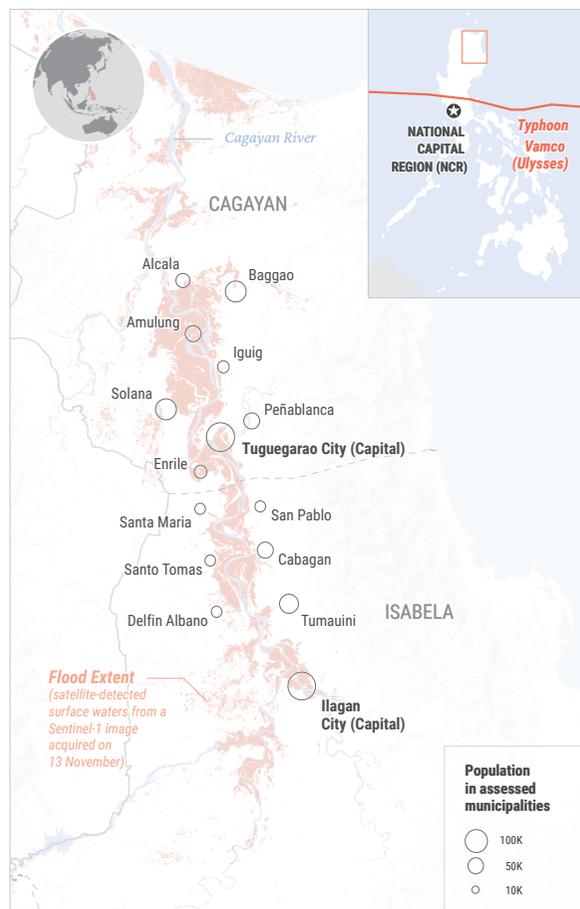


On 11 November 2020, Typhoon Vamco/Ulysses lashed the main island of Luzon whipping destructive winds and dumping heavy rainfall that triggered massive flooding in several areas including, Region II (Cagayan Valley), which was one of the most severely affected. A Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDANA) was conducted from 19 to 21 November in the provinces of Cagayan and Isabela to understand Vamco's impacts and the affected people's needs. The RDANA is a joint undertaking by the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) and Humanitarian Country Team, under the overall leadership of Region II OCD.



### IMPACT AND RESPONSE RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Priority (lifesaving and early recovery)

	WASH	Shelter and NFIs	Education	Food, Agriculture, and Livelihoods
<b>Impacts</b>	Most of the remote barangays still rely on level 1 water sources which have been contaminated during the flood. There are already cases of diarrhoea from drinking contaminated water	The flood damaged or destroyed many homes as well as their household fixtures	School facilities, equipment, and learning modules were damaged; there are no expressed plans, resources and materials for learning continuity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The most noticeable impact of the flooding could be observed in the agriculture sector. The Department of Agriculture reported that 34.8 thousand hectares of agriculture and aquatic area damaged, resulting in losses currently estimated at US\$24 million</li> <li>Rice, corn, and other high-value crops at various planting stages were destroyed as farmlands were submerged in flood and mud. In Enrile, farmlands have been covered in silt up to a meter deep rendering these unusable for any agriculture activities. Livestock, poultry and fisheries were also affected. Affected farmers expressed that lack of access to capital may hinder their recovery</li> <li>The main source of livelihood in Sta. Maria, Isabela is pottery and because of flooding incidents in the past two months, clay from the river has decreased reducing their production for the next months</li> </ul>
<b>Response</b>	Continued provision of drinking water and hygiene kits; conduct of regular testing of water quality to ensure potability	<p><b>Non-Food Items:</b> Kitchen utensils, beddings, clothes, and cleaning materials for flooded houses</p> <p><b>Shelter:</b> Cash assistance; repair kits for totally/partially damaged houses</p>	Learning continuity interventions. Replacement of teaching kits and learning materials for students	<p><b>Agriculture:</b> Provision of agricultural inputs and rehabilitation of agri-facilities; soil rehabilitation for farms covered in thick layer of silt</p> <p><b>Food:</b> cash assistance for purchase of food</p> <p><b>Livelihood:</b> recovery/alternative and sustainable livelihoods; livelihood starter kits</p>

*After floods have receded, thick layers of silt are left behind, making clean-up a daunting challenge.*

*Brown flood water inundated the Cagayan Valley in varying depths ranging from waist-deep to completely submerging homes*

*The Cagayan River basin sustained heavy damages and rehabilitation will be needed (see below)*

#### Sectoral preparedness (adapted to COVID-19)

- Reinforce minimum health protocols for displaced population
- Conduct risk communication and community engagement on COVID-19

#### Long-term interventions (on preparedness and mitigation)

- Resettlement of families living in high-risk areas
- Respondents are requesting for motorboats as areas along the riverbanks experience seasonal floods
- Local governments are highlighting the need for systematic planning for the rehabilitation of the Cagayan River basin that would involve local, national, private sectors, and international institutions