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Reporting period: 11 to 13 November 2025

Philippines
Humanitarian Situation Report No. 2

Super Typhoon Uwan and recent emergencies

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Highlights

- UNICEF is working with government-led clusters to determine the most urgent needs in the wake of Super Typhoon Uwan (international name: Fung-wong) and Typhoon Tino (Kalmaegi), and other recent emergencies. It will focus on addressing critical gaps to complement the government-led response.
- Early reports indicate heightened protection risks for children and women, especially in evacuation centres; disrupted learning for children in public schools; stock-outs of nutrition supplies; water supply disruptions; and damaged health facilities.
- UNICEF is preparing to provide cash assistance to families in Catanduanes, through the government's flagship social protection programme. It has sent water and hygiene kits for some 1,000 typhoon-affected families Region II.
- UNICEF has also been addressing requests for support and gaps in assistance in areas affected by two powerful earthquakes in October and various typhoons earlier in the year.

Situation in numbers

5.8 million
people affected by Super Typhoon Uwan[1]

1.7 million
children by Super Typhoon Uwan[2]

4.6 million
people affected by Typhoon Tino[1]

2,900
schools damaged by Super Typhoon Uwan

UNICEF humanitarian response 2025

Response to various emergencies as of 13 November			
WASH	Interventions	Water kits	3,500 kits
		Hygiene kits	4,000 kits
		Beneficiaries reached	**4,000 families**
Nutrition	Interventions	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF)	215 boxes
		Breastfeeding kits	280 kits
		Middle-upper arm circumference tape	20 packs
		Beneficiaries reached	**1,215 children; 280 mothers**
Education	Interventions	Temporary learning space	19 units
		Learning kits	2,728 kits
		Beneficiaries reached	**9,600 students; 436 teachers**
Health	Interventions	Basic IEHK kits	5 boxes
		Supplementary IEHK kits	5 boxes
		Beneficiaries reached	**5,000 people**

1. *Department of Social Welfare and Development DROMIC Report, 12 November 6 PM.*
2. *UNICEF's estimate of the number of potentially affected children based on data from the 2020 Census of Population and Housing (latest census with available data on children) and the 2020 Census-based population projections for 2025, and the DROMIC Report on 12 November at 6 AM.*

Funding overview and partnerships

To date, UNICEF has received US$541,008 from the United Nations' Central Emergency Response Fund for early response activities. It is also using internal funds to address needs from recent emergencies, deploying emergency supplies in support of households affected by multiple typhoons, floods and major earthquakes.

UNICEF continues to engage bilateral partners and mobilize additional support through its National Committees globally to increase its response capacity. UNICEF relies on voluntary donations to uphold its mission, especially during emergencies. Contributions from public and private sector partners, including individuals, are vital to reaching the most vulnerable children and their families.

UNICEF coordinates with other United Nations agencies and with the following government agencies: Department of Health (DOH), the National Nutrition Council (NNC), the Department of Education (DepEd), the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and the National Child Protection Working Group and their sub-national counterparts.

Situation overview and humanitarian needs

The two tropical cyclones in the first week of November caused widespread damage across the Philippines. Torrential rains, fierce winds, storm surges and heavy floods brought Super Typhoon Uwan (international name: Fung-wong) affected large portions of the country. Region II and Region V, both in Luzon, are among the hardest hit. The island of Catanduanes (Region V) has reported significant damage, especially to livelihood assets. Typhoon Tino (Kalmaegi), meanwhile, inundated urban and rural areas in the Visayas. Some of the provinces affected by Uwan and Tino were still reeling from the effects of two major earthquakes in October and two typhoons in September.

According to government data released on 12 November, Uwan affected around 5.8 million people; UNICEF estimates that some 1.7 million of these are children. Meanwhile, 4.6 million people are estimated to have been affected by Typhoon Tino. The numbers evolve daily as government agencies and local government units ramp up assessment efforts, although many hardest-hit areas remain isolated and inaccessible.

The Government of the Philippines continues to lead response and early recovery interventions. More information on the number of people, including children, requiring humanitarian assistance and their specific needs is expected to trickle in as ongoing multisectoral assessments are completed. Available details from initial reports are summarized below.

Child protection: Early partner reports indicate heightened risks in dark and crowded evacuation centres, where women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities and pregnant women are experiencing trauma and facing increased exclusion from aid and essential services. The situation underscores the need for safe, gender-sensitive facilities, as well as activated protection desks and psychosocial support services.

Health: Centres of Health Development in affected regions have identified needs for various drugs and medicines, tetanus toxoid, anti-tetanus serum and doxycycline. Common health concerns among typhoon-affected populations include cough and fever, wounds, dizziness and abdominal pain, indicating elevated risks of outbreaks of acute respiratory infections, diarrheal diseases and other communicable diseases.

Nutrition: Cases of moderate acute malnutrition are being identified among typhoon-affected communities in Region VII. A region-wide stockout of Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) and Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food is also being reported.

Education: As of 12 November, 2,953 schools sustained varying degrees of damage, 968 public schools are still used as evacuation centres across different regions, and 913,377 learners in basic education are still experiencing class suspension because of the typhoon's aftermath.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: Many areas are still experiencing power and water supply disruptions, leaving children and families with inadequate or no access to clean water.

Summary of programme response

UNICEF is participating in rapid needs assessments in Catanduanes and Camarines Sur and continues to coordinate with government-led clusters and other partners. Based on these, UNICEF's response will support government efforts to ensure that the most vulnerable and at-risk children and families receive essential life-saving services. At the same time, UNICEF continues to address critical gaps in areas affected by the earthquakes in October and typhoons in September.

Social protection

UNICEF is prioritizing the provision of cash assistance in this early recovery efforts to enable families to meet their needs in a dignified manner. It has aligned with DSWD on the value of the cash assistance that will be provided to the most at-risk and vulnerable families in the province of Catanduanes, in view of the government's recently updated emergency cash transfer guidelines and protocols for topping up benefits under the country's flagship *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* (4Ps).

Joint assessments and coordination meetings with other cash actors are planned in the coming days to prevent duplication of activities, reassess needs and adjust the number of targeted households according to the agreed transfer value, once assessments are completed.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF continues to coordinate with civil society partners, the DOH Health Emergency Management Bureau and the DOH Centres for Health Development to assess the impact of the most recent typhoons.

As part of its early response to Uwan, UNICEF sent hygiene and water kits to the DOH Center for Health Development Cagayan Valley (Region 2), for some 1,000 families across the region. UNICEF also sent similar supplies to the local government units (LGUs) of Banganga, Caraga and Manay in Davao Oriental, for some 1,000 earthquake-affected families; these were coursed through UNICEF's partner, Action Against Hunger.

UNICEF continues to provide national-level support for cluster coordination and information management, helping to produce regular WASH updates for each of the ongoing emergencies while aligning the response of civil society organizations with regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM)-Health coordinators and WASH focal points/regional sanitary engineers.

Education

UNICEF is coordinating closely with the DepEd Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Services (DRRMS), DepEd Schools Division DRRM Coordinators and the Social Welfare and Development Offices of LGUs to identify priority schools and child development centres where UNICEF can address gaps in view of the compounded effects of the various typhoons and earthquakes.

In response to previous emergencies, specifically Typhoon Opong, UNICEF has deployed temporary learning spaces and learning kits to 25 schools and 51 child development centres in the provinces of Masbate, Romblon, and Western Samar, benefiting 9,608 students and 436 teachers. UNICEF is also preparing to send additional

assistance to priority schools affected by the earthquakes in Bogo, Cebu, and Davao Oriental, and anticipates official requests for assistance from schools divisions affected by Tino and Uwan.

Health

UNICEF continues to meet and coordinate with the United Nations Health Cluster and the Medical and Public Health sub-cluster of the DOH Health Quad-cluster to monitor the active emergency situations and any requests for assistance from regional and local government units. It is prioritizing augmenting the government's health-related response to the aftermath of Uwan and Tino.

Nutrition

In coordination with the NNC and DOH, UNICEF staff and 30 consultants are preparing to support the ongoing implementation of the Nutrition Initial Needs Assessment (NINA) in Regions V, VI, and VII. Both the Rapid Nutrition Needs Assessment and NINA have been initiated in Camarines Sur and Catanduanes. The Health Quad Cluster has requested emergency nutrition commodities for Regions V, VI, VII, VIII, and the Negros Island Region (NIR). The requested supplies include F-100 therapeutic milk, breastfeeding kits, multiple micronutrient powder (MNP), mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) tapes, RUSF, and Vitamin A.

In Region VII, assessment teams have been deployed by the Region, and the minimum nutrition service package is currently being provided at evacuation centres. Eight cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) have been identified; however, there is a region-wide stock-out of RUSF and RUTF. UNICEF is ready to dispatch the requested emergency nutrition supplies to Region VII.

Child protection

On 10 November, the National Child Protection Working Group (NCPWG) convened an emergency coordination meeting to review emerging Child Protection in Emergencies concerns. Partners agreed to share updates on locations of evacuation centres requiring psychosocial support, to inform the potential deployment of Child-Friendly Space kits and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support activities; and evacuation centres requiring child protection desks, for possible Philippine National Police – Women and Children Protection Desk deployment or augmentation. The Council for the Welfare of Children, as government chair of the NCPWG, will compile partner inputs and circulate a summary of key child protection priorities and coordination points to guide next steps in the joint response.

Humanitarian leadership, coordination and strategy

Together with the Government of the Philippines, UNICEF is a cluster lead in the WASH, nutrition, and child protection areas of responsibility and supporting coordination for the education cluster. In this capacity, UNICEF provides technical assistance, coordination support, pre-positioned supplies and other interventions that strengthen national and regional response systems. This approach reflects its commitment as a technical partner and enabler that reinforces the government's capacity to respond to emergencies while ensuring government ownership and building sustainable institutional capacity for rapid, coordinated humanitarian action.

UNICEF pursues a balanced approach between providing immediate life-saving assistance, investing in systems strengthening and building the resilience of services and communities. UNICEF programmes are informed by a solid risk analysis and linked to early recovery and resilience-building of communities and services. UNICEF prioritizes gender, disability, equity, and mainstreaming the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and accountability to affected populations in its humanitarian response.

Human interest stories and external media

WeShare link (public) for multimedia assets:
https://weshare.unicef.org/Share/7g1hmfh06485g885sya7y3ln262n4225

Release date	Content	Links
13 November 2025	Press release: Over 1.7 million children live in areas affected by strongest typhoon to hit the Philippines this year	UNICEF Philippines Website
13 November 2025	Photos: UNICEF delivers 1,000 water and hygiene kits in earthquake-affected areas in Cagayan (Region II)	FB, Instagram, X
11 November 2025	Young voices: Youth demand action on climate change	FB, X, Instagram

Next SitRep: 20 November 2025

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