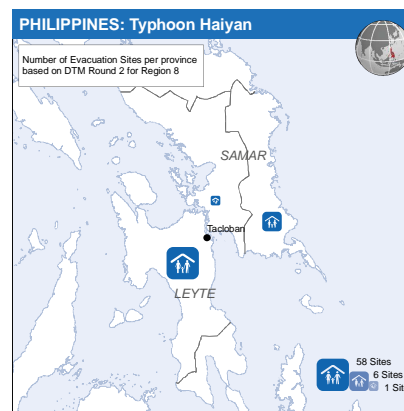




This report is produced by OCHA Philippines in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Philippines and covers the period from 21 to 28 January 2014. A Humanitarian Bulletin will be issued on or around 4 February and will replace the regular Situation Report.

Highlights

- About 1,400 tents (20 per cent of the total) had to be repaired or replaced in Guiuan following the passing of Tropical Depression Agaton (Lingling) last week.
- A 4.8-magnitude earthquake struck Leyte (Region VIII). There are no reports of damage or casualties.
- IDPs in Tacloban City will move from evacuation centres to bunkhouses by the end of this week. However, more work is required to prepare the sites.
- An assessment mission in Bantayan Island (Region VII) showed that there are still immediate shelter requirements and a need for better early recovery coordination.



14.1 million
Affected people

4.1 million
People displaced

1.1 million
Damaged houses

6,201
Reported dead

1,785
People missing

Source: DSWD and NDRRMC as at 06:00 Manila time 28 January 2014 (22:00 UTC, 27 January 2014).

Situation Overview

The two-week-long Tropical Depression (TD) Agaton, which ended last week, affected Eastern Samar. About 1,400 tents (20 per cent of the total) need to be repaired or replaced. Temporary shelters covered by tarpaulins in Guiuan were also damaged. Preliminary reports indicate that Agaton washed out ready-to-harvest crops, exacerbating the food-security situation of typhoon-affected farmers. Another low pressure area is developing southeast of Guam in the Pacific. Its forecast path will most likely follow TD Agaton, again expected to bring rains in Haiyan-affected areas.

A 4.8-magnitude earthquake struck Leyte Island on 26 January. Although no damage or casualties were reported, the earthquake highlighted the need for disaster risk reduction to strengthen preparedness levels for floods, landslides and other anticipated hazards at municipal, *barangay* and community levels.

In Tacloban city, the Government plans to move IDPs from evacuation centres to bunkhouses by the end of the week. Of the 26 bunkhouses under construction, 22 have been completed, although with technical installations and clearance of the building sites ongoing. Work on WASH, electricity and fire-protection facilities is ongoing in the bunkhouse sites. The Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster is chairing an inter-cluster group for relocation, helping to ensure the sites have sufficient capacity to receive beneficiaries.

An assessment mission to Bantayan Island (Region VII) highlighted shelter-related challenges, such as a lack of carpenters, insufficient capacity to process lumber, unclear building standards, lack of land available for resettlement and weak coordination among shelter actors. There are about 20 humanitarian organizations, but no regular island-wide coordination mechanism in place beyond that organized by local municipal administrations.

+ 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

On 26 January, the King of Sweden, His Majesty Carl XVI Gustaf, visited Tacloban in his capacity as the Chairman of the International Boy Scouts Association. He distributed new uniforms to scouts in the Tacloban region, and presented the Boy Scouts Association in Leyte with a US\$100,000 donation.

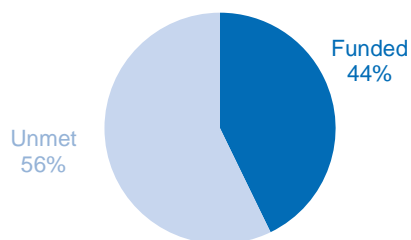
Funding

A total of \$653 million has been contributed to the Typhoon Haiyan response as of 28 January, according to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). Of this total, \$347 million was contributed to the Strategic Response Plan (SRP) for Haiyan (closely aligned to the Government's Recovery Assistance on Yolanda (RAY) Plan launched on 18 December). Over 80 entities contributed to the SRP, including Member States, the Central Emergency Response Fund, multilateral institutions, private companies and individuals.

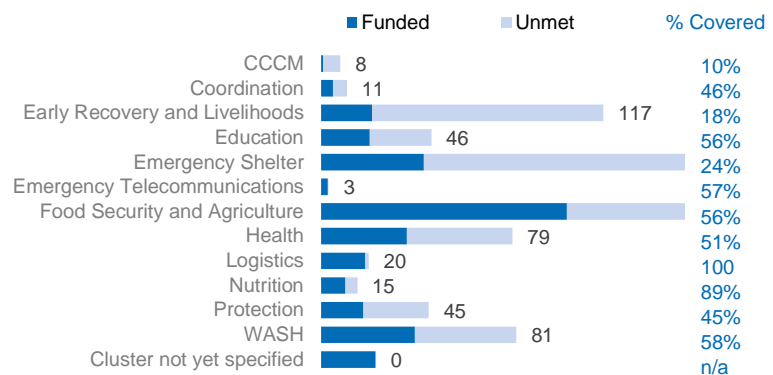
For updated funding figures, visit the Typhoon Haiyan page on FTS at: <http://bit.ly/17lyKgJ>.

Typhoon Haiyan Action Plan

\$788 million requested



Funding by cluster (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>)

Enormous needs remain in the coconut sector

The Philippines is the world's second-largest coconut producer, accounting for 26.6 per cent of total global production in 2013. The coconut sector suffered devastating damage, especially in Region VIII. The Philippines Coconut Authority (PCA) reported 33 million trees were damaged or destroyed and more than 1 million coconut farmers affected. Total estimated losses stand at \$396 million.

The damage created knock-on effects along the entire value chain. Coconut growing and copra production are important sources of economic activity in rural areas, with 1.7 million people in Region VIII engaged directly (e.g. farm owners, workers and traders) or indirectly (e.g. transport and logistics). Sixty per cent of small-scale coconut farmers live in poverty, are often land-poor and are at high risk of indebtedness if they receive no livelihood support.

Coconut trees that were damaged beyond recovery need to be replanted, with newly planted trees taking six to eight years to reach maturity and return to full production.

Fallen trees need to be cleared and sold for short-term cash relief. However, existing chainsaw and sawmill capacity is stretched and within six months, the wood will rot or be insect-infested. Bolstering this capacity with chainsaw provision, cash-for-work programmes and appropriate training can provide access to income as well as materials to contribute to more permanent housing solutions.

During the time needed for replanted trees to become productive, alternative livelihoods are urgently needed. This includes intercropping as a viable income source to restore self-sufficiency and improve food security.

Partners are working with the PCA on a coordinated response. A series of activities is planned, starting with a consultation meeting on livelihoods recovery for coconut farmers in Eastern Visayas in early February.

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Humanitarian Response



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- The number of transitional shelters is insufficient to accommodate IDPs still in evacuation Centres (ECs), including people from no-build zones.
- Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) has stressed capacity-building as a critical need.

Response:

- Site upgrade and mitigation activities, such as repairs, and installing kitchen areas and family partitions, are being undertaken at ECs in Tacloban and bunkhouse sites in Eastern Samar.
- In Tacloban, registration (including vulnerability criteria) for the 941 families living in schools has been completed. In Eastern Samar, registration and profiling are ongoing for 507 families in bunkhouses and 118 families in Tent City.
- In Eastern Samar Tent City, tents and facilities destroyed by TD Agaton are being repaired.
- As of 23 January, some 200 camp managers have received CCCM training in Cebu, Ormoc and Tacloban.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Lack of options for transitional or permanent shelter settlement is prolonging displacement in ECs.
- CCCM is only 30 per cent funded, leading to limited coverage capacity for site management and development of alternative transitional sites.



Early Recovery and Livelihoods

Needs:

- The typhoon destroyed or disrupted the livelihoods of 5.9 million workers. Current cluster activities target 400,000 of these people.
- Fallen coconut trees need to be processed for shelter lumber and livelihoods activities. Livelihoods activities need to be diversified for the worst affected people.

80%
of Early Recovery and
Livelihood Cluster
activities ongoing or
completed

Response:

- To date, 42 per cent of funded ER&L activities were reported as completed, 38 per cent as ongoing and 20 per cent as planned. Of the planned activities, 78 per cent are cash-for-work and emergency employment, and 22 per cent restoration of livelihoods activities.
- ER&L workshops were conducted in four hubs on 23 and 24 January.

Gaps & Constraints:

- To date, ER&L has received 18 per cent of the requested \$117 million in the December 2013 Typhoon Haiyan appeal. Unless additional and continued funding is secured, ER&L activities are expected to end by spring.



Education

Needs:

- Eight priority schools are still being used as evacuation centres, hosting 3,953 people in Tacloban City.
- A Department of Education survey indicates enrolment rates are lower for Tacloban City than in other areas.

Response:

- Over 800 of the most affected day-care centres have received early childhood care and development kits, tarpaulins and furniture.
- An orientation on temporary learning spaces and education in emergencies for 50 private-school teachers and school administrators was held in Region VIII.
- Emergency preparedness training was held for 404 education staff in Leyte Province.
- The communications and media campaign for the Back To Learning (BTL) campaign received coverage in 30 local newspapers, TV segments and online. The social media campaign was especially successful, with the BTL page receiving 10,000 "likes".

Gaps & Constraints:

- Flood-mitigation efforts for temporary learning spaces are still weak.
- There is a lack of tents for temporary learning spaces.

**Food Security and Agriculture****Needs:**

- Urgent support is needed for coconut farmers, fishers and upland farming communities who have received minimal livelihood support to date.

4,000
tons of urea fertilizers
ready for distribution

Response:

- Since the operation began, WFP has reached 2.8 million individuals (excluding double counting), almost 114,000 beneficiaries with nutrition interventions and over 465,000 beneficiaries using cash distribution.
- Other cluster partners have reached over 2 million beneficiaries with a mix of food and cash assistance to date.
- About 44,000 affected rice farmers have received rice seeds to plant in December and January in regions VI and VIII. The yield in March and April is expected to be adequate to feed 800,000 people for a year.
- More than 4,000 tons of urea fertilizer is arriving in regions IV-B, VI and VIII to be distributed by cluster partners to complement seed support for the current rice- and corn-growing season.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Preliminary post-distribution monitoring data from Guiuan shows that TD Agaton washed out ready-to-harvest crops, exacerbating the food-security situation of typhoon-affected farmers. Scarcity of vegetables, beans, fruits, corn and root crops was also reported.
- Thirty-three million coconut trees were damaged in Region VIII translating into lost livelihoods for coconut farmers for six to eight years (the time replanted coconut trees take to become fully productive).
- Up to 30,000 mainly small-scale fishing boats were damaged, with more than 10,000 lost or destroyed. Distribution of selective, non-destructive and legal fishing gear is crucial to ensure existing fishing capacity is not exceeded.

**Health****Needs:**

- There were 84 suspected dengue cases in Ormoc City in January, which exceeds the area's alert threshold.

Response:

- The Ormoc City health office and health partners are developing a dengue-fever plan of action to address the rise in dengue cases.
- Twenty-five foreign medical teams are operating in regions VI, VII and VIII.
- Two units are providing diagnostic services for suspected TB and multi-drug-resistant TB through molecular techniques (Xpert) at the Eastern Visayas Regional Medical Centre in Tacloban City.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Tacloban City Health Cluster has highlighted the need for health partners' support to rehabilitate district health centres and *barangay* health stations.
- There are reports of suspected dengue cases in humanitarian workers, although none have required hospitalization.
- There has been a low uptake of family planning services among affected people.

**Nutrition****Needs:**

- Priorities include supplementary feeding for 145,000 children; micronutrient supplementation for 100,000 children and treatment of acute malnutrition in 27,000 children.

82,000
children 6-59 months
received blanket
supplementary feeding

Response:

- Of the over 97,000 children under age 5 screened, 2,702 cases of acute malnutrition (370 severe; 2,332 moderate) were detected. Some 40 per cent of children with SAM were admitted for treatment.
- According to WFP, blanket supplementary feeding has reached over 82,000 children age 6-59 months (amended from 97,438 reported by partners in the last sitrep) in regions VI and VIII with RUSF and HEBs.
- Through the Barangay Nutrition Scholars network, mobile counsellors and 37 mother-and-baby-friendly spaces, infant and young-child feeding (IYCF) services were provided to over 9,500 pregnant and lactating women.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Critical gaps remain in programme coverage in areas that the Nutrition Cluster prioritized for Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM), micronutrient and IYCF interventions in Region VI.
- Programme response information is inconsistent due to the Government's limited capacity to provide consistent data in all affected areas.
To date, fewer than anticipated women have benefited from baby-friendly spaces.

**Needs:**

- In Ormoc, the Protection Cluster continues to monitor the situation of over 500 families who will be relocated from around the City Hall to bunkhouses. Cluster coordinators visited the proposed relocation site, noting concerns regarding protection risks associated with the close proximity of bunkhouses and a lack of consultations with the future host communities.
- More women-and-children help desks are needed at the provincial and municipal levels to ensure that women and girls can be referred for life-saving services.

8

women-friendly-space tents set up in Eastern Samar

Response:

- IDPs from two schools in Tacloban were requested to vacate the premises at short notice. The cluster intervened and the move was halted.
- This week, 46 municipalities held child-protection activities: 169 child-friendly spaces welcomed 46,489 children; awareness programmes reached 17 municipalities ; 92 unaccompanied and separated children are registered, and 6,237 community-based child-protection interventions took place to mitigate the risk of, and respond to, psychosocial distress, sexual violence and child labour.
- In Eastern Samar, 15 humanitarian workers, 58 GBV service providers and 172 community residents participated in protection-related training and orientation sessions. Seventeen service providers and 33 community volunteers in Capiz and Iloilo Provinces completed training on women-friendly spaces (WFS) management.
- Eight WFS tents have been set up in the severely affected municipalities of Eastern Samar. A WFS was also set up in Tolosa, Leyte.
- In Guiuan, Eastern Samar, GBV messages in the local dialect have been aired on radio. They will continue for the next three weeks.

Gaps & Constraints:

- GBV services in some Eastern Samar, Capiz and Iloilo facilities have been hampered by insufficient technical capacity of local organizations/NGOs and Government social workers.
- Discussions are currently being held on setting up survivor crisis centres separately for women and children to cater for survivors' unique needs and processes.

**Needs:**

- According to the Government, 1.1 million houses were damaged; of which nearly 550,000 were destroyed.
- Recent severe weather conditions have deteriorated or destroyed emergency shelter materials in some areas.

Response:

- To date, 474,144 households have received emergency shelter materials. Support for shelter self-recovery for 78,452 households has been distributed or is ongoing.

- The Shelter Cluster and partners are working on a framework to improve targeting according to vulnerabilities.
- The Shelter Cluster is supporting municipal and provincial authorities. In Capiz (Region VII), the cluster is helping the Government to develop the provincial recovery strategy.
- In Cebu, the team is developing a skills-training programme for municipal information managers.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The shelter projects that are part of the UN's Strategic Response Plan are only 23.9 per cent funded.
- An assessment commissioned by the Shelter Cluster shows that most shelter assistance has been provided along the coasts and in urban areas, even though many homes in rural and inland areas were destroyed.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- De-sludging and latrine emptying are needed in many areas.
- More WASH facilities are needed in bunkhouses and transitional sites.
- Thirty per cent of the 1,192,500 target population still requires continued access to safe water.
- Of the 650,000 target population, 92 per cent still need rehabilitated or new latrines.
- About 1.3 million people need health- and hygiene-promotion interventions.

459

latrines constructed this week (compared with 156 last week)

Response:

- In Leyte, 459 latrines were constructed this week, compared with 156 last week.
- In the past week, 1,171 water kits, 2,845 hygiene kits and 429 replenished hygiene kits were distributed in Region VI.
- A total of 764 hygiene kits were distributed to 3,820 people in Eastern Samar.
- Work is ongoing to provide WASH facilities in 35 schools in the Eastern Samar municipalities of Giporlos, Lawaan and Quinapondon. WASH support has been completed in five elementary schools and one child-friendly space, benefiting 2,500 children.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Weak local capacity is preventing greater integration of partner activities in Government plans.
- Behaviour-change interventions are still insufficient.



Communication with Communities

Needs:

- Common service projects are needed to systematize community feedback.
- Better coordination of all CwC activities by partners is needed for information sharing.

50%

of local radio stations are back on air

Response:

- A CwC Working Group has been established in Eastern Samar, comprising Government, civil society and international actors. The group uses radio, text blasts and community forums in all 11 affected municipalities in Eastern Samar to support the Philippine Coconut Authority.
- Direct support is being provided to key clusters on creating and disseminating messages.
- Radyo Bakdaw in Guiuan is providing repair services for radios (88 radios repaired so far).
- Philippine Information Agency is continuing to provide radio services and text blasts.
- Two international communications NGOs conducted assessments in early January on ways to support local, independent radio stations.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Communities lack radios and mobile phones (an estimated 40,000 radios could be distributed).
- Media partners lack knowledge of the humanitarian response, hampering their ability to serve affected communities.
- Limited electrification outside urban areas is hampering CwC efforts.



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- ETC continues to provide Internet connectivity in those areas in which the local ISP is not yet operational. Where local Internet services are being provided, ETC will help organizations switch from emergency to commercial services and decommission equipment.
- Internet services have been decommissioned at the Capiz provincial capital building in Roxas, as humanitarian organizations have moved to different premises. However, ETC helped to establish a Wi-Fi hotspot zone.
- The FAO office in Tacloban is connected to the Internet.
- A second solar kit was installed at the repeater site in Roxas to provide more power.
- Security telecommunications services are ongoing in Roxas and Guiuan, including radio training and programming.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Spare equipment for generators is in short supply.



Logistics

Response:

- In the past week, 2,371 m³/1,792 tons of relief cargo have been transported by road on behalf of different humanitarian organizations.
- The Logistics Cluster continues to provide transport services to partners on an ad-hoc basis where there are gaps in capacity or access constraints. It also provides temporary storage space in the key locations of Tacloban, Guiuan, Ormoc, Roxas and Cebu.
- On 23 January, the cluster held a meeting in Tacloban outlining the transition strategy and phasing down of services, which was endorsed by the partners.
- The cluster is supporting partners to better access the local market for their logistical needs by updating logistics assessments, including commercial warehousing, transporters and airports/ports in the affected areas.
- To meet partner needs to enhance local capacity, the cluster is organizing the following training sessions: handling NFIs in warehouses, (Roxas, 29 January); basic data collection through GPS (Roxas, 30 January); and generator maintenance and use (Tacloban, 1 February).

1,792 tons

of relief items transported by the Logistics Cluster in the last week

General Coordination

The Office of Civil Defence (OCD) for Region VI met with humanitarian actors on 21 January in Iloilo City. It was agreed that the general information meeting would be held once a month in Iloilo City, the regional capital. The time and date of this meeting will be agreed with OCD soon.

An Inter-Agency Coordinator for Accountability to Affected People (AAP) is now based in Tacloban and is working with clusters to strengthen accountability mechanisms and the implementation of the Emergency Directors Group action plan on AAP. Some cluster and sector-specific “listening exercises” are being planned to gather community perspectives and inform cluster strategies.

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. 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 2013.

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