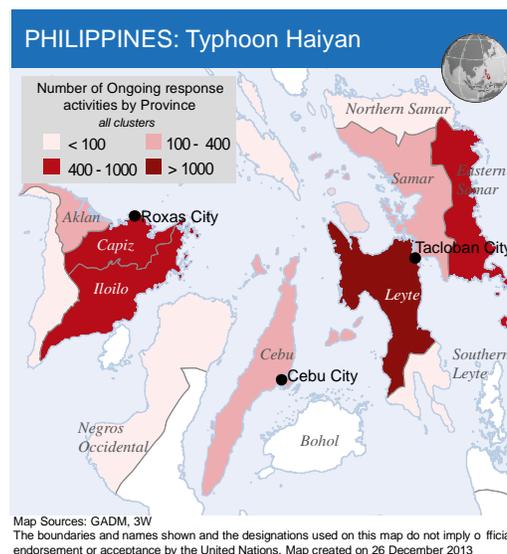




This report is produced by OCHA Philippines in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Philippines and covers the period from 24 to 26 December 2013. The next report will be issued on or around 31 December 2013.

## Highlights

- With schools resuming on 6 January, the remaining IDPs currently in schools used as evacuation centres will be relocated to other housing, including bunkhouses. Humanitarian partners are in discussions with the Departments of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) and Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) on how to coordinate activities.
- The current rains pose a significant WASH and health concern. Humanitarian partners in Region VIII have finalized a cholera contingency plan and prepositioned sufficient numbers of cholera kits.
- A military contingent from the Republic of Korea's is scheduled to arrive on 28 December and to assist humanitarian operations through their logistical and engineering capacities



**14.1 million**  
Affected people

**4.1 million**  
People displaced

**1.1 million**  
Damaged houses

**6,109**  
Reported dead

**1,779**  
People missing

Source: DSWD as at 06:00 Manila time 26 December (22:00 UTC, 25 December); NDRRMC as at 06:00 Manila time, 26 December (22:00 UTC, 25 December).

## Situation Overview

Humanitarian partners continued to provide humanitarian assistance and early recovery activities over the Christmas holidays.

Emergency shelter provision and spontaneous self-recovery have been rapid, substantial and widespread compared to similar disaster responses elsewhere. As of the first week of December, one month into the response, a Shelter Cluster Assessment by REACH showed that over three quarters of affected households had begun some form of shelter self-recovery. While access to supplies is accelerating, more comprehensive recovery is nonetheless constrained by the lack of supplies, especially roofing materials, hurricane straps, coconut lumber, and the poor level of shelter cluster programmes funding. Furthermore, significant retrofitting will be required to enhance structural resilience to seismic and typhoon risks

The current rain fall, which is dislodging debris and waste in many typhoon-affected villages, poses a significant risk of WASH-related diseases. Following recently reported cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea in Western Leyte, humanitarian partners have finalized a cholera contingency plan and prepositioned a sufficient number of cholera kits.

With the resumption of classes on 6 January, more IDPs will be vacating evacuation centres (ECs) in schools. As the government prepares to transfer IDPs from the ECs to bunkhouses, humanitarian partners are working with the Government to ensure appropriate protection, WASH, health, and fire safety provisions as the inter-cluster Housing, Land and Property Working Group is advocating for.

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

The arrival of the 529-member Republic of Korea military contingent on 28 December is expected to greatly assist humanitarian operations through their logistical and engineering capacities.

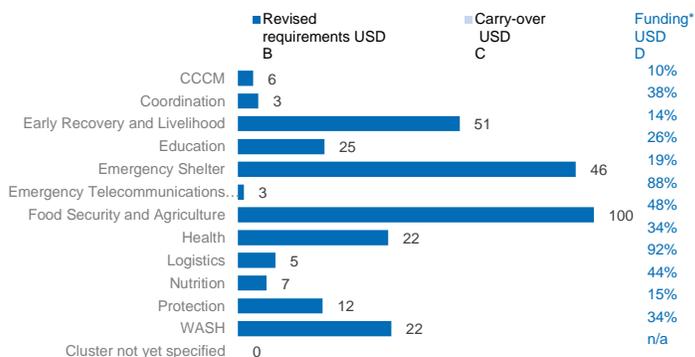
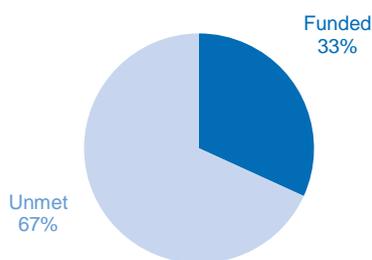
## Funding

A total of US\$538 million has been contributed to the Typhoon Haiyan response as of 26 December, according to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). Of this total, \$258 million was contributed for the Strategic Response Plan (SRP) for Haiyan (closely aligned to the Government’s Recovery Assistance on Yolanda (RAY) Plan launched on 18 December), by over 80 entities including Member States, the Central Emergency Response Fund, multilateral institutions, private companies and individuals.

For updated funding figures, visit the Typhoon Haiyan page on FTS at: <http://bit.ly/17lyKgJ>.

### Typhoon Haiyan Action Plan

**US\$788 million** requested



Funding by sector (in million US\$)

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>)

## Humanitarian Response



### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

#### Needs:

- The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Regions VI, VII and VIII identified the need for shelter assistance, relocation support, as well as livelihoods, food, water and medicines.
- There remains a need for site management across affected regions: 52 per cent of sites in Region VIII, 38 per cent of sites in Region VI, and all 16 sites in Region VII are reported to have no site management committees.

**10%**

Funding for CCCM projects in the SRP

#### Response:

- In Tacloban, IOM, IEDARelief and IDRN are working with DSWD to provide on-site camp management support at 12 evacuation centres.
- The return intentions survey for IDPs is ongoing with the aim to cover 1,433 households.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Most IDPs (56 per cent in Region VI and 61 percent in Region VIII) are living in schools. The resumption of classes in January will have a significant impact on the populations living in these structures.
- CCCM requirements in the SRP are currently just about 10 percent funded, versus nearly 33 percent across all sectors.



## Early Recovery and Livelihood

### Needs:

- Some 5.9 million workers in nine regions were affected, with livelihoods and sources of income destroyed, lost or disrupted as a result of Typhoon Haiyan. Of these, 2.6 million have been identified as most vulnerable. The cluster is targeting 400,000 of them.
- Fallen coconut trees need to be processed for shelter lumber and to boost livelihood activities.

### Response:

- Of the 23 cash-for-work activities in Tacloban City, partners have completed eight activities, clearing 14 schools, 14 hospitals and 15 roads.
- Partners are supporting material recovery initiatives in Tacloban, Ormoc (Leyte), Guiuan (Eastern Samar), Bogu (Cebu), Coron (Palawan) and Roxas.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- There are ongoing challenges around the lack of heavy equipment, coconut lumber salvaging, and debris recycling.



## Education

### Needs:

- There is a need to scale up temporary learning spaces, as well as teaching and learning materials, for the opening of schools on 6 January.
- Greater psycho-social support for both teachers and students returning to school is required.

### Response:

- The Education Cluster has established a Back to Learning task force led by UNICEF to help the Department of Education and cluster partners develop key messaging for children to return to school on 6 January.
- Back to School promotional activities are planned at the Child Friendly Space Children's Festival in Tacloban on 27 December.
- The Department of Education has issued a memorandum on appropriate Education in Emergencies curricula to be used between January and March 2014.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Up-to-date data on schools being used as evacuation centres remains an urgent priority.
- Better relocation strategies remain an urgent priority.

### 6 January

Date when schools, including those that are currently being used as ECs, are set to reopen



## Emergency Shelter

### Needs:

- 1,127,041 houses have been damaged, of which 578,248 are completely destroyed.

### Response:

- To date, 237,605 households have received basic emergency shelter materials such as tarpaulins, tents, tools and ropes.
- 23,824 households have received support for self-recovery through more substantial shelter repair kits, cash and construction materials, including corrugated iron (CGI) sheets. This drop in numbers is due to the identification of double reporting of numbers, and misclassification of activities.
- The Shelter Cluster, together with a partner, is developing information, education and communication materials around the use and handling of corrugated iron (CGI) sheets.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Shelter funding as per the Strategic Response Plan is currently at a mere 19 per cent versus nearly 33 per cent across all sectors. This remains at odds with the massive shelter needs.
- The lack of good quality CGI sheets continues to be a constraint.
- Housing land and property issues continue to be of concern.



## Food Security and Agriculture

### Needs:

- Nearly 5.6 million people require food assistance and support to prevent food insecurity and restore agricultural and fishing livelihoods. Some 2.7 million people in 71 affected municipalities still require assistance to prevent a deterioration in food security.
- With the precise number of affected households yet to be fully assessed, estimates indicate that up to 450,000 farmer and fisher households were directly affected.

**51%**  
of rice farming  
beneficiaries have  
already received 40 kg  
of seeds

### Response:

- As of 23 December, WFP has dispatched nearly 12,795 tons of food, including 12,504 tons of rice, 268 tons of high-energy biscuits and 22 tons of specialized nutrition products, and assisted nearly 3 million beneficiaries.
- Other cluster partners have reached 2.45 million people with a mix of food and cash assistance.
- Based on partner reports, the blanket supplemental feeding programme has reached 26,046 children aged 6-59 months with 50 tons of high-energy biscuits and specialized nutrition products in Eastern Samar, Leyte, Iloilo and Capiz.
- Over 22,440 rice farming beneficiaries have received 40 kg of seeds. This is 51% of the targeted 44,000 beneficiaries.
- All municipalities in Region VI have been covered with food assistance.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Low funding for some partners impacts the operational capacity to implement the transition from relief to recovery at scale.
- The original supplier of corn seed for FAO did not meet quality inspection standards. Procurement has begun with a potentially more expensive supplier, resulting in some delays.



## Health

### Needs:

- There have been six confirmed dengue cases in Eastern Samar; teams have been deployed for fumigation activities and intensive health education.

**3**  
health zones in  
Eastern Samar have  
cold chain storage  
capacity

### Response:

- Guiuan and Borongan (Eastern Samar) each have a functioning blood bank.
- In tuberculosis (TB) clinics in Balangiga and Quinapondan (Eastern Samar), two microscopes have been recovered and can be used for sputum testing.
- In Eastern Samar emergency disease surveillance reporters have completed refresher training, leading to an improvement in data.
- A cold chain contingency plan now ensures cold chain storage capacity availability in three health zones in Eastern Samar. These will function as “cold chain hubs”.
- Two tents serving as birthing centres have been set up in Medellin, Cebu.
- Reproductive health missions were conducted in Ormoc City (Leyte), and Balangkayan (Eastern Samar), serving 297 pregnant and lactating women.
- Emergency reproductive health kits have been provided to Ormoc District Hospital, providing clean delivery, family planning services, treatment for STIs and medical management of sexual violence for the estimated needs of 10,000 people for three months and management of miscarriage and suture of vaginal tears for 30,000 people for three months.
- The Health Cluster is working with the WASH Cluster to improve access to safe water and focus on messages related to dengue.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- The referral capacity for psychiatric patients is not sufficient, with the only available facilities being Eastern Visayas Regional Medical Centre in Tacloban and Vicente Sotti hospital in Cebu. Generally, there is a lack of services providing mental health and psychosocial support.
- The reproductive health needs of adolescent girls continue to be a concern, especially in Roxas City.
- Lack of reliable power and damaged equipment is hampering the cold chain.



## Nutrition

### Needs:

- Priorities include: i) protection and promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding for 250,000 pregnant women and caregivers; ii) supplementary feeding for 145,000 children; iii) micronutrient supplementation for 100,000 children; iv) treatment of acute malnutrition in 27,000 children.

5,032

infant and young child feeding services provided to pregnant and lactating women

### Response:

- To date, 49,245 children under five were screened, with detection of 1,490 acute malnutrition cases (161 severe; 1,329 moderate). Seventy-seven children were admitted for treatment.
- Blanket supplementary feeding has reached 39,000 children aged 6-59 months in Regions VI and VIII.
- Infant and young child feeding services were provided to 5,032 pregnant and lactating women using the Barangay Nutrition Scholars network, 40 mobile counsellors and 21 mother and baby friendly spaces.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- There are limited reports on the number of care-givers supported by the Barangay Nutrition Scholars.



## Protection

### Needs:

- Concern has been expressed by teachers over distress and related “negative behaviour” of children affected by the typhoon when they return to school.
- More monitoring in remote areas is required to support protection needs.

107

men and women attended GBV training sessions in Eastern Samar

### Response:

- Five GBV training sessions were conducted in Guiuan and Balangiga (Eastern Samar) attended by 107 women and men.
- Education agencies are supporting children by providing Psychological First Aid training to teachers.
- Women Friendly Spaces (WFS) have been set up in Estancia (Iloilo) and Balangiga (Eastern Samar), with 56 WFS facilitators and social workers attending orientation sessions.
- NFIs were provided to a Bajau community (75 IDP families) living along the seashore in Leyte Province who have not been included in any distributions.
- Training was conducted for 60 *barangay* (smallest administrative unit) captains on tracing and registration of unaccompanied and separated children in Guiuan.
- People living with disabilities in San Juan barangay, Ormoc City, have been identified and will be prioritized during future distributions.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Availability of services for clinical management of rape survivors is limited in most affected areas.
- More women police officers are needed to properly address protection cases.
- Rural and minority populations are not receiving adequate assistance.
- Social worker capacity remains weak in all locations.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Needs:

- More WASH assistance is needed in western Leyte and eastern Panay.
- Some of the septic tanks along the coast of Eastern Samar are reported to be full and in need of de-sludging.

### Response:

- A water supply system was provided to bunkhouses in Palo (Leyte).
- 2,939 hygiene kits and 7,467 water kits have been sent to Tabango and San-Isidoro (Leyte).
- 20,492 water kits (for 112,707 people) and 30,794 hygiene kits for (169,367 people) have been distributed in Eastern Samar.

- 60,124 people have been provided with safe drinking water through repair/rehabilitation of damaged water systems and trucking.
- 1,858 displaced people have received improved sanitation facilities in camp settings.
- 330 household sanitation facilities in Guiuan were repaired.
- Joint efforts of WASH partners and the Department of Health are under way in response to diarrhea and dengue outbreak risks.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- More assessments are required of Level 2 systems in *barangays* in western Leyte.
- De-sludging of pit latrines in tent cities/evacuation camps in Eastern Samar is becoming a challenge.



## Communication with Communities

#### Needs:

- Targeted communication with affected communities is needed. The affected population needs 10,000 solar powered radios and 5,000 affordable cell phones to better access information.

#### Response:

- The Communicating with Communities (CwC) Working Group members are conducting community consultations on how to communicate with affected communities effectively.
- First Response Radio, PECOJON, World Vision and Communitere have agreed to boost radio programming early next year.
- The Philippines Information Agency and the Shelter Foundation organized a workshop on the use of water-filled bottles for lighting purposes.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Evacuation centre information desks lack coordinated and accountable feedback mechanisms.
- Reports suggest that priority information gaps for communities relate to: 1.) the process for implementing shelter assistance, 2.) How the "Green Card" or DSWD-DAFAC registration system works and 3.) assistance plans regarding food security after food distributions cease.



## Emergency Telecommunications

#### Response:

- Installation of ICT infrastructure has been completed at two inter-agency offices in Cebu and Guiuan. Both are now ready for humanitarian organizations to move in.
- A generator has been installed at the Paon Beach Club in Estancia to ensure continuous power supply and Internet connection for the humanitarian community.
- In Guiuan, a concrete foundation for the EMC VSAT has been built to ensure it remains stable and provides a continuous Internet connection.
- Over 5,100 users are registered on ETC wireless networks.
- VHF radio programming and training is ongoing for humanitarians in Cebu, Guiuan and Tacloban.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- An electrician is urgently needed in Guiuan.
- Power remains an issue. Extensive damage to power grids in affected areas means that continuous access to electricity is a challenge. Power surges in Tacloban have resulted in damaged equipment.
- Access to fuel in certain areas is also a problem, restricting the use of generators.



## Logistics

#### Response:

- As of 26 December, 13,439 m<sup>3</sup>/6,098 tons of relief items have been transported on behalf of 39 humanitarian organizations through the Logistics Cluster.

- Since the beginning of the operation, over 3,000 m<sup>3</sup>/1,000 tons of inter-agency cargo has been facilitated through the Logistics Cluster on military assets. This operation has now phased out, with the last airlift completed on 15 December.
- So far, 97 requests for storage have been received and 5,299 m<sup>3</sup>/1,837 tons have been stored in inter-agency warehouses.
- LCT VICTORIA left Cebu on 24 December for Roxas and Bantayan loaded with NFIs and bagged rice. She reached Roxas on 25 December and is due in Bantayan on 28 December. Afterwards she will be plying Cebu-Tacloban and other destinations based on need.

**Constraints:**

- Commercial warehousing in general remains a key bottleneck. However, Logistics Cluster storage is available in key locations.

## General Coordination

Humanitarian partners from a number of clusters are in discussion with DPWH (lead department for the Yolanda shelter response) as well as DSWD (normative lead) to determine how the coordination architecture is to work.

With the arrival of the South Korean contingent expected on 28 December 2013, a smooth transition to early recovery will be guaranteed in the worst hit areas of Leyte and Samar. The foreign military force will bring heavy engineering equipment and is staying for one year in two rotations of six months. The engineers are expected to work closely with the international aid community and the local authorities on setting the priorities for their contribution to the aid effort.

A dedicated information manager for the Early Recovery and Livelihoods Cluster covering all field hubs took up her post in Tacloban on 21 December. Her e-mail is: [salla.himberg@undp.org](mailto:salla.himberg@undp.org).

**Background on the crisis**

Typhoon Haiyan (known locally as Yolanda) swept through the central Philippines on 8 November killing over 6,000 and displacing four million people, flattening homes and damaging schools, health centres and other infrastructure. Some experts estimate the storm was among the strongest ever to make landfall. Some 100,000 people are still in evacuation centres more than six weeks after the storm. On 9 November, the Government accepted the UN offer of international assistance. The Government also welcomed the deployment, in the initial phase of disaster response, of a large number of countries' military assets. The humanitarian community's Strategic Response Plan calling for \$788 million is closely aligned to the Government's Reconstruction Assistance on Yolanda - RAY (formerly referred to as the Yolanda Recovery and Rehabilitation Plan) launched on 18 December for nearly \$8.2 billion.

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