Philippines Humanitarian Situation Report

Reporting period: 7-11 December 2013

Highlights

- The UN’s 12 month Strategic Response Plan was presented to donors on 10 December. It is designed to complement the government’s Yolanda Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan that is expected to be released on 18 December.
- Through an electronic-based Humanitarian Performance Monitoring (eHPM) tool, UNICEF is assessing the extent to which assistance has reached the targeted population. The University of the Philippines Population Institute (an independent local partner), assisted UNICEF in the design of the survey and is currently administering the survey in Tacloban City, which will cover at least 1,400 sample households. The Tacloban City eHPM is the first of multiple periodic surveys that are planned in the coming months in the typhoon affected areas.
- Over 35,000 children have been vaccinated against polio and measles, and over 24,000 have received Vitamin A supplements through a mass vaccination campaign by the Government of the Philippines with support from UNICEF, the WHO and other partners.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Typhoon Haiyan

5,880,000
Children affected out of 14 million people affected
(OCHA 11 Dec, 2013)

1,680,000
Children displaced out of 4 million displaced people
(OCHA 11 Dec, 2013)

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

UNICEF and Partners Response to Date

Over 10,000 children have benefited from UNICEF’s establishment of 54 temporary learning spaces each equipped with classroom tents, teaching materials, school in a box (cartons), Early Childhood and Recreation Kits throughout Region VI, Region VII and Region VIII.

UNICEF’s team of cold chain experts have completed assessments of over 100 health facilities covering regional, provincial and municipal level vaccine storages in Regions VI, VII and VIII. To date, UNICEF has provided generators, refrigerators, electronic temperature monitoring devices that record 30-day readings for vaccine stability, and vaccine carriers for use in Tacloban, Eastern Samar, Leyte, Roxas and Cebu.

To date, UNICEF has provided water kits, water treatment products, bladders and home storage containers for some 438,500 affected people; toilet slabs and portable toilets for 58,600 people; and hygiene kits for 137,000 people.
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

According to OCHA, 14 million people have been affected by Typhoon Haiyan. The number of people displaced stands at 4 million, including 1.68 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. Humanitarian access to the hard-to-reach barangays has been fully restored throughout the typhoon affected regions. 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.

### Estimated Affected Population (Note: This information does not include areas that are still for validation.)
(Based on figures reported by OCHA on 11 December 2014)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Affected Population</td>
<td>14,000,000</td>
<td>7,140,000</td>
<td>6,860,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Affected (Under 18)</td>
<td>5,880,000</td>
<td>2,998,800</td>
<td>2,881,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children Under Five Affected</td>
<td>1,890,000</td>
<td>963,900</td>
<td>926,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children under 1 year of age Affected</td>
<td>378,000</td>
<td>192,780</td>
<td>185,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Displaced Population</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>2,040,000</td>
<td>1,960,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Displaced (Under 18)</td>
<td>1,680,000</td>
<td>856,800</td>
<td>823,200</td>
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</table>

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The Government of Philippines is currently responding to two earlier crises, the Zamboanga Conflict and the Bohol Earthquake, and their support is further required to respond to the impact of the Typhoon. On 10 November, the Government accepted international support to respond to the 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 has identified three consecutive phases of the response, these are; meeting the immediate needs through humanitarian response which is expected to be largely completed by Jun 2014; the short-term response which involves critical investments is expected to take place largely between July and December 2014, and the medium-term response, which involves large and more complex investments is expected to take place between January 2015 and December 2017.

The UN’s 12-month Strategic Response Plan was presented to donors on 10 December, and is designed to complement the government’s Yolanda Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan that is expected to be released on 18 December.

The total number of people targeted through this Strategic Response Plan for direct assistance is 3 million. In clusters where UNICEF is the lead agency, the Strategic Response Plan has targeted 3 million for interventions in WASH, 550,000 for assistance in education, 300,000 for nutrition interventions and 1.7 million for child protection interventions. In health, where UNICEF is an active member of the cluster, over 7 million are targeted to benefit from support to health services.

UNICEF is supporting the Government-led response in coordination with other UN agencies and international and national NGOs. UNICEF, in addition to its programmatic responsibilities, leads the WASH, Child Protection sub-cluster, Education and Nutrition clusters. UNICEF is also an active partner in the health cluster, which is led by WHO.
Humanitarian Strategy
UNICEF, with government and other partners, has identified strategic priorities and goals which include the provision of necessary materials, services and environments for safe and healthy living until reconstruction takes place. UNICEF’s roles within these priorities, working closely with all partners, is to prevent deterioration in the pre-existing levels of mortality, morbidity and malnutrition, and provide shelter and support to displaced populations, especially children. UNICEF has established a main office hub in Tacloban with an outreach post in Guiuan, and Roxas City and a logistics hub in Cebu. The newly established offices include cluster coordination and information management capacity at decentralized levels in all four clusters (WASH, Education, Child protection and Nutrition).

UNICEF Actions to date

Health
Over 35,000 children have been vaccinated against polio and measles, and over 24,000 have received Vitamin A supplements through a mass vaccination campaign by the Government of the Philippines with support from UNICEF, WHO and other partners. In Regions VI and VII, the vaccination campaign has been completed in Cebu as well as in Capiz and Iloilo. In Region VII, the campaign has been conducted in Tacloban City, Ormoc City, West Samar, North Leyte, Biliran and East Samar. Currently the campaign is taking place in Tanuan, Tolosa, as well as coastal communities south of Tacloban.

The Department of Health announced that its initial target of reaching 1.1 million children through the mass vaccination campaign in the typhoon affected regions has been re-examined. As more families move back to their home communities, the Department of Health has now begun to focus more of its resources on restoring routine immunizations within communities. UNICEF continues to support the Department of Health in restoring community routine immunization programs through the prepositioning of stocks and the reestablishment of the cold chain in priority areas.

UNICEF’s team of cold chain experts have completed assessments of over 100 health facilities covering regional, provincial and municipal level vaccine storages in Regions VI, VII and VIII. The team has completed assessments in Region VIII, but to date the main concern for cold chain restoration in Region VIII is unstable power supply and a lack of reliable generators to keep refrigerators working. The estimated cost of restoring the cold chain in the affected regions is $8.191 million in the short term to enable routine immunizations in the affected regions. To date, UNICEF has provided generators, refrigerators, electronic temperature monitoring devices that record 30-day readings for vaccine stability, and vaccine carriers for use in Tacloban, Eastern Samar, Leyte, Roxas and Cebu. Over the longer-term, UNICEF plans to improve the cold chain; making it more disaster-resistant, and to meet future routine immunization needs of the population in the typhoon affected areas.

Nutrition
To date, Nutrition cluster partners have completed malnutrition screening for over 38,000 children under 5 years of age in Regions VI, VII, & VIII. Of the children screened, 172 have been found to be severely malnourished and 671 have been reported to be moderately malnourished. Those children in need of urgent care have been enrolled into treatment programmes.

UNICEF provided technical support to the Department of Health in Guiuan to finalize plans to conduct MUAC screening in the largest evacuation centre in the Guiuan municipality. Plans are underway to train the rural Health Unit staff to manage outpatient therapeutic malnutrition care in Guiuan.

UNICEF and its partners have called for compliance with the Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Philippines National Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes with regard to donations of milk formula to mothers who would otherwise breastfeed their babies. For children at risk of increased illness in emergencies, uncontrolled distribution of breast milk substitutes can have life-threatening consequences.
Reporting period: 7-11 December 2013

WASH
To date, UNICEF has provided water kits, water treatment products, bladders and home storage containers for some 438,500 affected people; toilet slabs and portable toilets for 58,600 people; and hygiene kits for 137,000 people.

At UNICEF’s request, Paris-based emergency standby partner, the Veolia Foundation, assessed damages to water systems in 21 municipalities and prepared the requirements for repairs, chlorine to treat the water and generators to ensure power supply, which will be undertaken by government, UNICEF and partners.

UNICEF has developed a WASH strategy that focuses on both emergency response and early recovery with a focus on Urban Water, Elimination of Open Defecation and WASH in Schools. UNICEF WASH has now signed Project Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) with OXFAM, ACF, CRS, Relief International, Solidarites and Plan. These PCAs will focus on communities living in densely populated, and will work to strengthen community mobilisation, hygiene promotion and WASH in Schools programming, which closely aligns with the Department of Education and UNICEF Education Section’s response efforts.

The WASH Cluster is now fully operational with the establishment of 6 WASH Cluster hubs in Tacloban City, Roxas City, Northern Cebu, Ormoc, Guiuan and Baranagan City. The WASH cluster has finalised its Strategic Response Plan and has developed information management tools for gap analysis of WASH services. The WASH cluster is advising UNICEF on remaining gaps in the distribution of hygiene and water kits, which will assist UNICEF in targeting remaining supplies in the typhoon affected areas.

Child Protection
Approximately 70 cases of children separated from their primary caregivers have been documented by trained female police officers from the Women’s and Children’s Protection Desks (WCPD) and Social Welfare Development Staff (SWD) from 20 municipalities and 3 cities in Leyte and Eastern/Western Samar Provinces using UNICEF’s innovative mobile RapidFTR technology.

UNICEF has trained WCPD and SWD child protection focal points and day care workers from 20 municipalities and 3 cities in Leyte and Eastern/Western Samar, together with NGO partners, to establish ‘Child Friendly Spaces’ (CFS). To date, 8 CFS’s are operational in Tacloban City, and 1 is operational at the Villamore Airbase in Manila with UNICEF support. UNICEF supports a further 10 CFS’s operated by NGOs in Guiuan, Ormoc, Tacloban and Roxas have received UNICEF supplies including child friendly spaces kits and/or tents. UNICEF helps provide training for government CFS staff on programming activities for different age groups, especially adolescents, and how to handle difficult questions from the children.

Education
Over 10,000 children have benefited from UNICEF’s establishment of 54 temporary learning spaces each equipped with classroom tents, teaching materials, school in a box (cartons), Early Childhood and Recreation Kits throughout Region VI, Region VII and Region VIII.

Most recently, UNICEF has set up 2 more school tents in Region VI, in Roxas City, along with the distribution of 2 school-in-a-carton kits and 2 recreation kits; in addition, UNICEF provided 500 sheets of tarpaulin to Capiz, meeting the majority of the tarpaulin needs for the province. UNICEF’s WASH team is aligning plans with the education sector to ensure that all returning students benefit from appropriate school water and sanitation facilities including clean water supply, clean toilets, hand-washing stands and hygiene education.

Humanitarian Performance Monitoring
Through an electronic-based Humanitarian Performance Monitoring (eHPM) tool, UNICEF is assessing the extent to which assistance has reached the targeted population. The eHPM involves household and humanitarian service provider surveys at both the barangays level as well as within evacuation centres. The survey household respondents were chosen based on standard statistical sampling techniques, with some adaptations in a post-disaster environment. Designated focal persons of service providers were also surveyed.
The survey questionnaire is based on the Results Frameworks for Emergencies which are adapted from the Core Commitments for Children Indicators Guide (December 2012). The survey measures and monitors the distribution, receipt, and consumption of goods and services for WASH, child protection, health and nutrition, and education, as well as on households’ satisfaction with the assistance received.

The University of the Philippines Population Institute (UPPI) (an independent local partner), assisted UNICEF in the design of the survey and is currently administering the survey in Tacloban City, which will cover at least 1,400 sample households. The Tacloban City eHPM is the first of multiple periodic surveys that are planned in the coming months in the typhoon affected areas.

The survey questionnaire is administered using electronic tablets for speedier and more accurate data capture and quicker availability of results for analysis. The eHPM will inform swifter policy decisions and programmatic action. Ultimately, eHPM is envisioned to contribute to more evidence-based understanding of the progress and gaps towards improving humanitarian performance for children and women.

**Human Resources**

As of 11 December, UNICEF has deployed 99 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. Of the 99 surge staff deployed, 94 staff members are on the ground in the typhoon affected areas including in Tacloban, Cebu, 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 154 million.

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<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</td>
<td>5,626,260</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>7,800,000</td>
<td>45,000,000</td>
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<td>Child Protection</td>
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<td>700,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
<td>18,724,737</td>
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<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>2,227,068</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>14,727,068</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
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<td>19,600,569</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>5,855,510</td>
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<td>1,879,822</td>
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<td>HIV and AIDS</td>
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<td>Cluster/Sector Coordination</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$17,107,575</strong></td>
<td><strong>$5,700,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$12,179,822</strong></td>
<td><strong>$119,000,569</strong></td>
<td><strong>$153,987,966</strong></td>
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Reporting period: 7-11 December 2013

Next SitRep: 16 December 2013

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