



Aftermath of Typhoon Odette (international name: Rai) where nearly 8 million have been affected across 10 regions. © WFP/Ryan Matias



TYPHOON ODETTE

ABRIDGED

VISAYAS & MIMAROPA: WFP RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT FINDINGS & PROGRAMME RECOMMENDATIONS

In the aftermath of Typhoon Odette, WFP Philippines deployed teams (from 3-8 January 2022) to initiate parallel rapid needs assessment in six provinces – Bohol, Cebu, Palawan, Leyte, Southern Leyte and Negros Occidental – across four regions (Western, Central and Eastern Visayas plus MIMAROPA). These assessments targeted areas that were hit by the typhoon but not covered or prioritized in initial multi-sectoral assessments undertaken in December 2021. Data gathered by WFP in January 2022 has helped establish a picture of typhoon impacts, beyond the Caraga region, and addressed crucial information gaps from areas which were either inaccessible or suffered severe communication challenges in the days following Odette's landfall.

Key Messages

- Immediate needs identified include shelter, food and cash assistance, and livelihood support. In assessment areas, farmers and fisherfolk noted devastating impacts to livelihoods.
- The Government is providing assistance across the affected areas but almost 10-20% of immediate food needs are not being met. Critical gaps were observed for shelter and livelihood restoration in all assessed areas
- Key informants expressed uncertainty around consistency of support as the COVID-19 pandemic has overstretched resources challenging government's ability to provide and sustain support to affected populations.
- Facilities, networks and potential partners for multi-purpose cash interventions are relatively operational in most of the affected areas, with the exception of Bohol (although connectivity is

improving with deployment of one MOVE unit to the island on 14 January). There are areas outside Caraga that are still experiencing limited connectivity and require restoration.

- Market prices for basic commodities, housing materials and fuel are fluctuating depending on the province. While the Government has initiated price freezes, key informants note prices may continue to be unstable due to high demand.
- While WFP is not yet providing food/cash assistance in the assessed areas, Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications already have vital footprints on-the-ground, including supporting delivery of government food assistance and support for restoring communications.
- There is a substantial risk that if immediate, life-saving needs are not met (particularly food security and shelter), the situation may rapidly change with people increasingly suffering from health-related concerns, insecurity and protection issues. Due to COVID-19, household coping mechanisms have been stretched to the limit. With the added burden of this typhoon there is increased risk of negative coping strategies being utilised, especially for the poorest households

Apart from Southern Leyte and Leyte, all areas newly assessed by WFP were not included in the Humanitarian Needs & Priority (HNP) plan launched in December 2021. At the time, these provinces were either inaccessible or communication systems and connectivity had been severely disrupted.

The Philippine Government and partners are working hard to provide relief support to those most affected, primarily through food assistance. However, this in-kind support may only last for a limited period. To a lesser extent, Government-led cash-based support is being distributed where markets have recovered, although these programmes are not yet covering all areas nor reaching all eligible beneficiaries.

The Department of Budget and Management has issued a Local Budget Circular No.141, Series of 2021 which allocated funds directly to LGUs to provide financial assistance to individuals and families (Php1,000/person or Php5,000/family) affected by Typhoon Odette. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) is also augmenting the financial assistance gaps through their Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation (AICS).

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, many local Governments have overstretched their resources and may not be able to support additional social protection programmes.

The UN and NGO partners are also providing humanitarian support across these 6 provinces, particularly food, WASH, health and shelter, although this is relatively limited when compared to response operations in Caraga (under the HNP). Cash-based transfers (CBT) are being programmed and, with systems recovering, this will be the main response tool if additional funding is made available.

Government Requests

The regional presence of DSWD (Field Office 7) has sent a formal request letter to WFP seeking the provision of logistics support and assets, food and non-food items and support to emergency telecommunications. For the logistics and ETC support, WFP will coordinate with national and regional counterparts on these requests. On the food and cash-based assistance request from DSWD, this could be coordinated with the national and regional office to define a programme based on either the immediate needs or support to longer term recovery of the population.

TARGETING:

By Province: Of the newly assessed areas, WFP will target those provinces with the highest percentage of total population affected by Typhoon Odette. The assumption is that, given the significant beneficiary caseload, local government capacity and available funding will be exhausted quicker in these locations.

Based on assessment findings in Visayas and MIMAROPA, WFP has identified **Southern Leyte and Bohol** as the two hardest hit areas, with 80 and 71 per cent of the total population (**approximately 1.3 million people**) being severely impacted, respectively.

By Poverty/Livelihood Data: Available poverty data suggests that **99,152 poor households** in total (38,576 in Southern Leyte and 60,045 in Bohol) were the most severely affected by Typhoon Odette.

When livelihoods that are particularly vulnerable to both immediate damage and longer-term productivity loss (farmers and fisherfolk) are prioritised then further analysis identifies **73,428 poor households** (28,650 families in Southern Leyte and 44,778 in Bohol¹) have suffered the worst because of Typhoon Odette. This includes households with members who may be pregnant and/or lactating mothers, living with a disability, elderly, malnourished or labor compromised.

To determine the most vulnerable population among the most severely impacted poor households in peri-urban and rural communities **engaged in agricultural activities and elderly** (as a proxy for poverty), priority was placed on those who have:

- highest incidence of poverty among the basic sectors in the country and, therefore, are the most economically vulnerable
- limited access to Government social protection assistance (such as monthly pensions and discounted privileges for elderly/senior citizens)
- season-dependent livelihoods may take several months to recover from the impacts of Typhoon Odette and will depend on having access to sufficient capital for replacement of productive assets

Analysis undertaken by FAO confirms the increased vulnerability of households engaged in agricultural activities (particularly coconut farmers and seaweed farming) post-Odette. For example, where coconut plantations have been destroyed it will take several years before a crop is produced. As such, coconut farmers will need additional support for alternative livelihoods while waiting for coconut harvesting. For aquaculture and fisheries, fisherfolk were unable to continue their livelihood activities post-typhoon as fishing equipment and gear was lost or damaged. Therefore, support to rebuild and ensure sustainability of livelihoods is required (and beyond immediate relief) given many typhoon-impacted families are resorting to reduced number of meals per day or borrowing food from neighbours and relatives to compensate for the lack of food supply and income. Reversing negative coping will require support.

By Municipality: DSWD data and assessments confirm that some municipalities were more severely impacted by Typhoon Odette than others. Therefore, WFP will prioritise the following municipalities for support:

Southern Leyte: Liloan, Pintuyan, San Ricardo, San Francisco, Padre Burgos, St. Bernard, Tomas Oppus, Malitbog and Silago

Bohol: Tubigon, Trinidad, Mabini, Loon, Buenavista, Alicia, Dagohoy, Loboc, Sagbayan, Carmen, Getafe, Guindulman, Bien Unido, Ubay, Inabanga, Clarin, Danao, Talibon, San Miguel, Pres CPG and San Isidro

¹ A total of 367,140 people in need (143,250 in Southern Leyte and 223,890 in Bohol)

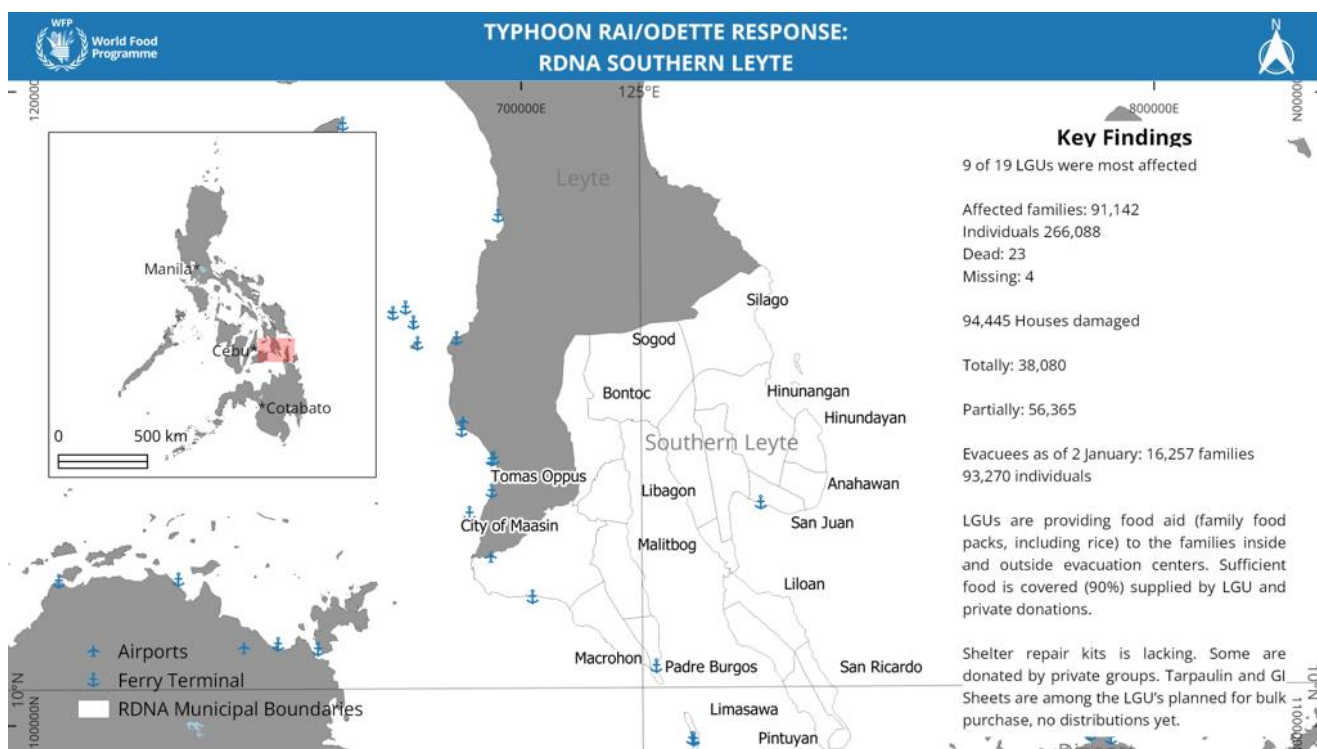
1. **Nutrition Support:** To complement CBT programming, communication and SBCC will focus on maternal, newborn and child health and nutrition. Key messages that improve household knowledge around healthy dietary choices and consumption of locally produced nutritious foods, for example, will be shared through available communication channels. Given the risk of food- and waterborne disease outbreaks, messages will also emphasize safe WASH practices.

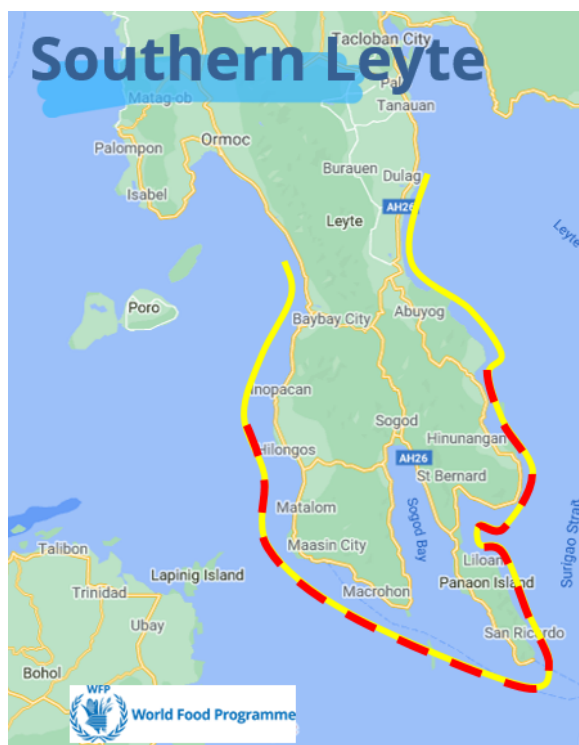
Due to the destruction of health facilities and material, the need for nutrition counselling and training and orientation of health workers is essential. WFP will provide support on nutrition in emergencies (NiE), Philippine Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (PIMAM), Milk Code Monitoring, and Family MUAC.

Negros Occidental, Cebu, Palawan and Leyte: WFP could consider an early recovery approach (via **cash-based assistance**), focusing on rebuilding and rehabilitation opportunities for rural and urban populations heavily affected by the typhoon. However, this will depend on assessing internal/partner capacity and addressing any negative impacts programme expansion may have on the quality of WFP assistance already being provided.

ANNEX 1: ASSESSMENT FINDINGS BY PROVINCE

SOUTHERN LEYTE





Demographic Data:

No of families affected: 93,270
 No of totally damaged houses: 38,080
 No of partially damaged houses: 56,365
 No of families to be served: 91,142
 No of individuals to be served: 266,088
 Evacuees as of 2 January: 16,257 families | 93,270 individuals

DSWD Recommended sites for assessment in Southern Leyte Province
Priorities (9) as most affected as per DSWD Region VIII of the 19 LGUs (1 City, 18 Municipalities):

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Liloan | 2. Pintuyan |
| 3. San Ricardo | 4. San Francisco |
| 5. Padre Burgos | 6. St. Bernard |
| 7. Tomas Oppus | 8. Malitbog |
| | 9. Silago |

*Limasawa and Maasin: as saturated with relief actors

*As per ocular visits: All 19 have severely damaged lifeline structures with Anahawan, Silago, Hinundayan, Hinunangan (4) sustained lesser damages

Level of response based on immediate needs:

Food: 80-90% ; Shelter: 1-10% Cash: 1-10% Livelihood: 1-10%
 WASH: 70-80%; Hygiene Kits: 1-10%

Assessment Findings

- Government to initiate emergency employment programmes, livelihood packages and skills training
- Debris clearing still ongoing, but all major roads (except 3 in Sogod) are clear
- Price increases in basic commodities
- Damage to crops particularly coconut, rice, loss of livestock and fishing boats
- LGU requests as most immediate needs: Food, shelter repair kits, home kits for families against the coming chilly-rainy season
- Support to livelihood restoration (inputs needed to restore farming and fishing such as seeds, tools, boats, other implements)
- Php 616M (~USD 12 million) worth of losses in the fisheries sector
- No protection issues – active monitoring being done in communities by authorities
- Water sources being restored



Status of Markets, FSP, Communication

- **Markets:** Functional. Markets that sustained damage are still operating in temporary sites with limited stocks.
- **Communication:** SMART, Globe and internet connections are still unstable
- **Power:** Maasin (3 brgys), Sogod (1 brgy) have partial electricity restored, all others will be restored in about 2-3 months
- **FSP:** Functioning Western Union outlets; operating on generators, including Cebuana, MLuillier, LBC, Rural Bank of Hilongos, Villarica Recommended shops in Maasin, Hilongos and Bato with capacity of 50 people daily. Palawan Pawnshop is all over the province and are operating as usual.

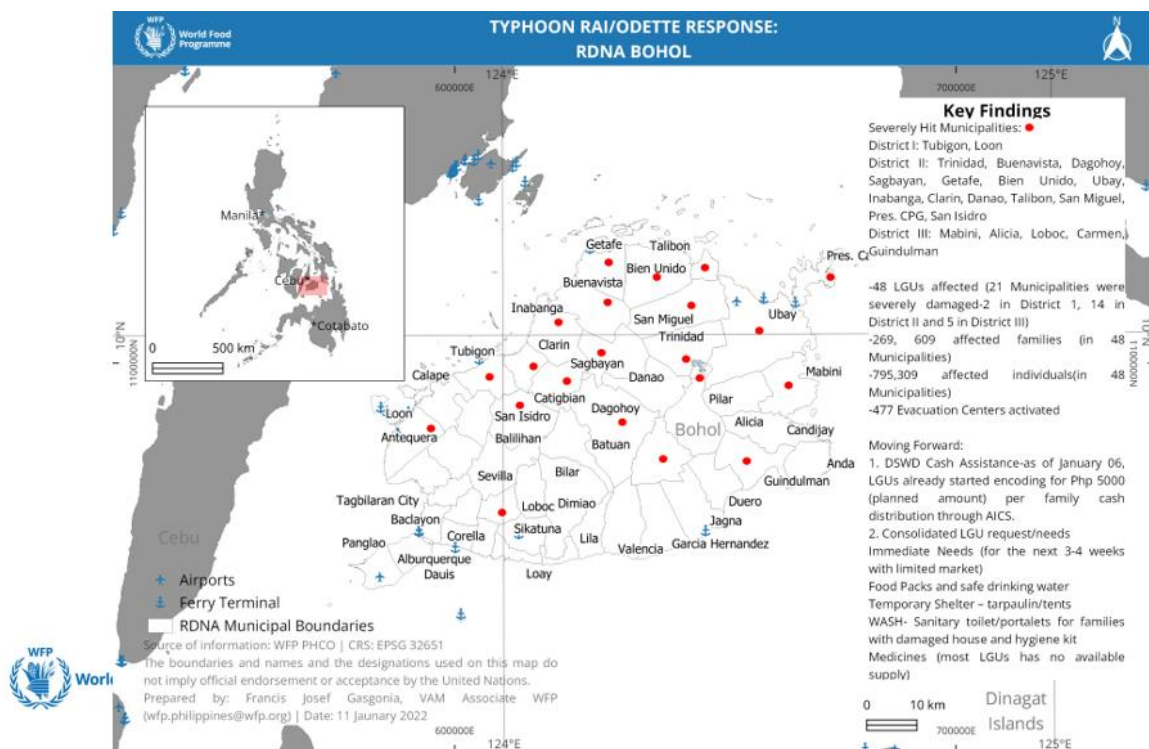


Programmatic Considerations – Southern Leyte

- To consider supplementing family food packs and provision of multi-purpose cash assistance.
- Support the provision of incentives for lactating and pregnant, and undernourished children to eat healthy nutritious meals
- To consider FFA programming for families to offset local market sources and increasing prices
- Support the inclusive access of persons with disabilities, pregnant, elderlies to markets, health and support outlets
- Support the inclusive training and provision of repair tool kits for all (women, youth, elderly, PWD) since carpenters will surely be of high demand; and to ensure that repairs are safe, wages are decent and many homes and assets will be repaired quicker.
- Support to restoration of telecoms services.



BOHOL



Rapid Assessment in BOHOL Province

Demographic Data:

48 LGUs affected with 21 Municipalities severely damaged (refer to table)

No. of families affected: 269, 609 (in 48 Municipalities)
 No. of people impacted: 795,309
 No. of houses damaged: 61,143 (total) and 108,255 (partial)

No. of evacuation centers activated: 477

Reported Casualties (as of 5 January):

Dead: 111

Missing: 5

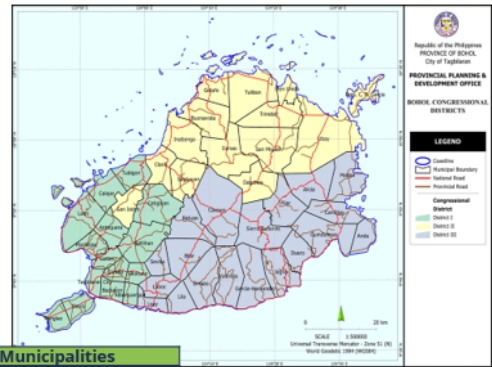
Injured: 2,040

Damage in Agriculture (in Php) as of 4 January:

Crops: 3, 067, 903, 626

Fisheries: 469, 036, 523

Livestock: 103, 079, 175



Severely Impacted Municipalities			
	1 st District	2 nd District	3 rd District
1	Tubigon	Trinidad	Mabini
2	Loon	Buenavista	Alicia
3		Dagohoy	Loboc
4		Sagbayan	Carmen
5		Getafe	Guindulman
6		Bien Unido	
7		Ubay	
8		Inabanga	
9		Clarín	
10		Danao	
11		Talibon	
12		San Miguel	
13		Pres CPG	
14		San Isidro	

Assessment Findings

- All LGUs (48) suffered damages during, including loss of electricity and telecommunication services
- As of 6 January, limited availability of electricity in selected municipalities (using power barge) in District II and III required to establish essential services
- Telecom companies in Tagbilaran offered free wifi, free call and free charging

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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_23

