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## HIGHLIGHTS

- Southwest Monsoon floods displace over 1 million people in Luzon.
- 33,000 people affected by BIFF-AFP armed conflict.
- US\$19 million needed by clusters to respond to the humanitarian needs in Mindanao.

## FIGURES

### Washi Response

Total number of IDPs in Northern Mindanao	208,000
IDPs in Cagayan de Oro	157,000
IDPs in Iligan	54,000

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)

### Rest of Mindanao

#### (Non-Washi)

Total number of IDPs	66,148
Armed Conflict	65,884
Natural Disaster	264

Source: Protection Cluster Displacement and Return Table

## FUNDING

### Washi (Mid-Year Review)

**22 million**  
requested (US\$)

**76%** funded

### Central Mindanao

#### (Mid-Year Review)

**28.9 million**  
requested (US\$)

**55%** funded

Source: Financial Tracking Service

## Typhoons Enhance Southwest Monsoon

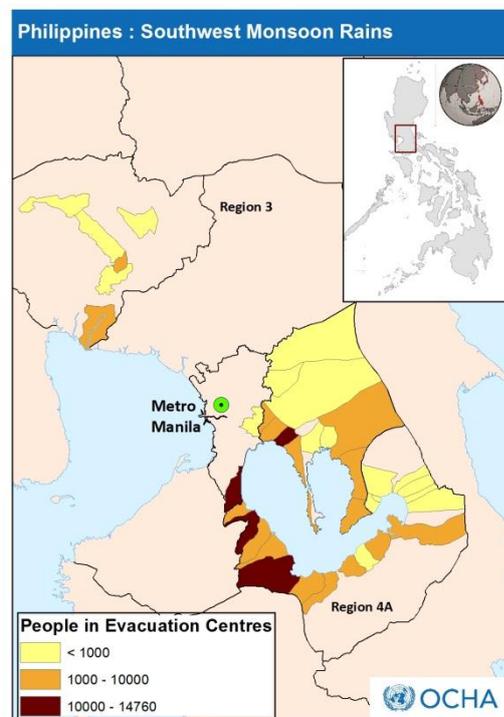
### 1.3 million people displaced by widespread flooding triggered by the Southwest Monsoon

More than 900,000 families (4.4 million people) in northern and central Luzon including Metro Manila were affected by severe flooding brought by the Southwest Monsoon according to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council. The monsoon rains and flooding left 78 people dead, 11 missing, 36 injured, and caused extensive damage to agricultural products and infrastructure amounting to an estimated cost of US\$72.4 million (PHP3.68 billion).

The Southwest Monsoon was enhanced by multiple tropical cyclones (Saola, Haikui, Kai-Tak, Tembin, Bolaven). Of the 4.4 million people affected, over 1 million were displaced; 1.2 million are living with relatives and friends while 135,308 people are still residing in 431 evacuation centres across the affected areas in Luzon as of 31 August (see map and table on the right).

Local authorities are expecting prolonged displacement of people from areas where floodwaters are historically known to slowly subside. These areas include the low-lying and catch-basin areas in the provinces of Bulacan and Pampanga, Laguna Lake coastal *barangays* (the smallest government administrative unit in the Philippines), and Taguig City and Muntinlupa City in the National Capital Region (NCR). Some of these areas are still under three feet of floodwater; in 2009 and 2011, the same areas remained flooded for over a month.

While the Government of the Philippines did not request for international aid, United Nations (UN) agencies, and national and international non-governmental organizations



Region	No. of affected people	No. of evacuation centre (EC)	No. of people inside ECs	No. of people outside ECs
NCR	419,555	18	14,866	0
I	338,685	0	0	0
III	2,542,249	39	9,157	49,754
IV A	1,087,683	370	110,752	251,315
IV B	22,011	4	533	0
VI	33,928	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,444,111</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>135,308</b>	<b>301,069</b>

Source: DSWD Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center

At least 19,000 people still remain in evacuation centres due to fighting between government forces and a non-state armed group.

assisted through the government-led cluster system. Cluster partners conducted needs assessments of flood-affected communities, disease surveillance and monitoring, distributed food and non-food items, established temporary learning spaces for children, and provided logistics and information management support in relief operations. Southwest Monsoon assessment reports are available at: <http://ph.one.un.org/response/assessments.php>.

## Fighting affects 33,000 in Central Mindanao

### Insecurity continues to prevent safe return for those displaced

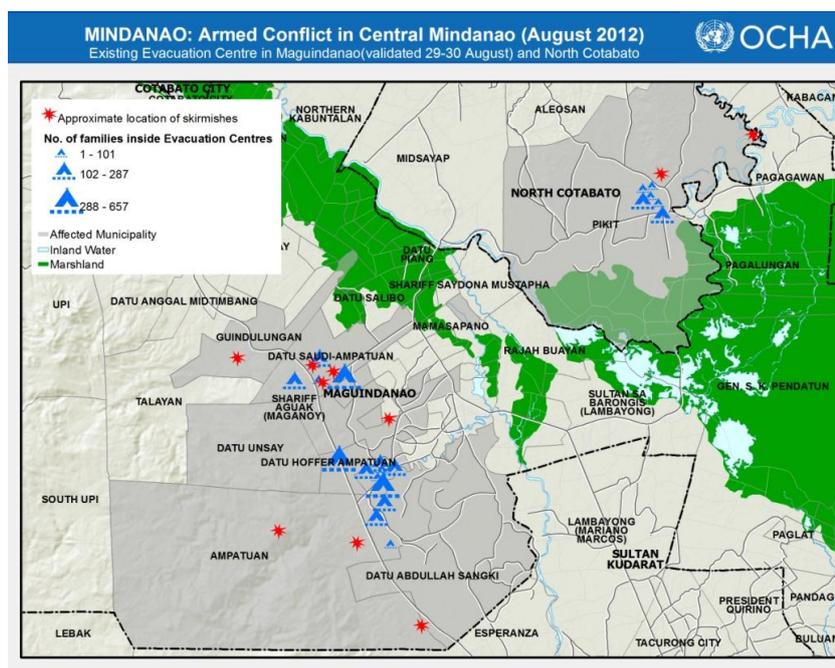
On 5 August, the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF), a non-state armed group in Mindanao, initiated synchronized attacks against the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) in the provinces of Maguindanao and North Cotabato reportedly in retaliation for the deaths of two of their members killed by the military in June.

The conflict forced over 33,000 people to flee from their homes with 19,493 people still remaining in 34 evacuation centres as of 30 August according to validations conducted by government agencies and humanitarian partners (see map below).



Photo credit: Jeoffrey Maitim  
Ampatuan, Maguindanao (6 August 2012) – Families fleeing from their homes as a result of armed clashes between the BIFF and AFP

Relief assistance to the displaced communities has primarily been provided by the municipal, provincial and regional governments with support from cluster partners and the International Committee of the Red Cross. High energy food, psychosocial services, hygiene and water kits, and non-food items were provided by clusters; protection monitoring is also being conducted. To date, no international request for assistance was made by the government; however, the World Food Programme conducted a general food distribution on 30 August in Maguindanao evacuation centres based on a bilateral request from the Department of Social Welfare and Development and the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao Office of the Regional Governor.



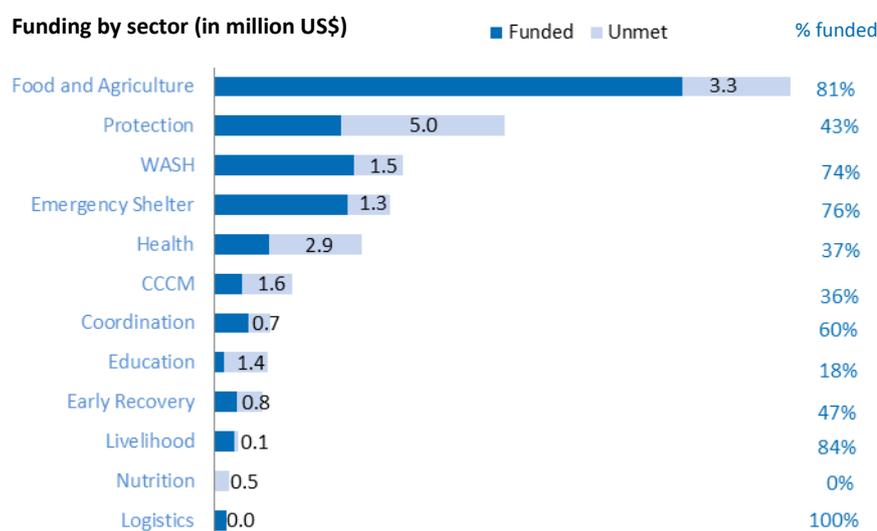
*\$19 million required by partners to respond to the humanitarian needs in Mindanao.*

## Funding

### Mindanao Humanitarian Action Plan 2012 Mid-Year Review

As part of the global Consolidated Appeals Process, the Humanitarian Country Team reviewed the Mindanao Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) in June to report on achievements as of mid-year and to revalidate the overall humanitarian strategy. The revised HAP seeks \$51.2 million to meet the urgent needs of some 600,000 people including 385,800 Tropical Storm Washi survivors and 213,900 conflict and natural disaster affected people in Mindanao. This is a \$25 million reduction from the combined original requirements of the Washi Emergency Revision and the HAP launched in December 2011; a result of extensive review of the proposed projects based on assessed needs, government response, and factoring the remaining implementation period.

At mid-year, Washi requirements were 39% (\$15 million) met, while non-Washi projects received much less attention by donors. The Early Recovery, Education, and Nutrition clusters, for example, received no funding. Underfunding in central Mindanao has significantly limited clusters' capacity to respond to the needs of vulnerable people who continue to experience multiple and intermittent cycles of forced displacement during the first half of the year. The HAP 2012 mid-year review document is available at: <http://unocha.org/cap/appeals/by-country/results/taxonomy%3A20>.



Source: Financial Tracking Service

## In Brief

### Supporting local government disaster response preparedness

On 16 and 17 August, the Cagayan de Oro (CDO) City Disaster Coordinating Risk Reduction and Management Office with technical support provided by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs conducted a multi-disaster contingency planning workshop. Participants from government agencies and humanitarian partners formulated earthquake and typhoon contingency plans for CDO. Outcomes from the Tropical Storm Washi Action Review, the Post Disaster Needs Assessment, and cluster lessons learned workshops provided the planning basis. An earthquake simulation drill is scheduled to be held in October and the typhoon contingency plan will be tested in 2013.

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