Humanitarian Situation Report: Philippines (Typhoon Bopha)
Period Covered: 1-21 January 2013
Issued on 25 January 2013

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

- More than 800,000 people remain displaced with no adequate shelter more than a month since Typhoon Bopha struck. Almost all of them (98.6%) are staying outside of evacuation centres with host families such as relatives and friends. The government and the humanitarian community are rushing to construct communal bunkhouses as temporary shelter, and the distribution of carpentry tools and materials for rebuilding homes.

- Many of the remote and mountainous communities have not yet been reached by humanitarian assistance. Indigenous peoples from the Manobo, Mandaya, Mansaka, Dibabawon and Mangguangan tribes, collectively referred as Lumad, inhabit most of these areas. More than 6,000 people from Compostela Valley, many of them Lumad, held a rally and barricaded a major highway on 15 January 2013 to demand assistance from government.

- There has been no major outbreak of diseases thanks to the close monitoring and prompt action of the Department of Health. However the incidence of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) and Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) is still a concern particularly in the worst affected areas in Davao Oriental. Exposure to extreme conditions and contamination of water sources has been cited as among the possible causes of these illnesses. UNICEF partners are working on water source protection as part of water system rehabilitation.

- In most affected communities drinking water sources have been severely damaged and people are drinking contaminated water. Most vulnerable and poorest communities use hand pumps as their only source of drinking water. A water quality assessment is being undertaken of hand pumps; their rehabilitation and disinfection pose a major challenge. Water kits are being provided to families for safe storage at household level along with hygiene promotion. At relocation sites and evacuation

Highlights

- On-going incessant rains caused by a tropical depression and low-pressure have made life even more arduous for families in Typhoon affected areas, with more flooded and thousands of families once again evacuated from homes and flimsy makeshift shelters. Typhoon Bopha/Pablo damaged more than 200,000 homes with 800,000 people still displaced and without adequate shelter. The destruction or contamination of most water facilities in affected areas means providing safe drinking water poses a big challenge. There has been no major outbreak of diseases in the affected areas so far but the incidence of Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) and Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) remains a concern.

- Around 68,000 children 6-59 months old (33,000 boys and 35,000 girls) and 39,700 pregnant and lactating women are estimated to be at high risk of under-nutrition in the affected regions. 70 cases of Acute Malnutrition were detected and referred for therapeutic treatment from 2,300 children of 6-59 months of age who were screened during the initial rapid assessment. The situation is fragile and acute malnutrition can rise due to limited food-aid rations in hard-to-reach and remote areas, sporadic incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children, and limited access to primary health care services because of extensive damage to health facilities. Infant and young-child feeding (IYCF) and care are a major concern.

- School has resumed in all affected areas but there is still a shortage of temporary learning spaces as more than 2,500 classrooms have been damaged or destroyed by the Typhoon. Most of these schools have also lost their learning materials, records and equipment. Attendance is on the rise but more children need to be traced and tracked and motivated to return back to school. Sadly, education remains the most underfunded section despite the great need.

- The humanitarian community is launching the revised Bopha Action Plan that seeks contribute to government-preparedness and long-term solutions by responding to the needs of 400,000 people including 160,000 children. A total budget of about US$75 million is being requested with UNICEF projects for WASH, Nutrition, Education and Child Protection amounting to US$ 12.977 million.
The overall under-nutrition situation of children stands at pre-emergency prevalence of 21.9% in Davao (Region XI) and Caraga (Region XIII) regions. 1 Around 68,000 children 6-59 months old (33,000 boys and 35,000 girls) and 39,700 pregnant and lactating women are estimated to be at high risk of under-nutrition in the affected regions. 70 cases of Acute Malnutrition were detected and referred for therapeutic treatment from 2,300 children 6-59 months old who were screened during the initial rapid assessment. The situation is fragile and acute malnutrition can rise due to limited food-aid rations in hard to reach and remote areas, sporadic incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children, and limited access to primary health care services because of extensive damage to health facilities.

Infant and young-child feeding (IYCF) and care are a major concern as only 63% of children 0-6 months are exclusively breastfed, 31% are mixed-fed and 6% are bottle-fed. The lack of complementary food for children in food rations and the continuous sporadic donations of milk products are affecting the nutritional status of children. Restoration of breastfeeding and the overall improvement of IYCF practices and care, as well as maternal and child access to micronutrient supplements and the early detection and referral of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) are critical needs that need to be addressed and scaled up in all affected areas.

Nutritional surveillance and management of acute malnutrition needs to be stepped up in Caraga region and remote areas. The human resource capacity is stretched; existing local health systems are being rebuilt following damage to their infrastructure and disruption in services with health workers also affected. The nutrition cluster is tasked with filling gaps through human resources support in nutrition for surveillance, advocacy and management of acute malnutrition.

School has resumed in all affected areas but 135,842 learners are still without a safe and adequate learning space as more than 2,500 classrooms have been damaged or destroyed by the typhoon. Most of these schools have also lost their learning materials, records and equipment. 91 school tents have been set up in Regions XI and XIII as temporary learning spaces and 282 more are needed. Adequate learning spaces and sufficient teaching and learning materials/supplies are needed to hasten the recovery process in schools located in hardest-hit areas, especially those situated in geographically isolated or remote communities.

Students are being tracked and encouraged to go back to school. While school attendance rates have been increasing over the past two weeks, catching up with children’s learning deficits and promoting students’ psychosocial wellbeing continues to be great challenge for teachers and education officials.

Cases of separated and unaccompanied children have been documented although the numbers are low. Eight were reported in Region XI and two have been documented and confirmed. The two have been reunited with their families.

Incidence of child labour is prevalent in these two regions and more children may be pushed into doing hazardous work with the loss of family income and destruction of assets and livelihoods. In the 2011 Survey on Children by the National Statistics Office and International Labour Organisation, more than 200,000 children were found to be involved in hazardous labour in these two regions. These children are predominantly engaged in agriculture (commercial crop plantations, deep sea fishing), services (domestic work) and industry (mining and quarrying).

Safety mechanisms to protect adolescent girls from abuse, exploitation and violence is a concern and requires the establishment of pre-emptive safeguards in evacuation centres and return areas (e.g., ensuring segregated and private bathing and changing areas). The prevalence of abuse, exploitation and violence in Region XI and XIII has been exacerbated in the aftermath of the Typhoon due to the breakdown of traditional protection mechanisms that occurs when livelihoods are damaged, families separated and people are living in situations of profound stress. In particular the Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) is coordinating with the Gender Based Violence (GBV) sub-cluster to prevent and respond to women’s and adolescent girls needs who are especially vulnerable to trafficking and other forms of exploitation. However, there is limited effectiveness in existing referral pathways or mechanism for CP and GBV.

Children and their caregivers continue to live in situations of profound stress. Psychosocial support for survivors is required across all sectors of the humanitarian response. Children, especially those who are out of school, require structured recreation and learning activities that provide them with a routine, assist with their return to normalcy, and strengthen their inherent resilience in the aftermath of the typhoon.

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Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

- The Philippine Disaster Management system has integrated the cluster system following several memorandums issued by the National Disaster Coordination Council (now National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council-NDRRMC). The Government assumes leadership in all clusters with several government agencies acting as cluster leads. The Government has replicated clusters at sub-national level.
- UNICEF co-leads with the government the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Nutrition, Education (with Save the Children) and the CPWG clusters. The Department of Health (DOH) is the lead for WASH and Nutrition, the Department of Education (DepEd) for Education, and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)-Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC) for Child Protection. These national clusters were already on stand-by days before Typhoon Bopha hit the Philippines. Sub-national clusters in Region XI were convened and organised within the first week of the disaster and the establishment is ongoing in Region XII (Caraga Region).
- UNDAC (UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination) teams were already in Manila on standby for the rapid needs assessment. The NDRRMC requested a Joint Needs Assessment on Day 2 of the disaster. Three teams were immediately organised and deployed by the NDRRMC and OCHA to three affected regions, namely Region X, XI and Caraga (XIII). UNICEF had staff participating in all three teams. The teams completed the rapid assessment and have submitted their initial findings, resulting in particular focus of humanitarian action to the provinces of Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley, Agusan del Sur and Surigao del Sur.
- The UN Resident Coordinator acts as the Humanitarian Coordinator and leads the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), which is composed of UN agencies, IOM and other international organisations. UNICEF is also part of the NDRRMC-HCT Technical Working Group that tackles technical issues on humanitarian action between the UN and the government.
- The Humanitarian Country Team led the development of the Typhoon Bopha/Pablo Action Plan for Recovery (BAP) aims to provide urgent and time-critical humanitarian assistance to the most affected communities in support of the Government’s response effort.

UNICEF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

NUTRITION

Results Status
The following table has expanded targets based on the inter-cluster discussions that highlighted that certain municipalities were highly affected but remained underserved. The HPM targets will be adjusted to reflect the revised needs. Areas now considered as underserved include the municipalities of Laak and Caraga.
Analysis of Results

UNICEF AND PARTNERS PROGRAMMING

UNICEF’s key nutrition priorities during the next 6 months are to help deliver a minimum integrated package of effective nutrition interventions to vulnerable women and to children under-5 years old. The package contains the following key elements: Screening of acutely malnourished children, management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), promotion of appropriate infant and young-child feeding (IYCF) and micronutrient supplementation.

UNICEF supported partners contributing to above UNICEF Results: ACF, Merlin, Plan International, and Save the Children. Existing DOH programmes are contributing to the remainder. As per the OPS document, UNICEF will be looking at 50% of the cluster target.

- UNICEF provided NGO partners in Davao Oriental (Baganga, Boston, Cateel), Compostela Valley (Monkayo, Montevista, Compostela and New Bataan), Agusan del Sur (Veruela, Sta. Josefa, Loreto) with programme supplies including MUAC tapes, measuring height boards, weighing scales, IYCF flip charts, breast feeding posters, Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF), F75, F100, retinol, resomal for their nutrition interventions.
- UNICEF partners have expanded surveillance, screening and referral of SAM and supported Rural Health Units in provision of vitamin A to children 6-59 months and postpartum women, Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) to pregnant and postpartum women. They have also done IYCF community mobilization and counselling and set up IYCF safe-havens in existing evacuation camps.
- Surveillance has commenced but it needs to be scaled up to reach the greater population.
- UNICEF conducted a joint food security and nutrition assessment with WFP and FAO in Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley and Agusan del Sur. The results will guide response programming and serve as a baseline for monitoring and evaluation.

NUTRITION CLUSTER

- Advocacy against donations of infant formula and milk products is continuing. Milk Code violation reports have been forwarded to DOH-FDA for action.
- The nutrition cluster joined WASH, health, and psychosocial sub-cluster in helping the Compostela Valley Provincial Government develop their action plans. The nutrition action plan highlights the need for:
  - Capacity building on IYCF and PPIMAM (Protocol on the Philippine Integrated Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated Number/Percentage coverage</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Cumulative results (#)</th>
<th>Sector / Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of children 6-59 month old screened</td>
<td>34,032</td>
<td>3,389 (0-59 mths)</td>
<td>34,032 3389 (0-59 mths)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and percentage of children 6-59 months with SAM admitted in therapeutic feeding programs</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>681 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and percentage of children &lt;5 in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes who have recovered (recommended &gt; 75% of total discharged)</td>
<td>75% of total discharge</td>
<td>0 (0%) (First screening and initiated treatment)</td>
<td>75% of total discharge 0 (0%) (First screening and initiated treatment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and percentage children 6-59 months with MAM admitted in supplementary feeding programmes</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>Tbd 0 (0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and percentage of children &lt;5 in Supplementary Feeding Programmes of who have recovered (recommended &gt; 80% of total discharged)</td>
<td>80% of total discharge</td>
<td>0 (0%) (First screening and initiated treatment)</td>
<td>80% of total discharge 0 (0%) (First screening and initiated treatment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and percentage of Health staff personnel trained in CMAM and IYCF protocol</td>
<td>1,400 (tbd)</td>
<td>1,400 (tbd)</td>
<td>19,840 2,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and percentage of pregnant and lactating women in affected areas receiving multi-micronutrient supplement (or iron and folic acid)</td>
<td>19,840</td>
<td>2,778</td>
<td>19,840 2,778</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Qualifier of cluster targets is 50% of total needs/caseload. UNICEF Supported partners contributing to above UNICEF Results: ACF, Merlin, Plan International, Save the Children. Existing DOH programmes contributing to the remainder.
• Disaggregated data on indigenous peoples (IP) and non-IP beneficiaries.
• Increasing coverage to geographically isolated and difficult to reach areas (GIDA).

• Similar workshop related to an action plan will be developed for Davao Oriental.
• Surge support has been given with a nutrition cluster coordinator deployed for 2 months from the Rapid Response Team mechanism.
• At provincial level the nutrition cluster has 2 institutional representations, 3 UN agencies and 4 INGOs. Further investigation needs to be undertaken regarding existence and inclusion of national NGOs among the nutrition cluster activities.
• The last round of supplies of RUTF for blanket feeding activities has reached all affected barangays in Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley. Last distribution to all children 6 to 23 months is ongoing. The program has reached 5,004 children in Davao Oriental and around 15,000 children in Compostela Valley.

WASH
Results Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated Number/Percentage coverage</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>Sector / Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Cumulative results (#)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people provided with safe drinking water</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>12,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people provided with sanitation facilities</td>
<td>17,600</td>
<td>8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people reached with hygiene messages</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>24,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of families provided with hygiene/water kits</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>4,893</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Analysis of Results
UNICEF AND PARTNERS PROGRAMMING
• UNICEF activated the contingency clause of existing project cooperation agreements with NGOs that enabled them to immediately start WASH response in affected areas. Furthermore, a new agreement has been signed with Catholic Relief Service (CRS), and a further three with NGOs ACF, SCI and HRC are forthcoming which would intensify and expand WASH interventions.
• The immediate response included the distribution of hygiene/water kits and provision of WASH services in evacuation centres and relocation sites. UNICEF implementing partners have received the first round of WASH supplies and started distribution of water and hygiene kits as well as the rehabilitation of water systems. So far, almost 4,800 families have been provided with hygiene and water kits. Another shipment of hygiene/water kits is to be delivered to partners and by the end of this month more than 11,000 families will have received hygiene and water kits.
• 200 temporary toilets have also been constructed in evacuation centres and communities to provide sanitation needs of 8,500 people. The rehabilitation of water systems and water trucking has provided safe drinking water to 12,585 people.
• Efforts to rehabilitate water systems and chlorinate water wells are being undertaken. UNICEF partners are conducting detailed technical assessments in order to start implementation of further WASH interventions in communities and schools.

WASH CLUSTER COORDINATION
• Coordination is now being strengthened at the provincial and municipal levels. WASH cluster meetings at municipal level are now being organized by the Municipal Health Offices, supported by the cluster partners as coordination platforms for barangay level activities.
• Detailed needs assessments are now being conducted in barangays to determine definite needs (for instance, how many toilets have been totally or partially damaged, and if partially damaged does this entail for example, roofs, walls, or both) and requirements for building back better. This needs assessments links to the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) the national government is
developing. The DOH is leading the Health PDNA as part of the process of coming up with the government’s national response plan for Typhoon Bopha/Pablo.

- The major challenge is the provision of adequate WASH services to affected communities, prioritising evacuation centres, temporary settlements (tent cities, bunkhouses) and temporary learning spaces; and ensuring there are no gaps in less accessible or remote areas.
- The reinforcement of WASH Cluster Information Management will allow a better analysis of the situation and a more strategic leadership to partners.

CHILD PROTECTION

Results Status

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Sector / Cluster</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF Target</td>
<td>Cumulative results (#)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and percentage of children with safe access to community spaces for socializing, play, learning, etc.</td>
<td>66,000 (82.5 % of cluster target)</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and percentage of children who are referred for further psychosocial support (PSS)</td>
<td>660 (66% of cluster target)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and percentage of unaccompanied, separated and orphaned children are provided appropriate interim care and assisted with family reunification</td>
<td>100 (66% of cluster target)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNICEF supported partners contributing to above UNICEF Results: CFSI, Balay, DSWD, MSWDOs

Analysis of Results

- UNICEF and Sub-Cluster targets are based on 144,000 children affected in priority municipalities. Results data are approximated based on CPWG 3Ws and pending CP assessment planned for January-end.
- Number and percentage of children with safe access to community spaces for socializing, play, learning, etc.: This figure currently still shows a low cumulative result for UNICEF (1,800) as two out three CP PCAs (Save the Children and Plan International) remain in the review stage. All planned partnerships include significant components on increasing access to safe play, establishing routine and normalcy, and providing psychosocial support to children. The cluster result of 20,000 relates primarily to day-care facilities of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). More data are pending this week.
- Number and percentage of children who are referred for further psychosocial support (PSS): No data at present. Difficulty in gathering data given the multi-sectorial nature of this intervention. Data collection and analysis have been improving with technical support from PSS Specialist arranged through surge capacity arrangement.
- Number and percentage of unaccompanied, separated and orphaned children are provided appropriate interim care and assisted with family reunification: data on cluster result are to be obtained.
- Prevalence of abuse, exploitation and violence in Region XI and XIII prior to the typhoon are exacerbated in the aftermath due to the breakdown of traditional protection mechanisms that occurs when livelihoods are damaged, families are separated, and people are living in situations of profound stress. In particular, CPWG is ensuring coordination with GBV sub-cluster to prevent and respond to the needs of women and adolescent girls who are especially vulnerable to trafficking and other forms of exploitation. UNICEF has worked with DSWD to put mechanisms in place at public transportation hubs to prevent and respond to movement of children, including on Navy boats between Davao and Mati.

UNICEF AND PARTNERS PROGRAMMING

- One PCA signed and two under review.
- Assessment: A sector-specific assessment has not yet been undertaken for Child Protection/CPWG but planned for January-end. However, key CP partners such as CFSI, Plan and Save the Children have carried out individual field-level agency assessments.
Together with Plan International, a three-day Community-Based Psychosocial Training for Child-Friendly Space Facilitators was conducted covering three most affected municipalities of Boston, Cateel and Baganga (Davao Oriental). Twenty-nine Child Day Care Workers, Barangay Health Workers, Parent Leaders, and Community Development Facilitators were trained on PSS, CFS set-up and management, and key issues of Child Protection in Emergencies.

Thirteen members of the Municipal Inter-Agency Committee against Trafficking (MIACAT)-Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC)/Gender-Based Violence Sub-Cluster (GBVSC)/Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) representing various government and non-organizations in Boston (Davao Oriental) were oriented on RA 9208 (Anti-Trafficking Law) and child trafficking by UNICEF and UNFPA.

Child Protection and Education teams facilitated training of school nurses on psychosocial support in coordination with Department of Education Region XI.

UNICEF and UNFPA coordinated with DSWD and provincial governments of Agusan del Sur, Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley in capacity building of Regional and Local Inter-Agency Committees Against Trafficking In Persons and Violence Against Women and Children (IACAT-VAWC) and the Local Councils for the Protection of Children (LCPC).

UNICEF supplies delivered to affected areas so far are as follows:
- 17 Child-Friendly Space (CFS) kits
- 20 CFS volunteer kits
- 11 Youth Focal Point kits

### CHILD PROTECTION SUB-CLUSTER

Child Protection Working Groups (CPWG) have been convened at both regional and provincial levels in Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental. The capacity and competency of Municipal Social Welfare Offices (MSWDO), which is the primary partner agency for Child Protection, varies by municipality. Attending all CP/GBV coordination meetings at different levels poses a logistical challenge to UNICEF as CPWG co-lead. In some cases this role is devolved to partners at the municipal level.

### EDUCATION

#### Results Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated Number/Percentage coverage</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>Sector / Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF Target</td>
<td>Cumulative results ( #)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and percentage of school-aged children including adolescents attending schools (including schools in affected areas still functioning, re-opened schools and/or temporary facilities established)</td>
<td>69,846</td>
<td>+/- 35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and percentage of teachers attending to returned children in the school activities</td>
<td>1,397 (40% of cluster target)</td>
<td>+/-1,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

UNICEF Supported partners contributing to above UNICEF Results: Department of Education

#### Analysis of Results

#### UNICEF AND PARTNERS PROGRAMMING

UNICEF support is estimated to have reached about 35,000 school-aged children through the distribution of emergency education supplies and materials in hardest-hit schools in the provinces of Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley. Increasing school attendance rates, amidst persistent sight of physical devastation in the school setting, are largely attributable to the directive issued by the Department of Education for schools to convene school children since 3 January. The guidance was for teachers to conduct tracking and play activities from 3-11 January 2013 and resume formal academic instruction on 14 January 2013. For instance, in Lambajon Central elementary school in Baganga municipality, Davao Oriental, about 92% of the enrolled 1,694 children are back in school from a relative low of only 33% on 3 January 2013. For the totally destroyed Andap Elementary school (which alone suffered 49 pupil deaths) about 70% of its 487 enrolled students have returned, as of 15 January 2013. The forthcoming National Achievement Test (NAT) also drove school officials
to hasten general school recovery process. An advanced national school registration day is also scheduled on 26 January 2013.

- Getting children back to schools remains the best way to immediately restore normalcy in the lives of affected children. However, the restoration of children’s learning environment, through which children can effectively catch up with learning deficits and sustain a better state of psychosocial wellbeing, remains a great challenge.
- Safe learning spaces as well as adequate teaching and learning materials need to be provided. So many more children as well as teachers and day care workers clamor for psychosocial support (PSS) services. There is also a service delivery gap with out-of-school children and youth (OSCY) and preschoolers.
- UNICEF has initiated the training of 43 school nurses on the conduct PSS services for school children alongside extension of technical assistance in the conduct of temporary learning sessions for school children with varying levels and/or age. UNICEF also shared materials on PSS.
- Unfortunately, education continues to be the most underfunded programme. UNICEF, together with three other child-related NGOs (Save the Children, Plan International, World Vision), has been urging vis-à-vis the concerned actors to realize the contents of a United Nations General Assembly Resolution on the Right to Education in Emergency Situations (A/64/L.58) – a landmark resolution in June 2010 calling on States to ensure right to education for affected populations in all phases of emergency situations.

**CLUSTER COORDINATION**

- For effective coordination and complementation of interventions, the education cluster also accounts for PSS and other related activities conducted by other cluster members, notably Plan International, World Vision, Community and Family Services International, and Save the Children.

**Communications for Development (C4D)**

Information is a form of humanitarian assistance in its own right, without which the capacity of survivors to help themselves, source the assistance they need, and make informed choices in leading their recovery is profoundly limited. Following the principle that all communication must be two-way, this work addresses the need for all community groups, particularly those who are economically, politically, socially and geographically marginalized, with the following objectives:

- To enable them to receive information given the loss of their normal communications channels in the weeks and months after the Typhoon; and
- To enable them to have their voices heard in terms of their concerns about the delivery of aid, to report their future needs, and to demonstrate effective ways they have supported their own recovery.

Communications lifelines have been cut in many affected areas. Not only are bridges down, the electricity grid is still (particularly along the east coast), and phone companies and radio networks are still working to restore coverage. In addition, there is no effective baseline of how communities communicated with each other prior to Typhoon Bopha/Pablo (not all communities used newspapers for example, or had access to radio or TV). A complete geographic and demographic mapping process is yet to take place to understand where and how information should be most effectively shared, particularly in terms of reaching those who are most excluded.

**UNICEF AND PARTNERS PROGRAMING**

UNICEFs work in C4D cuts across all sectors and focuses on advising and influencing sectors to support key messaging they are delivering, e.g., supporting sectors with information dissemination to raise awareness of key messages, using more than the planned single tool of traditional IEC materials or awareness-raising through key social actors. It also supports the implementation of effective accountability and transparency mechanisms in the delivery of UNICEFs work.

C4D work in the response is in the early days, but is striving to build accountability and transparency, and develop effective multi-channel and multi-tool communications strategies.

As well as working to improve transparency and accountability across all sectors, C4D is strengthening the development of communications strategies for key messaging e.g.:

- to support nutrition sector in their work on promotion of breast feeding practices, the milk code, and general nutritional awareness for mothers.
- to support work to raise awareness of child protection issues (child labour, trafficking etc.).
• to support WASH / Public Health Promotions messaging
• to support key education messaging related to access to psychosocial support through education

**CLUSTER COORDINATION**

UNICEF is an active member of a wider inter-agency group on C4D, learning from other organizations as well as supporting collective strategy building.

Work is also focusing on building partnerships with the Government, who have been advanced in C4D, setting up a hotline for example for affected people to call. The group is also working with private sector such as radio and mobile phone companies to develop strategies to provide people with more effective ways to have their voices heard on key issues as they develop e.g., supporting DSWD radio with speakers who can answer peoples concerns on relief, new flooding, nutrition issues etc.

**Analysis**

• The government has placed strong emphasis on the need for communications to be central to relief efforts. However, projects have generally so far budgeted any awareness raising work to focus on production / dissemination of IEC materials and awareness raising though community groups. Raising sector awareness of C4D multi-channel and multi-tool strategizing and accessing the resource is work in progress.
• Given the leap in technology, people’s access to phones, radio and government’s own effective hierarchical directives in sectors like education and nutrition, it is important that sectors build their C4D strategies. Though many communications channels are cheap, and partnerships with private sector are being developed, there is a need for better resourcing, and for C4D to be better articulated.
• Moving towards better accountability systems is a challenge particularly in remote areas - not least because of on-going bad weather, damaged infrastructure, and limited phone, radio and electricity coverage.
• There is great opportunity in this response for C4D to demonstrate improved effectiveness in response, transparency and accountability across sectors.

**Supply and Logistics**

• Logistics should not be just an execution of a request to move supplies from point A to B but should be a close collaboration between Logistic Field Team, the Program Sections and the various Partners in the field. This should assure that ALL people, especially in the under-served communities in the Interior Highlands, away from the coastal towns are being reached with UNICEF supplies through qualitative rapid assessments involving the local communities, local aid workers and volunteers on the ground. Transport access for Dispatch and Distribution to those communities needs to be investigated through collaboration with the local government and the Logistic Cluster.
• The Sea Port of Davao is currently under construction for expansion. Port congestion and other berthing issues are expected and may cause delays in the discharge of laden containers and release to consignees, which in effect also delays their distribution to affected families. The Port of Manila meanwhile has resumed smooth operations after the holiday rush.

**Information and Communication Technology**

• ICT equipment has been delivered and temporarily installed in the Davao office (NZ G/F) and Tagum working space (at HRC). These include satellite phones, USB broadband modems, printers, scanner, router/switch, GPS, UPS, surge protectors, and digital security radios. Most of these are from BCP stock of Manila country office and Cotabato zone offices.
• ICT team conducted assessment of ICT facilities and gaps on 17-19 January 2013 for Davao office (Northzen 3rd Flr); Nabunturan sub-office (interim space at PPDC area and later to DepEd building); and Bislig sub-office (room in Mangagoy elementary school). A simple wireless network will be set up to support network printing and file-sharing. Additional ICT equipment will be delivered to Davao and a local ICT support staff will be on board by 1Feb.
• Several weeks after the disaster, the reliability of Internet access remains challenging in the areas of Nabunturan and Bislig city and also in the areas of Boston, Cateel and Baganga. In those areas, there appears to be heavy dependence by the UN teams on commercial telecommunications providers (Globe and PLDT Smart) for 3G/EDGE/HSPA access which intermittent/weak signal quality and limited coverage.
Human Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># Additional staff needs for humanitarian programme</th>
<th># Additional staff currently in country</th>
<th># Additional staff funded but not yet in country</th>
<th># Additional staff not funded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total # of Country Office staff pre-emergency: 75 regular + 6 temporary

Security

- Davao city, the regional capital of Region XI, has been downgraded to Security Level System (SLS) 2 or "low". The worst-affected areas namely Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley, Agusan del Sur and Surigao del Sur remain under SLS 4, meaning the security situation in the area is “substantial” mainly because of the presence of the New People’s Army (NPA) in these areas. The NPA are Maoist guerrillas who have been waging armed struggle against the government for more than four decades. The Christmas truce the NPA declared expired last 15 January 2013 and there have been immediately reports of incidents. Army soldiers stopped NPA guerrillas in Baganga (Davao Oriental), 16 January. The following day the NPA retaliated by taking prisoner a soldier and a policeman in Laak, Agusan del Sur. These two municipalities are among the most severely affected by the typhoon.
- According to UNDSS, the NPA has not made any direct security threats to the UN although they have warned that the presence of military in their areas will be considered a hostile action. The HCT is currently formulating ways to clearly emphasize the humanitarian principles to all the parties concerned with specific reference to the ongoing Typhoon Bopha/Pablo emergency operation.
- Given the prevailing security situation in the area, the DSS has introduced a travel window of 0600-1800 hours. All UN staff working in the areas outside of Davao City have to be in their stations by 6 pm.

Funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>HAC 2013 Requirements (US$)</th>
<th>BAP Requirements (US$)</th>
<th>Funds received* (US$)</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>3,287,000</td>
<td>856,000</td>
<td>522,920.00</td>
<td>333,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>9,550,000</td>
<td>6,650,000</td>
<td>2,687,080</td>
<td>3,962,920</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>3,250,000</td>
<td>2,808,819</td>
<td>535,708</td>
<td>2,273,111</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>6,798,000</td>
<td>2,662,181</td>
<td>289,000</td>
<td>2,373,181</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>24,000</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,100</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Coordination</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18,592</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M &amp; E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>44,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>23,609,000</td>
<td>12,977,000</td>
<td>4,102,401</td>
<td>8,874,598</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘Funds received’ does not include pledges; but includes EPF

Next SitRep: 22 February 2013

For further information, please contact

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