

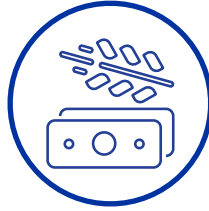
### TOP NEEDS



Shelter



Return and Relocation



Livelihood

This DTM round is a rapid needs assessment conducted from 12-21 January 2022, to better understand the needs and gaps of IDPs inside evacuation sites. IOM covered 85 open evacuation centres across 22 municipalities in the provinces of Bohol, Cebu, Southern Leyte and Surigao del Norte, as a sample dataset from the total displacement. The key informants are camp managers and local government representatives.

### NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**82%** of sites do not have electricity

**85%** of sites do not have supplemental feeding for children and lactating/pregnant women

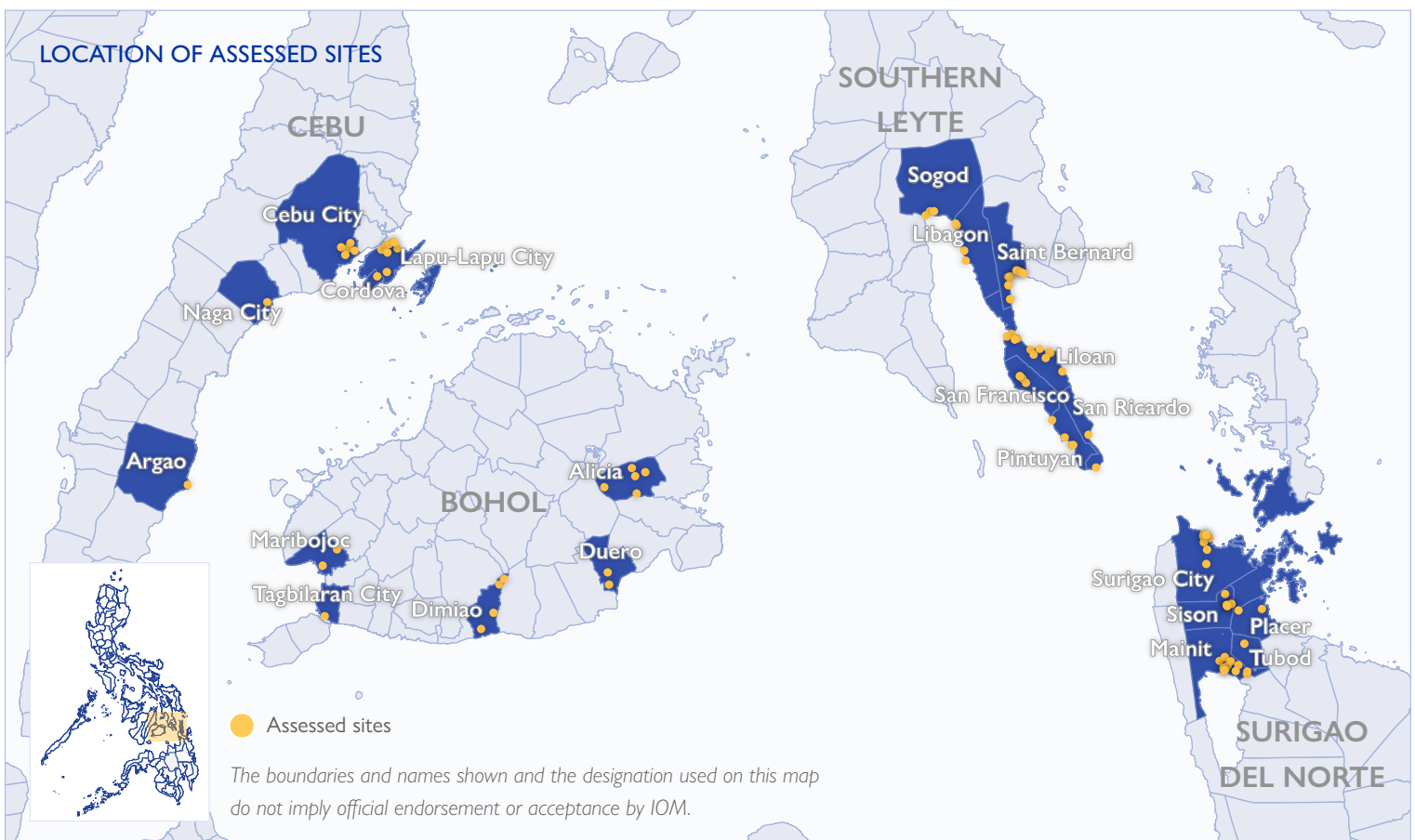
**58%** of sites do not have health services

**85%** of families do not have privacy partitions

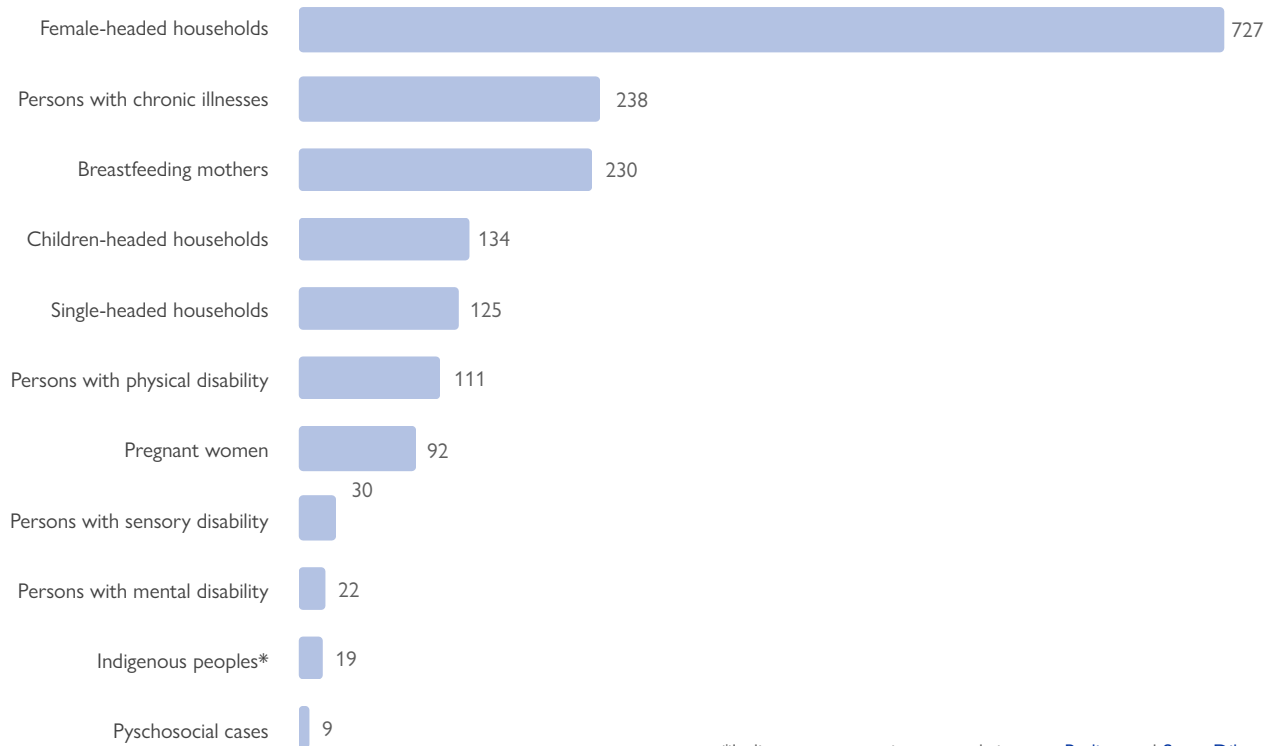
**128** persons share one handwashing station, on average

### BACKGROUND

Typhoon Rai (local name: Odette) ravaged through the Philippines in late December 2021, affecting millions of people in island communities across Visayas and Mindanao. Classified as a Category 5 Typhoon, Rai brought violent winds with gusts reaching 230 kph at its peak, destroying multiple provinces in its wake. Damage to shelter and livelihood has been extensive, with six regions under a state of calamity. With an ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, people are faced with a crisis within a crisis, deepening the impact of the typhoon as it piles on the critical needs of communities it devastated in its path.



## PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS



\*Indigenous groups in assessed sites are [Badjao](#) and [Sama Dilaut](#).

## CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

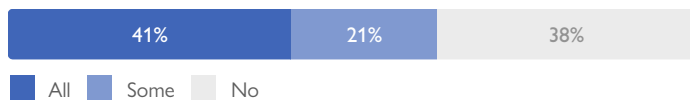
### Site is managed by an agency/organization



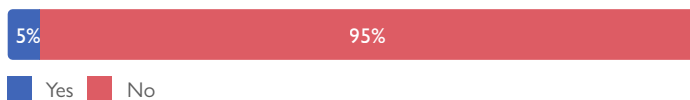
### Site management committees are organized



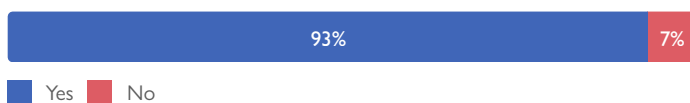
### Residents/IDPs registered with DSWD's DAFAC



### Assistance for LGBTIs available onsite



### Site safe from natural hazards



### Safe cooking counters available onsite



### Electricity available onsite



### Adequate lighting available onsite



### Multipurpose hall available onsite



### Site accessible for persons with disabilities

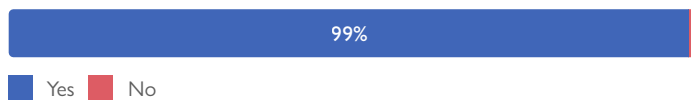


## Shelter types

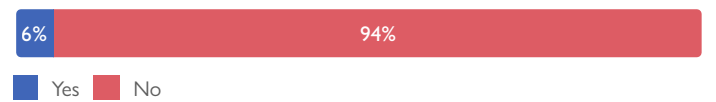


## FOOD

### Food has been distributed since the typhoon



### Supplemental feeding for lactating/pregnant women available



### Supplemental feeding for children available



### Malnutrition screening available

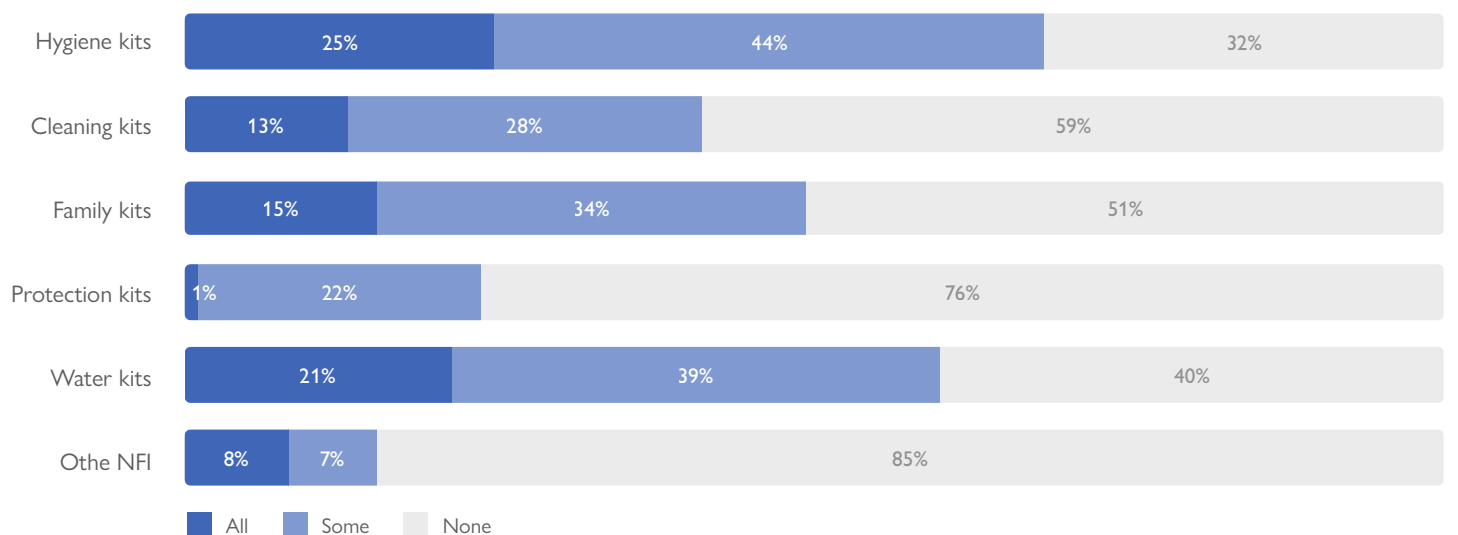


## NON-FOOD ITEMS

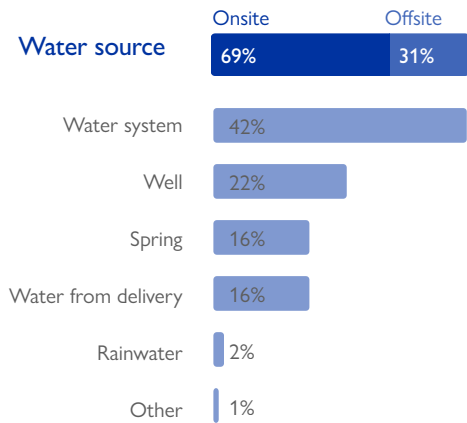
### Non-food items have been distributed since the typhoon



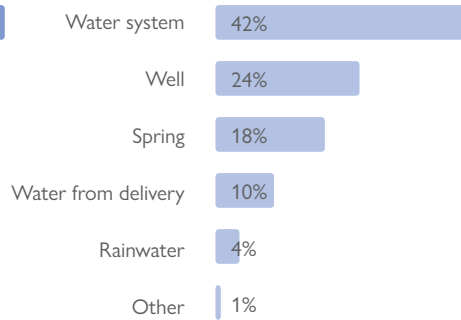
### NFI kits received by families



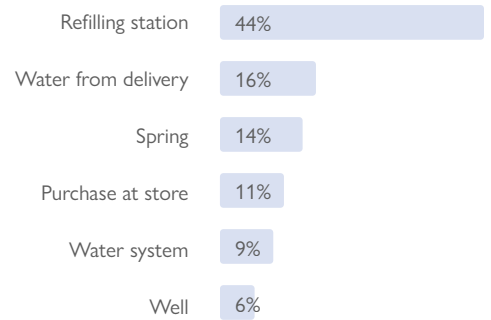
## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



### For Domestic Use



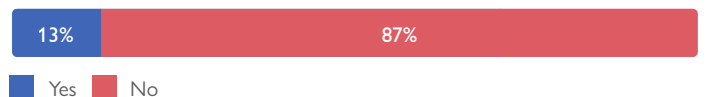
### For Drinking



### Drinking from water source(s) for domestic use



### Bathing facilities for PWDs and elderly



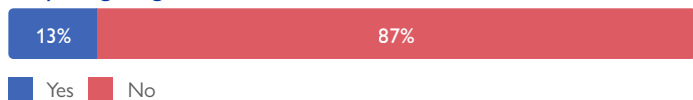
### Toilets/latrines secured with locks



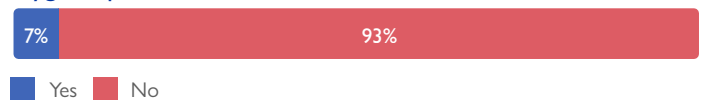
### Hygiene kits distributed



### Proper lighting on toilets/latrines



### Hygiene promotion activities



### Toilets/latrines available for PWDs and elderly



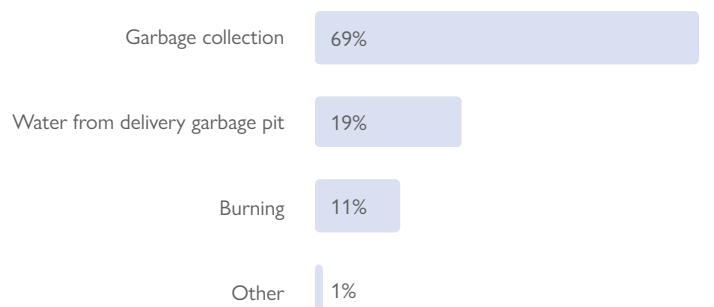
### Communal laundry area available on site



### Handwashing facilities near toilets/latrines



### Garbage disposal practice on site



On average, there is one latrine for every

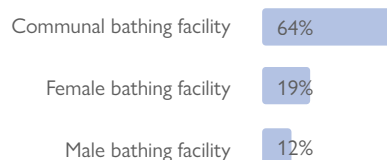
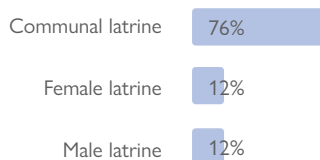
26

persons in ECs.

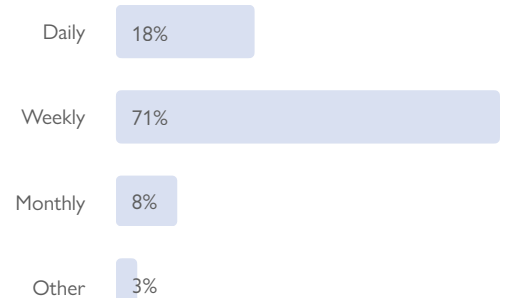
Of the 50 sites with handwashing stations, an average of

128

persons share one station.

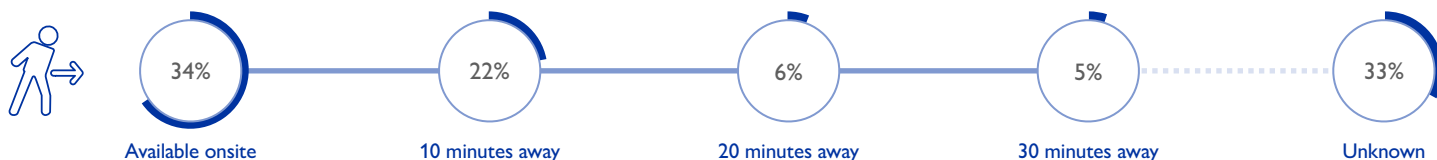


### Frequency of garbage disposal

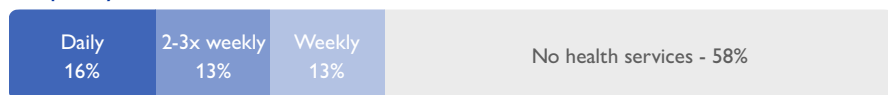


## HEALTH

### Distance of site to nearest health facility



### Frequency of health services



### Mental health and psychosocial support onsite



## EDUCATION

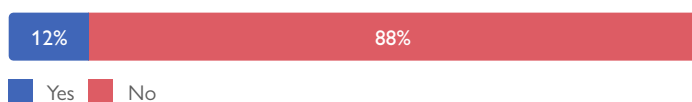
### Temporary learning space onsite



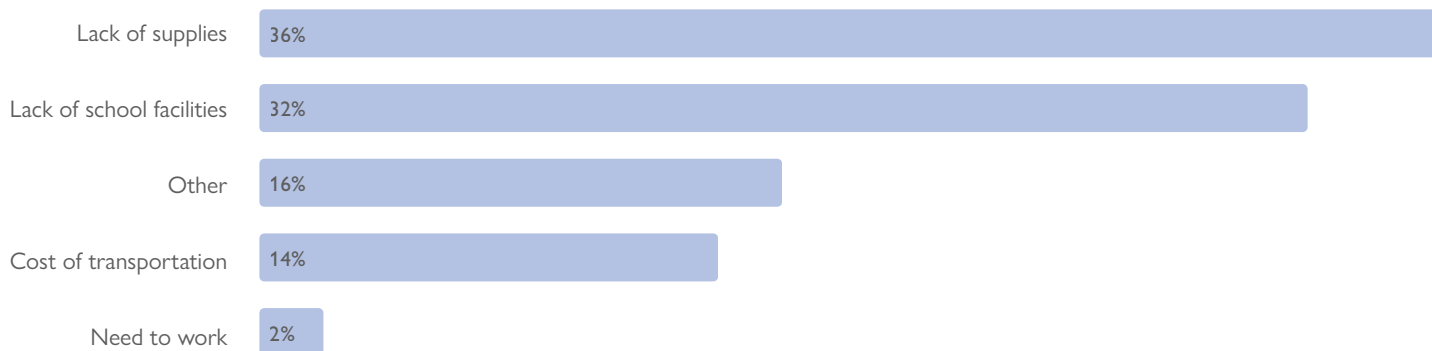
### Students are able to continue their studies after displacement



### Informal education activities conducted onsite

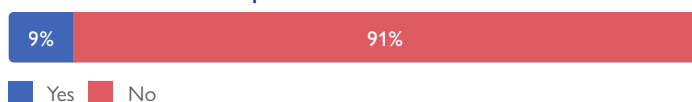


### Reasons of students for being unable to continue studies



## PROTECTION

### Protection incidents reported



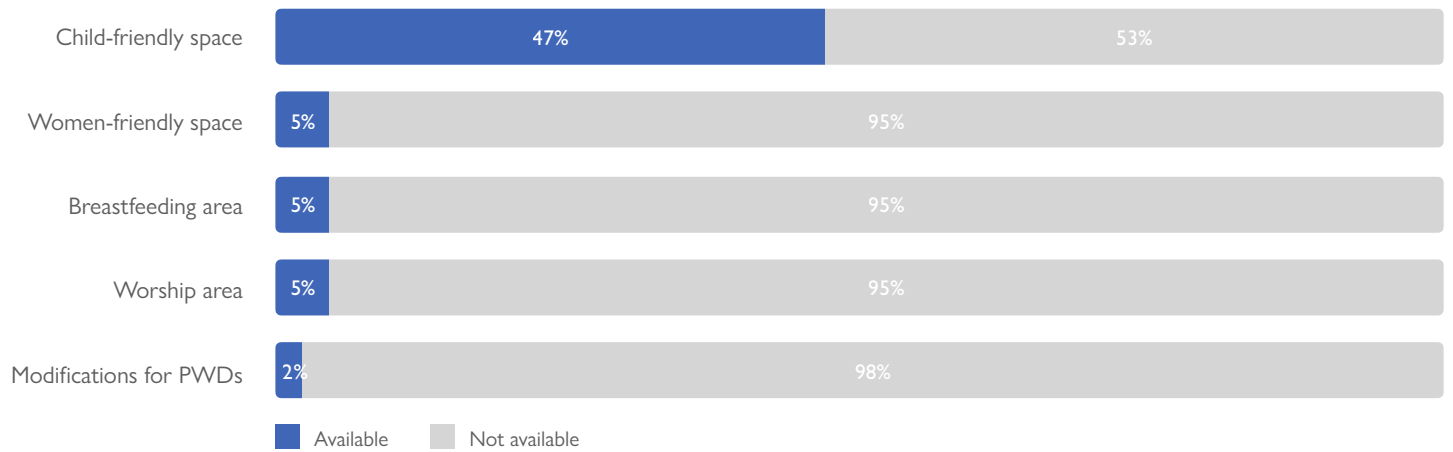
### Types of protection incidents reported

- Physical/verbal abuse
- Bullying
- Sexual harassment
- Illegal recruitment
- Domestic violence
- Child labour

### Families with privacy partition

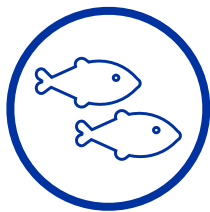


### Sites with protective services/facilities available



### LIVELIHOOD

#### Top 3 sources of livelihood



Aquaculture



Daily wage earners

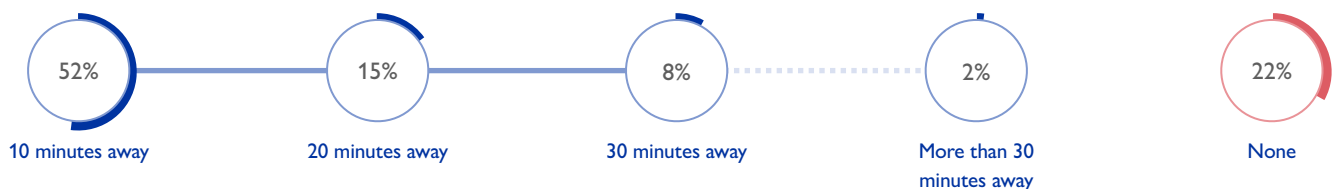


Agriculture

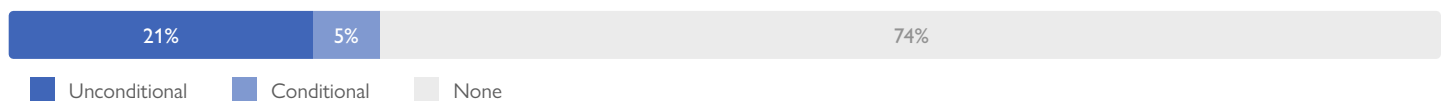
#### Functional market near the displacement site



#### Remittance center near the displacement site



#### Cash assistance received



## DEMOGRAPHICS



**3,432**  
families  
in ECs



**13,102**  
persons  
in ECs



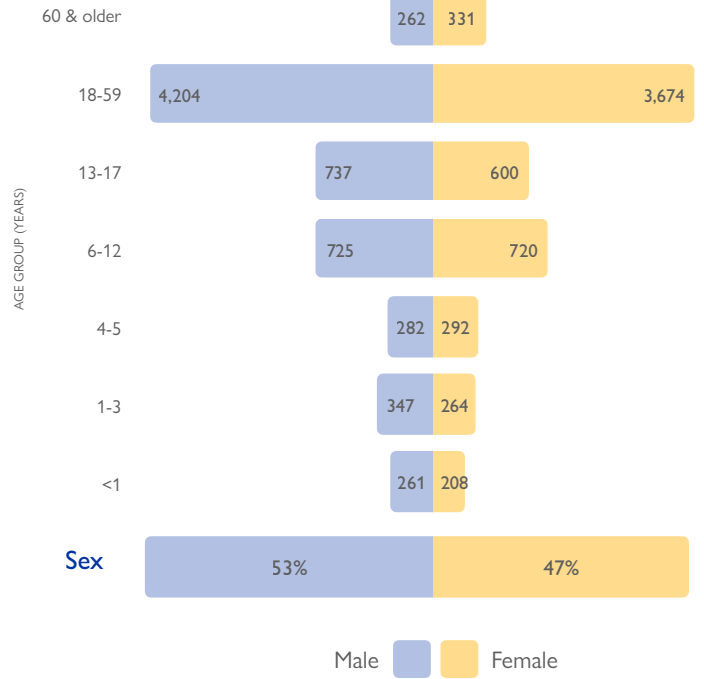
**85**  
sites  
assessed



**22**  
municipalities  
across Bohol, Cebu, Southern  
Leyte and Surigao del Norte

Province	ECs	Families	Persons
Bohol	14	74	319
Cebu	16	2,180	8,492
Southern Leyte	42	639	2,110
Surigao del Norte	13	539	2,181
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>3,432</b>	<b>13,102</b>

### Age



For more information,  
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