

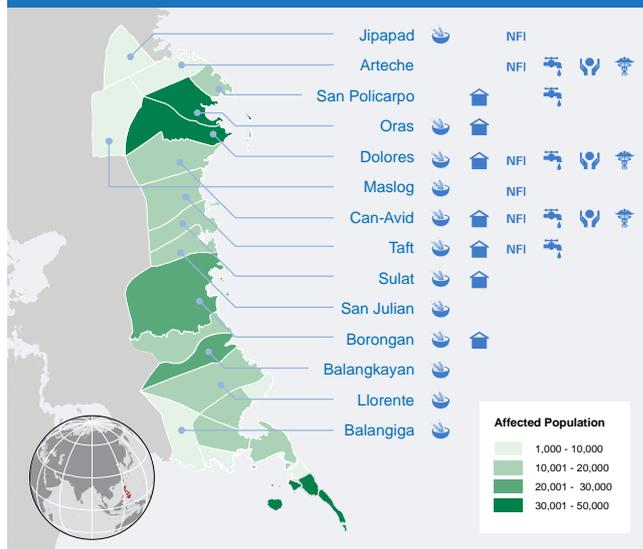


This report is produced by OCHA Philippines in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Philippines. It covers the period from 15 to 18 December 2014. This is the final report on Typhoon Hagupit unless unforeseen developments occur.

Highlights

- More than 41,200 houses were destroyed; families whose houses need reconstruction will face prolonged displacement and require extended humanitarian aid.
- Authorities to ensure worst-affected communities in Region VIII receive uninterrupted aid during the approaching holiday season.
- No indication of disease outbreaks to date.
- International assistance limited to localized and targeted support using in-country resources to complement government relief efforts.

Hagupit: Eastern Samar - Response Cluster Presence (as of 18 Dec 2014)



Map Sources: GADM, DSWD FO VIII, NDRRMC
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created on 18 December 2014

3.9 million
affected people

149,000
people in evacuation centres

458
evacuation centres

41,200
totally damaged houses

231,500
partially damaged houses

18
verified deaths

Source: NDRRMC Sitrep No. 26, 18 December 2014, 6 a.m.

Situation Overview

More than 1.5 million people returned to their homes a week after Typhoon Hagupit (locally known as Ruby) left the Philippines. While there are no reports of acute humanitarian needs to date, the authorities are now planning to ensure that the worst-affected communities in Northern Samar, Eastern Samar and Samar (Region VIII) receive uninterrupted aid during the approaching holiday season.

About 149,000 people (29,100 families, or 9 per cent of the 1.7 million evacuated) remain in 458 evacuation centres across four regions (III, IV-A, V and VIII), according to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC). The majority of these evacuees are in Eastern Samar (60,800 people) and Samar (80,700 people), where damage to houses was the most significant.

The NDRRMC so far report that 41,200 houses were totally destroyed and 231,500 partially damaged across the affected regions. About 82 per cent of the damage to houses were concentrated in Northern Samar, Eastern Samar and Samar. People with damaged houses will need to remain in evacuation centres until their homes are repaired or reconstructed, requiring extended humanitarian aid.

There is no indication of disease outbreaks in Samar provinces, according to the Department of Health. Disease surveillance will continue in the coming weeks.

The Government's key response agencies met with the Philippines Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) on 17 December to brief on the current situation, priority needs and the way forward. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) confirmed that the priority is the displaced people in the Samar provinces, who

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

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Coordination Saves Lives

require the following: (1) transitional shelter and shelter repair kits; (2) water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) support; (3) temporary learning spaces; and (4) child- and women-friendly spaces. These needs will be met with continued bilateral support from humanitarian agencies using resources in the country.

As the relief operation runs through to the end of January 2015, the Government is beginning to plan for rehabilitation and recovery to address the needs in permanent shelter, livelihoods and agriculture in particular. In the transition, food distribution will shift to food-for-work and cash-for-work programmes wherever possible and continue until the end of March.

In the medium and long term, the Government is committed to improve its disaster management system by enhancing the engagement of local authorities in all phases of the disaster management cycle, strengthening inter-cluster coordination, embarking on the post-disaster needs assessment, and developing a menu of financing and business options to expedite recovery.

The HCT will continue to work closely with the Government to monitor and support the response effort in the affected areas as needed while investing in preparedness that was proven to save lives when Typhoon Hagupit struck. .

Humanitarian Response



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Contact: Conrad Navidad (cnavidad@iom.int)

Needs:

- An estimated 149,000 people (29,100 families) in 458 evacuation centres, mostly in Samar Island, need camp coordination and camp management support, including coordination with service providers to address residual needs and plan for durable solutions to their displacement.
- Results from the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessments confirm initial findings of needs to upgrade WASH facilities to meet Sphere standards and improve protection measures through lighting and security patrols.

Response:

- The DTM was rolled out to assess priority needs and conditions of people in an additional 18 evacuation centres, now covering five municipalities and one city (Taft, Sulat, Oras, Dolores, Can-Avid and Borongan) in Eastern Samar.
- Repair of damaged temporary shelters and facilities continues in Typhoon Haiyan-affected displacement sites (bunkhouses) affected by Typhoon Hagupit.

23

evacuation centres assessed



Education

Contact: Fernando Balmaceda (fbalmaceda@unicef.org) and Rachel Fermin (fermin@savethechildren.org)

Needs:

- At least 396 schools (1,094 classrooms) were damaged by the typhoon. Classroom repairs and replacement learning materials are needed.
- 888 tents for temporary learning spaces are required in Region VII.

Response:

- To date, 27 tents were delivered in Region VIII to establish temporary learning spaces.
- The Department of Education is consolidating and validating the total number of people reached.

888

tents needed for temporary learning spaces



Emergency Shelter

Contact: Maria Moita (mmoita@iom.int)

Needs:

- A total of 41,243 houses were destroyed and 231,528 were partially damaged. Most of the destroyed homes are in Region VIII (39,747 houses destroyed and 210,638 partially damaged).
- According to the DTM, most IDPs are staying in evacuation centres at night and

7,698

emergency shelter kits distributed in Eastern Samar

return to their communities of origin during the day to look after their livelihood and rebuild their destroyed or damaged houses. Provision of emergency shelter repair kits is the priority.

Response:

- As of 16 December, 7,698 emergency shelter kits were distributed in Eastern Samar. Distributions continue.



Food Security

Contact: Jutta Neitzel (jutta.neitzel@wfp.org), Alberto Aduna (alberto.aduna@fao.org)

Needs:

- A total of 600 metric tons (mt) of rice and 98.29 mt of high energy biscuits (HEBs) are needed to complement the Government's food assistance package in the typhoon-affected provinces.

52,000+

families provided with high energy biscuits in Eastern Samar

Response:

- Out of the total requirements to complement the food assistance package, a total of 223 mt of rice have been distributed to over 37,000 families and 52 mt of HEBs to over 52,000 families in Eastern Samar.
- Farmers affected by typhoons Haiyan and Hagupit in Eastern Visayas will be provided with 5,000 bags of certified rice seeds and 5,000 bags of fertilizers through the existing programme.



Health

Contact: Health (Gerardo Medina, medinag@wpro.who.int); Reproductive Health (Angelito Umali, umali@unfpa.org)

Needs:

- Reproductive health missions are needed in the municipalities of Dolores, Oras, Can-avid and Taft (Eastern Samar).
- Comprehensive mapping of health logistics is required to ensure equitable distribution of services in Region VIII.
- A total of 18 barangay health stations damaged by the typhoon are non-functional. The birthing facility of Villareal rural health unit (Western Samar) and the Tuberculosis treatment centres in Lope de Vega (Northern Samar) and Dolores (Eastern Samar) were destroyed.

424

dignity kits distributed to pregnant and lactating women and women of reproductive age

Response:

- 424 dignity kits were distributed to pregnant and lactating women and women of reproductive age in Villareal and Pinabacdao (Western Samar) and Dolores (Eastern Samar). Additional 1,000 kits were mobilized for planned reproductive health missions.
- Mental health and psychosocial support service providers were mobilized in Borongan.



Logistics

Contact: Dragoslav Djuraskovic (dragoslav.djuraskovic@wfp.org)

Response:

- In support of the Government's Logistics Response Cluster, as of 17 December, a total of 110 trucks were provided to DSWD to assist in the delivery of family food packs and other relief items in the affected areas, particularly to Borongan and Tacloban.

110

trucks provided to support delivery of relief goods



Nutrition

Contact: Aashima Garg (agarg@unicef.org)

Needs:

- Nutrition assessments continue to be consolidated for analysis. Promoting breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices are priorities.

80

tents provided for mother-baby friendly spaces

Response:

- Mid-Upper Arm Circumference tapes were provided for nutrition screening taking place in Eastern Samar.

- Vitamin A supplements were provided to children 6 to 59 months of age together with measles vaccination.
- 80 tents were provided to establish mother-baby friendly spaces to promote breastfeeding and complementary feeding in evacuation centres.

Protection

Contact: Child Protection (Verity Rushton, vrushton@unicef.org); Gender-Based Violence (Pamela Averion, averion@unfpa.org)

Needs:

- Continuous power outages, common toilets, lack of room partition and privacy cause protection risks to women and girls in evacuation centres. Flash lights and solar lamps are needed.
- Anecdotal accounts suggest that psychosocial support for children in regions VI and VIII may be required. Children expressed both fear and anxiety at the onset and in the wake of Typhoon Hagupit.
- Initial assessments in Northern Samar revealed that existing referral pathways for children (vulnerable, at significant risk or victims of violence) are not functioning.

1,500
solar radios shipped to Samar Island

Response:

- 386 women in Villareal (Western Samar) and Dolores (Eastern Samar) and 76 IDPs in Pinabacdao (Western Samar) provided with gender-based violence (GBV) prevention sessions and information, education and communication (IEC) materials.
- 1,500 solar radios were shipped to Western Samar and Eastern Samar for distribution to affected communities.
- Trained community women and members of GBV watch groups from Typhoon Haiyan-affected municipalities deployed to Dolores and Oras (Eastern Samar) on 16 December to provide support in security patrolling and awareness-raising sessions.
- Violence against Women and Children protection desks were established in Region VI evacuation centres.
- Region VIII Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking approved referral pathway for violence against women and children cases.
- Referred cases of violence against women and children, sexual abuse, and children in conflict with the law are being followed up by municipal social welfare and development officers.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Limited technical knowledge in GBV prevention and response in emergencies and survivor-centred referral system among service providers.
- Lack of reliable disaggregated data and no information available on the most vulnerable children, including children with disabilities.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Contact: Paul Del Rosario (prosario@oxfam.org.uk) and Sheena Opolencia Calub (socalub@unicef.org)

Needs:

- The Provincial Health Office requested at least 41,000 water kits and 39,000 hygiene kits for Eastern Samar.
- Disinfection of Level II and III water systems needs to continue. Some 11 municipalities in Eastern Samar were identified as critical for water contamination.

20,000+
families provided with hygiene and water kits in Eastern Samar

Response:

- 20,917 families were provided with hygiene kits and 15,455 families with water kits in Eastern Samar.
- Water quality monitoring and treatment are continuing in affected communities (particularly in municipalities in Eastern Samar where cases of acute watery diarrhoea were recorded or water sources tested positive for bacterial contamination).
- Two mobile water treatment facilities, which can serve 10,000 people each, are now in Borongan City ready for use in the coming days.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Limited personnel, equipment and supplies hamper sustained water quality monitoring in Eastern Samar.

General Coordination

The NDRRMC convened a response cluster meeting in Manila on 17 December and updated the HCT on the current situation and the next steps.

In Borongan City, the response clusters for shelter, food, WASH/health/nutrition and protection as well as the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) – Communications with Communities (CwC) Working Group will continue to meet into next week (the schedule below is subject to change).

- Response cluster meetings at 9 a.m. on Mondays at the Provincial Capital.
- Shelter cluster meetings at 8 a.m. on Mondays at the Provincial Capital.
- AAP-CwC Working Group meeting at 9 a.m. on Fridays at the Provincial Capital.
- WASH cluster meetings at 3 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at the Provincial Health Office (PHO).
- Health cluster meetings at 10 a.m. on Mondays at the PHO.
- Quad cluster meetings at 10 a.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays at the PHO.
- General briefings for humanitarian partners at 6 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m. at the Boro Bay Hotel.

In Region VIII, AAP-CwC Working Group is coordinating closely with the provincial authority of Eastern Samar, DSWD and the Philippine Information Agency to enhance dissemination of humanitarian information and to gather community feedback on the response.

“Radyo Padayon”, an emergency humanitarian broadcast programme, is live on-air during 5-9 p.m. daily at 98.7FM in and around the municipality of Taft to share public service announcements and humanitarian response updates.

The National Economic and Development Authority, which is the lead agency for the rehabilitation and recovery phase, will meet with international financial institutions next week for rehabilitation planning.

Funding

Canada announced that it will provide C\$5 million (US\$4.2 million) to international NGOs to address the needs in emergency shelter, WASH, health and livelihoods.

Background on the crisis

Typhoon Hagupit made its first landfall in the evening of 6 December 2014 in Dolores municipality, Eastern Samar province, as a Category 2 typhoon with maximum sustained winds of 175 km/h and gusts of up to 210 km/h. Hagupit made subsequent landfalls in the provinces of Masbate, Marinduque, Batangas and Lubang, as it weakened into a tropical depression. More than 3.9 million people (902,300 families) were affected by the typhoon across nine regions (Metro Manila, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII and Caraga). The Government of the Philippines is leading the humanitarian response and has established a coordination hub in Borongan and Catarman. Before the typhoon made landfall, over 716,600 people were pre-emptively evacuated along the projected track. The HCT is providing targeted assistance in the worst-affected areas with in-country resources to complement the Government's relief efforts.

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Philippines National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council regularly issues situation reports: <http://www.ndrrmc.gov.ph/>

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