

Philippines: Typhoon Goni (Rolly)

Debriefing form

This debriefing form is used by field assessment teams (or individuals) to quickly synthesize and communicate initial findings and observations. The focus is on 'top line' information in order to detect priority humanitarian concerns and geographic areas. It includes observations related to disaster preparedness and response measures during COVID-19 pandemic and health safety protocols put in place. The completed form should include summaries of main observations, key findings (severity of conditions, priorities, assistance required, etc.) and recommendations for actions, if any. A separate form should be used for each location/area, and filled out as soon as possible after data collection.

Background information

| Assessment location data | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Region | 5 |
| Province | Albay |
| Municipality / City | Bacacay |
| Barangay | N/A |
| Type of settlement | Rural |
| Date of submission | November 3, 2020 |
| Name and Agency | HCT Inter-Agency Assessment Team |
| Contact details | Reynaldo Montimor - 0917-5619-888 (World Vision) Joana Mae A. Marjalino - 0938-555-2608 (Simon of Cyrene) Elenor Balderama, Simon of Cyrene |

Humanitarian needs

| Number of people in need (if known) | |
|--|---|
| Number of people requiring assistance | Municipality data as of November 3, 2020: 3,897 families / 13, 960 individuals |
| Severity (Select on overall severity observation on area assessed) | |
| Major Problem | |

Minor Problem - Few people are facing shortages

Major Problem - Shortages affecting most people, but not yet life-threatening

Severe Problem - As a result of shortages, some people will die soon

Catastrophic problem - As a result of shortages many people have already died

Main observations about the humanitarian situation

- Food Security/Nutrition.** Based on the interview conducted, the community still has no relief assistance received. The LGU still on its preparation for food packs. The community people used to maximize their stored foods which are very limited. The market is functional and no price hike which is favourable to the community. However, families who has no stable source of income will feel difficulty in accessing market due to financial constraint.
- Shelter/Protection.** The LGU was able to complete their pre-emptive evacuations to 3,897 families or 13960 individuals on October 31, 2020 at 5pm. Strict compliance in COVID-19 protocols such as social distancing and wearing of facemask were followed. The LGU strategized by asking support from relatives to adopt a family during evacuation for temporary shelter as the typhoon traverse in their vicinity. On partial report collated, there were **2,222** critically 474 totally damaged houses reported on which only 21 villages able to submit reports out of 54 villages in town. No protection issues related to the child has been recorded. One of the community leaders verbalized that shelter needs would be significant for them through provision of shelter kits while the MDRRMO suggest that Cash Assistance would be beneficial to families that are severely affected not only for personal preference or responding needs but also to boost local economy of town.
- Water.** Source of potable water was not disrupted hence drinking water in the community is not an issue despite stint of flood happened during the onset of typhoon.
- Health.** On health related, the locality anticipates health related illnesses like diarrhoea, cough and colds fever as part of aftermath of typhoon. There are noticeable also the limited supplies for toiletries or hygiene kits in households whose families are directly affected by typhoon. The LGU identified 2 villages that are severely affected, these are Bgy. Sogod and Igang, likewise, villages in along coastal line and island villages. The town recorded 1 injured, no missing and no deaths.
- Emergency Telecommunications.** power supply or electricity still not yet restored and would entail for months of service disruptions, an estimate of 70% to 80% of damages of lines and electrical post that hampers the situation back into normal. Moreover, telecommunications like landlines and internet are also disrupted while smart network provider has no service, the globe network has an intermittent access.
- Access.** Road networks are already passable accessible either by jeep, tricycle and motorcycle since road clearing have been initiated after the typhoon.
- Overall Situations.** Based on observation and interviews conducted, it showed that many persons are facing concerns on food security/nutrition, WASH and health, shelter and livelihoods.

Priority humanitarian needs

| | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Top 3 sectors/clusters requiring priority assistance | 1 st | Food Security/Nutrition |
| | 2 nd | Shelter |
| | 3 rd | Livelihood |

| | | |
|---|---------------|------------------------|
| Top 3 priority assistance required on identified sector/cluster | Food Security | Food packs |
| | Shelter | Cash for Work |
| | | Shelter kits/materials |
| Livelihood | Cash for work | |

Recommendations

Priority needs and proposed responses (short-term lifesaving and early recovery)

- Food Security/Nutrition – The LGU have not yet provided any assistance to affected communities so food is needed. Markets are operational, however, no money to buy commodities. Fresh produce is suggested to be provided rather than the typical food packs which contains canned goods and noodles.
- Shelter – cash for work, cash for shelter and shelter repair kits can be provided to families with damaged houses to purchase shelter materials which they can use to repair and rebuild destroyed houses. According to MDRRMO Action Officer, cash for shelter can be provided since shelter repair kit cannot guarantee that specific needs to repair houses is included in the kit. These responses can facilitate early recovery of families to build back better.
- Livelihood - main sources of livelihood is fishing and farming which was devastated by the typhoon. Provision of cash for work can facilitate early recovery of affected families.

2. Provision of WASH program though hygiene kits alongside with the integration of COVID 19 prevention

- Provision of vitamins for vulnerable sectors such as children, pregnant, elderly and persons with disabilities since they are disproportionately affected in disaster situations in the midst of health crisis.
- Provision of hygiene kits especially to those staying in temporary shelter, private houses, barangay halls designated as evacuation centers.

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Philippines: STS Rolly (Goni)

Debriefing form

This debriefing form is used by field assessment teams (or individuals) to quickly synthesize and communicate initial findings and observations. The focus is on 'top line' information in order to detect priority humanitarian concerns and geographic areas. The completed form should include summaries of main observations, key findings (severity of conditions, priorities, assistance required, etc.) and recommendations for actions, if any. A separate form should be used for each location/area, and filled out as soon as possible after data collection.

Background information

| Assessment location data | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Region | V (Bicol) |
| Province | Albay |
| Municipality / City | Camalig |
| Barangay | Bariw, Taladong, Ilawod, Tagaytay |
| Type of settlement | Low-lying and upland areas |
| Date of submission | November 3, 2020 |
| Name and Agency | HCT Inter Agency Assessment Team |
| Contact details | Mia Marie Brusola – 09064366935 (ACCORD/CARE) Rose Marlene Coraza – 09063489427 (EDUCO) Aldwin Rimbao – 09283889101 (EDUCO) |

Humanitarian needs

| Number of people in need (if known) | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Number of people requiring assistance | |
| Number of people affected | 21,415 families (whole LGU) 3,353 families (visited barangays) |

| Severity (Select on overall severity observation on area assessed) |
|--|
| Major Problem |

Minor Problem – Few people are facing shortages
Major Problem – Shortages affecting most people, but not yet life-threatening
Severe Problem – As a result of shortages, some people will die soon
Catastrophic problem – As a result of shortages many people have already died

Main observations about the humanitarian situation

[e.g. status of people living in affected areas (based on humanitarian standards), elaboration on priority needs by sector/cluster, highlight any vulnerable population, cross-cutting issues, response by other actors, coverage and gaps, operating conditions (such as security, logistics, market conditions, infrastructure conditions, government regulations and requirements for operations, possible course of events that could occur based on informed assumptions]. Please include the source of information wherever possible.

- **Relief assistance** – Out of the visited barangays, only Ilawod received one-time 3 kgs rice assistance from the government (per MDRMMO report, Provincial government/DSWD assistance, LGU assistance still for approval). The MDRMMO reported that food assistance is on-going and they are awaiting the arrival of the supplies. Residents from Ilawod were thankful for the assistance but expressed the need for viand or canned goods, even 1 can. The LGU is also focusing on clearing operations. The backhoe in Ilawod broke down per residents' account and at the time of the visit, there was no ongoing clearing/excavation operations at the river or near the bridge located in Purok 5/Sogong and also in Barayong.
- **Shelter** – Less than 25% are partially damaged in Barangay Bariw, Taladong and Tagaytay while 26-50% in Barangay Ilawod. Some houses and barangays are submerged/covered in water and sand/mud. Even the houses going in Ilawod were covered in mud, considering that they are relatively far from the river and protected by dike and other houses near the dike. Important to note that during typhoon Quinta, Bicol region already sustained damages. In terms of shelter, the reported houses damaged are 682 (partially: 580 and totally:102) for the whole municipality while for typhoon Rolly damages (Nov. 3, 2020 10:00am report), there are 158 totally, 1034 critically/partially, 958 substantially/flood-affected areas/houses.

Some families whose houses and road sections submerged by gravel and sand estimate/plan to erect houses on top of their roof or basing on the current conditions if there are no other options. Laminated sheets/plastic sheeting, plywood, nails, cement, wood, and GI sheets were among the immediate needs in this sector.

- **Food Security** – Since it is harvest season in the area, majority of the families had access to food prior to Quinta, however for low-lying and barangays affected by flooding from Quinta or torrential rains, the families were forced to sell their premature palay meant for food stock or consumption for several days/months to buy food and essentials. Upland barangays have household garden/farm and access to the local market. Cash assistance and food packs are one of the immediate needs to buy foods. Food packs remain the first priority of the community.

There are 35 infants in Bariw and 25 in Taladong which are exclusively breast-fed. 100% in the community are exclusively breast-fed, no infant milk products has been distributed. No disruption in the provision of micro-nutrient powders or food supplements during the emergency.

BLGU has no budget for supplemental feeding for aged 0-59 mos however, the feeding program by DSWD to day care centers is continuously implemented. Vitamins for children was mentioned as most immediate need for nutrition.

- **WASH and Health** – There is access through open/deep well, hand pump and some from water refilling stations. However, their primary water source has been damaged and needs major repair (Bariw and Ilawod). Majority of the households have their own water containers with a lid to store water but some containers inside their houses were partially covered by sand and flood water. Jetmatic pump and Jerry cans with water for consumption were identified by the Punong Barangay in Bariw and Ilawod as priority need for water access. Possible water contamination and health related concerns may be expected.

Mostly, schools and other government offices (health centers, barangay hall, senior citizen’s center) have functional sanitary facilities while some households were used as evacuation centers. There are no separate facilities for men and women. Affected families brought their own personal hygiene kits. Evacuation centers and community shelters are not equipped with washing and sanitation facilities. Water and toilet facilities are their most immediate need on sanitation since the MLGU has no plan yet to provide basic hygiene kits to affected families. Sanitary pads, underwears and some clothing particularly in Ilawod and Bariw were wet and still submerged.

After the typhoon health services in some barangays have resumed, conduct of community immunity activity (CIA) started last October 28, 2020 and has resumed. Medicines and other supplies in some health centers are adequate and has no recorded main health issues.

- **Protection** – Allegedly, there have been no reported cases or problems in terms of separation and unaccompanied, missing or injured children and other protection issue like gender-based violence and child abuse cases. There are security patrols in the EC and VAWC desks and presence of trained VAWC officer in Brgy. halls. Lupon are active. No children have shown extreme or out of ordinary behaviour.
- **Repair of classrooms** – At least 8 classrooms in Bariw were used as EC. Some roofing and kitchen areas of the classrooms or schools were damaged. Replacement of children’s and teaching school supplies are the most immediate needs, including internet access.
- **Communication and Community engagement** – Access to information is good prior to the Typhoon although Camalig usually has intermittent electricity even on normal conditions. The community receive information through the government (LGU and barangay), friends/neighbour/family, religious leaders, online, SMS, local radio stations and TV. People wanted to know about the current track of typhoon and security information since electricity is not yet restored in Albay. At present, the whole Albay have no electricity. Telecom signals for Globe and Smart is intermittent in some areas. No landline and internet services working in the area.
- **Early recovery and livelihood** – the main source of livelihood in the community is farming and labor work thus, they are hoping for livelihood assistance from the government and a sort of cash for work scheme to augment their budget for food.
- Barangay roads are all accessible by cars, motorcycle, tricycle, and trucks. Roads leading toward the inner parts of Ilawod in Sogong and Barayong could be accessible on foot or by motorcycle since there are muddy areas and rock deposits near the bridge.

Priority humanitarian needs

| | | |
|--|-----------------|--|
| Top 3 sectors/clusters requiring priority assistance | 1 st | Food Security |
| | 2 nd | Shelter |
| | 3 rd | WASH and Health |
| | 4 th | Education |
| | 5 th | Communication and Community engagement |
| | 6 th | Protection |
| | 7 th | Early recovery and livelihood |

| | | |
|---|-----------------|---|
| Top 3 priority assistance required on identified sector/cluster | 1 st | Food packs and cash assistance |
| | 2 nd | GI sheets, nails and other shelter materials including sleeping kits |
| | 3 rd | Safe water, hygiene and dignity kits, sanitary and undergarments and other WASH intervention; medical missions to check residents specially in areas near riverine |
| | 4 th | Modules, school materials and teaching supplies; retrofitting of evacuation centers |
| | 5 th | Restoration of electricity and provision of free charging stations and call and text services |
| | 6 th | Separate toilets |
| | 7 th | Cash for work or other livelihood activities |

Recommendations

[Priority needs and proposed responses (short-term lifesaving and early recovery)]

The report from MDRRMO also emphasized the limited financial capacity of the LGU echoing the appeal from the Barangay Captain that due to the successive typhoons (Tisoy, Quinta and Rolly) and COVID 19, they do not have funds to respond to the immediate needs of the community. Damages in the area (Bicol as a whole) and limited resources and opportunities brought upon by these events further aggravated the current situation. Reports from these previous events capture specific gaps and needs and if looked at as a whole reflects higher risks/needs in several sectors.

Food assistance is the priority need in the area since they were only given 3 kilos of rice in Ilawod and none yet for the rest. The local market in the area is available but there is no money to buy commodities. Some of the shelters are still covered with sand, mud and water, materials for the reconstruction of households that are partially and totally damaged) like GI sheets and trapal/plastic sheeting is also needed. Materials for shelter and sleeping kits are also some of the needs identified especially to those households that are partially and totally damaged.

Safe water sources like provision of water and water facilities are of utmost priority to address the pressing needs and prevent further health concerns that may arise. Hygiene kits like soaps, toothpaste shampoo and toothbrush, including towel, sanitary pads for girls and undergarments for women are sought by the respondents.

While there are minimal reports on destroyed modules in Day Care, Kinder and Elementary learners in upland areas visited, and minor damages on classroom roofings, one kitchen area in Taladong Elementary School was destroyed by the typhoon. VAWC Desk with trained VAWC Officer should be installed at the evacuation centers. In Ilawod there is a higher percentage of destroyed modules and teaching materials and supplies. The visited evacuation centers sustained damages and it is recommended for retrofitting and there should be separate toilets looking at or prevent protection issues.

For long-term recommendations, Ilawod is asking for the replacement of the bridge with a steel hanging bridge, dredging and removing the sand from the river and repair of solar lights for safety of all people especially children and adolescents. Construction of Bariw Flood Control and footbridge is also recommended for access and transportation. Training on Family Preparedness and report generation should be established to strengthen the reporting and collection of data. Print outs or e-file copy should always be safe kept at the barangay level. Referral pathway should be installed and disseminated to all residents especially to children. To recruit more female police patrols at the barangay level to cater the protection needs of girls and women. Also, to establish gender-disaggregated sanitation facilities in some designated evacuation centers and local government offices.

For governance, there is a need to review the functionality of DRRM at the barangay level especially the review of at-risk individuals for different hazards. Also to conduct Contingency and DRRM Planning at school and barangay level to maximize the resources and invest more on DRRM.

The strength of the LGU is that there is a dedicated and full operating MDRRMO, although their Nov. 3 report stated limited funds and response vehicles equipped with facilities and equipment. One of the services rendered is the review of contingency plans. Data were given in a timely matter at request from agencies.

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Philippines: Typhoon Goni (Rolly)

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Background information

| Assessment location data | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Region | Region 5 |
| Province | Albay |
| Municipality / City | Daraga |
| Barangay | N/A |
| Type of settlement | Rural |
| Date of submission | November 4, 2020 |
| Name and Agency | HCT Inter-Agency Assessment Team |
| Contact details | Reynaldo Montimor - 0917-5619-888 (World Vision) Joana Mae A. Marjalino - 0938-555-2608 (Simon of Cyrene) Elenor Balderama, Simon of Cyrene |

Humanitarian needs

| Number of people in need (if known) | |
|--|--|
| Number of people requiring assistance | |
| Severity (Select on overall severity observation on area assessed) | |
| Minor Problem | |

Minor Problem - Few people are facing shortages
Major Problem - Shortages affecting most people, but not yet life-threatening
Severe Problem - As a result of shortages, some people will die soon
Catastrophic problem - As a result of shortages many people have already died

Main observations about the humanitarian situation

- Food Security/Nutrition.** As of date, no relief assistance was provided by LGU but food packs are ready for distributions. Limited number of relief food packs which contains rice, bread, noodles and canned goods for one (1) day were provided by PNP and UAP to 24 families in Busay Elementary School. MSWDO verbalized that there are 200 boxes of food packs allocated to them by DSWD Region 5 ready for delivery. The local market is now fully functional to which local folks has already access of its services for food and other necessities.
- Shelter/Protection.** As per initial municipal data, a total of 19,498 individuals or 5,065 families evacuated. Some evacuees had been decamped while twenty-four (24) families still in evacuation center in Busay Elementary school since their houses toppled by mud and sands due to flashflood and lahar. Minimum health standard protocols are observed during the evacuation of families. In terms of shelter, there were 806 total household with partial damages and 100 household with total damages, these only consists of 12 out of 54 villages, the MDRMO still working of collecting information with the barangays. The MSDWO shared that no recorded of unaccompanied and abused children during the calamity.
- Water.** The town still has no access to potable water, the community is dependent to local water refilling station. Local waterworks services have also been disrupted. Water for domestic use are from deep well.
- Health.** As to health, inadequate medicines in Barangay Health Center (Busay) is present but the health facility able to continue the services for pregnant women for vitamins supplementation and prenatal check-up after typhoon. Anticipated health issues are common illnesses such as cough and colds and diarrhoea. Health worker also verbalized the need for hygiene kits. As of this moment, no recorded of missing and injured but have 1 death reported.
- Communications/Community Engagement.** As to electricity, the town sustained damaged incurred up to 40% where the power lines and electric post were damaged. To date, no electricity services are available in the whole community with an estimate of 1 month before the power will restore. For communication related, the telephone landline has been disrupted while Smart and Globe Network Services are available in some areas, there are 10 villages that has no network access or signal for communication. To some areas, intermittent signals of network provider are observed. An estimate of 2-3 weeks for restoration of landlines are forecasted.
- Overall Situations.** Based on observation and interviews conducted, it showed that many persons are facing concerns on food security/nutrition, shelter, WASH and health.

Priority humanitarian needs

| | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Top 3 sectors/clusters requiring priority assistance | 1 st | Food Security/Nutrition |
| | 2 nd | Shelter |
| | 3 rd | WASH and Health |

| | | |
|---|-----------------|---|
| Top 3 priority assistance required on identified sector/cluster | Food Security | Food packs |
| | Shelter | Cash for Work |
| | | Shelter kits/materials |
| | WASH and Health | Hygiene kits |
| | | Health services should be accessible to displaced communities |
| WASH facilities | | |

Recommendations

1. Priority needs and proposed responses (short-term lifesaving and early recovery)

- Food Security/Nutrition – there are no assistance provided yet by the LGU and other agencies so food packs are needed in the community. Fresh produce is suggested to be provided rather than the typical food packs which contains canned goods and noodles. Markets are operational.
- Shelter – cash for work and cash for shelter can be provided to families with damaged houses to purchase shelter materials which they can use to repair and rebuild destroyed houses. Shelter repair kits can also be provided specifically for families with partially damaged houses. These responses can facilitate early recovery of families to build back better.
- WASH and Health – WASH facilities specifically drinking/potable water and hygiene kits are needed to ensure access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene. Potential health crisis could occur if this is not addressed immediately.

2. Provision of WASH program though hygiene kits alongside with the integration of COVID 19 prevention

- Provision of additional health support for vulnerable sectors such as children, pregnant, elderly and persons with disabilities since they are disproportionately affected in disaster situations in the midst of health crisis.
- Provision of hygiene kits especially to those staying in temporary shelter, private houses, barangay halls designated as evacuation centres.

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Philippines: Typhoon Rolly

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Background information

Humanitarian needs

| Assessment location data | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Region | Region V (Bicol) |
| Province | Albay |
| Municipality / City | Guinobatan |
| Barangay | San Rafael |
| Type of settlement | Rural |
| Date of submission | 4 November 2020 |
| Name and Agency | HCT Inter-Agency Assessment Team |
| Contact details | Eva Celso – 09175219183 (UN-WFP) Edwin Elegado – 09178853163 (Educo) Gil Francis Arevalo – 09171743540 (UN-OCHA) Edlanie Mendina – 09101801227 (World Vision) Mariel Sanchez – 09307320169 / (World Vision) |

| Number of people in need (if known) | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Number of people requiring assistance | Municipality data as of 10am, 3 November 2020: 312 totally damaged houses 540 partially damaged houses Families- 4, 822 Persons- 19,454 (source:MSWDO) |
| Number of people affected | |

| Severity (Select on overall severity observation on area assessed) |
|--|
| Major Problem |

Minor Problem - Few people are facing shortages
Major Problem - Shortages affecting most people, but not yet life-threatening
Severe Problem - As a result of shortages, some people will die soon
Catastrophic problem - As a result of shortages many people have already died

Main observations about the humanitarian situation

- Shelter.** As of 3PM, 3 November 2020, initial data shows that 312 of totally damaged and 540 partially damaged houses were reported in Guinobatan. For Barangays Travesia and San Francisco initial reports alone shows, a total of 267 totally damaged houses. It was estimated that around 50% - 60% totally damaged houses were mostly made of light materials while some were buried with during the lahar flow. There were also concrete houses but were hit by volcanic rocks during flash floods and are mostly located mostly within the extended danger zone. Other houses with partial damaged are spread out within the municipality and some are visible close to the main road. Some families with totally damaged houses had temporarily created their makeshift houses while others moved-in to their relatives and friends. Immediate needs identified by municipal office are food, Shelter kits (Nails, tarps, coco lumber and roofing), NFIs: kulambo, blankets, banig (mats), solar lamps/flashlights and cash.
- IDPs and relief assistance.** Most ECs have already decamped but there are still families currently living with their relatives and friends and rely on government's assistance especially food needs. LGU and DSWD Provincial offices have already provided family food packs to the barangays and this has been distributed to the affected families.
- Food security.** There are no significant issues related to food access. Local markets are functional and are operational after the typhoon. It is also accessible to families and individuals from the different barangays. However, prices of some products like vegetables other basic commodities increased due to high demand and some products are also imported from nearby cities. Immediate need identified are food packs especially in areas that have not received any relief assistance from the government yet.
- WASH.** Limited water supply to areas directly hit by the typhoon and those houses affected by landslides
- Health.** There are no medical assistance provided especially to the displaced and vulnerable people.
- Protection.** There were no reported GBV cases but there are missing persons. That there is no electricity or lighting along roads as well as non-existent or intermittent signal poses [serious] protection risks for women, children, and other vulnerable groups. Movement is restricted at night and not all residents have personal portable light sources.
- Education.** They are in need of school supplies, especially among those who houses have been washed out/destroyed and totally destroyed.
- Telecommunication.** Telecom signal of Smart and Globe are still intermittent. This has been the case after the typhoon Quinta and worsen after TY Rolly.
- Early recovery and livelihood.** The common source of livelihoods in the community are farming. Due to the typhoon some farmers lost their crops while others were not especially those who are due for harvesting. Some had to harvest earlier. Some families that lost their livelihood

income are temporarily relying from relatives and relief assistance. A need to have an alternative livelihood source was identified as well as capacity building on climate resilient farming.

- **Access.** Some barangays are still not accessible by main forms of transportation.

Priority humanitarian needs

| | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Top 3 sectors/clusters requiring priority assistance | 1 st | WASH |
| | 2 nd | Shelter |
| | 3 rd | Livelihood |

| | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Top 3 priority assistance required on identified sector/cluster | 1 st | Water (drinking) |
| | 2 nd | Shelter repair kits and materials |
| | 3 rd | Cash for work |

Recommendations

[Priority needs and proposed responses (short-term lifesaving and early recovery)]

- Distribute water kits (Jerry can and Aquatabs) to address the temporary need for clean water. Although refilling stations are operational, some would have limited access. Conduct hygiene and sanitation education to temporarily address lack of safe drinking water.
- With the market working, supporting shelter self-recovery can be done through cash transfer programming(cash or voucher). This also supports the local economy. There is also an urgent need to conduct orientations on Build back safer concepts. The on-going repair works can be a good opportunity to introduce improvements to their houses(proper bracing, tying of the roofing to the main structure, etc.).

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Background information

| Assessment location data | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Region | 5 |
| Province | Albay |
| Municipality / City | Libon |
| Barangay | Bonbon |
| Type of settlement | Rural |
| Date of submission | 4 November 2020 |
| Name and Agency | HCT Inter-Agency Assessment Team |
| Contact details | Eva Celso – 09175219183 (UN-WFP) Edwin Elegado – 09178853163 (Educo) Gil Francis Arevalo – 09171743540 (UN-OCHA) Edlanie Mendina – 09101801227 (World Vision) Mariel Sanchez – 09307320169 / (World Vision) |

Humanitarian needs

| Number of people in need (if known) | |
|---|---|
| Number of people requiring assistance | As of November 3, 2020: Totally Damaged HH – 595 Partially Damaged HH – 3,024 Number of Evacuees - 12,846 individuals (3,222 families) |
| Number of people affected | As of 2015 Census: 75,172 individuals (16,373 household) |
| Severity (Select on overall severity observation on area assessed) | |
| Identify if [Minor]/[Major]/[Severe]/[Catastrophic] | |

Minor Problem - Few people are facing shortages

Major Problem - Shortages affecting most people, but not yet life-threatening

Severe Problem - As a result of shortages, some people will die soon

Catastrophic problem - As a result of shortages many people have already died

Main observations about the humanitarian situation

[e.g. status of people living in affected areas (based on humanitarian standards), elaboration on priority needs by sector/cluster, highlight any vulnerable population, cross-cutting issues, response by other actors, coverage and gaps, operating conditions (such as security, logistics, market conditions, infrastructure conditions, government regulations and requirements for operations, possible course of events that could occur based on informed assumptions]. Please include the source of information wherever possible.

- **Shelter.** In the whole municipality, out of the total 18,174 households, 3,222 households evacuated their respective designated evacuation center and to their relatives. Although some of the evacuees have returned to their houses the following day. Families with houses that are totally washed out were temporarily staying in their relatives, neighbours and friends within the community. Most of these houses are in the coastal and low-lying areas. Not only lightweight materials structures were washed out due to the severe strong winds, even the newly constructed made of concrete materials we also damaged.
- **Food Security and Nutrition.** Access to food is a major problem being experienced by the affected families living in the coastal areas. There is no assistance given to the vulnerable member of the population such as home-based evacuees, especially women headed households were not provided relief assistance. Evacuees have yet to receive food packs from local government. The LGU shared that their resources have already been depleted due to the several months of lockdown and the TY Quinta now from TY Rolly. Food source sustainability is a pressing concern due to affected livelihood, they have no cash to purchase food items. The local public market is already functioning, but residents shared that they do not have the capacity to buy food for their family. Affected residents are also forced to purchase goods at which is very costly.

Issue of food security are being encountered by the families especially those residing in the low-lying areas where flood went up to the roof of their houses. Prices of basic commodities has increased up to five to ten pesos as mentioned by the sari-sari store owners, and vegetable sellers. Rice fields that were due for harvesting in few weeks was unprofitable as it was flooded and damaged. There were also 6 sacks of rice that were flooded and was given to the neighbours for consumption rather than to dispose it.

According to MDRRM Officer, there is a high rate of malnutrition in the community even before the Typhoon Rolly but no available record for this matter. Cases of malnourished children whose vulnerability are exacerbated during disasters since families rely on food packs applicable to all family members including children.

- **Early Recovery and Livelihood.** Public markets are operational however, there is still problem on food supply. On top of this, there is a problem on food access due to lack of money. The coping mechanism to address food needs are through credit to small stores by women and young mothers. Another coping mechanism is fishing within the creek as they believe that these Tilapia fishes were from the fish ponds nearby which

overflowed during the flood. They made some makeshift fishing rod and spends time in fishing so they can use their money to buy shelter materials instead.

Vulnerable sector especially single mothers, female HH, senior couples concerns the lack of money to purchase food especially those who are still living with their relatives/friends in low-lying areas.

The damages to livelihood (sari-sari store, rice traders, motorcycle parts store and water refilling station) affected their capacity to provide food for their families. The rigid gender roles led more women who have no income suffer the brunt of providing support to husbands who lost their livelihood. Credit to small stores are the coping mechanism. This can pose risk to GBV or domestic violence. Some young women might opted to work outside the village and are at risk of exploitative working conditions.

Agriculture as main source of income were disrupted that leave huge impact to the families in the community. According to one of the key informants, twenty-five percent (25%) of the population are into rice business. Thirty percent (30%) of the farmers has the capability and resources while the seventy percent (70%) cultivate rice thru loan. However before Typhoon Rolly, only thirty to forty percent (30-40%) were harvested while the rest were damaged.

- **Protection.** Since most of the houses in the low-lying areas were flooded. Based on ocular inspection, some affected families are living with their relatives and friends; at night they are sleeping in one (1) small room comprising of several families, making children, especially girls, vulnerable to abuse.

Access to social services is a major issue. Well-being of boys and girls might be affected. Girls and boys are vulnerable to child labor, children are being involved in livelihood activities (fishing, fire, wood collector, selling crumpled GI sheet, house repair and water collector) caused by affected livelihood activities. After decampment, families returned to their damaged houses and used makeshift materials. Other families are home based evacuees, usually to their relatives, while they wait for assistance. These conditions pose vulnerability to sexual abuse especially to girls. Disaggregated data of boys, girls, persons with disabilities, elderly are not available during the assessment. Data about the specific needs of vulnerable groups are also not available. Based from FGDs and KII, top identified needs are infant/hygiene kit, food and school supplies.

- **Education.** No substantial data gathered. However, based on the ocular visit conducted, there are younger boys who are paid to do some clearing of flood/mud debris that can lead to child labour. Thus, vulnerable children resorts to labour as a coping strategy after typhoon. This pose high risk to drop-outs, trafficking and exploitative working conditions. Although classes remain suspended, the modular-learning materials and supplies were damaged.
- **WASH and Health.** Water source in the whole municipality were heavily damaged; residents have to fetch water from a distant spring. Since they have to fetch water, the role falls to boys and girls, posing risk to abuse. This also pose concern in sanitation suchlike cleaning latrines, washing clothes, and/or basic hygiene. Further, families are forced to buy drinking water.

As the water system were damaged and it has been contaminated that might result to high risk of people having Diarrhea. Also, some health facilities have been damaged during the typhoon. Also, there is encountered shortage of medicines that may result to inaccessibility to the other families in need.

- **Emergency Telecommunications.** Key informants in Libon, Albay estimates that ninety-five percent (95%) of electric transmission and distribution lines were damaged resulting for the power supply to return in about 3 to 4 months. However, some believe or received news that it can take as long as 6 months in some barangays. Mobile devices are not yet hundred percent (100%) working. Last November 2, 2020, Globe Telecommunication is the only network that is currently working in the community.
- **Access.** All modes of transportation are available.

Overall situation. Based on direct observation and key informant interviews, it showed that many persons are facing serious concerns on **WASH**, Food Security/ Livelihood Shelter (repair and construction of new homes, including public facilities such as schools and health centers) with gender and protection considerations. Girls and boys especially from the most affected coastal barangays needs psychosocial support.

Priority humanitarian needs

| | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Top 3 sectors/clusters requiring priority assistance | 1 st | Food Security and Livelihood |
| | 2 nd | WASH |
| | 3 rd | Shelter |

| | | |
|---|-----------------|---|
| Top 3 priority assistance required on identified sector/cluster | 1 st | Cash-based transfer |
| | 2 nd | Water (safe drinking water) Water Treatment Supplies (Hyposol and aqua tabs), Hygiene and dignity kits. |
| | 3 rd | Cash for Work |

Recommendations

[Priority needs and proposed responses (short-term lifesaving and early recovery)]

The key informant highlighted the limited financial capacity of the Local Government Unit to provide assistance to the community due to the consecutive Typhoons (Tisoy, Quinta and Rolly) they experienced and COVID-19 pandemic. They plan to reallocate budget for this current crisis however it is still insufficient to suffice the needs of their people. Additionally, based on the ocular visit, damages, insufficient resources and opportunities to bounce

back can be seen in the area. Hence from the above-mentioned information, the top concern of community people were Food Security and Livelihood. In connection with this, we hereby recommend Cash-based transfer as an initial response or intervention to the community.

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Philippines: Typhoon Goni (Rolly)

Debriefing form

This debriefing form is used by field assessment teams (or individuals) to quickly synthesize and communicate initial findings and observations. The focus is on 'top line' information in order to detect priority humanitarian concerns and geographic areas. It includes observations related to disaster preparedness and response measures during COVID-19 pandemic and health safety protocols put in place. The completed form should include summaries of main observations, key findings (severity of conditions, priorities, assistance required, etc.) and recommendations for actions, if any. A separate form should be used for each location/area and filled out as soon as possible after data collection.

Background information

| Assessment location data | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Region | 5 |
| Province | Albay |
| Municipality / City | Ligao |
| Barangay | N/A |
| Type of settlement | |
| Date of submission | November 3, 2020 |
| Name and Agency | HCT Inter-Agency Assessment Team |
| Contact details | Eva Celso – 09175219183 (UN-WFP) Edwin Elegado – 09178853163 (Educo) Gil Francis Arevalo – 09171743540 (UN-OCHA) Edlanie Mendina – 09101801227 (World Vision) Mariel Sanchez – 09307320169 / (World Vision) |

Humanitarian needs

| Number of people in need (if known) | |
|---|--|
| Number of people requiring assistance | Municipality data as of 10am, 3 November 2020: 213 totally damaged houses 2,123 partially damaged houses |
| Number of people affected | Municipality data as of 10am, 3 November 2020: 5,823 total family affected 21,905 total individuals affected |
| Severity (Select on overall severity observation on area assessed) | |

Minor Problem - Few people are facing shortages

Major Problem - Shortages affecting most people, but not yet life-threatening

Severe Problem - As a result of shortages, some people will die soon

Catastrophic problem - As a result of shortages many people have already died

Main observations about the humanitarian situation

[e.g. status of people living in affected areas (based on humanitarian standards), elaboration on priority needs by sector/cluster, highlight any vulnerable population, cross-cutting issues, response by other actors, coverage and gaps, operating conditions (such as security, logistics, market conditions, infrastructure conditions, government regulations and requirements for operations, possible course of events that could occur based on informed assumptions; are COVID-19 health and safety protocols observed, including social distancing, temperature scanning, PPE, and availability of handwashing stations, if relevant]. Please include the source of information wherever possible.

Super Typhoon Rolly (STY) Rolly aggravated the humanitarian situation of Ligao. Key informants describe the impact of TY Rolly as worse than TY Reming in 2006. Moreover, TY Tisoy hit Bicol region in December 2019. While the municipality is still recovering, the COVID-19 pandemic started in the country. For almost 8 months, enforcement of public health protocols and other strict government guidelines to address the risks associated with COVID-19 greatly affected the socio-economic situation particularly of the vulnerable population. Almost all sectors suffered while local government resources were almost exhausted. Then TY Quinta hit Bicol region in October 26, 200 displacing population, damaging agriculture and houses, among other effects which further stretched the limited resources of LGUs and affected population. About a week after TY Quinta, Rolly with a Category 5-equivalent super typhoon hit Bicol region.

Following are results of the rapid assessment but it must be emphasized that municipal data are just partial report (3PM, 1 November 2020)

- **Food Security.** Local markets are functional in the town center. The main sources of income of most families are rice, corn, high value crops, local small businesses and livestock but majority of it were damaged. Palay was due for harvesting were destroyed both by Quinta and Rolly covering at least 4,044 hectares. Given their damaged crops since Quinta and the disruption to their economic activities amid the pandemic, many families are now in dire situation. Since their livelihood had been continuously affected since Tisoy, availability of cash to purchase food and other basic items are major concerns to families, especially for single-women headed HH and those person with disabilities and elderlies.
- **Early Recovery and Livelihood.** Given the disasters in December 2019 and the impact of disasters in 2020, early recovery and livelihood is one of the major concerns for communities whose sources of income and livelihood are mainly farming and small businesses. Based on the damaged need assessment result compiled by the MDRRMO, partial estimates damages to agriculture and livestock/poultry as of 1 November 2020 was pegged at around 68,726,760. Hence, provision of in-kind and cash-based interventions including multi-purpose cash transfers to meet their

immediate and medium-term needs are highly recommended. Cash-for-work and/or food-for-work program/projects for early recovery including the integration of food production were suggested by the affected communities themselves. Debris clearing of public spaces, schools and farm lands as well as repair of damaged classrooms, child development centers and other public facilities could be some of the activities that can also be included for the cash-for-work scheme both to augment household income and facilitate rehabilitation of damaged structures. Gender considerations and protection concerns must be considered in this strategy.

- **Shelter.** Partial data gathered from the MSWDO as of 3PM, 1 November 2020 shows a total of 2,336 damaged houses (2,123 partially, 213 totally). Total displaced families from 44 barangays on the other hand is 5,823 (21,905 individuals). Unavailability of telecommunication signal at some areas of the municipality was also observed.
- **Emergency Telecommunications.** It was observed that mobile signals (Globe and Smart) are not 100% working.
- **Access.** Because road clearing operations have been initiated just after the typhoon, the municipality and some barangay are already accessible either by jeep, tricycle to motorcycle. However, there are some barangays that remains to be not passable.

Overall situation. Based on direct observation and key informant interviews, it showed that many persons are facing serious concerns on Food Security/ Livelihood, WASH, and Shelter (repair and construction of new homes, including public facilities such as schools and health centers). Gender and protection findings must be considered in the KIN response strategy. No data gathered for the following sectors such as Education, Protection, Sanitation and WASH and Nutrition but given the current situation, it should also be a priority.

Priority humanitarian needs

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Top 3 sectors/clusters requiring priority assistance | 1 st | Food Security/ Livelihood | Top 3 priority assistance required on identified sector/cluster | 1 st | Food Security/ Livelihood |
| | 2 nd | WASH | | 2 nd | WASH |
| | 3 rd | Shelter | | 3 rd | Shelter |

Recommendations

[1. Priority needs and proposed responses (short-term lifesaving and early recovery)

2.] Sectoral preparedness with adaptation to COVID-19

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Philippines: Typhoon Goni (Rolly)

Debriefing form

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Background information

| Assessment location data | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Region | 5 |
| Province | Albay |
| Municipality / City | Malilipot |
| Barangay | San Francisco Elementary School |
| Type of settlement | Rural |
| Date of submission | November 3, 2020 |
| Name and Agency | HCT Inter-Agency Assessment Team |
| Contact details | Rene Pabilonia (WFP) 0917-632-7495 Andrea Estillero (IOM) 0918-644-4824 |

Humanitarian needs

| Number of people in need (if known) | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Number of people requiring assistance | |
| Number of people affected | 3,225 families/12,295 individuals |
| Severity (Select on overall severity observation on area assessed) | |
| Identify if [Minor]/[Major]/[Severe]/[Catastrophic] | |

Minor Problem - Few people are facing shortages

Major Problem - Shortages affecting most people, but not yet life-threatening

Severe Problem - As a result of shortages, some people will die soon

Catastrophic problem - As a result of shortages many people have already died

Main observations about the humanitarian situation

[e.g. status of people living in affected areas (based on humanitarian standards), elaboration on priority needs by sector/cluster, highlight any vulnerable population, cross-cutting issues, response by other actors, coverage and gaps, operating conditions (such as security, logistics, market conditions, infrastructure conditions, government regulations and requirements for operations, possible course of events that could occur based on informed assumptions; are COVID-19 health and safety protocols observed, including social distancing, temperature scanning, PPE, and availability of handwashing stations, if relevant]. Please include the source of information wherever possible.

- **Shelter.** Out of the 3,225 families evacuated there were only 378 families/1,225 individuals remained. This are families whose houses were totally damage by the Typhoon. Approximately about 30% and 60% of the total populations were totally and partially damaged respectively.
- **Food Security and Nutrition.** There were no assistance provided to the affected families especially those in the vulnerable sector such as the pregnant, lactating, and women headed households, person with disabilities, children and senior citizens. In consideration with the effect of the previous typhoons and the unexpected occurrence of covid-19 pandemic in Bicol, most government and non-government entities around Bicol suffers specifically in the unit of finance and budget. Thus, when typhoon "Quinta" and "Rolly" hit Bicol, due to the locked of resources and budget, the victims were not provided an immediate assistance.
- **Early Recovery and Livelihood.** At present the market is accessible to all barangays except for Barangay Calbayog. The bridge connecting the barangay to the nearest road going to the market was damaged. The bridge connecting the barangay to the nearest road going to the market was damaged and the only way is to cross the river. The sectors of Agriculture, Fishery and Handicraft were severely damaged.
- **Water and Sanitation.** There are two (2) sources of water in the municipality one (1) is located in Brgy. Calbayog and the other one (1) is in Brgy. Sta. Cruz. Unfortunately, only the source in Brgy. Sta. Cruz is functional. Flooding caused the damaged of the source along with the bridge. There were no hygiene kits provided to the left families in the evacuation center. They are exposed for possible risk in covid-19 infection/transmission.
- **Education.** School structures were used as evacuation centers. Some of this structures were partially damaged during the struck of typhoon. The learning materials such as books, modules, etc. were damaged.
- **Health.** Left families in the evacuation center are exposed to health issues if they stay long. There were no medical assistance provided especially to the vulnerable people.
- **Nutrition.** As time goes by, families in the evacuation center are prone to malnutrition. No food and medical assistance provided. Children are more expose to this risk. They must be nourish with foods rich in vitamins and minerals to boost their immune system.

- **Emergency Telecommunications.** Communication lines were totally down.
- **Access.** All forms of transportation are accessible

Priority humanitarian needs

| | | |
|--|-----------------|---|
| Top 3 sectors/clusters requiring priority assistance | 1 st | Food Security and Nutrition |
| | 2 nd | Shelter |
| | 3 rd | WASH and Health |
| | 4 th | Communication and Community Engagement |

| | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| Top 3 priority assistance required on identified sector/cluster | Food Security and Nutrition | 1 st | Food Packs/Supply |
| | | 2 nd | Rice/Vegetables/Fruits |
| | Shelter | 1 st | Repair Kit |
| | | 2 nd | Construction Materials |
| | | 3 rd | Cash/Labor |
| | WASH and Health | 1 st | Water System Repair |
| | | 2 nd | Drinking/potable water |
| | | 3 rd | Medical/Medicine Assistance |
| | | 4 th | Hygiene Kits/Facilities |
| | Communication and Community Engagement | 1 st | Hand-held radio/Sat. phone |
| | | 2 nd | Covid-19 Protocols |

Recommendations

[1. Priority needs and proposed responses (short-term lifesaving and early recovery)]

- **Food Security and Nutrition**– In consideration with the effect of the previous typhoons and the unexpected occurrence of covid-19 pandemic in Bicol, most government and non-government entities around Bicol suffers specifically in the unit of finance and budget. Thus, when typhoon “Quinta” and “Rolly” hit Bicol, due to the locked of resources and budget, the victims were not provided an immediate assistance. With this food is the number 1 priority in the sector of food security. Market is available but the needs/demands are higher than the available supplies.
- **Shelter** – is the common vulnerable sector when a typhoon hit a certain area. Thus, people automatically uses their savings in purchasing materials to immediately restore their houses. Shelter is identified because of the damage coverage and considering the type of materials used to construct their houses. Immediately need to prevent infecting or acquiring covid-19 disease.
- **WASH and Health**– The water source is available, however the piping/water system was destroyed. As a result, the supply of water to the end-users were highly affected since water is 2nd to food when it comes to survival. In consideration with covid19 pre-cautionary measure, provision of hygiene kits to the affected population is highly required. Medicines are also important in preparation for the possible occurrence of health related issues especially those individuals in the evacuation centers.
- **Communication and Community Engagement** – At present, communication is the most important factor to be considered especially in reaching out to the proper authorities. Communication is the key for a successful relief operations. Following the covid-19 protocols, any individual or group coming outside the bicol region is mandated to undergo SWAB testing prior to departure.

2.] Sectoral preparedness with adaptation to COVID-19

- Provision of hygiene kits to the remaining evacuees. As much as possible only 1 family per room but if not at least set some division or plastic barriers as boundary to avoid contact. Provision of medicines or vitamins especially for the children for they are the most vulnerable in the situation. As time passed, the chance of acquiring health risk is high.
- The possibility of immediate support to the repair of their houses in highly recommended for them to avoid further contact in relation to Covid-19 infection.
- MLGU, BLGU and BHW to initiate reminding people to always observe the Covid-19 protocols to avoid possible infections.

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Philippines: Typhoon Goni (Rolly)

Debriefing form

This debriefing form is used by field assessment teams (or individuals) to quickly synthesize and communicate initial findings and observations. The focus is on 'top line' information in order to detect priority humanitarian concerns and geographic areas. It includes observations related to disaster preparedness and response measures during COVID-19 pandemic and health safety protocols put in place. The completed form should include summaries of main observations, key findings (severity of conditions, priorities, assistance required, etc.) and recommendations for actions, if any. A separate form should be used for each location/area, and filled out as soon as possible after data collection.

Background information

| Assessment location data | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Region | Bicol |
| Province | Albay |
| Municipality / City | Malinao |
| Barangay | |
| Type of settlement | Rural |
| Date of submission | November 4, 2020 |
| Name and Agency | HCT Inter-Agency Assessment Team |
| Contact details | Fr. Rex Arjona, Social Action Center Rene Pabilonia, WFP 0917-632-7495 Andrea Estillero, IOM 0918-644-4824 Joana Mae A. Marjalino, Simon of Cyrene 0938-555-2608 Reynaldo Montimor, World Vision 0917-5619-888 |

Humanitarian needs

| Number of people in need (if known) | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Number of people requiring assistance | |
| Number of people affected | 5,304 families/ 18,177 individuals |
| Severity (Select on overall severity observation on area assessed) | |
| Identify if [Minor]/[Major]/[Severe]/[Catastrophic] | |

Minor Problem - Few people are facing shortages

Major Problem - Shortages affecting most people, but not yet life-threatening

Severe Problem - As a result of shortages, some people will die soon

Catastrophic problem - As a result of shortages many people have already died

Main observations about the humanitarian situation

[e.g. status of people living in affected areas (based on humanitarian standards), elaboration on priority needs by sector/cluster, highlight any vulnerable population, cross-cutting issues, response by other actors, coverage and gaps, operating conditions (such as security, logistics, market conditions, infrastructure conditions, government regulations and requirements for operations, possible course of events that could occur based on informed assumptions; are COVID-19 health and safety protocols observed, including social distancing, temperature scanning, PPE, and availability of handwashing stations, if relevant]. Please include the source of information wherever possible.

As per initial data of Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office dated November 2, 2020, some of the evacuees from 5,304 families or 18,177 individuals in twenty-nine (29) barangays have decamped already. COVID-19 protocols were not observed during evacuation. There are three (3) reported deaths. 90%-95% of houses were totally damaged by typhoon Rolly so families opt to stay with their relatives, some are in barangay halls while others built temporary makeshift houses. Assistance on food security and nutrition, WASH, and health interventions are not yet provided to affected families. Relief goods are not yet provided by the LGU after the typhoon. Rice fields are flooded and damaged to agriculture is estimated at 80-90 percent. Local markets are struggling to be operational. No water supply in all barangays since water system are totally damaged. Primary source of drinking water is from refilling stations while water for domestic use are from hand pump. As to electricity, it incurred 80% damages to power post and communication lines. Power restoration will take about 3-6 months. Communication lines like landlines, telecommunication signals and internet service are totally down. Since communication lines and power/electricity are down, it affects access of people to information and effective community engagement. Potential health issues are expected considering the exposure to other hazards of displaced families. As to education, classrooms were destroyed, online class and modular class were suspended. Road networks in six (6) upland barangays namely barangay Diaro, Suwa, Bulang, Bagatangke, Quinarabasahan and Malolos are still inaccessible due to floods.

Based on the assessment conducted, priority needs are in the sector of Food Security, WASH, Shelter, Communication/Community Engagement and Psychosocial Support.

Priority humanitarian needs

| | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| Top 3 sectors/clusters requiring priority assistance | 1 st | Food Security/Nutrition |
| | 2 nd | WASH and Health |
| | 3 rd | Shelter |
| | 4 th | Communication/Community engagement |
| | 5 th | Psychosocial Support |

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| Top 3 priority assistance required on identified sector/cluster | Food Security | Food packs |
| | WASH and Health | WASH facilities/Repair of water system |
| | | Hygiene kits |
| | Shelter | Health services should be accessible to displaced communities |
| | | Cash for Work |
| | Communication/Community engagement | Shelter kits/materials |
| Psychosocial Support | Repair of communication lines | |
| | Psychological First Aid | |

Recommendations

[1. Priority needs and proposed responses (short-term lifesaving and early recovery)

- Food Security – one of the priority needs is food since LGU have not yet provided relief assistance after the typhoon.
- WASH and Health – water system is totally damaged and there are inadequate hygiene supplies. Provision of drinking/potable water and hygiene kits is necessary to ensure access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene. Potential health crisis could occur if this is not addressed immediately.
- Shelter – since most of the houses were totally damaged, provision of cash for work is necessary for affected communities to repair and rebuild destroyed houses. The cash that will be provided can be used for purchasing of shelter materials.
- Communication/Community Engagement - since emergency communication lines were down, community engagement was affected so repair of communication lines, and restoration of power are the identified priority needs.
- Psychosocial Support – communities affected have experienced trauma brought by typhoon Rolly. Provision of psychosocial support through child friendly spaces and psychological first aid for the communities is needed to help prevent short-term and long-term psychological problems.

2.] Sectoral preparedness with adaptation to COVID-19

- Provision of additional health support for vulnerable sectors such as children, pregnant, elderly and persons with disabilities since they are disproportionately affected in disaster situations in the midst of health crisis.
- Provision of hygiene kits especially to those staying in temporary shelter, private houses, barangay halls designated as evacuation centres.

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Philippines: Typhoon Rolly (Goni) Debriefing form

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Background information

Humanitarian needs

| Assessment location data | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Region | Region V (Bicol) |
| Province | Albay |
| Municipality / City | Oas |
| Barangay | Talongog |
| Type of settlement | Rural |
| Date of submission | November 5, 2020 |
| Name and Agency | HCT Inter-Agency Assessment Team |
| Contact details | Eva Celso – 09175219183 (UN-WFP) Edwin Elegado – 09178853163 (Educo) Gil Francis Arevalo – 09171743540 (UN-OCHA) Edlanie Mendina – 09101801227 (World Vision) Mariel Sanchez – 09307320169 / (World Vision) |

| Number of people in need (if known) | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Number of people requiring assistance | Municipality data as of 9am, 5 November 2020: 393 Totally damaged houses 3,511 Partially damaged houses IDPS Families- 3,855 Persons- 13,579 |
| Number of people affected | As of 2015 Census: 67, 960 Individuals (14,036 Households) |

Severity (Select on overall severity observation on area assessed)

Major Problem

Minor Problem - Few people are facing shortages

Major Problem - Shortages affecting most people, but not yet life-threatening

Severe Problem - As a result of shortages, some people will die soon

Catastrophic problem - As a result of shortages many people have already died

Main observations about the humanitarian situation

- **IDPs and Relief Assistance.** Out of 53 Barangays, 41 have an initial total report of 13,579 individuals or 3,855 families evacuated mostly in Poblacion area ("centro"). As of November 3, 2020, according to MDRRM Officer, most ECs have already decamped but there are families currently living with their neighbor, relatives and friends with concrete houses. However, the remaining twelve barangays were not able to submit report as they experience inaccessibility due to damaged bridge and debris. This hampers them to comply reports needed by the Municipality.

When it comes to food need, affected families were provided assistance by the LGU in partnership with refilling stations with Potable water, 1 Jerry Can per family good for one to two days. According to the key informant, the distribution can last up to one to two weeks. They also have an ongoing distribution of rice to almost fifty percent of the household in Oas mostly in Poblacion area. However, it might be the last assistance from the LGU Oas as their budget were also limited and still waiting for the help from the provincial government and other agencies.

- **Shelter.** As of November 5, 2020 at 9am, initial data shows there were 393 totally damaged and 3,511 partially damaged houses were reported in the Municipality. Areas in Poblacion were the most affected communities due to extreme flooding. Its height has an estimate of 5.6 feet with a strong current. There were also minimal damaged houses in coastal and upland areas. Most of the damaged shelter were made of light materials and concrete houses with GI sheets.
- **Food Security and Nutrition.** There local market is operational but there are inadequate supply of fish and increased prices to basic commodities up to ten to twenty pesos (e.g *patchay* that is usually ten pesos has now a price of thirty pesos). In terms to Nutrition, even before the typhoon the Municipality has a high rate of malnutrition and now experiencing a possible increase due to limited food supply and insufficient income of families.
- **WASH, Health and Protection.** As the water system were damaged due flood brought by Typhoon Quinta and Rolly, ninety percent (90%) of the Municipality is experiencing no access to water supply. While the ten percent (10%) water connection is working as it is connected in Ligao. The community with no water access rely through hand pump and open well. Fortunately, there are ten to fifteen barangays located near the river that can be utilize for hygiene and sanitation. With this concern, the LGU provided 1 Jerry cans of drinking water per family that can last up to one to two days mostly in Poblacion areas.

In terms of health, the municipality experience shortage of medicines and health supplements. After the Typhoon, there are reported cases about hypertension, diarrhea and skin infection. Luckily, hospitals and clinics are accessible to the community in case of emergency. The municipality has zero casualty but unfortunately the following day, there was a report of child death who accidentally fell in the creek and the body was found in Camarines Sur. Aside from this, there were no other reported cases regarding VAW and CP.

- **Education.** There was an estimate of thirty to fifty percent (30 – 50%) partially damaged school facilities in the Municipality. As the community experience extreme flooding, mostly of the student in Poblacion area has damaged school supplies, modules and learning materials. There are no updates disseminated to students regarding resumption of classes.
- **Telecommunication.** As of today, Globe network is working normally while Smart is still intermittent. This has been the case after Typhoon Quinta and was worsen after Typhoon Rolly. There internet connection solely rely to Globe network as PLDT and other landlines is still zero accessibility. In terms of electricity, electric transmission and distribution lines were damaged resulting for the power supply to be unavailable to all households. However, less than ten percent (10%) of the households have a generator set to supply electricity.
- **Early recovery and livelihood.** The main source of livelihood in the community is agriculture. Due to the typhoon Quinta and Rolly, almost eighty percent (80%) of the rice field were reported to be damaged. Small local store owners experience damaged goods that is unprofitable. Fortunately, DSWD will be implementing a project about Livelihood under SAP. Its target beneficiaries will be tricycle drivers and small-scale business owners. The DSWD propose to provide fifteen thousand pesos (PHP15,000.00) per family. However, LGU decided to provide five thousand pesos only (PHP5,000.00) to increase the number of beneficiaries.
- **Access.** Eighty percent (80%) of barangays in Poblacion area (“centro”) are accessible in any forms of land transportation while the remaining twenty percent can be only access by foot due to extreme mud. However, out of 53 barangays, 12 are still inaccessible.

Priority humanitarian needs

| | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Top 3 sectors/clusters requiring priority assistance | 1 st | Food Security and WASH |
| | 2 nd | Livelihood (Agriculture) |
| | 3 rd | Shelter |

| | | |
|---|-----------------|--|
| Top 3 priority assistance required on identified sector/cluster | 1 st | Food packs and Water (drinking) |
| | 2 nd | Cash for work |
| | 3 rd | Shelter repair kits and materials |

Recommendations

[Priority needs and proposed responses (short-term lifesaving and early recovery)]

In view of the consecutive Typhoons (Tisoy, Quinta and Rolly) they experienced and COVID-19 pandemic. The Local Government Unit experience limited resources to provide assistance to the community. Additionally, damages, insufficient resources and opportunities to bounce back can be seen in the area. Particularly to the areas that are mostly affected by extreme flood that resulted houses. Hence from the above-mentioned information, the top three concerns of community people are Food Security and WASH, Livelihood and Shelter. With this, we hereby recommend these priority assistance which are Food packs and Water, Cash for Work as well as Shelter repair kits and materials to address the top three concerns of the said Municipality.

Please send this completed form to OCHA (addawe@un.org / arao@un.org / palacio@un.org / arevalog@un.org)

Philippines: Typhoon Goni (Rolly)

Debriefing form

This debriefing form is used by field assessment teams (or individuals) to quickly synthesize and communicate initial findings and observations. The focus is on 'top line' information in order to detect priority humanitarian concerns and geographic areas. It includes observations related to disaster preparedness and response measures during COVID-19 pandemic and health safety protocols put in place. The completed form should include summaries of main observations, key findings (severity of conditions, priorities, assistance required, etc.) and recommendations for actions, if any. A separate form should be used for each location/area and filled out as soon as possible after data collection.

Background information

| Assessment location data | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Region | 5 |
| Province | Albay |
| Municipality / City | Polangui |
| Barangay | Lanigay |
| Type of settlement | Resettlement area |
| Date of submission | November 3, 2020 |
| Name and Agency | HCT Inter-Agency Assessment Team |
| Contact details | Eva Celso – 09175219183 (UN-WFP) Edwin Elegado – 09178853163 (Educo) Gil Francis Arevalo – 09171743540 (UN-OCHA) Edlanie Mendina – 09101801227 (World Vision) Mariel Sanchez – 09307320169 / (World Vision) |

Humanitarian needs

| Number of people in need (if known) | |
|---|--|
| Number of people requiring assistance | Municipality data as of 10am, 3 November 2020: 460 totally damaged houses 1,522 partially damaged houses |
| Number of people affected | Municipality data as of 10am, 3 November 2020: 3,879 total family affected 14,338 total individuals affected |
| Severity (Select on overall severity observation on area assessed) | |

Minor Problem - Few people are facing shortages

Major Problem - Shortages affecting most people, but not yet life-threatening

Severe Problem - As a result of shortages, some people will die soon

Catastrophic problem - As a result of shortages many people have already died

Main observations about the humanitarian situation

[e.g. status of people living in affected areas (based on humanitarian standards), elaboration on priority needs by sector/cluster, highlight any vulnerable population, cross-cutting issues, response by other actors, coverage and gaps, operating conditions (such as security, logistics, market conditions, infrastructure conditions, government regulations and requirements for operations, possible course of events that could occur based on informed assumptions; are COVID-19 health and safety protocols observed, including social distancing, temperature scanning, PPE, and availability of handwashing stations, if relevant]. Please include the source of information wherever possible.

Super Typhoon Rolly (STY) Rolly aggravated the humanitarian situation of Polangui. Key informants describe the impact of TY Rolly as worse than TY Reming in 2006. Moreover, TY Tisoy hit Bicol region in December 2019. While the municipality is still recovering, the COVID-19 pandemic started in the country. For almost 8 months, enforcement of public health protocols and other strict government guidelines to address the risks associated with COVID-19 greatly affected the socio-economic situation particularly of the vulnerable population. Almost all sectors suffered while local government resources were almost exhausted. Then TY Quinta hit Bicol region in October 26, 200 displacing population, damaging agriculture and houses, among other effects which further stretched the limited resources of LGUs and affected population. About a week after TY Quinta, Rolly with a Category 5-equivalent super typhoon hit Bicol region.

Following are results of the rapid assessment but it must be emphasized that municipal data are just partial report (i.e., 13 out of 44 barangays for damaged houses, 38 out of 44 barangays for displaced families):

- Food Security.** In Barangay Lanigay, particularly in Lanigay Resettlement Site, interviewed families have only received rice pack (and sleeping mats) from military team but have yet to receive food packs from their municipal or provincial LGUs, regional or national agencies, or any private individuals or NGOs. Local markets are functional in the town center. Price increase is being projected for basic commodities. The main sources of income of most families in Polangui is rice and root crops farming but majority were damaged. Palay due for harvesting were destroyed both by Quinta and Rolly covering at least 1,831.9 hectares. Almost 100% of planted palay in areas visited were destroyed. Fruit bearing trees and vegetable crops were also destroyed such as coconut, banana, abaca and corn. Given their damaged crops since Quinta and the disruption to their economic activities amid the pandemic, many families are now in dire situation. Key informants identified cash and food assistance as immediate needs. Since their livelihood had been continuously affected since Tisoy, availability of cash to purchase food and other basic items

are major concerns to families, especially for single-women headed HH and those person with disabilities and elderlies. Provision of food packs and cash-based interventions are therefore considered as priorities.

- **Early Recovery and Livelihood.** Given the disasters in December 2019 and the impact of disasters in 2020, early recovery and livelihood is one of the major concerns for communities whose sources of income and livelihood are mainly farming. Based on the damaged need assessment result compiled by the MDRRMO, partial estimates damages as of 3 November 2020 was pegged at around Php 91,217,403.00. The remaining coconut, corn, bananas, vegetables and other cash crops from damages by TY Quinta were destroyed by STY Rolly. Hence, provision of in-kind and cash-based interventions including multi-purpose cash transfers to meet their immediate and medium-term needs are highly recommended. Cash-for-work and/or food-for-work program/projects for early recovery including the integration of food production were suggested by the affected communities themselves. Debris clearing of public spaces, schools and farm lands as well as repair of damaged classrooms, child development centers and other public facilities could be some of the activities that can also be included for the cash-for-work scheme both to augment household income and facilitate rehabilitation of damaged structures. Gender considerations and protection concerns must be considered in this strategy.
- **Shelter.** Partial data gathered from the MSWDO as of 9AM 3 November 2020 shows a total of 2,442 damaged houses (1,522 partially, 460 totally) in 13 out of 44 barangays. Total displaced families from 44 barangays on the other hand is 3,879 (14,338 individuals). Many barangays are still unpassable/inaccessible at the time of the assessment due to uncleared typhoon debris and unavailability of telecommunication signal. Most of the evacuees have already decamped. Some already returned to their homes to fix and clean their houses, while those with totally damaged houses opt to stay with their neighbors and relatives within the same barangay, and some resort to using scrap materials to build makeshift houses. Immediate priority needs identified were cash and shelter kits. The LGU planned to provide financial assistance to families with totally damaged houses only amounting to Ph3,000 per family by utilizing 2 million of their remaining MDRRM Fund. However, this amount would only cater to about 666 families which could imply decreasing the allocated amount per family to cater to more affected families. Cash for work and provision of shelter kits were identified as priorities.
- **Water.** There is limited access to potable and domestic water caused by massive flooding and possible damages to pipelines. Limited and irregular water supply is being experienced in the municipality. Affected communities get their water supply from dug wells and hand pumps. Safe drinking water are bought from water refilling stations. With their main source of potable water coming from the spring, the MDRRMO reported murky and muddy water flowing from pipelines after the typhoon. Considering all of the above, water contamination is a big threat to affected families particularly for infants and children. While there are available water refilling stations, most affected families have limited access and resources to buy mineral water. Most immediate need identified is WASH related intervention.

In Lanigay Resettlement Site, water is a major need and concern for around 200 families. Without electricity, they could not store domestic water in their water storage which appeared to be plastic septic tank. A family shared that they buy water both for drinking and domestic use.

- **Education.** Interviewed children and their parents in Lanigay shared that learning modules were destroyed by Rolly. One mother interviewed lamented that they even placed her children's learning modules and school supplies inside a Durabox before the onslaught of Rolly but their house made of light materials were carried away by the strong winds including the Durabox. When they found the Durabox it was already crumpled and all its contents gone. They planned to request for replacement of learning modules from their school but they also need school supplies. Some school buildings in Lanigay had damaged roofing.
- **Protection.** No report was provided on separated and unaccompanied children and child-headed households. Municipal data did not record any GBV cases against children and women related to this emergency. Likewise, Barangay Lanigay has no report of any case of separated and/or unaccompanied children. Considering that displaced families have already decamped and some families with totally damaged houses are staying with their relatives or neighbors, both the host family and evacuees lack privacy, are now experiencing overcrowding, with limited access to WASH facilities and other related inconveniences. This situation also flags gender and protection considerations especially that electricity is not expected to be back in 3-4 months due to 95% damaged electric posts.

A mother and child respondents in Lanigay shared that they evacuated from their damaged house to their designated evacuation center while being hit by strong winds and heavy rains. They reached their evacuation center safely but all wet and cold. It helped them that the typhoon hit during the day. CPiE/GBViE interventions including CFS establishment are being proposed as possible intervention.

- **WASH/Health.** In Barangay Lanigay, the team noted the lack of comfort rooms in households surveyed. Some used the comfort room of their neighbors while others have temporary toilets near their makeshift houses many of which were constructed beside their totally damaged houses. Threat of food and water contamination is also possible given the limited supply of water and their reliance to electricity for their water supply. Health, gender and protection considerations in WASH particularly for women and adolescents on their menstrual period. This is also to consider that 2 consecutive typhoons had devastated the municipality within a weeks' time. Interventions to be prioritized include WASH facilities, provision of hygiene/dignity kits and related services.
- **Nutrition:** The LGU of Polangui is preparing for possible increase in malnutrition rate due to the typhoon's impact to food security and livelihood sources as well as the almost exhausted resources of the LGU for the provision of food packs considering the need to allocate resources for shelter and the repair of damaged infrastructure. Immediate needs for nutritious foods or possible cash-based interventions integrating support to food production given that many affected families are farmers have been identified as priorities.
- **Telecommunications/Community Engagement.** Key informants said that power may be restored after 3-4 months. Some respondents believed or received news that it may take as long as 6 months. Globe is available at the town proper but both Globe and Smart are not available in Lanigay. Including the absence of electricity, this situation has negative implication to community engagement considering the restrictions on face-to-face transactions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the high reliance of people in communicating through SMS and social media prior to the disaster.
- **Access.** Clearing of debris has been a big task for LGUs, electric cooperative and supporting agencies due to many fallen electric posts and trees after the typhoon. The municipality and some barangay are already accessible either by jeep, tricycle and motorcycle. However, the MDRRMO reported that some upland barangays remain inaccessible delaying both the submission of their damage reports.
- **Overall situation.** Based on direct observation and key informant interviews, it showed that many families are facing serious challenges on Food Security/Nutrition, WASH/Health, Shelter/Protection and Livelihood. Gender and education concerns must also be considered in the key immediate needs (KIN) response strategy.

Priority humanitarian needs

| | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Top 3 sectors/clusters requiring priority assistance | 1 st | Food Security/Nutrition |
| | 2 nd | WASH/Health |
| | 3 rd | Shelter/Protection |

| | | |
|---|-----------------|--|
| Top 3 priority assistance required on identified sector/cluster | 1 st | Food packs and cash-based interventions |
| | 2 nd | WASH facilities, hygiene kits and related services |
| | 3 rd | Cash for work and provision of shelter kits |

Recommendations

[1. Priority needs and proposed responses (short-term lifesaving and early recovery)]

Amid the pandemic and the 2 succeeding typhoons which severely affected the socio-economic situation of the affected population and communities, the above identified sectoral interventions and priority assistance are therefore being proposed both as short-term lifesaving and for early recovery.

Targeted cash-based interventions can be one of the most effective ways to support the communities during this crisis. Past experiences proved that given the right strategies, cash-based interventions is cost-effective and efficient way to meet the needs of families than provision of in-kind assistance especially given the public health restrictions. Mobile cash-based transfer and similar modalities can be done with limited interaction with the community. This can reduce risks both for the beneficiaries and responding agencies.

2.] Sectoral preparedness with adaptation to COVID-19

Extreme weather events due to climate change are making disasters more complex and deadly. Super Typhoon Rolly although still to be scientifically validated to be caused by climate change is more likely attributable to the increase in temperature of the Western Pacific Basin. Moreover, the pandemic situation even complicated the impact of natural hazards and disasters, putting more pressures among humanitarian agencies and other stakeholders like the local government. This then calls for a more coordinated, systematic, wholistic and innovative approaches to address and mitigate all kinds of hazards, including pandemic.

Likewise, reassessment of their current risk governance and other related protocols are needed. These include updating of their existing plans and protocols both for the government and other stakeholders. It would also require strengthening of partnership with medical experts/sector for the inclusion of public health protocols such as observance of proper hygiene practices, physical distancing, enhancement of WASH facilities, and other related interventions.

Please send this completed form to OCHA (addawe@un.org / arao@un.org / irene.talam@un.org / arevalog@un.org)

Philippines: Typhoon Goni (Rolly)

Debriefing form

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Background information

| Assessment location data | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Region | 5 |
| Province | Albay |
| Municipality / City | Sto. Domingo |
| Barangay | |
| Type of settlement | Rural |
| Date of submission | November 3, 2020 |
| Name and Agency | HCT Inter-Agency Assessment Team |
| Contact details | Rene Pabilonia (WFP) 0917-632-7495 Andrea Estillero (IOM) 0918-644-4824 |

Humanitarian needs

| Number of people in need (if known) | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Number of people requiring assistance | |
| Number of people affected | 4,564 families/14,884 individuals |
| Severity (Select on overall severity observation on area assessed) | |
| Identify if [Minor]/[Major]/[Severe]/[Catastrophic] | |

Minor Problem - Few people are facing shortages

Major Problem - Shortages affecting most people, but not yet life-threatening

Severe Problem - As a result of shortages, some people will die soon

Catastrophic problem - As a result of shortages many people have already died

Main observations about the humanitarian situation

[e.g. status of people living in affected areas (based on humanitarian standards), elaboration on priority needs by sector/cluster, highlight any vulnerable population, cross-cutting issues, response by other actors, coverage and gaps, operating conditions (such as security, logistics, market conditions, infrastructure conditions, government regulations and requirements for operations, possible course of events that could occur based on informed assumptions; are COVID-19 health and safety protocols observed, including social distancing, temperature scanning, PPE, and availability of handwashing stations, if relevant]. Please include the source of information wherever possible.

- **Shelter.** The 4,564 families evacuated already decamped. Approximately about 327 shelters were totally and 2,781 partially damaged.
- **Food Security and Nutrition.** There were no assistance provided to the affected families especially those in the vulnerable sector such as the pregnant, lactating, and women headed households, person with disabilities, children and senior citizens. In consideration with the effect of the previous typhoons and the unexpected occurrence of covid-19 pandemic in Bicol, most government and non-government entities around Bicol suffers specifically in the unit of finance and budget. Thus, when typhoon "Quinta" and "Rolly" hit Bicol, due to the locked of resources and budget, the victims were not provided an immediate assistance.
- **Early Recovery and Livelihood.** The effect of the typhoon created more damaged in the sector of agriculture, fisheries, livestock and vegetable. Thus, even the market is accessible, most of the farmers have no available product to sell. The decrease market product supplies may resulted to food insecurity and malnutrition.
- **Water and Sanitation.** The water source in the area is in good condition however the system was damaged. Assessment and repair is ongoing.
- **Education.** Some of the school structures incurred minor damaged.
- **Health.** Health centers were damaged. Ongoing assessment of the community health centers.
- **Emergency Telecommunications.** Communication lines were totally down.
- **Access.** All forms of transportation are accessible

Priority humanitarian needs

| | | |
|--|-----------------|---|
| Top 3 sectors/clusters requiring priority assistance | 1 st | Shelter |
| | 2 nd | Food Security and Nutrition |
| | 3 rd | WASH and Health |
| | 4 th | Communication and Community Engagement |

| | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Top 3 priority assistance required on identified sector/cluster | Shelter | 1 st | Construction/Repair Materials |
| | | 2 nd | Cash for Labor |
| | | 3 rd | Cash for Materials |
| | Food Security and Nutrition | 1 st | Food Packs/Supply |
| | | 2 nd | Rice/Vegetable/Fruits |
| | WASH and Health | 1 st | Water System Repair |
| | | 2 nd | Drinking/potable water |
| | | 3 rd | Hygiene Kits/Facilities |
| | | 4 th | Medical/Medicine Assistance |
| | Communication and Community Engagement | 1 st | Hand-held radio/Sat. phone |
| 2 nd | | Power Lines/Electricity | |

Recommendations

[1. Priority needs and proposed responses (short-term lifesaving and early recovery)

- Food Security and Nutrition– In consideration with the effect of the previous typhoons and the unexpected occurrence of covid-19 pandemic in Bicol, most government and non-government entities around Bicol suffered specifically in the unit of finance and budget. Thus, when typhoon “Quinta” and “Rolly” hit Bicol, due to the locked of resources and budget, the victims were not provided an immediate assistance. With this food is the number 1 priority in the sector of food security. Market is available but the needs/demands are higher than the available supplies.
- Shelter – is the common vulnerable sector when a typhoon hit a certain area. Thus, people automatically uses their savings in purchasing materials to immediately restore their houses. Shelter is identified because of the damage coverage and considering the type of materials used to construct their houses. Immediately need to prevent infecting or acquiring Covid-19 disease.
- WASH and Health– The water source is available, however the piping/water system was destroyed. As a result, the supply of water to the end-users were highly affected since water is 2nd to food when it comes to survival. In consideration with Covid-19 pre-cautionary measure, provision of hygiene kits to the affected population is highly required. Medicines are also important in preparation for the possible occurrence of health related issues especially those individuals in the evacuation centers.
- Communication and Community Engagement – At present, communication is the most important factor to be considered especially in reaching out to the proper authorities. Communication is the key for a successful relief operations. Immediate restoration of power lines and electricity will be factor in the economic recovery.

2.] Sectoral preparedness with adaptation to COVID-19

- The provision of hygiene kit is highly important considering the current situation after the typhoon.
- Medical support especially children as the most vulnerable in the situation. MLGU, BLGU and BHW to initiate reminding people to always observe the Covid-19 protocols to avoid possible infections.

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Philippines: Typhoon Goni (Rolly)

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Background information

| Assessment location data | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Region | Region 5 |
| Province | Albay |
| Municipality / City | Tabaco City |
| Barangay | 47 Barangays |
| Type of settlement | Urban, evacuation centres |
| Date of submission | November 3 2020 |
| Name and Agency | Simon of Cyrene, WFP, IOM, SAC |
| Contact details | HCT Inter Agency |

Humanitarian needs

| Number of people in need (if known) | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Number of people requiring assistance | |
| Number of people affected | 31, 979 |

| Severity (Select on overall severity observation on area assessed) |
|--|
| Severe Problem |

Minor Problem - Few people are facing shortages

Major Problem - Shortages affecting most people, but not yet life-threatening

Severe Problem - As a result of shortages, some people will die soon

Catastrophic problem - As a result of shortages many people have already died

Main observations about the humanitarian situation

- Shelter.** The people in Tabaco City are severely affected by Typhoon Rolly which affected the total population of 141,341 or 37,418 families. There were recorded of 2 casualties with 2 injuries. Majority of shelter were devastated with 12,208 houses partially damaged and 2,744 totally damaged. The City able to evacuate displaced 8,117 families or 31,979 persons before the onset of the typhoon and had decampment day after, however, there are still 2744 families or 8932 individuals still in the evacuation center as of November 2, 2020
- Food Security and Nutrition.** Food scarcity are observed in evacuation center as the families are very dependent on household food stocks and had limited capacity to replenish since their source of income were also affected, especially the people living in coastal areas, island communities and the families belong to daily wage earners. It was recorded that LGU able to provide 470 sacks of rice, 97 boxes of sardines and 64 boxes of corned beef.
- Early Recovery and Livelihood.** The market is now fully functional and served its constituents. The government structures such as government offices, public market, flood control street lights covered court, others and Agriculture sector had a total damages of 20,919,950,000.00.
- Water and Sanitation.** The water supply to some areas were restored but majority in rural and peri-urban areas have no access to potable water
- Health.** As observed in the evacuation center, no social distancing nor temperature scanning were observed, neither the handwashing. It was noted that per evacuation room, a cluster of families or relatives had organized.
- Emergency Telecommunications and Power Lines.** Communication lines were totally down. 80% of power lines and electric post are severely affected with an estimate of 3 months to restore.
- Protection.** Moreover, the evacuation center also are affected wherein majority of roofs are torn down. The families in evacuation center, especially the children are not safe due to roofing problem brought by typhoon.
- Access.** All forms of transportation are accessible.

Priority humanitarian needs

| | | |
|--|-----------------|--|
| Top 3 sectors/clusters requiring priority assistance | 1 st | Food Security and Nutrition |
| | 2 nd | Shelter |
| | 3 rd | WASH and Health |
| | 4 th | Communications and Community Engagement |

| | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Top 3 priority assistance required on identified sector/cluster | Food Security and Nutrition | 1 st | Food packs/Rice/Vegetable/Fruits |
| | | 2 nd | Cash |
| | Shelter | 1 st | Repair Kit/Cash |
| | | 2 nd | Cash for Labor |

| | | |
|--|-----------------|------------|
| | 5 th | Livelihood |
|--|-----------------|------------|

| | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| | | 1 st | Portable Water |
| | WASH and Health | 2 nd | Hygiene Kit |
| | | 3 rd | Medical/Medicine Assistance |
| | Communications and Community Engagement | 1 st | Hand-held radio/Sat. phone |
| | | 2 nd | Power Lines/Electricity |
| | Livelihood | 1 st | Forming Association/Cooperative |
| | | 2 nd | Capacity Building |
| | | 3 rd | Financial Support |

Recommendations

[1. Priority needs and proposed responses (short-term lifesaving and early recovery)]

- Food Security and Nutrition - Provision of Cash Grant Programming through work/cash grant for family food or immediate needs such as food and shelter.
- Shelter - Kits will serve as a big help in the immediate restoration of the partially damaged houses. For those families stayed in the evacuation center whose houses were totally damaged the provision of immediate shelter construction assistance is highly recommended to avoid risking their health and nutrition especially the children.
- WASH and Health - Establishment of potable/drinking water system is highly recommended for each community to ease their struggles and avoid risk. Hygiene Kit and medical assistance are highly recommended to those individuals staying in the evacuation centers.
- Communication and Community Engagement – At present, communication is the most important factor to be considered especially in reaching out to the proper authorities. Communication is the key for a successful relief operations. Immediate restoration of power lines and electricity will be factor in the economic recovery.
- Livelihood - Recommended for vulnerable families affected by typhoon for early recovery and long term development.

2.] Sectoral preparedness with adaptation to COVID-19

- Wash – Potable water and handwashing facility.
- Provision of jerry cans, NFIs and Hygiene Kits