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One month into the response, humanitarian partners have also conducted over 63 rapid needs assessments which give a better overview of the extent of damage. The HNP was prepared based on the assumption that 2.4 million people are in need (PIN) of humanitarian assistance. At that time, only 101,000 houses damaged or destroyed were reported. Currently, the Government considers that all affected are also PIN so this dramatically increases the PIN to 8 million. Reported damaged or destroyed houses are now at 1.4 million. In the coming weeks, the HCT will consider revised consolidated needs assessments and decide on appropriate next steps.

**SITUATION OVERVIEW**

Super Typhoon Rai (local name Odette) entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility on 14 December and rapidly intensified to a Category 5 typhoon, with peak winds up to 235km/hr. It made nine landfalls between 16 and 17 December in the Provinces of Dinagat Islands, Surigao del Norte, Southern Leyte, Bohol, Cebu, Negros Oriental and Palawan. The extent of damage is likened to Typhoon Haiyan in 2013, though the Government’s effective pre-emptive action led to far fewer casualties. Rai left the Philippine Area of Responsibility on 18 December at 1240H.

On 21 December, the Government of the Philippines declared a one-year state of calamity over Region IVB (MIMAROPA, including Palawan), Region VI (Western Visayas), Region VII (Central Visayas), Region VIII (Eastern Visayas), Region X (Northern Mindanao) and Region XIII (Caraga) due to the impact and damage caused by Typhoon Rai. The declaration allows local authorities to tap into their calamity funds to help typhoon-hit communities. It also allows price controls on commodities in devastated areas and hastens rescue and relief efforts. The Government announced its willingness to accept international assistance to support the most immediate needs of those affected.

As of 12 January, reports show that over 8 million people are affected across 11 regions. The latest DSWD report now confirms that 41,719 families (159,709 individuals) remain displaced in evacuation centres (ECs) while 12,110 families (41,618 individuals) are displaced outside of ECs.

The death toll has reached 405, with 1,261 people injured and 65 still missing. As assessments continue, the number of damaged houses has increased to 1,360,447, with 368,476 destroyed and 991,971 partially damaged. The number of damaged houses now exceeds those damaged by Typhoon Haiyan (1.1 million).

According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), as of 13 January, 257 cities/municipalities have restored power out of 357 that experienced power outages or interruptions. Meanwhile, 178 cities/municipalities have restored communication lines out of 258 that experienced interrupted services. Four out of 26 cities/municipalities have restored water supply. Estimated agricultural damages include 135,327 hectares of crops, 70,308 livestock and poultry, and 6,253 pieces of agricultural infrastructure and equipment costing about PHP11.4 billion (about $224 million). The damage to infrastructure is reported at PHP17.7 billion (about $346 million).

Urgent needs are food and non-food items (NFIs), clean water and sanitation facilities, shelter, hygiene kits, medical supplies and restoration of livelihoods.

**COVID-19 cases nationwide**

Due to a surge in COVID-19 cases, domestic flights for selected destinations of national air carriers Philippine Airlines and Cebu Pacific have been cancelled for at least one week, starting 8 January. This includes flights to/from Cebu, Tacloban, Butuan and Bohol, where needs are high and humanitarian operations are trying to scale up. Reports are also rising of humanitarian workers exposed or sick.
On 13 January, the Department of Health (DOH) reported 34,021 new COVID-19 cases, with an all-time high test positivity rate of 47.9 per cent. The Government has placed an additional 28 cities/provinces under strict Alert Level 3 from 14 to 31 January. These include areas such as Eastern Visayas and CARAGA where typhoon relief operations are ongoing.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE (NEEDS, RESPONSE, GAPS/CONSTRAINTS)
Note: Cluster NRG is based on available information from cluster assessments and government reports. This report only reflects response activities carried out by HCT members and priorities based on the HNP priorities. This is updated on a rolling basis.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs
- As of 12 January, DSWD reported 53,829 families (201,327 people) are displaced in Regions VI, VII, VIII, X, MIMAROPA, and Caraga.
- Of the total displaced population, 41,719 families (159,709 people) are still in ECs and 12,110 families (41,618 individuals) are outside ECs, staying with relatives or friends.
- Damaged houses are the main reason for IDPs’ delayed return home. A significant number of IDPs have already returned and are using salvaged materials to repair their homes.
- IDPs in ECs urgently need sleeping kits, modular tents, construction repair and maintenance of ECs, solar lamps, generators, telecommunication services, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS).
- Sufficient space is needed for physical distancing in the ECs, in compliance with COVID-19 guidelines, as well as a camp design and layout that is safe for women, children, and people living with disabilities.

Response
- Provided technical assistance to DSWD field offices and local government units (LGUs) in Regions VI, VII, VIII, X, MIMAROPA, and Caraga in implementing CCCM COVID-19 Operational Guidelines.
- To date, 5,598 shelter-grade tarps have been distributed to Cebu, Bohol and Southern Leyte Provinces, and to Caraga Region.
- 300 shelter repair kits have been distributed in Maasin, Southern Leyte; 700 will be distributed in the Caraga Region.
- PPEs, including face masks for adults and children, alcohol and hand soaps have been distributed to LGUs to promote health and safety protocols.
- 1,210 solar lamps and 250 modular tents will be distributed in the affected areas in coordination with the Philippine Coast Guard.
- The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) will be rolled out in all ECs in Southern Leyte, Leyte, Cebu, Bohol, Surigao del Norte and Dinagat Islands from 12-16 January to inform programming, and assess needs and the prospects of IDPs’ return.
- Continuous coordination with DSWD as the NDRRMC, CCCM, and IDP Protection Cluster Lead.

Gaps & Constraints:

Gaps
- Lack of potable water in the ECs, increasing diarrhoea cases.
- Physical distancing is not strictly followed in some ECs due to limited safe and open areas.
- Infection prevention and control checkpoints are yet to be set up.

Constraints
- Communication between the affected LGUs and the national Government is severely hampered due to power outages and telecom interruptions.
- Transportation of relief assistance is delayed due to impassable roads and limited flights to the affected areas.
Shelter Cluster

Needs

- As of 13 January, the number of damaged houses has increased to 1,360,447; about 368,476 are totally damaged and 991,971 are partially damaged.
- The most affected Provinces are Cebu, Negros Occidental, Bohol, Surigao del Norte and Southern Leyte.
- An estimated PHP30,699,018 (or $601,000) has been lost through housing damage.
- Many concrete houses lost their roofs to strong winds, while most houses in rural areas built with light framing materials are damaged beyond repair. Some material may be salvaged, such as fallen coconut trees. Rubble clearance needs to be conducted.
- Families need essential household goods to sleep, cook and begin self-recovery. A number of landslides have destroyed homes. Families need to be relocated to temporary shelters and essential household goods replaced.
- Most IDPs are in Surigao, Southern Leyte, Cebu and Bohol. They need a minimum package of building material, access to skilled labour, and funds to repair or to erect temporary shelter that will permit them to rebuild their homes.
- Displaced families need inclusive access to support with Housing, Land and Property issues (HLP) following displacement or during reconstruction.
- Support to self-recovery initiatives like multi-purpose cash grants are crucial to amplify the efforts of affected people and the survival of the markets in their communities.

Response

- As of 6 January, partners had distributed 3,701 shelter tool kits, 11,102 tarpaulins, and 468 other building materials. Another 4,366 tool kits, 8,363 tarpaulins and 3,873 other building materials are in the pipeline to be distributed.
- In addition to building materials, families were supported with the distribution of 4,382 kitchen sets, 6,197 sleeping kits and 100 lighting items. Another 12,981 sleeping kits and 1,650 lighting items are planned to be distributed.
- In total, 18,136 households were reached by the activities above. Of these, 10,950 live in Surigao del Norte; 2,610 in Bohol; 2,148 in Cebu; and 1,612 in Southern Leyte.
- In Dinagat Islands, Agusan del Norte and Agusan del Sur respectively, 316,250 and 250 households were supported.
- “Build Back Better or Safer” Information, Education and Communication materials in various local languages are being used to help families understand more resilient repair and construction techniques. They are available here.
- Shelter Cluster partners are collaborating on standardized emergency shelter assistance cash grant packages together with the Cash Working Group and Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD) guidelines.
- The Shelter Cluster is engaging with the Philippine Coconut Authority to reuse the fallen coconut trees.
- A Housing, Land and Property factsheet was shared with organizations to support affected families with their land tenancy issues. It is available on the Shelter Cluster website.

Gaps & Constraints:

Gaps

- Significant number of displaced people: 39,341 families (146,489 people) are in Surigao del Norte and Southern Leyte. They cannot return to their places of origin as they require shelter assistance to rebuild their homes.
- Construction material markets are showing the strain of supplying roofing materials and lumber. Increases in material costs are expected, partly linked to pandemic-related supply chain disruption and now the spike in immediate need.
- Partners’ decisions to prioritize which provinces to cover depend on funding.

Constraints

- Access to remote communities and areas with saturated soils makes delivering emergency shelter supplies (e.g. roofing materials) difficult. Transportation costs to these areas has increased.
- No Internet connectivity in remote locations prevents partners providing reports. It is therefore assumed that 4W are underreported.
- Limited detailed assessment of damage to homes will determine more precise estimates of the resources and labour required to repair, rebuild or relocate homes in a safe and sustainable manner.
- Some families are looking to repair and rebuild immediately, but there are limited numbers of skilled builders with knowledge on safe and resilient construction.
- Processing coco lumber requires quality control for durable construction. Buyers may be unaware of how long the wood will be resistant to rot and insects.

Food Security and Agriculture

Needs

- The farming and fishing sectors were badly affected by the typhoon. Fishing activities were hampered as boats, nets and other equipment were damaged.
- Converting damaged coconut trees into lumber as temporary shelter support is a proposed livelihood opportunity for the affected population, as per the FAO report.
- Unmet daily food needs of IDPs and those in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDA), including the specific food and nutritional needs of pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under age 5.
- Reported agricultural damage at more than $229 million, mostly to fisheries and crops such as rice and coconut, thus severely affecting about 396,585 farmers and fisherfolk.
- In Surigao City, rehabilitation efforts of the LGUs and affected communities are ongoing. Power lines are being restored, homes are being rebuilt and the market is operational, although with reported increase of vegetables, fruits and fuel prices.
- While financial service providers are gradually operating amid challenges on telecom and electricity, commodity prices have doubled. Transporting goods remains a challenge, as does frequent bad weather conditions, which delay transport to the islands.

Response

- Conducted assessments such as loss and damage in the agriculture sector in Southern Leyte, Agusan del Norte, and Surigao del Norte; market scanning/assessment and mapping, local food production potential, rapid assessment in Surigao del Norte and Palawan.
- Mobilized resources from the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade to provide conditional cash transfer to 2,400 most-vulnerable farming and fishing families and youth and women in agri-dependent households in Surigao del Norte and Dinagat Island.
- Distributed food relief packs, NFI, water filters, shelter kits, solar lights and flashlights, cash and livelihood assistance in Surigao del Norte, Southern Leyte, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, Cebu, Bohol, Leyte, Palawan, Agusan del Norte, Misamis Oriental, Dinagat Island and Eastern Samar.
- Additional resource mobilization efforts are under way, including augmentation of human resource capacity.
- Targeting parameter was agreed with the Government. This will be used for the “Listahanan 3” as the basis of prioritizing beneficiaries for the first wave of food packs for Dinagat (7,941) and Siargao (5,415) islands, with an initial target of 13,356.
- Plans are set to provide cash-based transfers, vouchers and in-kind relief (food packs). The voucher system aims to help people purchase food, support markets and build back farmers’ livelihoods.

Gaps & Constraints:

Gaps

- Assistance for farm recovery is very limited.

Constraints

- Electricity and communication lines are still down in many affected areas. Food and water supplies are slowly depleting.
- Frequent bad weather conditions impede relief efforts going to the island.
Protection including Child Protection and Prevention of Gender-Based Violence

Needs

- Urgent needs are food, WASH, shelter, health and protection services, including MHPSS support.
- Tension among the displaced people, affected populations and local government has been observed in some municipalities in Siargao Island due to unequal distribution of support. Support institutions should ensure assistance is based on needs without discrimination, and every effort met to ensure provisions and donations meet the total number of families in need.
- Housing Land and Property (HLP)-related issues have emerged. In General Luna Municipality, Siargao Island, there are 39 families who have lived near the creekside at Poblacion 3 for over a decade, and who are at risk of forced eviction as they live on public land. A land claimant informed them that it is titled under his name, and they are not permitted to rebuild their houses in the areas where they formerly stood.
- Continuous monitoring and verification of unaccompanied and separated children are required.
- Children face increased vulnerability, risk of physical injuries and all forms of abuse and exploitation. Concerns have been raised on the increased risk for children of sexual exploitation and abuse, given that several affected areas are tourist spots.
- Women, adolescent girls and other marginalized groups are facing a higher risk of gender-based violence (GBV) with limited mobility and unsafe living conditions due to power and telecommunication outages and interruptions.
- Various forms of GBV have been reported by the Government’s Women and Children Protection Desk (PNP-WCPD) since the typhoon hit.
- IDPs and affected family members (many of them children) have been seen begging on the streets, including on the national highway. This exposes them to the risk of road accidents, GBV and human trafficking. Traffickers often use post-disaster situations like this to recruit and exploit vulnerable individuals.
- Urgent need to set up an alternative Women and Children Protection Unit (WCPU) outside the severely affected Caraga Regional Hospital to ensure continuity of GBV services.
- Need to set up women-friendly spaces and organize IDP women and youth to undertake risk mitigation.
- Reporting and referral pathway for child protection and GBV needs to be restored and disseminated to affected communities to ensure access to life-saving information, and to prevent child-protection and GBV risks.
- Need to activate the GBV sub-cluster at regional level.
- Rehabilitation/refurbishment of WPCUs to provide continued services on clinical management of rape and intimate partner violence.
- Only nine out of 321 municipalities have confirmed having a Women and Children Protection Desk (WCPD) in Regions IV-B, VI, VII, VIII and Caraga. In these same regions, 13 WCPUs are present, nine of which have been confirmed to be functional. The condition of the rest is yet to be determined.
- Need to strengthen coordination with the Department of Health Center for Health Development Region VIII and the Department of Social Welfare and Development Region VIII GBV Coordinators.

Response

- The DSWD-led Tri-Cluster Coordination Platform (Protection, Food and NFI, and CCCM) is now integrated into the Regional Disaster Response Committee (RDRC) and meets regularly.
- Support is also provided to the Regional Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (RIACAT-VAWC) and Regional Child Protection Working Group (RCPWG). A set of response priorities was identified by the national and regional Child Protection Working Group.
- The DSWD-led Tri-Cluster will be the official repository of all Odette-related data and information from the 11 clusters that DSWD leads and monitors.
- A joint protection monitoring with the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) was conducted on Siargao Island on 7-8 January. Another team was deployed to conduct protection monitoring and provide psychosocial support with DSWD’s IDP team.
- Through its advocacy and protection mainstreaming work, the Government will soon issue advisories to address begging and GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response. DSWD Caraga has issued an advisory on the prohibition of begging.
- In Southern Leyte, discussions with DSWD Region VIII are ongoing on reactivating the regional GBV sub-cluster.
- In Caraga, the helpline is being reactivated.
- In Dinagat 1,000 Dignity Kits for women were distributed. One tent for a women-friendly space with 400 maternity packs and 540 solar lamps has been provided.
- UNFPA to provide prefabricated facilities and equipment to selected WCUs, including dignity kits, solar lamps and radios, using funding from the Central Emergency Response Fund.
In Region VIII, the WCPU at the Eastern Visayas Regional Medical Center (EVRMC) has committed to simplify process for Southern Leyte clients, extend technical support and deploy a psychosocial team upon request. The WCPU at Eastern Visayas Medical Centre EVRMC remains the nearest referral centre in Southern Leyte.

Social workers and camp managers have been trained on Child Protection in Emergencies, GBViE and PSEA.

Gaps & Constraints:

Gaps

- Minimal to zero support provided in the island barangays of Siargao as compared to those in the main island.
- The community lifeline services are not fully restored. Information and data from the field remains limited and field assessments are still under way.
- Service mapping of available child protection and GBV core services is yet to be conducted.

Constraints

- Access to island barangays of Siargao can be difficult at times due to heavy rains and bad weather conditions, thus, hampering delivery of aid and services.
- Despite the required price freeze due to the state of calamity declaration, the prices of basic commodities have increased 30 to 40 per cent. In the municipality of Del Carmen of Siargao Island, there is a substantial water price increase from PHP15.00 ($0.29) to PHP50.00 ($0.97) per gallon. The prices of fish and meat at the market have also increased. This is attributed to the price spikes of transportation costs.
- Access to typhoon-affected areas due to inaccessible roads.
- Storage and transportation of CFS tents and kits.
- Southern Leyte Provincial Social Welfare and Development Officers (PSWDO) have no capacity to handle collected GBV abuse reports from Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officers (MSWDO).
- The temporary shelter for youth and children survivors of violence is occupied by the Philippine Army supporting Southern Leyte. As a result, survivors are displaced and there are no available safe spaces for them.

Education

Needs

- A total of 135,451 students in 835 schools are affected in Caraga region, particularly in Dinagat Islands and Surigao del Norte. Currently, the cluster is collecting date for Southern Leyte.
- Nationwide, reports show that there are 2,085 damaged schools with 4,242 totally damaged classrooms. Some 4,235 classrooms still being used as evacuation centres.
- Nationwide, more than 9.9 million learning materials have been damaged.
- School repair and reconstruction will require PHP14.606 billion ($285 million), according to the Department of Education (DepEd).
- Teaching, learning materials and student kits for children to continue learning both at home and in schools will cost an estimated PhP 15.3 billion (or $298 million).
- Temporary learning spaces are needed for schools that are piloting face-to-face classes.
- Provision of mental health and psychosocial support for students is required.
- Final designs on temporary learning spaces that meet COVID-19 ventilation standards are needed.

Response

- DepEd Central Office has provided PhP 23.84 million ($465,000) to affected regions to support clean-up and minor repairs, procurement of student and teacher kits, emergency school feeding, and psychological first aid.
- Delivered 72 sqm tents as temporary learning spaces: one to the Schools Division Office of Surigao del Norte and four to the Schools Division Office of Surigao del Sur.
- Ninety student kits were distributed to Region VII, while four school-in-a-box have been sent to Caraga. Seventy-three school-in-a-box and four 72 sqm tents are set to be delivered to Caraga to cover 24 schools that are piloting in-person classes.
- About 1,488 student kits and 104 teachers’ kits are also set to be delivered to support learning continuity.
- Hygiene kits, student kits, teacher kits, play kits, potable water, psychological first aid, medical services, infection and prevention (IPC) supplies, and other various forms of support have been provided to affected schools in Caraga and Region VII by cluster partners.
- DepEd Field Offices in Regions V, VI, VII, VIII and Caraga conducted field monitoring of affected schools, conducted rapid assessment on school damages, conducted physical and online medical consultations, conducted psychological first aid sessions, initiated ‘Adopt-a-SDO’ to assist and support affected division offices, coordinated with local DRRM Council and activated its Emergency Operations Centre.

Gaps & Constraints:

Gaps
- Gaps in education-specific information gathering because of disrupted communication lines.
- Need for MHPSS, hence, volunteers are being added to the pool of trained school personnel/teachers.

Constraints
- Data collection has been affected as key informants are still recovering from the emergency.
- The reported damaged schools and classrooms as well as those used as evacuation centers are not available for school learning.

Health

Needs
- Health facilities are operating at limited capacity in Caraga, including the Dinagat District Hospital, Albor District Hospital, and Loreto District Hospital. Some of their COVID facilities were entirely damaged while several Rural Health Units (RHUs) and birthing clinics were also damaged including records/data on pregnancy tracking. Some 90 per cent of Dinagat RHUs and half of Basilisa RHUs were damaged.
- Loreto, San Jose, Tubajon, Libjo, and Cagdianao RHUs were partially damaged.
- Mother and Child Specialty Hospital in Basilisa was damaged and not functional. The DOH provincial health office is assisting Local Government Units to get the data. Meanwhile, the field hospital in Takbo, General Luna in Surigao del Norte can provide cesarean delivery.
- Several Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (BEmONC) and birthing facilities such as the Pintuyan District Hospital and Limasawa Birthing Facility in Southern Leyte and Pardo Birthing Facility and Busay Health Center in Cebu City were damaged.
- Need for supplies of tetanus vaccines to treat those who sustained wounds during the typhoon.

Response
- Dispatched 200 modular tents to support physical distancing measures for COVID-19 IPC in addition to seven 72 sqm tents and eighteen 42 sqm tents to be used as temporary district hospitals and rural health units in Siargao Island, Dinagat Islands, and Surigao City.
- Deployed a team of Health, Nutrition, and WASH personnel to assess the impact of Typhoon Rai and immediate needs in Southern Leyte.
- DOH Center for Health Development Eastern Visayas Quad cluster was activated with support from UNICEF, WHO, and UNFPA. The first quad-cluster meeting was held on January 6, 2022, with meetings scheduled every Thursday thereafter.
- Deployed the following life-saving sexual and reproductive health supplies to Caraga:
  - Dinagat: (1) Emergency Maternity Tent Facility along with one (1) Reproductive Health Kit 6A, three (3) Reproductive Health Kit 2A, and three (3) Reproductive Health Kit 2B; 1,000 dignity kits; 400 maternity packs; 540 solar radios; and one (1) women friendly spaces tent set and kits
  - Siargao: (1) Emergency Maternity Tent Facility along with one (1) Reproductive Health Kits 6A, three (3) Reproductive Health Kit 2A, and three (3) Reproductive Health Kit 2B; 1,000 dignity kits; and 400 maternity packs

Gaps & Constraints:

Gaps
- Low supply of PPE for families in evacuation centres and affected communities.
- Dinagat Islands, Surigao del Norte, Surigao City, and Siargao have very limited pre-disaster capacity on maternal health and are experiencing significant disruption of sexual and reproductive health services. Maternal health and family planning services are continuously provided by the hospital, but still need immediate support.
**Constraints**
- Disruptions in power and water supply.
- Limited human resources for delivery of essential health care and management of illnesses.
- All Basic and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care service deliveries were managed and referred to Caraga Regional Hospital (CRH) in Surigao City solely through pump boats which were severely damaged; they now rely heavily to Roll-In, Roll-Out (RORO) boats which imposes a big challenge due to the limited trips/itineraries.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

**Needs**
- Water quality testing conducted by local sanitary inspectors showed that a significant number of Level I and II water sources in Southern Leyte are positive for E.coli, a highly-threatening fecal microorganism.
- Need for a more thorough assessment of sanitation and water infrastructure requirements at the household level, especially considering damaged houses have now reached 1.4 million.
- Persistent reports of cases of diarrhoea in affected communities in Siargao Island attributed to contaminated food and water.

**Response**
- Two sub-national WASH Clusters activated and are headed by DOH Center for Health and Development (CHD) for Region VIII and Caraga.
- To date, distributed 8,702 family hygiene kits, 6,712 water kits (water container with disinfectant), water trucking for 27 localities, and clean water to 56,500 individuals through setting up of water bladders, repairing of damaged water sources, and water trucking.
- Onsite desludging of existing evacuation sites in Caraga and Southern Leyte.
- All WASH Cluster partners are now raising more resources to procure and deliver critically needed supplies on water and sanitation to contain the increasing cases of WASH-related diseases.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

**Gaps**
- Currently only a few WASH Cluster partners have initiated sanitation activities. There is a need for a more thorough discussion on provision of shelter support along with the repair or construction of household sanitation facilities especially in coastal communities where residents are still prohibited from returning home.
- Rapid assessments on the extent of damage and emerging needs on other WASH sectors, including sanitation, health and hygiene promotion, waste management, and vector control, particularly in the island-municipalities and geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas, still need to be completed and analysed. At the moment the focus has been mostly on water.
- Main response attention is on Caraga and Southern Leyte, leaving behind other affected provinces such as Bohol, Cebu, Palawan and Negros Occidental.

**Constraints**
- Major logistical challenges in transporting critical WASH supplies such as water kits, hygiene and dignity kits in island municipalities. In the past weeks, it took at least three to five days to bring the WASH supplies to Siargao and Dinagat Islands.
- Increasing COVID-19 infections among humanitarian responders.
- Limited budget of LGUs impede timely restoration of local water systems.
**Nutrition**

**Needs**
- Distribute life-saving nutrition commodities – ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF), micronutrient powders (MNP), vitamin A and Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplements.
- Conduct weekly/monthly nutrition assessment of children and women to identify and treat acute malnutrition.
- Food insecurity and increasing cases of diarrhoea, acute gastroenteritis and upper respiratory infections will predispose children to undernutrition.
- Access to F-75 therapeutic milk and Rehydration Solution for Malnutrition (ReSoMal) to treat children with complicated severe acute malnutrition.
- Promote and support breastfeeding mothers, monitoring donation of breastmilk substitutes in compliance to the Philippines Milk Code.
- Additional human resources to deliver critical nutrition and health interventions both at community level and ECs.
- Provide nutritious food packs to avoid deterioration of nutritional status.
- Multi-purpose cash transfer to facilitate access to more diversified fresh foods.

**Response**
- Total of 246 cartons of RUTF have been delivered to Southern Leyte, with an additional 200 cartons on the way.
- Scheduled delivery and distribution of 1,811 cartons of RUTF to region of Caraga.
- Scheduled delivery and distribution of 3,975 boxes of MNP, 1,930 breastfeeding kits, and 10,000 mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) tapes to the typhoon affected areas.
- Supported the Department of Health (DOH) in the distribution of nutrition commodities and materials.
- Nutrition Cluster Information Management Officers and Nutrition Cluster Coordinators mobilized to support the affected regions on coordination and information management.
- Human resource teams from the National Nutrition Council and UNICEF deployed to Southern Leyte and Caraga conduct nutrition needs assessment and screening of women and children.
- Ongoing refresher trainings for frontline workers on the treatment of severe acute malnutrition.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

**Gaps**
- Half of the affected provinces do not have an organized Nutrition Cluster coordination mechanisms and information management systems.
- Limited availability of life-saving nutrition supplies including RUTF, F-75 therapeutic milk, ReSoMal, Vitamin A, IFA and MNP among others.
- Anthropometric equipment – MUAC tapes, weighing scales and height boards to conduct routine nutrition assessment for women and children.

**Constraints**
- Lack of human resources as community nutrition and health workers are also affected by the typhoon.

**Logistics**

**Needs**
- Continuing need to support the Government with provision of logistics assets and support for logistics operations considering the ongoing impact of the typhoon on logistics infrastructure.

**Response**
- Since the impact of the typhoon, provided 152 trucks to the Government to transport more than 173,000 family food packs in addition to other relief items such as hygiene kits, sleeping kits and family kits. Items are being delivered to worst-hit areas including Surigao City, Cebu City, Bohol, Iloilo City, Davao City, Himamaylan City, and Southern Leyte; and to airports in Clark, Pampanga and Mactan, Cebu.

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152

Truckloads of equipment have been loaded and delivered to the affected regions.
• Emergency logistics hub in Surigao City is completed and is now supporting storage, consolidation and onward transport of Government relief items. The logistics team is providing technical assistance to the Government in the efficient and effective management of the hub.
• Preparing to setup additional three hubs in Siargao Island and Dinagat Island to support Government. Assessments on potential sites and locations are underway to supplement assessments done on the status of logistics infrastructure and key routes in affected areas.

Gaps & Constraints:
• Commercial shipping companies regularly operating cargo vessels from Surigao to Siargao and Dinagat Islands are limited which is reducing the availability of transport for humanitarian relief items. In general, and as per standard schedules, the commercial services to these islands are limited and these services are under pressure due to the increased volume of humanitarian goods that need to be transported.
• Frequent and heavy rains in the region are affecting resumption of both sea and land transport operations in the affected areas to ensure the delivery of relief items.

Emergency Telecommunications

Needs
• While electricity and connectivity services are gradually being restored across the affected area, many locations remain without power or voice and data connectivity, especially in the eastern islands.
• As 13 January, only 257 out of 357 cities/municipalities which experienced power outages or interruptions have restored power. About 178 out of 258 cities/municipalities which experienced interrupted telecommunications services have restored communication lines.

Response
• WFP, as the lead UN agency for emergency telecommunications in the Philippines, is working closely with the Government of the Philippines’ Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) as they lead the national Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) to support the response to Typhoon Rai (Odette).
• An ETC coordinator from Global ETC team and a WFP FITTEST ICT specialist will deploy to the Philippines this week to support the response. Preparations are being made for the deployment of two additional IT specialists from WFP Standby partner Ericsson Response.
• Mobile Operations Vehicle for Emergencies (MOVE) units are currently deployed in support of DICT operations in Surigao City, Butuan City in northern Mindanao, Alegria on Cebu Island, and Sipalay in Negros Occidental.
• ETC representative is deployed to DICT to support assessments, planning, and supported the configuration and installation of equipment. DICT, with support from WFP, has also installed 11 Ku- and Ka-band VSATs in 9 additional sites in Surigao City, Siargao Island, Dinagat Island, and Socorro Island.
• The ETC plans to expand services to humanitarians in Maasin City in Southern Leyte and Surigao City in northern Mindanao and in new sites as required to meet inter-agency needs.

Gaps & Constraints
• COVID-19 situation and associated travel restrictions are affecting deployment of international personnel as well as in-country deployments to the field.
• Ongoing electricity outages and shortages of fuel for generators as well as transport.
• Limited availability of telecommunications equipment on the local market in the affected areas.
Early Recovery

Needs

- Debris clearing of felled vegetation, coconut and forests trees in affected LGUs in Palawan to prevent forest fires; “dredging” of silted waterways near settlements to mitigate flash floods in selected river/streams in Palawan.
- About 9,000 registered and 3,000 unregistered municipal fishers in Dinagat Island have been affected. Estimates from the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist said that 90 per cent of fishing boats have been destroyed and needs to be replaced. Only a few can be repaired. Fishing gear has also been lost.

Response

- Conducted preliminary consultation between the Palawan Group, consisting of the LGU and NGO partners and UNDP to flesh out needed technical assistance and ways forward.
- Ongoing assessments in Dinagat and Siargao Islands to determine volume of debris, including coconut trees, that can be converted materials for reconstruction and recovery.
- Scheduled delivery of 20 satellite phones to DICT regional offices and LGUs to augment emergency communications.

Gaps and constraints

- Communications and mobility affect gathering of granular data for recovery assessments.

Humanitarian Coordination

OCHA is leading the humanitarian coordination under the auspices of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) together with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), the Mindanao Humanitarian Team (MHT) and thematic groups such as the Community Engagement CoP, Gender in Humanitarian Action CoP, Cash Working Group (CWG), PSEA Task Force (PSEA TF), Humanitarian Communications Group (HCG) and Information Management Working Group (IMWG).

Additional thematic experts on Environment and Debris Management from MSB, and Cash coordinator are now on board for a virtual assignment, at least initially. An introductory briefing was conducted with Caraga together with the environment experts. The Cash Working Group, co-chaired by WFP and Oxfam, had its first coordination meeting on 12 January to share information on ongoing response, harmonizing cash transfer values and capturing the relevant 3Ws (Who, What, Where) information. A separate briefing will be organized with the co-chairs and Cash coordinator to determine areas for immediate support.

On 11 January, the Community of Practice on Accountability for Affected People/Community Engagement agreed to roll out a 3W (Who, What, Where) mapping of interventions and review its assessment tool to maximize available information and roll out targeted collection of community perspectives to inform the response. The COP also agreed to utilize existing feedback mechanisms from other operations/countries to enrich common feedback platforms in the current response.

An OCHA team was deployed to cover Eastern Visayas on 5 January. The team is currently co-locating with IOM in Ormoc until power lines are restored in Maasin City where the base is intended. In the meantime, the team is shuttling to/from Tacloban City (where Region VIII EOC is established), Maasin City, Sogod, Limasawa Island and other affected municipalities. Concurrently, support is provided to the EOC established by OCD VIII in Tacloban City. The first inter-cluster coordination meeting was organized by OCD VIII on 12 January.

The Mindanao Humanitarian Team (MHT) has established presence in Butuan, Caraga and is planning to relocate to Surigao City once conditions become favorable. The MHT is supporting the Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (RDRRMC) and individual clusters are supporting their government leads since the response clusters were activated in late December.

Deployment of surge support from outside of the country remains hampered by visa delays and COVID-19 travel restrictions. Meanwhile COVID-19 infections are increasing among in-country responders.
On 11 January, the RC/HC convened a donor briefing where he and OCHA provided an update on the response. As of 11 January, the Humanitarian Needs and Priorities (HNP) plan is funded at 25.9 per cent (or $27.8 million) out of the total financial ask of $107.2 million. Response activities are being implemented in a complex setting as the impact of a typhoon is compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic and La Nina affecting operations such as heavy rains. The HC emphasized the need for donors to help fund the HNP and continue raising awareness to maintain national and international attention one month after the typhoon. In the week of 17 January, a number of communication activities are planned for the "One Month On" mark, covering visibility and advocacy activities. In the same week, a Member States briefing is planned in New York as well as the noon press briefing to UN correspondents.

An interactive 3W (Who What Where) for Typhoon Rai has been created and will be updated weekly until 21 January. A static snapshot is also available.