

This report was issued by OCHA New York based on inputs from the OCHA Regional Office for Asia Pacific (ROAP) and OCHA Philippines. It covers the period from 4 to 6 October 2009. The next report will be issued on 8 October.

For a full NDCC report on the Government response, please visit www.ndcc.gov.ph

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Typhoon Parma (locally named Pepeng) made landfall on 3 October 2009 and affected more than 338,302 people (70,941 families), with 16 confirmed deaths and two people missing. To date, 85,863 people (19,184 families) are located in 460 evacuation centres, according to the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC).
- Typhoon Parma had a devastating impact on the agriculture sector in Isabela Province, which raises food security concerns, as it is the main producer of corn and second producer of rice in the country, according to the Department of Agriculture.
- Further access to areas affected by Tropical Storm Ketsana (locally named Ondoy) on 26 September, and verification of data, resulted in higher recorded numbers of flood-affected. To date, the floods affected 3,929,030 people (805,740 families), with 295 confirmed deaths and 39 people missing. A total of 335,740 people are sheltered in 559 evacuation shelters.
- Approximately 16,094 houses were destroyed by the Tropical Storm Ketsana and 22,849 houses partially damaged, according to NDCC.
- Food, water, sanitation and hygiene relief remain the highest priorities. Government, IASC and UNDAC assessments of Typhoon Parma and Tropical Storm Ketsana are ongoing. Organisations are requested to coordinate assessments through the NDCC.
- The UN, in consultation with humanitarian partners and donors, has developed a Flash Appeal for \$74 million to address needs in 13 sectors: Food, WASH, CCCM, Shelter and Non-Food Items, Health, Nutrition, Child Protection, Education, Early Recovery, Agriculture, Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications, Livelihoods and Coordination. The appeal was launched in Geneva on 6 October, to be followed by a local launch in Manila on 7 October.
- In an all member states meeting at UN HQ New York, ERC Holmes briefed on Asia Pacific disasters including the typhoons Ketsana and Parma in the Philippines. The Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the UN complemented the ERC's address and thanked member states for their support in the disaster response.

II. Situation Overview

Typhoon Parma made landfall in Cagayan Valley (Region III) on 3 October, devastating the agricultural sector and affecting more than 338,302 people (70,941 families), with 16 confirmed deaths and two people missing. An estimated 85,863 people (19,184 families) are located in 460 evacuation centres, according to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) Natural Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC), as of 6 October. Many roads are closed in sections due to water inundation and fallen trees or debris. Typhoon Parma weakened to a tropical storm and remains stationary over Luzon Sea, moving slowly north. Storm warnings remain in Ilocos North, with particular concern for residents in low-lying areas subject to possible flash floods and landslides, according to Philippines Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Agency (PAGASA) and the Joint Typhoon Warning Centre (JTWC).

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines and humanitarian partners continue to respond to the urgent humanitarian needs caused by Tropical Storm Ketsana (locally named Ondoy) that made landfall on

26 September 2009. The affected regions for both storms include on Luzon Island: National Capital Region (NCR - Metro Manila), Cordillera Autonomous Region (CAR), Ilocos Region (Region I), Cagayan Valley (Region II), Central Luzon (Region III), Calabarzan (Region IV-A) and Mimaropa (Region IV-B) and Bicol (Region V); Other flood-affected areas included Western Visayas (Region VI), Zamboanga Peninsula (Region IX), Soccsksargen (Region XII) and Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). (For reference, please access maps on www.un.org.ph).

The recorded number of people affected by Tropical Storm Ketsana continues to rise as access is gained to isolated areas and detailed assessments are conducted and data verified. The total number of affected by Tropical Storm Ketsana is 3,929,030 people (805,740 families), 295 dead and 39 people missing. The number of flood-affected displaced also increased due to access and verified data, with an estimated 335,740 people (70,739 families) located in 559 evacuation centres.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

Needs Assessments and Priorities

Needs assessments on the impact of Tropical Storm Ketsana are ongoing, coordinated through the NDCC Operations Centre in Manila and supported by the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team, MapAction, Asia Pacific Humanitarian Partners (APHP), Telecoms Sans Frontieres (TSF), UN agencies, as well as international and national NGOs.

The impact of Typhoon Parma appears less than anticipated based on rapid assessment reports, in particular in Cagayan Region. However, Typhoon Parma had a devastating effect on the agricultural sector. The NDCC is concerned about the impact of Typhoon Parma on Region I, in the area of Ilocos Norte, which was affected by the tail end of the typhoon. Parma is now at tropical storm levels, almost stationary off the west coast of the region.

Aerial surveys of the worst affected areas in Cagayan province were conducted by the Regional Disaster Coordinating Council (RDCC) Chairman, Regional Director of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), UNDAC and other regional agencies on 5 October. The assessment indicated that the northern parts of the Province were the most devastated areas. While there was little infrastructure damage observed, widespread flooding of crops was noted. Based on this aerial assessment, the office of Civil Defence (OCD), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Agriculture and UNDAC will conduct a rapid needs assessment of Aparri, Buguey, Sta. Teresita, Gonazaga and Sta. Ana municipalities on 6 October. On 5 October, aerial assessments were also conducted in Tuguegarao, Alcala, Camalaniugan, Aparri, Abulug, Ballesteros, Buguey and Gonzaga Santa Teresita.

Isabela Province was one of the hardest hit areas in Region II by Typhoon Parma. UNDAC conducted a rapid needs assessment of Isabela Province on 5 October. More than 60 percent of the population of 1.4 million in Isabela Province are farmers. The provincial government successfully implemented the NDCC pre-emptive evacuation directive the day before the expected landfall of Typhoon Parma, evacuating 1,588 families from identified highly vulnerable areas and/or risk prone areas to 27 evacuation centres. Evacuees returned to their homes the day after the typhoon. An estimated 7,000 families were affected by the typhoon, with minimal damage to houses and infrastructure. No immediate humanitarian needs were observed. Assessments showed that the agricultural sector bore the brunt of the devastation, with significant damage to crops due to flooding and high winds. It is estimated that production losses of US\$ 985,500 (PHP 46 million) in rice (*palay*), \$15,000 (PHP 0.7 million) in corn, and \$38,500 (PHP 1.8 million) in fisheries were incurred, affecting 8,409 agricultural-based households. This is a concern, as the province is the main producer of corn in the country and second producer of rice, producing 40 percent of the country's annual production. Next steps: A more in-depth assessment on the impact on agriculture and livelihood for the 60 percent farmer population, as well as potential short-term impact on food security in the province required.

In Zambales (Region III), some flood-damage to crops was evident, according to the UNDAC rapid assessment conducted on 6 October. The arterial route running north to south along the coast was impassable south of Botolan City, due to the destruction of a bridge. Repair work is underway and the route should reopen on 7 October. Botolan City authorities report a need for potable water, medicines and food for the 5,000 evacuees living in temporary shelters.

The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.

Assessments in Metro Manila and Cagayan are ongoing. For further information, please refer to the following website: www.un.org.ph.

Food Security

Humanitarian Needs: Following the Government's appeal for humanitarian assistance on 28 September, WFP prepared a three-month emergency operation, valued at \$19.7 million to provide immediate relief to approximately one million people in October and progressively decreasing assistance thereafter through December, targeting the most vulnerable in evacuation centres and in the home communities. WFP is working with the NGOs to ensure that food needs are accurately measured in assessments taking place. A revised food assessment questionnaire was prepared today and will be distributed to NGOs and UNDAC.

Humanitarian Response: Food assistance has been provided to evacuation centres and to families who remain in their homes through the previously existing community structures and Government authorities. Information on the organizations providing food assistance is being compiled and analyzed. Other Food Cluster members providing support to the Government's response include CARE Philippines, ADRA, Christian Aid, World Vision, Plan International, and the Philippine National Red Cross. WFP will purchase a second tranche of rice in the amount of 4,800 MT from the National Food Authority (NFA) and is ready to purchase an additional 7,000 MT when additional contributions are confirmed. The NFA provided a reduced rate given the humanitarian situation. To date, 79 MT of rice and 35 MT of High Energy Biscuits (HEBs) was dispatched to Pateros and will be distributed by 8 October. Approximately 4,500 families in the area have not received assistance, due to accessibility challenges. WFP contracted re-bagging services for rice from 50 KG bags to 3 KG bags to allow for the DSWD distributions to homes that are only accessible by boat. The rice will be re-bagged 24 hours per day to accelerate distribution. An approximate 200 MT of oil will be diverted from another WFP operation. An additional 1,400 MT of HEB are available upon confirmation of contributions.

Gaps and Constraints: WFP and the NGOs are working together to provide a clearer picture of the overall food needs and response to date; The Government of the Philippines (Department of Social Welfare and Development) requested WFP to coordinate the establishment of a single food aid pipeline as an integral part of the Government-led relief effort.

Agriculture

Humanitarian Needs: Crop damage reached US\$ 137,155,761 (PHP 6,486,095,953) from Tropical Storm Ketsana and US\$ 24,030,849 (PHP 1,136,418,859) from Typhoon Parma that require immediate resumption of farming and agriculture-based livelihoods activities in affected areas, which totals 188,375 hectares from Tropical Storm Ketsana and 78,770 hectares from Typhoon Parma (Source: Damage Report from Department of Agriculture, 5 October). Emergency supply of agricultural inputs, such as seeds, fertilizers, tools, poultry, small animals such as goats and pigs, fingerlings, livestock and fishing equipment are needed for more than 942,000 farm household members affected by Tropical Storm Ketsana and about 400,000 farm households affected by Typhoon Parma.

Humanitarian Response: Continuous submission of damage reports is done by local governments through the Regional Field Units of Department of Agriculture. Preposition of agriculture inputs, including seeds, fertilizers, farm tools, fishing equipment, etc., is being initiated by the Department of Agriculture, depending on results of damage reports. FAO Emergency Response Team will set up an Emergency and Rehabilitation Coordination Unit to coordinate with the Government and other agencies.

Next steps: Detailed assessment of damages and needs for agricultural fisheries and livestock recovery and rehabilitation in affected areas in Regions I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B and V.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Humanitarian Needs: Access to safe water, sanitation facilities and hygiene items in the relocation camps and in residential areas where people are clearing up after the floods; Rehabilitation and improvement of drainage, solid waste collection and vector control.

Humanitarian Response: The Government of the Republic of the Philippines, through the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) announced the establishment of a Water Cluster to coordinate humanitarian response. An NDDC memorandum stated that on 2 October that the President of the Philippines agreed for the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS) "...to take the lead in the supply of all water requirements of the relief operations being conducted in response to Typhoon Ondoy [Ketsana]..." The

The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.

MWSS is therefore responsible for drinking water, clean-up, sanitation and other related purposes. The Water Cluster Chairman is Administrator Jose M. Allado (MWSS). Cluster members include Undersecretary Celia C. Yangco from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD); Undersecretary Mario Villaverde from the Department of Health (DOH); Police Chief Superintendent Rolando M. Bandilla Jr. from the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP), and Administrator Glenn J. Rabonza from the Office of Civil Defense (OCD).

Next Steps: A meeting will be held at the Department of Health (DOH) on 7 October at 10:00hr to agree on the responsibilities of the Government's existing WASH Cluster, led by the DOH and the Government's new Water Cluster led by the MWSS. WASH cluster members (international and local humanitarian organisations) are invited to attend.

Emergency Shelter

Humanitarian Needs: Data available prior to the onset of Typhoon Parma indicates the total number of destroyed or damaged houses is at 38,943, with 16,094 houses destroyed and 22,849 damaged (NDCC, 5 October 2009). As expected, the number continues to rise, indicating that initial estimates on number of people requiring shelter repair kits need to be revised upwards. The effects of Typhoon Parma continue to be assessed, however, preliminary findings suggest that damage to housing is less than expected and that damage is primarily to agricultural resources. The main shelter needs continue to arise from the Ketsana flooding mainly around Metro Manila and surrounding areas. There was an apparent temporary surge in relocation to evacuation centres, but government sources show that many evacuation centres are closing and families are moving back to their area of origin, although they will have to repair their damaged or destroyed homes. Assessments continue to identify areas that have received little or no assistance, primarily due to poor access. As a consequence, areas in Laguna and Bulacan were highlighted as underserved. In addition, many areas will likely continue to face flooding issues for the next three months. Many clusters agree that household assessments will be critical to fill current gaps in information. As most distribution is centralized in evacuation centres, many of those unable to access these centres remain largely without assistance. This population needs to be targeted with relief items.

Humanitarian Response: Approximately 45,000 Households are being targeted with shelter related NFIs or repair kits by at least 6 agencies reporting – these figures are being confirmed and compiled. Locations of distributions will be entered into a 3W matrix shortly.

Gaps and Constraints: Families living in submerged housing and have not been relocated to evacuation centres or host families are a definite under-supported vulnerable group. Detailed assessment is required although access is still a serious concern. Initial figures include:

1. Estimated 75,000 most vulnerable families who are currently in evacuation centres and cannot return to their homes need emergency shelter support.
2. Estimated 30,000 most vulnerable families in evacuation centres that will return to their homes need a return package to help them recover from the damage.
3. Estimated 15,000 most vulnerable families need support to rebuild their totally damaged houses.
4. Estimated 20,000 most vulnerable families need help to repair their partially damaged houses.
5. An unknown (but potentially considerable) number of most vulnerable families that are not accommodated in evacuation centres and are still currently residing in their original, yet submerged house will require sanitation kits and shelter NFIs.

Camp Management and Camp Coordination and NFIs

Humanitarian Needs: As the numbers in the evacuation centres are fluctuating, the CCCM Cluster will be instituting the Displacement Tracking Matrix in all currently occupied sites. The Matrix will provide up to date information per centre detailing issues specific to response delivery and cluster specific related issues such as protection, education, WASH, health, and shelter.

Humanitarian Response: The Cluster identified over 130 evacuation centres housing approximately 150,000 individuals in need of assistance. This information, collected through the matrix, was shared with the Government, as well as international and local partners to ensure a coherent response. On behalf of the Cluster, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) will also send an assessment team to the Typhoon Parma affected areas to assess displacement and needs from 7 October covering six provinces.

The non-Food Item (NFI) Cluster is working together with other clusters to establish modalities for distribution and geographical monitoring of key areas of the response which includes gap identification and provision of 'last resort' in priority sites in the National Capital Region (NCR) and outside.

Gaps and Constraints: At this time, gaps have been identified related to service and goods delivery in certain areas, which are difficult to access. The CCCM and NFI Clusters are working closely with the Logistics Cluster on distribution plans.

Health

Humanitarian Needs: The DSWD reports difficult access to essential health for 15,775 families in 40 barangays, as well as US\$ 17.4 million in damage to health facilities. (Reports from two regions are pending.) Risk of communicable diseases remains high. Top morbidities include upper respiratory tract infection, fever, skin disease, infected wounds and diarrhoea (Source: DOH, MSF, USAID assessments).

Humanitarian Response: Department of Health (DOH) deployed 119 Medical, 11 Psychosocial, 6 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Teams, 12 Assessment/Surveillance, 3 Public Health, 5 Nutrition teams to 99 sites. Logistical support provided by DOH amounted to US\$ 411,304. Measles vaccination and vitamin A supplementation campaign for children 9 - 59 months of age in evacuation centres on-going. DOH conducted debriefing of 2,060 individuals from Marikina, Quezon City, and Cainta; Water testing in strategic sites, continuous distribution of Hyposol and IEC materials to evacuation centres. WHO provides continuous technical support to DOH and recruited technical staff to support health Emergency Management Staff for information management. Recruitment of logistics staff was also completed. UNFPA conducted reproductive health medical mission to six evacuation centres in Taguig

Gaps and Constraints: Several areas remain inaccessible due to continuing floods; Case-based disease surveillance and health service coverage is urgently needed in evacuation centres

Nutrition

Humanitarian Needs: Funds required to support breastfeeding, controlling the distribution of breast milk substitutes and supporting the small percentage of infants that are exclusively formula fed.

Humanitarian Response: On 6 October, the national nutrition cluster in coordination with the National Capital Region (NCR) nutritionist conducted an orientation and planning day on infant feeding in emergency for all the municipalities of NCR. Sixty participants from 15 of the 17 municipalities participated supported by six local NGOs ready to Department of Health (DOH) with their plans to support and promote breastfeeding in the evacuation centres and affected communities. The priorities identified are to support breastfeeding, and, if breastfeeding is not possible, to consider alternative options of wet-nursing, expressed milk, milk bank and last resort is infant formula. Local NGOs have been conducting "breastfeeding support missions" to the evacuation centres.

Gaps and constraints: The orientation conducted on 6 October is only the beginning and there is still a lot of work to do to continue efforts to support, promote and protect breastfeeding. One of the constraints is the well intended but inappropriate donations of infant formula and milk powder. Diarrhoea continues to be a high risk due to poor water and sanitation.

Emergency Telecommunications

Humanitarian Response: Ericsson Philippines donated a team of installation engineers to assist the Security Communications installations, as well as providing a communications tower to the Cluster; the UNDAC assessment team conducted assessment in Cagayan with Telecoms Sans Frontieres; Reports from NDCC and Ericsson confirm that 95 percent of cellular coverage in affected regions is operational; Initial Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) equipment from Dubai arrived with repeaters, emergency power supplies and basic Information Technology equipment, awaiting clearance; ETC operational plan being formulated; TSF operating a Humanitarian Communications Center at the NDCC Manila and also opened a second centre at RDCC in Cagayan; The Cluster continues to provide technical/call-centre support to the humanitarian community in Manila, Region II and Region IV-A.

Gaps and Constraints: Telephone cellular coverage in affected regions reported to be 95 percent back online, with the remainder to be connected shortly. Internet services are mostly operational, with internet service providers re-established, however EDGE/3G is available.

Next steps: Assessments of telecommunication gaps are on-going; Preparations for any potential needs in Northern Luzon following Typhoon Parma; Finalise operational plan for Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) deployments; Arrival of ETC equipment ex Dubai and commence installation to improve repeater coverage in Metro Manila and affected areas; Continue liaison with NDCC to identify further call-centre requirements for potential TSF deployments.

Early Recovery

Humanitarian Response: During two Cluster meetings on 2 October and 5 October, members agreed to respond to a request by local governments of Cainta and Pateros for support in early recovery. A phased approach was discussed, starting with an Early Recovery Cluster Rapid Assessment mission in cooperation with the Office of Civil Defence. Members considered a proposed Terms of Reference and a rapid assessment and planning template.

Humanitarian Needs: The declaration of a National State of Calamity (Proclamation No 1898; October 2, 2009) driven by expanding effects of typhoons Ketsana and Parma required that all agencies (national and local) and communities focused on immediate life-saving measures during the period. Although affected families are taking steps to return to normalcy, institutional efforts on early recovery are put on hold. Current focus of the relief and recovery system is on assessing new and residual damages.

Next Steps: UNDP is coordinating with Office of Civil Defence (OCD), the Government lead for Early Recovery in undertaking a Rapid Needs Assessment. Preparatory arrangements are being discussed with the local governments of Pateros and Cainta. The mission to Cainta is scheduled for 9 October

Livelihoods

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) will participate in the initial assessment activity of the Early Recovery Cluster (9-10 October), taking into consideration the current and likely impact of the floods on livelihoods and employment in Metropolitan Manila and nearby areas. The ILO is fielding two staff to join the Early Recovery assessment. The ILO Sub-Regional Office Manila is also coordinating with the ILO-CRISIS group in Geneva for future activities.

In Lanao del Norte, Mindanao, a joint mission on 12-14 October will be conducted by ILO, FAO and WFP. The mission is a follow-up activity of previous meetings with the PDCC and the Provincial Government of Lanao del Norte to support their livelihood recovery (agriculture and non-farm livelihoods) initiatives. The mission aims to finalize the workshop schedule for livelihood recovery planning, identification and scheduling of skills training and technology transfer, and possible market linkage support for women's handicraft project in Kauswagan, Lanao del Norte.

IV. Coordination

The OSOCC remains operational in Manila providing coordination, telecommunications and mapping services as required. The UNDAC team established a Sub-OSOCC in Tuguegarao. Telecoms Sans Frontieres (TSF) are providing emergency voice and data communications to the RDCC and assessments are on-going. An UNDAC environmental specialist in disaster waste management will join the UNDAC team in Manila this week.

The UNDAC team met with the NDCC, Philippines National Red Cross (PNRC), PINGON (the Philippines NGO forum), MapAction, the Pacific Disaster Centre and OCHA Information Management surge to discuss the coordination of disaster response related data from assessment and distribution missions on 6 October. This data will be used to inform the humanitarian response and strengthen humanitarian assistance operations carried out in support of the Government.

Clusters have identified Information Management focal points to establish an Information Management network, which will meet on 8 October. OCHA Information Management is working on the core products, as well as a stocktaking both completed and planned assessments.

V. Funding/Flash Appeal

The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.

The Flash Appeal requesting US\$ 74 million is posted on Reliefweb at: <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/VDUX-7WGKYE?OpenDocument>. A formal launch of the appeal was held on 6 October in Geneva and New York, with a Manila-level launch to be held on 7 October.

A rapid response grant from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) in the amount of US\$ 6.8 million was approved, drawn from projects in the Flash Appeal, as a means to kick-start response activities in priority sectors identified by rapid need assessments of the impact of Tropical Storm Ketsana, including WASH, Health, Food Security and Camp Coordination and Camp Management and Non-Food Items. As of 6 October, the Flash Appeal is funded at US\$ 8.7 million, with another \$2.2 million pledged.

To date, relief efforts have already been facilitated by \$16 million received and an additional \$9.1 million pledged by international donors, including the Asian Development Bank, AusAID, ECHO, USAID, Germany, Canada, Norway and China. In-kind assistance has been provided or offered by the United States of America and Thailand. The Government of Japan announced an in-kind contribution valued at US\$ 220,000 of emergency relief goods, including blankets, sleeping mats, politank, water tanks and water filtration to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines for assistance to the Typhoon Ketsana and Parma.

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform the Financial Tracking Service of cash and in-kind contributions by sending an email to: fts@reliefweb.int

VI. Contact

Manila: Ann Kristin Brunborg
Humanitarian Affairs Officer
UN Coordination Office Manila
Tel: +63 2 901 0265
Mobile: +63 917 513 9924
Email: ann.brunborg@undp.org

Manila : Robert MacTavish
Humanitarian Affairs Associate
UN Coordination Office Manila
Tel : +63 2 901 0200 ext 238
Email: robert.mactavish@undp.org

Mindanao: Matthew Serventy
Humanitarian Affairs Officer
UN Coordination Office Cotabato
Mobile: +63 917 5878179
Email: matthew.serventy@undp.org

IASC Coordination and Communications Center (NDCC, Camp Agilnado)

Ann Kristin Brunborg, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, +63 (0)9175139924, ann.brunborg@undp.org
Maps and Information Management: John Marinos, +63(0)9173588666, marinosj@un.org
Logistics Cluster Coordinator (WFP): Bernard Kerblat, +63(0)9175942451, Bernard.Kerblat@wfp.org
Emergency Telecommunications Coordinator (WFP): John Bursa, +63(0)9175942450, John.Bursa@wfp.org

UNDAC Team Leader

Sebastian Rhodes Stampa, +63(0)9199599422, stampa@un.org

Flash Appeal Focal Point

Shane Doherty, +63(0)9162395401, dohertys@un.org

IASC Focal Point at NDCC Operations Center

Agnes Palacio, OCHA National Disaster Response Advisor: +63917804332, agnes.palacio@undp.org

OCHA:

Bangkok: Mr. Terje Skavdal, Head of Office, OCHA Regional Office for Asia Pacific skavdal@un.org
New York: Ms. Pia Hussein, Associate Humanitarian Affairs Officer, OCHA New York husseinp@un.org
Geneva: Mr. Anvar Munavvarov, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, OCHA Geneva munavvarov@un.org

Please email humanitarian.info@undp.org to be added or deleted from the mailinglist