Reporting period: 11 – 15 January 2014

Philippines Humanitarian Situation Report

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Typhoon Haiyan

5.9 million
Children affected out of 14.1 million people affected
(OCHA 13 Jan, 2014)

1.7 million
Children displaced out of 4.1 million displaced people
(OCHA 13 Jan, 2014)

UNICEF Appeal

Typhoon Haiyan Nov 2013-Nov 2014
US$ 119 million
(As per the Strategic Response Plan of the Philippines Humanitarian Country Team)

Highlights

- Persistent heavy rains and flooding continued throughout the last few weeks, exacerbating the difficult living conditions of displaced children and their families.
- Since the start of 2014, there have been 11 suspected measles cases reported in Region VIII. With the threat of measles, the health cluster and the Department of Health have agreed that a new measles vaccination campaign through the affected areas is needed.
- Since the typhoon, 56 dengue fever cases have been reported, with 26 of these cases reported in Tacloban City. The Department of Health is working to eliminate mosquito breeding sites, and is working to finalize dengue fever preparedness and response plans for the affected regions.
- UNICEF and Nutrition cluster partners have completed nutrition screening for over 73,000 children under 5 years of age in Regions VI, VII, & VIII. Of the children screened, 2,103 have been found to be acutely malnourished, with 251 severe and 1,870 moderately malnourished. Of these, 141 severely malnourished children have been admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes.

UNICEF and Partners Response to Date

UNICEF and partners have delivered learning materials and supplies to 379,800 pre-school and school-aged children (3-17 years) in the affected areas; this represents 76% of the UNICEF/Cluster target. At least 448 Temporary Learning Spaces are operational in all three regions, serving a total of 44,800 children.

Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) services have been provided by UNICEF and partners to over 8,800 pregnant and lactating women and caregivers through 32 mother and baby friendly spaces. UNICEF finalized a strategy with the National Nutrition Council which provides guidance and financial resources to conduct nutrition in emergency interventions in over 4,000 barangays in Region VI, VII and VIII.

In Region VI, UNICEF has distributed Early Childhood Care and Development Kits, Recreational Kits, and tents through key partners, to 76 Child Friendly Spaces, benefiting over 10,500 children; this represents 14% of UNICEF’s target for children in 2014, who will have access to child friendly spaces and psychosocial support services.

To date, UNICEF has provided water kits, water treatment products, bladders and home storage containers for some 765,787 affected people across Eastern Samar, Leyte and Capiz; this represents 61% of UNICEF’s target population in the affected areas. UNICEF has also provided toilet slabs and portable toilets for over 129,350 people in Capiz, Eastern Samar and Leyte and hygiene kits for 339,467 people across Eastern Samar, Leyte, Capiz, Iloilo, and Cebu.
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Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs
According to OCHA, 14.1 million people have been affected by Typhoon Haiyan. The number of people displaced stands at 4.1 million, including 1.7 million children. The most affected population, estimated at 4 million, are located along the coastal and inland areas of Leyte, Samar, Eastern Samar, the northern tip of Cebu and Panay Island. 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. Persistent heavy rains and flooding continued throughout the last few weeks, exacerbating the difficult living conditions of displaced children and their families.

Since the start of 2014, there have been 11 suspected measles cases reported in Region VIII. With the threat of measles, the health cluster and the Department of Health have agreed that a new measles vaccination campaign through the affected areas is needed. Since the typhoon, 56 dengue fever cases have been reported, with 26 of these cases reported in Tacloban City. The Department of Health is working to eliminate mosquito breeding sites, and is working to finalize dengue fever preparedness and response plans for the affected regions. Over 4,000 cases of diarrhoea have been reported in the affected regions.

Over 4,000 displaced people continue to stay in school evacuation centers. While shelter solutions are being identified for these people, community based solutions are being implemented to ensure that children have continued access to education. In one example, the displaced families have been leaving the school premises during the day while children attend classes. The Department of Social Welfare and Development has finalized plans to move all displaced families staying in schools to bunkhouses. However, concerns remain over the insufficient number of houses for all the displaced families. The identification of more alternative transitional sites is ongoing between the Shelter, Protection, Camp Coordination and Camp Management clusters and the Department of Social Welfare and Development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated Affected Population: Based on OCHA figures reported on 12 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>

Humanitarian leadership and coordination
On 10 November, the Government of the Philippines accepted international support to respond to the typhoon emergency. The response is being led by the Government of Philippines National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) with local authorities. The Government of the Philippines has identified 171 municipalities in 14 provinces within 6 regions as priority areas for humanitarian response. The Government launched “Reconstruction Assistance for Yolanda (RAY)” 18 December 2013. The objective of the plan is to restore the economic and social conditions of these areas to their pre-typhoon levels and to a higher level of disaster resilience. The recovery and reconstruction efforts under RAY will cover shelter and resettlement, public infrastructure, education and health services, agriculture, industry and services, local government and social protection. The UN’s 12-month Strategic Response Plan was presented to donors on 10 December, with a total appeal amount of USD $791 million; of which the revised UNICEF appeal component is USD $119,000,569. UNICEF is supporting the Government-led response in coordination with other UN agencies and international and national NGOs. UNICEF is co-lead with government counterparts for WASH, Nutrition, Education (co-lead with Save the Children) clusters, and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR) within the wider UNHCR-led Protection Cluster. UNICEF is a strong member in the health cluster (led by WHO) and the GBV cluster led by UNFPA. UNICEF has established dedicated cluster coordination capacity at the national level, and at the subnational level where clusters are present, including through coordination with the concerned cluster partners.
Humanitarian Strategy
UNICEF has established a main office hub in Tacloban with an outreach post in Guiuan and Roxas City. The established offices include cluster coordination and information management capacity at decentralized levels in all four clusters (WASH, Education, Child protection and Nutrition).

UNICEF is targeting 40 municipalities for its typhoon Haiyan response (map below). The total number of affected in these 40 municipalities is 1.34 million, of these, 558,000 are children. UNICEF prioritised vulnerable municipalities through analysis of those most severely affected. While these municipalities are strategic priority areas for UNICEF, UNICEF’s response covers a much wider geographical area beyond the 40 municipalities to ensure that sectoral vulnerabilities are fully addressed.

UNICEF held a multi-institutional partnership conference in Cebu this week. The conference was attended by mayors, municipal planning and development officers and UNICEF partner agencies from both the public and private sectors. The conference paved the way for further detailed planning at the sub-regional level as part of an overall scale up of UNICEF’s response to Typhoon Haiyan. The main objectives of the conference were to orient partners on UNICEF’s Strategic Response Plan as well as the national government’s Reconstruction Assistance on Yolanda (RAY), identify the gaps in response to affected communities, familiarize partners on the needs and where interventions have been planned, to formalize partnerships between UNICEF and the municipalities in the implementation of the Yolanda emergency response and to agree on risk mitigation, accountability and monitoring requirements for the response.

UNICEF Actions to date

Education
The Department of Education and Department of Social Welfare and Development launched the Back to Learning campaign on 6th January 2014. UNICEF and cluster partners support the campaign which aims to get 550,000 children
back to school over the course of the year. UNICEF and partners have delivered learning materials and supplies to 379,800 pre-school and school-aged children (3-17 years) in the affected areas; this represents 76% of the UNICEF/Cluster target. This includes the distribution of over 1,800 Schools in a Box, 400 Early Childhood Development kits and 1,350 recreational kits. At least 448 Temporary Learning Spaces are operational in all three regions, serving a total of 44,800 children.

The Department of Education, with UNICEF and cluster partners, developed guidelines for the distribution of hygiene kits in schools; these guidelines have been issued by the Department of Education’s regional and municipal offices for further distribution to schools within their jurisdiction. In addition, UNICEF partners have begun reconstructing and repairing 20 schools in Guiuan, while the repair of 5 elementary schools in Guiuan has been completed.

Health
To date, UNICEF and partners have vaccinated 73,660 children for measles. This represents 55% of UNICEF’s target for reaching children with the measles vaccine over the next year. UNICEF continues to support the Department of Health in restoring community routine immunization programmes through the prepositioning of stocks and the reestablishment of the cold chain in priority areas. Power fluctuation is hampering full functionality of the cold chain in some rural health units and district hospitals; UNICEF is currently working with government authorities to ensure power in these areas is stabilized. Since the typhoon, some 1,848 children have received routine immunization in the affected regions.

UNICEF is working with the Department of Health, WHO and other partners to develop field guidelines and trainings for Acute Watery Diarrhoea and dengue fever which include prevention, management, laboratory diagnostics, surveillance, health promotion and the establishment of treatment centres in case the need arises.

Nutrition
UNICEF and Nutrition cluster partners have completed nutrition screening for over 73,000 children under 5 years of age in Regions VI, VII, & VIII. Of the children screened, 2,103 have been found to be acutely malnourished, with 251 severely and 1,870 moderately malnourished. Of these, 141 severely malnourished children have been admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes (18 inpatient and 123 outpatient). The average length of time for the treatment of a child diagnosed with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) is one month. SAM children without medical complications are usually treated in outpatient care programmes, whereas children who have SAM, and have medical complications (or if they fail the appetite test), are treated in inpatient care programmes. After a child has completed SAM treatment they are enrolled in a supplementary feeding programme and are followed up over a 3 month period. As part of the treatment programme, children’s caregivers are counselled on child nutrition to help prevent malnutrition in the future.

Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) services have been provided by UNICEF and partners to over 8,800 pregnant and lactating women and caregivers through 32 mother and baby friendly spaces. UNICEF finalized a strategy with the National Nutrition Council which provides guidance and financial resources to conduct nutrition in emergency interventions in over 1,000 barangays in Region VI, VII and VIII. This strategy is vital in order to reach the targeted number of children and pregnant and lactating women with infant and young child feeding counselling which UNICEF has committed to over the next year for the Yolanda/Haiyan response.

Infant and young child feeding (IYCF)
UNICEF’s overall goal in this programme area is to protect, promote and support optimal infant and young child feeding practices. The expected results are improved nutrition status, growth, development, health and ultimately the survival of infants and young children.

It is well recognized that the period from birth to two years of age is the "critical window" for the promotion of good growth, health, and behavioural and cognitive development. Therefore, optimal infant and young child feeding is crucial during this period. Optimal infant and young child feeding means that mothers are empowered to initiate breastfeeding within one hour of birth, breastfeed exclusively for the first six months and continue to breastfeed for two years or more, together with nutritionally adequate, safe, age appropriate, responsive complementary feeding starting at six months. Maternal nutrition is also important for ensuring good nutrition status of the infant as well as safeguarding women’s health. (Source: UNICEF)
Reporting period: 11 – 15 January 2014

One-on-one counselling as well as group counselling is being conducted for pregnant and lactating women by the Barangay Nutrition Scholars and mobile counsellors. Radio messages on breastfeeding, complementary feeding and information on access to nutrition services are ongoing in Eastern Samar.

**Child Protection**

In Region VI, UNICEF has distributed Early Childhood Care and Development Kits, Recreational Kits, and tents through key partners, to 76 Child Friendly Spaces, benefitting over 10,500 children; this represents 14% of UNICEF’s target for children in 2014 that will have access to child friendly spaces and psychosocial support services. As a result of the past weeks weather conditions, many child friendly spaces have been flooded, making them inaccessible to children and caregivers. UNICEF is urgently looking into solutions to address these problems in flooded areas.

The total number of cases of verified unaccompanied and separated children recorded in the Rapid Family Tracing and Reunification system is 79. These cases are being followed up on by Municipal Social Welfare Development (MSWD) office social workers. Ten new cases of unaccompanied and separated children were identified in Guiuan over the past week; however, these are yet to be validated by MSWD. All of the unaccompanied and separated children cases to date have been reported from Region VIII.

The City Social Welfare and Development office, with UNICEF support, conducted a workshop on managing child friendly spaces, for day care workers, teachers and youth volunteers working in 9 child friendly spaces in Tacloban City. The workshop covered the minimum standards and principles for child friendly spaces, guidance on practical ways to manage Child Friendly Spaces, as well as work plans, and the longer term plans for transitioning child friendly spaces from temporary spaces to more permanent community structures. Following the workshop, UNICEF conducted visits to the 9 child friendly spaces in Tacloban to provide further coaching and support for the day care workers, teachers and volunteers working at these sites.

To enhance the systems for the protection of women and children in evacuation centres, UNICEF, with partners, has trained 50 Barangay peacekeeping forces and displaced protection volunteers on the roles and responsibilities that are involved in ensuring the safety and protection of displaced populations, with a focus on protecting women and children. This training will be expanded to cover 8 high risk prioritized evacuation centres and transitory sites that were identified by the Department of Social Welfare and Development in the affected regions.

In Region VII, UNICEF and partners have trained 52 teachers on psychosocial support services. The training covered psychological first aid, and helped to empower teachers with basic skills to ensure that children facing psychological and psychosocial problems are supported within classroom environments.

**WASH**

To date, UNICEF has provided water kits, water treatment products, bladders and home storage containers for some 765,787 affected people across Eastern Samar, Leyte and Capiz; this represents 61% of UNICEF’s target population in the affected areas. UNICEF has also provided toilet slabs and portable toilets for over 129,350 people in Capiz, Eastern Samar and Leyte and hygiene kits for 339,467 people across Eastern Samar, Leyte, Capiz, Iloilo, and Cebu.

UNICEF and partners are assisting the government to replace the desalination plant for Eastern Visayas Regional Medical Centre; once replaced, the plant will provide continuous clean water for the entire medical center. In addition, UNICEF and partners are restoring water supply systems (including communal tap-stands and household connections) in Eastern Samar and Leyte, which will benefit 200,000 people with clean water.

**Human Resources**

As of 16 January 2014, UNICEF has deployed 96 surge staff to the Philippines, including cluster coordinators in WASH, Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility, Nutrition and Education, along with Information Management support. Currently, UNICEF has 116 staff members on the ground in the typhoon affected areas including in Tacloban, Guiuan and Roxas City.
Funding
The Philippines Typhoon Haiyan Strategic Response Plan (Nov 2013-Nov 2014) was presented to donors in Manila on 10 December 2013. It outlines a plan for a scaled up response that addresses the humanitarian and early recovery needs of the affected population for a period of twelve months. UNICEF’s revised requirements total US$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 now US$144,629,816 million.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Mindanao Conflict</th>
<th>Zamboanga Emergency</th>
<th>Earthquake Bohol Requirements</th>
<th>Haiyan Requirements</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>7,800,000</td>
<td>45,000,000</td>
<td>60,223,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>925,263</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
<td>17,225,263</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>1,159,933</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>13,659,932</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,130,450</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,879,822</td>
<td>30,000,000</td>
<td>34,520,312</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>17,749,425</td>
<td>15,700,000</td>
<td>12,179,822</td>
<td>119,000,000</td>
<td>144,629,816</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Next SitRep: 26 January 2014

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