Highlights

- Over 5 million children affected of which 789,000 are displaced.
- Children are growing increasingly vulnerable to water-borne diseases, separation from family and protection violations such as trafficking, child labour and gender-based violence.
- A massive number of schools and day care centers have been damaged across the most affected regions and the resumption of education is crucial for children to gain a sense of normalcy and access psychosocial support.
- UNICEF has staff on the ground carrying out assessments and supporting the initial phases of the response, with priority to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), child protection and health interventions.
- UNICEF is working with the government and partners to identify air cargo capacity for the transportation of humanitarian personnel and life-saving supplies.
- UNICEF is establishing offices in Tacloban, Roxas City and Cebu, which will also serve as a logistics hub. At least 30 additional staff have been surged to support the response to Typhoon Haiyan.
- UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children requests US$61.5 million to respond to the needs of children and women affected by the Typhoon, an increase for its original requirements.

UNICEF’s Response to date

Almost 200,000 people including women and children have access to safe drinking water in Tacloban City through partially restored water systems.

UNICEF, WHO and government partners are planning a mass measles immunization campaign in the coming weeks, starting in Tacloban with the aim to reach as many children as possible in the affected areas.

Child Protection partners have reached most northern Iloilo municipalities and will assist in coordination of cases and activities with government partners to prevent and address abuse, violence, trafficking and exploitation of children.
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Over five million children are affected following Typhoon Haiyan across nine regions of the Philippines. By 15 November, the total number of affected people increased to 12.9 million as rapid assessment teams accessed additional areas. The number of displaced has more than doubled, from 900,000 to 1.9 million people and now includes 789,000 children.

Access to some of the most affected areas such as Tacloban, Ormoc and Samar is opening up and assessment reports indicate a dire situation. Many water points remain non-operational due to power outage and damaged water pipelines. While water has been partially or fully restored in some areas such as in Aklan and Capiz, there is a risk of water being contaminated. Testing and treatment of water supply, together with sanitation and hygiene activities, is a priority to prevent the outbreak of disease. In addition, the limited health services available due to damaged hospitals and health facilities including cold chain equipment, increases the risk of acute respiratory disease, measles, and cholera and typhoid outbreaks among children. Partners are working on re-establishing the cold chain in Tacloban city as quickly as possible.

There have been initial reports of children separated from their families in Ormoc with reunification activities ongoing. There is also growing concern that gender-based violence against women and girls will increase given the lack of electricity in some areas, particularly in evacuation centres and makeshift shelters. Children are also exposed to dangers of physical injuries due to falling debris. With the massive destruction of school infrastructure and day care centres, millions of children are out of school and thousands of teacher’s have been reported as missing. Field assessments indicate that of the 1,415 evacuations centres, 893 are schools. Only in Eastern Visayas, almost 2,000 schools were destroyed impacting the education of 590,000 children. There is concern over the risk of increased exploitation children particularly boys in child labour. There is a need to support the immediate resumption of schooling.

Despite some improvement in the clearing of debris and an increase in road and flight accessibility to transport staff and supplies to affected areas, logistical challenges, the shortage in fuel and insecurity, continues to hamper the full implementation of the response. In addition, the reporting of assessment results is often delayed, especially in areas without electricity and mobile signals.

---

### Estimated Affected Population (Note: This information does not include areas that are still for validation.)
(Based on initial figures reported by OCHA on 15 November 2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Affected Population</td>
<td>12,900,000</td>
<td>6,579,000</td>
<td>6,321,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Affected (Under 18)</td>
<td>5,400,000</td>
<td>2,754,000</td>
<td>2,646,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Under Five</td>
<td>1,612,500</td>
<td>822,375</td>
<td>790,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6 to 23 months</td>
<td>464,400</td>
<td>236,844</td>
<td>227,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant women and lactating women</td>
<td>298,924</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Displaced Population</td>
<td>1,900,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Displaced (Under 18)</td>
<td>789,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The Government of Philippines is currently responding to two earlier crises, the Zamboanga conflict and the Bohol Earthquake, and now 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 with local authorities. UNICEF is supporting the Government-led response in coordination with other UN agencies and international and national NGOs. The Cluster system co-led by the Government has been activated since 2009 and coordination is in place following two responses in 2013, the Zamboanga conflict and the Bohol Earthquake. 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. Cluster coordination capacity is being strengthened in Manila for all four clusters and at decentralized levels in Child Protection and WASH with Information Management support.

UNICEF is establishing main office hubs in Tacloban and Roxas City and a logistics hub in Cebu. The newly established offices will include cluster coordination and information management capacity at decentralized levels level in all four clusters (WASH, Education, Child protection, and Nutrition).

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.

As part of UNICEF’s approach to leverage humanitarian innovations to strengthen the assessment of needs and the emergency response, UNICEF with partners, is establishing a partnership with Google Philippines to support assessment and monitoring of emergency response.

UNICEF Actions to date

UNICEF continues to scale up efforts to reach the most affected populations. UNICEF has surged over 30 staff to the Philippines across all programme sectors to support the response to Typhoon Haiyan. In addition to ongoing assessments by UNICEF programme staff in Tacloban and Ormoc in Leyte and Roxas City, four UNICEF staff members arrived in Northern Samar on 14 November and headed south to the Eastern Sea board which was first hit by the Typhoon and has not yet been assessed. The team will make up part of the inter-agency rapid assessment team. For example, in WASH, UNICEF has participated in 13 technical assessment missions across affected areas. Initial emergency response is underway in WASH, Child Protection, Health and Nutrition.

WASH

Almost 200,000 people including women and children have access to safe drinking water in Tacloban City. Water systems have been partially restored and fuel has been secured for continued operations. Water pipeline repairs, once completed, will provide access to a potable water supply for the communities through water points in eight municipalities.

The first WASH supplies bound for Tacloban were delivered on 14 November and included eight water bladders, 3,000 hygiene kits, 100 toilet slabs, 7,000 boxes of water purifying tablets. At least 18,000 people will benefit from the hygiene kits.
Through UNICEF’s partnership with Oxfam, more than 830 hygiene kits to benefit more than 4,000 people were distributed in northern Cebu. In Tacloban, UNICEF in partnership with the Department of Public Work and Highways constructed an emergency sludge treatment facility and deployed a truck to de-sludge emergency latrines and mobile toilets.

UNICEF is working closely with partners and identifying new partners to speed up the implementation of WASH interventions, particularly in Eastern Samar, Leyte, Southern Samar, Northern Cebu and Panay Island.

Child Protection
UNICEF is working with local authorities to identity unaccompanied and separated children. In Ormoc City, three separated children have been identified and reunited with their families. There are no official reports yet on unaccompanied, separated, and missing children from Iloilo and Capiz provinces.

In an effort to address the risk of children being left unattended at evacuation centers while parents repair their homes, as has been observed in Bohol and Iloilo provinces, child friendly places will be established. Four child friendly spaces in four barangays of Estancia and Iloilo ten child friendly spaces with psychosocial activities in evacuation centers in 13 barangays of Roxas City.

Inter-agency efforts against child trafficking have been in place in most northern Iloilo municipalities and are being activated for this emergency. Child Protection partners have reached most northern Iloilo municipalities and will assist in coordination of cases and activities with government partners to prevent and address abuse, violence, trafficking and exploitation. Violence against Women and Children (VAWC) Officers of the Philippine National Police in Ormoc City are on alert for possible child trafficking cases and are closely coordinating with the city social welfare office. Partners will also support the Government with developing a system for rapid registration, and family tracing and reunification (FTR).

Health and Nutrition
UNICEF is working closely with WHO and the Department of Health to plan mass immunization campaigns for measles (children 0-59 months) and oral polio vaccines (children 6-59 months) in an effort to reach all affected children with life-saving interventions. Partners will aim to commence the campaign in 1-3 weeks in Tacloban City. Plans for re-establishment of cold chain destroyed by the storm have also commenced.

With an estimated 1.5 million children at risk of acute malnutrition and close to 800,000 pregnant and lactating women in need of nutritional support, supplies for community-based management of acute malnutrition (multiple micronutrient powder, Vitamin A, mebendazole, amoxicillin suspension, Ready-to-use Therapeutic Food, Therapeutic milk (F75, F100), height boards, tents, salter scales) are being procured and expected to be distributed in the coming days in the most affected areas. Training and mobilizing of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) has begun in Eastern Samar, Leyte, Iloilo, Capiz, Cebu and Bohol.
Education

The Eastern Visayas Regional Education Cluster was formally activated on 13 November. UNICEF has dispatched for the delivery of 30 sets of ECCD kits, 31 sets of recreation materials, and 1,400 school packs for Eastern Samar and Leyte, including Tacloban. One school tent will be delivered to Eastern Samar.

Supply and Logistics

The mobilization of resources from Manila to the affected provinces, especially Cebu and Leyte continues to be a major logistical challenge, despite the small improvements in access. UNICEF is working closely with government and other partners to identify additional air cargo capacity to facilitate the transportation of humanitarian personnel and priority life-saving supplies to the most affected areas. As large volumes of supplies are being ordered and made ready to ship, efforts to re-establish road access is critical as not to delay the delivery of aid.

UNICEF has procured close to $3 million worth of emergency WASH supplies for the Typhoon response, in addition to child protection, health, nutrition and education supplies.

Most recently, water purification tablets, and a water tank arrived in Roxas to support 19,000 people per day with potable water in addition to squatting plates to set up latrines for over 8,500 persons.

Emergency Health Kits for the care of 90,000 patients a month, tents, Diarrheal Disease Set Packing for 500 people, and tarpaulins are due to arrive over the weekend to Tacloban, Ormoc and Roxas.

Fifteen metric tons of free cargo space - donated by AirAsia - containing 3,000 hygiene kits are being delivered to Tacloban over three days in three AirAsia flights. 100 hygiene kits were initially airlifted today. Each hygiene kit includes enough supplies for a family of six and includes wash and laundry soap, bath soap, water containers, toothpaste, toothbrushes, toenail-cutters, and sanitary pads.

Additional WASH supplies have been loaded aboard a C130 and are bound to Tacloban. These include 1,700 Water kits to Tacloban which will support 8,500 with the safe keeping of potable water for 8,500 people. About 15 water tanks to benefit at least 7,000 people per day with potable water will be bound for Tacloban via Manila.

Funding

UNICEF has changed its funding requirements for Typhoon Haiyan to US$61.5 million until May 2014 and issued a Humanitarian Action for Children on 15 November (http://www.unicef.org/appeals/philippines.html) outlining its requirements to respond to the growing humanitarian needs in the Philippines. This is an increase from the initial requirements detailed in the inter-agency Typhoon Haiyan Action Plan, following a revision of estimated needs. UNICEF requirements may be further amended based on needs assessments. To date, UNICEF has received about 12 per cent of its funding requirements to respond to Typhoon Haiyan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Requirements</th>
<th>Funding Received</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
<th>Percentage funded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$61,500,000</td>
<td>$7,632,149</td>
<td>$53,867,851</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNICEF’s total appeal to support children and women affected across the Philippines by Typhoon Haiyan, Bohol Earthquake and the Mindanao conflict is now US$61.5 million. UNICEF is grateful to donor partners for their generous contributions to date and encourages donors to provide flexible funding to respond to the three simultaneous emergencies, namely the earthquake in Bohol which affected 3.2 million people, the outbreak in fighting in Zamboanga, and the response to Typhoon Haiyan.
All amounts in US$; *Funding requirements until December 2013; **Funding requirements until May 2014.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Previous HAC 2013 Requirements</th>
<th>Zamboanga Emergency September 2013</th>
<th>Earthquake Requirements October 2013*</th>
<th>Typhoon Requirements November 2013**</th>
<th>Total Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</td>
<td>5,626,260</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>7,800,000</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
<td>37,426,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>2,524,737</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>13,724,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>2,227,068</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
<td>11,727,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>13,500,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>5,855,510</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,879,822</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>19,235,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV and AIDS</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster/Sector Coordination</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>17,107,575</td>
<td>$5,700,000</td>
<td>$12,179,822</td>
<td>$61,500,000</td>
<td>$96,487,397</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNICEF Philippines Facebook: [https://www.facebook.com/unicefphilippines](https://www.facebook.com/unicefphilippines)

Next SitRep: 19 November 2013

Who to contact for further information:

Tomoo Hozumi  
Representative, UNICEF Philippines  
Tel: +63 2 901 0124  
Email: thozumi@unicef.org

Zafrin Chowdhury  
Chief of Communication, UNICEF Philippines  
Tel:+63 2 901 01 77  
Mobile: +63 917 867 8366  
Email: zchowdhury@unicef.org