

Sáma-sama



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sáma-sama

Filipino word.

[noun] Togetherness

[adverb] At the same time, In the same situation

[adjective]

One and all, In agreement or harmony, Done by or characteristic of people acting as a group

Synonyms and related words:

Wholehearted, Unbroken, Consistent, Thorough, Dedicated, Focused, Committed, Common, Shared, Joint, Combined, Mutual, Communal, Pooled, United, Cooperative, Collaborative

Sáma-sama: Empowering Filipino Communities Living on the Front Lines of Climate Change.

IOM Typhoon Odette (Rai) response working hand in hand with Government and affected communities in Visayas and Mindanao.

KEY PARTNERS

IOM's multi-sectoral assistance to communities affected by Typhoon Odette (Rai) in the Philippines was made possible through the financial support of the Governments of Australia, Canada, Japan, and the United States, and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).



National Government Partners:

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Education
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources
- Department of Health
- Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development
- Department of National Defense
- Department of Public Works and Highway
- Department of Social Welfare and Development
- Department of Transportation - Philippine Coastguard
- National Housing Authority
- Technical Education and Skills Development Authority

NGO Partners:

- Catholic Relief Services, Philippines
- CARE, Philippines



Local Government Partners:

- City of Baybay
- City of Surigao
- Municipality of Abuyog
- Municipality of Mahaplag
- Municipality of Del Carmen, Siargao Island
- Municipality of Pilar, Siargao Island
- Municipality of Placer, Surigao del Norte
- Province of Leyte
- Province of Southern Leyte
- Leyte Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office
- Southern Leyte Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office
- Dinagat Islands Provincial Risk Reduction Management Office
- Surigao Del Norte Provincial Risk Reduction Management Office
- Cebu City Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office
- Negros Occidental Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office
- Bohol Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office
- Municipal Social Welfare and Development
- Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office
- Don Orestes Romualdez Electric Cooperative, Inc. (DORELCO)

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INTRODUCTION

In December 2021, category 5 Typhoon Odette, known internationally as Rai, made landfall in the Philippines with maximum sustained winds of 155 kilometres per hour and gusts of up to 235 kilometres per hour.





The typhoon was the strongest storm to hit the Philippines in 2021 and the third-strongest-ever recorded storm in the Northern Hemisphere. It brought torrential rains, violent winds, floods and storm surges which **affected over 12 million people and displaced almost 3.9 million people across 10 regions.**

Over 2 million families lost their homes and public infrastructure such as government offices, health facilities, schools and roads were severely damaged, disrupting the provision of essential services.



INTRODUCTION

In April 2022, Tropical Storm Agaton hit the regions and caused two significant landslides that displaced thousands of people — further exacerbating the devastation to communities who are still recovering from Typhoon Odette's impact.



Philippines



In response to Typhoon Odette and Tropical Storm Agaton, IOM worked closely with the Government at the national and local levels, and humanitarian and development partners to deliver multi-sectoral assistance. The goal was to provide life-saving assistance, mitigate the adverse effects of the typhoons, and promote the recovery of the most affected and often remote communities in **Eastern, Central and Western Visayas regions and CARAGA region in Mindanao.**



USD 21.4 Million
Total Funding



305,000+ People reached



63 Municipalities and cities reached

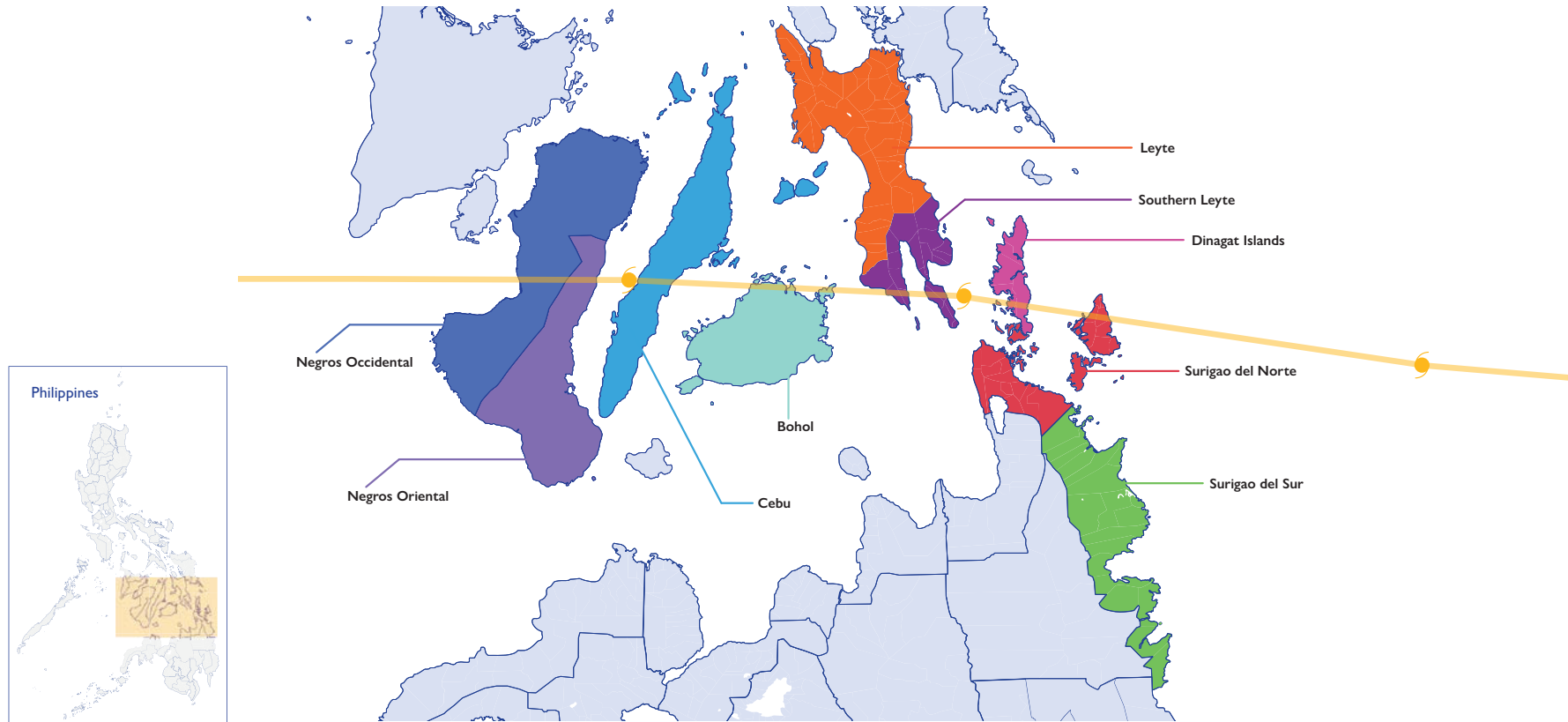


17 December 2021 – 6 January 2023
Implementation Period

For visual representation only. The boundaries and names shown and the designation used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Typhoon Odette Response and Recovery

Map highlighting Typhoon Odette's path and the most-affected provinces including Leyte, Southern Leyte, Dinagat Islands, Surigao del Sur, Surigao del Norte, Bohol, Cebu, Negros Occidental and Negros Oriental.



For visual representation only. The boundaries and names shown and the designation used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

KEY AREAS REACHED

WESTERN VISAYAS (REGION VI)

- Negros Occidental Province

CENTRAL VISAYAS (REGION VII)

- Bohol Province
- Cebu Province

EASTERN VISAYAS (REGION VIII)

- Leyte Province
- Southern Leyte Province

CARAGA (REGION XIII)

- Province of Dinagat Islands
- Surigao del Norte Province
- Surigao del Sur Province

MAIN SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE

- Shelter and non-food items (S/NFI)
- Primary health care (Health) and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)
- Camp coordination and camp management (CCCM)
- Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

ACTION PLAN

Reducing disaster risk and adapting to climate change are necessary to achieve sustainable development.

Across all IOM's assistance sectors, the potential impacts on fragile environments and sustainability of interventions were considered, with efforts to mitigate hazards, reduce vulnerability, avoid risk, and enhance resilience to future shocks and stressors.

Typhoon Odette: Response and Recovery

KEY APPROACHES & INTERVENTIONS

A broad range of activities and approaches were used to better address the multi-dimensional needs of affected persons, while **reducing vulnerabilities and risks, and building local resilience from continuous, cyclical climate impacts.** The strategy aimed to put communities back on track toward sustainable development.

Life-saving and Protection

With integrated approaches to protect the lives and dignity of the most vulnerable families, IOM's immediate and emergency response to the disaster aimed to reinforce the government's efforts and address the critical needs of the most vulnerable, underserved populations.

Children, women and girls, persons with disability (PWDs), older persons, and poorer individuals were given priority. Considerations were given to reduce the protection risks that vulnerable communities may face following a disaster.

Partnerships

Partnership and collaboration play a crucial role in addressing the climate crisis and its adverse impacts to communities. IOM enhanced the effectiveness of life-saving response and post-disaster recovery efforts through collaboration with a broad range of partners, including key Philippine Government agencies, United Nations (UN) agencies, humanitarian responders, private sector, provincial and local government units, and leaders from affected communities. These partnerships increased resources to support affected communities, affirmed partners' commitments, and complemented the Governments' response and recovery.

To support the UN's response, IOM contributed to maintaining the UN humanitarian hub in Surigao City, Surigao del Norte for five UN agencies for over a year, which supported the coordinated and timely service delivery of humanitarian and development partners to the most vulnerable and affected populations by the disaster.

Community Empowerment

IOM utilized approaches that promote close participation of community stakeholders to supplement available resources and strengthen their capacities.

The “Build Back Safer” campaign’s series of trainings, health promotion and WASH awareness-raising activities, capacity-building initiatives on community-based MHPSS and referral, and cash-for-work engagements provided communities and stakeholders with knowledge and skills to help them make informed decisions and ignite collective action to recover from the disaster.

These initiatives promoted community-based volunteering that encouraged community members to engage in various programmes, especially in shelter repair and construction, and MHPSS by serving as first responders to the communities’ MHPSS concerns.

Durable Solutions

IOM integrated innovative and sustainable approaches to support longer-term solutions for displaced populations, especially those whose places of origin were declared as “No-Build Zones” (unsafe to return) and prone to be in protracted displacement situations.

IOM worked with local governments and communities to identify safe and legal land to build or repair shelters for displaced populations, considering their access to livelihoods, markets and key establishments,

and promoted climate-resilient, sustainable shelter. Local government-allotted land provided permanent shelters to communities at transitional shelter sites. Shelters with Safe Rooms and transitional shelters were made from locally sourced materials which stimulated the local economy.

Climate Resilience

IOM designed its Odette response to promote communities’ ability to adapt and respond to future climate impacts.

In addition to compliance with SPHERE and national building codes, IOM mainstreamed a shelter model that can better withstand strong winds, typhoons, and floods through a raised structure with a four-sided roof and roof tie-downs.

Meanwhile, shelters with a cement Safe Room can provide life-saving protection to families during severe weather events. Families can use Safe Rooms to take refuge and secure valuable items and documents. IOM also conducted capacity-building initiatives to strengthen community disaster preparedness and management through integrated simulation exercises.



In support of the Government, IOM played a major role in inter-agency humanitarian shelter operations by investing in capacity-building activities and community-based approaches to strengthen disaster risk reduction (DRR) management. IOM provided shelters to key transitional sites and promoted sustainable solutions such as piloting Safe Rooms, a shelter model reinforced with more durable materials that can withstand extreme weather conditions and protect its occupants.

**24,000**

Households received tarpaulins as an urgent response

**1,350**

Households provided with transitional shelters using locally-sourced materials

**19,700**

Households supported with shelter repair kits (SRK) and cash assistance

**95**

Safe Rooms, a durable shelter solution for the most vulnerable families

**22,900**

SRK recipients and community members trained on disaster risk reduction measures in reconstruction and recovery through the Build Back Safer campaign

**1,650**

People from affected communities engaged in cash-for-work for shelter repair and construction

A photograph of an elderly man standing in a cluttered outdoor workshop or construction site. He is wearing a light blue t-shirt and blue shorts with a green and yellow floral pattern. He has a serious expression. The background is filled with wooden structures, scaffolding, and various construction materials. A quote is overlaid on the right side of the image.

*“We lived in our old home by the sea
for almost 30 years. Now, we can never
return.”*

— David, 62
Carpenter from Surigao City

REBUILDING HOMES AND LIVES: HOW CASH-FOR-WORK EMPOWERS AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

Howling winds roaring through empty streets, swirling rain and debris scattered along its destructive path. This was what David Escabal, 62, saw peering through the window of the local high-school-turned-evacuation-centre as Typhoon Rai (local name: Odette), a category 5 super typhoon, made landfall in Surigao City in Mindanao, southern Philippines in December 2021.

“It was the strongest typhoon we ever felt. It was like we were about to be blown away because the school building was shaking so much,” David shares.

A local of Surigao City, David and his family lived in the coastal neighbourhood of San Juan. Living by the sea made him no stranger to storms and evacuation measures, so when the local government informed residents to evacuate to higher ground prior to Rai’s arrival, he expected it to be just like before and left many of his belongings behind. Initially classified as a category 1 typhoon, Rai

quickly intensified into a category 5 super typhoon within 24 hours and caught many residents off guard.

David shared that when he evacuated because of storms in the past, he always returned home. Now, there’s nothing to return to. His house was no more.

“We lived in our old home by the sea for almost 30 years. Now, we can never return. Super Typhoon Rai destroyed everything and swept away the entire house. Nothing can be seen anymore.”

Although the Philippines gets around 20 tropical cyclones per year, the reality is that the climate crisis has brought stronger and more frequent typhoons to countries in the Pacific region and the devastation left in Rai’s wake was unimaginable for communities. Millions of homes were destroyed, and power and water supplies were severely crippled.

David recounts that it was difficult to find anything to eat the day after because everything was in ruins. There was no power in the entire region, and many areas were still flooded with water and debris, making even just walking outside dangerous.

Help began to arrive a few days later, providing them with water, food and other necessities. But they were still left with nowhere to return to.

As part of IOM's emergency response for communities most affected by Typhoon Rai, transitional shelters were built to help families during their recovery.

David, who has worked as a carpenter for 32 years, was chosen as one of the beneficiaries of a cash-for-work programme to help build these transitional shelters. He was part of an initial batch of carpenters, all of whom were part of affected communities, to begin the construction of 123 shelters in Barangay Cagniog, Surigao City. These shelters were eventually handed over to families like David's, who had been living in evacuation centres for five months.



“We were hired to build our own homes and the homes of our community members who have lost everything to the typhoon. I helped build 10 houses here in the community together with my neighbours. This helped us so much since a lot of us didn’t have work opportunities then.”

The money he has earned so far has helped his family with their day-to-day needs and has allowed him to purchase two motorcycles. This has improved their quality of life and made him feel happy despite the tragedy he has gone through.

In coordination with the local government, the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority also provided training to more community members who wanted to help, providing them with skills in carpentry, masonry and electrical work.

As a result, more than 500 people were hired to complete the Cagniog Transitional Shelters, while an additional 92 people built water catchment systems and gutter work to provide families with a water source. The skills that the people have acquired

in the trainings have given them more sustainable livelihood options as they move forward, especially since a lot of work is needed to help rebuild the city and neighbouring provinces — empowering them as they continue to build back what they have lost.

Today, David continues his carpentry work while serving as the homeowners association president in Cagniog. He shares that many families have begun to feel safer living there, with members bringing in income through cash-for-work while collectively participating in making community spaces for everyone.

So far, they have created a community garden where they can grow vegetables and a communal kitchen space where families with no cooking supplies can prepare food. They have also established a tanod system, a community-based peacekeeping group that monitors their neighbourhood, especially at night.

After months of uncertainty, David says he is happy to finally have a new place to call home.

Written by Andrea Empamano / IOM Philippines



CAGNIOG, SURIGAO CITY



TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS

When Typhoon Odette pummeled through Surigao del Norte and surrounding provinces, it forced residents to flee their homes. To prevent future loss of lives, the residents were prevented from moving back when their municipalities were declared as “No-Build Zones” by the local government.

The shelters in transitional sites such as in Barangay Cagniog, Surigao City are SPHERE Standards-compliant, modelled after the Build Back Better framework of the Shelter Cluster in the Philippines.

The conceptualization of transitional shelters stemmed from the lessons learned from previous disasters that have beset the country, ensuring that a safe, resilient and dignified temporary shelter is available to displaced families.

When moving families from their places of origin, it was critical from the development stage that

relocation sites are fully equipped with proper facilities and infrastructure, including roads to the city centre to support the local livelihood. The sites were also provided with temporary water pumps and access points while more permanent water systems were installed.

Accessibility was considered, including assigning persons with potential vulnerabilities (e.g. persons with disability, older persons and persons who are chronically ill) nearest to the road for immediate access in case of emergency.

The transitional shelter project is a multi-donor and multi-agency endeavour, accomplished with labour from beneficiaries trained by the Government’s Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) and by skilled workers hired from the local community.

Transitional Shelter Site
Cagniog, Surigao City
Surigao del Norte

KEY FIGURES

120+
families

620+
persons

PHP 70,000
cost per shelter

19.4 m²
area per shelter

13,000 m²
land area covered

590
skilled workers

15 weeks
total construction time



“It feels good to have our own home. We are more comfortable here because aside from our house being well-made, the environment is also quiet and clean. We are more relaxed here, protected from threats of flooding.”

— Concepcion Alabat
Resident, Cagniog Transitional Site, Surigao City



Despite being affected by the typhoon themselves, Cyrazhel, her classmates Danielle and Jamera, and other students worked hard for ten days to help build temporary homes and put their skills to practical use to help their community.

“I realized that being a worker is not easy. Dapat gyud kusgan ka sa pagdukduk, sa paggabas. Mukatkat pa gyud mi sa taas para maka atop mi, pero worth it man gyapun kay nakatabang mi sa mga tao nga wala na gyud bayay (You have to be strong when you strike the hammer or move the saw. We also had to climb to the ceiling, but it’s all worth it because we were able to help those whose houses were totally damaged by the typhoon),” says Jamera Abel.



“Even though we were also affected by Typhoon Odette, we still want to help others.”

— Cyrazhel, Student and Community Volunteer

According to Danielle Mirabel, although building a house was not easy, seeing the result — the displaced families by the typhoon having their new homes — and looking at the finished shelters they helped build brought her an overwhelming feeling of joy.

Cyrazhel, Danielle and Jamera are second year students of a three-year diploma course in Construction Engineering Technology at the Surigao Education Center (SEC). They built houses and a building during their internship. These empowered youth were able to apply the theories they have learned in the classroom and are grateful to TESDA and SEC for giving them the opportunity to volunteer.

SAFE ROOM RESILIENT SHELTERS

In crises and disasters, shelters are a physical manifestation of protection.

The Safe Room Resilient Shelter is a pilot project by IOM Philippines that aims to contribute to an effective and coordinated disaster preparedness, emergency and recovery response in the country while promoting a dignified and durable shelter solution for Filipinos.

Built with a concrete unit “safe room,” the project’s shelter model is designed to provide immediate life-saving protection to families during extreme weather events.

In 2022, with funding from the Australian Government, IOM provided 95 Safe Room Resilient Shelters to the most affected families. As part of the project, capacity-building activities on disaster preparedness and management were also conducted to improve the long-term resilience of communities.

In February 2022, the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD), the primary national government entity responsible for the management of housing, human settlement

and urban development, has highlighted its interest in including this approach in its post-disaster shelter recovery policies and programming.

To secure the continuity of the initiative, IOM will work in partnership with DHSUD to maximize its advocacy efforts and strengthen the project’s sustainability beyond the implementation period.





SAFE ROOM RESILIENT SHELTERS



“Okay kaayo among balay. Safe na mi ug di na mi maguol kung naay bagyo nga moabot.” (This house is really good. We feel safer now whenever there are storms.)

— Liza Esperago, Siargao Island

When the typhoon hit Siargao Island, Liza and Julius Esperago's house, made out of light materials, did not stand a chance and was totally damaged. They temporarily stayed at a relative's house for a few months.

After losing their home to the typhoon, they now live in their new house reinforced with Safe Room in Barangay Mabini, Pilar, Siargao Island.

For the most vulnerable families, especially the ones living in coastal areas like Liza's family, the Safe Room shelter can provide a longer-term solution to the effects of climate change.





As national co-lead of the CCCM cluster in the Philippines with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), IOM has established coordination strategies at the national and local levels to effectively address the urgent needs of displaced populations, and promote safer and more dignified living conditions in evacuation centres and camp-like settings.



5

Evacuation centres assisted with site repair and maintenance



280

People from affected communities engaged in cash-for-work for site repair and maintenance



4,830

Households supported with non-food items, including modular tents, solar lamps, basic kitchen utensils, sleeping mats and hygiene kits



210

Trained on the National CCCM Operational Guidelines



Providing access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is a life-saving intervention and upholds the health, dignity, and overall well-being of affected communities. At the height of the COVID-19 pandemic and dengue outbreak in communities, IOM distributed hygiene kits and delivered services to improve immediate access to safe and clean water, and mitigate disease transmissions.

**2,280**

Households assisted with access to safe and clean drinking water through essential kits and cash assistance

**7,060**

Households received essential hygiene items, including menstrual hygiene management kits

**2,250**

Households supported with latrine repair kits

**48,600**

People reached through hygiene promotion activities



The physical, mental and social well-being of displaced communities are crucial to their recovery following the devastating impact of Typhoon Odette, which included the destruction of livelihoods, schools and health centres due to natural hazards, and losing families and friends due to climatic shocks. To assist people in need, especially those living in the most remote villages, IOM helped rebuild key health facilities with medical equipment and deployed mobile health teams to deliver emergency, and primary health care and MHPSS services.

**430**

Affected communities reached
by IOM Mobile Health Clinics

**15,500**

People supported with MHPSS activities,
including children

**24,650**

Primary health care consultations
conducted by IOM Mobile Health Clinics

**8,450**

People supported with MHPSS kits,
including children

**20**

Government health centres provided
with key medical equipment, including
cold chain

**1,400**

Government officials and frontline
responders assisted with psychological
first aid

**370**

Community health centres supported
with emergency health kits

**1,100**

Community leaders trained in peer
support techniques

MOBILE HEALTH CLINICS

“The first time we came, I would say 90% of [Siargao] island was leveled down. Very few of the concrete buildings remained intact. Almost nothing was left of the houses. When we coordinated with the local government units, even their offices were totally damaged, so the distribution of goods, medicines and the provision of basic health services were totally hampered,” recalled Dr. Arman Dulay.

Days after Typhoon Odette wreaked havoc in Visayas and Mindanao, Arman joined the first medical team organized by the Philippine Government to be deployed in Siargao. He then took part in IOM’s emergency response as one of the doctors responsible for the rollout of the mobile health clinic.

Accessing remote, underserved areas of the Philippine archipelago to provide humanitarian assistance including medical and psychosocial support was a priority in IOM’s health response.

As a mobile health doctor, Arman provided medical consultations and medications for local communities in several municipalities in Siargao Island. He led the coordination on available healthcare facilities and hospitals and communicated with local government

and provincial health offices to acquire permits to operate IOM’s mobile health clinic. He also helped empower barangay health officers to join the response.



With the aftermath of the typhoon depleting the local communities' resources and hindering them from visiting their local health centres or hospitals, people had begun to overlook their health. The circumstances forced them to prioritize rebuilding their homes and putting food on their table.

With support from the Governments of Japan, Canada and the USA, through IOM's health interventions for communities affected by the typhoon, locals were able to access essential health care services and medicines.



The health response had a significant impact on the promotion of health care not only for Siargaonons, but also for the communities of Dinagat Islands, mainland Surigao and Southern Leyte. As a general practitioner, Arman expressed how his involvement with the Typhoon Rai response opened new doors for him to explore disaster medicine and humanitarian aid.

"These areas are not taught in medical school, and although I am used to doing medical missions, emergency response focusing on health is a different experience," Dr. Arman said.

"If there's an anecdote that struck me most, it was when a patient was truly grateful that the mobile health clinic reached their barangay. I couldn't forget how they told me not to forget them. I have also met a municipal health officer in one of the barangays, and she was really thankful for our mental health and psychosocial support activities. I think that is one we should be proud of, that we have MHPSS as part of our response," he added.

A year after Typhoon Odette, Dr. Arman continues with his medical practice, bringing in his experiences from the response as he moves forward with his journey to help people in need.





TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS HANDOVER CEREMONY

Abuyog, Leyte
19 December 2022







USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



IOM
UN MIGRATION



TYPHOON AGATON RESPONSE

BARANGAY MAYPATAG, BAYBAY CITY, LEYTE

TRANSITIONAL SHELTER HANDOVER CEREMONY

19 DECEMBER 2022





USAID IOM
UN MIGRATION

WELCOME DO
TO
support has help





AFTERWORD

First and foremost, I would like to express our heartfelt sympathy to all families who have been affected by Typhoon Odette and the subsequent storms. The perseverance of the communities amid adversity has been truly remarkable. You have shown tremendous strength during the most challenging times.

I would like to recognize the incredible commitment of our government partners. Through pre-emptive evacuation, quick response, and continued engagement with communities, thousands of lives have been saved, and many families have been supported.

Great appreciation is extended to our long-standing partnership with the Governments of Australia, Canada, Japan, and the United States of America, especially the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the support from the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). These partnerships have consistently allowed IOM to respond to crises, including Typhoon Odette, promptly and efficiently. IOM teams were on the ground from day one after the typhoon to provide emergency assistance and continued to stay with the communities to address longer-term needs.

Due to climate change, the Philippines is increasingly vulnerable to extreme weather events, ranking at the top in the 2022 World Disaster Risk Index. Today, thousands of families remain displaced across the Philippines and many are expected to be displaced for months and years.

IOM remains fully committed to collaborating with partners to mainstream durable solutions and bolster communities' ability to respond to, withstand and bounce back from disasters.

Together, we can address human mobility driven by climate change.

TRISTAN BURNETT
Chief of Mission
IOM Philippines



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

IOM Philippines would like to extend its heartfelt gratitude to all donors whose contributions have enabled the implementation of Typhoon Odette (Rai) Emergency Response and Recovery, reaching more than 305,000 people across most affected municipalities and cities in the Philippines, as presented in this publication.

The effective implementation of the projects would not have been possible without the committed hard work of IOM staff members, government and implementing partners, and the relentless perseverance of the communities in Eastern, Central and Western Visayas region and CARAGA region in Mindanao.

We hope that through these programmes, the communities' engagement in the processes involving their own assistance has crucially contributed to their sustainable recovery towards a better and safer tomorrow.

Contributions to Global Compact for Migration
and Sustainable Development Goals:





ANNEX.

FULL LIST OF MUNICIPALITIES AND CITIES REACHED BY IOM TYPHOON ODETTE RESPONSE AND RECOVERY:

EASTERN VISAYAS REGION
LEYTE PROVINCE
Abuyog Municipality
Baybay City
Mahaplag Municipality
SOUTHERN LEYTE PROVINCE
Anahawan Municipality
Bontoc Municipality
Hinunangan Municipality
Hinundayan Municipality
Libagon Municipality
Liloan Municipality
Limasawa Municipality
Maasin City
Macrohon Municipality
Malitbog Municipality
Padre Burgos Municipality
Pintuyan Municipality
Saint Bernard Municipality
San Francisco Municipality
San Juan Municipality
San Ricardo Municipality
Silago Municipality
Sogod Municipality
Tomas Oppus Municipality

CENTRAL VISAYAS REGION
CEBU PROVINCE
Mandaue City
BOHOL PROVINCE
Buenavista Municipality
Danao Municipality
Getafe Municipality
Inabanga Municipality
San Miguel Municipality
Talibon Municipality
Trinidad Municipality

WESTERN VISAYAS REGION
NEGROS OCCIDENTAL PROVINCE
Candoni Municipality
Cauayan Municipality
Hinoba-An (Asia) Municipality
Ilog Municipality
Isabela Municipality
Kabankalan City
La Castellana Municipality
Sipalay City

CARAGA REGION, MINDANAO
PROVINCE OF DINAGAT ISLANDS
Basilisa Municipality
Cagdianao Municipality
Dinagat Municipality
Loreto Municipality
Libjo Municipality
San Jose Municipality
Tubajon Municipality
SURIGAO DEL SUR PROVINCE
San Agustin Municipality
SURIGAO DEL NORTE PROVINCE
Burgos Municipality
Dapa Municipality
Del Carmen Municipality
General Luna Municipality
Mainit Municipality
Malimono Municipality
Pilar Municipality
Placer Municipality
San Benito Municipality
San Francisco Municipality
San Isidro Municipality
Santa Monica (Sapao) Municipality
Sison Municipality
Socorro Municipality
Surigao City
Tagana-an Municipality
Tubod Municipality



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