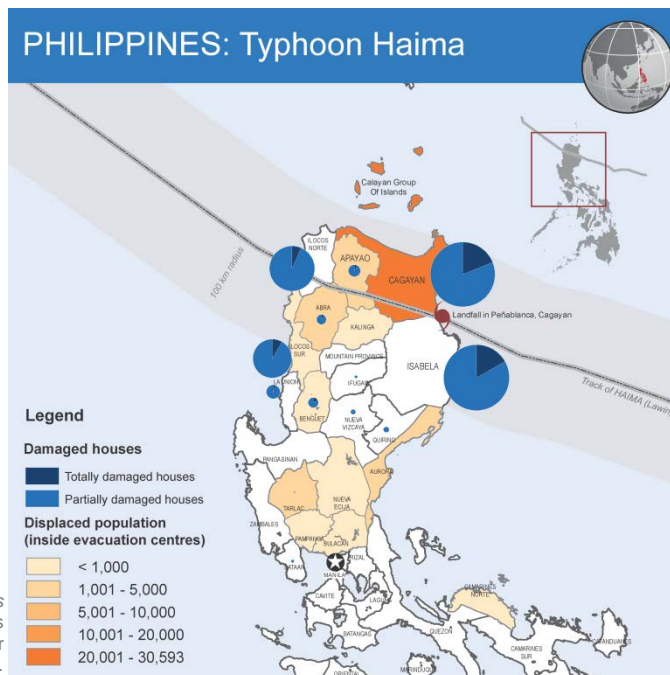




This report is produced by OCHA Philippines in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Philippines. It covers the period from 22 to 23 October 2016. The next report will be issued on or around 24 October.

Highlights

- About 68 per cent of the 148,000 still displaced by Typhoon Haima are in Region II.
- There are still 36,000 people in evacuation centres and another 112,000 people who are home-based.
- The number of damaged or destroyed houses has risen in excess of 46,000.
- Damages to agriculture and fishing have exceeded PhP646 million (US\$14 million) in Cordillera Autonomous Region (CAR) and Region I
- The Government is leading the humanitarian response and has formally declined the Humanitarian Coordinator's offer of assistance.



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.

148,000 People displaced	36,000 People in evacuation centres	112,000 People outside evacuation centres	209 Evacuation centres operating	46,000 Houses damaged or destroyed	160 Municipalities without power
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Situation Overview

A total of 147,779 people are now displaced in CAR and Regions I, II, III and V, according to the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). About 68 per cent of those, or 102,878 people, are located in Region II. Region III is reporting 39,744 people displaced by the typhoon. There are 5,051 people currently reported displaced in CAR. There are 35,608 people still in 209 evacuation centres, while 112,171 people are home-based, staying with friends and relatives.

The number of houses reported damaged or destroyed in CAR and Regions I, II and III has risen to 46,123. About 54 per cent are located in Region II and 21 per cent each in Region I and CAR. Partner organizations operating in the affected areas are reporting higher numbers, so official figures are expected to continue to rise as field assessments conclude.

There are currently 43 roads and 16 bridges in CAR and Regions I, II and III reported not passable by the Department of Public Works and Highways. Damages to roads, bridges and other structures now exceeds PhP1.4 billion (US\$30 million), based on information provided by the regional disaster risk reduction and management offices. Debris removal is still a priority for many areas affected by the typhoon, particularly in Region II.

CAR and Region I are now reporting over P645 million (\$14 million) in damages to rice, corn and high-value crops. Region I is also reporting P1.1 million (\$25,000) in estimated damages to fisheries. Partner NGOs are reporting millions of pesos in damages to livestock. These figures are expected to continue to rise as assessment reports from Regions II and III are verified.

+ For more information, see “background on the crisis” at the end of the report.

Electricity and communication lines are slowly being restored in CAR and Region I, according to assessments from the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) and non-governmental organizations operating in those areas. OCHA's field team visited several municipalities in Cagayan, Apayao and Ilocos Norte provinces, observing primarily agricultural damages and only minimal damage to houses.

Funding

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies is appealing for \$3 million to support the Philippine Red Cross in delivering assistance to people affected by Typhoon Haima.

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org

Humanitarian Response

The Government is leading the humanitarian response and has formally declined the Humanitarian Coordinator's offer of assistance. Tuguegarao City and the provinces of Ilocos Norte, Mountain Province and Apayao have declared states of calamity to enable to release of funding for disaster response. President Rodrigo Duterte and DSWD Secretary Judy Taguiwalo visited Tuguegarao City today to announce a package of relief items and financing for farmers and entrepreneurs to recover from Typhoon Haima.

The Region II Office of Civil Defense completed an aerial assessment of damages in Cagayan province. The Government also completed rapid damage assessments and needs analyses Kalinga province.

The Government's logistics cluster has coordinated the delivery of replacement learning materials for the Department of Education in Batanes, as well as the release of tarpaulins, tents, pails, water containers, water barrels and generators to the Region I provinces of Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union and Pangasinan.

The Armed Forces of the Philippines has provided utility vehicles and construction equipment, as well as Army and Navy personnel for search and rescue operations.

The Philippine National Police have deployed personnel, as well, to assist in the repacking and distribution of relief items. As the lead for the Government's law and order cluster, it has deployed personnel to the Laoag International Airport, Cagayan Northern International Airport and Cauayan Airport to provide security, unload relief goods and assist in debris removal from the runways.

The Department of Foreign Affairs has asked regional consular offices in affected areas of CAR and Regions I and II to waive passport appointments and allow walk-in clients. As lead agency for the Government's international humanitarian assistance cluster, it reminded all local governments to channel offers of international assistance through National disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC).

The Philippine Red Cross continues to deliver hot meals, psychosocial support and non-food items, as well as mobilize assets for search and rescue activities.

Local and international NGOs are seeking donations to support current response efforts, primarily in the delivery of food and non-food items, hygiene kits and potable water. OCHA's field team reported that assessment teams on the ground have not reported any dire humanitarian needs and assistance can be managed by local authorities with regional and national government support in the affected areas they visit.

The following sections are provisionally ordered according to priority:

Shelter

Needs:

- Shelter damage is being highlighted as one of the main impacts of this typhoon. With totally damaged houses and many more partially damaged houses (which is mostly roof damage).
- Although damage assessments are ongoing, initial assessments indicate that impact is of a moderate scale relative to other disasters in the Philippines. Reports of damage differ considerably. Some reports have housing damage between 7,000 and 12,000 houses, and other reports such as the Philippines Red Cross have reported 18,687 totally and 78,075 partially damaged houses, the source of the Philippines Red Cross information is still being verified.
- Given the loss of roofing in particular there is a need for emergency shelter items such as Tarpalines and shelter took kits.

7,255
Shelter-grade
tarpaulins dispatched

Response:

- A number of agencies have assessments ongoing.
- PRC, IOM and Plan have dispatched emergency shelter and household non-food items.
- For the entire cluster based on current reporting, this includes:
 - 7255 shelter grade tarpaulins (4x6m),
 - 1035 sheets of CGI (roofing sheets)
 - 1000 Shelter repair kits,
 - 3000 blankets, 3000 Sleeping mats, 5000 sets of clothes, and 2000 shoes, and
 - 5000 hygiene and dignity kits (Please note many more hygiene kits have been distributed but these are being tracked by the WASH cluster.
- These are being distributed in both Isabela and Cagayan, with a greater focus on Cagayan

Gaps & Constraints:

- Given number of houses totally or partially damaged being reported there is still a significant gap in emergency shelter items, particularly tarpaulins & shelter repair toolkits.
- Household non-food items are also required especially for those with totally damaged houses.
- There will be a need for recovery shelter programming for the totally and partially damaged houses.
- Please note that all responses should be coordinated with the national and provincial government coordination and response agencies.

**Needs:**

- More than 200,000 people are displaced, with about 117,000 in evacuation centres. There are 8 reported deaths and 2 injured.
- Of the DOH-retained hospitals in Regions I, II and CAR that have sustained damages but otherwise remain functional, augmentation support for emergency obstetric and newborn care referrals may be needed.
- Affected populations will need access to essential preventive and curative health services including primary medical and surgical consultations, reproductive health, mental health and psychosocial support, immunization, health promotion and advocacy.
- An estimated 24,800 displaced children under 5 years old will need immunization against vaccine-preventable diseases like measles as the vaccination coverage in the affected areas are low.
- There will be about 6,000 pregnant women, 8,000 lactating mothers with infants 0-12 months, and 50,000 women of reproductive age among the displaced needing maternal and neonatal health services.
- Emergency disease surveillance needs to be established in the affected areas with the expected increase in waterborne diseases due to contamination of water sources. This should be complemented with health promotion and advocacy on basic hygiene and sanitation.

64,000

Pregnant or lactating mothers with infants and women of reproductive age displaced

Response:

- DOH has augmented the emergency medicines, supplies and equipment of hospitals and rural health units to serve increased needs. Public health teams are providing support to WASH, nutrition, and providing psychosocial support services.
- The emergency disease surveillance system SPEED has been activated in all affected municipalities. WHO is supporting DOH in the analysis of surveillance data and risk assessment.
- PRC has been providing food and non-food items and health services through their local chapters in the provinces and cities.
- Many of the cluster partners continue to conduct assessments, including Medecins Sans Frontieres, International Medical Corps and World Vision.
- UNFPA has offered DOH its in-country pre-positioned humanitarian items for use in the response. These includes logistics for the conduct of reproductive health medical missions targeting pregnant and lactating women, dignity kits and maternity packs to address the special hygiene needs of pregnant and lactating mothers, and emergency Reproductive Health Kits for primary health care units and referral hospitals to deliver basic emergency and newborn care services.
- There is ongoing coordination with RH partner organizations including the Philippine Obstetrics and Gynaecological Society (POGS), the Integrated Midwives Association of the Philippines (IMAP), and the Philippine Society for Responsible Parenthood (PSRP) in preparation for a response should there be a request from government.

- Health partners have offered support and in-country emergency supplies and materials to DOH including inter-agency basic and reproductive health kits, hygiene kits, medicines. Several NGOs are capable of providing mobile primary medical/surgical services if needed.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Difficulties in access and communication prevent a better understanding of the situation particularly in isolated and remote areas.
- Accessibility issues hindering the conduct of more comprehensive health / reproductive health assessments.



Protection

Gender-based Violence Sub-cluster Needs:

- Of the 201,000 people displaced, around 100,500 are women and girls.
- The destruction of homes and loss of belongings, as well as crops spell dire signs for trafficking, especially of the most vulnerable women and children.

Response:

- At least 30 trained Gender-based Violence Watch Group members are ready to be deployed to the hardest hit areas to support local governments in the profiling of vulnerable groups; security patrolling in evacuation centres and affected communities; and communicating with communities to reduce risk to trafficking and sexual exploitation and abuse. Women-friendly space kits and tents are also ready to be delivered to affected areas. Mobilization of these in-country resources will depend upon the request of the government.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There are no sex- and age-disaggregated data of persons affected by the typhoon and more information is needed to assess the specific condition and impact to vulnerable groups.
- There is no information on whether or not regional or provincial anti-trafficking inter-agency protection mechanisms have been convened to lead efforts on addressing protection needs of vulnerable groups.

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Trained Gender-based
Violence Watch Group
members ready to
deploy



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- In areas that were flooded, Level 1 water sources, such as open dug wells and hand pumps, were expectedly contaminated. Unfortunately urgent water testing and treatment have not yet been carried out.
- In the municipality of Baggao, Cagayan, one partner reports that people living in the upland areas are now having difficulty accessing safe water and have resorted to obtaining water from irrigation lines.
- Sanitation facilities were also damaged with houses that were totally destroyed by the typhoon's strong winds and resulting flash floods. Those whose toilets are still intact, especially those in upland communities, have momentarily stopped using their facilities as getting water has become difficult. Under such condition, partners fear that the level of open defecation will increase.
- Most local governments are currently not prioritizing WASH, with food and shelter as their main concerns.

Response:

- At the moment WASH cluster partners, including DOH regional offices, are concluding needs assessments initiated in Regions I, II and CAR immediately after the typhoon's landfall. In most cases, assessments were carried out along with initial distribution of bottled water and water disinfectants. UNICEF provided 14 boxes (1,007 bottles) of hypochlorite solution to Relief International to distribute in case critical needs were identified while gathering information on the extent of damages.
- DOH has pre-positioned some P2.5 million (\$53,000) in WASH supplies and medicines to support response activities of its regional offices in northern Luzon. Three water filtration units in Regions I, II and III are reported ready for deployment in the affected areas as necessary.
- Water treatment units and corresponding technical personnel from PRC's WASH hubs in Pangasinan and Nueva Vizcaya provinces have also been placed on stand-by.
- Over the weekend, a number of WASH cluster partners have begun moving supplies (water kits, WASH hygiene and dignity kits) into the most severely affected areas. Plan International, for example, has deployed 1,750

1,000

Bottles of hypochlorite
solution delivered

water kits and 3,200 hygiene kits since 21 October. PRC reports it dispatched 1,986 hygiene kits and 2,109 water containers. Actual distribution of these supplies is ongoing.

- A number of provincial health offices have also extended water purification tablets (Hyposol, Aquatabs), water containers and basic hygiene kits to those staying in evacuation centres.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Assessment reports are still being gathered especially for areas that have been temporarily isolated since the typhoon passed. A more complete picture of WASH impact and needs still to be drawn from these reports.

Education

Needs:

- The most recent government report reveals that more than 60,000 individuals—with approximately 37,000 children—are affected by the typhoon in the provinces of Ilocos, Cagayan, Central Luzon, Bicol, and the Cordillera region.
- According to the latest situation report of NDRRMC, the displaced population is a total of 13,297 families or 51,458 individuals.
- In a television interview, the provincial governor of Cagayan said the municipalities of Tuguegarao, Peñablanca, Solana, Iguig, Amulong, Sto. Niño, Tuao, and Alcala are most in need of relief items, shelter assistance, and clearing support. Flooding was also reported in some areas. Ilocos Norte and Isabela have both declared themselves to be under a state of calamity.
- According to the Department of Education (DepEd), about 2,070 families are staying in 80 schools, which are used as evacuation centres.
- In a cluster meeting in Cagayan, DSWD expressed six concerns: duration of power outage in affected areas, duration of evacuation, needs of evacuees once they go back to their communities, school re-opening after the week-long semester break should happen as scheduled, insufficient information on health conditions in evacuation centres, plan to provide shelter assistance through cash-for-work after a month.
- Assessment team spoke with the Region II DepEd director and has requested assistance such as temporary learning spaces while classroom repairs are ongoing, back-to-school kits, teacher learning kits, and books.
- In Cagayan, 23 schools are totally or partially damaged while in Isabela 216 classrooms are damaged in Isabela. Damages inflicted on classrooms consist of collapsed ceilings, peeled off roofs.
- There is no power supply in Isabela and CAR. Globe telecommunication lines have been restored, while Smart remains erratic.

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Schools are damaged or destroyed in Cagayan

Response:

- Save the Children (SC) will be focusing on education and will maximize partnerships and networks. Temporary learning spaces, teacher learning kits, and back-to-school kits will be distributed.
- Pre-positioned items in SC warehouses include 30 temporary learning spaces, 19 teacher learning kits, and 8,000 back-to-school kits.
- SC will coordinate with DepEd on the assistance that could be provided.
- To reach most vulnerable areas, SC will leverage DepEd's system of response teams. Legwork must be done before classes resume on the first week of November.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Limited or no presence of cluster member organizations in some of the affected regions.
- Immediate identification of partners to help implement the interventions
- Limited accessibility of affected areas; limited information is available on isolated barangays.



Community Engagement

Response:

- First Response Radio-Far East Broadcasting Company (FRR-FEBC) continues to broadcast lifesaving information to affected communities and provide updates on the ongoing response by government and various humanitarian agencies in CAR and Isabela, Cagayan, Aurora provinces.
- SkyEye conducted aerial assessments in Tuguegarao City and the municipality of

Free calls

And charging stations provided by Globe and SMART

Delfin Albano, Isabela, using an unmanned aerial vehicle. The assessment result was shared to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, affected local government units and the barangay councils of Tuguegarao City and Delfin Albano.

- Initial results of the Rapid Information Communication Accountability Assessment (RICAA) conducted by World Vision and local partners in Cagayan and Isabela were shared to the local governments and Philippine International NGO Network (PINGON) members. The RICAA indicated that before the typhoon, the sources of information of the affected families were television, radio and Facebook through their cellular phone. Post-typhoon, most of them are now dependent on announcements from their local authorities.
- Community of Practice (CoP) on Community Engagement members such as NASSA/CARITAS, IOM and World Vision are setting up feedback mechanism services in the affected areas of Isabela, Cagayan and CAR.
- Globe and SMART telecommunication companies, continue to provide free call and charging station services in Baguio City, Benguet, Cagayan and Isabela.
- United Methodist Communication and the Philippine Amateur Radio Association provided solar generator sets to the local radio amateurs in Isabela and helped improve its radio networks across the province. Considering the limited access to other communication channels, the use of ham radio is being used to support affected communities to communicate with their loved ones and provide feedback to their evolving needs.

Constraints:

- Most areas in Cagayan have limited access to communication. Electricity is expected to resume in the next three weeks. Affected families have no access to information provided by both the local government units and humanitarian agencies.
- Network signals are working in some areas in Cagayan, Isabela and CAR but not fully restored.

Private sector

Response:

- Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation provided high energy biscuits to 3, 500 families in Benguet, Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan and Tuguegarao.
- 10 water filters were distributed in Pampanga and Rizal provinces.
- 200 bed sheets and duvets were distributed in Benguet and Cagayan.
- Mercy aircrafts are on standby pending NDRRMC's decision to use them anytime.

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Water filters distributed

General Coordination

- PINGON conducted a joint rapid needs assessment in the provinces of Ilocos Norte, Kalinga and Abra.
- The Early Recovery and Livelihood (ERL) and Shelter clusters will meet on 24 October to discuss needs, responses, gaps and constraints.
- OCHA will continue to participate in NDRRMC's response response coordination meetings.
- Humanitarianresponse.info is being used by humanitarian partners to share information about assessments.

Background on the crisis

Typhoon Haima (locally named Lawin) made landfall in Peñablanca, Cagayan province, at 11 p.m. on 19 October as a Category 4 typhoon with sustained winds of 225 km/h and gusts of up to 315 km/h. After landfall, it quickly downgraded to a Category 3 typhoon, leaving a broad path of debris, damage to homes, businesses and agriculture, flooding and landslides.

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