific ER planning done earlier this year.

The cluster plan will also serve as the take-off point for future interventions as it likewise shows areas and concerns which still do not have commitments from cluster members and other partners. The plan will be incorporated in the ARMM ER Plan. The monitoring of the plan will be done through the monitoring system / structure created in the ARMM ER Plan.

III. COORDINATION

OCHA attended the Change of Command Ceremony of the 6th Infantry Division on 13 May from MGEN Anthony Alcantara to BGEN Rey Ardo. During his term, MGEN Alcantara has turned-over seven renovated/newly constructed school buildings (four in North Cotabato and three in Maguindanao) through the Bayanihan Program.

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The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) held its monthly meeting in Cotabato City on 8 June to strengthen coordination and communication between the HCT and the MHT. The HCT also took the opportunity to meet with the ARMM Government on 6 June and visited IDP sites / return sites in Maguindanao on 7 June to gain a better understanding of the humanitarian situation and challenges faced by the MHT. The three-day programme was well attended by representatives from nearly 20 agencies, including the UN, NGOs, Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, IFI and donors.

OCHA will convene the MHT meeting on 20 June to discuss flooding assessments and response in Mindanao.

IV. FUNDING

The Mindanao Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) has so far received a pledge/contribution/commitment of US\$3 million or 9 percent of the total requirement of \$34.5 million. This includes the New Zealand's pledge to fund FAO's proposed project. Majority of the cluster response plans remain severely underfunded.

Table 3: Mindanao Humanitarian Action Plan funding as of 16 June 2011

Cluster	Requirements (US\$)	Funding (US\$)	Unmet requirements (US\$)	Covered (%)
CCCM	4,435,700	0	4,435,700	0%
COORDINATION	246,888	0	246,888	0%
EARLY RECOVERY	1,075,950	0	1,075,950	0%
EDUCATION	2,828,150	0	2,828,150	0%
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE	11,941,675	1,701,001	8,098,999	14%
HEALTH	2,554,415	0	2,554,415	0%
NUTRITION	2,014,000	0	2,014,000	0%
PROTECTION, INCL. CHILD PROTECTION AND SGBV	5,537,704	0	5,537,704	0%
WASH	3,893,044	0	3,893,044	0%
Grand Total:	34,527,526	1,701,001	32,826,525	5%

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

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

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For more information on the humanitarian response in the Philippines,

Please visit: <http://www.un.org.ph/response>