Highlights

- 6 months after Typhoon Haiyan much has been achieved, but humanitarian and recovery needs remain high.
- A joint assessment by the Education and Child Protection clusters found
  - 100% of districts surveyed reported having received some form of assistance, but 55% of districts said that there was less access to services for children compared to before the Typhoon.
  - high levels of stress and behavioural change amongst children and barriers to education.
- Displaced children are now being given priority for places in summer catch-up programmes at schools.
- Nutrition survey results found relatively low levels of acute malnutrition.

Thank you to our donors  UNICEF’s humanitarian response and early recovery needs for children affected by Typhoon Haiyan are now fully funded to November 2014. $11 million of additional funding is required for UNICEF’s humanitarian responses for victims of conflict in Mindanao, including Zamboanga.

UNICEF and Partners Response to Date

Learning materials and supplies for more than 470,000 pre-school and school-aged children (3 to 17 years) have been provided by UNICEF. 135,100 children have access to Temporary Learning Spaces across the Visayas. Around 3,000 children in 25 of the poorest performing schools are being supported through a summer catch-up programme.

After outbreaks of measles, 83,239 children have been vaccinated against this potentially deadly disease. 1,848 children have been reached with routine vaccination in the targeted areas. 82 solar powered refrigerators have been distributed to re-establish the vaccination cold chain.

25,500 children have accessed psychological support at child friendly space and UNICEF continues to work closely with the Government to build services for birth registration and family reunification.

More than 1 million people have been provided with safe access to clean water, 97,000 with access to appropriately designed toilets and 440,000 children provided with school hygiene kits. A desalination plant has recently been delivered to the Eastern Visayas Medical Centre Hospital.

Typhoon Haiyan

5.9 million 
Children affected out of 14.1 million people affected
(OCHA 28 Jan, 2014)

1.7 million 
Children displaced out of 4.1 million displaced people
(OCHA 28 Jan, 2014)

UNICEF Haiyan Appeal
Philippines 2014
$119 million
Situation overview & humanitarian needs

According to OCHA, 14.1 million people have been affected by Typhoon Haiyan. 4.1 million people, including 1.7 million children, were displaced. The devastation occurred in some of the Philippines’ poorest regions and communities where prior to the Typhoon more than 40% of children lived in poverty. Six months after the Typhoon, OCHA reports 23,769 people are living in 62 open displacement sites. More than a third of those people continue to live in evacuation centres, tent cities and spontaneous settlements.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated Affected Population: Based on OCHA figures reported on 13 Jan. 2013</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Affected Population</td>
<td>14,100,000</td>
<td>7,191,000</td>
<td>6,909,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Affected (Under 18)</td>
<td>5,922,000</td>
<td>3,020,220</td>
<td>2,901,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Under Five Affected</td>
<td>1,903,500</td>
<td>970,785</td>
<td>932,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 1 year of age affected</td>
<td>380,700</td>
<td>194,157</td>
<td>186,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant and lactating women</td>
<td>916,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Displaced Population</td>
<td>4,100,000</td>
<td>2,091,000</td>
<td>2,009,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Displaced (Under 18)</td>
<td>1,722,000</td>
<td>878,220</td>
<td>843,780</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recovery efforts suffered set backs in January due to unseasonably heavy rains and strong winds. WHO reports 470 suspected dengue cases since Typhoon Haiyan.  

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF is supporting the response to Typhoon Haiyan led by the Government of Philippines National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) with local authorities in coordination with other UN agencies and international and national NGOs. The parameters of UNICEF’s Strategic Response Plan are aligned with the Reconstruction Assistance for Yolanda (RAY) plan launched by the Government to restore the economic and social conditions of affected areas to their pre-typhoon levels (as a minimum) and to a higher level of disaster resilience.

UNICEF is co-lead with government counterparts for WASH, Nutrition and Education (with Save the Children) clusters, and for Child Protection within the UNHCR-led Protection cluster. Additionally, UNICEF is a strong member in the health cluster (led by WHO) and the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) cluster led by UNFPA. Dedicated cluster coordination capacity is supported by UNICEF at the national and sub-national level.

Humanitarian strategy

UNICEF has established a main office in Tacloban with a smaller office in Roxas. These field offices provide technical expertise, programme oversight, coordination and information management capacity at decentralized levels across the WASH, Education, Child Protection and Nutrition clusters. UNICEF is targeting 40 municipalities with a population of 1.34 million, of which 558,000 are children. UNICEF prioritised these municipalities through analysis of those most severely affected. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between UNICEF and each participating Local Government Unit (LGU) defining the modalities of our partnership and commitment to children. UNICEF is supporting LGUs in many activities including repairing kindergartens, training local government on GIS mapping, youth theatre performance dealing with loss and recovery, and providing equipment so that children’s birth certificates can be replaced.

UNICEF actions to date

Education

It is currently school summer vacation and work in the education sector is focused on the ‘Summer fun in School’ catch-up programme. This programme is providing children at five of the lowest performing schools in five divisions with three hours of literacy, numeracy, life skills (including disaster risk reduction) and recreational activities each day in a relaxed atmosphere. It is expected to reach around 3,000 children (an average of 120 students in each school).

In preparation for the new school year in June, over 750 classrooms have already been repaired and reconstructed by UNICEF and partners with a move away from the initial ‘tents and tarps’ response. In May, a ‘Back to Learning’

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Reporting period: 22 February – 28 April 2014

campaign with the theme ‘safety in schools’ will encourage re-enrolment. Learning materials and supplies have been provided for 470,133 pre-school and school-aged children (3 to 17 years) in the affected areas. 135,100 children can benefit from the 1,351 Temporary Learning Spaces that have been set up. 837 teachers, education personnel and day care workers have been trained on how to provide psychosocial support to children, disaster risk reduction and education in emergencies.

Health
UNICEF and partners continue working to restore routine medical services disrupted by Typhoon Haiyan with a focus on child vaccination. With low pre-typhoon measles vaccination coverage and large scale displacement, measles outbreaks in December 2013 saw more than 80 reported cases. UNICEF has responded by vaccinating 83,239 children for measles. Preparedness for disease outbreaks includes the prepositions of kits to treat up to 7,000 cases of moderate to severe diarrhea. To date such health problems have been averted.

While UNICEF retains the flexibility to respond quickly to any new outbreaks, it is supporting the reestablishment of routine vaccination. UNICEF is providing medical centers with back-up generators, solar-powered refrigerators, cold rooms and cold boxes to create a ‘cold chain’ for live vaccines that is resilient to power outages. 1,848 children have received routine immunization from UNICEF in the 40 priority LGUs and 7,008 in other areas of Region VIII.

Nutrition
531 children suffering severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have been admitted to programmes for therapeutic feeding and 40,441 caregivers of children under 2 years given counselling on appropriate infant and young child feeding. 1,789 pregnant women have been provided with iron tablets and folic acid supplementation. Radio messaging using communication for development (C4D) seeks to change behaviours around breastfeeding, complementary feeding and accessing health services. UNICEF and cluster partners are working to scale up infant and young child feeding services.

A nutritional survey using SMART methodology conducted in March found that Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) was around 4.1%, lower than expected. SAM was around 0.3%. However, high rates of chronic malnutrition were indicated by very high rates of stunting 30.6%. Other worrying findings included 37.2% of children reported to have suffered diarrhoea in the last two weeks and less than 50% of children under 6 months of age were being exclusively breastfed. Based on these results, the nutrition strategy is being adjusted and the cluster is in the process of adjusting targets. The cluster target for the treatment of SAM is likely to be revised down from 6,000 to around 1,250 cases.

Child Protection
25,598 have accessed psychosocial support at child friend spaces provided by UNICEF and 5,242 caregivers have accessed psychosocial support activities. In the immediate aftermath of the Typhoon, 134 separated and unaccompanied children benefited from family tracking services and family based care provided through the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) with the support of UNICEF.

Initial findings of a joint assessment by Education and Child Protection in February identified high rates of stress and behavioural change. 80% of districts surveyed reported behavioural changes in children including fear of weather, crying and screaming. Fear of going to school was identified in 17% of districts for girls and 15% for boys. The final results of the joint assessment will help guide the future work of UNICEF and partners.

WASH
1,041,530 people affected by Typhoon Haiyan have access to clean water thanks to water kits, water treatment products, bladders and home storage containers provided by UNICEF. UNICEF has also provided toilet slabs and portable toilets for at least 97,525 people and hygiene kits for 442,682 children with school hygiene kits.

UNICEF partners have completed plans for construction of WASH facilities at 80 tented schools. The WASH cluster is now focusing on transition from emergency to early recovery phase. In partnership with UNDP, UNICEF is supporting

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3 This is an estimated figure based on the provision of education supplies for partners.
4 Measured by weight for height with a confidence interval of 2.9 to 5.9%.
5 Measured by weight for height with a confidence interval of 0.1 to 1.3%.
Reporting period: 22 February – 28 April 2014

waste management and removal, including a ‘cash for work’ component, to reduce the public health threat caused by debris left by the Typhoon.

Unconditional cash transfer

10,000 households have received their second of six unconditional cash transfers of $100 cash per month, 6,000 households have received their third payment. The cash grant is expected to cover a family’s most basic and immediate needs in the most affected areas and those generally underserved by the humanitarian response. Early tracking shows families are spending funds on food, clothing, health, transport and, where possible, keeping small savings for shelter repairs.

HUMANITARIAN PERFORMANCE MONITORING – Typhoon Haiyan Response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Cluster target</th>
<th>Cluster result</th>
<th>UNICEF target</th>
<th>UNICEF result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 3-17 years provided with learning materials and supplies</td>
<td>550,000</td>
<td>514,035</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>470,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children accessing temporary learning spaces</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>394,300</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>135,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary learning spaces established</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>3,943</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education service providers trained on at least one emergency-related topic</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1,576</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6-59 months vaccinated for measles</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>83,239</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 1 year received routine Expanded Programme on Immunization</td>
<td></td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>7,008 (1,848 in priority areas)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Government Units with restored/improved cold chain</td>
<td></td>
<td>179</td>
<td>82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caregivers of children under 2 year with access to infant and young child feeding counselling</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>42,804</td>
<td>210,000</td>
<td>40,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant women provided with iron tablets</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>1,789</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>1,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children with safe access to child friendly spaces and psycho-social support activities</td>
<td>115,500</td>
<td>93,166</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>25,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caregivers accessing psycho-social support</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>5,242</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>5,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with access to safe water</td>
<td>1,500,000*</td>
<td>1,333,355</td>
<td>1,250,000</td>
<td>1,041,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with access to appropriate toilets</td>
<td>600,000*</td>
<td>219,692</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>97,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children provided with school hygiene kits</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>442,682</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>442,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash Transfers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households provided with cash transfers for 6 months</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>(first 2 months)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Cluster targets are based on the December 2013 Strategic Response Plan but may be periodically revised as needs change. Results are based on UNICEF partner reporting and/or estimated based on supplies provided and international standard (eg. SPHERE).

* Revised down from 3,000,000 by the WASH cluster in March 2014.
Humanitarian needs in the Philippines

Bohol earthquake
On 15 October 2013, an earthquake measuring 7.2 on the Richter scale hit Bohol killing at least 223 people and displacing 350,000. 19 evacuation centres remain hosting 320 families (1,253 persons), and 71 families are in transition shelters. UNICEF is working with the Government and partners to implement the revised Bohol Earthquake Action Plan (BEAP) to provide WASH, education and nutrition responses. Together with implementing partners, UNICEF’s WASH response has restored water supply for 35,000 people and 28,800 have access to latrines. 53,600 school children have received hygiene kits. 12,800 children have received learning materials and school supplies and 7,300 can access temporary leaning spaces. 3,164 children have accessed psychological support in 5 child friendly spaces. The temporary office in Bohol was closed at the end of April with WASH, nutrition and education programmes continuing to be implemented by contractors and partners. UNICEF is no longer fundraising for this appeal.

Mindanao conflict
UNICEF continues to work to assist children, who are the innocent victims of violence and instability caused by recurrent, intermittent conflict in Mindanao. Between January and March 2014, there were 10 reported incidents of attacks on schools, affecting over 3,500 school children, and three additional reported incidents of classes suspended due to fighting. As the chair of the Country Task Force for Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR) of Grave Child Rights Violations (GCRV), UNICEF ensures monitoring and follow-up to these incidents, enabling children to return to school. The Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) also has the highest level of stunting, caused by chronic malnutrition, and the lowest indicators for WASH in the Philippines. As of May 2014, UNICEF had provided sensitization on hygienic practices to 14,000 people, and assisted 392 families (just under 2,000 people) to construct latrines. UNICEF is also launching a programme to strengthen the capacity of local health systems to ensure screening of 15,000 children for malnutrition and therapeutic feeding treatment for all children suffering from severe acute malnutrition.

Zamboanga conflict
On 9 September 2013, heavy fighting in the southern Zamboanga peninsula killed at least 140 people and caused the displacement of over 63,000 people. 10,000 homes were completely destroyed, four schools with 9,269 students were displaced while at least 25 schools were used as evacuation centers. As of 30 April, six schools in Zamboanga City continue to serve as evacuation centres. UNICEF has provided materials for safe water collection, treatment and storage for 25,995 people and latrines for 14,500 people. 1,800 children have been provided with access to psycho-social support at 12 child friendly spaces. 24,904 children 3 to 17 years of age have been provided with learning materials and supplies. 20 temporary learning spaces have been set up for the conduct of psychosocial support and emergency education services provided for at least 10,000 school children. 549 children suffering severe acute malnutrition have been admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes. 60,280 children have received Vitamin A supplementation and 62,223 have been dewormed. 343 pregnant and lactating women have been provided with iron and folic acid supplementation. Many of these results exceed the targets set, reflecting both the level of need and effectiveness of the response. UNICEF achieves these targets by coordinating with a range of actors including government agencies.
Supply and Logistics
UNICEF has provided emergency relief supplies valued at over $53 million to respond to the combined needs for Typhoon Haiyan, the Bohol earthquake, and the Mindanao and Zamboanga conflicts. In the last few months, $4.2 million of school supplies for the new academic year and ‘Back to Learning’ campaigns has been provided and distribution commenced. As local supply catches up to demand, more than one third of supplies are directly procured within the Philippines, with the remainder sourced globally, from UNICEF’s Supply Division in Copenhagen and regional supply hubs in China and Indonesia. Additionally, UNICEF is supporting procurement services for the Ministry of Health focused on vaccines.

Funding
Thanks to the generosity of donors, UNICEF’s response to the humanitarian and early recovery needs for children affected by Typhoon Haiyan is now fully funded in line with the Philippines Typhoon Haiyan Strategic Response Plan November 2014.

UNICEF has a total $119 million (out of the total inter-agency appeal for US$791 million) for the Typhoon Haiyan/Yolanda response. UNICEF’s total appeal to support crisis-affected children and women across the Philippines, including those impacted by Typhoon Haiyan, the Bohol Earthquake, Central Mindanao and the Zamboanga conflict is $138,492,673.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Mindanao Conflict</th>
<th>Zamboanga Conflict</th>
<th>Bohol Earthquake</th>
<th>Typhoon Haiyan</th>
<th>Total Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</td>
<td>4,423,740</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>3,450,000</td>
<td>45,000,000</td>
<td>55,873,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>925,263</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>440,000</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
<td>17,065,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>1,159,932</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>12,659,932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>19,000,569</td>
<td></td>
<td>19,110,569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,130,490</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,152,679</td>
<td>30,000,000</td>
<td>33,783,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$7,749,425</td>
<td>$5,700,000</td>
<td>$6,042,679</td>
<td>$119,000,569</td>
<td>$138,492,673</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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