

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	CATANDUANES
Municipality / City	BARAS
Barangay	
Type of settlement	Rural
Date of submission	6 Nov 2020
Name and Agency	OCD, PCOO, PIA, DOE, Humanity Inclusion, Educo, UNICEF
Contact details	glapina@unicef.org / 09178965515

Humanitarian needs

Number of people in need (if known)	
Number of people requiring assistance	8,700
Number of people affected	12,848

Severity (Select on overall severity observation on area assessed)
MAJOR

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

Baras is considered as one of the most affected municipalities due to Super Typhoon (STy) Rolly. Because of Sty Rolly, people were forced to rely on the continuous assistance provided by the government. With the scant resources of the government, the whole of government were trying to meet the demands of the affected population specifically food provision.

Most of the affected population are relying on Abaca as their main source of livelihood; however, it will take 2 to 3 years for it to be harvested. The Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU) estimated damages at PhP150 million.

The situation of COVID-19 does not affect the current situation of the municipality. There are zero COVID-19 cases in the municipality.

The observation details of the different sectors can be seen below:

Food Security

- 2,777 families received food pack good for one (1) week from the MLGU
- Estimated amount of damaged for crops: PhP149,681,200.00
- Estimated amount of damaged for farm equipment: PhP160,000.00
- Fisheries: PhP10,428,000
- Livestock and Poultry: PhP1,803,000
- As relayed by the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO), they need seeds and seedlings

Shelter:

- As of 6 November 2020, a total of 1,972 houses were totally damaged and 1,311 houses were partially damaged
- 140 families are still inside the evacuation center; 2,217 outside the evacuation center
- As verbalized by Mayor Teves, temporary shelter materials (tarpaulin, sakoline, shelter kits) are highly needed

WASH:

- The MLGU has 3 water sources that caters to 15 barangays, one of which is damaged by the typhoon. The MLGU estimated that it will require about PhP2 million, pending a technical assessment. Even without electricity, the water systems are flowing but not enough. Some communities have patched up some of the broken distribution lines to have water at some water points. The MLGU has mentioned there is no water treatment process in the gravity feed system. The rest of 14 barangays are accessing water through levels 1 and 2 water systems, which will need chlorination due to flood waters. There is also limited water containers seems for families with totally damaged houses, households may need treatment options especially those getting water from open wells, springs, handpumps.

- Existing sanitation data are the following: 81% have access to improved toilets 15% are using unimproved toilets, while 4% are practicing open defecation. With totally damaged houses, toilets were damaged too, super-structures (roofing, walling, made of light materials), with the storm surges, potentially flooding septic tanks of households along the coast. Flooding reached around 500meters in land with at least 2 meters high.
- Limited hygiene items e.g., soaps, sanitary pads, pails.
- Improper waste segregation
- Damaged WASH facilities in schools

Health:

- Damaged RHU, private house of the midwife was currently used as temporary health facility
- Possible outbreak of water borne disease, as people are getting water from doubtful sources or not doing proper treatment before drinking it.
- Need medicines on diarrhea disease. There has been 2 families affected by diarrhea due to drinking water from unsafe water sources.
- The MHO is flagging medicines for cough and colds, antibiotics and vitamins for children.
- No power to cold chain equipment, this along with vaccines are returned to the PHO for safe keeping. Vaccinations on hold.
- Quarantine facilities destroyed by the typhoon.
- Most Barangay Health Stations damaged.

Nutrition:

- No report of infant milk formula donations

Protection:

- No reported cases of child abuse and gender-based violence
- No separated and unaccompanied children
- Children were helping their parents in abaca twining
- Children are also helping in re-constructing/re-establishing houses
- 184 persons with disability inside the evacuation center (private and government EC)
- No Sex, Gender, Age Disaggregated Data per barangay.
- Psychosocial First Aid/ MHPSS for children and women
- Functional BCPCs as relayed by the MSWDO
- Possible increase of abuse cases both for children and women

Education:

- 95% of schools (both ES and HS) were damaged, but still waiting for the consolidated school RADAR. The remaining 5% are no longer safe to use
- Instructional materials, and school furniture and equipment were damaged
- Modules distributed to school children were damaged.
- 100% of DCCs including the center donated by the National ECCD council were damaged.
- IMs and modules of ECCD were damaged

Power

- To date, the whole Catanduanes Province does not have electricity mostly because of the damages incurred in the distribution sector. Baras sources its power in Marinawa Diesel Power Plant (DPP) and Balombong Hydro Power Plant (HPP). Both power plants did not incur major damages in their power generation capabilities and are ready to deliver power to the distribution utilities. First Catanduanes Electric Cooperative, Inc (FICELCO), as the lone distribution utility in Catanduanes, provides power down to the household level. Based on direct observation of the Rapid-Damage Assessment and Need Analysis (RDANA) Team assigned in Baras, most of the electric posts were toppled and power lines were cut.

Communications

- Limited to no phone and internet signal.

Priority humanitarian needs

Top 3 sectors/clusters	1 st	Shelter
	2 nd	Food

Top 3 priority assistance required on	1 st	Temporary Shelter
	2 nd	Food Assistance

requiring priority assistance	3 rd	Water
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identified sector/cluster	3 rd	Drinking Water
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Recommendations

To propel the early recovery strategies, the RDANA teams recommends the following:

1. Immediate shelter assistance; to include DSWD's Emergency Shelter Assistance and other interventions such as provision of hygiene kits, kitchen kits family kits and *sakoline*, to reduce health risks;
2. Continuous provision of food assistance until the stabilization of the economy;
3. WASH
 - a. Distribution of water kits (water containers + water disinfectants) with promotion of household water treatment and safe storage (HWTSS)
 - b. Regular water quality testing and monitoring particularly of open sources, e.g., hand pumps. At the same time, provision of generator sets to power the water quality testing equipment
 - c. Provision of chlorine disinfection for the municipal water district, including barangay managed water systems
 - d. Provision of toilet repair materials along with shelter repair and reconstruction initiatives, can be combined as opposed to distributing only shelter kits or toilet repair kits.
 - e. Introducing and advocating for sanitation programming following the Philippine Approach to Sustainable Sanitation (PhATSS)
 - f. Distribution of hygiene kits but only to households with totally damaged houses, also to support restoration of their homes
 - g. Hygiene promotion campaigns on the key messages on handwashing with soap and water, drinking safe water, and use of toilets
4. Provision of medicines, tents for isolation/quarantine centers
5. Provision of solar lights for pathways
6. Education interventions: repair of infrastructure and WASH facilities, provision of instructional materials
7. Provision of employment related strategies; i.e. Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged / Displaced Workers (TUPAD) and Cash-For-Work programs.
8. Intercropping technique for abaca farmers for continuous harvest of other crops; and
9. Training intervention for other sources of income through technical vocation education and training (TVET) programs.

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

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Debriefing form

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Background information

Assessment location data	
Region	5
Province	CATANDUANES
Municipality / City	BATO
Barangay	
Type of settlement	Rural
Date of submission	6 Nov 2020
Name and Agency	OCD, PCOO, PIA, DOE, Humanity Inclusion, Educo, UNICEF
Contact details	glapina@unicef.org / 09178965515

Humanitarian needs

Number of people in need (if known)	
Number of people requiring assistance	22,936
Number of people affected	22,936

Severity (Select on overall severity observation on area assessed)
MAJOR

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

Bato is considered as one of the most affected municipalities due to Super Typhoon (STy) Rolly. Because of Sty Rolly, people were forced to rely on the continuous assistance provided by the government. With the scant resources of the government, the whole of government were trying to meet the demands of the affected population specifically food provision.

Most of the affected population are relying on Abaca as their main source of livelihood; however, it will take 2 to 3 years for it to be **harvested**. The MLGU estimated damages at PhP 53M.

Based on direct observation of the Rapid-Damage Assessment and Need Analysis (RDANA) Team assigned in Bato, really require shelter and given the major devastation to their livelihood, this may affect the communities in different ways in the long term.

The current situation of COVID-19 does not affect the current situation of the municipality. There are zero COVID-19 cases in the municipality.

The observation details of the different sectors can be seen below:

Shelter:

- Municipal data shows that the 27 barangays of the municipality sustained damages, with 2, 209 totally damaged houses and 2, 829 partially damaged.
- There is an observed increased in construction supplies due to the demand even with the price freeze that was imposed by the province.
- The identified immediate need for shelter is provision of temporary shelter (Sakoline, ropes)

Food Security:

- Most of the communities have access to food, but families have no enough resources to purchase.
- Based on the MSWDO data, 1, 720 families from the 13 barangays received food pack (5 kilos of rice; 2 noodles; 3 sardines) from DSWD, however based on the interview conducted at barangay San Roque, the barangay decided to re-pack the goods in order to accommodate all affected families, so instead of distributing 5 kilos per family they only provide 4 kilos of rice, 2 noodle and 3 sardines.
- Local markets are operational and no observed price hike. The immediate need is food and cash.

Livelihood:

- Main sources of livelihood are abaca and coconut farming; and fishery. Based on the data form the MAO, PhP 53,139,445 damaged on abaca; PhP. 6,757,000 on coconut and PhP. 5,039,000 damaged on fishery.

- The informant identified cash assistance and provisions of seeds and seedlings as their immediate need.

WASH:

- Water district is serving 13 barangays, while 14 barangays are accessing water through levels 1 and 2 water systems.
- There seems to be water quality monitoring per the municipality before the typhoon. But given the situation with the power outage, the operation of water testing equipment is affected.
- 3 water refilling stations are semi-operational due to fuel expenses. People with funds are able to buy water. Some households are getting water from levels 1 and 2 water systems especially the poorer ones. The practice of water treatment in barangays was not observed.
- The totally damaged households need toilet repair kits, super-structures (roofing, walling, made of light materials). With the storm surges, potentially flooding septic tanks of households along the coast. Per FHSIS data, open defecation is not practiced.
- Limited hygiene items, e.g., soaps, sanitary pads, pails.
- Damaged WASH facilities in schools

Health:

- RHU has enough supplies of medicines and are able to continue their operation after the typhoon. However, the MHO relayed that there might be an increased in water-borne diseases due to low quality of drinking water. Immediate need is water disinfectants.
- Cold chain equipment intact, there is a generator set available and functional. Vaccination program to resume next week as roads are all cleared.

Protection:

- As per information from the MSWDO, no separated and unaccompanied children as well as child and gender-based abuse cases were reported, in this emergency. However, children are engaged in abaca (in whatever is left of the supplies) twining as they are helping their parents in securing cash for the family.
- Children are helping their parents in repairing their houses which put them at risk of being wounded.
- Children living in their relatives or in any private houses could also put children at risk of being abused as relayed by the MSWDO. 685 persons with disabilities are among the most vulnerable sectors in the community. Protection mechanisms are functional both at the barangay and municipal level. The immediate need is cash.

Education:

- No classrooms were used as evacuation centers as it is not recommended due to structural integrity.
- MDRRMO roughly estimates that 90- 95 % of the 18 Elementary Schools and 3 High schools were damaged. DepEd RADAR is still for consolidation, hence no concrete data as to the total damaged in schools were provided by the municipality.
- Instructional materials, schools furniture and equipment were also damaged in most of the schools in the municipality. Learning modules distributed to children were also damaged. The immediate needs are Teacher’s kit, school equipment (printer, computer) and school supplies (coupon bond) necessary for the learning continuity.
- ECCD: 50 % of the 32 DCCs were reported as totally damaged including the instructional materials and modules.

Power:

- To date, the whole Catanduanes Province does not have electricity mostly because of the damages incurred in the distribution sector. Bato sources its power in Marinawa Diesel Power Plant (DPP) and Balombong Hydro Power Plant (HPP). Both power plants did not incur major damages in their power generation capabilities and are ready to deliver power to the distribution utilities. First Catanduanes Electric Cooperative, Inc (FICELCO), as the lone distribution utility in Catanduanes, provides power down to the household level. Based on direct observation of the Rapid-Damage Assessment and Need Analysis (RDANA) Team assigned in Bato, most of the electric posts were toppled and power lines were cut.

Priority humanitarian needs

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

Top 3 priority assistance required on identified sector/cluster	1 st	Temporary Shelter
	2 nd	Food Assistance
	3 rd	Cash for Work

Recommendations

To propel the early recovery strategies, the RDANA teams recommends the following:

1. Immediate shelter assistance; to include DSWD's Emergency Shelter Assistance and other interventions such as provision of hygiene kits, kitchen kits family kits and *sakoline*, to reduce health risks;
2. Continuous provision of food assistance until the stabilization of the economy;
3. Provision of employment related strategies; i.e. Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged / Displaced Workers (TUPAD) and Cash-For-Work programs.
4. Livelihood interventions: provision of fishing boats, provision of cash capital for Small and medium enterprises
5. Intercropping technique for abaca farmers for continuous harvest of other crops; and
6. Training intervention for other sources of income through technical vocation education and training (TVET) programs.
7. Psychosocial services for children
8. Education interventions: repair of infrastructure and WASH facilities, provision of instructional materials
9. WASH
 - a. Distribution of water kits (water containers + water disinfectants) with promotion of household water treatment and safe storage (HWTSS)
 - b. Regular water quality testing and monitoring particularly of open sources, e.g., hand pumps. At the same time, provision of generator sets to power the water quality testing equipment
 - c. Provision of chlorine disinfection for the municipal water district, including barangay managed water systems
 - d. Provision of toilet repair materials along with shelter repair and reconstruction initiatives, can be combined as opposed to distributing only shelter kits or toilet repair kits.
 - e. Introducing and advocating for sanitation programming following the Philippine Approach to Sustainable Sanitation (PhATSS)
 - f. Distribution of hygiene kits but only to households with totally damaged houses, also to support restoration of their homes
 - g. Hygiene promotion campaigns on the key messages on handwashing with soap and water, drinking safe water, and use of toilets

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Background information

Assessment location data	
Region	V
Province	Catanduanes
Municipality / City	Caramoran
Barangay	Baybay
Type of settlement	Rural
Date of submission	November 6, 2020
Name and Agency	OCD, DSWD, PDRF, EDUCO
Contact details	

Humanitarian needs

Number of people in need (if known)	
Number of people requiring assistance	2,023 families
Number of people affected	8,788
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

ACCESSIBILITY:

- Landslides, toppled power and communication lines, and debris are still present and seen in major roads.
- Debris clearing has started in most of the barangays but some are still inaccessible.
- Barangay Palumbares was isolated for 5 days due to landslide.

POWER:

- No power in the whole municipality and key establishments and offices are still dependent on generators.
- Fuel supply (diesel) must be replenished.

COMMUNICATIONS:

- No available signal for SMART and/or Globe. Text and call as well as internet connection are not available.
- *Bandilyo* or public announcements are regularly done by the government officials to relay information to Caramoran residents.
- Barangay Officials already submitted reports to the Municipal Office.

EVACUATION CENTER:

- IDPs stayed for 1 day only.
- The Local Government Officials informed the residents to evacuate early.
- Residents who evacuated returned to start repairing and restoring their houses.
- Some private houses were used as evacuation centers.

RELIEF ASSISTANCE:

- LGU and PRC provided initial FFPs. Current stockpile of LGU is good for 14 days (2 weeks).
- Barangay which was hard to reach (due to flooding) was prioritized for relief first.
- Funds for relief are already exhausted due to COVID-19.

SAR:

- No Search and Rescue Operations were done during or after the typhoon.

LAW AND ORDER

- There are no pressing concerns on law and order. The municipality is handling the situation well enough right now. The regular conduct of *bandilyo* helped the municipality greatly in assuring the residents that current problems will be dealt with strategically.

SHELTER:

- Residents salvaged materials to restore and repair their houses.
- 50% of houses were partially damaged while approximately 25% were completely damaged.
- Shelter repair kits (hammer, nails, sheets, trapal) are needed to help the residents.

FOOD SECURITY:

- Market is currently operational. However, since the major livelihood of the residents were damaged i.e., abaca, there is no income for spending or purchasing of basic needs.
- High Value Crops also suffered damages.
- Supply of rice is limited and/or not enough. Barangay Buenavista was identified as one of the areas with low supply.

WATER SUPPLY:

- No problems encountered so far on water supply from CASAWA*.

HEALTH:

- There is an adequate supply of medicines. The RHU procured replenishment of supply before the onset of Typhoon Rolly. These are expected to arrive in the coming days.
- Additional personnel are requested to effectively deal with disaster emergencies and COVID-19 related concerns.
- Some concerns on trauma specially with children and skin infections were raised.
- No functioning birthing facility due to lack of certifications.

NUTRITION:

- There are observed cases of malnutrition and stunting even before Typhoon Rolly.
- Supply of milk products are still available but near complete consumption.

PROTECTION:

- The Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) is active.

EDUCATION:

- In the initial report of the LDRRMO, five (5) schools were identified to sustain some damages.
- There are around 1, 200 college students dependent on internet for online classes.

LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE:

- 70% of Caramoran population are *abacaleros*.
- Some *abacaleros* are not registered in PCIC for insurance. Renewal was forgotten due to COVID-19 lockdown.
- *Abacaleros* are expecting that they will be employed in the construction of various National Projects for the area.
- The alternative livelihood of *abacaleros* which is being a construction worker in Metro Manila is no longer an option due to COVID-19 travel restrictions.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

- The LGU regularly conducts *bandilyo* or public addresses and/or announcements to relay information to the residents.

Priority humanitarian needs

Top 3 sectors/clusters requiring priority assistance	1 st	Food
	2 nd	Livelihood and early recovery
	3 rd	Shelter

Top 3 priority assistance required on identified sector/cluster	1 st	Continuing relief
	2 nd	Cash/food for work / Sustainable livelihood
	3 rd	Repair kits

Recommendations

1. Provide continuous relief while planning and consulting the community on a sustainable livelihood program.
2. Continue practicing COVID-19 health protocols.
3. Provision of shelter repair kits for residents
4. Psychosocial support for children
5. Continue the practice of *bandilyo* to relay information and assure the residents.

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Background information

Assessment location data	
Region	V
Province	Catanduanes
Municipality / City	Gigmoto
Barangay	District 2, Sioron
Type of settlement	Rural, evacuation centre
Date of submission	06 November 2020
Name and Agency	DSWD, EDUCO, FAO, OCHA
Contact details	arao@un.org / +63917 1743539

Humanitarian needs

Number of people in need (if known)	
Number of people requiring assistance	Shelter: 2,199 destroyed/damaged houses Abaca farmers: 1,502 Fisherfolk: 498 Food: 2,506 families
Number of people affected:	2,506 families / 9,147 people (LGU data as of 06 November)
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; 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.

ACCESSIBILITY: The municipality's access to basic necessities such as food, water, and electricity are limited as it is largely dependent on supplies coming from Virac. Most necessities such as food, building materials, hygiene kits, medicines are bought in Virac then sold by store owners in the municipality. Road clearing is necessary to resume the regular flow of goods and services into Gigmoto. There are two ways to the town, via Viga (3 – 4 hours), and thru the shorter Bato-Baras route which remains blocked by landslides. The route via Viga is passable only by cars and smaller vehicles. No signs and traffic management were observed.

POWER: Electricity has been cut in the area since Typhoon Quinta affected the province on 24 October, but Typhoon Rolly damaged about 40 to 50% of the electric posts. The current source of electricity are generators powered by fuel sourced from Virac. Streets are lit at night because of solar-powered lights. According to local officials, many households purchased generators after Typhoon Nina (Nock-Ten) when the town had no electricity from December 2016 to March 2017.

COMMUNICATIONS: The usual communications lines such as mobile network and social media are not restored since Typhoon Rolly. This hinders the affected population from receiving critical information and directives from the province and national government. The Department of Information and Communication Technology installed an internet service in the district hospital premises, however the connectivity is slow due to the number of users tapping on to the service.

SHELTER: Most houses made of light materials along the coast were washed out, while others were damaged. Materials needed for repair are unfortunately not available in the municipality as most of the supplies at the local hardware have already run out prior to the typhoon. Replenishment also comes from Virac.

WATER & SANITATION: Piped water is not yet restored. Water for drinking and domestic purposes are sourced from hand pumps and deep wells. Displaced families whose houses were destroyed need hygiene, dignity kits and clothing as their personal items have also been washed out by the Typhoon, along with their house.

CAMP COORDINATION: At the Central Elementary School, 12 families (60 people) are staying in the only room used to shelter the IDPs. The cramped condition forces the IDPs, mostly the men, to sleep in a seated position. The room does not have partitions among families, while facilities

such as washing and cooking areas are not provided. Only one restroom is provided, with some IDPs returning to their homes to bathe. A teacher from the elementary school has volunteered to be the camp manager.

FOOD & NUTRITION: Food stocks in households are available but they are depleting. There is no market or food storage in the area. Household gardens were uprooted and the few plants for food consumption have already been cooked. Most of the rice supply comes from Virac supplemented by local production. LGU distributed four kilos of rice to all families, with another 500 family food packs recently delivered by DSWD. No distribution of milk formula in the assessed EC, however, there are no food supplements for children who eat what the adults also consume. There are two pregnant and lactating women who informed that they have no supplements.

AGRICULTURE/ LIVELIHOOD: The main livelihood is abaca farming, while alternate sources are capture fishing and coconut farming. As all these industries were severely affected, the people have lost both their main and alternative sources of livelihood. In the coastal barangay of Siron, the fisherfolk association shared that at least 10 motorized boats and 25 paddle boats were destroyed. While farming is an alternative livelihood, their abaca and coconut farms were also destroyed. Early recovery and alternative livelihood interventions must be provided as harvest from replanted abaca and coconut would usually take two to three years.

HEALTH: The town has a district hospital which was under renovation prior to the typhoon, and sustained further damages. Only emergency cases are admitted. The doctor, based in Virac, was unable to travel to Gigmoto after the typhoon. Stocks of medicine, vitamins and supplements are low. The town has two confirmed COVID-19 cases under quarantine in the designated isolation facility while two locally stranded individuals recently returned. Local officials are concerned that the influx of people from outside may put the residents – who are already tired and hungry – at risk to infectious diseases. It was also observed that most of the residents do not wear masks. All three 3 barangay health stations need to be repaired.

EDUCATION: The current mode of teaching for elementary and high school is blended distance learning using modules provided by LGUs. College students were provided USBs with the course materials. The Typhoon destroyed the printed modules stored in the barangay halls and schools. Equipment for reprinting are not yet functional due to no electric power. An NGO, Good Neighbors International, has an existing program in the municipality and the agency continues to provide support to school-age children. Five schools were damaged; all day-care centers in the 9 barangays were destroyed.

PROTECTION: According to MSWDO, there are no reported cases yet of violence/abuse, unaccompanied/separated children, GBV related to this emergency. There are also existing reporting and referral systems, and BCPCs are functional with the support of Consuelo Foundation, a local NGO that provides capacity-building. It was also observed in the EC, specifically in Gigmoto CES, that the room is overcrowded (about 60 people) and current sleeping arrangements might put women and children at the risk of abuse. The school ground is not yet cleared of typhoon debris which is risky for children who run and play around. The EC is also used as an isolation facility for COVID-19 with a room just beside the evacuation area, highly exposing the families and children to infectious disease. No visibility also of Brgy Tanod in the area. No PSS activities are provided yet for affected families and their children.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT: Affected population received information prior to the landfall. People want to know about the general situation, weather updates, and humanitarian assistance coming in.

Priority humanitarian needs

Top 3 sectors/clusters requiring priority assistance	1 st	Food, water and nutrition	Top 3 priority assistance required on identified sector/cluster	1 st	Food and water distribution and supplements
	2 nd	Early recovery and livelihood		2 nd	Alternative livelihood, cash for work, fishing equipment
	3 rd	Shelter		3 rd	Permanent and durable housing solutions (repair and rebuild), cash for work

Recommendations

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

- Short-term: Food and water distribution, supplements (for nutrition), medicine, cash for work, temporary housing, shelter repair kits, and protection interventions.
- Long-term for early recovery: provision of fishing equipment, rebuilding of houses.
- Mitigating measures and capacity building: rebuilding seawall, training and linking to alternate livelihood opportunities, reinforcement of houses, permanent and durable housing solutions, construction of designated evacuation centres.

2. Sectoral preparedness with adaptation to COVID-19

- Reinforce minimum health protocols in the evacuation centres.
- Conduct of risk communication and community engagement on COVID-19.

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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	V
Province	Catanduanes
Municipality / City	San Andres
Barangay	Poblacion
Type of settlement	Rural
Date of submission	November 6, 2020
Name and Agency	OCD, DSWD, PDRF, EDUCO
Contact details	09283600328

Humanitarian needs

Number of people in need (if known)	
Number of people requiring assistance	3, 825 families
Number of people affected	12, 242 persons
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

ACCESSIBILITY:

- Landslides on major roads, debris, and hanging cables are not yet cleared / fixed. This poses danger for incoming vehicles to the municipality. At the same time, some barangays remain isolated.
- Debris clearing must be done as soon as possible in isolated barangays to aid the barangay officials in reporting to the municipal government.

POWER:

- No power in the whole municipality and still dependent on generators.
- Solar lamps and emergency lights are requested to reinforce and strengthen the security of children and women at night.
- Fuel for generators comes from the municipality's credit line.

COMMUNICATIONS:

- No signal for Smart while signal for Globe is available in some areas.
- Some barangay officials cannot report to the municipal government due to road blockage or landslide. They need to take the risk and travel just to report the situation of their barangays.

EVACUATION CENTER:

- IDPs stayed for 1 day only. Most evacuees already returned and/or stayed in their relatives or friends.
- LGU separated LSIs from evacuees to prevent spread of COVID-19.

RELIEF ASSISTANCE:

- Funds for immediate relief assistance were exhausted due to COVID-19.
- Some funds for programs, projects, and activities were realigned to get funding for immediate relief.
- LGU provided initial FFPs from the remaining stockpile. LGU is requesting to coordinate with them before distributing relief packs so that duplication will be prevented.
- 11, 700+ families are present in San Andres. Current supply of relief can only cover almost 6,000 families, 5,000 more are needed.

LAW AND ORDER:

- Situation is currently in-control. However, in the long run, should the situation worsen due to lack of relief or basic needs, some cases might arise.

SHELTER:

- Most of the residents went back to repair and restore their damaged houses.
- Shelter repair kits such as hammer, nails, trapal, and sheets are needed to aid the resident.

FOOD SECURITY:

- Markets are open and operational at the moment.
- *Motorbancas* of fishermen were damaged. This affects the livelihood/source of income of most residents.
- Additional and continuous relief supply is needed while looking for alternative sources of income.

WATER SUPPLY:

- No significant problems in water supply now. A water tank is also available and on standby for possible augmentation.
- Clean and new jerry cans or drums are needed for water storage.

SANITATION:

- Supply of hygiene kits is limited.

HEALTH:

- Inadequate supply of medicines particularly for hypertension, antibiotics, coughs, and colds.
- Five out of eight of the barangay health units suffered damages. Tarpaulins are needed for temporary repair.
- RHU asked ACC Market to temporarily store their equipment – cold storage or freezer for vaccines. New generators are also needed to ensure that the equipment will operate without fail.
- Stress debriefing for both residents and officials is requested to better handle the situation in the coming weeks.
- Some residents were injured (fractures and/or minor wounds from falling debris).
- Before / During Quinta, there was a case of water contamination resulting to diarrhea. The situation has been handled but caution must be practiced preventing further harm.
- No observed problems in personnel. 1 HRH staff is assigned per barangay.
- Zero case of COVID-19. Only three reported cases so far and all have successfully recovered.

PROTECTION:

- Situation is in-control at the moment. However, there were a few isolated cases of child (verbal) abuse due to a looting-related argument (shelter materials).
- The MSWDO was able to provide MHPSS to those who got involved in the said argument.
- It is expected to have an increase in these types of cases should resources be very limited and scarce in the coming weeks.

EDUCATION:

- Assessment on the damage to schools is conducted by the DepEd personnel.
- No data yet on number of classrooms/schools which were partially or totally damaged.
- On the road observation: Most schools suffered damages – roofs, walls, and windows cracked and/or removed.

LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE:

- The main sources of income or livelihood in the municipality incurred significant damages in terms of supply and equipment.
- Cash/Food for work is recommended to serve as temporary employment while recovering from the said loss.
- Alternative and sustainable livelihoods for *abacaleros*.
- Vegetable and rice seeds for farmers.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

- Barangay Officials and the Municipal Officers communicate with each other to relay important information via Messenger or any available communication channel.
- Municipal Officials conduct bandilyo or public announcements.

Priority humanitarian needs

Top 3 sectors/clusters requiring priority assistance	1 st	Food
	2 nd	Livelihood and early recovery
	3 rd	Shelter

Top 3 priority assistance required on identified sector/cluster	1 st	Continuing relief
	2 nd	Cash/food for work / Sustainable livelihood
	3 rd	Shelter Repair Kits

Recommendations

1. Provide continuous relief while planning and consulting the community on a sustainable livelihood program especially for *abacaleros*.
2. Continue practicing COVID-19 health protocols.
3. Prioritize road and debris clearing especially in identified isolated barangays to check current ground situation.
4. Provision of materials needed for fixing or repairing of *motorbancas* of fishermen.

5. Prioritize replenishing medicine supply and hygiene kits in rural and barangay health units as well as new generator sets for the equipment to operate properly.
6. Establish psychosocial support specially for children.
7. Provision of shelter repair kits
8. Put up solar lamps and emergency lights for additional security.

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Background information

Assessment location data	
Region	Region V - Bicol
Province	Catanduanes
Municipality / City	San Miguel
Barangay	Solong, Obo, District I, II, III, Patagan Salvacion & Patagan Sta. Elena
Type of settlement	Rural
Date of submission	06 November 2020
Name and Agency	UN OCHA, WFP, IOM, PDRF, HI, Simon of Cyrene, Save the Children Phils, Educo
Contact details	

Humanitarian needs

Number of people in need (if known)	
Number of people requiring assistance	Food-9,960 Shelter-totally damaged-1,231, partially damaged-2,229 Livelihoods- 80% of the population is dependent on Abaca
Number of people affected	9,960
Severity (Select on overall severity observation on area assessed)	
Major	

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.

Accessibility, Power, Communications- Infra & Logistics

- Severe damage in infrastructure, including government buildings and facilities, hospitals, schools, houses, and communication and electric posts, leaving the community with limited access to critical information and basic services.
- Unpassable areas
- Unavailable communication services, no electricity. Expected restoration of electricity is within two to three months. Information dissemination is limited (through MDRMO)

SHELTER

- Totally damaged houses are at 36% while 64% sustained partial damages
- As of November 6 data, there's a total of 1,219 totally damaged and 2,228 partially damaged from 24 barangays
- Supplies for shelter materials and hardware is currently limited and still dependent with suppliers from Manila and Albay (which is also heavily affected).

BASIC COMMODITIES (Food, NFI & Medicines)

- Limited supplies of basic commodities (food). Some households are relying on relief packages
- Economic challenge of affected families to purchase basic commodities
- The province is dependent on Albay as their main supplier for commodities but Albay is also severely affected of the typhoon.

WASH/HEALTH

- Due to the high number of displaced families, congested evacuation centers (eg. Solong EC) are not able to implement Covid-19 health protocols.

- WASH-related concerns include access to potable water, practices of open defecation which might increase water-borne and skin diseases as well as dengue.
- Lack of medicine supplies and vitamins for children and adults
- Despite of only having 1 confirmed active COVID-19 case in the municipality, there is a high risk of transmission. The community expressed that due to the typhoon and displacement, there's likelihood of contracting the COVID-19 virus.
- Damaged water pipelines source for communities
- Source of water --- stream/rivers/deep well and hand pumps (both for drinking and domestic use)
- Lack of clean water containers and need for hygiene kits

PROTECTION

- No reported cases of child abuse and gender-based violence. No separated and unaccompanied children
- Psychosocial impact of the series of typhoons and the pandemic to children and their families.
- Community leaders mentioned that there are trauma cases especially among children
- There is a risk of human and child trafficking as people might need to work/go to other provinces to look for opportunities since the Abaca Industry is severely affected.

EDUCATION

- A total of 109 families stayed in schools and daycare centers used as evacuation centers.
- From initial discussions with teachers, there are still no concrete plans for education continuity/class resumption
- Structures of the schools, teaching kits and and equipment (printers,etc) were damaged.

AGRICULTURE

- According to Municipal Agriculture Office, around PHP 298 million is the estimated cost of damage in Abaca industry. Around 80% of population relies on abaca farming as their source of livelihood. It would take 2-3 years before Abaca will be restored
- Farmers may resort to migrating to urban areas as alternative livelihood. Communities members are open to explore Cash for work option or Tupalad program of DOLE as source of income

NUTRITION

- San Miguel is third with the highest number of malnourished children and one of the municipality with the highest number of pregnant women.

Priority humanitarian needs

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

Top 3 priority assistance required on identified sector/cluster	1 st	Plastic Sheets, GI sheets, nails, lumber, tarps
	2 nd	Food packs
	3 rd	Cash for work, abaca rehabilitation

Recommendations

Immediate-Provision of Shelter, NFIs i.e., plastic sheets, jerry cans, family hygiene kits, household kits and cash for work

- WASH- water kits, water quality testing, construction/repair of WASH facilities and hygiene materials together with WASH training programs for the community and intensified COVID-19 key messages.
- Education – Learning continuity interventions. Provision of teaching kits with generators, plastic sheets, tackle boxes, and printers to teachers and learning materials for learners
- Health and nutrition interventions including First 1000 days, Maternal and Newborn Child Health and Nutrition.
- CCCM - Tents for Covid-19 quarantine and isolation facilities
- Establishment/strengthening of child protection referral mechanism
- Livelihood – Alternative livelihoods, intercropping, abaca rehabilitation, Technical Vocational Trainings
- Psychological First Aid for children and families.
- Basic commodities - provide support for families with partially damaged houses
- Market monitoring and ensure price freeze will be followed

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Background information

Assessment location data	
Region	V- Bicol
Province	Catanduanes
Municipality / City	Virac
Barangay	Palnab, Pajo, San Isidro Village, Dugui Too
Type of settlement	
Date of submission	6 November 2020
Name and Agency	UN OCHA, WFP, IOM, PDRF, HI, Simon of Cyrene, Save the Children Phils, Educo, MSF
Contact details	

Humanitarian needs

Number of people in need (if known)	
Number of people requiring assistance	Food- 90,757 Shelter- 5,262 totally damaged houses; 8,718 partially damaged houses Livelihood – 187 famers 298 fisherfolks
Number of people affected	90,757
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.

Accessibility, Power, Communications- Infra & Logistics

- Generally, roads in Virac have been immediately cleared being the center of the province. Accessible to all types of vehicles. On-going clearing operations. Gas stations are operational but no data if fuel supply in the island is adequate.
- No power. 3-6 months until power can be fully restored. On-going rehabilitation of power.
- Globe cell and mobile data signal are okay; Smart has weak to no signal; Presence of Smart Libreng Tawag at the Provincial Capitol
- Based on MDRRMO report, total cost of damage to government infrastructure is at 34.3 million pesos

Evacuation Centers/ CCCM

- As of 6 November 2020 1800H, there are 9,442 displaced families or 33,933 displaced people. However, there is no data on sex, age and disability disaggregation on displaced population.
- People who evacuate whether in government facilities or private houses usually go back to repair their homes during the day and stay over at the evacuation centers at night. With this, it is difficult to monitor data on evacuees. There is the spirit of Bayanihan in communities wherein more well off families receive evacuees in their homes. Neighbors also help each other for clearing operations.
- One evacuation center was visited and there were only 9 families staying. Toilets and bath are segregated for male and female. No area designated for cooking in the EC. There are no partitions to segregate males from females in ECs. There is a guard on duty who logs the persons staying in the EC.
- Relief assistance were provided to displaced person whether they are staying in the ECs or private houses

Food and agriculture

- 187 farmers were affected while there are 205 affected fisherfolks
- Total value of agricultural products
 - Rice: 2.3 million pesos
 - HVC (vegetables, root crops, and fruit bearing trees): 19.4 million pesos
 - HVC Fiber and Abaca 66.3 million pesos
- Vegetables, rice corn- land is either totally damaged or crops were washed out

- Tractors are also damaged
- Limited purchase of supplies

Relief assistance

- Not all barangays have been reached by municipal LGU assistance
- Some relief drop off points are not accessible for persons with disabilities/functional limitations
- Relief packs are largely generic, and do not take into account specific nutritional and dietary needs of persons with chronic illnesses and disabilities
- Due to COVID-19, budget and supply have been depleted or very low

Shelter

- There are 5,262 totally damaged houses while 8,718 houses are partially damaged. Those with light materials were totally damaged.
- Barangay Dugui Too shelters were washed out; immediate need is repair kits
- Expressed needs are GI sheets, tarps, nails

WASH

- Source of water are usually from deep well or piped water system. To restore damaged piped water system would take 3-4 months and there's contamination of water as evidenced by cases of diarrhea and later on some other water-borne diseases.
- People are still aware of wearing masks. However, some have been washed out.
- Displaced individuals use toilet and bath facilities of private houses
- Generally, there's still lack of potable water. MDRRMO Ops section chief requests for water tanker
- Generators are needed to operate water pumps
- People go to other barangays to get water supply (deep well)
- Only 14 water points in 7 barangays have been tested

Health

- Cases of diarrhea, skin infections and trauma were reported. There's high likelihood of dengue cases due to stagnant water
- Threat of COVID-19 especially in evacuation centers. But majority are still mindful of wearing face masks
- Drugstores are open and accessible in the commercial areas. Currently, medical supplies are still adequate but may quickly deplete in the coming weeks or months with the influx of people and possible increase of health-related outbreaks
- Per MSWDO, there are no reports on people needing psychosocial support for now but eventually need may arise
- Children with cough and colds may be more at risk in contracting COVID-19
- Presence of health centers and nurses on duty
- Needs include cold chain management for vaccines; generators for medical supplies and health facilities. For the meantime, vaccines were distributed to private houses with generators
- COVID center was totally damaged- rehabilitation and repair for long term but needed immediately are temporary tents for isolation areas; no testing as of the moment
- Accessibility of medicines for chronic diseases (hypertension, diabetes, etc)
- 20 Barangay Health Centers have been damaged; main Health center (RHU Buenavista) was also partially damaged; tents as temporary health centers
- Challenge in the accessibility to RHU due to distance
- Accessibility of rehabilitation services and assistive devices for persons with disabilities

Nutrition

- Few reported cases on malnutrition. There is also a challenge in establishing data as there is needed standard measuring tools and weighing scales have been damaged
- Presence of lactating women but no mention of supplements provided

Protection

- Few reported cases of violence or abuse;
- Presence of referral protocol/ pathway
- Per MSWDO, prior to typhoon, conducted meeting with Liga ng mga Barangay on Child Protection and Women
- Presence of temporary shelters for abused women and CICL
- Those who need assistance were identified to include pregnant women, elderly, Persons with disability, Persons with specific needs
- Cases of looting- food, non-food items and construction materials
- Presence of Virac Municipal Federation of Persons with Disabilities

Education

- Damaged modules, supplies, learning & teaching materials and devices including computers and printers
- No information on number of damaged schools. But based on observations, roughly around 60% of schools were damaged
- Based on observations, current situations of schools are not conducive for face-to-face learning which is also made complex because of COVID-19 pandemic

Livelihood

- Most common livelihoods include fishing, tricycle driver, farming, office work.
- Tricycle drivers have limitations due to COVID-19
- Needs: agricultural inputs, seeds, fertilizer, transportation
- Cash for work or DOLE' as an alternative

Community Engagement

- Affected communities were able to receive information from government prior to the typhoon landfall
- Barangay officials were proactive in communicating with Provincial DRRMO
- Affected people want to know about general situation, health advice, weather situation and aid coming in

Priority humanitarian needs

Top 3 sectors/clusters requiring priority assistance	1 st	Shelter
	2 nd	WASH
	3 rd	Food

Top 3 priority assistance required on identified sector/cluster	1 st	Tarps, Lumber, GI Sheets, emergency lights
	2 nd	Potable water, water for sanitation
	3 rd	Food packs

Recommendations

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

- Price freeze for basic needs as there are limited supplies. One of the reasons for the limited supply is that ports are congested so supplies can't come in. Increase number of trips of vessels and probable lifting of restrictions for basic commodities. Have a mechanism to prioritize basic commodities going to Catanduanes.
- Although figures show Provincial COVID-19 cases are only 8, people cannot be complacent. With the influx of humanitarian actors and other people, consider intensifying health safety protocols and reminding people to use face masks and face shields for protection
- Consider appropriate location and materials to be used for evacuation centers
- Education – Learning continuity interventions. Provision of teaching kits with generators, plastic sheets, tackle boxes, and printers and learning materials for learners.
- Psychological first aid to mitigate cases of mental health concerns, child-friendly spaces following health safety protocols
- In terms of providing shelter assistance, ensure to consider long term and sustainable interventions. For typhoon-proofing and for other types of hazards (earthquake & fire), transitioning to concrete materials may be more appropriate.
- For WASH, team recommends testing of potability of water
- Since fishing boats have been washed away or damaged, repair kits including wood will be needed. For the farmers, alternative livelihood through DOLE's TUPAD program and other cash for work program may be explored

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