

**OCHA**United Nations Office
for the Coordination of
Humanitarian Affairs

Partnership for Humanity

PHILIPPINES TYPHOONS – 16 FEBRUARY 2007
Situation Report Number 12**HIGHLIGHTS**

OVERVIEW: *Two months after the typhoons, which struck the Philippines in late 2006, emergency relief needs have scaled down and early recovery activities have initiated with the strong involvement of the government, local organizations and the international community. While most people have returned to their homes and started restoring their livelihoods, over 3,000 families continue to find refuge in evacuation and transit centers. With displacement estimated to extend for the next six months, sufficient assistance for basic necessities, improvement of living environment conditions, livelihood and psychosocial support must be provided to ensure the right of displaced families to a dignified and humane life.*

- **FOOD:** The increase in food rations from 2.5 kilogram/family to the appropriate level of 50 kilogram/family will benefit 5,880 affected families (29,400 people) residing in evacuation and transit centres as well as displaced people in host communities.
- **NUTRITION:** Malnutrition prevalence and low breastfeeding rates remain to be evident in Bicol Region. However, the exact extent of malnutrition still needs to be determined through the development of a standardized nutritional assessment.
- **CAMP MANAGEMENT:** 3,067 families continue to reside in 25 evacuation and transit centres in Albay. While land acquisitions for permanent resettlements is still being finalized by the government, the structures and facilities in these temporary shelters demand improvement and upgrading. Large number of IDPs in host communities also requires shelter repair assistance and livelihood support.
- **SHELTER:** 310,000 homes were demolished by the successive typhoons in 7 regions. Assistance for the construction of permanent resettlements continues to be insufficient, especially

with the 56% (6,900) reduction of the 12,000 planned housing units by the government due to financial constraints. A total of 13,356 transitional shelter kits will be distributed by the Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC) to the affected provinces of Marinduque, Albay, Catanduanes, Mindoro Occidental, Camarines Sur, Quezon, Isabela, Aurora and Masbate.

- **HEALTH:** There are no outbreaks of communicable diseases reported. While initial repair and rehabilitation of hospital infrastructures and essential health care facilities occur, the need for hospital equipment and medical supplies remains significant.
- **EDUCATION:** Php3.1 billion worth of school property were damaged affecting 5,685 schools. Albay province accounts for 79% of the total cost of damage, involving over 357,400 children. In addition, 595 Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) learning centres were totally and partially destroyed.
- **AGRICULTURE:** The main sources of livelihood of countless families in the affected areas such as coconut and abaca farms, and fisheries and aquaculture have been severely devastated, further deteriorating the situation of poverty-stricken families who will be without a source of income for the next 3 to 5 years.
- **PROTECTION:** Displaced families in evacuation and transit centres must be well informed of plans and process of relocation in order to prevent further conflicts to surface.

**HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND
INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE**

This report is organized by clusters (indicating the agency that is the lead in the Philippines) and

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provides general information for each sector and the needs and gaps, the response and planned actions, and the challenges and problems.

CAMP MANAGEMENT & COORDINATION (Led by IOM)

A total of 3,067 displaced families in 25 evacuation and transit centres in Albay and Camarines Sur still await the land acquisitions of identified permanent resettlement sites. Given the scenario that these families will continue to reside in temporary shelters at least for the next six months, improving the environment and living conditions, upgrading site facilities and addressing the basic needs of the IDPs must be prioritised. Tracking and monitoring of the equally vulnerable group of homeless families staying in host families merit equal attention as well.

Needs & Gaps

The needs and gaps identified in this sector include: 1) improvement of environment, facilities and structures in evacuation and transit centers, 2) registration and identification of IDPs, 3) site planning to relieve congestion and overcrowding, 4) sustained water, sanitation, and basic health services, 5) appropriate weather-proof shelters, 6) government-level interventions (supervision, support and participation in site improvement discussions and planning), 7) local NGO-level involvement, 8) transparent, participatory, and documented community consultation processes, and 8) food security and nutrition.

Response & Planned Actions

The development plan of the 2.1-hectare of land in Daraga intended as permanent resettlement site will be prepared by the cluster assessment team in partnership with the local technical working group. Consultations of the displaced families in evacuation centers will be undertaken by local authorities to ascertain their willingness to relocate in transit centers.

In view of the water scarcity in Taysan Transit Center, the local government and other participating agencies have committed to provide safe drinking water to the displaced families in the most expedient means possible. The provincial government has committed 400 boxes of bottled water in addition to the 50 liters of bottled water for each of the 412 families to be provided by Oxfam. The city government of Legaspi City is also engaged in an on-going initiative to draw

safe drinking water from the water tank installed at the Ibalon Village adjacent to Taysan Transit Center.

Questionnaires that will generate non-food item requirements of the displaced families in evacuation and transit centers will be circulated by IOM to the local social welfare and development offices. IOM will also develop procedures to implement the proposed set-up of a short message sending (SMS)-based reporting system to monitor updates on relief goods provided in evacuation centers and population fluctuation.

Challenges & Problems

The most pressing challenge at the moment is the insufficiency of data pertaining to host families and host communities. At present, there are no accurate statistics on the number of IDPs in host families, the number of families hosting IDPs or the number of host family communities in the Bicol region.

The urgent need for funding still remains in order to ensure the favorable living conditions of IDPs, who are likely to be displaced for the next six months. In addition, capacity building initiatives must be undertaken in order for LGUs and NGOs to acquire expertise in handling camp management activities.

SHELTER (Led by IFRC)

With 310,000 domestic infrastructures in seven regions destroyed by the typhoons, evacuation and transit centres have been accommodating displaced families for two months. Despite efforts undertaken by IFRC, the government and other local organizations, planned permanent resettlements still remain largely insufficient to cover the aggregate housing needs of the affected population. This demand-supply gap is exacerbated by the drastic reduction of planned permanent houses under the GoP's Core Shelter Assistance Programme (CSAP).

Needs & Gaps

Due to budget constraints, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) announced that the target number of 12,000 permanent houses would be reduced by 56% (6,900). These permanent housing units will be distributed not only in Bicol but also among seven typhoon-affected regions. While awaiting the release of funds and the definite allocation of houses per region, the DSWD is conducting orientation and demonstration training sessions to build the capacity of local government units (LGUs) to effectively implement the CSAP.

The needs and living conditions of displaced families who continue to reside in school buildings and tented camps as evacuation centres also call for urgent actions and longer term solutions in terms of relocation and permanent resettlements.

Response & Planned Actions

Delivery and consolidation of the 13,356 transitional shelter kits from the PNRC will start at the end of February to benefit families in Albay, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, Marinduque, Mindoro Oriental, Quezon, Isabela, Aurora and Masbate. From the planned 15,000 transitional shelter kits, 40% are allocated for roofing and repair. Initial training sessions on shelter reconstruction program have been undertaken with the involvement of PNRC chapters and volunteer workers in Camarines Sur and Albay.

With storage and transportation assistance by IOM, a total of 3,500 tarpaulins for temporary shelter materials were donated by Philippine Airlines (PAL) and have been distributed to families in villages. Additionally, 50 tarpaulins from PLAN International were also delivered in Albay.

Simultaneous with updating information on 'danger' areas, the Philippine Volcanology & Seismology (Phivolcs) in Albay in partnership with the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) have also been active in providing assistance to LGUs in assessing the suitability of the 11 identified resettlement sites. Meanwhile, IOM and UN Habitat plan to seek part of UNDP's \$250,000 CERF allocation to support permanent shelter constructions for more than 357 families residing in evacuation and transit centres of Bagongbayan and Taysan. Furthermore, initial consultations are undertaken to propose the expansion of Gawad Kalinga's housing construction projects beyond Taysan Transit Center.

While other participating agencies have yet to provide full information on the different types of shelter units, including plans, design, sketches and component list, PNRC has started to circulate their own list more broadly through the cluster googlegroup site.

With the onset of permanent resettlement construction, UN Habitat plans to send a field team that will facilitate social preparation activities for the communities due to be relocated with the \$33,000 grant from Luxembourg. Generation, verification and update of data pertaining to the extent of damages

and demography continue to be an area of focus. Notably, the Information Management team in Legaspi City already produces detailed reports.

From 16 December 2006 to 11 February 2007, IOM has assisted in transporting a total of 245.65 tons of shelter relief items.

Challenges & Problems

The current use of schools as evacuation centres remains a primary concern. Nevertheless, an agreement has been reached with DSWD to prioritise the relocation of the families living in these areas to appropriate temporary shelter or relocation sites.

The insufficiency of accurate information on the displaced population is still a challenge while adequate funding, resource mobilization capacity, and efficient coordination and information exchange among participating agencies are all necessary to ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of the shelter programs.

HEALTH (Led by WHO)

No communicable disease outbreaks occurred in 25 evacuation and transit centres in Albay. The top five causes of illnesses remain the same: coughs/colds/no fever, acute respiratory infection, fever, wounds and diarrhea. With the objective of increasing the capacity of the local government to deliver quality basic health services to the most-in-need, repairs of health care infrastructures and hospitals augmented by the provision of supplies and equipment are ongoing activities.

Needs & Gaps

Psychosocial Support & Mental Health

Integration of all initiatives undertaken in the field level is needed through the development of a comprehensive mental health program to be replicated in different areas of the country. This aims to produce standardization in framework and psychosocial interventions, orientation and training of response workers, and a referral system.

Damage to Health Facilities and Hospital Equipment Needs

Though the local government has initiated repairs in the damaged facilities, there is still a significant need for hospital and health-care equipment such as generators, x-ray machines, and defibrillators as well as medical supplies.

The development of a generic template or assessment tool to be used by health workers in rural health units and village health stations must also be given due attention to standardize report formats quickly and accurately, specifically pertaining to the extent of damage in their health facilities.

Response & Planned Actions

Psychosocial Support & Mental Health

The Department of Health (DoH) sent a team of mental health experts to conduct training to public school teachers in Bicol province. Additional psychosocial interventions and training of response workers will be provided by several participating agencies, to include Simon of Cyrene, Handicap International, World Vision, Bicol University, Operation Compassion, Hope, and COPE. Meanwhile, the completion of the psychosocial assessment by UNICEF is due subsequent to the evaluation of the evacuation and transit centers in Taysan, Daraga, Tabon-Tabon, and Travesia.

Damage to Health Care Facilities and Hospital Equipment Needs

A total of Php300 million has been allocated by the national government for the rehabilitation of typhoon-damaged hospitals in all the affected regions of the country. An additional Php250 million is intended to repair and construct health care facilities at the LGU level. Meanwhile, the technical assessment of essential health care facilities in Albay and Camarines Sur conducted by the WHO in partnership with the DoH was presented to the local government authorities and cluster members.

The local government in the different provinces has distributed new emergency health kits donated by the Government of Italy. Each kit can address the medical supply needs of 10,000 people for three months. Furthermore, WHO has provided 12 sets of portable water analyzers and chlorine testers, 3,000 jerry cans, and one water tank with trailer to DoH which were distributed to the provinces. The 2,500 jerry cans have been delivered to the provincial governments of Albay, Camarines Sur, Camarines Norte and Sorsogon while the remaining 500 jerry cans will be given to Masbate and Catanduanes. UNFPA also plans to give two 25 kva and one 15kva generator sets to hospitals in Albay in addition to 40 reproductive health kits and 3,000 hygiene kits that are planned to be distributed to 15 municipalities and 3 cities in Bicol.

Information Management

IOM has agreed to include health indicators in the database being developed for the province of Albay. The information provided by WHO, in coordination with the provincial health office, consist of indicators for pre-disaster, during, and post-disaster periods. Mapping of health care facilities has already initiated by the WHO-commissioned GIS expert.

Health Promotion

While the Compendium of Health Messages for Disaster Situations (A Reference Toolkit) is being developed by the health promotions sub-cluster, Oxfam conducted capability building and training activities to 133 barangay health workers (BHWs) in basic disease surveillance and hygiene promotion in evacuation camps. Baseline survey on common knowledge and hygiene practices were also done to produce IEC materials that contain key hygiene messages. Upon completion, these hygiene promotion materials will be given to the village health workers by the end of February.

Challenges & Problems

To enable the continuity of participation among NGOs and ensure proper coordination at all government levels for the relief and response efforts, the system of requesting for supplies and equipment needs to be streamlined through closer coordination of the local, regional and national level health offices. Requests emanate from the different local government units and are handled through the regional and national level; distribution of requested supplies and equipment are also done through the same channels. Resource mobilization, beyond the CERF period, remains a key challenge in ensuring continuity of programs and projects.

FOOD (Led by WFP)

As reinforced by the results of the Emergency Food Security Assessment conducted in Albay province, appropriate levels of food aid remain an urgent requirement, especially for the severely affected families in evacuation, transit centres and communities. With the cooperation of the provincial government of Albay, plans of the WFP to increase food rations to 50 kilogram of rice for every family are presently initiated. This positive development will greatly impact on addressing the food needs of 5,880 families (29,400 people) for the next 1-2 months. Furthermore, food-for-work projects in shelter, agriculture and fishery have begun.

Needs & Gaps

The Emergency Food Security Assessment was conducted in Albay province to guide food programming in the ongoing relief and early recovery activities. Key observations emerging from the assessment include the following: 1) food assistance is required in both evacuation centers and severely affected communities, particularly the affected people engaged in agriculture and fishery; 2) relief assistance has been inadequate and irregular, 3) urgent livelihood support is required for affected fishing communities, considering the time they will spend to repair fishing boats which foregoes their participation in the peak fishing season from February through May.

As a result, WFP has secured the approval of the provincial government of Albay to increase the quantity of food distributed to the severely affected families from 2.5 kilograms to 50 kilograms per family. Analysis of the data is ongoing and the final report is expected to be accomplished at the end of February. To ensure that food assistance will be provided to appropriate beneficiaries, involvement of other agencies in the distribution will be monitored by WFP.

Response & Planned Actions

A total of 294 tons of rice (5,880 50-kg sacks) and 9 tons of mung beans (180 bags) will be procured by WFP through the CERF fund allocation, with the aim of addressing the food needs of 5,880 families. WFP has also initiated procurement of additional rice, pulses and oil from financial support granted by the Government of Canada. Plans to strengthen partnerships with other cluster members for program implementation will be pursued.

Challenges & Problems

WFP hopes to quickly agree on an operational framework for food for work with Government, in order to permit timely provision of food support by WFP and partners to fisherfolk and farmers, who continue to spend a disproportionate amount of their time and money trying to procure food for their families.

There is a need to intensify information and advocacy efforts to increase awareness of the local and international community on the continued dwelling of people in evacuation and transit centers for the next six months. Additionally, the development of disaster preparedness plans and measures must be given due attention to prevent aggravation of poverty and vulnerability brought by the cycle of disasters.

NUTRITION (Led by UNICEF)

Malnutrition prevalence, particularly in Bicol region, has been reinforced by the loss of livelihood caused by the typhoons. This perennial nutritional problem is aggravated by the notion that the Philippines has one of the lowest exclusive breastfeeding rates in the Region. To obtain the actual extent of malnutrition, generation of accurate information must be intensified and aid the development of a nutritional assessment system for emergency and post-emergency situations.

Needs & Gaps

In order to track hunger and malnutrition rates, there is a need to regularly monitor the nutritional status of the affected population. A nutritional management protocol in emergency situations must also be developed to correct the varying levels and quality of nutrition and related services provided in the different emergency phases across the country. In addition, emphasis remains on promoting safe infant feeding practices to the affected population.

Response & Planned Actions

In relation to the planned nutritional assessment, the Institute of Human Nutrition and Food of the College of Human Ecology of the University of the Philippines Los Baños has conducted training needs assessment and will initiate capacity building activities at the end of February to early March.

Since nutritional programs have been incorporated in the provincial rehabilitation of Albay province, inputs gathered from the training on nutritional assessment and the rapid nutritional assessment will be contributive to program implementation. The next step would be the preparation of the master list of qualified and eligible children for feeding programs. Meanwhile, the National Nutrition Council will coordinate the formulation of a protocol on nutritional management in emergency situations.

Challenges & Problems

There is a need to advocate the protection of infants through the promotion of optimum safe infant and young child feeding practices such as exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months of life and introduction of complementary foods by the 6th month with continued breastfeeding. In addition, emergency and recovery response directed at improving the nutritional status of the affected

population must not be limited to food aid or supplementary feeding.

EDUCATION (Led by UNICEF)

The total damage to school property has reached Php3.1 billion, affecting 5,685 schools. Localities in Bicol province have been destructed the most, accounting for 79% of the estimated cost of damage affecting over 357,400 school children. At present, the extent of damage to early learning centers has not been fully determined, however, initial reports indicate that educational services have been severely interrupted. The repair and construction of new schools as well as the provision of educational materials for thousands of students and teachers are ongoing. Even so, efforts and support need to be further mobilized to address the overall educational needs of the affected population.

Needs & Gaps

The areas of focus on the education sector are categorized into two primary levels: 1) Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD), and 2) Basic Education (Elementary and Secondary), taking into account the extent of damage on school infrastructures, education materials, and more importantly, affected school children.

The ECCD Needs Assessment identified 595 day care centers (DCCs) damaged in Albay out of which 40% (236) are totally damaged and 60% (359) are partially damaged. In addition, 603 DCCs need provision of ECCD materials while 81 DCCs require endowment of tables, chairs and other furniture considered necessary for the continuance of classes.

Municipality	Totally Damaged DCCs	Partially Damaged DCCs	DCCs Needing ECCD Materials	DCCs Needing School Furniture
1. Tiwi	17	2	20	2
2. Malinao	2	12	30	0
3. Tabaco	21	22	45	1
4. Malilipot	9	9	18	7
5. Bacacay	1	28	37	28
6. Sto. Domingo	6	4	10	0
7. Legazpi City	15	45	60	0
8. Rapu-rapu	17	10	27	0
9. Manito	15	0	15	0
10. Daraga	7	43	43	7
11. Camalig	6	0	6	6
12. Guinobatan	19	36	42	4
13. Jovellar	11	13	24	24
14. Ligao City	1	45	45	1
15. Pioduran	6	17	30	0
16. Oas	15	37	48	1
17. Polangui	47	0	47	0
18. Libon	21	36	56	0
Total	236	359	603	81

Source: Report of Provincial Social Welfare Office

In Marinduque province, schools and DCCs were reported to be either totally washed away or heavily damaged by the typhoons destroying educational supplies, teaching and learning materials, and furniture.

The Government released Php407 million for the rehabilitation of Basic Education infrastructures and provision of school kits. From this total, Php61

million has been allocated by the Department of Education (DepEd) for the repair of 4,000 schools. With an estimated damage worth Php3.1 billion, this budget allocation is not sufficient to address the overall educational requirements of the typhoon-affected areas.

Response & Planned Actions

The emergency assistance of international donors has been significant for the construction and repair of schools and the provision of school kits. The \$183,000 granted by Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) will be earmarked for the repair of classrooms in 10 schools and provision of 5,560 children's packs and 85 teacher's packs in Albay. The Government of Netherlands has also generously provided assistance amounting to \$934,000 for the repair and new construction of schools and ECCD learning centres as well as provisions of ECCD packages and school packs.

From 16 December 2006 to 11 February 2007, IOM has provided transportation assistance totalling to 39.13 tons of educational relief items.

Challenges & Problems

Preparation and implementation of advocacy initiatives ought to be intensified with the aim of raising the level of awareness of local and international donors on the urgency of responding to the educational needs of the affected children and thereby, helping augment the resources for the utilization of the national and local government.

Links between the stakeholders, particularly the DepEd offices, at the national and local level must be strengthened to ensure regular updated information sharing and coordination, and the overall responsiveness of the operations.

AGRICULTURE (Led by FAO)

The main livelihood sources of the affected families have been severely impaired by the typhoons. Emerging humanitarian and rehabilitation needs have been made clear through the joint assessment conducted by FAO and the Department of Agriculture (DA). Urgent and comprehensive rehabilitation of agriculture and other income sources is therefore a requisite to help the affected population get back on their feet.

Needs & Gaps

Findings of the Agriculture and Livelihood Needs Assessment conducted by FAO and the Department of Agriculture indicate the following main priorities of focus: 1) Urgent resettlement of displaced people and provision of assistance for the recreation of new livelihoods, 2) Coconut and Abaca Farms, which are the main livelihood source for numerous families in Bicol, have been severely destroyed, leaving poor

households no income sources for 3-5 years or irreversibly, 3) Devastation of equipment, facilities and production systems in fisheries and aquaculture impaired the livelihoods of countless fishing communities and small-scale aquaculture endeavors. Other means of subsistence wrecked by the typhoons include poultry and pig farming, vegetable crops, infrastructure and equipment, marketing, and rice and corn.

While assistance has been extended to some livelihoods including vegetable and rice and corn crops by the local government, UN agencies, NGOs and other donors, gaps in response exist in all the affected livelihoods.

Response & Planned Actions

Upon completion of the Agriculture and Livelihoods Needs Assessment, the DA and other participating agencies will craft a rehabilitation plan to create a framework that will guide early recovery operations.

Challenges & Problems

Adequate funding for emergency and early recovery agricultural and livelihood needs remain to be the most pressing challenge.

PROTECTION (Led by UNICEF)

While the cluster is still at its infancy stages, main protection issues have already been identified. The basic physical and social needs of the affected population, particularly the vulnerable groups of women, children and the elderly, require urgent response in accordance with the standards, humanitarian principles, respect and protection of human rights.

Needs & Gaps

The main protection needs identified are as follows: 1) Lack of knowledge and participation of affected communities in relocation planning, 2) Distribution of assistance is manipulated by local authorities for political reasons in some areas, 3) Lack of specific measures for vulnerable groups during the relief phase and under the general relocation plan, 4) Insufficient manpower of municipal social welfare and development offices (MSWDOs) as front liners in protection issues, and 5) Lack of a mechanism for collation of data at the provincial and national level.

Response & Planned Actions

Resource materials on the basic standards on emergency and recovery response will be provided by the NDCC-OCD to the cluster members while IOM has committed to expand its current database that will include data related to protection cluster. Mapping of current programs and resources is currently undertaken with the participation of all cluster members.

The child protection e-group established by CWC will be expanded into a protection e-group through broadening the membership among cluster members. Secretariat functions will be undertaken by DSWD and supported by UNICEF.

Challenges & Problems

Lack of disaggregated demographic data of vulnerable groups and its consolidation at the provincial and national level is the most pressing need. Nevertheless, the PDCCs have assumed primary responsibility of securing this information in collaboration with local social welfare offices. Contacts and information flow between protection-oriented agencies at the field level and in Manila also needs to be strengthened.

Political alignments and the upcoming elections may continue to overshadow and affect equitable distribution of assistance.

LOGISTICS (Led by WFP)

The logistics cluster members have been actively engaged in operations and aided the efforts of LGUs, NGOs and UN agencies as well. Transportation support, warehousing, loading and offloading assistance of emergency relief items have been unwaveringly provided by IOM and participating agencies.

Needs & Gaps

The PHIVOLCS office in Legaspi City has limited manpower capacity to undertake vulnerability assessments of the identified permanent resettlement sites in the municipalities of Daraga and Camalig. Additional manpower is required from PHIVOLCS Central Office in Manila.

In the absence of reliable local suppliers, Oxfam has reiterated its need for a large supplier of good lumber and construction materials for permanent resettlements.

Response & Planned Actions

To address financial requirements, the national and provincial government plan to consolidate all projects and rehabilitation programs to obtain support from the Rehabilitation Fund incorporated in the 2007 National Budget.

IOM has continuously provided transport services for NGOs as well as warehousing, loading and offloading accommodations. In addition, the transportation requirements of UN field personnel including those from UNICEF and UNFPA have also been provided by IOM. To date, a total of 1,475.28 metric tons of food, non-food items (NFIs), mixed items and shelter materials have been transported.

Fumigation needs has been coordinated by WFP to the provincial health office which has the equipment and manpower to do large-scale fumigation projects.

In line with efforts of UNFPA to restore barangay (village) health stations (BHS), supplies and equipment from suppliers are expected to be delivered and installed in the identified areas. These include the following: 1) two (2) 25 KVA power generators and one (1) 15 KVA generator for the municipalities of Pioduran, Pantao and Manito respectively, 2) 240 reproductive health kits, and 3) 3,000.00 hygiene kits.

As part of the efforts exerted by Ayuda Albay, coordination with the PDCC, OCD5, Philippine Air Force and Philippine Navy for the transportation of water tanks to municipalities has been shared with IOM. Meanwhile, volunteers from universities, including Ateneo De Manila University and San Beda College plan to visit Legaspi City to assist in rehabilitation activities, particularly in providing psychosocial services. Transportation requirements of the group are planned to be requested from PAL Foundation. Nevertheless, IOM volunteered to provide the transport assistance pending requirement schedules and details.

WASH – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (Led by UNICEF)

NSTR