



This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Philippines. It covers the period from 5 January to 12 February 2013, and it is the final situation report in this series.

Highlights

- Increase in rates of malnutrition amongst children in typhoon-affected areas.
- A comprehensive multi-agency report which is presently being finalised identifies access to food, shelter and income as the top concerns of typhoon-affected households.
- Debris continues to be an issue, and requires more clearance sites to be identified.

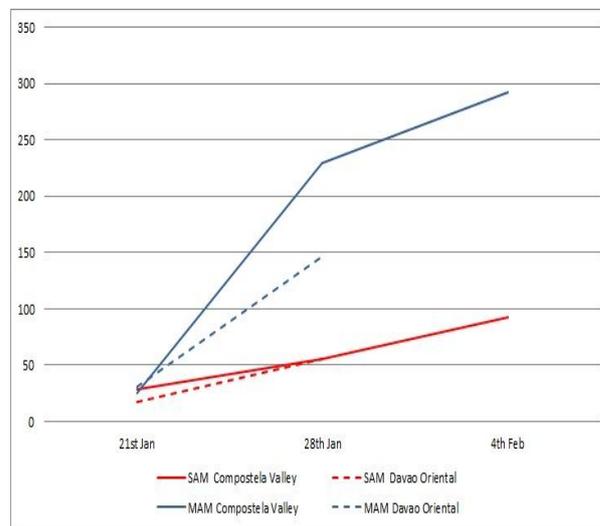


Chart: Recent Detection of SAM and MAM cases.
Source: Total SAM and MAM cases detected in Compostela Valley through systematic screenings by a Nutrition Cluster partner. Partial number of SAM and MAM cases detected in Davao Oriental through ongoing DOH screening. As of 12 February 2013.

6.2 million Affected people	925,412** Displaced people outside evacuation centres	8,925* Displaced persons inside evacuation centres
1,146 Reported dead	834 Missing	233,163** Houses totally or partially damaged

* Data from IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix, 12 February 2013.

** Data from DROMIC, 30 January 2013.

Situation Overview

The Nutrition Cluster estimates 67,000 children under-5 are at risk of developing malnutrition and 1,200 children are expected to suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 2013. Cases of moderate and severe acute malnutrition have already been detected in the two worst typhoon affected provinces, Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental. Screening of 12,382 children in Compostela Valley has identified 93 cases of SAM; and screening of 5,691 children in Davao Oriental has identified 55 cases of SAM, suggesting the rate of SAM is worse in Davao Oriental. Continuous screening is ongoing in both provinces.

Technical staff in the Nutrition Cluster are observing an increase in 'spontaneous admissions' of severely malnourished children to hospitals, which indicates that not all cases are being identified in the screening process. Furthermore, they note that circumstances of the children, particularly in Davao Oriental, where households may have inadequate shelter and water supply, and are restricting their diet due to loss of income, are all conducive to an increase in the rate of malnutrition in the coming weeks and months if mitigating measures are not taken.

A comprehensive multi-agency report entitled "Emergency Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods Assessment for Typhoon Bopha (Pablo)" is presently being finalised. The report's findings, which cover based on data collected during early January, include the observation that households cite access to food, shelter and income as their most pressing concerns, and also their highest priorities for immediate support. Many aspects of the household economy are examined in the report. The report notes the importance that diversification of income options, at least temporarily, will have in restoring food and nutritional security, until traditional livelihoods can be restored or alternative sustainable livelihood strategies are consolidated.

+ For more information, see "background on the crisis" at the end of the report

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The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.

Coordination Saves Lives

The substantial amount of debris from the destruction of property and forestry damage over 321,000 hectares¹ impedes programme implementation in the provinces of Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental. As the clearance continues the accumulated debris needs to be disposed of appropriately. There are presently too few dump sites, and as debris and household waste increase, appropriate disposal is required to reduce the health and sanitation risk.

Humanitarian Response



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- 8,925 displaced people are still residing in 66 evacuation centres, tents and bunkhouses.
- Families continue to live in makeshift shelters and spontaneous settlements in affected municipalities in Agusan del Sur, Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley.

8,925

people hosted in evacuation centres, tents and bunkhouses

Response:

- Respective local government units (LGUs) are continuously identifying land and seeking advice from the Mines and Geosciences Bureau on locations where to establish temporary or permanent relocation sites.
- Provision of tents and construction of bunkhouses are ongoing in Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley to serve as temporary shelter solutions for families while permanent relocation sites are being identified.
- There is an ongoing assessment of spontaneous settlements to identify their location, needs and population.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Displaced families are still being hosted in evacuation centres or transitional sites.



Early Recovery

Needs:

- The debris and household wastes need to be removed and disposed of appropriately.
- A dumping site for debris is required to reduce health and sanitation risks in the municipality of New Bataan.

Response:

- Schools, box culverts and drainage canals and creeks, in cash-for-work programmes of debris clean-up are being targeted in the provinces of Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental.
- Debris is expected to be cleared by the end of February and enable the restoration work on roads, 4 main bridges, 36 schools and hospitals in provinces of Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The lack of proper dump sites is a concern. Dump sites need to be rehabilitated in several municipalities.
- There is a pressing need to remove and dispose of accumulating debris in temporary dump sites.
- Power needs to be restored in municipalities of Davao Oriental.
- To assist communication in Davao Oriental, roads between barangays need to be cleared.
- 2.5 million fallen trees are overwhelming coconut vegetative debris.



Education

Needs:

- The Education Cluster targets 174,616 preschoolers and school-age children.
- 60 school improvement plans should integrate disaster risk reduction and contingency emergency response.

Response:

- 221 teaching and non-teaching personnel have been equipped with basic knowledge and skills on psychosocial support services.
- 90,906 elementary school learners have been recipients of school feeding programme.

¹ Source: The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

- 23 early childhood care and development kits for preschoolers have been provided to 10 daycare centres.
- 336 tents have been established as temporary learning spaces.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Repair and new construction of damaged daycare centres and schools remain a challenge.
- Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities in temporary learning spaces, school-based evacuation centres and damaged classrooms remain a big challenge.
- Insufficient number of psychosocial support service providers to adequately reach education school children.
- Additional resources required to procure learning tents including WASH facilities.



Food Security

Needs:

- An estimated 1 million people are being targeted by the Government with emergency food assistance. The Food Security Cluster is continuing to complement government-led relief efforts to target 400,000 critically-affected people that require sustained relief and recovery food assistance.

400,000
worst-affected
continue to be in need
of sustained food
assistance

Response:

- Family packs have been distributed to approximately 400,000 beneficiaries in Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley, Agusan del Sur, Surigao del Sur, and Lanao del Sur provinces.
- Early recovery activities (cash-for-work and food-for-work or CFW and FFW) are being scaled up for implementation beyond the anticipated completion of general food distribution in March 2013.
- To date, 25 FFW projects have been completed targeting nearly 29,000 beneficiaries in Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley.
- Combined FFW/CFW activities in support of rice production in Boston, Davao Oriental have been completed which targeted 1,200 beneficiaries. 237 hectares of land have been cleared. Implemented together with LGUs, ongoing CFW activities (shelter construction, mud crab production, vegetable production) are targeting some additional 13,000 beneficiaries.
- In partnership with the Department of Education and the Nutrition Cluster, emergency school feeding for approximately 79,000 students continues as a temporary emergency measure.
- Preparations are underway for supplementary feeding to prevent malnutrition of 40,000 pregnant and lactating women.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Though the cluster has extended food assistance to the planned number of beneficiaries, challenges remain in data accuracy on numbers and rations.
- Problems remain in sustaining food security of the affected persons particularly those without access cards and those living in the most remote areas.
- There is a challenge in building up FFW and CFW programmes on a scale to match anticipated needs after general feeding ends.
- Many of the smaller NGOs are finding their resources for emergency feeding are limited and the Food Cluster is exploring ways of developing NGO involvement in both FFW and CFW within a clear division of geographic areas and complementing the government's programme.



Health

Needs:

- There is no change in health figures since the previous report.
- Top health conditions prompting consultation reported via Surveillance in Post Extreme Emergencies and Disasters (SPEED) include respiratory infections, high blood pressure, fever, acute watery diarrhea, and wounds and bruises.
- 4,600 children aged below 5 years in 12 hard-to-reach barangays in Compostela Valley need permanent accessible health services.

Response:

- Strengthening of Health and Mental Health and Psychosocial Services cluster coordination and information management at the provincial and municipal levels.

- Health cluster partners continue to support the provision of essential health services and supplies.
- 1,600 patients were seen by mobile medical teams and emergency health stations.
- 948 hygiene kits were distributed to women of reproductive age while 48 basic medical/first-aid kits were distributed to barangay health stations.
- Disease surveillance continues via the SPEED system.
- Dissemination of the Department of Health (DOH) Drug Donation Policy and WHO guidelines on the disposal of unwanted pharmaceutical supplies.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Cateel District Hospital has exceeded its licensed 15 bed capacity.
- The management of malnourished children with medical complications in Cateel District Hospital is a challenge due to lack of capacity.
- Limited number of reproductive health staff.



Livelihood

Needs:

- 72 per cent of corn, coconut, banana, rice and cassava-producing households have been affected.
- 10,000 banana growers lost their main source of livelihood in Davao region.
- 36,775 hectares of coconut plantation have been severely damaged.
- Rehabilitation of existing dumpsites and improvement of access roads are needed.

Response:

- The Livelihood Cluster is currently gathering and consolidating information on cash-for-work in debris clearing for a well-coordinated post-calamity response.
- Other livelihoods such as harvesting coco lumber, reforestation, repair and restoration of community infrastructures, slope protection, agricultural land restoration, and road rehabilitation are also being considered.
- The Livelihood Cluster will also conduct market assessments and other studies to develop and guide responsive interventions.
- The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) will release the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Lack of a common information base for optimal use of limited resources and for effective monitoring of project implementation.
- Proper monitoring mechanism needed to avoid duplication and/or waste of resources. There is also a need for information on declaration of “no build zones.”
- The Cluster also sees the active participation of local governments as crucial in hauling and disposing of debris.



Logistics

Needs:

- Requirement to capture, store and transport relief goods to affected areas.
- UNDSS recommendation requires additional security to be implemented in Cateel Hub.

Response:

- 930MT of food and 260MT of supplies were delivered by the Logistics Cluster.
- Cateel Logistics Cluster Hub is fully operational, with new storage facilities.
- Installed refrigerated container in preparation for cold chain management at the District Hospital of Cateel.



Nutrition

Needs:

- 66,900 children under five and 28,700 pregnant and lactating women are expected to be at risk of malnutrition.
- 1,200 children under five may suffer from SAM in typhoon-affected areas in 2013.

- One referral centre for people suffering from SAM with medical complications needs to be established in each affected province.
- Need to ensure community-based treatment of SAM without medical complications and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) cases at health center level

Response:

- Middle-upper arm circumference testing was undertaken for 10,000 people in Compostela Valley and 5,700 in Davao Oriental.
- 250 cases of SAM and 725 cases of MAM have been identified to date in both Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental provinces combined.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Geographical coverage of affected areas by INGO and NNGO is still low.
- Some affected areas are still not entirely covered by the Nutrition Cluster activities.
- Investigation on needs and identification of gaps need to be done as soon as possible.
- Collection of data and frequency of reporting is still a challenge. Standardized forms for the Nutrition Cluster partners need to be developed.



Protection

Needs:

- Persons in remote communities require Family Access Cards.
- Civil status documents need to be (re)issued.
- Persons moving to urban areas to determine if they need assistance.

Response:

- Inclusion of protection component in the draft Shelter Assistance Guidelines of DSWD XI is underway.
- 25 assessors and team leaders received Child Protection Rapid Assessment Training.
- Prevention of Illegal Recruitment orientation with 15 government participants from various government agencies.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Humanitarian response to affected families in Caraga region is still insufficient.
- Provincial and municipal Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking and Violence Against Women and Children (IACAT-VAWC) have limited functionality.
- Lack of agreed standards and coordination among psychosocial service providers.



Shelter

Needs:

- Beneficiaries targeted by the Shelter Cluster is now 209,928 families or 1,259,568 individuals, in line with DSWD Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center data released on 30 January.

72,278

families received shelter solutions

Response:

- A total of 72,278 or approximately 34 per cent of families have received shelter solutions.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Remoter, harder to access areas such as Laak, parts of Caraga such as Agusan del Sur remain under-served.
- People in evacuation centres are very vulnerable.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Inadequate water supply, sanitation and hygiene facilities remain a continuing major concern.
- There are an increasing numbers of spontaneous settlements that require basic WASH services.
- Solid Waste Management is a major concern, especially in Compostela and New Bataan.

- Sanitation solutions for reconstructed houses are a growing concern.
- The water systems in the communities need to be repaired as soon as possible.

Response:

- Last week, 4,331 hygiene kits and 11,913 water kits have been distributed.
- Seven schools latrines were rehabilitated across the affected regions.
- WASH cluster is prioritizing affected population in evacuation centres, temporary relocation sites, temporary learning spaces and remote/less accessible areas.

Gaps & Constraints:

- WASH basic needs in spontaneous settlements must be addressed.
- Sanitation solutions must coincide with reconstruction of permanent houses.
- Rehabilitation of water systems at community level is still slow, mainly due to funding constraints.

General Coordination

Coordination continues to be managed from Davao City and hubs in Nabunturan, Trento, and Cateel.

In Region XIII (CARAGA) the Provincial Government has appointed cluster lead focal points and convened provincial cluster coordination meetings in shelter, food and nutrition. The priority was given to the affected municipalities of Loreto, Veruela, Santa Josefa, Trento, Bunawan, Rosario, La Paz and Talacogon. Meetings are called regularly at the provincial level and are being attended by the municipal focal points and partners from humanitarian community. Inter-cluster coordination meetings, presided by the Governor, occur weekly.

Information management for Region XIII was strengthened through increased data collection, and consolidation of humanitarian organizations, geographic coverage and sector coverage. The second CARAGA inter-cluster coordination meeting on 5 February identified the need for orientations on the cluster approach at the regional, provincial and municipal government levels. Orientation workshops will be organized in the coming weeks.

OCHA continues to provide information management capacity to collect, process and share information about the situation among the humanitarian community. A Who/What/Where database has been maintained since the beginning of the emergency to facilitate complementarity, highlight gaps and avoid duplication. Humanitarian actors are providing updates to the Who/What/Where at barangay level, thus strengthening community level planning. For more information, including maps and cluster updates, please visit the inter-agency website <http://philippines.humanitarianresponse.info/>

Communication with Communities

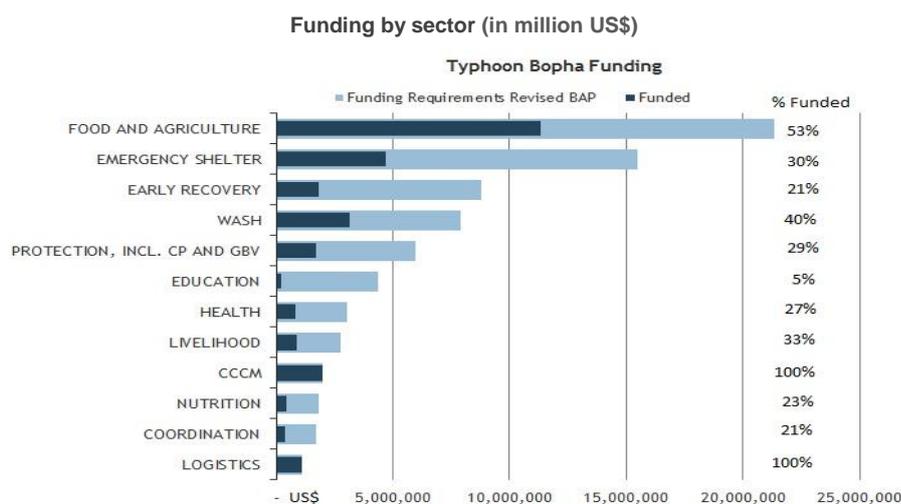
SMART Communications in partnership with Typhoon Bopha/Pablo Communications Working Group, will initiate the "Information Caravan" in Cateel on 16 February. This event will offer communication services, including donation of 10 community phones and free call and text credits. The 'caravan' will also cover Baganga, Boston municipalities in Davao Oriental and affected communities in Compostela Valley with dates still to be confirmed. As part of the event, sports and entertainment activities will be offered to the communities while DSWD will conduct a short seminar on trafficking, livelihood and other family development sessions.

Funding

The revised Bopha/Pablo Action Plan for Recovery, launched on 25 January, has received US\$29 million against the total requirement of \$76 million, according to Financial Tracking Service. The BAP is 38% covered with unmet requirements of \$47 million. During this reporting period, there has been an increase in funding to Education Cluster activities.

On 12 February, ICRC is appealing for 30 million Swiss francs (\$32 million) in additional funding for Typhoon Pablo response operations. ICRC's appeal is separate to the financing of the Bopha/Pablo Action Plan.

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org



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Background on the crisis

In the early hours of 4 December 2012, Typhoon *Bopha*, locally known as Pablo, hit the east coast of Mindanao in the south of the Philippines. It was the 16th and most powerful typhoon to hit the Philippines in 2012. The Government of the Philippines initiated preparedness measures as early as 30 November and has since been leading the response. On 7 December, the President of the Philippines declared a state of national calamity and accepted the offer of international assistance. On 10 December, the United Nations and humanitarian partners launched an appeal for \$65 million to provide immediate lifesaving aid and support to millions affected by the typhoon. On 25 January, the revised appeal seeking \$76 million was re-launched based on needs assessments undertaken by clusters. The Humanitarian Country Team has provided technical assistance to the Government in rapid needs assessment and information management. The most affected provinces are Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley, Surigao del Sur and Agusan del Sur. The Government, UN/humanitarian partners and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement have been working tirelessly to meet the needs of the affected people particularly in most affected municipalities of Boston, Cateel and Baganga in Davao Oriental province.

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