

On behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), this report is produced by OCHA Philippines in collaboration with humanitarian partners. Reporting for this situation report this covers 27 November- 16 December 2024.

KEY FIGURES

TROPICAL CYCLONES	 PEOPLE AFFECTED	 PEOPLE DISPLACED	 DAMAGED HOUSES	DESTROYED HOUSES
1 SEVERE TROPICAL STORM TRAMI (KRISTINE)	10.2M	47K	181K	16K
2 SUPER TYPHOON KONG-REY (LEON)				
3 TYPHOON YINXING (MARCE)	387.5K	260	28K	1K
4 SEVERE TROPICAL STORM TORAJI (NIKA)				
5 TYPHOON USAGI (OFEL)	4.3M	21K	62K	17K
6 SUPER TYPHOON MAN-YI (PEPITO)				

HIGHLIGHTS

- On 5 December, the revised Humanitarian Needs and Priorities (HNP) plan was released. The HNP was revisited and updated following the six typhoons that hit the Philippines. The HNP will prioritize and target 535,000 people out of the 2.6 million people in need of humanitarian assistance from November 2024 to April 2025. The [HNP requires US \\$42.2 million](#) to implement the priority interventions.
- Over 47,544 people, or 11,599 families, remain displaced across 10 regions due to the combined effects of Severe Tropical Storm (STS) Kristine and Super Typhoon (STY) Leon. On the other hand, tropical cyclones Marce, Nika, Ofel and Pepito displaced more than 10,900 people, or 3,112 families, in seven regions, many of them in northern Luzon.
- Damaged houses increased to 326,562, of which 30,941 were totally damaged (destroyed) and 295,561 partially damaged (repairable). This is due to the combined effects of STS Kristine, STY Leon, Typhoon (TY) Marce, TY Nika, STY Ofel, and STY Pepito as well as effects of the shear line bringing rain over the previously affected areas.
- A staggering 37 per cent increase in families in need of shelter assistance. Families with no access to shelter assistance have no option either to stay in displacement or return to their damaged houses and create makeshift shelters.
- Psychosocial needs remain as some learners and school personnel still experience trauma from the typhoons, affecting their readiness for learning or resumption of classes.
- Some water sources in Camarines Sur have tested positive for E. Coli underscoring the need to address the source of contamination and resupply local governments supply with water test kits and reagents which are fast depleting.
- Data and internet connectivity remain disrupted in Catanduanes, particularly in the municipalities of Caramoan and Pandan.
- Following the last and sixth typhoon, STY Pepito, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) approved an additional US\$7.0 million under the Rapid Response window to cover priority sectors like WASH, non-food items (NFIs), emergency shelter, food, protection services for gender-based violence (GBV) and camp coordination and camp management (CCCM). This allocation will cover the provinces of Isabela and Cagayan (Region 2) and Catanduanes and Camarines Norte (Region 5).

- In support of the HNP, financial contributions and/or pledges were received from member states such as the United States, United Kingdom, Republic of Korea (RoK), European Commission's ECHO, Australia, Canada, Germany and Sweden.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

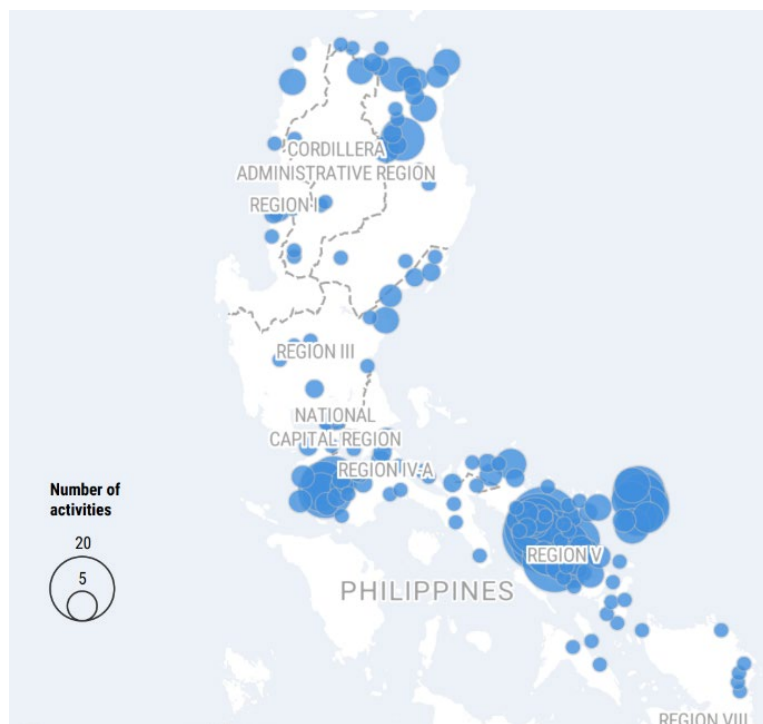
Communities are still recovering from the six successive tropical cyclones that affected the country in less than five weeks, from October to November.

According to the Department of Agriculture (DA) Bulletin 11, the combined effects of the last three typhoons alone – Nikka, Ofel and Pepito- have clearly impacted the main agriculture commodities, namely rice, corn, high value crops, livestock, fisheries and agri-facilities amounting to \$13.4 million (PHP785.68 million) affecting at least 34,111 farmers and fisherfolk with approximately 41,078 hectares of agriculture areas and estimated production loss of 30,366 metric tons (MT). While additional damage and losses are still expected to increase, the daily survival of small farmers and fisherfolk and their families is at stake.

Critical gaps persist in shelter especially for families living in areas that have now been declared as No Build Zones (NBZ). As of early December, no resettlement areas have been identified yet by some of the local government units (LGUs) due to unavailability of lands that would be suitable for relocation. For instance, in Lemery, Batangas Province, there are no available lots, which are not within the 14-km radius danger zone of Taal Volcano. Those affected are left in a precarious situation wherein they have resorted to building makeshift shelters in sites where the risk of landslides remains high.

With the typhoon season still active, communities still face persistent risks of flooding and landslides which could result in repeated displacement, loss of lives and livelihoods. Resources are also twice as stretched now as national government authorities are also dealing with the possibility of a magmatic eruption in Mt. Kanlaon in Region 6. On 9 December, Mt. Kanlaon released a massive ash plume and its strongest eruption in recent years. More than 85,000 individuals were displaced in the permanent danger zones (PDZ).

On 12 December, the Resident Coordinator/ Humanitarian Coordinator, Gustavo Gonzalez, led a high-level visit to the Office of Civil Defence (OCD). This was participated in by two Ambassadors and three key officials from member states like Norway, the European Union, United States, United Kingdom and Australia. The visit provided the delegation with a firsthand perspective on the OCD's critical role in coordinating the disaster response to the recent series of tropical cyclones that hit the country and served as a platform to reaffirm international solidarity. This is part of the continued efforts to up the visibility for the response to the six typhoons that hit the country in 25 days, between October and November.



HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Needs

- As of 14 December, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Disaster Response Operations Management, Information and Communication (DROMIC) reports a total of 11,599 families, or 47,544 persons, remain displaced in certain regions such as the National Capital Region (NCR), 1, 2, 3, 4A, 4B, 5, 7, 9 and 12 due to the combined effects of STS Kristine and STY Leon. On the other hand, TY Marce displaced a total of 30 families, or 142 persons, in Regions 1 and Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR). Lastly, 3,092 families (10,813 persons) are displaced in Regions 1, 2, 3, 4A, 5, 8 and CAR due to the combined effects of TY Nika, STY Ofel, and STY Pepito.
- Damaged houses and debris remain as the top reasons for IDPs' delayed decampment. In the Province of Laguna, families are unable to return due to the overflow of the Laguna de Bay causing flooding into their homes. Landslides in Batangas and Albay Provinces have also caused longer displacement for families as LGUs are still planning for resettlement.
- Supplementary hygiene kits are needed by internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Agoncillo and Balete, Batangas who remain in the ECs. The first round they received were already used up.

10,115

individuals (2,035 HH)
provided with CCCM
interventions in two
provinces

Response

- Coordination with the DSWD at the national and local levels in providing technical assistance in managing evacuation sites following the Sphere Standards and the provision of needed Non-Food Items (NFI).
- Coordination with the Protection Cluster in strengthening service provision at ECs.
- Care and maintenance support in ECs were provided to 19 sites benefiting a total of 1,910 families.
- Clean-up, repair and rehabilitation of facilities in ECs and communities, utilizing cash-for-work (CFW) for the IDPs.
- Conducted CCCM Cluster Meeting, with DSWD as the Government CCCM Cluster Lead, to update on the interventions of both government, United Nations, International and National Non-Government Organizations (INGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).

Gaps & Constraints

- The consecutive typhoons that hit the country in different regions in Luzon have highlighted the importance of preparedness measures, including availability of readily deployable CCCM technical teams and prepositioned relief items available at local level.
- Continued Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessments to evaluate intentions of IDPs and returnees, their vulnerabilities and needs, particularly in areas of protracted displacement and communities with high levels of displacement, including with a view to supporting early recovery.
- Less than 50 per cent of the IDPs are accommodated in ECs. Hence, there is a need to continue to identify and support suitable ECs/sites that enable timely and rights-based assistance to IDPs especially in light of future disasters, to ensure minimum interruption to public services (e.g. education for children).
- Protracted displacement in areas that are constantly affected by typhoons and flooding requires durable solutions including resettlement of families to safer zones.

Education

Needs

- Repair of damage to schools and classrooms (*Note: data on child development centers (CDC) still being collected, initial partial reports indicate CDC damages*)
- Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in schools to facilitate resumption of classes, either through the Department of Education (DepEd) Quick Response Fund or partner provision in Regio 2 and 5 are identified as priority needs by the DRRM Coordinators.
- Replacement of damaged learning materials (textbooks/workbooks), equipment (printers, laptops, video/audio equipment) and school supplies (chalk, erasers, manila paper, markers, tape, bond paper, drawing pads, colored paper, etc.)
- Psychosocial needs as field visits by DepEd and partners confirmed that some learners still experience trauma from typhoons, affecting their readiness for learning, and for DepEd field-level DRRM Coordinators and school personnel who are experiencing high stress levels.

33,375

learners have benefitted from learning continuity support

Response

- Continued conduct field validation visits, response interventions, and provide funding support to affected offices by the DepEd. These visits inform DRRM personnel on essential items needed by schools, teachers, and learners for operations and lesson delivery.
- Partners are coordinating with DepEd DRRM Coordinators for direct support to school divisions and schools. UNICEF shared the 3W template with DepEd for monitoring response support. UNICEF, Save the Children, Food for the Hungry, and USAID have shared their response interventions. Educo and ChildFund will also provide inputs to the 3W.
- Continued close field monitoring by UNICEF, in close coordination with field-level DepEd DRRM Coordinators in target areas and DSWD Field Office Region 5.
- UNICEF distributed teacher and student kits, cchools-in-a-box, and Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) kits to Camaligan, Gainza, and Libon school districts, benefiting 14,594 learners and 765 teachers in 25 schools and five child development centers. In week of December 2nd, UNICEF monitored supply use, oriented teachers, and gathered feedback.
- Save the Children, USAID, Food for the Hungry, Educo, and ChildFund distributed back-to-school kits, teacher kits, learner kits, whiteboards, story books, plastic sheets, and other items to support schools in conducting classes. Some of these went to Region 4A but were mostly sent to Region 5.
- Ceremonial turnover of UNICEF and USAID response supplies to DepEd in Camarines Sur on 2 December 2024.
- Teachers provided psychological first aid (PFA) in the first week of classes. Health teams, mainly school nurses, and LGU DRRM Offices have been conducting special sessions in schools.
- Recreational kits provided by UNICEF to support student and teachers' physical and mental well-being.
- DepEd DRRM coordinators who participated in the national conference on 25-28 November 2024 received a wellness intervention to address concerns on mental health and psychosocial support amidst multiple emergency responses. This was facilitated by resource persons from the Cebu chapter of the Philippine Guidance and Counseling Association and supported by UNICEF.
- At least 1,293 school personnel and 33,375 learners have benefitted from the support extended by various partners to ensure learning continuity in the affected areas.
- Psychosocial support arrangements with the Child Protection sub-cluster are being made to assist frontliners and refresh their PFA skills for learners.

Gaps & Constraints

- The DepEd identified response gaps such as classroom and WASH facility repairs, and provision of school furniture, learning resources, and computer components.
- Support is needed for sub-national Education Cluster coordination to clarify expectations, protocols, and LGU disaster plans, including alternatives to schools as ECs. Educo co-leads the sub-national Education Cluster in Catanduanes.

Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

Needs

- Data and internet connectivity remain disrupted in Catanduanes, particularly in the municipalities of Caramoan and Pandan.
- Deployment of technical personnel to mobilize and set up connectivity assets in the affected areas.
- Additional funds to procure and install/ purchase subscriptions of telecommunications equipment to restore connectivity.
- Capacity building for government responders to ensure they can install, operate, and maintain the equipment effectively.

5

Government
Emergency
Communication System
– Mobile Operations
Vehicle for
Emergencies deployed

Response

- As of 12 December, the cluster has facilitated the deployment of Mobile Operations Vehicle for Emergencies MOVE system, along with additional Low Earth Orbit (LEO) satellite equipment and technical assistance, to 11 municipalities in Catanduanes.
- Following a government directive, the ETC has demobilized these assets, leaving essential equipment in place for continued use by LGUs.

Gaps & Constraints

- Municipalities continue to experience intermittent connectivity due to ongoing power issues. Telecommunications providers are actively working to achieve full restoration of connectivity lines within the next week.

Food Security and Agriculture

Needs

- Support basic needs and livelihood recovery of affected farmers, including support to restart planting activities or repay debts incurred during previous planting attempts through unconditional cash/financial assistance to support basic needs and livelihood recovery. Majority of the farmers and associations emphasized the need for cash assistance and inputs.
- Debris clearing and management to prevent outbreak of rhinoceros beetles, including pruning of twisted coconut leaves/fronds to prevent bud rot disease infection through CFW. Support through CFW is also needed for chainsaw operators including fuel subsidy. A hectare will require 10 days of work to complete the activity.
- Replanting program, activating payment scheme for planted trees, provision of poultry and small ruminants and machinery for processing of coconut debris for organic fertilizer production were also identified as critical interventions to help affected coconut farmers.
- Support for land preparation, clearing of toppled abaca plants to enhance germination and growth, clearing of twisted leaves of coconut trees to avoid bud rot, repair of damaged assets, community works, replanting of coconut and abaca etc through CFW.
- External financial sustenance support for marginal abaca farmers. Based on Philippine Fiber Industry Development Authority Regional Office 5 information, it takes 18-24 months for abaca plants to fully recover, hence support is needed by the farmers for this period.
- Inputs such as vegetable seedlings, fertilizers, and corn seeds for replanting were also identified as priority of farmers.

72,000

Individuals from Albay
and Camarines Sur
benefitted from cash
transfers

Response

- Response and recovery efforts are underway in communities affected by a record succession of six typhoons that hit the country in 25 days from 24 October, according to WFP's 2024 Typhoon Season Situation Report #5 as of 2 December. The Government has swiftly delivered life-saving assistance by using prepositioned relief items in at risk areas. At the sub-national level, several cities and municipalities declared a state of calamity to channel local resources for typhoon response.
- Over 1.6 million people reached with DSWD family food packs, in collaboration with WFP.
- Over 72,000 individuals in the provinces of Albay and Camarines Sur in Bicol benefited WFP's cash transfers. Cash operations are being expanded to meet the urgent food needs of communities in Camarines Sur, Albay, Aurora, Cagayan Province, and Catanduanes with the additional resources received.
- Planned activities of FAO include combination of immediate short-term interventions to address food security, rebuild and revive the destroyed sources of livelihood among affected farmers and fisherfolk. Unconditional sectoral cash transfer will be provided to 1,000 rice farmers in the Minalabac Municipality, Camarines Sur to support their immediate household needs.

Cash-for-work programmes in Isabela, Cagayan, Catanduanes and Camarines Sur will be provided to approximately estimated 8,000 beneficiaries for debris clearing and land preparation for the next cropping season, de-clogging of infrastructure such as small-scale irrigation canals, vegetable gardening, etc. Agricultural inputs and assets such as improved crop and vegetable seeds, planting materials and fertilizers, animal feed, materials and tools, poultry, small ruminants, livestock, fishing and home gardens equipment and nutrition-sensitive crops will be distributed. Capacity-building support or trainings on sustainable crop and/or livestock production, water saving technologies, climate-smart agriculture, and nutrition-sensitive practices will target affected farmers and fisherfolk.

Gaps & Constraints

- There are still people in need that have not been provided with assistance. For instance, the NDRRMC Sitrep on 4 December reported that only about 496,900 family food packs and other food items have been distributed to Regions 1, 2, 3, 4B, 5, 7 and CAR.
- Lack of sufficient resources to support the ongoing provision of assistance to the affected population. The cluster continues to face resource gap based on its priorities in the HNP.

₱ Health including Sexual and Reproductive Health

Needs

- Code Blue¹ remains in the Department of Health (DOH)– Central Office, while Code White (standby) is activated in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM).
- Continued cases of cough and colds, upper respiratory tract infection (URTI), animal bites, and sustained wounds and bruises.
- Mental psychosocial support services needed for human resources for health to address specific psychosocial needs of responders at different levels (caring for the carers).
- Immunization activities remain damaged since cold-chain equipment and supplies were damaged by the typhoon and flooding situation primarily in the Provinces of Camarines Sur, Cagayan, Isabela, Aurora and Batanes. If not addressed, this will have a compounding impact with the ongoing challenges to low immunization coverage for the affected regions with fully immunized children (FIC) which are 36 per cent for the Ilocos Region (Region 1), 31 per cent for Cagayan Valley (Region 2) and 24 per cent for Bicol (Region 5), as reported from January to June 2024.
- Access to essential Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services.

30

Women trained as WFS facilitators and community mobilizers in Catanduanes province

¹ Code Blue indicates the deployment of teams, experts and health units during an emergency response.

- Critical shortages in essential supplies, further exacerbated by the loss of SRH-specific commodities and infrastructure reported in medical facilities. The situation has placed vulnerable groups, such as adolescents, pregnant and lactating women (PLWs), women of reproductive age (WRA) and the elderly, in challenging conditions, underscoring the urgent need for immediate, targeted SRH interventions to ensure service continuum.

Response

- Ongoing Health Cluster coordination with its government counterparts and partners to ensure uninterrupted delivery of essential health services, availability of health emergency commodities, and continuous assessment and monitoring of health conditions in evacuation centers to immediately identify and respond to potential outbreak.
- Ongoing procurement by UNICEF for 20 Intra-Agency Emergency Health Kits and cold-chain equipment to ensure continuous immunization.
- In addition to the deployment of two sets of Women-Friendly Spaces (WFS), UNFPA has provided 21 reproductive health kits, 2,000 adolescent menstrual hygiene kits, 500 maternity packs, 1,026 solar radios, and 750 solar lamps.
- Trained 30 women as Women-Friendly Space Facilitators and community mobilizers in Gigmoto and Pandan. This was a joint collaboration of the DSWD Central Office, Catanduanes Province and Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA).
- Continuous monitoring of the DOH's government's procurement process to guarantee its timely completion and swift delivery of health emergency commodities. It is noted that all Quick Response Fund (QRF) requests were all processed and downloaded.

Gaps and Constraints

- While procurement of medications in the government is ongoing, but the demand from the regions is higher since they are considering not just for response, but replenishment in anticipation of other incoming typhoons.
- As Health Cluster partners procure from the global market, the procurement of essential medication and supplies are delayed due to administrative and delivery bottlenecks.
- Full determination of damages to health infrastructure due to flooding that has impact in the delivery of routine health services such as damage to cold chain equipment and vaccination supplies that will likely exacerbate already low immunization coverage in critical regions.

Logistics

Needs

- Mobile storage units or warehouses are crucial to manage supplies in affected areas, especially for storing food and non-food items.

1.6

million people reached
with transport support
mobilization

Response

- Mobilized 30 trucks to deliver 51,000 family food packs (FFPs) to typhoon-affected communities through essential transport support from WFP to strengthen DSWD's overall operation.
- Cumulatively, 1.6 million people were reached through the provision of transport to key government partners.
- Installation of a 10x32m Mobile Storage Unit (MSU) at the DSWD Field Office 5 by WFP, enhancing capacity for storing relief items prior to distribution to beneficiaries in the Bicol Region.

Nutrition Cluster

Needs

- Nutritious and diversified complementary foods for infants and young children 6-23 to prevent deterioration of nutritional status.
- Replacement of damaged anthropometric equipment, nutrition job aids, including maternal nutrition, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling tools to ensure continued delivery of essential nutrition services.
- Strengthening existing nutrition services, especially the minimum service package: the early detection and treatment of severe and moderate wasting, IYCF, micronutrient supplementation for pregnant women and young children, and dietary supplementation for nutritionally at-risk pregnant women.
- Promotion of breastfeeding practices through IYCF support groups and establishment of milk banks.
- Monitoring donation of breastmilk substitutes in compliance to the Philippine Milk Code.
- Monitoring of ongoing nutrition interventions and collection of beneficiary level data.
- Effective Nutrition Cluster coordination and information management at the national and subnational levels.

Response

- Provided coordination and technical support at the national and subnational levels including the conduct of the After-Action Review (AAR) to carry forward lessons and recommendations.
- Deployment of personnel to Camarines Sur and Catanduanes to carry out response monitoring.
- Coordination with target provinces on the replacement of damaged equipment.
- Continued monitoring of milk code violations.

Gaps & Constraints

- Capacity gaps for coordination and information collection, management, and reporting.
- Anthropometric equipment – mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) tapes, weighing scales, and height boards, and job aids that need to be replaced in select municipalities to support frontline workers to conduct routine nutrition assessment for women and children.
- Poor connectivity impedes effective coordination, data transmission and reporting.

Protection including Child Protection and Prevention of Gender-Based Violence

Needs

- Access to livelihood assistance for IDPs and host communities as their primary sources of livelihood are fishing and farming (coconut and other vegetable crops) have been affected by flooding.
- Hygiene kits for IDPs in ECs in Agoncillo and Balete, Batangas Province as they already used up the kits that were provided at the onset of the emergency.
- Psychosocial support for IDPs and LGU/aid workers to enable them to get back to normalcy especially in heavily affected locations.
- Psychosocial support for children, their caregivers, and frontline emergency workers as per cluster rapid assessment findings.
- Additional care and protection measures for individuals with disabilities and elderly persons in the ECs. These individuals are at heightened risk of neglect and abuse, and their specific needs must be addressed to ensure their safety and dignity.
- The risk of violence against children (VAC) is heightened during emergencies as elements of a protective environment such as law and order, family and community cohesion, and protective social norms and behaviour are absent or less effective. This can amplify pre-existing social problems and create new ones, such as gender-based violence or the separation of children from their caregivers.

Response

- Social preparation activity for the distribution of Cash for Protection intended for the reissuance of lost and damaged civil documentation, Security Paper (SECPA), is ongoing.
- Advocacy meeting with the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) Region 5 conducted to discuss possible collaboration to ensure that the process of reissuance of civil documentation is done smoothly in line with the protection principles of Do No Harm and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP).
- Coordination meeting with the DSWD Field Offices 4A and 5 conducted to provide updates on the cash-based interventions initiative.
- UNICEF and partners are now set to provide psychosocial first aid to affected communities, prioritizing children, their families, and humanitarian workers.
- Planned capacity-building intervention for frontline service workers to facilitate referral of cases requiring psychosocial support and/ or protection response, including for cases of violence against women and children (VAWC).
- Continued awareness campaigns by UNICEF and partners on child protection reporting mechanisms, the prevention of violence against children, and gender-based violence in emergencies (GBViE), including PSEA.
- Monitoring and ensuring designation of CP focal points in ECs to address safety and protection concerns. This is being done in partnership between UNICEF and the Women and Children Protection Center (WCPC) of the Philippine National Police (PNP). To date, no case of VAWC or missing, separated, or unaccompanied children has been reported.
- Orientation activities on PSEA for humanitarian workers on 4- 5 December. It had 48 participants from 28 implementing partners.

Gaps and Constraints

- No resettlement areas have been identified yet by some of the LGUs in view of the unavailability of lands that would be suitable for relocation. For instance, in Lemery, Batangas, there are no available lots, which are not within the 14-km radius danger zone of Taal Volcano.
- New local RCPWG focal points are not yet fully trained on Child Protection Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Action already but already supporting emergency response for several emergencies.

Shelter

Needs

- As of 12 December, the DSWD DROMIC reports a total 326,562 houses were damaged of which, 30,941 were totally damaged (destroyed) and 295,561 partially damaged (repairable) in Regions 1, 2, 3, 4A, 5 and CAR due to the combined effects of STS Kristine, STY Leon, TY Marce, TY Nika, STY Ofel, and STY Pepito and effects of the shear line.
- Increased shelter needs. Families with no access to shelter assistance have no option but to return to their damaged houses or build makeshift shelters.
- Staggering 37 per cent increase in families in need of shelter assistance. Shelter packages needed include shelter repair kits, shelter tool kits, shelter grade tarpaulins, shelter repair materials for roofing, walling and framing, temporary shelter provision and support such as construction and provision of transitional shelter, hosting and rental subsidy for families living in NBZ as well as essential household items such as cooking/kitchen items, sleeping items, cleaning items, solar lamps, hygiene items.
- More houses repairs while others have become structurally unstable due to torrential rains caused by the shear line and Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) and this is expected to continue within the response period (Nov-April).
- Resettlement site for around 500 families in the municipalities of Libon, Polangui and Guinobatan, Albay Province. Currently, they continue to live inside the landslide-prone area while waiting for the LGU's resettlement advice.

326,562

houses have been
destroyed or damaged

- Temporary shelter assistance or rental support to assist families needing resettlement and to families waiting for the permanent shelter solutions coming from government.

Response

- Around \$2 million has been raised for shelter-related interventions under the HNP.
- Reflecting the increasing need for shelter assistance, the revised Humanitarian Needs Priorities (HNP) raised the funding requirements for the Shelter sector to US\$12 million.
- About 38,000 families were provided with shelter-grade tarpaulins, shelter tool kits, emergency shelter kits, shelter repair materials and kits, and NFIs.
- Shelter 3Ws is currently under revision to improve the needs and gaps analysis as well as facilitate the collaborative engagement among shelter implementing agencies and government line agencies, particularly Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD).
- Shelter Cluster and DHSUD are currently working on communications and advocacy materials call to donors to fund for the shelter needs of the disaster affected families.

Gaps & Constraints

- The cluster is facing a significant 83 per cent (US\$10 million) funding gap. The humanitarian shelter agencies' capacity to respond is severely limited without fresh injection of funds. The government response fund for shelter has been depleted, and it currently requires US\$53.3 Million (PHP 2.9 billion) to sufficiently cover all the damaged houses.
- To date, only 14 agencies are providing shelter assistance to 13 provinces in four regions. Agencies are stretched out to across the number of locations resulting to smaller beneficiary reach.
- Only 41 per cent (15,711 HH) of 38,012 families requiring shelter assistance received shelter materials for either emergency shelter or to secure their enclosures. This is less than 5 per cent of the total number of families having damaged houses.
- Resources to augment and replenish prepositioned relief items in anticipation of incoming typhoons and effect of shearline and ITCZ. Families are re-experiencing flood and facing prolonged displacement. The already limited resources steadily dwindle as agencies respond to recurring needs without available means to replenish.
- There is increasing trend of more families requiring humanitarian assistance compared to previously assessed and forecasted due to continuous rains.
- Families continue to be displaced, in secondary/ tertiary locations or remain in the ECs as they have not received any shelter assistance to repair their damaged homes.
- With the limited resources available, both government and humanitarian agencies must collaborate and complement respective assistance provision in addressing the relocation of families living in NBZ. This will facilitate the multi-stage recovery process for affected families. While the comprehensive assistance will ensure meaningful impact to the families, this is projected to result to lower beneficiary count as the same beneficiaries are served by both government and humanitarian actors. Hence, it is important to go beyond the head count and include service count to assess impact.

WASH Cluster

Needs

- Desludging trucks with proper environmental sanitation clearance and septage treatment facilities to empty / declog toilet septic tanks of flooded households and public institutions such as schools, day care centers and health facilities.
- Augmentation on WASH cluster coordination and information management capacity to support the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) of Catanduanes as per request of the Provincial LGU.

146,864

People benefitting from
WASH interventions in
34 municipalities across
7 provinces

- Training for rural sanitary inspectors (RSI) on WASH in Emergencies (WIE), as none of the incumbent RSIs have been trained on WIE, as per request of the Bicol Center for Health Development (CHD) through the WASH Cluster Focal and the Provincial Health Office of Camarines Sur.
- Immediate treatment and rehabilitation of water source and point of use of the local water district in Milaor, Camarines Sur that tested positive for E. coli to address the source of contamination. The LGU's supply of water test kits and reagents are quickly depleting.

Response

- Around 146,864 people benefitting from WASH interventions in 34 municipalities, across 7 provinces in 4 regions. Around 13,352 water kits distributed with provision of water supply through trucking, water filtration or water vouchers through refilling stations ongoing.
- In total, 12,520 hygiene kits have been distributed by the cluster.
- Around 140 environmental cleaning kits distributed.
- Approximately 2,503 individuals supported with CFW for clean-up and sanitation.
- Ongoing beneficiary identification for household toilet repair and/or toilet desludging.
- Negotiations are under way to use the treatment facility of Metro Naga Water District for treatment of septage collected from institutions / household toilets.
- UNICEF delivered 1,700 hygiene kits to respective Provincial DOH offices in 10 provinces in regions 1, 2, 4A, 5 and CAR, pending site distribution.
- Approximately, 1,901 people supported through CFW for hygiene promotion.
- Available 5,000 portable hand washing taps and 5,000 units of squat toilet pans with flap from the private sector. DepEd and DOH Region 2 have expressed interest in availing the portable hand washing taps and squat toilet pans, respectively. Coordination with the donor is ongoing.
- Provincial level cluster coordination and IM support provided in Camarines Sur.
- Trained 40 sanitary inspectors in Camarines Sur on WASH in Emergencies on 26 November, focusing on WASH fundamentals, standards and regulations, and the response strategy and reporting mechanisms.
- The DSWD Region 5 has offered 750+ hygiene kits and food for work to support environmental clean-up or any WASH repairs. Municipalities are encouraged to submit their request.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Local Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Committees are not functional in most municipalities.
- The EOC in Camarines Sur has deactivated, and the Provincial Health Office (PHO) has now taken over the coordination for the Health Quad Cluster. However, the Quad Cluster focal person is currently on leave and designation of replacement is pending.
- Most of the affected municipalities are not able to submit their report on needs and assistance received; and require closer coordination and follow-up.
- While there are many private desludging trucks, not all are able to meet government regulation (e.g. no Environmental Sanitation Clearance).
- Water-related disease surveillance reports have been limited to ECs and cluster partners need to closely coordinate with rural health units (RHUs) to monitor morbidity profile in affected communities.

Humanitarian Coordination

Response

- Continued liaison between the OCD and OCHA for response coordination.

- Technical support provided by OCHA to provincial authorities who are leading response coordination in Region 5.
- Continued monitoring of humanitarian partners operational presence through the [3W \(Who, What, Where\)](#)
- Ongoing discussions for confirmation of NGO lead for Bicol Region local coordination.
- Establishment of shared repository of resources through the collaboration of workings groups on Accountability to Affected Population (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA). This repository allows various humanitarian agencies and organizations to access and share relevant materials.
- Available technical support from the AAP, Gender and PSEA technical advisers to ensure these thematic commitments and principles are integrated into the assessment, planning, and implementation of the humanitarian response.
- The GiHA COP is working on a gender assessment of ongoing cluster responses and a gender monitoring tool that can be integrated into post-distribution monitoring (PDMs) and other monitoring activities.
- The ICCG is currently working on incorporating AAP, PSEA and Gender- related indicators into their respective cluster deliverables to report on under the HNP monitoring framework.
- Conducted orientation on the thematic indicators for the HNP on 17 December. The Thematic advisers on AAP, GiHA, and PSEA led this session with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG).

Gaps & Constraints

- There is a need to provide resources for a gender analysis, especially as the compounded impacts of the multiple typhoons are likely to exacerbate pre-existing gender inequalities.
- Resources are needed to implement the identified inter-agency PSEA interventions in the revised HNP. These interventions will utilize a cluster-wide approach and intend to complement existing PSEA interventions being carried out by some clusters.
- Continued PSEA orientation and training for all humanitarian staff.