



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



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

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)

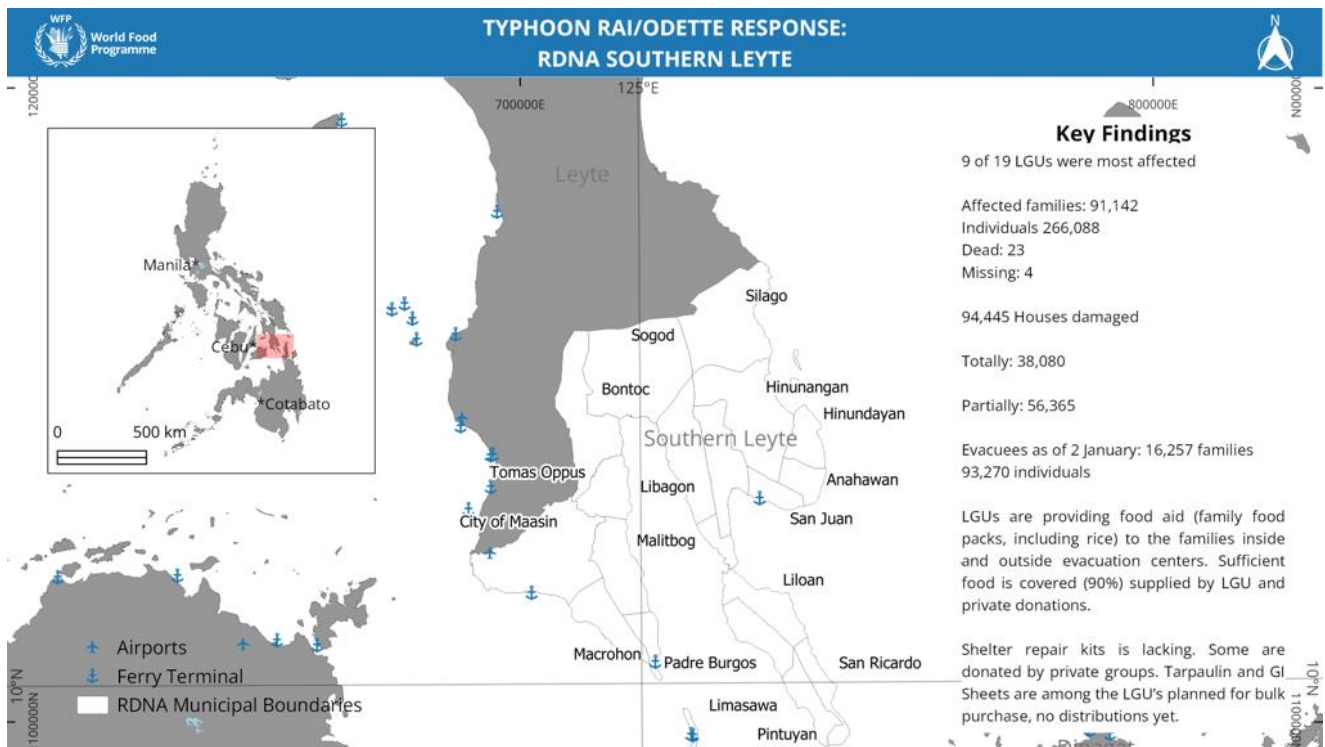
1. **Nutrition Support:** To complement CBT programming, communication and SBCC will focus on maternal, newborn and child health and nutrition. Key messages that improve household knowledge around healthy dietary choices and consumption of locally produced nutritious foods, for example, will be shared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

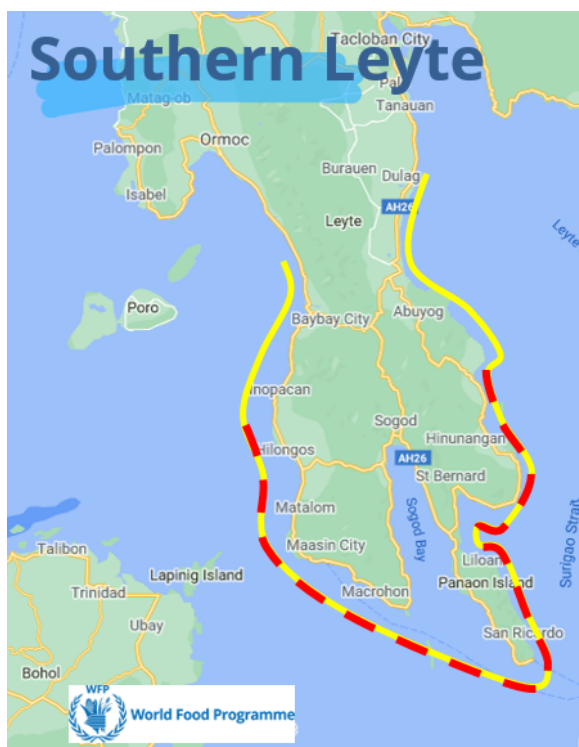
Due to the destruction of health facilities and material, the need for nutrition counselling and training and orientation of health workers is essential. WFP will provide support on nutrition in emergencies (NiE), Philippine Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (PIMAM), Milk Code Monitoring, and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

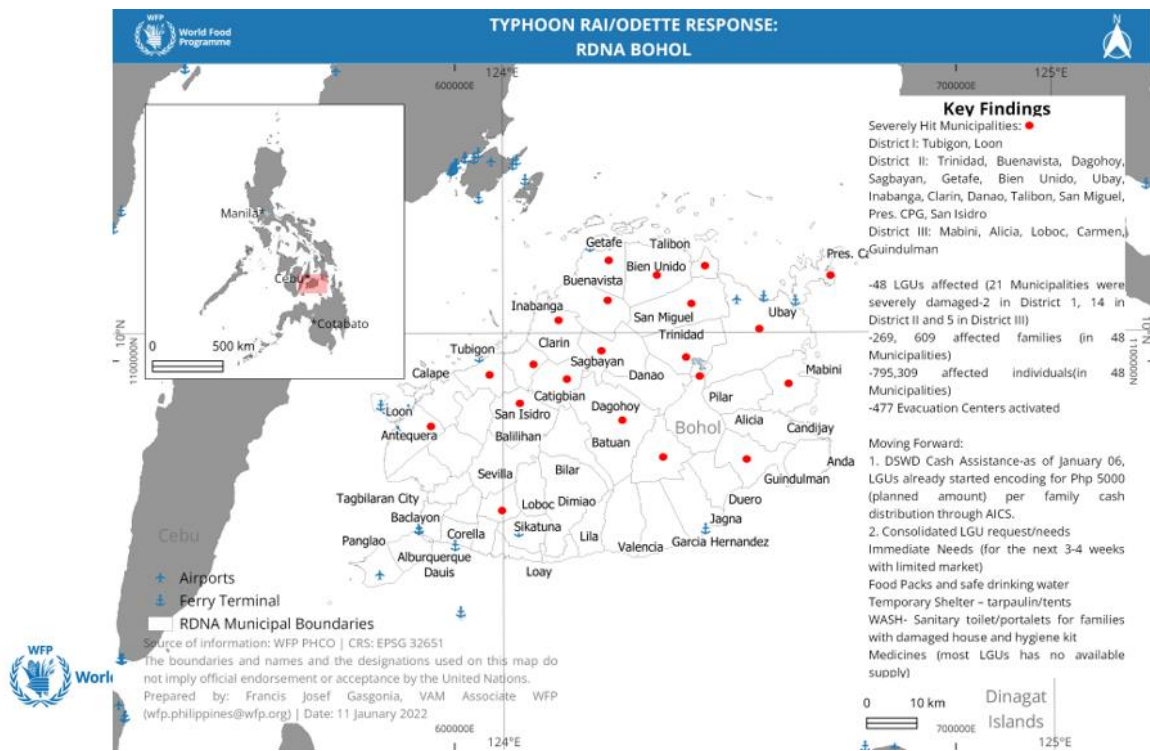


Programmatic Considerations – Southern Leyte

- 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:

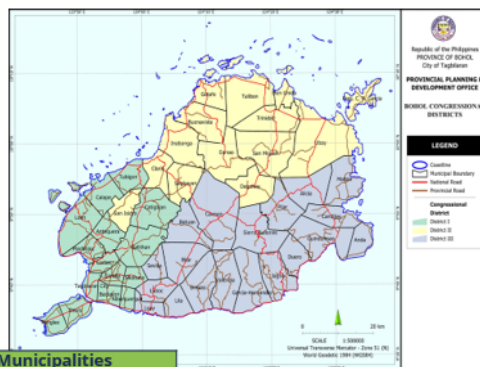
48 LGUs affected with 21 Municipalities severely damaged (refer to table)

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
- After the typhoon, affected families are now buying basic supplies and water in Tagbilaran. Many are seeking accommodation in hotels causing traffic and population congestions in the city. Long lines at ATMs, remittance outlets, water-refilling stations and grocery stores, plus fully booked hotels, were observed
- DSWD Cash Assistance: LGUs already started encoding for Php 5000 (planned amount) per family cash distribution through AICS (as of 6 January)



Status of Markets and FSP

Limited markets in hard hit areas:

- Many convenience stores are not operational
- Small sari-sari stores are operating but with limited choices and reduced volume of basic commodities, resulting in high prices despite the government price freeze

Transport:

- Fuel prices have increased up to Php 150 per liter (already addressed by DTI and PLGU)
- Fares for boats, tricycles/habal habal and PUJ have all increased

Financial Service Providers:

- As of January 6, no FSP or remittance outlets (including bank) are operating in hard hit areas, most people go to Tagbilaran to claim money sent from relatives

Nutrition Sector:

- RUSF, RUTF and MNP are not available in the province; Vitamin A distribution has not been disrupted



Immediate Food & Water Distributions (as of 7 January)

Food:

- 700 families in Tagbilaran City received nutritious food/fuel distributed (Pilipinas Shell Foundation, Inc.)
- 240 families in Brgy Fatima, Ubay received food packs (Save the Children)

Water:

- Private distribution of bottled water direct to LGUs/families
- Water rationing (District 2 Municipalities) by Bureau of Fire Protection and Philippine Red Cross (Ubay)
- Desalination Machine - one in Pres. C. P. Garcia and one in Talibon from MMDA and Philippine Coast Guard



Programmatic Considerations – Bohol

Consolidated LGU request/needs

1. Immediate Needs (for the next 3-4 weeks with limited markets)

- a. Food Packs and safe drinking water
- b. Temporary Shelter – tarpaulin/tents
- c. WASH- Sanitary toilet/portalets for families with damaged house and hygiene kit
- d. Medicines (most LGUs have no available supply)
- e. Food supplements for children

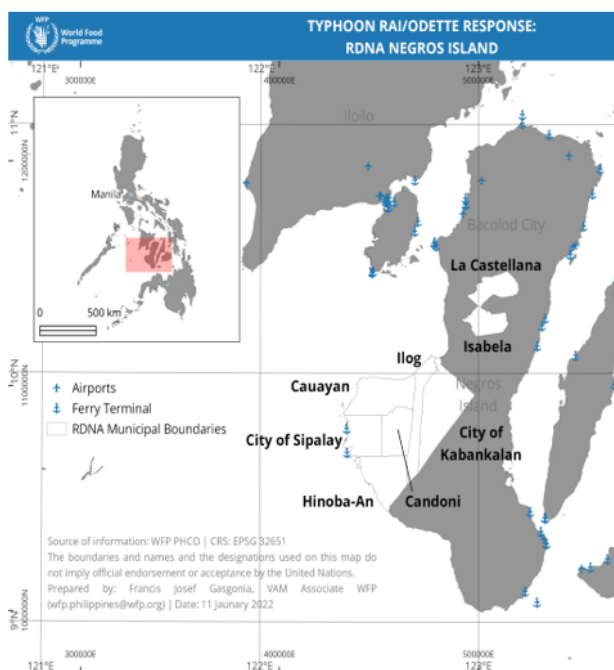
2. Early Recovery

- a. Cash or Cash for work
- b. Agricultural inputs (including fertilizers), coconut farmers prefer short gestating crops while main crops are not productive
- c. Fishing Boats

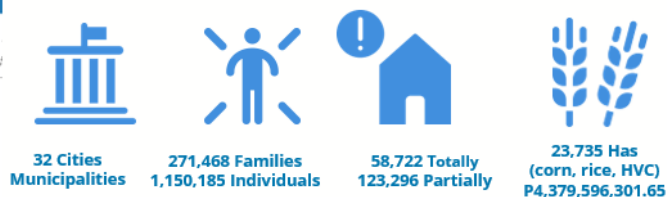
Potential Partners: World Vision; Philippine Red Cross



NEGROS OCCIDENTAL



GENERAL INFORMATION



ASSESSED CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES

Municipality	Total Affected Population		Damaged Houses	
	Families	Individuals	Totally	Partially
Kabankalan City	33,107	135,883	4,639	14,742
Ilog	16,728	83,615	4,138	10,366
Candoni	7,325	27,658	1,261	5,400
Cauayan	18,487	73,157	3,479	8,971
Sipalay	18,511	92,555	3,184	13,840
Hinobaan	13,601	58,162	1,017	10,705
La Castellana	14,488	53,095	2,824	11,664
Isabela	14,316	71,580	2,603	11,713
TOTAL	136,563	595,705	23,145	87,401

Assessment Findings

Immediate Need is Food and Water

- Food is sufficiently being provided by the Local Government Units, MSWDO through support from the region and private sectors.
- FFP from DSWDO include 6 kg of rice, 10 canned goods, 10 pcs coffee and 10 pcs Energen. FFP from private and volunteer groups vary in terms of quantity and relief mission is being done on a regular basis.
- Water system has been restored in the municipalities and relief missions from private and volunteer groups also include water.
- All MSWDO reported that food is sufficient and is regularly being distributed.

Shelter

- Families with totally damaged houses require support **in-kind or cash** to repair/rebuild their houses. LGUs has provided cash assistance amounting to P5,000 (P1,000/person/family maximum of 5).
- In Sipalay for example only **1,372** has been fully paid. Families in Sipalay expressed that the P5,000 has been 100% spent to cut fallen coconuts for coco-lumber and there is **NO OTHER** sources of funds.
- Regional DSWD also provided low-grade tarpaulin to LGUs (not all at the moment) wherein MSWDO will give 10 Meters per family (Cauayan for example only received 4 rolls which can only accommodate 40 families).
- Evacuees in La Castellana expressed that they need support to rebuild their house since they don't want to stay longer in the EC because they **DON'T HAVE INCOME**.

Health and Nutrition

- Cough and colds were reported in the assessed areas and is attributed to the changing weather. No reported cases of undernutrition/malnutrition in the evacuation centers due to the displacement.

Assessment Findings

Livelihood

- Major agricultural commodities such as rice, corn, HVC, banana's, coconut, livestock and poultry and fisheries were impacted by the typhoon. Micro businesses (remedio heneral) were also affected. People need financial assistance to restart their livelihoods. In Ilog, oyster farmers is requesting capital. Farmers in Candoni and Isabela and the rest require farm inputs such as seeds (corn, vegetable, root crops) and tools also financial capital. Majority of the farmers in the assessed areas are not insured in the Philippine Crop Insurance Commission (PCIC) thus could not avail the insurance.

Status of Market

- All markets in the assessed areas are now operational/functional and there is adequate commodities to meet the requirements of the disaster victims.
- However, there were reported increase in the prices of shelter materials like GI sheets because of high demands. LGUs are looking into this and in discussion with DTI for price monitoring.
- Price of petroleum products has already followed current market value

Status of Financial Service Provider

- Common FSP in the assessed areas are Palawan, Cebuana and Mlhuiller and they are now operational, except in Candoni where Mlhuiller only accepts pawning transactions due to internet connectivity. Major banks in Kabankalan City are already open.

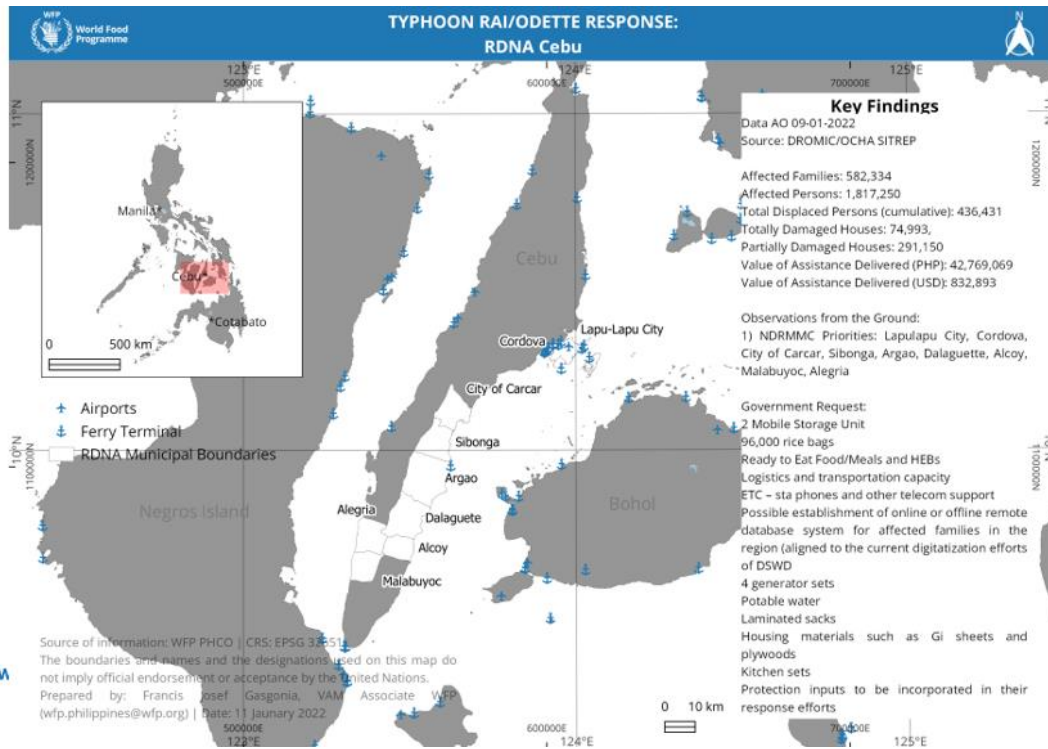
Power and Communication/Internet

- Power is partially restored in all assessed areas and this are concentrated only in the capital (main town). In most Barangays repairs are on-going. In Sipalay for example, evacuees prefer to stay in EC because there is electricity. totally out in priority areas. Communication lines are now ok (Smart and Globe). And the internet connectivity is now restored. In Ilog, only **5% power** is restored and 40% restoration is expected in January.

Programmatic Considerations - Negros

- Consider targeting of families with Totally Damaged Houses
- To consider food for isolated areas and multi-purpose cash interventions related to obtaining shelter materials
- To consider provision of technical assistance to LGUs on messaging/advocacy on nutrition, and protection for children, pregnant, lactating women, and other vulnerable members of the families.
- To consider FFA programming and inputs for farmers, fisherfolks and micro-enterprises as capitalization to re-start their livelihoods and

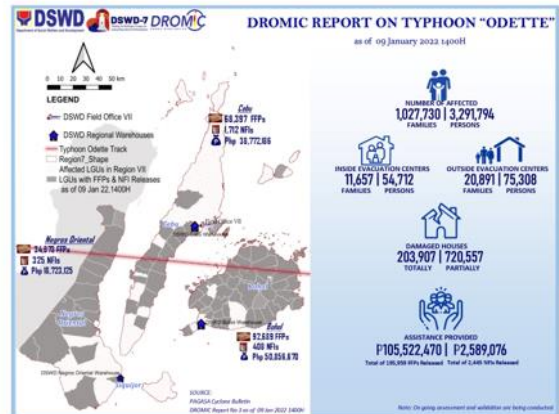
CEBU



Cebu

Affected families: 586,334
 Affected persons: 1,817,250
 Total Displaced Persons (cumulative): 436,431
 Totally Damaged Houses: 74,993
 Partially Damaged Houses: 291,150
 Value of Assistance Delivered (PHP): 42,769,069
 Value of Assistance Delivered (USD): 832,893

Province	LGUs	No. of Affected Families	No of Requests		Release		
			FFPs	NFIs	FFPs	%	NFIs
Bohol	46	348,568	355,135	0	97,629	27.55	408
Cebu	30	573,211	434,855	25,000	68,397	15.73	1,712
Negros Oriental	18	111,954	125,893	0	36,873	29.29	325
Siquijor	No request	3,589	0	0	-	-	0
Others*	3	-	309	0	-	-	0
Total	97	1,037,322	916,192	25,000	203,099	21.17	2,445

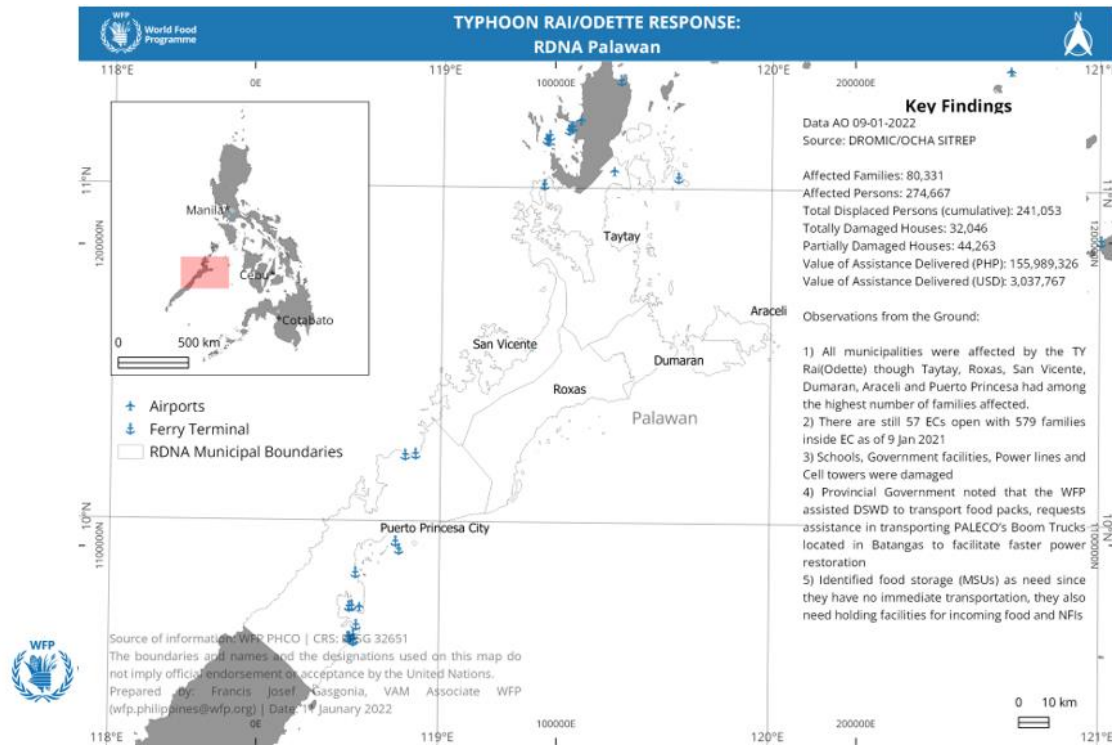


Needed support related to food, agriculture and livelihood

- Nutrition interventions for the possible increase on the prevalence of acute malnutrition and diarrhea
- Main source of livelihood in the affected communities are HVC farming, fishing and livestock. Need immediate assistance in a sort of cash-for-work or CBT scheme to augment their budget for food for the family and other domestic needs.
- Local markets are already functioning. Cash assistance and food packs are one of the immediate needs to buy foods. Food packs remain the priority of the community.



PALAWAN



Key Findings:

Affected Families: 80,331
 Affected Persons: 274,667
 Total Displaced Persons (cumulative): 241,053
 Totally Damaged Houses: 32,046
 Partially Damaged Houses: 44,263
 Values of Assistance Delivered (PHP): 155,989,326
 Value of Assistance Delivered (USD): 3,037,767

Assessment Findings

Priority municipalities based on the number of families affected:

- Arceli
- Dumarán
- Puerto Princesa City
- Roxas
- San Vicente
- Taytay

57 evacuation centers serving 579 families (as of January 9, 2022)

Nutrition: 423 children at-risk of malnutrition from Dumarán. In Roxas, case finding and visitation was done using pre-disaster data.

Immediate needs:

- Shelter kits, medicines
- Food packs
- RUSF/RUTF/complementary and supplementary food
- Water containers
- Hygiene kits
- Community kitchen and kitchen utensils
- Portable toilets
- Livelihood



Status of Markets, FSP, Communication

Electricity and Communication:

- Power lines and cell towers are damaged

Market:

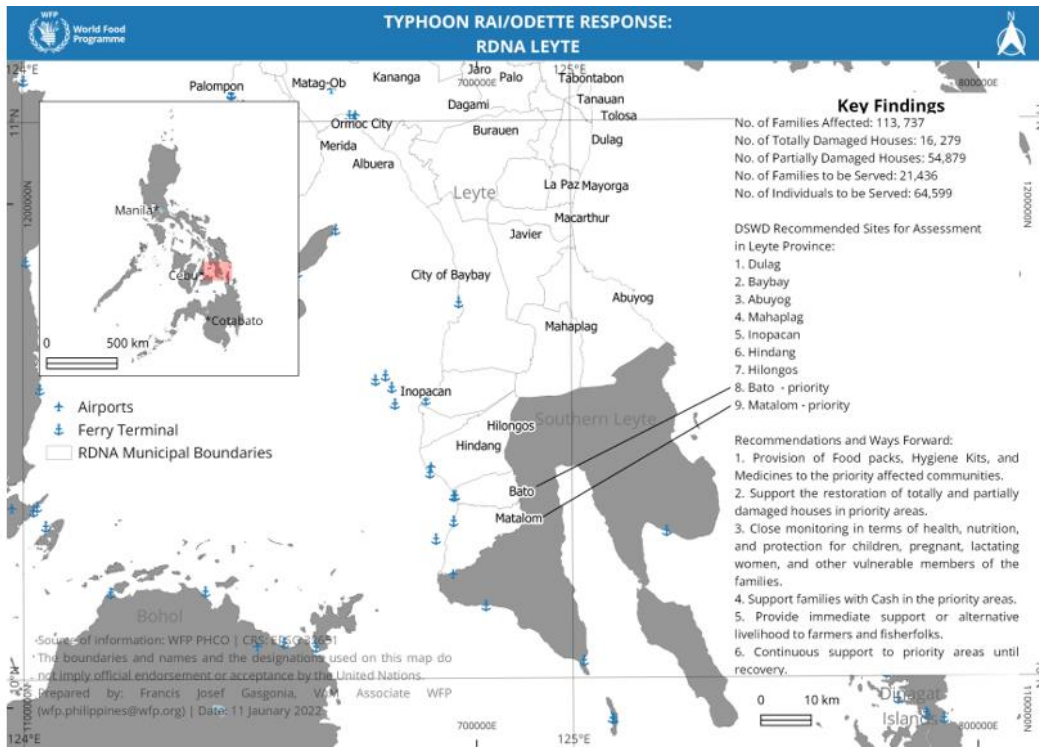
- Markets were damaged by the typhoon. Markets are now partially operational in all areas.

FSP:

- Money transfer agents and rural banks are already open
- Palawan, M. Lhuillier, Cebuana Lhuillier, and Rural Banks



LEYTE



Demographic Data:

- No. of Families Affected : 113,737
- No. of Totally Damaged Houses : 16,279
- No. of Partially Damaged Houses : 54,879
- No. of Families to be Served : 21,436
- No. of Individuals to be Served : 64,599

DSWD Recommended Sites for Assessment in Leyte Province:

1. Dulag
2. Baybay
3. Abuyog
4. Mahaplag
5. Inopacan
6. Hindang
7. Hilongos
8. Bato - priority
9. Matalom - priority

Level of Response based on Immediate Needs

- Food : 80-90 percent
- Shelter : 10-20 percent
- Cash : 10-20 percent
- Livelihood : 5-10 percent
- WASH : 50-70 percent
- Hygiene Kits : 50-70 percent

Assessment Findings

- **Shelter** – immediate support in repairing houses is highly requested in the priority areas. People are living in temporary shelters made of craft materials. For the period of 3-weeks, without help, they will be exposed to health-related problems, security, and protection concerns.
- **Food** - government and private sectors had provided food packs for the people. Food packs will support families until recovery.
- **Cash** - markets are now operational in the priority areas. DTI assures that supplies meet the demands. They also implemented a price freeze on some foods and NFIs. The immediate need for cash assistance will use in purchasing shelter materials, medicines and food.
- **Livelihood** - farming and fishing are two main livelihoods in the priority areas. Supporting the restoration of their livelihood will help them slowly recover.



Status of Markets, FSP, Communication

Electricity and Communication:

- Power is totally out in priority areas. Communication lines are now ok (Smart and Globe) and internet connectivity is restored.

Market:

- The markets in the priority areas are now operational. Food supplies are available to meet the demand.
- Observed high prices in construction supplies and fuel.
- Possible price increase for construction materials and agricultural products in the next 3 weeks

FSP:

- Cebuana and MLhuiller are now operational in priority areas, running on power from generators (except Abuyog, Baybay and Dulag).



Programmatic Considerations - Leyte

- To consider supplementing family food packs, non-food items and provision of multi-purpose cash assistance
- Support the restoration of totally and partially damaged houses in priority areas.
- Close monitoring in terms of health, nutrition, and protection for children, pregnant, lactating women, and other vulnerable members of the families.
- To consider FFA/alternative livelihood programming targeting farmers and fisherfolk

