

Philippines: Typhoon Haiyan Action Plan

November 2013



Prepared by the Humanitarian Country Team

100%

92 million

total population of the Philippines
(as of 2010)

54%

50 million

total population of the nine
regions hit by Typhoon Haiyan

13%

11.3 million

people affected in these nine
regions

(as of 12 November)



673,000

displaced people
(as of 12 November)



Total funding requirements

\$301 million

Sources: Republic of the Philippines
National Statistics Office; National
Statistical Coordination Body (NSCB);
Department of Social Welfare and
Development (DSWD)

Version 1.1 – 13 Nov 2013



OVERVIEW

(12 November 2013 OCHA)

SITUATION

On the morning of 8 November, category 5 Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda) made a direct hit on the Philippines, a densely populated country of 92 million people, devastating areas in 36 provinces. Haiyan is possibly the most powerful storm ever recorded. The typhoon first made landfall at Guiuan, Eastern Samar province, with wind speeds of 235 km/h and gusts of 275 km/h. Rain fell at rates of up to 30 mm per hour and massive storm surges up to six metres high hit Leyte and Samar islands. Many cities and towns experienced widespread destruction, with as much as 90 per cent of housing destroyed in some areas. Roads are blocked, and airports and seaports impaired; heavy ships have been thrown inland. Water supply and power are cut; much of the food stocks and other goods are destroyed; many health facilities are not functioning and medical supplies are quickly being exhausted.

- ▶ **Affected area:** Regions VIII (Eastern Visayas), VI (Western Visayas) and VII (Central Visayas) are hardest hit, according to current information. Regions IV-A (CALABARZON), IV-B (MIMAROPA), V (Bicol), X (Northern Mindanao), XI (Davao) and XIII (Caraga) were also affected. Tacloban City, Leyte province, with a population of over 200,000 people, has been devastated, with most houses destroyed. An aerial survey revealed almost total destruction in the coastal areas of Leyte province.
- ▶ **Affected population:** An estimated 11.3 million people in nine regions—over 10 per cent of the country's population—are affected. At least 673,042 people are displaced by the typhoon (55 per cent are in evacuation centres, the rest in host communities or makeshift shelters). Thousands of people have been killed or are still missing. Tens of thousands suffering from injuries, with the number of confirmed casualties still rising as more areas become accessible. Pre-disaster poverty levels and malnutrition rates in Regions VI, VII and VIII were already higher than the national average.

- ▶ **Response capacity:** *National*— the Philippines has experienced national disaster response capacity and preparedness. The Government’s National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, with local authorities, is leading the typhoon response. They pre-emptively evacuated 125,604 people to 109 evacuation centres in 22 provinces before the typhoon’s arrival. The Government has airlifted safe drinking water, relief supplies, and food commodities to Tacloban and other affected areas. *International*—humanitarian agencies have responded on a large scale to two major natural disasters in the Philippines in the last year: Typhoon Bopha/Pablo in December 2012 and the Bohol earthquake in October 2013. They also have ongoing operations in Mindanao to respond to a protracted conflict situation. *Bilateral*—direct support from several governments has begun to arrive, such as military assets and equipment, and aid personnel and materials.

EMERGING NEEDS

On 9 November, the Government welcomed the offer of international assistance. Food, water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, medicine, debris clearing and logistics were identified as immediate priorities. In Tacloban City, the Government has requested the international community’s support in establishing logistics hubs to support the sustainable delivery of aid. Rapid provision of hygiene kits, water purification, debris-clearing through cash-for-work, and food are also needed. Additional medicines are required and damaged. Medical facilities will need to be repaired.

Existing information and field observations suggest that the most immediate threats to life are (in rough order of urgency):

- Lack of safe drinking water
- Lack of shelter
- Trauma injuries, especially if untreated
- Other acute medical conditions (including contagious diseases) if left untreated
- Disruption of treatment for severe acute malnutrition and for severe chronic disease
- Insufficient food
- Lack of sanitation and personal hygiene items
- Lack of household items and supplies (like fuel), especially for preparing food

Key capabilities immediately needed to enable fast action to address these include:

- Air and sea transport of relief goods and personnel
- Emergency telecommunications
- Temporary electrical power and fuel
- Debris removal

Medium-term threats to health, dignity and security include:

- Lack of access to primary and specialised health care
- Moderate acute malnutrition
- Psycho-social malaise
- Disruption of education, entailing loss of protective daytime environment for children
- Disruption of livelihoods, which will worsen general deprivation and add to humanitarian needs as soon as coping mechanisms have been exhausted.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Goal: People with typhoon-induced needs, where these exceed the immediate national response capacity, receive necessary materials and services, and live in a safe and healthy environment until reconstruction restores normality and self-reliance.

Preliminary objectives for the six-month plan:

SO1 Mortality, morbidity and malnutrition levels are brought to pre-typhoon levels within two months of the disaster.

SO2 Within one month, people targeted by this plan who were made homeless by the typhoon will have transitory shelter solutions.

SO3 Within four months, starting with immediate short-term employment, people with lost or reduced livelihoods targeted by this plan start to re-establish their livelihoods and regain self-reliance.

Full strategic objectives, accompanied by measurable strategic indicators, will come in the revised version of this plan.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

(This list is indicative but not exhaustive, and a broader range of actions will be needed as the response gathers momentum.)

- Immediate water, sanitation and hygiene for 500,000 people (installation of water bladders, water points and mobile water treatment units; rehabilitation of water supply systems; distribution of water and hygiene kits; water quality surveillance; construction of gender-segregated emergency latrines and bathing facilities; management of solid waste).
- Essential health services for up to 9.8 million people (medical/surgical consultations; reproductive health; mental health; psycho-social support; health promotion; immunization; disease surveillance and outbreak control; restore referral system from community health facilities to higher levels of care; establish temporary health facilities and services; repair or rehabilitate damaged health facilities; deliver the Minimum Initial Service Package including maternity tents and hospital delivery room “containers”; mobile health teams).
- Nutrition services for 100,000 children and 60,000 mothers (provision of nutrition supplies for therapeutic feeding, micronutrient supplements and equipment; rapid nutrition assessments and screening; community-based therapeutic feeding centres for girls and boys with severe acute malnutrition integrated into local health systems).
- Food aid for 2.5 million people (general food distribution of food basket containing rice and ready-to-eat high-energy biscuits; emergency food-for-work and cash-for-work to help kick-start early recovery activities and rebuild livelihoods).
- Shelter and urgent household items for 562,000 people (tarpaulins, basic tools and other inputs to repair damaged and makeshift shelters, and tents for displaced people; non-food items such as family kits, sleeping kits, sanitization and hygiene kits; care and maintenance of existing evacuation centres and transitional sites).
- Immediate short-term employment for at least 200,000 women and men towards the removal and safe disposal of debris; support the rehabilitation of solid waste management facilities and operations.
- Coordinated road and sea transport support; temporary storage at Cebu Airport, Tacloban and across the affected areas; deployment of fully operational communications centres that will provide both data/Internet service and common security communications service to the humanitarian community in Cebu, Tacloban and Roxas city, and two other locations.

SCOPE OF ACTION PLAN

The extent to which national response capacity will cover these and other needs cannot be precisely quantified at this early stage. Under this plan, international actors will strive to meet an estimated one quarter to one third of total needs to complement the Government and bilateral responses.

Geographic focus: Affected municipalities of Regions VIII (Eastern Visayas), VI (Western Visayas) and VII (Central Visayas) are hardest hit. Regions IV-A (CALABARZON), IV-B (MIMAROPA), V (Bicol), X (Northern Mindanao), XI (Davao) and XIII (Caraga). As more information becomes available, the geographic focus may be revised.

Planning and budgeting horizon: Six months (from 13 November 2013 to 31 May 2014).

IMPACT OF THE CRISIS

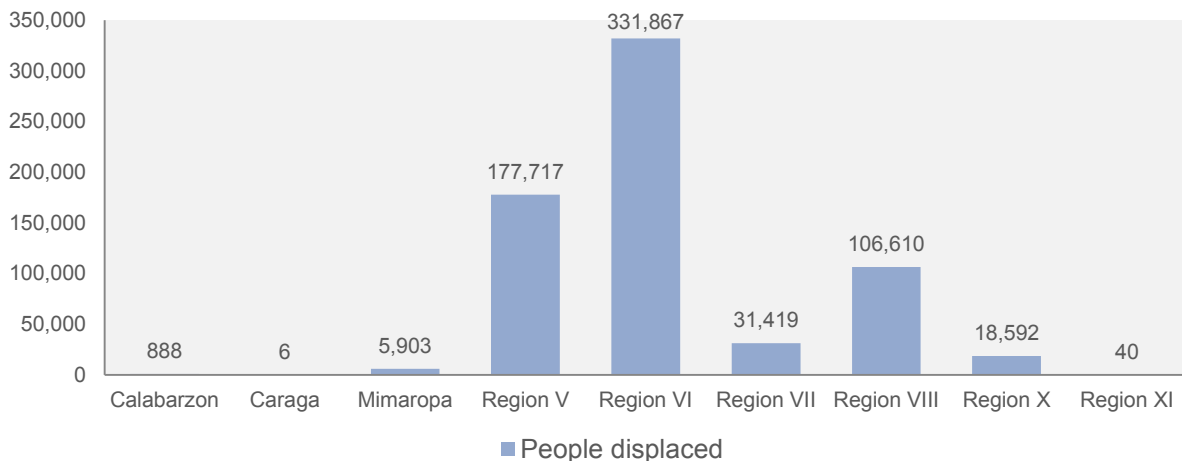
The overall impact of Typhoon Haiyan is only now starting to emerge as emergency relief responders reach affected areas. Although UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) teams are providing an overview of humanitarian needs in accessible areas, logistical constraints have impeded full-scale rapid humanitarian assessments to date.

Of the 11.3 million people affected, 81 per cent or 9.1 million live in two regions (Regions VII and VIII).

Basic services including drinking water and electricity have been cut off, suggesting a significant need for immediate WASH assistance. The Government reports that WASH, food, shelter, medicines, debris clearance, logistics and communications are immediate priorities in Tacloban City, one of the hardest-hit areas. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and humanitarian actors in Tacloban City are planning a rapid assessment in the coming days to gather more detailed information on humanitarian needs.

As access improves, rapid assessments need to be carried out in other parts of the country to confirm initial identification of needs. In Guiuan, rural health units and barangay health stations have been destroyed, with roofs torn away. Communities lack water, power or means of communication. People have resorted to taking food and supplies from stores in some areas. Food, water, medical supplies, shelter and generators appear as top priorities. Similar reports are emerging from Hernani, whereas the town of Ormoc is reported to have adequate food supply, although it is facing a shortage of fuel and requires debris removal. Evacuation centres lack security, raising protection concerns.

More than half of the displaced people have found shelter in 1,790 evacuation centres in nine regions, disaggregated as follows:



Although needs cannot be assessed in significant parts of the affected area due to access constraints, experience from past typhoons tells that typical assistance required to save lives and restore livelihoods should include distribution of safe water, short-term food supply and market support, health interventions such as trauma care, strengthening disease surveillance and outbreak control, emergency shelter solutions and non-food item (NFI) kits. Debris clearance is also a priority. Protection risks may be exacerbated following a large-scale natural disaster, particularly in situations where security is compromised and the risk of sexual and gender-based violence is heightened. Child protection is critical, particularly for children who have been separated from their families due to displacement or loss of family members in the typhoon. More than 180,000 displaced pre-school and school-age children now require educational and psycho-social support.

Lack of communication is hampering both relief operations and information-gathering. Nonetheless, a review of social media has confirmed initial estimates of worst-affected areas and needs. During the first 48 hours of the emergency, the Digital Humanitarian Network collected relevant tweets about Typhoon Haiyan, and confirmed that the Visayas Islands (Eastern Visayas, Central Visayas and Western Visayas) are the worst-hit area. In particular, Leyte and Cebu provinces are reporting heavy damages. 78 per cent of tweets referred to problems specifically

related to severed communications and power outages, housing and infrastructural damages, as well as to flooding.

Infrastructural damage is severe and extensive, with some analysts suggesting that the economic impact of the crisis may range from \$12 billion to \$14 billion dollars, or five per cent of the Philippine economy. The areas impacted by the typhoon are some of the poorest in the Philippines. A significant percentage of the population in Region IV-B, V, VI, VII and VIII have above-average poverty rates, with the highest rates in Bicol (45 per cent) and in the Eastern Visayas (43 per cent). Additionally, the affected areas have some of the highest malnutrition rates in the country. Regions IV-B and V have high underweight prevalence rates. Region VI has a high rate of stunting whereas Region VIII has a high prevalence of both underweight and stunting in children.

Needs assessment reports will be made available on the repository of the Humanitarian Response website. (<https://philippines.humanitarianresponse.info/>).

CLUSTER NARRATIVES



Emergency Shelter

Contact Information: Shelter Cluster (coord.phil@sheltercluster.org; +63-908-401-1218)

Preliminary official reports indicate only 13,148 houses destroyed and 5,898 partially damaged. However, based on field observations and population densities these figures are expected to rise. The cluster estimates over 500,000 houses could have been severely affected, particularly in coastal areas inhabited by vulnerable and poor communities. The Shelter Cluster deployed the REACH assessment team which then identified the following needs and vulnerabilities:

\$46 million
Funding requirement

- Immediate life-saving shelter interventions such as tarpaulins, basic tools and fixings for damaged and makeshift shelters and provision of tents for displaced people.
- Rapid support is required for early recovery shelter projects, such as debris removal, salvaging/recycling lumber and materials, technical assistance, etc, with a focus on community driven projects.
- Provision of appropriate non-food items.
- Shelter-related care and maintenance of existing evacuation centres, transitional sites, upgrading of common facilities.
- Coordination support for the development and implementation of emergency and durable shelter solutions.



Early Recovery

Contact Information: Toshihiro Tanaka (toshihiro.tanaka@undp.org; +63-2-901-0236)

The cluster will undertake immediate debris-clearing activities, aimed at reducing threats to lives and health risks due to prolonged exposure to unsanitary environmental conditions, and making critical assistance and services available to 1,000,000 beneficiaries in provinces directly affected by Typhoon Haiyan.

\$20 million
Funding requirement

The cluster will provide “stop-gap” support to local government units (LGUs) and immediate, short-term sources of income for at least 200,000 women and men towards the removal and safe disposal of debris over a maximum period of six months. Approximately 40 per cent of the beneficiaries will be women or people who work in vulnerable sectors. The project will support the rehabilitation of solid waste management facilities and operations among the LGUs in typhoon-affected areas.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Contact Information: Tomoo Hozumi (thozumi@unicef.org; +63-2-901-0124)

Initial reports indicate that water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services have been disrupted or destroyed. Several water treatment units are being deployed. However, these cannot service all the affected areas. As most sources of water are likely to be contaminated, tankered water is essential and water containers are required for safe storage.

\$22 million
Funding requirement

Toilets are either damaged or cannot be used due to lack of water. Open defecation will be rampant, leading to a high risk of disease outbreaks. Temporary learning spaces and child-friendly spaces will require WASH supplies and facilities. The following urgent actions are required:

- Water quality surveillance and installation of mobile water treatment units.
- Rehabilitation of water supply systems and installation of water bladders and water points.
- Distribution of water and hygiene kits and conducting hygiene promotion sessions.
- Construction of gender-segregated emergency latrines and bathing facilities with operations, maintenance and waste disposal.
- Management of solid waste and installation of drainage from WASH facilities.
- WASH cluster coordination and monitoring of WASH access.



Education

Contact Information: Tomoo Hozumi (thozumi@unicef.org; +63-2-901-0124)

About 1,148,393 preschool and school aged children have been displaced when the wrath of Super Typhoon Haiyan swept through 41 affected provinces in 9 regions of the country. Hardest hit were Region 8 provinces, where current incidence of poverty is already high at 59.4%, alongside some depressed areas in Regions 7 and 6. In Leyte, particularly in Tacloban City, the sight of massive destruction also reflects the distressing experience that affected children went through, which comes with disruption of schooling and other normal activities. The overall situation directly impacts the students' psycho-social well-being and their subsequent performance in school. These are the urgent priorities:

\$25 million
Funding requirement

- Debris-clearing in schools is required to allow the establishment of temporary learning spaces. Damaged or destroyed schools need to be repaired, rehabilitated or reconstructed;
- The immediate concern is to support the Government in tracking the affected children and education service providers and in restoring and improving the learning environment for affected children. Safe and secure temporary learning spaces will be established where psycho-social support and thematic learning sessions will be conducted by trained teachers and/or volunteer educators prior to the resumption of regular school activities;
- Damaged or missing school supplies as well as teaching and learning materials will be replaced;
- The local school community disaster risk reduction and management system will be strengthened. Technical and coordination support will be provided to ensure enhanced regional and/or local capacity in managing disasters.



Food Security

Contact Information: Praveen Agrawal (praveen.agrawal@wfp.org; +63-2-750-2561)

Initial findings are alarming as they reveal that the majority of affected people are food-insecure. Food, cooking supplies, and kitchens are extremely scarce and affected people are employing severely negative coping mechanisms. Most assets and structures, including markets, have been destroyed and primary sources of livelihood are non-existent. The absence of food assistance will lead to further food insecurity and malnutrition but also increase

\$76 million
Funding requirement

instability in the affected areas. The cluster aims to provide immediate life-saving and early recovery assistance to 2.5 million affected people through:

- General food distribution, with food baskets containing rice and ready-to-eat high-energy biscuits, an ideal form of food assistance in the initial phase of an emergency;
- Emergency food-for-work and cash-for-work to help kick-start early recovery activities and rebuild livelihoods.



Logistics

Contact Information: Praveen Agrawal (praveen.agrawal@wfp.org; +63-2-750-2561)

Blocked roads and damaged infrastructure place a significant constraint on the ability of responding organizations to meet the needs of the affected people. Additionally, the geographic area impacted by the typhoon is extensive and includes multiple islands. Difficulties in collecting information on the state of transport infrastructure and communications are limiting the ability to assess needs requirements.

\$5 million
Funding requirement

Sharing of information related to the status of logistics infrastructure, ongoing assessments, customs procedures, and the availability of transport and storage options in affected areas, especially in the outskirts of Tacloban, is critical to planning efforts currently underway. Initial evaluations indicate a need for support, including temporary storage, at Cebu Airport to manage the influx of relief items. In general, storage is required to support humanitarian operations across the affected areas and specifically in Cebu and Tacloban. Additionally, coordinated road and sea transport will be necessary to ensure access to affected people.



Health

Contact Information: Dr. Julie Hall (hallju@wpro.who.in; +63-2-528-9761);
Reproductive Health: Sew Lun Ah Sue (ahsue@unfpa.org; +63-2-901-0302)

Preliminary reports indicate that health infrastructure has been damaged or destroyed in many areas, disrupting the delivery of essential health services. The regional hospital in Tacloban was hit by a storm surge and much of its medical equipment was washed away. An estimated 660,000 displaced people need essential health services. The following priorities are considered urgent:

\$21.5 million
Funding requirement

- Deliver care for those with injuries to prevent complications such as infection, tetanus, and disability.
- Deliver essential medicines and medical supplies to affected populations.
- Increase provision and access to essential health services (i.e. medical/surgical consultations, reproductive health, mental health, psycho-social support, health promotion, immunization).
- Strengthen disease surveillance and outbreak control.
- Strengthen referral system from community health facilities to higher levels of care.
- Provide support to systematic immunization for vaccine-preventable disease outbreaks.
- Establish temporary health facilities/ services and/or repair/rehabilitate damaged health facilities.
- Provide support to information management and to the coordination of the health sector response.

Reproductive health

Approximately 90,000 pregnant women are affected by the disaster. About 8,000 births are expected in the first month and an estimated 1,600 women will suffer a miscarriage in the same period. There is a high risk of maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality as many health facilities and birthing clinics have been destroyed or damaged. Shortage of family planning supplies and condoms may lead to unplanned pregnancies and increase transmission of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV. These are the priorities for the sub-cluster:

- Establishment of reproductive health (RH) working groups to coordinate the response and dispatch pre-positioned dignity and hygiene kits for pregnant and lactating women;

- Distribution of prepositioned RH kits including clinical delivery assistance medical commodities for midwives to manage obstetric emergencies and contraceptive supplies and condoms;
- The Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) will be implemented, including provision of RH kits, maternity tents and hospital delivery room “containers”;
- Mobile teams will conduct RH medical outreach missions and health information sessions for pregnant and lactating women in evacuation centres. Hygiene kit distribution with health information sessions will be undertaken for women of reproductive age. Support will be provided to the DOH in re-establishing comprehensive RH services and providing basic RH equipment to rehabilitate damaged rural health units (RHUs).



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Contact Information: Marco Boasso (mboasso@iom.int; +63-2-230-1777)

Initial data shows that displacement following Typhoon Haiyan has led to nearly 450,000 people sheltering in 1,790 evacuation centres (ECs). Rescue and relief operations are badly hampered by the severe damage to infrastructures. Coordination of support and beneficiary communications are an important element of an effective and coordinated response with the influx of humanitarian support. The urgent needs for the ECs and displacement sites in the three hardest-hit regions (Regions VI, VII and VIII) are:

\$5.5 million
Funding requirement

- Solar radios with lights for life-saving information and protection in critical areas with no communication and electricity for two million internally displaced people (IDPs);
- Establish regular Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) reports identifying displaced people inside and outside evacuation centres; this will aid in mapping EC management structures, and help target assistance to the most vulnerable people such as pregnant and breastfeeding women, people with disabilities, and children;
- CCCM support in expanding the capacity of camp management structures, cluster members, DSWD and local authorities, and IDP settlement planning in coordination with the Shelter Cluster;
- Share information with affected communities through EC management structures, and a dedicated humanitarian communication mechanism.



Nutrition

Contact Information: Tomoo Hozumi (thozumi@unicef.org; +63-2-901-0124)

Amongst those displaced by Typhoon Haiyan, there are an estimated 100,000 children between the ages 0 to 59 months and 60,000 pregnant or lactating women. Disruption to maternal care and child feeding practices and damage to WASH and health facilities place children and women at a high risk of malnutrition. Pre-disaster data shows that the affected regions have high rates of malnutrition (5 per cent to 9 per cent global acute malnutrition (wasting), 21 per cent to 26 per cent underweight and 38 per cent to 42 per cent stunting). The following are the priorities for nutrition cluster response:

\$7 million
Funding requirement

- Rapid nutrition assessments and screening for detection, referral, and follow-up of girls, boys and women supported by local women's groups, religious leaders, and child protections councils;
- Establish and support Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) in Emergencies community peer counseling activities with women's groups and other trained community counselors;
- Establish community-based therapeutic feeding centres for girls and boys with severe acute malnutrition integrated in to local health systems;
- Provision of nutrition supplies for therapeutic feeding, micronutrient supplements and equipment;
- Capacity-building on management of acute malnutrition and nutrition in emergencies targeting local health staff;
- Coordination and technical support to the Nutrition Cluster;
- Conduct standardized nutrition surveys for updated age- and gender-disaggregated nutritional status data.



Contact Information: Protection: Bernard Kerblat (kerblat@unhcr.org; +63-2-818-5121); Child Protection: Tomoo Hozumi (thozumi@unicef.org; +63-2-901-0124); Gender-based Violence: Sew Lun Ah Sue (ahsue@unfpa.org; +63-2-901-0302)

The Protection Cluster will assist the government in collecting disaggregated data to identify people with specific needs so that programs can be developed. The cluster will deploy protection monitoring teams and support the development of community-based protection networks that support the identification of the most vulnerable and enable the cluster to get an overview of protection risks faced by communities and individuals.

\$12 million
Funding requirement

Communities will need to receive their personal documentation such as birth certificates which will allow them to access basic public services, such as pension schemes, social security and access employment and education services. Legal services will be supported to enable redressal of grievances including, restitution of property.

People with specific needs, especially women, children, people with disabilities, the elderly and child-headed households, will be supported to ensure that they are not placed at greater risk to external threats. Protection kits, including plastic sheets, blankets, mosquito nets and kitchen sets will be distributed to these groups. Solar lanterns will be essential for communities without electricity to ensure the protection of women and children from gender-based violence.

Community mobilization / facilitation (Age, Gender and Diversity approach notably on participation of women) for access to basics services (food, water, health, education, basic social welfare schemes, pension schemes, employment opportunities) will be supported.

Community outreach and information will be promoted in order to inform the communities of their rights and services available.

Tracing separated family members and support on land titling and property issues will also be key issues that the cluster can support.

Protection mainstreaming within the Protection Cluster and its sub-clusters and across other clusters will be a key focus of the protection cluster. Also, capacity-building will be conducted for government and other partners on key human rights standards including, the guiding principles on internal displacement.

Child Protection:

An estimated 1.7 million children live in Region VIII, where the dropout rate for primary school is 58 per cent and a higher proportion of children aged 5 to 15 years old are involved in child labor than the national average. These are the priorities for the cluster:

- Ensuring functioning referral mechanisms for separated and unaccompanied children for tracing and care, in partnership with other child protection agencies and the DSWD;
- Supporting foster families to provide adequate care to separated and unaccompanied children;
- Preventing further separations of children from their families by providing parents and children with adequate information;
- Ensuring adequate and functioning referral mechanisms in evacuation centres and affected communities, in partnership with Municipal and Barangay Councils for the protection of children;
- Providing children and parents support in protecting themselves and their children from abuse and violence;
- Working with children and parents to identify risks to children in evacuation centres and affected communities, and to ensure that measures are put in place to mitigate against these;
- Training for humanitarian workers and volunteers in psychological first aid;
- Establishing child-friendly spaces for boys and girls of all ages;
- Providing parents, caregivers and others with information and skills to provide psycho-social support.

Gender-based violence (GBV):

The GBV sub-cluster will work closely with other clusters to address protection concerns through the following priorities:

- Assist the police force by establishing and strengthening the capacity of women and child protection desks.

- Provide psycho-social support services to the displaced people traumatized by the disaster, in close coordination with the Child Protection Working Group and the Health Cluster;
- Mobilize surge capacity through social workers from other regions and/or from teams of psychologists from the academic and/or the private sector. International GBV expertise will be surged from the GBV AoR (Area of Responsibility) and the Norwegian Refugee Council through GenCap;
- Where evacuation centres (ECs) or temporary shelters are set up, the GBV sub-cluster will work with the CCCM Cluster to orient camp managers on GBV prevention measures. The sub-cluster will also work with the shelter, livelihood and early recovery clusters to ensure that gender perspectives and GBV prevention are incorporated in the design of temporary shelters and cash-for-work programs;
- Women-friendly spaces (WFS) will be established in areas where temporary shelters will be built and information sessions conducted on GBV and women's rights;
- The Local Committee against Trafficking and Violence Against Women and Children (LCAT-VAWC) at the provincial and municipal levels will be re-instated and/or strengthened.



Livelihoods

Contact Information: Jeff Johnson (johnsonl@ilo.org; +63-2-580-9919)

It is estimated that more than four million workers have, either temporarily or permanently, lost their source of revenue due to Typhoon Haiyan. Of these, almost two million people are vulnerable workers. Much of the livelihood infrastructure, such as farm to market roads, fishing boat landing sites and field irrigation, has been destroyed or blocked with debris and requires urgent rehabilitation. The Livelihood Cluster identified the following priority activities:

\$31 million
Funding requirement

- Emergency employment opportunities facilitating the clearance of debris from and rehabilitation of community infrastructure, including local markets, roads, drainage and access paths;
- Employment opportunities and skill development to facilitate construction of emergency shelters, bunk houses/temporary shelter and support facilities in coordination with cluster and Government partners;
- Support protection activities through employment opportunities for beneficiaries creating and monitoring child-friendly spaces;
- Ensure all beneficiaries are given personal protective equipment and receive minimum wage, Phil Health, accident insurance etc. as a comprehensive package;
- Support sustainability by recycling debris for use in shelter construction and infrastructure rehabilitation.



Agriculture

Contact Information: Aristeo Portugal (Aristeo.Portugal@fao.org; +63-2-901-0353)

Typhoon Haiyan will have a devastating impact on rural livelihoods and the productive assets of affected farmers and fishers. More than one million typhoon-affected families who relied on agriculture and fisheries for their livelihoods urgently need cash assistance to restore their productive assets. Agricultural inputs and post-harvest facilities are urgently needed for the upcoming planting season. Fishing gear and equipment is required to resume fishing activities.

\$24 million
Funding requirement

- The cluster aims to assist approximately 250,000 households to resume farming and fishing activities, thereby regaining their livelihoods, improving their food and nutrition security and reduce food aid needs within six months.



Coordination

Contact Information: David Carden (carden@un.org; +63-2-901-0265)

The humanitarian response to the typhoon requires a concerted action by numerous actors across multiple sectors. Following the usual practice in the Philippines, international actors are organizing themselves to complement existing local response mechanisms. Coordination with authorities at all levels (national, provincial to municipal) and inter-sectoral coordination among all partners are critical to ensure that all actors work better together to assess needs, formulate a strategic plan, mobilize resources, implement and monitor activities. These are the priority activities:

\$3 million
Funding requirement

- Coordination hubs will be established to support the Government and the HCT;
- Upon the Government's request, HCT will support the authorities to orient local actors on the cluster system;
- HCT will advocate for principled humanitarian action and share relevant best practices;
- Assessment coordination, strategic planning and monitoring;
- Information products such as situation reports, Who-does-What-Where and thematic maps, contact lists, meeting schedules and a needs assessment registry are produced to support partners with the tools for swift decision-making and planning;
- Mechanisms will be established to improve a two-way communication between the humanitarian community and the affected people;
- Coordination of communications with affected communities in partnership with the Government;
- Enhanced analysis of context affecting vulnerability, including environmental risks, and recommendations to mitigate these will be conducted.



Emergency Telecommunications

Contact Information: Praveen Agrawal (praveen.agrawal@wfp.org; +63-2-750-2561)

The availability of reliable and independent data and voice communications services is a priority for a successful humanitarian response. National telecommunications system and services have been destroyed in the affected areas. In addition, the influx of humanitarian workers into the country requires a communication infrastructure with adequate services to help meet operational requirements. The emergency telecommunications project plans to address these gaps in five operational areas, namely Cebu, Tacloban, Roxas, and two locations yet to be confirmed. The main activities include:

\$3 million
Funding requirement

- Overall coordination of emergency telecommunications services through the deployment of a dedicated emergency telecommunications coordinator;
- Deployment of fully operational communications centres (COMCENS) that will provide both data/Internet service and common security communications service to the humanitarian community in Cebu, Tacloban and Roxas city, and two other locations;
- Recruitment and training of radio operators and training of UN and NGO staff on the proper use of life-saving telecommunications tools and services.



Cross-cutting issues: Communications with Communities

Contact Information: Gil Frances Arevalo (arevalog@un.org +63 916 636 4232) or Stewart Davis (davies1@un.org +63 90 5284 6962)

Access to information and communications for affected communities have been identified as key cross-cutting needs in this response. For those currently out of reach of available assistance, self-help information such as home treatment of basic diseases can save lives, and survivors urgently need information on available services and

assistance. Initial reports suggest that damage to the communications infrastructure has been extensive, and most local public information services are not functioning. Electricity is severely limited, further affecting access to radio and particularly television, with early indications that many news stations are damaged and the distribution of newspapers has been badly affected by logistics challenges. Key communications priorities are the provision of lifesaving information to those affected (such as self-treatment for illnesses, home techniques for water purification, etc), particularly those out of reach of conventional assistance. Additionally, restoration of the communications infrastructure is an urgent priority.

Priority areas of work include:

- Deployment of an emergency radio-in-a-box system to Tacloban city (initial range 10 kilometres, soon to scale up to 20k) and further emergency support to local media services;
- Deployment of Vodafone Instant Network services to assist in restoration of mobile connectivity;
- Assessment of information needs, and damage/needs assessment of local media;
- Gathering information on impact, needs and perspectives of affected communities;
- Distribution of a minimum of 1,000 wind-up radios;
- Provision of specific communication services to displaced communities;
- Establishment of a cross-cluster technical working group led by national authorities to serve the dual functions of coordinating work on with affected communities and providing clusters and responding agencies with technical support in scaling up communications work.



Contact: Marcus Culley (marcus.culley@undss.org +63 917 595 7214)

Approximately 9.8 million people have been affected following Typhoon Haiyan. Inadequate access to relief aid and assistance has resulted in looting and robbing; pharmacies, groceries, shopping malls, I/NGO trucks carrying relief aid have been targeted. A breakdown in essential services, such as communications, electricity, air travel and medical services, as well as lack of food and water supplies has resulted in security incidents mostly provoked by need rather than in-need violence. They still represent a serious security concern.

- Support to ongoing humanitarian assistance in isolated and problematic affected areas. Support to include surge staff, vehicles, logistics for communications and further security analysis.

\$0.5 million
Funding requirement

ANNEX I: REQUIREMENTS PER CLUSTER & AGENCY

Typhoon Haiyan Action Plan as of 12 November 2013

| Cluster | Requirements (\$) |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Agriculture | 24,048,200 |
| CCCM | 5,500,000 |
| Coordination | 2,627,537 |
| Early Recovery | 20,000,000 |
| Education | 24,721,443 |
| Emergency Shelter | 45,665,081 |
| Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) | 3,244,537 |
| Food Security | 76,065,102 |
| Health | 21,566,310 |
| Livelihood | 31,223,562 |
| Logistics | 5,000,000 |
| Nutrition | 7,000,000 |
| Protection | 11,705,914 |
| Security | 497,810 |
| WASH | 22,000,000 |
| Grand Total | 300,865,496 |

| Appealing organization | Requirements (\$) |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| ACTED | 500,000 |
| ADRA | 2,000,000 |
| BEDRN | 1,200,000 |
| CRS | 10,839,935 |
| DSS | 497,810 |
| FAO | 24,048,200 |
| HelpAge International | 1,746,000 |
| HFHI | 3,571,428 |
| ILO | 24,158,712 |
| IOM | 21,500,000 |
| OCHA | 2,627,537 |
| Plan | 11,401,443 |
| Save the Children | 23,925,792 |
| UNDP | 20,000,000 |
| UNFPA | 4,000,000 |
| UN-HABITAT | 5,136,000 |
| UNHCR | 10,000,000 |
| UNICEF | 34,320,000 |
| WFP | 82,892,639 |
| WHO | 15,000,000 |
| WVI | 1,500,000 |
| Grand Total | 300,865,496 |

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.

ANNEX II: LIST OF PLANNED PROJECTS (GROUPED BY CLUSTER)

Philippines - Typhoon Haiyan Action Plan (November 2013 - May 2014)
as of 12 November 2013

| Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details) | Title | Appealing agency | Requirements (\$) |
|--|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Agriculture | | | |
| PHI-13/A/61319/123 | Emergency response to restore the rural livelihoods of typhoon affected households in regions IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, and XIII | FAO | 24,048,200 |
| Sub total for Agriculture | | | 24,048,200 |
| CCCM | | | |
| PHI-13/CSS/61328/298 | Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) for Affected Populations of the Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) | IOM | 5,500,000 |
| Sub total for CCCM | | | 5,500,000 |
| Coordination | | | |
| PHI-13/CSS/61322/119 | Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy in the areas affected by Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) | OCHA | 2,627,537 |
| Sub total for Coordination | | | 2,627,537 |
| Early Recovery | | | |
| PHI-13/ER/61283/776 | Time Critical Debris Management in Areas Devastated by Typhoon Haiyan | UNDP | 20,000,000 |
| Sub total for Early Recovery | | | 20,000,000 |
| Education | | | |
| PHI-13/E/61305/5524 | Education in Emergency Assistance to Children and Teachers Affected by Typhoon Yolanda in the Provinces of Leyte, Southern Leyte, Eastern Samar and Western Samar | Plan | 11,401,443 |
| PHI-13/E/61310/124 | Super Typhoon Haiyan: Ensuring Continued Safe and Secure Access to Quality Education with Life-sustaining Psycho-social Support (PSS) Services for Displaced Preschool and School Aged Children | UNICEF | 3,320,000 |
| PHI-13/E/61312/6079 | Ensuring Right to Education and Protection for Children Affected by Typhoon Haiyan | SAVE THE CHILDREN | 10,000,000 |
| Sub total for Education | | | 24,721,443 |
| Emergency Shelter | | | |
| PHI-13/S-NF/61280/6458 | Emergency shelter support for populations affected by Typhoon Haiyan in Leyte | ACTED | 500,000 |
| PHI-13/S-NF/61291/7250 | ReBuild Philippines | HFHI | 3,571,428 |
| PHI-13/S-NF/61301/6579 | Emergency and Temporary Shelter for Affected Families of Typhoon Haiyan | ADRA | 2,000,000 |

| Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details) | Title | Appealing agency | Requirements (\$) |
|--|--|-----------------------|-------------------|
| PHI-13/S-NF/61302/5146 | Supertyphoon Haiyan Emergency Shelter | CRS | 1,488,878 |
| PHI-13/S-NF/61307/5146 | Supertyphoon Haiyan Transitional Shelter | CRS | 9,351,057 |
| PHI-13/S-NF/61308/7039 | Shelter Cluster Coordination and technical assistance for National Government for resilient shelter reconstruction and community infrastructure / services with "build back safer" principles. | UN-HABITAT | 5,136,000 |
| PHI-13/S-NF/61316/6079 | Typhoon Haiyan: Provision of Emergency Shelter to Typhoon Haiyan affected communities | SAVE THE CHILDREN | 1,238,718 |
| PHI-13/S-NF/61330/298 | Emergency Shelter support for Affected Populations of the Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) | IOM | 16,000,000 |
| PHI-13/S-NF/61334/8502 | Shelter and NFI assistance to Haiyan affected populations | WVI | 1,500,000 |
| PHI-13/S-NF/61340/16307 | Shelter Assistance for Typhoon Haiyan | BEDRN | 1,200,000 |
| PHI-13/S-NF/61357/120 | Ensuring emergency shelter needs of forcibly displaced persons affected by Typhoon Yolanda are addressed. | UNHCR | 3,350,000 |
| PHI-13/S-NF/61380/5536 | Typhoon Haiyan relief operations – Shelter relief for Region VIII | HelpAge International | 329,000 |
| Sub total for Emergency Shelter | | | 45,665,081 |
| Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) | | | |
| PHI-13/CSS/61289/561 | Telecommunications augmentation and coordination to support humanitarian operations in the areas affected by the typhoon | WFP | 3,244,537 |
| Sub total for Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) | | | 3,244,537 |
| Food Security | | | |
| PHI-13/F/61309/561 | Life-saving and early recovery food assistance to Super Typhoon Haiyan affected persons | WFP | 74,648,102 |
| PHI-13/F/61377/5536 | Typhoon Haiyan relief operations - Food relief for Region VIII | HelpAge International | 1,417,000 |
| Sub total for Food Security | | | 76,065,102 |
| Health | | | |
| PHI-13/H/61317/6079 | Saving Pregnant Women and Newborn lives and support to Super Typhoon Haiyan affected provinces of Leyte, Capiz, Iloilo and Aklan | SAVE THE CHILDREN | 570,310 |
| PHI-13/H/61323/6079 | Adolescent and Sexual Reproductive Health in Emergency Services and Support to typhoon Haiyan affected provinces of Leyte, Samar, Iloilo, Aklan and Capiz | SAVE THE CHILDREN | 1,926,000 |
| PHI-13/H/61326/1171 | Ensuring Access to Reproductive Health Services for IDPS affected by Typhoon Haiyan | UNFPA | 3,000,000 |

| Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details) | Title | Appealing agency | Requirements (\$) |
|--|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| PHI-13/H/61341/122 | Provision of emergency health services to typhoon affected populations | WHO | 15,000,000 |
| PHI-13/H/61363/6079 | Emergency Health for Children and Families Affected by Super Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines | SAVE THE CHILDREN | 1,070,000 |
| Sub total for Health | | | 21,566,310 |
| Livelihood | | | |
| PHI-13/ER/61306/5104 | Community-based Emergency Employment and Reconstruction project in Typhoon Haiyan affected areas | ILO | 24,158,712 |
| PHI-13/ER/61324/6079 | food security, nutrition and livelihood recovery for affected populations of typhoon Haiyan in Region VII and Region VIII | SAVE THE CHILDREN | 7,064,850 |
| Sub total for Livelihood | | | 31,223,562 |
| Logistics | | | |
| PHI-13/CSS/61394/561 | Logistics Cluster Support & Services for the Typhoon Haiyan Response Operation | WFP | 5,000,000 |
| Sub total for Logistics | | | 5,000,000 |
| Nutrition | | | |
| PHI-13/H/61288/124 | Provision of nutrition life-saving interventions to children 0-59 months, pregnant and lactating women affected by Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) emergency | UNICEF | 7,000,000 |
| Sub total for Nutrition | | | 7,000,000 |
| Protection | | | |
| PHI-13/P-HR-RL/61294/124 | Typhoon Haiyan-Yolanda: Child Protection in Emergencies | UNICEF | 3,000,000 |
| PHI-13/P-HR-RL/61320/6079 | Child protection - Responding to the Psycho-social Needs of Children Affected by TS Haiyan in Eastern and Western Visayas and Strengthening their Protective Environment | SAVE THE CHILDREN | 1,055,914 |
| PHI-13/P-HR-RL/61327/1171 | GBV Prevention and Response Interventions for IDPs affected by Typhoon Haiyan | UNFPA | 1,000,000 |
| PHI-13/P-HR-RL/61361/120 | Ensuring the Protection of forcibly displaced persons affected by Typhoon Yolanda | UNHCR | 6,650,000 |
| Sub total for Protection | | | 11,705,914 |
| Security | | | |
| PHI-13/S/61423/5139 | Humanitarian Action Plan 2013 Security Support | UNDSS | 497,811 |
| Sub total for Security | | | 497,811 |
| WASH | | | |
| PHI-13/WS/61296/124 | Ensuring Access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) for Children and Women Affected by Typhoon Haiyan | UNICEF | 21,000,000 |

| Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details) | Title | Appealing agency | Requirements (\$) |
|--|--|-------------------|--------------------|
| PHI-13/WS/61339/6079 | Emergency WASH services provision to disaster affected children and families | SAVE THE CHILDREN | 1,000,000 |
| Sub total for WASH | | | 22,000,000 |
| Grand Total | | | 300,865,497 |

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2013. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

ANNEX III: AGENCY OVERVIEWS AND CONTACTS

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| Name | Adventist Development and Relief Agency Philippines (ADRA) Foundation Inc. | |
| Headquarters | Philippines |  |
| Website | www.adra.ph | |
| HQ Contact | Cindy Bankhead, Program/Country Director, cindy@adra.ph , +63 917 586 7106 | |
| Philippines Contact | Jelome Manalu and Moises Musico | |
| Clusters / Sectors | Shelter and NFI | |
| Presence, staff | PO Box 25 JP Rizal, Sabutan; Silang, Cavite Philippines 4118 | |
| Name | Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) | |
| Headquarters | Paris (France) |  |
| Website | www.acted.org | |
| HQ Contact | Lorene Tamain, Donor Relations, lorene.tamain@acted.org | |
| Philippines Contact | Toma Dursina, Philippines Emergency Response Coordinator, toma.dursina@acted.org Andre Krummacher, Regional Director, andre.krummacher@acted.org | |
| Clusters / Sectors | Shelter, Livelihoods, WASH, Food Security | |
| Objective | Immediate shelter for 6000 households | |
| Presence, staff | | |
| Name | Bohol Evangelical Disaster Response Network (BEDRN) | |
| Headquarters | Philippines |  |
| Website | | |
| HQ Contact | | |
| Philippines Contact | Edward Johnson, edward_j@prayermountain.asia , 09323477697 | |
| Clusters / Sectors | Emergency Shelter | |
| Objective | | |
| Presence, staff | | |
| Name | Catholic Relief Services (CRS) | |
| Headquarters | Baltimore (USA) |  |
| Website | www.crs.org | |
| HQ Contact | Jennifer Holst, Public Donor Liaison, Jennifer.holst@crs.org , +1-410-9517394 | |
| Philippines Contact | Joseph Curry, Country Representative, josephcurry@crs.org , +63-917544-4277 | |
| Clusters / Sectors | WASH, Shelter | |
| Objective | CRS approaches its emergency response programming through a framework of saving lives, supporting livelihoods and strengthening civil society. From the very beginning of a disaster, CRS works with the affected community with the ultimate goal of moving from relief to reconstruction. CRS adheres to international standards to the greatest extent possible in all of its emergency work to ensure that disaster-affected people are at least able to meet their basic right to live a life with dignity. CRS works directly with affected communities and local partners to help restore and strengthen their pre-disaster capacities. | |
| Presence, staff | Country Office in Manila; field offices in Davao, Tagum, Cateel and recently established in Tagbilaran. Total staff of 98 national staff and 4 international staff. | |
| Name | The United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) | |
| Headquarters | New-York (United States) |  |
| Website | https://dss.un.org/ | |
| HQ Contact | Luc Andriamampianina, adnriamampianina@undss.org , | |
| Philippines Contact | Marcus Culley, marcus.culley@undss.org , +63 917 595 7214 | |
| Clusters / Sectors | Security | |
| Presence, staff | | |
| Name | Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) | |

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Headquarters | Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome (Italy) |  |
| HQ Contact | Dominique Burgeon, TCE Director, Dominique.Burgeon@fao.org | |
| Philippines Contact | Aristeo Portugal, Assistant FAO Representative (Programme), aristeo.portugal@fao.org | |
| Clusters / Sectors | Agriculture | |
| Objective | Achieving food security for all is at the heart of FAO's efforts – to make sure people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. FAO's mandate is to improve nutrition, increase agricultural productivity, raise the standard of living in rural populations and contribute to global economic growth. | |
| Presence, staff | Country Office in Manila, field offices (39 national staff members, of which 7 national staff are in Cotabato City) | |
| Name | Habitat for Humanity International | |
| Headquarters | Habitat for Humanity Philippines |  |
| Website | www.habitat.org.ph | |
| HQ Contact | Charlie Ayco, charlie.ayco@habitat.org.ph (independent) | |
| Philippines Contact | Charlie Ayco, charlie.ayco@habitat.org.ph , +62-905-2547645 | |
| Clusters / Sectors | Shelter | |
| Presence, staff | Habitat for Humanity Philippines, 3f Paseo 111 Building, Paseo de Roxas corner Legazpi Streets. Makati City, Metro Manila Philippines: Tel. (+632) 846-2177 | |
| Name | HelpAge International | |
| Headquarters | London (United Kingdom) |  |
| HQ Contact | http://www.helpage.org/ | |
| Philippines Contact | Godfred Paul, goddy@helpageasia.org , + 63 917 642 9318 | |
| Clusters / Sectors | Emergency Shelter, Food security | |
| Objective | | |
| Presence, staff | | |
| Name | International Labour Organization (ILO) | |
| Headquarters | Geneva (Switzerland) |  International Labour Organization |
| Website | http://www.ilo.org/ph | |
| Philippines Contact | Lawrence Jeff Johnson, johnsonl@ilo.org | |
| Clusters / Sectors | Livelihood | |
| Objective | The main aims of the ILO are to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue on work-related issues. The ILO Country Office for the Philippines strives with partners to achieve decent and productive work for all. After a major national disaster or other crisis, ILO CO Manila through its Employment Investment Intensive Programme (EIIP) aims to address quick recovery of jobs and livelihoods affected through short-term, cash-for-work schemes, cash transfer mechanisms and community based livelihood recovery initiatives. | |
| Presence, staff | It has approximately 50 staff with 6 local staff working on EIIP related programmes in response to Tropical Storm Washi in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan, Typhoon Pablo in Davao Oriental and the Zamboanga conflict in Zamboanga City. | |
| Name | International Organization for Migration (IOM) | |
| Headquarters | Geneva (Switzerland) |  |
| Website | www.iom.int | |
| HQ Contact | Carol San Miguel, Donor Relations Division, drd@iom.int | |
| Philippines Contact | Marco Boasso, Chief of Mission, mboasso@iom.int | |
| Clusters / Sectors | CCCM, NFI, Shelter | |
| Objective | IOM, is lead agency of the global Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster in natural disasters, and operates relief assistance programmes in response to all major conflicts and natural disasters where international assistance is required. IOM approaches internal displacement from a comprehensive migration perspective, focusing on the analysis and understanding of human mobility as a key element of humanitarian action. IOM's approach integrates gender and rights-based orientation. | |
| Presence, staff | Country office in Manila, sub/field offices in Cotabato City, Zamboanga City, Tagum and Cateel (400 international and national staff for the Mission and the Global Manila Administrative Centre, of which 11 national staff currently in Zamboanga City, and 2 national staff in Bohol) | |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|---|
| Name | MERLIN | |  |
| Headquarters | London (UK) | | |
| Website | www.merlin.org.uk | | |
| HQ Contact | Gabor Beszterczey | | |
| Philippines Contact | Karen Culver | | |
| Clusters / Sectors | Health, Mental Health and Psycho-social Support | | |
| Objective | Provide basic primary emergency curative and preventative health care, mental health and psycho-social support services | | |
| Presence, staff | 1 country office in Makati City, field offices in Davao Oriental and in Zamboanga City (2 international, 9 national staff in Zamboanga City and 18 in Mati City, Davao Oriental, and 4 national staff in country office). A roster of medical professionals is awaiting deployment to Bohol. | | |
| Name | Plan International | |  |
| Headquarters | Surrey (United Kingdom) | | |
| Website | http://plan-international.org | | |
| HQ Contact | | | |
| Philippines Contact | Beverly Bicaldo, beverly.bicaldo@plan-international.org , +63 2 8130030 | | |
| Clusters / Sectors | Education | | |
| Presence, staff | | | |
| Name | Save the Children | |  |
| Headquarters | London (United Kingdom) | | |
| Website | www.savethechildren.net | | |
| HQ Contact | | | |
| Philippines Contact | Cecilia J. Francisco, cecilia.francisco@savethechildren.org , +63 917 5427432 Cecille Francisco, cecille.francisco@savethechildren.org , +63 2 8532142 | | |
| Clusters / Sectors | Education, Emergency Shelter, Health Livelihoods, Protection, WASH | | |
| Objective | | | |
| Presence, staff | | | |
| Name | Shelter Box | |  |
| Headquarters | (UK) | | |
| Website | www.shelterbox.org | | |
| HQ Contact | Shelter Box; International, Unit 1A, Water- Ma-Trout, Helston City, Cornwall, TR13 OLW, UK | | |
| Philippines Contact | Sonny Ongkiko - Shelter Box Response Manager, Philippines Disaster Relief, joseongkiko@yahoo.com , +63 917 3232361, shelterboxphilippines@gmail.com | | |
| Clusters / Sectors | Shelter tents and NFI | | |
| Presence, staff | Sonny Ongkiko | | |
| Name | United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) | |  |
| Headquarters | New York (USA), Geneva (Switzerland) | | |
| Website | www.unicef.org / www.unicef.org/nutritioncluster | | |
| HQ Contact | Josephine Ippe, Global Nutrition Coordinator, jippe@unicef.org | | |
| Philippines Contact | Tomoo Hozumi, thozumi@unicef.org Timothy Grieve, Chief of WASH, tgrieve@unicef.org | | |
| Clusters / Sectors | Education, Nutrition, Child Protection, WASH | | |
| Objective | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girls, boys, women and men have protected and reliable access to sufficient safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. UNICEF support for essential services and interventions to protect children and prevent their exposures to exploitation, abuse and violence. | | |
| Presence, staff | Country Office WASH section (1) International Staff – Chief WASH; (1) WASH Specialist; (1) WASH Officer (1) National WASH Cluster Coordinator | | |

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| Name | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) | |
| Headquarters | New York (USA) |  <p><i>Empowered lives. Resilient nations.</i></p> |
| Regional Office | Bangkok (Thailand) | |
| Website | www.undp.org | |
| HQ contact | Devanand Ramiah (Team Leader/Portfolio Manager – Asia Pacific) devanand.ramiah@undp.org Tajja Kontinen-Sharp (Programme Specialist) tajja.kontinen@undp.org | |
| Regional Contact | Sanny Ramos Jegillos (Practice Coordinator) sanny.jegillos@undp.org | |
| Philippines Contact | Toshihiro Tanaka (Country Director) toshihiro.tanaka@undp.org Alma Evangelista (Team Leader for Crisis Prevention and Recovery) alma.evangelista@undp.org | |
| Clusters / Sectors | Early Recovery | |
| Name | United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) | |
| Headquarters | Nairobi (Kenya) |  <p>FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE</p> |
| Regional Office | Fukuoka (Japan) | |
| Website | www.unhabitat.org | |
| HQ Contact | Jan Meeuwissen, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation Branch Coordinator, jan.meeuwissen@unhabitat.org | |
| Regional Contact | Yoshinobu Fukasawa, Regional Director, yoshinobu.fukasawa@unhabitat.org ; Srinivasa Popuri, Senior Human Settlements Officer, srinivasa.popuri@unhabitat.org | |
| Philippines Contact | Christopher Rollo, Habitat Programme Manager, chris.rollo@undp.org ; Bernhard Barth, Human Settlements Officer, bernhard.barth@unhabitat.org | |
| Clusters / Sectors | Cluster: Shelter; Sectors: Shelter, Community Infrastructure | |
| Name | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) | |
| Headquarters | New York (USA), Geneva (Switzerland) |  <p>OCHA</p> |
| Website | www.unocha.org | |
| HQ Contact | Özgül Özcan, Desk Officer, ozcan@un.org | |
| Philippines Contact | David Carden, Head of Office, carden@un.org | |
| Clusters / Sectors | Coordination | |
| Objective | OCHA mobilizes humanitarian assistance for all in need. OCHA delivers its mandate through coordination, policy development, advocacy, information management and humanitarian financing. | |
| Presence, staff | Country Office in Manila, field offices / hubs in Cotabato City, Zamboanga City (7 international and 17 national staff members, of which 3 national staff are in Zamboanga City, and 3 in Bohol) | |
| Name | United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) | |
| Headquarters | New York (USA) |  |
| Website | www.unfpa.org.ph | |
| HQ Contact | Ugochi Daniels, Chief, Humanitarian and Fragile Context Branch | |
| Philippines Contact | Genevieve Ah Sue, Representative, a.i., ahsue@unfpa.org | |
| Clusters / Sectors | SGBV Sub-cluster under the Protection Cluster Reproductive Health Working Group under the Health Cluster | |
| Objective | In times of crisis, recovery and beyond, UNFPA is committed to focus our efforts towards delivering a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled. | |
| Presence, staff | Country Office in Manila, humanitarian field offices / hubs in Cotabato City and Zamboanga City and regular field offices in 10 provinces and Davao City. The core Humanitarian Team has 8 staff. Surge capacity consists of 5 Country Office staff and 5 regular field staff. | |

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| Name | World Food Programme (WFP) | |
| Headquarters | Rome (Italy) |  |
| Website | www.wfp.org | |
| Philippines Contact | Praveen Agrawal, Representative and Country Director, Praveen.agrawal@wfp.org | |
| Clusters / Sectors | Food Security, Logistics, Emergency telecommunications | |
| Objective | Provide life-saving and early recovery food assistance to earthquake affected households and ensure rapid delivery of life-saving items to the affected population as prioritized by the Government and Humanitarian Country Team | |
| Presence, staff | Country Office in Manila, sub-offices in Cotabato City, Iligan, Davao, Zamboanga (soon in Bohol); total staff 141 (11 international; 130 national) | |
| Name | World Health Organization (WHO) | |
| Headquarters | Geneva (Switzerland) |  |
| Website | www.wpro.who.int/philippines | |
| HQ Contact | Cintia Diaz-Herrera, diazherrera@who.int | |
| Philippines Contact | Dr Julie Lyn Hall, WHO Representative, hallju@wpro.who.int | |
| Clusters / Sectors | Health | |
| Objective | To support Member States and local health authorities to lead a coordinated and effective health sector response together with the national and international community, in order to save lives, minimize adverse health effects and preserve dignity, with specific attention to vulnerable and marginalized groups. | |
| Presence, staff | Country office in Manila (12 international staff, 38 national staff), field offices in Cotabato City (3 national staff) and Zamboanga City (4 national staff), regional office support (5 international staff) | |
| Name | World Vision Philippines | |
| Headquarters | World Vision Philippines |  |
| Website | www.worldvision.org.ph | |
| HQ Contact | Brett Moore, brett_moore@wvi.org | |
| Philippines Contact | Ernie Macabenta; Ernie_Macabenta@wvi.org - Associate Director for Operations, Visayas | |
| Clusters / Sectors | Shelter and NFIs | |
| Name | United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) | |
| Headquarters | Geneva (Switzerland) |  |
| Website | www.unhcr.org | |
| HQ Contact | Fumiko Kashiwa, Desk Officer, kashiwaf@unhcr.org ; Delphine Marie, External Relations Officer, marie@unhcr.org | |
| Philippines Contact | Bernard Kerblat, Representative, kerblat@unhcr.org | |
| Clusters / Sectors | Protection, Emergency shelter | |
| Objective | UNHCR will contribute to addressing the emergency shelter needs of those forcibly displaced by Typhoon Haiyan in support of the shelter cluster, and ensure an adequate protection response and coordination as protection cluster co-lead. | |
| Presence, staff | Country Office in Manila, field office in Cotabato (4 international, 17 national staff members and 11 UNOPS). | |