



# Four Months After Typhoon Haiyan, Philippines

Progress Report

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**Cover Photo:**

Students cheerfully walk their way to San Roque Elementary School.

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***“UNICEF helped us so much because they gave us tent, school supplies, materials, water for hand washing and many more. That’s why we’re very grateful to UNICEF.”***

Erwin, 10, of Palo Central School in Leyte

## Executive summary

All information as of 21 February 2014

Four months after ‘super typhoon’ Haiyan hit the Philippines, signs of the devastation still line the scenery across affected communities, serving as reminders of how much remains to be done. Other signs however – children heading back to school, health workers back at work, or water flowing again through community taps – convey a growing, albeit tentative, sense of recovery. Today, children’s needs remain great, and it will take years for communities to fully recover, yet real and significant progress has been made in the aftermath of the Typhoon.

From day one, UNICEF put children at the centre of the response, working with communities, government counterparts, civil society and a wide range of local and international partners. Four months on, UNICEF reached 930,000 people with access to safe water, while 430,000 children received basic education materials as part of a wide-ranging back-to-learning campaign. Some 83,200 children were vaccinated against measles, and 55,300 supplemented with vitamin A through a combined campaign that also screened 97,000 children for malnutrition. With elevated risks of abuse and violence, UNICEF also worked to build a protective environment for those children most affected, reaching 17,000 with psychosocial support.

UNICEF mobilized globally to meet children’s needs on the ground. Resources from across the organization were made available with the activation of Level 3 emergency procedures which allowed for the rapid scale up of human resources and operational capacity. Two field offices were established – in Tacloban and Roxas – with an outreach post in Guiuan to be closest to those most in need. A logistics hub was set-up in Cebu to accelerate movement of supplies to affected areas. Delivering on its cluster lead agency mandates in WASH, nutrition and education (co-lead with Save the Children) and its role in the child protection area of responsibility, UNICEF also scaled up coordination and information management capacity in the most affected areas, in close collaboration with national and local level government partners. Within a week, close to 30 staff were on the ground, including to cover cluster coordination needs.

Recognizing the strong resilience of communities themselves, and the government’s commitment to disaster risk reduction even prior to Haiyan, UNICEF’s efforts aimed at building back better with future emergencies in mind. Work focused on how to reinforce communities and basic social services providers so they are more resilient today and tomorrow – through installing cold chain equipment that can operate in case of emergency, supporting safer designs for schools and water systems, training first responders and promoting life-skills and behaviours that make a difference during and in the aftermath of disaster. While striving to meet the continuing needs of those still displaced, UNICEF also expanded its focus to longer-term recovery, working under the Inter-Agency Strategic Response Plan running until November 2014, and coordinating with the government and its plan for reconstruction for 2015 and beyond.

In the face of the devastation wreaked by Haiyan, the world responded with tremendous solidarity to assist the women and children of the Philippines. UNICEF sought US\$119 million for its 12-month appeal and four months on, initial financial requirements have been met thanks to an incredible show of support from all of UNICEF’s donors, including private individuals, National Committees, governments, private sector partners and many more. UNICEF is exceptionally grateful for such tremendous generosity. As the recovery phase begins, more funds will be needed beyond 2014 to help those most affected emerge from this disaster and to build back safer, more resilient communities.

# Overview

This report outlines UNICEF's response in the first four months since typhoon Haiyan struck the Philippines on 8 November 2013, focusing on results for children, continuing needs and challenges. It also highlights priorities for recovery through November 2014 and beyond.

## A 'super typhoon', one of the most powerful ever known

'Super typhoon' Haiyan – locally known as Yolanda – was one of the most powerful and destructive typhoons ever. Even in the third most disaster-prone country,<sup>1</sup> where on average 20 typhoons make landfall every year, the devastation was overwhelming. Major winds and tsunami-like storm surge swept through communities in the central Philippines, claiming more than 6,000 lives. Houses, schools and health centres were flattened. Some 14.1 million people were affected. Over 4.1 million were displaced including 1.7 million children. Those hardest hit were on coastal and inland areas of Leyte, Samar, Eastern Samar, northern Cebu and Panay Island. Before the Typhoon hit, these communities were already among the Philippines' most vulnerable – with 40 per cent of children living in poverty. Four months on, the number of people displaced remains at 4.1 million, and while the government and humanitarian community deployed tremendous efforts to restore access to basic services, it is likely that poverty levels have been exacerbated by displacement and loss of livelihoods and that the most vulnerable will be more at risk to future shocks.

The devastation also shook a country still recovering from two other recent emergencies – the escalation of conflict in Zamboanga in September 2013 which displaced 120,000 people; and a 7.2 magnitude earthquake that struck Bohol province in October 2013, which affected more than 2 million people. Initial capacity to respond to typhoon Haiyan, both by national and international actors, was outstripped by the scale of the needs. UNICEF immediately drew on its remaining prepositioned emergency supplies and mobilised resources globally to meet the needs of women and children, and enable coordination of humanitarian efforts.

## Response by the Government and humanitarian agencies

The Government of the Philippines has strong capacity to quickly mount responses and lead rehabilitation in the face of disasters. Given the scale of the devastation, however, the Government accepted the offer of assistance by the United Nations (UN) on 10 November 2013. The cluster system, co-led by the Government and UN agencies, was immediately activated. The inter-agency response has taken place under a 12-month Strategic Response Plan<sup>2</sup> (SRP) through to November 2014, with a total appeal of

<sup>1</sup> World Disaster Report, 2012

<sup>2</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/report/philippines/typhoon-haiyan-yolanda-strategic-response-plan-november-2013-november-2014>

# Fast facts

## SITUATION IN NUMBERS



## UNICEF RESPONSE TO DATE (as of 21 February 2014)



### WASH

**930,000**

Benefiting from access to safe water

**231,300**

Benefiting from hygiene kits

**76,700**

Benefiting from toilet slabs and portable toilets



### EDUCATION

**430,200**

Children benefitting from delivery of school supplies

**132,000**

Children returned to school in temporary learning spaces

**1,320**

Temporary learning places established



### HEALTH

**1.1 million**

Targeted reach of mass vaccination campaign

**83,200**

Children vaccinated against measles

**55,300**

Children received Vitamin A supplement



### CHILD PROTECTION

**17,000**

Children receiving psychosocial support through child friendly spaces

**130**

Reported and documented cases of unaccompanied and separated children

**89**

Child friendly spaces established



### NUTRITION

**97,000**

Children screened for malnutrition

**2,332**

Moderately malnourished children reported

**370**

Severely malnourished children reported



US\$791 million, including a US\$119 million UNICEF component. The inter-agency response complements government-led efforts under the "Reconstruction Assistance for Yolanda<sup>3</sup>" (RAY) plan for 2014-2015 and beyond, with requirements estimated at more than US\$8 billion.

## UNICEF's response and priorities for children

In the first days following the Typhoon, roads, airports and bridges were blocked or destroyed. Communication was also extremely limited. Yet within 48 hours UNICEF was on the ground working alongside government and other partners to provide clean water, sanitation and hygiene, restore access to education, restock health supplies, and scale up nutrition and child protection support. On 11 November 2013, Executive Director Anthony Lake activated UNICEF's corporate emergency procedures, mobilizing the organization's global resources to meet the needs on the ground. Within a week, 29 staff were on the ground, including 12 staff dedicated to cluster coordination roles. UNICEF Philippines redeployed emergency personnel in-country, and additional human, supply and financial resources were mobilized regionally and globally, together with UNICEF's stand-by partners. To accelerate the response, UNICEF set up field offices in Tacloban and Roxas, with an outpost in Guiuan and an emergency logistics hub in Cebu to fast track delivery of supplies.

Additional capacity from UNICEF's global clusters and the Regional Office reached the Philippines within the first wave of surge deployments and UNICEF continues to support the Government-led response together with other UN agencies, international and national NGOs. The cluster approach is designed to strengthen partnerships for better predictability, response capacity, coordination and accountability in key sectors of humanitarian response. The clusters' aim is to enable a more coherent and effective response by mobilizing groups of agencies to respond in a coordinated manner, each sector having a clearly designated lead. UNICEF is co-lead with government counterparts

for the WASH, nutrition and education (co-lead with Save the Children) clusters, and the child protection area of responsibility within the wider protection cluster led by UNHCR. UNICEF is a strong member in the WHO-led health cluster and the UNFPA-led gender-based violence cluster. UNICEF set up dedicated cluster coordination capacity at the national level, and at the subnational level where clusters are present. UNICEF also contributed under the Inter-Agency Level 3 procedures and deployed staff to support the Multi-Sector/Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA), which fed into the development of the Strategic Response Plan.

In the wake of typhoon Haiyan UNICEF is and will remain committed to providing life-saving and life-sustaining assistance in WASH, health, nutrition, education and child protection, in line with its Core Commitments to Children in Humanitarian Action. As a development partner present in the Philippines since 1948, UNICEF is also committed to contribute to reduce risk, strengthen resilience and boost the Philippines' capacity to recover and maintain progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and beyond. In line with government and inter-agency plans, UNICEF's focus is on three key objectives:

1. Meet immediate life-saving needs within the most affected local government units (LGUs) targeting the worst-affected children.
2. Meet medium-term education, WASH, health, nutrition and protection needs with special attention to gender and disability responsive interventions.
3. Support long-term government-led recovery with a specific focus on strengthening the resilience of communities and local institutions through disaster risk reduction.

UNICEF has targeted 40 municipalities in the most affected LGUs where 1.34 million people are affected, including 558,000 children. These municipalities were found to be particularly vulnerable through analysis of multiple indicators such as strength of the Typhoon on impact, level of storm surge, proportion of affected population and impact on basic social services. However, UNICEF's response covers a much wider geographical area so that sector-specific vulnerabilities such as child protection, can be fully addressed.

3 <http://www.gov.ph/downloads/2013/12dec/20131216-RAY.pdf>

## Resilience in the Philippines response

Resilience is the ability to withstand, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses in ways that support economic and social development, preserve integrity, and do not deepen vulnerability. Even before Haiyan hit, building resilience was a key priority for the Government given the country's repeated experience of disasters. In the aftermath of the Typhoon, the Government reaffirmed resilience as the core principle for both immediate relief and longer-term recovery. Concretely, building resilience into the response meant UNICEF promoted designs that are more resistant to help rebuild – such as models for schools that help mitigate floods. UNICEF also deployed new technologies such as solar-powered fridges to restart the cold chain, together with piping repairs that

strengthened water systems. Resilience also meant recognizing the communities' own roles and experience and building up the skills that make a difference during and after a crisis. UNICEF and partners worked to train the first responders (health workers, teachers and social workers) and worked to teach skills for children, parents and communities to be prepared in case of emergencies. A further dimension has been setting up mechanisms to get feedback from communities on their needs so UNICEF could prioritize efforts and make sure all voices were heard – most importantly children's voices. Building on these foundations has been and will remain a priority for UNICEF in the next steps towards recovery.

## Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action



### Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)

#### STRATEGIC RESULT

*Affected families in priority evacuation centres, relocation sites and communities including affected children in priority schools, day care centres, and temporary learning sites have access to safe and secure basic sanitation and safe water facilities with improved hygiene behaviour; through approaches that reduce risk and strengthen resilience.*



Access to safe drinking water was an immediate challenge in the wake of the Typhoon. Water networks were damaged and water sources contaminated. Getting water systems working again was hampered by power outages and lack of chlorination supplies. The devastation caused by Haiyan increased the risk of water-borne diseases, especially under the congested living conditions in many evacuation centres – with women and children at greatest risk from such diseases. Restoring access to safe water and basic sanitation, promoting hygiene and making sure soap and other hygiene supplies were available was and will remain a priority. Setting up WASH facilities in schools was key to encourage continuity in education – and must continue for the future. Building back better meanwhile meant planning for more resilient water systems, and investing in community solutions for better sanitation and hygiene.

#### Water supply

UNICEF restored access to safe water for 930,000 people through distribution of water storage and treatment supplies. Within a week of the Typhoon, 200,000 people recovered access to safe water after UNICEF, local authorities and humanitarian partners fixed the Leyte province water system. A detailed damage assessment in 21 municipalities – conducted by UNICEF's stand-by partner Veolia Foundation – has guided repairs and rehabilitation of water taps and household connections. UNICEF continues to work with partners on the replacement of the destroyed desalination water plant at the regional hospital in Tacloban, scheduled to cover safe water needs for up to 320 patients per day.

#### Sanitation

More than 76,000 people recovered access to sanitation through provision of toilet slabs and portable toilets. The focus has been on high-risk, densely populated, urban areas and evacuation centres – where it is critical to prevent water-borne disease outbreaks. UNICEF and local government partners built a treatment facility to de-sludge emergency latrines set up in affected communities. Work has been driven by analysis of diarrhoeal disease trends so that interventions could be targeted where they are needed most.

#### Hygiene promotion

To keep child illnesses at bay – especially diarrhoea – UNICEF and partners delivered hygiene supplies to more than 231,000 children in schools, alongside messages on best hygiene practices. In the initial absence of mass communication channels, hygiene promotion messages were broadcast from trucks. From December onward, coverage then grew wider with regular radio broadcasts disseminated in the local language across Tacloban.

WASH targets until November 2014 and results as of 21 February	Cluster target	Cluster result	UNICEF target	UNICEF cumulative results
People with access to safe water	3,000,000	1,057,597	1,250,000	930,056
People with access to appropriately designed toilet	3,000,000	92,452	600,000	76,690
Children provided school hygiene kits	500,000	231,260	500,000	231,260

## WASH in schools and child-friendly spaces

UNICEF reached children in 513 schools and 105 child-friendly spaces with hygiene kits, and is working with partners to equip 105 schools with water supply and adequate sanitation using designs for WASH facilities that consider the needs of children with disabilities. Local education authorities across 89 districts received hygiene education materials with the aim to soon reach 500,000 children with hygiene promotion messages.

## WASH cluster coordination

UNICEF had invested consistently in recent years to build sector coordination capacity of national authorities. In the wake of typhoon Haiyan, as co-lead with the Government, UNICEF supported implementation of a robust WASH cluster system at national and municipal levels, with 40 local and international humanitarian organizations. UNICEF also deployed five WASH specialists in technical support and strategic advisory roles, while also deploying sub-cluster coordinators and linking with other clusters – notably shelter, education and health to better target distributions.

## Challenges and looking forward

Scaling up remains a challenge due to the geographic spread of affected areas. UNICEF has thus joined hands with more partners to reach beyond cities and evacuation centres into rural and hard-to-reach areas in close coordination with the Government, aligning with national policy priorities for recovery and beyond. For water supply, the aim is to improve resilience of water networks through stand-by support generators, chlorination equipment and some limited piping replacement, while looking forward at overall rural water supply expansion. Sanitation efforts will shift focus to the household level, and involve communities in constructing and maintaining their own toilets, using local experience and lessons from other emergencies. Solar-powered water systems for these schools will build resilience and mitigate the impact of power outages. Efforts for hygiene promotion, including menstrual hygiene management in schools, will expand through community health workers and hygiene programmes in schools.



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### WASH in schools – a step towards recovery with healthy classrooms and happy children

As he puts his toothbrush down, Chrisly C Angeles explains “I’ve just finished brushing my teeth and washing my hands as part of my daily school routine”. With a big smile he adds, “now my hands are clean, and my breath smells fresh”.

Chrisly, 13, is a sixth grader in Pagnamitan Elementary School, one of many schools in Guiuan that were devastated by super typhoon Haiyan last November. Still four months later, the shattered wreckage and fallen trees litter the streets of the village and the nearby shore.

Despite the damage, the school in the remote village resumed classes, and UNICEF supported students with hygiene kits so everyone in school could learn good hygiene principles – and put them to practice. Overall, 12,000 children from public schools in Guiuan received hygiene kits. The basic supplies they contain – soap, toothbrushes and others – are not only important in protecting children from diseases, they also help them learn and enjoy good hygiene practices together, explains Cromwell Bacareza, WASH Officer with UNICEF Philippines.

Back at the school in Guiuan, Chrisly says the contents of the kit were one of the first items he received after losing nearly everything in the storm. “After the Typhoon I was left with three shirts, two shorts and nothing else” he explains.

While the shock and pain from experiencing the disaster lingers on, Chrisly is moving on to articulate his new dream, “I want to be an architect when I grow up. I want to design my dream home, a home that is safe and happy.”



## Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action



### Education

#### STRATEGIC RESULT

*Affected pre-school and school-aged children in target areas have access to safe and secure quality education and psychosocial support that contributes to reducing risk and strengthening resilience.*



Typhoon Haiyan damaged or destroyed close to 3,200 schools and day care centres. Other schools served as evacuation centres. Over a million pre-school and school-aged children were out of school and close to 31,600 teachers were affected. Bringing children back to learning was an immediate priority, as children were at risk of their education being severely disrupted. During the third week of November 2013, schools in affected areas began with a 'soft re-opening', fully resuming on 6 January 2014 – with day care centres resuming on 27 January. Today, four in five children are back in school across Eastern Visayas. In the worst affected areas of Tacloban and Leyte – where damages were extensive and combined with significant population movement – it took more time for children to return to schools. Eight schools in Tacloban are still serving as evacuation centres for 900 families. UNICEF's priority thus remains to bring all children back to learning – including those who left school to engage in livelihoods – and to give children, teachers and communities the building blocks for recovery.

#### Access to quality education

To date, UNICEF and partners provided 430,000 children with learning materials in affected areas. Close to 153,000 children received backpacks and school supplies and some 132,000 children benefitted from 1,320 UNICEF-supported 'temporary learning spaces' equipped with school-in-a-box kits, and recreational and early childhood and development materials. UNICEF and other education cluster partners also worked with the Government on an initial back-to-learning campaign in January to get children back to school. The campaign was relayed through local newsletters, banners, radio and SMS messaging as well as social media and local events organized throughout communities. UNICEF also integrated efforts so that children returning to school have access to safe water and adequate sanitation for boys and girls, together with hygiene education in their learning environment.

#### Capacity development of education providers

Bringing psychosocial support to children and teachers has been a priority in the aftermath of disaster. In the wake of Haiyan, UNICEF worked with partners to reach teachers, day care workers and education authorities with training on how to support children affected by the Typhoon. Education staff were also trained on education in emergencies and disaster risk reduction – including on providing psychosocial support, improving school safety, and child centred risk-assessments. Four months on, UNICEF is also working with parent groups and communities to accelerate children's return to school and adopt disaster risk reduction practices – including life-skills programmes that promote best health, sanitation and hygiene practices.



Education targets until November 2014 and results as of 21 February	Cluster target	Cluster result	UNICEF target	UNICEF cumulative results
Pre-school and school age children (3-17 years) provided with learning materials and supplies	500,000	460,000	500,000	430,223
Children accessing temporary learning spaces	500,000	231,000	300,000	132,000
Temporary learning spaces established	5000	2,310	3,000	1,320
Education service providers trained on at least one emergency-related topic	10,000	1,239	10,000	500

## Education cluster coordination

UNICEF and Save the Children co-lead the education cluster with the Department of Education in support of a four-phase plan: restoration of field administration; personnel care; back-to-school and; longer-term rehabilitation. The cluster's focus has been on the return of children and teachers to schools and learning, and support to restore the education system's capacity. In the aftermath of the Typhoon UNICEF quickly deployed education specialists for cluster coordination and information management. The education, camp coordination and camp management and protection clusters also work together to facilitate the voluntary evacuation and relocation of families from schools still used as evacuation centres.

## Challenges and looking forward

Better tracking of children's attendance across all-affected areas – including the most remote – has been both a challenge and priority. Better analysis is needed to understand why some children still have not returned along with better tailored interventions to reach those still out of school. Developing flood mitigation solutions for temporary learning spaces will also be a priority, as heavy rains from tropical depression Agaton in mid-January decreased children's attendance at many schools, just as they were reopening. UNICEF is working closely with the Government and other partners to identify best response options. Work will continue on designs for classrooms that consider the needs of children with disabilities, and complemented by advocacy for child-centred and inclusive teaching approaches. Prior to the start of the new school year in June 2014, UNICEF will also support a larger back-to-learning campaign with all partners, which will include social safety net measures for families with children who may have left school to engage in livelihoods. The campaign will incorporate longer-term advocacy for creating inclusive and child-centred learning and disaster resilient teaching environments.



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### Back to school in Tacloban

Edegario, 12, points to where his house used to be. Only two broken wooden poles remain after typhoon Haiyan hit Tacloban. Most of the debris has been cleared, but his neighbourhood still bears signs of massive devastation.

"There were a lot of trees around here that got uprooted," says Edegario. "As you can see, only a few are standing."

"Our school was beautiful with a lot of flowers and greenery," he continues. "We used to stay late after school to play volleyball and tumbang preso [a traditional game where children try to hit a can using a sandal]."

Now, the children go home before dark; electricity is scarce in the area.

Edegario is in Grade 6. He attends Manlurip Primary School. His favourite subjects are English, math and social studies. School has recently reopened, but not in the old building.

"Our classroom was destroyed with most parts of the school," explains Edegario. He and his brother Edmond, 9, now attend class in UNICEF tents, with learning supplies provided by UNICEF.

With all the challenges he and many other children are facing, there is only one thing Edegario wishes for: "I wish we are – and will be – safe."

UNICEF Philippines Immediate Response Team Leader Angela Kearney says, "UNICEF considers education integral to humanitarian response. We help bring children back to learning as quickly as possible."

"Returning to school is a joy for children," she continues. "We need to make learning a really positive experience for children, for their families and for their communities."

## Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action



### Health

#### STRATEGIC RESULT

*To reduce risk of excess morbidity and mortality from childhood illnesses and outbreaks of vaccine preventable and water and vector borne diseases; and contribute to reducing risk and strengthening resilience in health care systems.*



The destruction of many health centres meant services were suddenly discontinued – including routine immunization with devastation of the cold chain and loss of vaccines. Low overall measles coverage pre-emergency, between 70 to 90 per cent coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus and population movement made mop-up and mass immunization campaigns a paramount priority. Measles cases were reported as early as December in affected areas, while crowded living conditions in evacuation centres and breakdown in access to safe water and sanitation posed serious health risks such as diarrhoea and pneumonia. Access to maternal and newborn health was a further concern, with 230,000 women affected estimated to be pregnant, and 150,000 lactating. Four months on, getting immunization back on track, restoring access to health and strengthening the health system with tomorrow's emergencies in mind continue to be UNICEF's priorities.

#### Measles campaigns and expanded routine immunization

Since November, over 83,200 children under 5 were vaccinated against measles and more than 82,100 against polio, while 55,300 received vitamin A supplementation in a campaign that also included screening for malnutrition. Efforts focused on most at-risk areas, including evacuation centres and communities with confirmed and suspected measles cases. The Department of Health led the campaign with support from WHO, while UNICEF replenished stocks of measles and polio vaccine and vitamin A. From December the strategy shifted to re-establish routine immunization through the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) – though UNICEF retains a capacity to flexibly respond to outbreaks. As a result, when cases of measles were reported, logistical assistance could be triggered to help carry out mop-up campaigns.

#### Rebuilding a resilient cold chain

Restoring capacity to keep vaccines at correct temperature to guarantee their effectiveness has been a shared priority for the Government, UNICEF and WHO. UNICEF has supported the effort with resilience in mind, providing equipment that will be able to withstand future disasters. In one initiative, 50 health centres are being equipped with solar-powered fridges – a climate-smart move to avoid disruptions in case of power outages. UNICEF also deployed cold chain supplies to field locations in Tacloban, Eastern Samar, Leyte, Roxas and Cebu and a regional level back-up generator that allows for continuous temperature-controlled storage. In addition UNICEF has trained health workers to improve management of the cold chain. Based on in-depth assessment, the estimated cost to restore the cold chain is US\$8 million in the short term to enable routine immunization in affected regions.

Health targets until November 2014 and results as of 21 February	UNICEF target	UNICEF cumulative results
Children aged 6 - 59 months vaccinated for measles	1,100,000	83,239
Children aged under 1 year receiving routine Expanded Programme on Immunization	29,000	1,848

## Readiness for diarrhoea and dengue outbreaks

Soon after the Typhoon hit, UNICEF prepositioned diarrhoeal disease kits as a preparedness measure, with supplies to treat up to 1,400 cases of Shigella dysentery and up to 7,000 moderate to severe diarrhoea cases. When new dengue cases were reported, UNICEF worked with the Government, WHO and partners on field guidelines for response and treatment of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and dengue, combining this effort with training on AWD, dengue and measles preparedness for health workers.

## Challenges and looking forward

Needs on the ground remain great. The risk of disease outbreaks is ever present, and so far only half of affected communities have seen their health centres reopen. Few health workers and poor quality of services are now pre-existing challenges that have grown bigger. Health workers themselves have been victims and are in need of psychosocial support – an issue that UNICEF and the Government are taking on together. Capacity gaps to plan and budget for a health system that delivers quality services and is resilient in case of disaster is a further challenge. Drawing on the “Resilience Evidence-Based Planning and Budgeting” initiative, UNICEF will support local units of the Department of Health to strengthen emergency preparedness, response and recovery capacity. UNICEF will focus on three priorities: help rebuild or repair damaged facilities with risk reduction in mind; develop capacity for primary health and community health workers; and establish a mechanism for quick surge in local health capacity in future emergencies. Vigilance will also remain high given the risk of disease outbreaks. UNICEF will meanwhile continue its support to maternal and newborn care and, in the recovery phase, will expand its focus to include HIV and adolescent health. Young people and young pregnant women remain particularly vulnerable to HIV and sexually-transmitted infections, and outreach is needed to mitigate risks. Together with awareness-raising and counselling for young sex workers and other vulnerable young people, UNICEF and partners will aim to reach up to 2,250 young people over the next 12 months.



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## Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action



### Child protection

#### STRATEGIC RESULT

*Mandated systems, mechanisms and processes for protection of girls, boys and women are organized/re-organized and further strengthened in priority cities, municipalities and barangays; and contribute to reducing risk and strengthening resilience.*



Over 40 per cent of children in affected areas were living in poverty prior to the Typhoon's landfall. Trafficking and other forms of gender-based violence were among the most acute risks for women and children. The devastation brought by Haiyan has exacerbated such vulnerability, together with added risks for children from displacement, loss of loved ones, disrupted livelihoods and deteriorated access to basic social services. With 5.9 million children affected and 1.7 million displaced, UNICEF worked to bring structured psychosocial support for children, make sure environments were protective and child-friendly and worked on building community based mechanisms for child protection to help in recovery and for future emergencies.

#### Child-friendly spaces and psychosocial support

Some 17,000 children now benefit from 89 child-friendly spaces in typhoon-affected regions, through UNICEF and partners. Children in these spaces have an opportunity to engage in activities – play, recreation or informal learning – that promote psychosocial recovery. Structured psychosocial support for children comes alongside coaching for staff in these spaces, including training on activities for different age groups, on how to reach out to adolescents, and on how to meet special needs of children with disabilities. To prevent violence, exploitation, abuse of children and trafficking, UNICEF has also coordinated with the Government, community-based organizations and other partners on awareness raising, case management and referral mechanisms.

#### Strengthening child protection systems

Focusing on local capacity for caregivers and service providers working with children, UNICEF provided training to police officers from the Philippines' Women and Children Protection Desks, day care staff, health and nutrition workers, teachers and NGO partners. Teachers were trained to support children in classroom environments, and over 350 social work professionals and caregivers were reached with training on psychosocial support for children and prevention of violence, exploitation, abuse and trafficking. All trainings are designed to empower government staff at local level to enhance child protection systems, and helped improve reporting of child protection cases and commitment to improve responses now and for future emergencies.

#### Rapid Family Tracing and Reunification

To date, 130 children were identified as unaccompanied or separated and are being followed up on by trained female social workers and police officers from the Women and Children Protection Desks. UNICEF's innovative Rapid Family Tracing and Reunification (Rapid FTR) technology, which used an open-source mobile phone application, was deployed to document and share information on unaccompanied and separated children. Real-time reporting reduced time and cost compared to paper-based FTR,



Child protection targets until November 2014 and results as of 21 February	Cluster target	Cluster result	UNICEF target	UNICEF cumulative results
Children with safe access to child-friendly spaces	115,500	55,682	75,000	16,934
Children accessing psychosocial support activities	115,500	55,682	75,000	16,934
Caregivers accessing psychosocial support activities	45,000	4,165	45,000	4,165

increased security of managing sensitive information and will protect data from destruction in future emergencies through storage on a digital space. Government officials in 31 municipalities were trained on Rapid FTR and UNICEF supports the government for system maintenance.

## Child protection sub-cluster coordination

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) was designated as the government lead of the protection cluster with UNHCR as the co-lead. The Child Protection Working Group (CPWG), which is a sub-cluster to the protection cluster, is led by the DSWD and the Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC), with UNICEF as a co-lead. Under this framework, UNICEF led and supported a comprehensive, evidence-based response. Four coordination hubs were established, with three field locations and national level coordination. As the cluster co-lead, UNICEF also participated in inter-cluster rapid assessments, and worked to mainstream child protection into all the clusters and advocated to include the needs of indigenous communities. The CPWG also disseminates community messages to prevent separation and/or trafficking of girls and boys and provides advice for parents on psychosocial support for their children, including through radio broadcasts.

## Challenges and looking forward

Typhoon Haiyan exposed the gaps that remain in child protection systems, and in the level of capacity to keep children safe and protected in the aftermath of disaster. Training of staff at different administrative levels helped mitigate these gaps and scale up the response – and bolstered commitment to improve systems and build resilience of families, communities and service providers for the next emergency. Four months on, training for the first responders remains a priority, and UNICEF is expanding coverage to reach youth associations and adolescents – as part of a plan between UNICEF and the CPWG to address harmful behaviours and attitudes related to trafficking and sexual exploitation. A specific campaign against human trafficking across affected regions is also to bring together the Department of Justice, DSWD and UNICEF to boost the capacity of frontline service providers in sea and airports that are entry, transit and exit points for child trafficking, while also setting up a network of help desks in affected areas.



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### Children and families find unity through child-friendly spaces

The walls of the simple square building are covered in artwork. Colourful drawings from children of all ages are on display, as dozens of young boys and girls practice new songs, and youth play basketball in the courtyard nearby.

What started as a temporary child-friendly space in the rural coastal village of Borongon has, four months on, transitioned to an established community space where children, youth and adults, can come together. “As this rural community begins to rebuild,” explains Ronel, a day care worker who manages the child-friendly space, “this space has become a focal point in our community.”

Soon after the Typhoon hit, UNICEF and partners set up such spaces across affected regions, so children could have a safe place to play, learn key life skills, and receive psychosocial support towards healing and recovery. Today the child-friendly space in Borongon continues to play an important role in building individual and community resilience. “We used to have a problem with youth not having enough to do - there was a need for child-focused activities,” explains Ronel. “After the Typhoon, the child-friendly space materials and training provided by UNICEF, Save the Children and the International Rescue Committee, gave us that opportunity.”

With daily scheduled activities for over 280 children of all ages, the community space is always bustling. The children have plans to create a performing arts club for music and dance. Ronel says that community leaders support the child-friendly space and plan to continue its activities in the future. “This space has had a significant impact on the quality of children’s lives in Borongon,” he says “It has brought everyone together.”

## Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action



### Nutrition

#### STRATEGIC RESULT

*All pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 have access to nutrition interventions that prevent under nutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, treat acute malnutrition and sustain positive nutrition behaviour; and contribute to reducing risk and strengthening resilience.*

While Haiyan did not leave a large-scale nutrition crisis in its trail, the Typhoon highlighted underlying challenges in regions already recording higher malnutrition rates compared to the country's national average. Limited access to clean water and food in affected areas became a further compounding factor potentially jeopardizing relatively good pre-emergency infant and young child feeding practices. Four months on, many among those affected remain at risk. According to the nutrition cluster, up to 12,000 children are believed to be suffering from severe acute malnutrition, and more than 100,000 pregnant and lactating women at risk of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Treating and preventing malnutrition, curbing micronutrient deficiencies and reducing risk by promoting positive nutrition behaviours are all priorities for UNICEF and its partners.

#### Infant and young child feeding (IYCF)

With support from UNICEF, the National Nutrition Council launched a community response strategy mobilizing more than 2,400 community nutrition scholars to activate support groups and provide counselling for pregnant and lactating women. In the immediate response, UNICEF and partners set-up 52 mother-child-friendly spaces which served 10,799 pregnant and lactating women. These spaces offer counselling on breastfeeding and complementary feeding for women. As families are now moving to transition sites or back home, work is shifting to the community level, with UNICEF building capacity of partners on the ground to deliver micronutrient supplementation, deworming, screening and referral for children with acute malnutrition.

#### Micronutrients

One in two children aged 6-11 months already suffered from anaemia before the disaster, as did 43 per cent of pregnant women and nearly one in three lactating women. Vitamin A supplementation was thus combined with measles immunization in UNICEF's immediate response, reaching 55,300 children. Four months on, working with the World Food Programme (WFP), UNICEF is about to trigger a campaign to reach 100,000 children with micronutrient supplementation through home fortification with micronutrient powders, together with iron folic supplementation for 30,000 pregnant women. This is timed together with intensive community mobilisation and awareness raising by community nutrition scholars and health workers.



Nutrition targets until November 2014 and results as of 21 February	Cluster target	Cluster result	UNICEF target	UNICEF cumulative results
Caregivers of children aged 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding	250,000	12,384	210,000	10,799
Pregnant women provided with iron tablets and folic acid supplementation	30,000	416	30,000	416

## Community-based management of acute malnutrition

UNICEF and partners screened over 97,000 children and found 2,702 to be acutely malnourished, 370 severely and 2,332 moderately malnourished. Among those, 146 severely malnourished children were admitted to therapeutic feeding. Limited scale of treatment is due to lack of capacity and coverage of existing health facilities. UNICEF is thus working to train partners on community-based management of acute malnutrition, which has already begun in Eastern Samar, allowing 13 facilities to start outpatient and inpatient care services. Mobile nutrition teams, run by cluster partners Action Contre la Faim and Save the Children, are meanwhile following up on malnourished children in municipalities where there are currently no treatment sites. As a preparedness measure, UNICEF also prepositioned ready-to-use therapeutic foods to treat 6,000 children with severe acute malnutrition.



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## Nutrition cluster coordination

UNICEF is co-lead of the nutrition cluster with the Government. For immediate sub-national roll out of the cluster in the aftermath of the Typhoon, UNICEF deployed three nutrition cluster coordinators, three information management officers and seven nutrition responses officers. Alongside ongoing nutrition screening, a Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey supported by Action Contre la Faim and UNICEF is underway, with results expected shortly to update targeting and tailor responses to meet needs on the ground.

## Challenges and looking forward

Limited capacity and number of partners on the ground has delayed the scale-up of interventions – although rolling out of the community response strategy together with a series of nutrition trainings is expected to accelerate efforts. Reporting on nutrition activities from the ground level remains a major challenge, however UNICEF and the cluster have invested in strengthening reporting systems. All partners in nutrition continue to also monitor violations and advocate for compliance with the national Milk Code on safe and adequate nutrition for infants and protection and promotion of breastfeeding.



## Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action

### A comprehensive response

Reaching the most vulnerable  
Communication for Development (C4D)

Innovating in the response: cash transfers

Accountability to affected populations

Communication and advocacy

Other emergencies: Bohol earthquake and Mindanao conflict



## Reaching the most vulnerable

Across the response, UNICEF has worked with partners – particularly the Government at national and subnational levels – to make all services accessible for children. Common entry points in the community have included temporary learning spaces, schools, child-friendly spaces and mother and baby-friendly spaces. All strategies have been rooted in rapid sector assessments, analysis of current behaviours and recommendations for best channels to reach the largest number of people. Geographically, UNICEF has focused its programmes on 40 of the most heavily affected municipalities hit by the Typhoon, delivering support across all sectors.

## Communication for Development (C4D)

With communication channels offline in the wake of Haiyan, UNICEF focused on local networks and basic communication tools to reach out to those most affected. Megaphones helped local health workers mobilize communities for vaccination. Flyers and banners in public transportation spread the word on immunization and highlighted the back-to-learning campaign. Soon after networks were back up and people could access phones and radio, UNICEF also collaborated with the communications with communities cluster in Tacloban to send out SMS messages and air key information on child protection and hygiene promotion.

## Innovating in the response: cash transfers

In the six most affected communities – Tacloban, La Paz, Dagama, Pastrana, Julita and Burauen – UNICEF worked with the Government to launch a programme of emergency unconditional cash transfers to help families cover basic and most immediate needs. Some 10,000 vulnerable households will receive US\$100 every month for six months, based on key vulnerability criteria – families with pregnant women, lactating mothers, female-headed households, or other households hosting separated children or with children under 5 at risk of malnutrition. After six months UNICEF and the Government will determine whether and how to include beneficiaries into the Government's existing social protection conditional cash transfer scheme and/or their pasture and livestock grant programme.

## Accountability to affected populations

From the onset, UNICEF built in principles of participation, accountability and feedback as key pillars for both response plans and monitoring systems. Participative analysis was organized with government and civil society partners and UNICEF consulted representatives from the 40 targeted municipalities to make sure resources could go to the most affected areas. Children had their voices heard through consultations organized with other child-focused organizations<sup>4</sup> (Save the Children, Plan and World

<sup>4</sup> After Yolanda: What Children Think, Need and Recommend: <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/after-yolanda-english.pdf>



Vision). As efforts were rolled out, UNICEF set up mechanisms to share response results information with affected populations as part of a commitment to transparency and accountability. An online platform today provides a space for dialogue with affected populations and provides a summary analysis of feedback – including satisfaction information on services provided (see next chapter) – to continually improve responses.

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## Communication and advocacy

Advocacy from day one sought to tell the story of Haiyan's impact on children. Through 250 interviews and broadcasts UNICEF highlighted the imperative to protect children's health, safety, and their right to education. Over 50 human interest and web stories and 27 press releases received massive global coverage. Multiple visits by National Committees, donors and Goodwill Ambassadors helped keep in high profile the situation of children, and helped mobilize resources. UNICEF Philippines' web site visits increased by 167 per cent and social media presence expanded a few-fold to draw attention to the priorities for children and connect constituencies of donors and supporters.



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## Other emergencies: Bohol earthquake and Mindanao conflict

Beyond typhoon Haiyan, UNICEF has continued its response to the large-scale earthquake that hit Bohol in late 2013 and to conflict in Mindanao. Both emergencies hit the country in the two months before Haiyan hit the Visayas, and required capacity for a nimble response to meet all needs for all children. The Bohol earthquake – measuring 7.2 on the Richter scale – killed 223 people and displaced over 350,000 at the peak of the crisis. The earthquake damaged infrastructure including roads, schools, hospitals and government buildings. Most of the people affected are still living in damaged houses or in tents. Working with emergency resources under an appeal specifically dedicated to the response in Bohol, UNICEF restored water supply for 23,800 people and distributed water storage supplies for 59,100 people. UNICEF and partners installed WASH facilities in schools benefiting 2,900 children, with twelve temporary learning spaces and eight child-friendly spaces set-up across three municipalities, benefiting a total 6,300 children. Supplementary feeding was also provided for close to 2,500 children over a four months period.

While a peace process is underway, communities in Mindanao continue to be exposed to intermittent cycles of violence. As part of its regular response to emergencies, UNICEF committed to provide essential social services and build a protective environment for children in Mindanao – however funding shortfalls and a deterioration of the situation around Zamboanga city in September 2013 has complicated the situation on the ground for women and children. Fighting displaced over 76,000 people as of February 2014, with schools used as evacuation shelter and continuing needs in nutrition, WASH, health, education and child protection. To date, UNICEF helped 13,000 people access safe water while semi-permanent latrines were built for 13,800 people at evacuation centres and relocation sites. Six child-friendly spaces are providing psychosocial support for over 1,800 children and 19 temporary learning spaces are operating for over 2,000 children.

## Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action

## Performance monitoring and evaluation

### Humanitarian Performance Monitoring Information System

#### Lessons

#### Evaluation

## Humanitarian Performance Monitoring Information System (HPMIS)

UNICEF strengthened its humanitarian monitoring in response to typhoon Haiyan and developed an integrated Humanitarian Performance Monitoring Information System (HPMIS). The system provides real-time monitoring of humanitarian supply inputs, tracks distribution to partners, monitors UNICEF partner results, and assesses appropriateness, quality and beneficiary satisfaction.

Its three components – eSupplies, ePartners and eHPM – are consolidated and available in an online dashboard <http://hpmis.unicef.ph:8080/HPMIS> as part of UNICEF's commitment to transparency and accountability to affected populations. eSupplies monitors how UNICEF supplies are mobilized in emergency situations and builds on UNICEF's existing performance management system (VISION). ePartners allows UNICEF partner results to be reported, collated and triangulated, by tracking partners' key actions and achievements against response plan indicators – and serves as an inventory of all UNICEF partners. eHPM meanwhile revolves around an electronic survey mechanism administered in the field to monitor how women and children benefit from UNICEF's humanitarian action. Views from affected populations on how services can be improved are collected and can feed back into planning processes and real-time management of the response.

Several rounds of data collection under eHPM took place since December 2013 in Tacloban. More than 7,200 households in communities and evacuation centres were queried on humanitarian services in water sanitation and hygiene, education, health, child protection and nutrition. Box 2 shows a summary of key findings. Further data collection is ongoing in the 40 priority municipalities for the UNICEF response.

### Lessons

UNICEF is collecting preliminary lessons through ongoing consultation with staff at the country, regional and headquarters level through exit interviews and light lessons exercises. This has been complemented by a timeline of key events being kept by UNICEF Headquarters with inputs from all levels of the organization. Preliminary lessons will feed into the more robust real-time evaluation of the response.

### Evaluation

An internal evaluation of the UNICEF programmatic and operational response across all levels of the organization (i.e. country, regional and headquarters) started in the first quarter of 2014 to assess the progress in achieving results in the initial phase of the response and in transitioning to early recovery. The evaluation will also consider UNICEF's use of the Corporate Emergency Activation Procedures. Upon finalization results will be shared with partners.



## Box 1. Humanitarian Performance Monitoring Information System



**7,216**  
in  
**269**

Households surveyed since  
December 2013

barangays\* across Tacloban and  
10 municipalities

Initial surveys in Tacloban in December were designed to capture feedback at community level in barangays, as well as specifically inside evacuation centres. Women were key respondents in all surveys and work is underway to extend coverage to 19 more areas.

\* A barangay is the smallest administrative division in the Philippines and is the Filipino term for a village, district or ward.

## Box 2. Satisfaction Meters

**HPM**  
SATISFACTION  
METER

Household satisfaction  
with specific services  
in the community

**WASH**



Access to  
improved  
water sources

**82%**  
SATISFIED

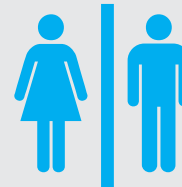


**WASH**



Access to  
safe sanitation

**51%**  
SATISFIED



**EDUCATION**



Temporary  
Learning  
Spaces

**77%**  
SATISFIED



**HEALTH**



Vaccination and  
health services  
for children

**68%**  
SATISFIED



**CHILD PROTECTION**



Child Friendly  
Spaces

**90%**  
SATISFIED



**NUTRITION**



Treatment for  
malnutrition  
of children

**88%**  
SATISFIED



**NUTRITION**



Infant and young  
child feeding  
counselling

**95%**  
SATISFIED



## Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action

### Managing the response

Human resources  
Supply and logistics

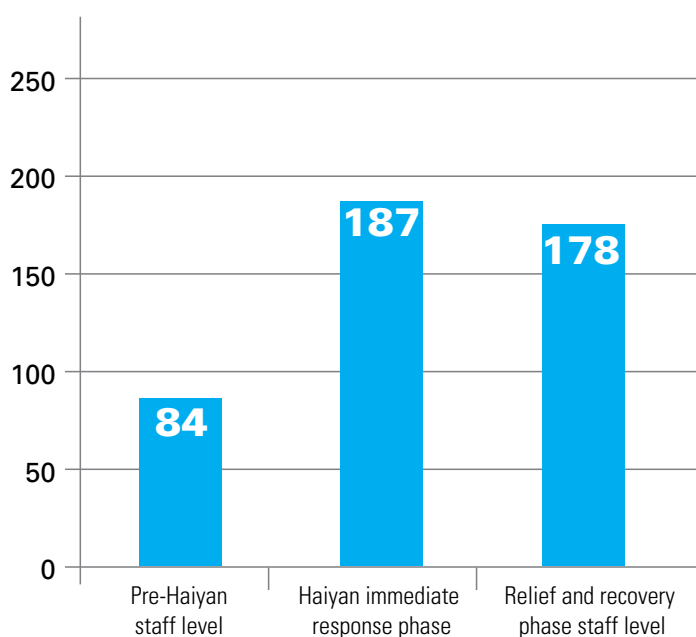


The response to typhoon Haiyan required a significant and immediate increase in staff, supplies and logistics as well as financial resources. UNICEF opened new field locations to be on the ground to reach children and women where needs were greatest. Within 72 hours of the Typhoon hitting the Philippines, UNICEF activated its corporate emergency procedures and all levels of the organization helped identify and deploy emergency response staff, fast track shipment and delivery of supplies, raise the necessary resources to support the response and deliver on UNICEF's cluster coordination roles. On the ground, field offices were established in Tacloban and Roxas with an outreach post in Guiuan, supported by a logistics hub in Cebu, which together accelerated the response in the most affected areas.

### Human resources

UNICEF Philippines immediately redeployed existing personnel from other locations in the country, and additional human resources were mobilized regionally and globally. An Immediate Response Team with extensive emergency experience reached Tacloban within a week after the Typhoon. At its peak, 103 staff were deployed to field locations and Manila in addition to the 84 pre-typhoon UNICEF staff in country. This included staff for programmes, communications and operations, and cluster coordinators and information managers in WASH, nutrition, education, child protection and gender based violence. Staff converged from UNICEF county offices, regional offices, and headquarters, with UNICEF also drawing on the rapid response mechanism under the global clusters, and bringing in consultants, retirees and UNICEF stand-by partners from NGOs and governments. Four months on, a total 82 staff are still deployed for the response. Over 94 new national and international staff are being recruited for the recovery phase over the next two years, while 90 per cent of the longer term staff have already been hired to enable continuity of support in the months ahead.

Fig. 1. Human resources surge



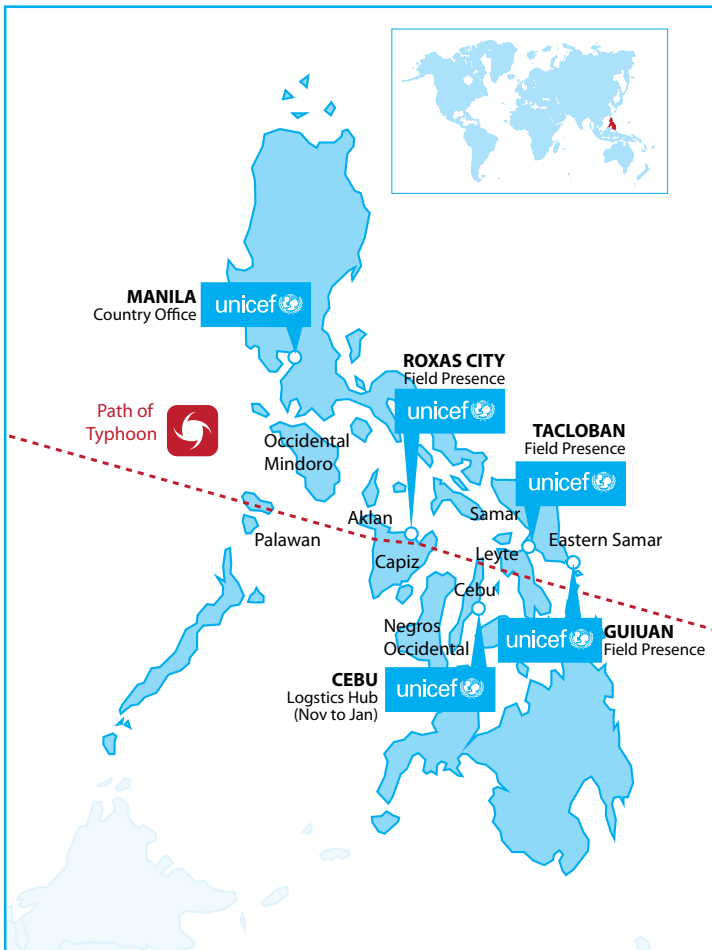


## Supply and logistics

UNICEF immediately drew on its remaining prepositioned emergency supplies for the first response from warehouses in Manila and Cotabato. The level of locally available supplies was insufficient to meet the scale of needs and much had been distributed in response to earlier emergencies in Bohol and Mindanao, with no time to replenish the stock. Critical supplies for life-saving began to be mobilized globally, mainly from UNICEF Supply Division in Copenhagen and regional supply hubs in China and Indonesia.

While supplies were being rushed into the Philippines, delivery remained a challenge, with roads, airports and other key infrastructure critically damaged. Fuel shortages and security issues further complicated operations at the beginning of the response. UNICEF worked to identify all available means to deliver priority life-saving supplies – and also to deploy staff – by working closely with the Government and other partners. Local military planes – used in line with international guidelines on the use of military assets in disaster response – and international commercial airlines (with notable support from Air Asia and KLM) were mobilized, alongside a fleet of trucks and ships. A logistics hub was also established in Cebu, and served as a key platform to deliver at scale in the first two months of the response across all locations, while Manila re-established road transport to Tacloban.

Four months on, supplies being brought in have shifted from life-saving to recovery, and UNICEF has begun to move to local sources when possible. Logistics conditions have improved, but options for shipping remain constrained as ports have not yet recovered full capacity. To date, UNICEF has procured supplies worth US\$27 million in total, of which local procurement accounts for US\$15.7 million. The estimated total amount of supplies ordered is projected to be around US\$41.1 million by the end of 2014.



*This map is stylized and not to scale. It does not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or area or the delimitation of any frontiers.*

*The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.*

Fig 2. Sources of surge support

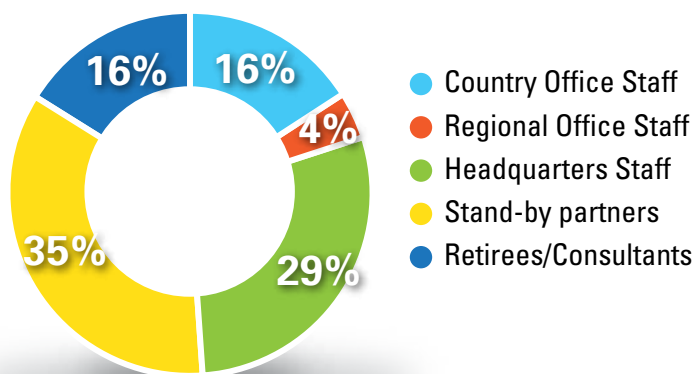
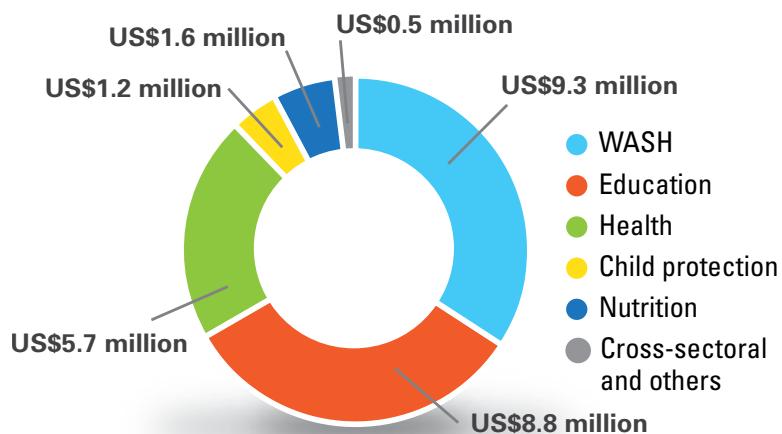


Fig. 3. Supplies procured



## Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action

### Funding against requirements

UNICEF requirements:

US\$119 million

UNICEF has received a total of US\$121 million from donors

UNICEF appealed for US\$119 million for a period of 12 months, from November 2013 to November 2014, in addition to UNICEF's *Humanitarian Action for Children* appeal for the Philippines covering other emergency needs in Bohol and Mindanao. The UNICEF response plan is part of the Inter-Agency Strategic Response Plan and outlines a scaled up response to humanitarian and early recovery needs.

To date, UNICEF has received US\$121 million in addition to in-kind assistance from numerous governments, corporate and individual donors for this response. This is 102 per cent of the required funding for the current response plan. We acknowledge and sincerely appreciate the rapid and very generous support thus far, including from individuals, governments and UNICEF's many corporate and private partners, without which the immediate phase of the response would not have been possible and support to recovery initiatives could not have been initiated.

Building on 66 years of experience and presence in the Philippines, UNICEF will continue working with the Government and other partners under the Haiyan response plan and beyond, to further strengthen the country's resilience and advance sustainable development. This includes ongoing UNICEF efforts on other acute and chronic emergencies, such as the Mindanao and Zamboanga conflicts and the Bohol earthquake. As of 21 February 2014, 30 per cent of requirements had been met in response to the appeal for Mindanao (US\$2.3 out of US\$7.7 million), 63 per cent in response to the Bohol earthquake appeal (US\$3.7 out of US\$6 million) and 30 per cent further to needs in response to the conflict in Zamboanga (US\$1.7 out of US\$5.7 million). UNICEF looks forward to donors' continuous and flexible support.

Fig 4. Contributions by type of donor

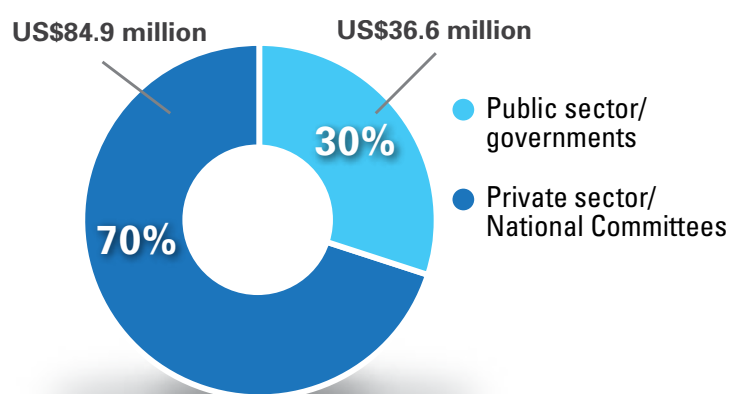


Fig. 5. Top 10 National Committee donors

Donors	US\$ millions
German Committee for UNICEF	16.0
United States Fund for UNICEF	14.5
Netherlands Committee for UNICEF	7.8
Swedish Committee for UNICEF	6.4
Japan Committee for UNICEF	6.1
Canadian UNICEF Committee	5.7
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	4.1
United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF	4.0
Belgian Committee for UNICEF	3.8
French Committee for UNICEF	2.9

Fig. 6. Top 10 government/public sector donors

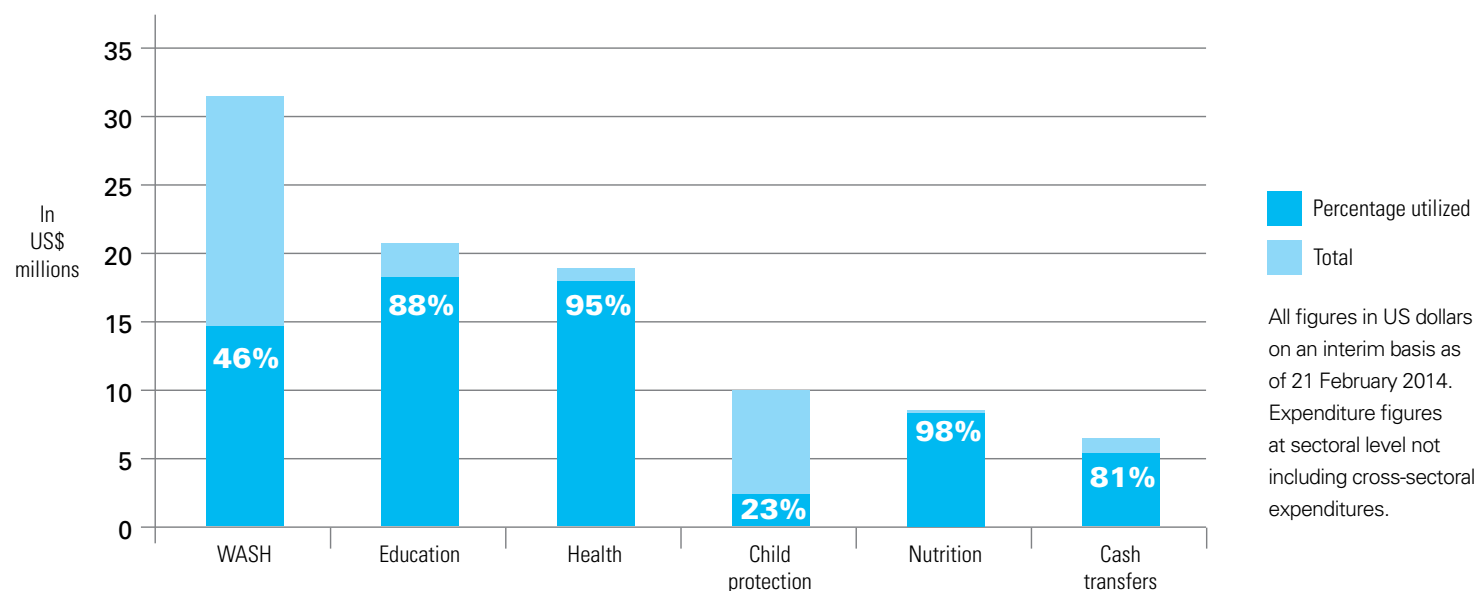
Donors	US\$ millions
United Kingdom	8.0
Australia	6.4
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	5.3
Japan	4.0
Norway	3.3
European Commission	1.4
Denmark	1.1
Russian Federation	1.0
United States of America	0.8
Republic of Korea	0.5

Fig. 7. Funding received per sector in response to Haiyan

Sector	Requirements	Received*
WASH	\$45,000,000	\$43,939,021
Education	\$30,000,000	\$28,794,277
Health	\$19,000,569	\$22,741,926
Child protection	\$15,000,000	\$14,199,940
Nutrition	\$10,000,000	\$10,546,088
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$119,000,569</b>	<b>\$120,221,251</b>

\* Totals may not add up due to rounding. Funds received are reported at the programmable level excluding recovery cost, reflecting resources available for in-country programming in response to typhoon Haiyan.

Fig. 8. Funds utilized per sector



## Looking forward

The Philippines is a high capacity, middle income country with considerable experience of disasters. Many years may be needed however for communities and the country as a whole to recover in the wake of Haiyan – especially with more and more extreme weather events related to climate change. There remains much to be done on the ground, and for real and lasting change for children, long-standing issues of poverty must also be addressed. Helping affected communities recover must happen together with investments to improve children's well-being where they were already at risk and vulnerable. The impact of long-running insurgencies and conflict – particularly in Mindanao – also cannot be ignored. Failure to consider these risks for children and communities as a whole can mean progress today is erased tomorrow.

UNICEF's priority for the longer term will be to strengthen the resilience of those most vulnerable and to support social services and institutions so that all children have the opportunity to realise their full potential. To protect them from risks, this means planning and preparing for multiple shocks as part of the effort to rebuild. To give them building blocks for the future, this means accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals across all communities.

Concretely on the ground UNICEF will continue to support efforts to provide safe drinking water, hygiene education and accelerate coverage of safe sanitation. Mobilizing the communities themselves to develop and maintain water access and sanitation solutions will be key for lasting results. UNICEF will also engage with the Government on designs for new schools and a review to the curriculum will aim for children to have a chance to learn more

on emergency preparedness directly from within their classrooms. Expansion of solar-powered cold chain equipment will boost routine and mass immunization. UNICEF and the Government will work together to rebuild capacity and strengthen the resilience of the health system. Health workers will be trained to prevent, screen, refer and better manage acute malnutrition and renewed efforts will tackle persistent malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Better case management, psychosocial support for children and adequate registration and referral in case of displacement will better protect children, and be reinforced through advocacy for child rights to be preserved in emergencies and beyond.

Supporting the Government's measures to reduce disaster risk and increase resilience, UNICEF will work to improve the capacity of local actors to prepare for and mitigate the impacts of emergencies, in line with its Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action. Local government units and national agencies will be supported to develop preparedness plans that put children and their needs at the centre of efforts. The focus will be on those who are already disadvantaged and in need of special assistance - notably poor, marginalized, and female-headed households, children (including orphans), elderly, and people with disabilities. Engagement with non-state actors will also take place where it is critical to delivering relief. A further principle will be to work with communities and listen to the children themselves, drawing on the feedback mechanisms UNICEF set-up in the response for better accountability and transparency.

Through and through the objective is to build capacity, reduce risk and increase resilience so all children can thrive today and stay confident for the future.





# UNICEF partners and counterparts

## Government of the Philippines

Council for the Welfare of Children, Department of Education, Department of Health, Department of Justice, Department of Public Works and Highways, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of the Interior and Local Government, Food and Drug Administration (FDA), National Economic and Development Authority, National Nutrition Council, Office of Civil Defence, Philippine Information Agency, Women and Children Protection Desk-Philippine National Police and Local Government Units in Haiyan affected areas

## United Nations system

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Organization for Immigration (IOM), United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA), World Food Programme (WFP) and World Health Organization (WHO)

## NGOs and civil society organizations

Action Against Hunger (ACF) International, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Asian Institute of Journalism and Communication, Bukidnon Resource Management Foundation, Inc. (BRMFI), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Child Fund, Community and Family Services International (CFSI), Community of Learners Foundation, International Medical Corps (IMC), International Rescue Committee, Intersos, Kalusugan ng Mag-ina, Oxfam, Plan International,

Relief International – UK, Samaritan Purse, Save the Children, Solidarites, SOS Children’s Villages, University of the Philippines Population Institute, World Vision International, Youth Advocates Through Theater Arts (YATTA)

## Surge capacity stand-by partners

British Red Cross, CANADEM, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Danish Refugee Council, Irish Aid, iMMAP, NORCAP, Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), Protection Standby Capacity roster (ProCap), RedR Australia, Save the Children Sweden, Save the Children UK, Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB), Veolia Foundation

## Donors

### National Committees

Andorran National Committee for UNICEF, Australian Committee for UNICEF, Austrian Committee for UNICEF, Belgian Committee for UNICEF, Canadian UNICEF Committee, Czech Committee for UNICEF, Danish National Committee for UNICEF, Finnish Committee for UNICEF, French National Committee for UNICEF, German Committee for UNICEF, Hellenic National Committee for UNICEF, Hong Kong Committee for UNICEF, Icelandic National Committee for UNICEF, Irish National Committee for UNICEF, Italian National Committee for UNICEF, Japan Committee for UNICEF, Korean Committee for UNICEF, Luxembourg Committee for UNICEF, Netherlands Committee for UNICEF, New Zealand Committee for UNICEF, Norwegian Committee for UNICEF, Polish National Committee for UNICEF, Slovak Committee for UNICEF, Slovenian Foundation for UNICEF, Spanish National Committee for UNICEF, Swedish National Committee for UNICEF, Swiss Committee for UNICEF, United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF, United States Fund for UNICEF

## Governments

Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), Brazil, Denmark, UK Department for International Development (DFID), Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department of the European Commission (ECHO), Estonia, Hungary, Japan, Norway, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

## UNICEF offices

Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, South Africa, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela

## Others

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

*UNICEF values all of its partnerships and works with a wide range of community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, non-public actors and other groups and individuals, and recognizes that many of those could not be mentioned here.*

## List of acronyms

AWD	acute watery diarrhoea
C4D	Communication for Development
CDAC	Communicating with Disaster Affected Communities
CPWG	Child Protection Working Group
CWC	Council for the Welfare of Children
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FTR	Family Tracing and Reunification
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HPMIS	Humanitarian Performance Monitoring Information System
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
LGUs	local government units
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIRA	Multi-Sector/Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment
NGO	non-governmental organization
RAY	Reconstruction Assistance for Yolanda
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
SMS	Short Message Service
SRP	Strategic Response Plan
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Populations Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WCPD	Women and Child Protection Desks
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization







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