Super Typhoon Rai (local name Odette) which struck the Philippines on 16 and 17 December, was 2021’s second-deadliest disaster following the Haiti earthquake. The storm swept through 11 of the country’s 17 regions, leaving a trail of destruction. It damaged houses and roads, tore down power lines, destroyed trees and crops, and smashed fishing boats to pieces. The Government declared a state of calamity in six regions.

Rai hit just as the world was tuning out and shutting down for the holidays, following an exhausting year battling COVID-19 and climate-related disasters. One month on, families are still reeling from the storm’s effects and struggling to pick up the pieces of their lives. Meanwhile, a country-wide COVID-19 surge and heavy rains linked to La Niña are severely hampering the response in the Caraga region in north-eastern Mindanao, and the Leyte and Southern Leyte provinces of the Visayas islands.

**HUMANITARIAN IMPACT & RESPONSE ACHIEVEMENTS**

**SHELTER**
- 1.4M damaged houses
- 200K people displaced

**LEVELS I & II WATER SOURCES IN S. LEYTE PROVINCE**
- 220 damaged health facilities
- 53% of families in Cagayan de Oro affected by a cluster meal (pre-disaster)

**FOOD**
- 443K hectares of agriculture affected
- 397K farmers and fishermen affected
- 36% of seaweeds are not operational

**E. TELECOM**
- 210VSATs installed
- 11 operational areas to be supported
- 152 touchstones of equipment delivered

**LOGISTICS**
- 3.7K shelter kits
- 18.2K solar lamps
- 540 solar radios
- 9.2K waterfiltration kits
- 800 maternity packs
- 1.9K breastfeeding kits
- 570 solar tents
- 12 mobile storage units delivered (900 delivered as of 15 January 2023)

A majority of the houses in the storm’s path were made of light materials and concrete walls that are easy for typhoon winds, leaving them flattened. Even homes with concrete walls had their roofs blown straight off. People who return home and rebuild but need funding, materials, and skilled labor, which are particularly scarce in the islands and geographically isolated areas.

The storm has caused considerable damage to water systems; many homes now have urgent needs to setup protective mechanisms and services such as GBV abuse reporting and child-friendly spaces. In areas where clean water and sanitation are not available, lack of lighting and access to nearby water resources increases. Lack of water and sanitation in many water-affected areas has termed pregnant and breastfeeding women and children of reproductive age in a perilous situation.

10,000 families in 85 schools are affected in the Caraga region; 510 classrooms are either damaged or damaged in isolation; 4,200 classrooms are still being used as evacuation centers. Combined with COVID-19 measures and the current lack of electricity and telecommunication, there are more risks for the affected people as communication and the ability to be heard are hampered.

With many of the affected in isolated areas and geographically isolated areas, this disaster has presented many logistical challenges to gather aid to those most in need. Frequent and heavy rains in the region are affecting mounding of both sea and land transport operations. With a natural COVID outbreak occurring, humanitarian access has also been difficult.

**Super Typhoon Impact and Response Achievements**

**AFFECTED POPULATION**
- 10,000,000 people displaced
- 1,400,000 people affected
- 200,000 people displaced

**INCREASED RISKS OF**
- GBV, SEA

**LEVELS I & II WATER SOURCES IN S. LEYTE PROVINCE**
- 76 memorials with affected communities

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