

This report is produced by OCHA Philippines in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 21 November to 4 December 2019.

HIGHLIGHTS

- More than 349,000 people are affected and in need of assistance after three earthquakes struck an area of 25 kilometres southeast of the municipality of Tuluhan in North Cotabato province between 16 and 31 October.
- 25,800 homes were destroyed and 21,700 partially damaged, mostly in the municipalities of Makilala and Tuluhan.
- Priority needs are in the areas of protection, shelter/CCCM, WASH, health and emergency education.
- Displacement in most affected areas is anticipated to continue for at least one year.
- The Government is leading the response with the Mindanao Humanitarian Team (MHT) augmenting efforts in key priority areas.
- A CERF Rapid Response allocation of a little over US\$3 million was granted to three projects to jump-start life-saving relief efforts of locally-based humanitarian partners.



Source: OCHA Philippines

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

1.5M

Population in severely affected areas

349,000

People in need of assistance

58,300

People displaced and in recognized evacuation centres

139,000

People targeted for assistance

19,8M

Required funding (US\$)

SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of 4 December, more than 349,000 people affected by the earthquakes remain in need of assistance. The most severely affected provinces are Davao del Sur and North Cotabato. The earthquakes triggered substantial displacements as a result of destroyed, damaged or unsafe homes. More than 58,300 people are currently staying in 103 evacuation centres, and around 130,900 are staying in informal settlements or with host families. The municipality of Makilala in North Cotabato has been hit the hardest, with over 100,000 people affected, many of whom are currently staying in makeshift shelters or open grounds.

Over 25,800 homes were destroyed and 21,700 partially damaged, of which 72 per cent are in North Cotabato province including the municipalities of Makilala and Tuluhan. Evacuated families are concerned that their houses are structurally compromised. Many are staying in makeshift shelters next to their homes or in nearby open spaces such as roadsides, which exposes them to monsoon rains, hail storms, health and protection concerns. Because of the risks posed by additional landslides and damaged buildings, the entire population of eight barangays in Makilala had to be evacuated and moved to evacuation sites after the third earthquake. Considering the nature of the disaster and the structural

damage to buildings and infrastructure, displacement in many affected areas is anticipated to continue for at least one year.

According to IOM's 4th Displacement Tracking Matrix published on 25 November, recent heavy rainfall in the affected areas raises concerns regarding the durability of plastic sheets and other light shelter materials considering an anticipated long-term displacement. The provision of potable drinking water remains a priority as only 61 per cent of the assessed population is able to access safe drinking water from springs, rivers, waterways and wells. With prolonged displacement, local livelihoods continue to deteriorate. Some of the worst affected areas are yet to be cleared by authorities, which prevents displaced families from accessing and maintaining their farms and rubber plantations. In Tulunan, none of the evacuation centres are formally recognized by the local authorities, which has led to inadequate camp coordination and camp management (CCCM). CCCM support actors are advised to continue advocating for formal recognition to ensure that IDPs have access to relief goods and services. Government agencies and humanitarian partners agree that the relocation process is of critical importance, considering that many of the shelter materials provided are not suitable for long-term displacement and another natural disaster could gravely worsen the humanitarian situation.

In November, the Mines and Geosciences Bureau-Region XII (MGB-XII) and the local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Offices conducted geohazard assessments in affected areas. MGB XII confirmed that four barangays in Makilala (Cabilao, Luayon, Bato, and Buhay) and three barangays in the municipality of Tulunan (Daig, Paraiso, and Magbok) are considered as 100 per cent 'high-risk areas' and an additional 23 barangays are considered as partially 'high-risk areas'. These barangays were formerly designated as No-Build-Zones, for which the MGB faced criticism because a majority of these areas are the land and ancestral domains of Indigenous People (IPs) and the decisions were made without their consultation and consent. It is not yet clear if affected communities will be able to return, but reconstruction of houses in 'high-risk areas' would be permitted if owners can ensure that the structures are resilient enough to withstand future earthquakes and not exposed to potential landslides.

Supporting the Government-led response

The national Government is leading response efforts, assisted by the Philippine Red Cross in providing water, food, health and relief assistance. In line with the local government code, several LGUs and government departments have issued bilateral requests for humanitarian assistance. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) is distributing food and relief items to the affected families, and setting up temporary shelters and community kitchens. As of 4 December, over PhP87 million (US\$1.7 million) worth of assistance has been provided by DSWD, Department of Health (DOH) and Office of Civil Defense (OCD) to the affected families. The private sector complemented relief efforts at the beginning of the response and has started to redirect its interventions towards supporting early recovery since early December.

The Humanitarian Country Team estimates that US\$19.8 million is required to meet the priority needs of 139,000 people in need of assistance over the next six months. A Humanitarian Needs and Priorities (HNP) document was compiled by OCHA on behalf of the HCT from technical inputs provided by cluster lead agencies and drawing on a number of general and sectoral assessments conducted by partners in the two weeks following the earthquakes. It was agreed that Protection interventions will be at the core of the response with additional key priorities in the areas of shelter, WASH, education, health and CCCM. Shelter is of particular concern as the displaced population is exposed to incidents, including extreme weather conditions.

A CERF Rapid Response allocation was granted by the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) to jump-start life-saving relief efforts of locally-based humanitarian partners. In total, grants of a little over US\$3 million in total were approved for three projects covering life-saving CCCM and shelter assistance, ensuring sexual and reproductive health and Gender-based Violence services to women and girls, and multi-sector emergency response (Education, Child Protection, and WASH) for the most vulnerable populations inside and outside of ECs in the municipalities of Makilala and Tulunan, and Kidapawan City. The response places emphasis on the needs of IPs, which are native to many of the affected barangays and are confronted with the loss of their livelihoods and ancestral lands.

A sub-national Cash Working Group (CWG) has been activated to support the MHT in coordinating their Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) interventions and in guiding the feasibility and details of a joint market assessment.

Recent field visits identified a need for improved communication and dialogue with IDPs, who suffer from high levels of stress and anxiety because of the limited information they have received. Slow process in the registration process is also preventing some IDPs to gain access to relief goods and services. From 29 November to 2 December, OCHA conducted an Information Communication and Accountability Assessment (ICAA) which covered seven IDP sites in the municipality

of Makilala with the goal to validate information needs, preferred communication channels and accountability mechanisms across. IDPs expressed that they desire better communication on Government plans on decampment, return and relocation plans, cash assistance and livelihood support in evacuation centres. There is also confusion with regard to the messaging of the local Government, MGB and PHILVOCS on the implications of No-Build-Zones and high-risk areas. Most IDPs rely on local radio and SMS/calls to receive information and otherwise trust Government agencies such as DSWD, the Department of Health (DOH), Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) or the police. The ICAA recommends the conduct of regular community assemblies to relay information, establish a dialogue between the Government and IDPs, and consult on evolving needs considering the prolonged displacement. The military and police and other designated camp coordinators are expected to leave the ECs by early December, which needs to be properly communicated to IDPs. Further, IDPs need to be reminded that ECs in schools can only be of temporary nature. The results of the assessment were shared by OCHA with the Local Government Unit (LGU) of Makilala.

Access, safety and security considerations

Security is of potential concern given the remoteness of some affected villages. Cotabato is also one of the provinces with the most security incidents as a result of frequent clashes between the New People's Army (NPA) and government forces. Martial Law, which was imposed in early 2017, will remain in effect in Mindanao at least until the end of December 2019. The Department of National Defense issued an instruction to set up check points in areas affected by the earthquakes in Davao del Sur and Cotabato in order to “control the ingress and egress of people in evacuation centers to ensure only legitimate and authorized relief workers are granted access to the evacuation centers”.

UNDSS advised UN organizations to inform on locations and programme activities when planning to conduct operations in affected areas, for them to offer appropriate advice with regard to potential access issues.

To improve coordination between humanitarian actors and military forces, OCHA is planning to conduct two Civil-Military Coordination Trainings in early 2020 with Regional authorities and the military in BARMM and Region XI.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The figures in the response sections are cumulative and represent the total of services and goods delivered since the beginning of the emergency response.

Protection including Child Protection and Prevention of Gender-Based Violence

Needs:

- 61,000 people (36,000 children, 24,000 parents/caregivers) require CP sub-cluster support including child friendly spaces, education in emergency, mapping of service providers, case referral, family tracing and reunification processes, and psychosocial support.
- 59,000 (32,000 women of reproductive age and 27,000 adolescents) people require PGBV sub-cluster support including Psychological First Aid and Psychosocial support for IDPs (in particular women, young girls and youth), mobilization of community protection mechanisms, availability of GBV services including accessible clinical services for the management of rape, and prevention education.

11,100

teachers and school personnel need psychological first aid

Response: *(all figures are cumulative)*

Protection, including PGBV (No updates since SitRep#1)

- DSWD Region XII has activated the Protection Cluster and will convene Protection actors on a weekly basis
- UNHCR project partners conducted initial assessment of 13 evacuation centres/barangays in the municipalities of Kidapawan (1), Makilala (5), Tulanun (4), M'lang (1), Magpet (1) and Magsaysay, Davao del Sur (1).
- UNHCR and its project partner, CFSI are engaged in IDP needs and protection assessment covering different affected areas in Tulanun, M'lang and Makilala. This assessment was undertaken in cooperation with the MDRMOs of the LGUs assessed and findings were shared with the Protection Cluster and MHT. Subsequent protection initiatives will be informed by these findings and ongoing feedback from the field.
- 13,635 people/2,727 families affected in Tulanun (Bacong, Daig, Magbok & Paraiso), M'lang (New Esperanza/Covered Court EC) & Makilala (Bato, Buhay, Sto. Nino & Indangan) received CRIs (blankets) by CFSI together with UNHCR.
- UNFPA has donated 875 dignity kits (includes flashlights and whistles) to the Cotabato Provincial Hospital which distributed it to 875 pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

Child protection

- On 18 November, the Child Protection sub cluster convened a coordination meeting with humanitarian partners to share information and the updated Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) 4Ws.
- UNICEF and DSWD region XII agreed to hold a first CPWG meeting on 29 November.
- UNICEF received a positive response from DSWD with regard to its offer to provide technical assistance to support earthquake affected children in Region XII.
- UNICEF and in partnership with CFSI completed training of 29 project staff members on Child Protection in Emergencies and Community Based Psychosocial Support.
- Field work has started to establish 60 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), 70 mobile Psychosocial Support (PSS) sessions and Psychological First Aid (PFA) for teachers.
- 1,721 children in Kidapawan, Tulunan, and Makilala were provided with psychosocial support services by Batang Star Philippines and World Vision.
- 25 teachers and five community volunteers received Psychological First Aid (PFA) by Save the Children.
- The Regional Sub Committee on the Welfare of Children (RSCWC) conducted site identification assessments for Child friendly Space (CFS) in Kidapawan and Tulunan, mobilized parents and day care workers to manage CFS, and the Barangay Protection Action Team (BPAT) to conduct monitoring and patrolling in ECs.
- The cluster maintains continuous monitoring and reporting of possible child protection issues including gender-based violence in quake-affected communities and in school environments.

Gaps & Constraints:

Gaps

- Only 15% of the estimated affected children are provided with psychosocial support through child friendly spaces and mobile animators (in community and school-based settings).
- No reporting and referral mechanisms are yet in place for CPGBV cases.

Constraints

- At the time of this report, only a limited number of protection-specific assessments have been conducted resulting in lack of sex and age disaggregated data on children affected by the earthquake.

Shelter & Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Needs:

- 100,000 displaced people/20,000 families inside 30 ECs and in spontaneous settlements outside ECs required Shelter and CCCM cluster support including emergency shelters (tents and tarpaulins), essential household items, drainage systems, electricity supply, technical assistance to rebuild homes, EC care and maintenance, and ongoing displacement tracking and needs assessments.

33

IDP sites received CCCM technical assistance

Response: (all figures are cumulative)

CCCM

- 49,629 IDPs have benefitted from the assessment of 64 IDP sites through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).
- 26,094 IDPs across 33 IDP sites have benefitted from CCCM technical assistance.
- 7,306 IDPs across 12 IDP sites have benefitted from site care and maintenance.

Shelter

- 5,491 IDPs across 7 IDP sites benefitted from technical assistance for emergency shelters.

Gaps & Constraints:

Gaps

- Most tarpaulins for makeshift shelters are not shelter-grade. This provides a false impression that emergency shelter needs are addressed, but these tarpaulins will likely tear apart very easily and require replacement soon.

Constraints

- Remoteness of certain affected locations, including the earthquakes epicentre in barangay Daig, Tulunan, affects the timeliness and the cost of relief activities.
- Overall lack of funding to meet the needs for CCCM and shelter, considering the anticipated long-term displacement.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- 55,000 displaced people/10,000 families in ECs or staying in home-based settings require WASH cluster support including sustained access to safe drinking and domestic water, availability of sufficient sanitation facilities (latrines, handwashing stations, washing and bathing areas, etc.), maintain good hygiene especially those that are most vulnerable (women and girls, differently-abled persons, older people) and currently displaced by the earthquake, sufficient WASH facilities at ECs and TLS, intensified hygiene promotion campaigns on key WASH messages, critical hygiene supplies, and sufficient and appropriate containers for water collection and storage.

28,590

people received safe and clean drinking water

Response: (all figures are cumulative)

- WASH Cluster partners, including ACTED, Action Against Hunger, A Single Drop for Safe Water (ASDSW), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Oxfam, Philippine Red Cross (PRC), Plan International, Relief International, Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and World Vision are responding in support of the Department of Health (DOH).
- WASH Cluster partners have so far distributed water kits (water containers with disinfectants) to at least 26,090 people/5,426 families in Davao del Sur and North Cotabato provinces.
- More than 28,590 people/5,790 families have received safe and clean water mainly through water treatment and distribution systems set up by the Philippine Red Cross in most affected areas in Davao del Sur and North Cotabato provinces.
- At least 9,290 people/2,193 families in formal and informal/makeshift evacuation camps are benefitting from portable toilets and emergency latrines.
- About 5,959 people/1,507 families in the larger ECs are benefitting from portable toilets and bathing cubicles set up by the Philippine Red Cross and other WASH Cluster partners.
- 30,800 people/7,387 families have received hygiene-dignity kits from WASH Cluster partners.
- 28,253 people/5,650 families participated in hygiene promotion activities of WASH cluster partners.
- UNICEF provided 3,000 water kits and health-dignity kits to the Provincial Health Office (PHO) of North Cotabato for further distribution to affected households in the province.
- Repair and reconstruction of damaged water systems are ongoing in the municipalities of Tulunan and Makilala.

Gaps & Constraints:

- WASH coordination mechanisms, complemented by functioning information management system, have only been set up recently, both at the provincial and municipal levels.
- WASH focal persons at the local government levels has not received training on WASH in emergencies.
- Funding has been limited for most of the WASH cluster partners.

Health and Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH)

Needs:

- 139,000 people (17,200 children under 5 years, 10,110 elderly persons above 60 years, 35,000 women of reproductive health and an estimated 2,000 pregnant women) require Health and SRH cluster support including medicine for common illnesses, general health and SRH services for pregnant women and lactating mothers, counselling and commodities for those in need of family planning, referral mechanisms, and facilities for complicated deliveries.
- This figure includes 15,315 people/3,063 families in Tulunan who are residing in makeshift shelters and tents outside their homes and require medical and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services.

15,300

people in Tulunan living in makeshift shelters require SRH services

Response: (number of beneficiaries reached not available)

- UNFPA provided an Emergency Maternity Tent Facility to the Provincial Health Office to be deployed in most affected area with a destroyed Regional Health Unit (RHU).
- UNFPA provided medical supplies to DOH Region XII to augment response efforts and a reusable reproductive health equipment to Cotabato Provincial Hospital for caesarean sections and other obstetric surgical interventions.
- UNICEF provided hygiene kits in select evacuation centres.
- Philippine Red Cross provided psychosocial support.
- Pregnant and lactating mothers have been provided with dignity kits and maternity packs.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Limited supply of FP commodities in RHUs and referral hospitals.
- Due to the second polio vaccination campaign (25 November - 8 December), only a limited number of medical teams is currently available in the evacuation centres.
- Families lack financial resources to support family members in need of psychiatric treatment.

Education**Needs:**

- 82,000 people (72,000 learners enrolled in affected schools in most affected schools, 10,000 children in early learning centres) require Education cluster support including temporary learning spaces, (early) learning kits, materials for alternative delivery modalities, psychosocial support, emergency school feeding, and supervised neighbourhood play (SNP).

39

temporary learning spaces established

Response: *(all figures are cumulative)*

- High school students have been provided with a total of 39 temporary learning spaces (TLS), 10 sets of school in a box; 210 sets of back to school kits; eight sets of teacher's kit; and six sets of recreation kits.
- World Vision has provided four TLS in Makilala and one TLS in Tulunan.
- Save the Children has provided five TLS, five teachers' kits, 13 tents and PFA sessions for 25 teachers.
- UNICEF has deployed 30 TLS, 10 schools in a box, and six recreation kits to DepEd North Cotabato covering the municipalities of M'laang, Makilala, and Tulunan which benefitted at least 3,407 learners enrolled in affected schools.

Gaps & Constraints:*Gaps*

- Early learners (three to four-year-old children) and child development workers (CWDs) remain in need of PFA.
- DepEd already allocated budget for 440 TLS but procurement and implementation will likely take at least a month. Additional 401 TLS are still needed to meet education needs.
- More than 400 WASH facilities need to be installed in the established TLS.
- More than 70,000 learners still require psychosocial support and services.

Constraints

- Continuation of early learning sessions still indefinite due to damaged and unsafe day care centres (148); and unavailable learning materials.
- Some cluster members lack supplies (e.g., TLS, learning kits) sufficient funding.

Food Security and Agriculture**Needs:**

- At least 11,000 farming households (at least 10 per cent of the affected households in North Cotabato and Davao del Sur) require support from the Food Security and Agriculture cluster, specifically assistance in the restoration of agriculture-based livelihoods and repair/rehabilitation of agriculture infrastructure and facilities due to the earthquake.

11,000+

farming households require support in restoration, repair and rehabilitation

Response:

- At the time of this report, the Food Security and Agriculture cluster has no direct interventions, considering the strong capacity of the government in mobilizing and managing their internal resources including local donors in responding to the immediate food needs of the affected population. The cluster continues to coordinate with the government on FSAC concerns to understand where the cluster can add value in the response. Planned activities will assist in the provision of agriculture inputs and cash for work for repair/rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure and pre-and post-harvest facilities.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The Office of the Provincial Agriculturist of North Cotabato and Davao del Sur and Regional Offices of the Department of Agriculture have yet to conduct post-disaster needs and damage assessments.
- Lack of structured analysis on food security of the affected population. Coordination meetings with DSWD are at an early stage.

Nutrition

Needs:

- 16,750 people (10,000 children under-five years old, 6,750 pregnant and lactating women) require Nutrition Cluster support including preventive and life-saving nutrition interventions.
- Cluster coordination and Information management capacities of LGUs need to be strengthened to improve response effectiveness and coverage of interventions and address current gaps based on available evidence.

1,200

children under 5 years
targeted for acute
malnutrition screening

Response: *(No updates since SitRep#1)*

- 319 children under five years and 171 pregnant and lactating women have been screened for acute malnutrition. So far, three children with severe acute malnutrition and five children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) have been identified and referred for life-saving treatment.
- Micronutrient supplementation is being provided to children under five years. In addition to the bi-annual supplementation this October, one additional child was provided with Vitamin A supplementation.

Gaps & Constraints: *(No updates since SitRep#1)*

- Poor support for mothers with young children to ensure early initiation of breastfeeding for newborn infants, exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months, and continuation of breastfeeding with quality and age-appropriate complementary feeding for young children; including reporting of milk code violations in evacuation centers.
- Inadequate coverage of nutrition screening and referral of acutely malnourished children for health facility/hospital care and community-based management.
- Delayed and inadequate micronutrient supplementation coverage for displaced children, including iron-folic acid supplementation for pregnant and lactating women.
- Little information for displaced families on key health and nutrition-related messages to support positive practices in this higher risk environment.
- LGUs and Regional Nutrition Clusters have limited capacities on cluster coordination and information management.

Logistics

Response: *(all figures are cumulative)*

- WFP has provided 16 trucks to DSWD allowing them to deliver family food packs and various Non-Food-Items (NFIs) to Kidapawan, Makilala, and Digos City.
- WFP has issued two Mobile Storage tents, two prefab offices, and over 300 pallets for the establishment of two forward logistics bases in Kidapawan and Digos City managed by DSWD.
- WFP is organising transport of 47 x 20 foot containers of various nutritious food commodities on behalf of the Department of Health (DoH). Cargo will be moved from strategic stock in Manila to Regions XI and XII. Once cargo is delivered to the regions, the DoH will transport it to the final distribution points. The food commodities will provide support to vulnerable populations such as malnourished children and pregnant mothers.
- IOM has provided additional transportation support to DSWD.

16

trucks provided to DSWD

GENERAL COORDINATION

The Incident Command System has been activated in North Cotabato and Davao del Sur and command posts are established at the provincial and municipal levels to manage the search, rescue and retrieval operations of affected communities. The national Government has set up a Central Coordination Center (CCC), managed by OCD Region XII, in Kidapawan City, North Cotabato to coordinate response efforts and allocate resources among affected LGUs. For Davao del Sur, an Emergency Operation Center (EOC) has been set up in Davao City, which has started to convene regional Government clusters. Response efforts in the affected areas of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) are coordinated through the Bangsamoro Rapid Emergency Action on Disaster Incident (READI).

OCHA is coordinating the MHT partners to work closely with the Central Coordination Center (CCC) and Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) of Davao del Sur and North Cotabato provinces as well as the office for Rapid Emergency Action on Disaster Incidence of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (READI-BARMM), and authorities at municipal level on humanitarian needs, response gaps and operational challenges. Through the existing

coordination platforms, the MHT has been requested by partners to support sectoral responses and address gaps. The Government instructs all responding organizations to check in and out at the EOCs at both provincial and municipal level when conducting operations in the affected areas.

On 16 November, MHT members met with the then Acting Governor Emmylou Talino- Mendoza and a follow-up meeting was arranged on 29 November with the new Provincial Administrator of North Cotabato representing Governor Nancy Catamco. More than ten MHT members attended each meeting, which were an opportunity for the organizations to update the provincial authorities on their response efforts and receive information on current gaps. The Provinces are now intensifying recovery and rehabilitation efforts and expressed their appreciation for the support offered by the MHT. Government clusters leads continue to hold meetings in Kidapawan City with varying degrees of participation by MHT members. Organizations with existing partnerships with Government agencies were able to leverage these relationships for continued coordination. In addition, MHT members were invited by the LGU of Makilala to attend the municipal level cluster meeting on 3 December.

Background on the crisis

On the morning of 29 October 2019, an earthquake of 6.6-magnitude at a depth of seven kilometres struck an area 25 kilometres southeast of the municipality of Tulanun in North Cotabato province, with another 6.5-magnitude earthquake occurring in the same vicinity on 31 October at a shallow depth of two kilometres. Both earthquakes were tectonic in origin, with each event followed by small to strong aftershocks. These two earthquakes were preceded by an earlier 6.3-magnitude earthquake recorded in the same epicentre location of Tulanun on 16 October. The earthquakes caused ground shaking and soil liquefaction followed by multiple landslides and debris flows, in particular in mountainous areas, as well as flooding of several barangays (villages) as the result of damaged dikes. Many locations that were struck belong to the most underdeveloped and conflict-affected areas of the Philippines.

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