



Disaster Overview

- On 8 November 2013, Typhoon Yolanda (Yolanda) made landfall on Guiuan, in the province of Eastern Samar in the Eastern Visayas region. As the typhoon swept through the central Philippines, it caused extensive damage to houses, livelihoods and infrastructure. Government figures estimate that the typhoon affected 14.1 million people and left 4.1 million displaced. An estimated 102,000 people were in evacuation centres and more than 1.1 million houses were damaged, about half of them completely destroyed. As of January 7th 2014, the confirmed death toll is 6,183 (NDRRMC 2014/01/07, OCHA 2013/12/30).

Most Affected Areas

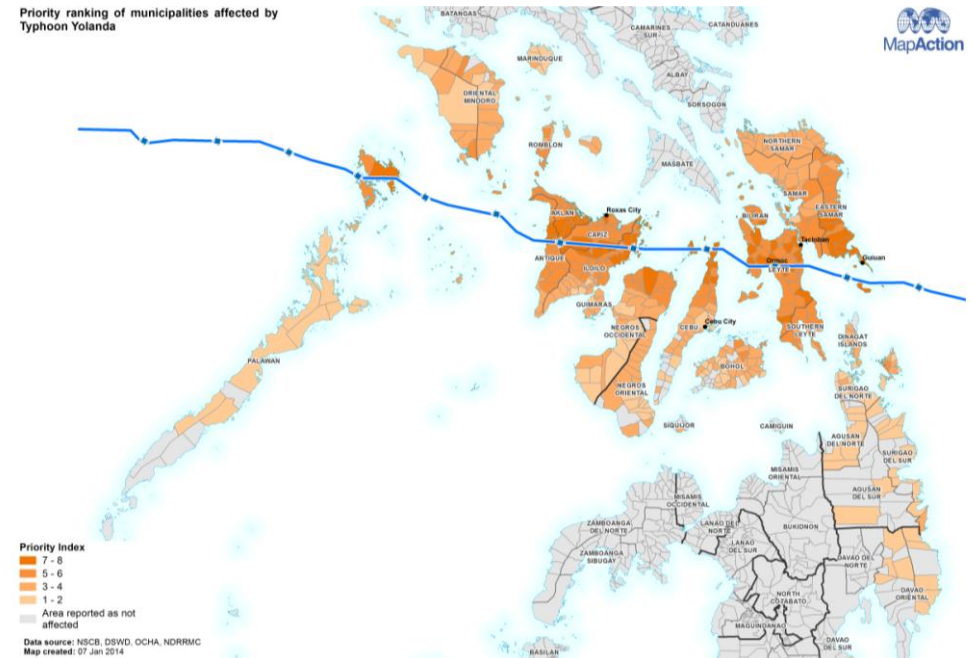
1. Region VII (Central Visayas) with 5.9 million people reported affected, 30% being considered poor*
2. Region VIII (Eastern Visayas), with 3.87 million people reported affected, 46.6% being considered poor*
3. Region VI (Western Visayas) with 3.8 million people reported affected, 28% being considered poor*
4. Region IV-B (Mimaropa) with 466,000 people reported affected, 32% being considered poor*
5. Region XIII (Caraga) with 70,000 people reported affected, 25% being considered poor*

*The poverty threshold (basic food and non-food needs) for Filipino family of five stands at Php 7,890 per month – 175 USD (NSCB 2012).

- The impact of Typhoon Yolanda followed a relatively clear geographical pattern. Among the worst hit areas were the east coast of Leyte and the south coasts of Samar and Eastern Samar in the Eastern Visayas region, which were hit by the tidal surge. In the inland areas of Leyte and the Western coast of Samar in the Eastern Visayas region there was significant damage as a result of extreme winds. In areas in the direct vicinity of the typhoon path in Central and Western Visayas, strong winds also caused damage in coastal areas of northern Cebu, Panay, and Coron (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Experts estimate the typhoon was among the strongest ever to make landfall. The Philippines is considered to be among the world's most disaster-prone countries (WB 2013). In 2012, the Philippines had the highest number (2,385) of natural disaster fatalities anywhere in the world (CRED 2012). Recent successive

emergencies in the Philippines include the outbreak of fighting in Zamboanga City and Basilan (Mindanao province) on 9 September and the 7.2 magnitude Bohol earthquake on 15 October, which put a significant strain on the already overstretched capacities of many agencies in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) (OCHA 2013/11/07).

Figure 1: Priority Ranking of Municipalities Affected by Typhoon Yolanda



- On 9 November, the Philippine government accepted the UN offer of international assistance. Local government authorities have been leading the humanitarian response in the typhoon-affected areas with additional support being mobilised by the national government and the HCT through the Cluster Coordination Mechanism. As response is shifting to recovery, the humanitarian community has developed a Strategic Response Plan covering 12 months from the date of the disaster. The Government has launched on 16 December the Reconstruction Assistance on Yolanda (RAY) to guide the recovery and reconstruction of the economy, lives, and livelihoods in the affected areas.

Table of Contents		
Chapeau	1	
Early Recovery & Livelihoods...	27	
Education.....	33	
Food Security & Agriculture.....	40	
Nutrition.....	56	
Protection	68	
Shelter.....	81	
WASH.....	87	
Markets.....	92	
A: Methodology		107
B: Key Statistics Resources.....		110
C Supplementary Data.....		111
D: Bibliography.....		111

Key Concerns

- The need to continue ensuring the cohesion between the international community and the government on the identification, prioritisation and regular update of needs.
- Uneven distribution of assistance to various affected areas (i.e. remote inland areas), and across affected groups including both women and men. The speed of recovery varies across affected regions and groups and need to be monitored and updated dynamically to refocus relief and recovery assistance accordingly.
- The importance for all stakeholders to understand the pre-crisis situation, to mitigate the impact of the crises, address the underlying causes and risk factors of the disaster, generate sustainable solutions and build back better and safer.
- Lesson learned from previous disasters and crises in the Philippines have been inconsistently incorporated into the design, planning, and implementation of response activities.
- A lack of consensus on how to define resilience coupled with lack of community consultation and limited lesson learning from previous crises limits the humanitarian community's ability to support the resilience building of communities and systems.
- Despite some good localised initiatives, the international humanitarian response has not fully considered the role of private sector and related stakeholders, such as local and international finance institutions, when planning their response.
- The need to ensure that the international community does not duplicate local response mechanisms and systems, while integrating DRR measures into response plans and strengthening Local Government Unit's capacity.
- So far, affected communities have been insufficiently consulted and included in rapid assessments. Greater use of participatory approaches with affected communities in further assessments, including women, youth and older persons, in identifying needs and developing community based solutions will contribute to a more sustainable recovery.
- Housing, land, and property issues are becoming an increasing concern. Appropriate gender-sensitive solutions need to be identified and effective solutions implemented by government, where necessary with the support of the international community.
- High levels of staff turnover in the UN and INGOs are resulting in a loss of institutional memory and placing additional burdens and workload on national

staff.

- Other ongoing crises such as South Sudan and Central African Republic may divert international attention from and negatively impact the humanitarian response to typhoon Yolanda, notably in terms of capacity and funding.

Information Gaps and Needs

- Consolidated and comparative information concerning the severity of the needs and priorities of affected groups (affected residents, IDPs in host families, IDPs in displacement sites) and vulnerable groups (i.e. including gender, age and disability specific needs and priorities) is still insufficient.
- The lack of comparability between available information (due to time or geographical discrepancies) and the lack of documentation on data, definitions and methods make the analysis and interpretation of available data challenging.
- Information on local coping strategies amongst the affected population as well as an understanding of the role of remittances as part of the coping mechanism.
- There has been a serious lack of sex and age disaggregated data in most assessments combined with a lack of voice of vulnerable affected groups, including older persons, persons with disability, and indigenous groups. Without sex and age disaggregated data, it is impossible to adequately and appropriately plan and implement an effective and efficient gender, and rights based, humanitarian response.
- Lack of data regarding the environmental impact of the typhoon in assessments and activity reports.
- Limited data relating to mainstreaming issues as protection and Gender Based Violence (GBV).
- Lack of data on the number of men, women, and children who lost documentation during the disaster.
- Limited data concerning day-care services and private schools.
- Limited data on Cash Transfer Programming (CTP).
- Limited data on markets and staple food price evolution.

Recommendations for Further Assessments

- *Establish and disseminate sex, age, diversity and location disaggregated baseline information:* The Philippines is information rich in terms of pre-disaster information. The National Statistics Office (NSO) and the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) provide a wide range of information related to various sectors (Annex 1). Establishing a comprehensive baseline at the municipality and

barangay (smallest administrative division in the Philippines) level for each sector is a priority as we enter into the early recovery phase of the crisis. Collaboration with the various statistical offices at central, regional and provincial level will be necessary for the validation and updating of data.

- *Ensure shared situation awareness:* The situation on the ground is fluid and changes rapidly. Staff turnover in humanitarian organisations is high. Therefore regular situation updates are necessary to ensure an appropriate level of situation awareness between actors engaged in relief, rehabilitation and early recovery interventions. An overall Prioritisation Matrix should be discussed and validated among actors (including agreed definitions of key terminology such as “affected”, “partially” or “completely”, etc.), and should be disseminated and updated regularly. The Prioritisation Matrix could take the form of an overall dashboard and be made available at regional and provincial level (currently, 26 provinces have reported affected populations). The dashboard should be shared every month and should incorporate all available data provided by the different governmental bodies involved in the response. The matrix should then be supplemented by available secondary data. Two Prioritisation Matrixes are currently available, one designed by the Protection Cluster and the other by UNOCHA.
- *From rapid to more in-depth assessments:* As the emergency is phasing out and situation is stabilising, plans for more in-depth assessments (such as the shelter assessments) should be established when relevant. For those sectors which are relatively data rich and adequately managed by the government, humanitarian actors should complement, rather than duplicate, data collection efforts and focus on a qualitative assessment of the situation.

Specific Assessment or Thematic Focus Recommended

- Future assessments should aim to provide a deeper understanding of the pre- and post-crisis risks and vulnerabilities of the different population groups in need as highlighted on the Humanitarian Profile and based on present living arrangements.
- Future assessments should include age, sex and diversity disaggregated data and information (at least capturing the differential priorities as expressed by male and female adults, youth and children, and other groups with special needs such as those with disabilities).
- Future assessments that will shape recovery must be informed by a participatory analysis of the pre-existing risk (vulnerability, capacity, hazard, exposure) as well as the characteristics of resilience of communities and systems.
- Future assessments should incorporate environmental aspects.
- Assessment questionnaires should include questions regarding humanitarian access.

- Participatory approaches should be used more systematically from now on in order to voice the affected population.
- Market assessments (cross sectors/clusters as well as sector specific) should be undertaken regionally to better understand the local mechanisms and enable actors to adjust and adapt programming accordingly.
- More effective monitoring of the return of IDPs.
- When applicable and relevant, the use of call centres could minimise the cost of data collection. Targeted calls can be directed to municipalities identified in the Prioritisation Matrix as severely affected as a way of collecting more in-depth information.

Operational Constraints

- The geographic area affected by Typhoon Yolanda is extensive, increasing the severity of logistics constraints on operations in areas with difficult access, such as remote coastal or mountain/forest areas, and small islands (SRP 2013).
- Government prioritisation of transport channels for the delivery of relief assistance (especially via Cebu, the region’s main supply hub), and due to port congestion (mainly in Tacloban, Sogod, Ormoc City etc.) delays were created in supply chains in miscellaneous sectors. The bottleneck is expected to be temporary and should be eased once the emergency phase is over (WFP 2013/12/10, SC 2013/11/29).
- Guiuan Airport is currently not open for commercial flights and has limited passenger capacity. Only small aircraft and helicopters are authorised to land. Commercial sector shipping from Manila and Cebu to Tacloban remains overstretched, causing some delays in cargo delivery (LC 2013/12/26).
- Bottlenecks in terms of warehouse facilities still remain. Existing long-term storage warehouse facilities have been identified in Tacloban and Roxas capacity (LC 2013/12/26).
- Access to electricity dropped from 88% to 51% one month after the typhoon (REACH 2014/01). In the most affected areas (within 25km of the typhoon’s path), access to electricity dropped from 80% to 13%. Power outages are still reported in some municipalities of the regions IV-B Mimaropa, V Bicol, VI Western Visayas, VII Central Visayas, and VIII Eastern Visayas by the end of December (NDRRMC 2013/12/27).
- Extensive damage to power grids in affected areas means that consistent access to electricity is a challenge. Power surges in Tacloban have also resulted in damaged equipment. Access to fuel in certain areas is also a problem, restricting the use of generators (ETC 2013/12/20).

- Following the initial phase of the humanitarian response, during which customs procedures were expedited in order to ensure the fast entry of relief items, normal customs procedures have now been reintroduced for the import of all cargo (LC 2013/12/26).
- International air force support operations are now phased out (LC 2013/12/26).
- Planning assumption is that access to all affected areas will soon be fully restored including to hard-to-reach barangays. In the medium term, humanitarian partners will continue to face challenges including the possible political influence on aid, concerns over accountability, and frustrations stemming from unmet needs and expectations by small groups of affected people (SRP 2013/12/10).
- Difficult living conditions, especially in Tacloban City, are causing stress amongst both volunteers and health providers (OCHA 2013/12/16).

Lessons from Earlier Emergencies

Effects of the Disaster on Populations

- The number of IDPs fleeing disasters in the Philippines has more than doubled from three million in 2012 to nearly seven million in 2013 (IDMC 2013/12/09).
- Lessons learned from previous disaster-induced displacement show that, without access to a safe location or the means to repair their homes, the reintegration of women, men, and children back into their former dwellings, or relocated to a different place, will be delayed or uncertain. Clear guidance and monitoring of minimum standards to ensure rebuilt homes are resilient to natural hazards will be important. Particularly to avoid recreating the same conditions of vulnerability and exposure that led to the disaster in the first place (IDMC 2013/11/13).
- The post emergency phase after typhoon Ketsana in 2009 exposed difficulties linked to relocation and no-build zones. Displaced people were moving back to their land and property or areas where an income could be generated. Going back to the area of origin is often seen as a more favourable option than being relocated to faraway places. However in some instances people were offered relocation as their only option, meaning they had no choice but to move to areas which were hours away from their places of work. This posed significant social and economic risks as people were completely dependent on the aid provided in the relocation site. Alternatively, they had returned to their jobs by renting a room or a house in their area of origin (URD 2013/11).
- An estimated 85% of households affected by Typhoon Washi (2011) lived in informal settlements in houses made of wood and/or light materials. Applications to the government's compensation plans were inaccessible to those who had lost their tenancy agreement or land entitlement documentation and they were unable

to prove that their original houses were outside of the "no build zones" (SC 2013/08, IDMC 2013/01).

- In recent disasters in the Philippines, the poor as well as other vulnerable groups have consistently been disproportionately affected (IDMC 2013/01). An estimated 80% of vulnerable groups (persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and older people) affected by Typhoon Washi were not given special attention (PDNA 2012/07/06), highlighting the need to ensure identify and responding to the needs of vulnerable groups.
- In 2012, Typhoon Bopha left more than 1,000 people dead, affected 6.2 million people and displaced close to 1 million. Thousands still remain homeless and are in need of humanitarian and other assistance in southern Mindanao (UNHCR 2013/02/08).
- During typhoon Bopha a challenge that was identified was the lack of training to respond to GBV cases at the provincial, municipal and barangay levels (OCHA 2013/06).
- Children were particularly affected by Typhoon Washi and Bopha because of their vulnerability to psychological distress and the disruption to schooling. In areas affected by Typhoon Bopha, 19% of respondents indicated that children were being exploited, and 40% of exploited boys were involved in "harsh and difficult work" (UNICEF 2013/03).
- Following Typhoon Washi, human trafficking in the affected areas increased by an estimated 10% (PDNA 2012/07/06).
- Evaluation of the response to Typhoons Ketsana and Washi underscored the high mobility of evacuees in evacuation centres and numbers of displaced persons changed by the day. Mostly they were urban residents looking for safe accommodation for a short period of time and lived only a few hundred meters from their former houses. They still had their networks and other pull factors in their own area (URD 2013/11).
- In evacuation centres, people were at potential risk from diseases due to limited capacity of sanitation and drainage systems (URD 2013/11).
- Schools were often used as evacuation centres, which posed difficulties when children had to return to school (URD 2013/11).

Disaster Management and International Humanitarian Response

- After the response to Typhoon Ketsana (2009) and Parma (2009), the Philippine Government stated that the cluster approach had added value in facilitating the handling of international efforts (DARA 2010/04). A review of the Washi and Bopha responses highlighted the good coordination between national/regional authorities and the international community, the fast establishment of key clusters,

good inter-cluster coordination and that government cluster leads assumed strong leadership roles with the support of the HCT cluster co-leads (SC 2013/08, OCHA 2013/06, OCHA 2012/03).

- The response to Typhoon Ketsana and Parma also showed that both national and international actors did not sufficiently understand the roles, mandates and mechanisms of clusters. Two parallel coordination systems – one for national coordination and one to coordinate the international effort – were introduced and rolled out. In general, all national and international actors did not sufficiently disseminate and understand the role, mandate and mechanisms of the clusters. Even if national cluster counterparts were identified, the IASC system did not fit into the national set-up (DARA 2010/04).
- Structures for coordinating international assistance (specifically the cluster approach) are not described in the DRRM Act or the NDRRM Plan. This means that the currently well-functioning system is vulnerable to changes in interpretation as well as leadership. It also poses challenges in terms of knowledge sharing, particularly in regions new to disaster response. Typhoon Washi and Bopha responses showed that while coordination structures functioned well at the national and regional levels, this was much more challenging at the provincial and (in the case of Bopha) municipal levels because of a lack of prior awareness amongst local governments of the cluster system (SC 2013/08).
- The response to typhoon Washi (2011) and Bopha (2012) highlighted the need for enhanced capacity-building for local disaster management authorities, and specifically support for the development of contextualised disaster preparedness plans (SC 2013/08, OCHA 2013/06, OCHA 2012/03). The PDNA after Typhoons Ketsana and Parma in 2009 already stressed that the existing DRRM system needs to become more proactive, coherent, and effective (e.g. better quality of and access to scientific data for predicting and forecasting disasters). It was recommended that the mainstreaming of DRRM into local planning needs to be significantly expanded, and that Local Government Units (LGUs) have a key role in implementing the recovery and reconstruction program and future measures to reduce disaster risk (PDNA 2009).
- In response to Typhoon Bopha, the private sector played a prominent role. Its rapid response capacity was particularly critical in the disaster's immediate aftermath, when traditional funding sources had not yet become available. Although sometimes relief was not well coordinated, leading to duplicate and inequitable direct distribution, good practices were also reported, e.g. a standing agreement between a network of international engineering and construction companies and the IFRC regarding the deployment of personnel and assets to shelter cluster members in disaster response (SC 2013/08).
- Key lessons learned from NGOs:

- The importance of working with local municipality/city leaders and other community leaders, as they know who lives (or lived) where and how things work
- It is essential to keep the public (in affected communities) informed about assistance, by providing key public health messages and explaining clearly how people can give and get information about missing people / mortalities
- NGOs should collaborate and recognise their role as one part of a locally-led, wider effort
- Identifying and locating the most vulnerable and worst affected people (e.g. adolescent girls) is crucial, as they are likely to have specific needs and run the risk of being overlooked or side-lined by mainstream relief efforts (NGO Performance 2013).

Needs Assessments and Coordination

- A review after Typhoon Bopha showed that no standard data collection and assessment tools were used (OCHA 2013/06).
- In response to Typhoon Ketsana and Parma, needs assessments were generally carried out to feed into individual partners' information needs, and not according to a coordinated analysis and common approach through the cluster system, thus reducing the level of efficiency. Data was not consolidated for the purpose of providing an overall picture of needs and existing gaps, and the lack of consolidated analysis of needs also meant that interventions within the clusters were not prioritised to target those most in need (DARA 2010/04). Also:
 - There were no common templates or standardized procedures that guided the partners' assessments to ensure that the right information was collected. A common feature of these assessments was the missing linkages between the analysis of identified needs, the capacity to respond, presence, coverage and eventual gaps (DARA 2010/04).
 - General lack of accurate data from local authorities; in the aftermath of Ketsana and Parma typhoons, data was either destroyed, or the capacity to produce data at the local level was overwhelmed by the events (DARA 2010/04).
 - Lack of communication at the barangay levels prevented provincial, regional and National Disaster Coordination Councils from consolidating data. There were contradictions or significant variations among the numbers at different governing levels, and the data from the local level was not sufficiently disaggregated to allow for specific 'cluster' targeting (DARA 2010/04).
 - The templates used by the government were too basic and not sector specific (DARA 2010/04).
 - Few organizations consulted the affected population on what their needs were, and fewer provided feedback or information to the affected population on what,

how and when assistance would eventually be provided. Apart from being consulted on a limited basis to define what their needs were, the affected population did not receive feedback on what they were entitled to and did not participate in monitoring (DARA 2010/04).

- Need assessments generally left out disaggregated data by sex and age. This renders women, girls, boys invisible (DARA 2010/04). This gap, combined with a lack of data on older persons, persons with disability, and indigenous population further marginalises vulnerable groups.
- Assessments were uncoordinated and not shared. They were only posted on websites and served more as evidence of what had been carried out instead of being a source of continuous situation analysis (DARA 2010/04, OCHA 2012/03).

Stakeholders and State Mechanisms

- **National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC):** Disaster Management in the Philippines is governed by the 2010 *Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act* (DRRM Act), a legislative and policy framework with a broad focus on preparedness, response, prevention and mitigation, and rehabilitation and recovery. The Act is replicated at the regional, provincial and local (city/municipal) levels (SC 2013/08).
 - The NDRRMC is chaired by the Defence Secretary and vice-chaired by the Departments of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and Science and Technology, and the National Economic and Development Authority (SC 2013/08).
 - Members of the NDRRMC include government departments and institutions, the Philippines Red Cross, civil society representatives, and a representative from the private sector (SC 2013/08).
 - The Office of Civil Defence (OCD) is the designated lead agency to carry out the provisions of the Act, tasked with ‘administering a comprehensive national civil defence and disaster risk reduction and management program (NDRRMC 2010; SC 2013/08) (SC 2013/08).
 - The DRRM Act is supported by a set of Implementing Rules and Regulations, and the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (NDRRM) (SC 2013/08).
- **Coordination of International Humanitarian Assistance:** Generally speaking the Philippines is an example of positive cooperation between national and international actors with a high level of government familiarity and comfort with the international humanitarian architecture. Although humanitarian coordination

structures have for most part been embraced by the government - and described by government authorities as part of the Government’s own coordination system - the DRRM act and implementing rules and regulations do not further define the coordination of international assistance. The NDRRM Plan references to the ‘activation of the cluster approach at the national and local levels’ as a component of disaster response and relief operations, but does not include further details (SC 2013/08).

- **Philippine Government clusters:** A Circular issued by NDRRMC’s predecessor, the NDCC, in 2007 recognises the ‘benefits in institutionalising the cluster approach’ and defines 11 clusters, designates government cluster leads and ‘Inter-Agency Standing Committee Country Team Counterparts’, and sets out the roles and responsibilities of cluster leads (NDCC 2007). The 2007 Circular was amended in 2008, reducing the number of clusters to eight (NDCC 2008) (see figure 2).

Figure 2: Cluster Approach in the Philippines Disaster Management System (NDCC 2008)

Cluster	Government lead
Food and Non-Food Items (NFI)	Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
Camp/IDP Management, Emergency Shelter and Protection	Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
Permanent Shelter and Livelihood	Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
WASH, Health, Nutrition, and Psychosocial Services	Department of Health (DOH)
Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications	Office of Civil Defence/ NDRRMC Operations Center
Education	Department of Education (DepED)
Agriculture	Department of Agriculture (DA)
Early Recovery	Office of Civil Defence (OCD)

International humanitarian clusters

- The Yolanda Strategic Response Plan identifies 12 international humanitarian clusters that are currently operational in Typhoon Yolanda. Some clusters from the international humanitarian system have been linked due to similarities of projects (figure 3) (SRP 2013/12).

Figure 3: International Humanitarian Clusters in the Philippines (SRP 2013/12)

Cluster	Cluster lead
CCCM	DSWD and IOM
Coordination	OCHA
Early Recovery and Livelihoods	UNDP and ILO
Education	UNICEF and Save the Children
Shelter	DSWD and IFRC
Emergency Telecommunications	WFP
Food Security and Agriculture	WFP and FAO
Health	Department of health (DOH) and WHO
Logistics	WFP
Nutrition	UNICEF
Protection	DSWD and UNHCR
WASH	UNICEF

Population Profile

- Based on the 2010 population census, the total population of the Philippines is 92.3 million, but projections suggest this number rose to 98.9 million in December 2013. Total populations in Yolanda affected Regions IV-B Mimaropa, VI Western Visayas, VII Central Visayas, VIII Eastern Visayas and XIII Caraga together count for more than 23 million (or 25%) of the total population of the Philippines (figure 5) (COP 2013/12/23, NSO 2012/04/04).
- Population density in the Philippines rose from 255 p/km² in 2000 to 308 p/km² in 2010 (increase of 21%). Regions VII Central Visayas (428 p/km²) and VII Western Visayas (342 p/km²) rank above national population density average (NSO 30/08/2012).
- The level of urbanisation in 2010 was 45%. From the regions affected by the typhoon Yolanda, VIII Eastern Visayas is the least urban (only 9%), while VII

Central Visayas (44%) and VI Western Visayas (35%) are closer to national average (NSO 2013/06/07).

- The national population growth rate over 2000-2010 was 1.90 (NSO 4/04/2012). Average household size decreased to 4.6 persons compared to an average of 5 in 2000 (NSO 2013/08/30). Fertility rate (total live births per woman over 2010-2015) is 3.1 (UN data 2013).
- 50.4% of the household population is male and 49.6% female. The sex ratio is 102 males per 100 females (NSO 2012/08/30).
- Half of the household population in 2010 was younger than 23.4 years. 33% is <15 years (11% <5, 11% 5-9, 11% 10-14 years). 7% is regarded as senior citizen and aged >60 years: (56% female and 44% male) (figure 4) (NSO 2012/08/30).
- Overall dependency ratio is 61: for every 100 working-age population there are 61 dependents (54 young and 7 old dependents). Child dependency ratio has declined from 88% in 1970 to 54% in 2010. This implies that while 100 workers were needed to support 89 children in 1970, this has decreased to 54 children in 2010. Old-age dependency ratio has increased from 5.6% in 1970 to 7% in 2010, indicating that the number of working persons needed to support a retired person hardly changed from approximately 6 in 1970 to 7 in 2010 (NSO 2012/08/30).

Figure 4: Age-Sex Pyramid of Household Population in the Philippines (Based On NSO 2010)

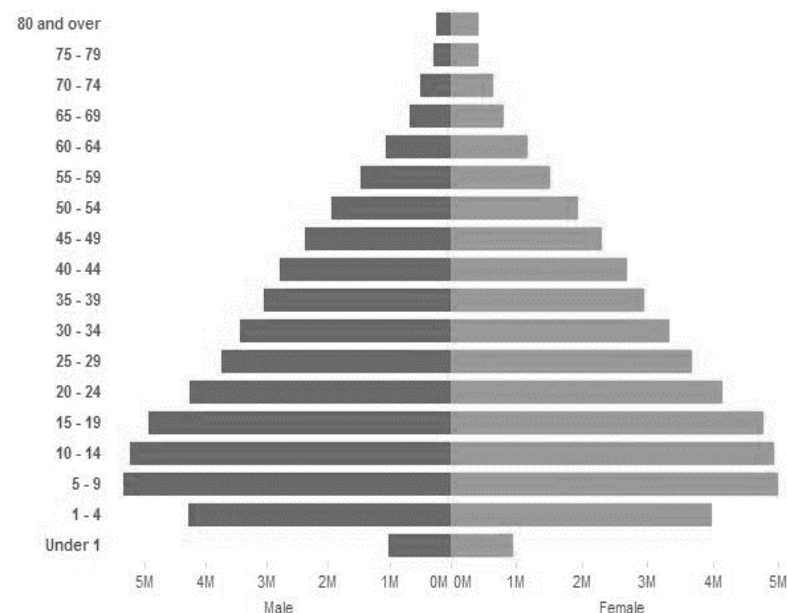


Figure 5: Population Map Philippines (Based On NSO 2010)

Population in the Philippines 2010

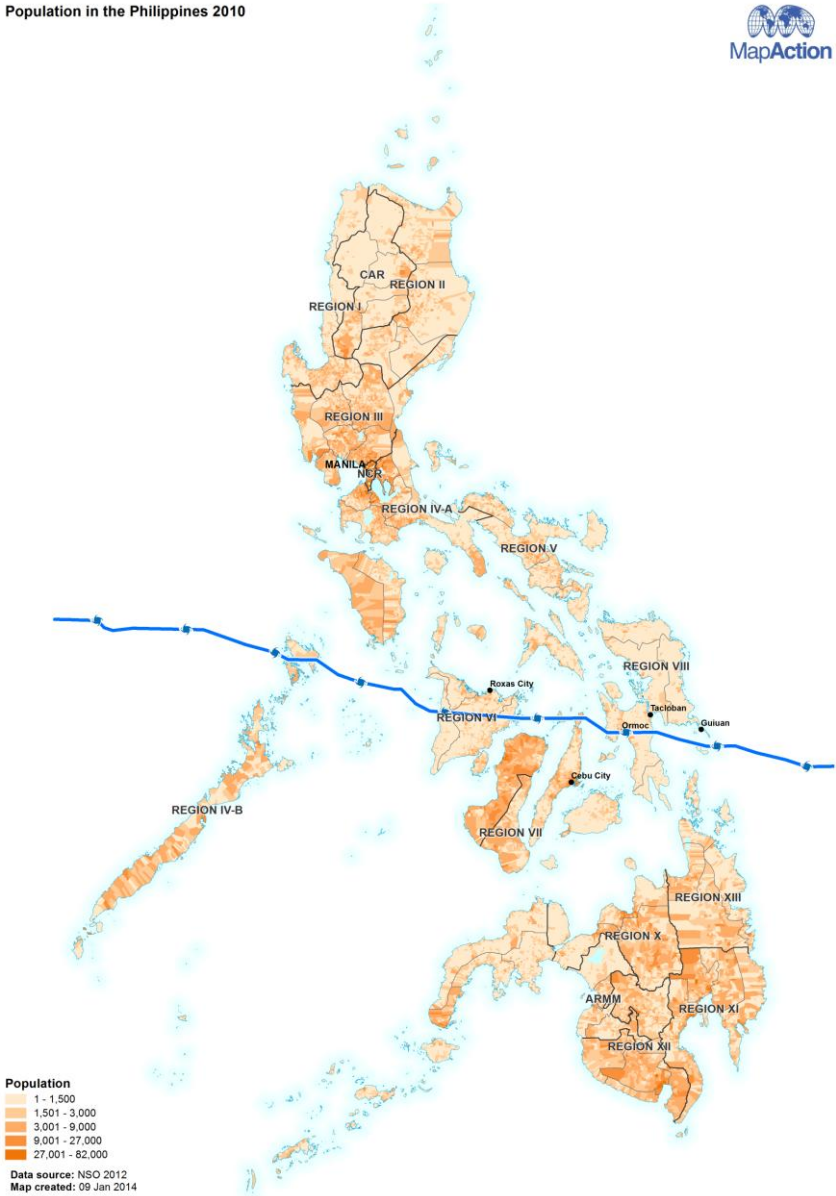
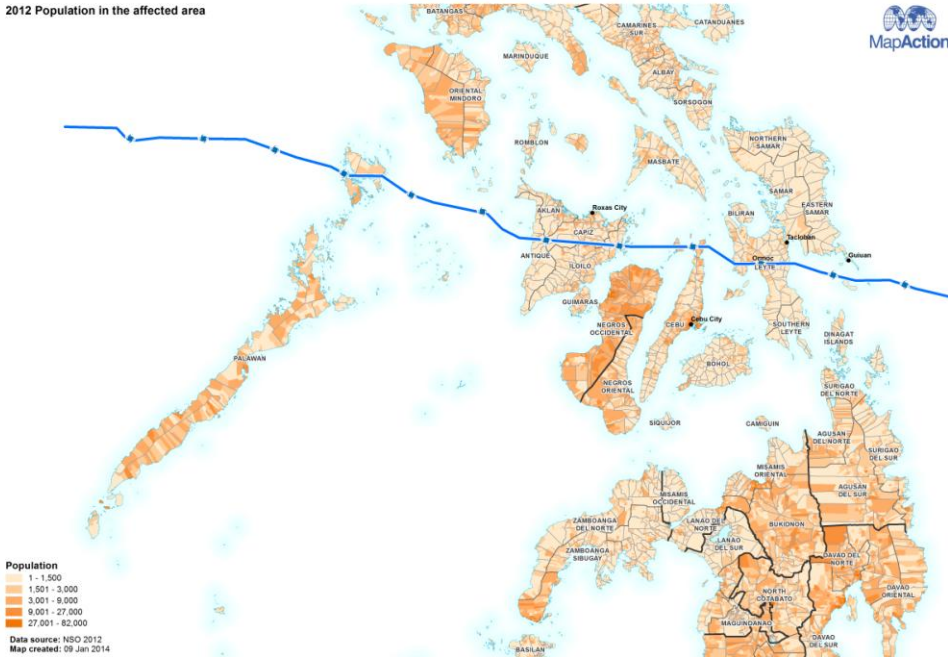


Figure 6: Population Map in Municipalities Affected By Typhoon Yolanda (Based On NSO 2010)

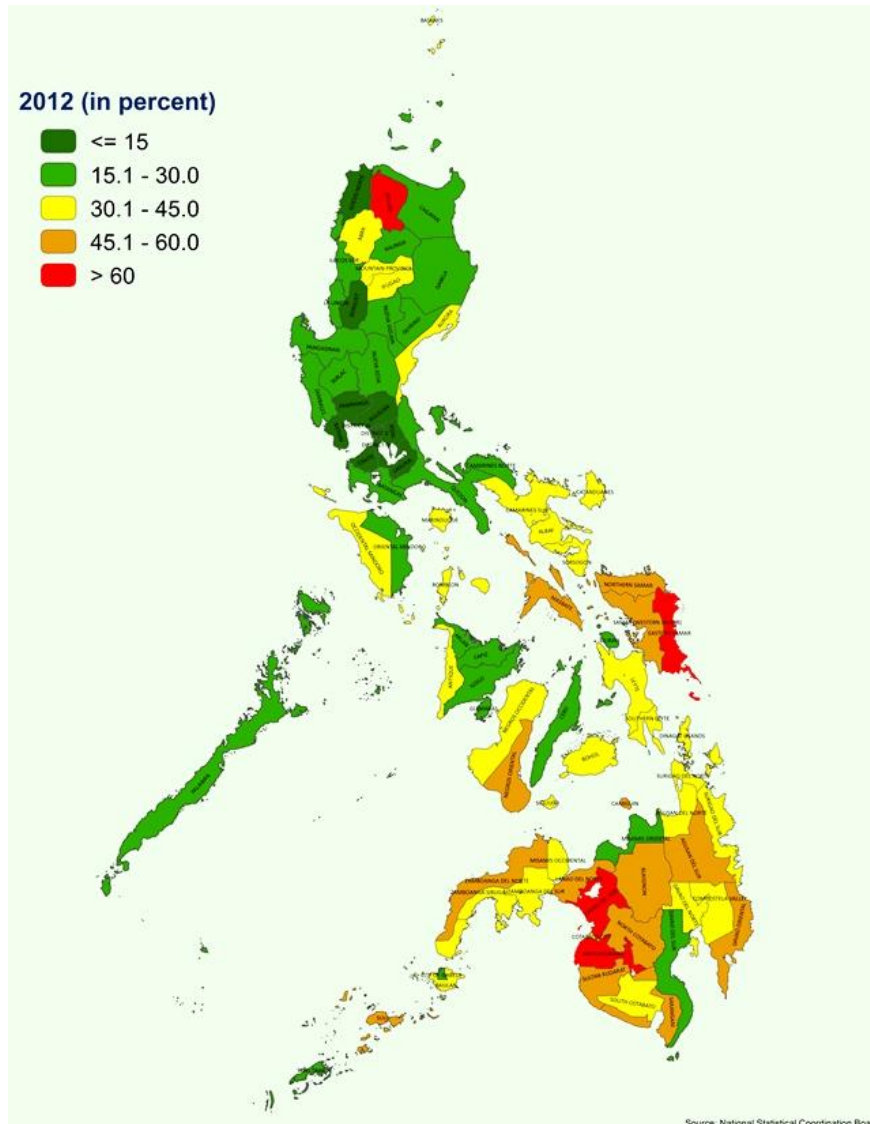
2012 Population in the affected area



Poverty Profile

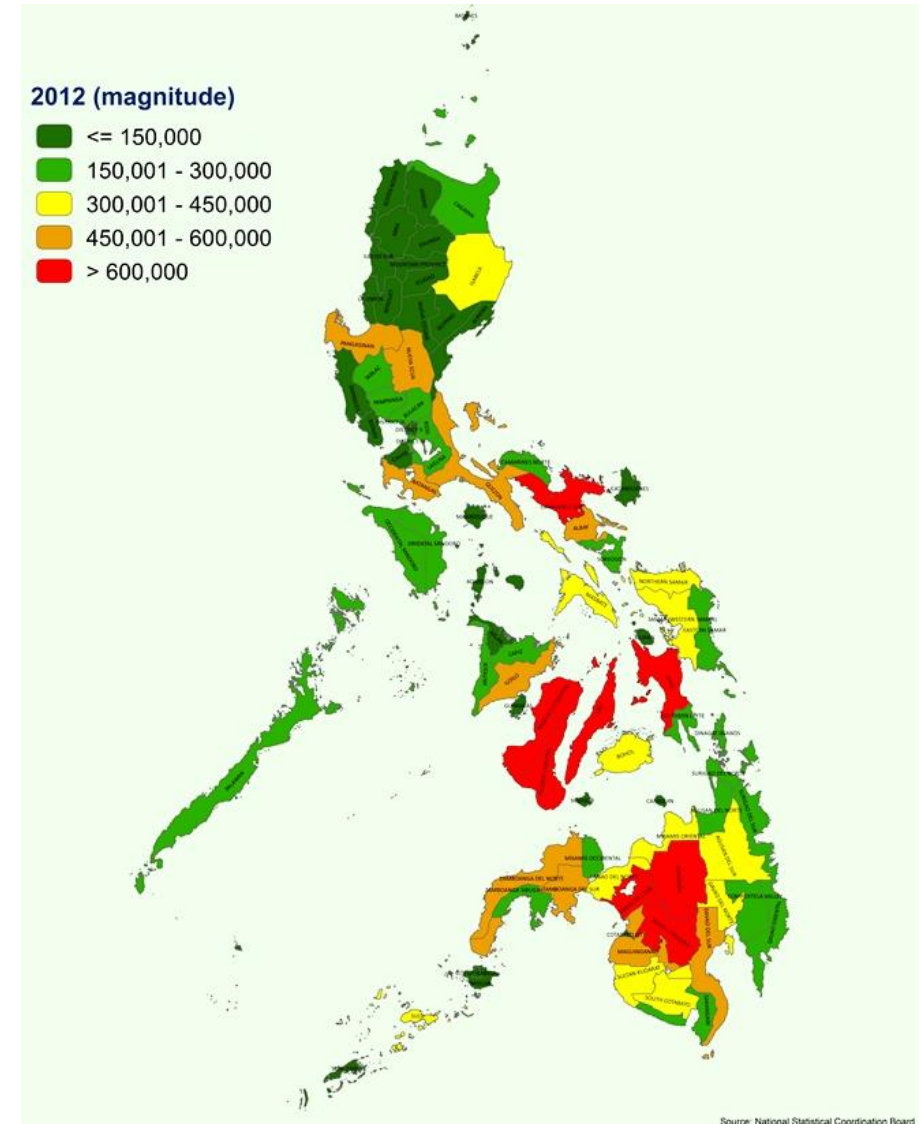
- In 2009, almost half or 795 of the 1,643 cities/municipalities in the Philippines had poverty incidences ranging from 32.1 to 60.0 %, while 67 municipalities had poverty incidences higher than 60.0% (NSCB 2012).

Figure 7: Map of Poverty Incidence in 2012, Province Level (NSCB 2012)



- Since 2009 the poverty threshold – the minimum income required to meet the food requirements and other non-food basic needs – had increased by 12.4%. It was estimated that a family of five will need around PhP 5,513 monthly income to buy their minimum basic food needs; and around PhP 7,890 monthly for their minimum basic food and non-food needs (NSCB 2013).

Figure 8 Map of Number of People Living Below Poverty Threshold (NSCB 2012)



- Also the food threshold – the cost of the food required to satisfy nutritional requirements for economically necessary and socially desirable physical activities – increased by 12.4%. Such increases can be attributed to inflation of about 4.1% on the average per year between 2009 and 2012 (NSCB 2013, NSCB 2003).
- The proportion of Filipino families in extreme poverty whose incomes are not sufficient to meet basic food needs stands at 7.5%, an improvement compared to 8.8% estimate in 2006 (NSCB 2013).
- In terms of the poverty incidence – the proportion of families with per capita income less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of families – one out of five (19.7%) Filipino families were estimated to be poor in 2012. The estimate for 2012 is slightly lower than the 2009 and 2006 poverty incidence figures, which were estimated at 20.5 and 21% (NSCB 2013, NSCB 2003).
- Although the proportion of poor families has been practically similar between 2006 and 2012, the estimated number of poor families has risen from 3.8 million in 2006 to 4.2 million in 2012. When using population figures rather than household numbers, one out of four persons (25.2%) is reported poor (23,745,895 people) (NSCB 2013).
- Data collected on the income gap (the amount of income required by the poor in order to get out of poverty, in relation to the poverty threshold itself) shows that on the average, incomes of poor families are short by 26.2% of the poverty threshold. This means that a poor family with five members needed a monthly additional income of PhP 2,067 to move out of poverty in 2012. An estimated PhP124 billion in 2012 would be required to eradicate poverty in the Philippines (NSCB 2013).
- At the regional level, the regions with the lowest poverty incidence among families in 2006, 2009, and 2012, continue to be the NCR, IV-A Calabarzon and III Central Luzon (NSCB 2013).
- The ARMM region consistently figured in the bottom (poorest) set of regions with the highest poverty incidence among families between 40 to 49% in 2006, 2009, and 2012. Note that in 2006 and 2009, regions IX Zamboanga and XIII Caraga were included in the three regions with the highest poverty incidence. While it is worth noting that they did not figure in the bottom group in 2012, regions XIII Eastern Visayas and XII Soccsksargen were new entrants in the said group at around 37% (see figure 9) (NSCB 2013).
- The provinces which were consistently included in the group with the highest poverty incidence among families in 2006, 2009, and 2012 are the following: Eastern Samar, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Masbate, Northern Samar, Sarangani and Zamboanga del Norte. New entrants in the bottom group of provinces in 2012 are Camiguin, Lanao del Norte, North Cotabato and Western Samar (NSCB 2013).

- While it might seem that there are no changes in poverty conditions across the country between 2009 and 2012, data shows that region XIII Caraga improved its poverty incidence significantly from 46% in 2009 to 31.9% in 2012 (NSCB 2013).

Figure 9 Map of Number of People Living Below Poverty Threshold in Yolanda Affected Areas (NSCB 2009)

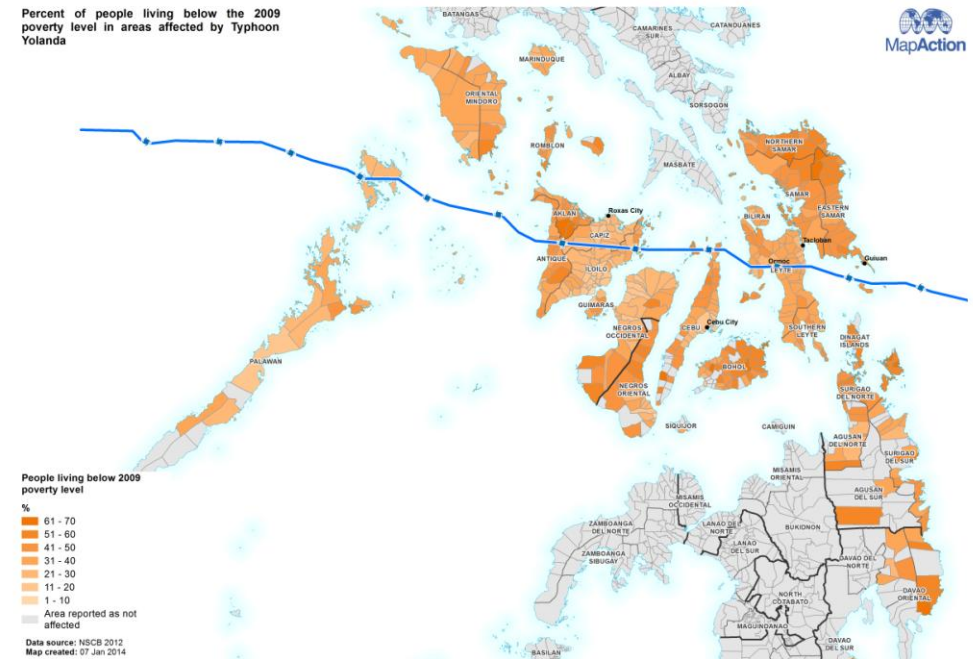


Figure 10: % Poverty Incidence and Magnitude of Poor People in Affected Regions in 2012 (NSCB 2013)

% of Poverty Incidence Among Families and Population in Affected Regions								Magnitude of Poor Population in Affected Regions			Magnitude of Poor Families in Affected Regions		
Region	Province	Poverty Incidence among Families (%)			Poverty Incidence among Population (%)			Magnitude of Poor Population			Magnitude of Poor Families		
		2006	2009	2012	2006	2009	2012	2006	2009	2012	2006	2009	2012
REGION IV-B (MIMAROPA)	Romblon	36.3%	32.6%	30.4%	46.1%	41.9%	40.5%	125,440	112,382	104,992	21,481	20,181	19,671
	Occidental Mindoro	33.5%	25.0%	29.8%	43.2%	35.9%	38.1%	186,536	157,180	181,631	30,084	24,203	31,070
	Oriental Mindoro	35.7%	28.8%	21.5%	43.7%	36.1%	29.3%	328,847	280,088	238,372	56,043	48,741	39,272
	Marinduque	31.9%	27.4%	23.9%	40.5%	33.6%	32.9%	89,747	74,517	73,738	15,481	13,971	12,743
	Palawan	28.2%	25.3%	20.5%	35.2%	30.9%	26.4%	317,399	297,456	277,506	53,193	53,131	47,730
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	Antique	42.5%	34.5%	23.6%	51.6%	44.3%	30.9%	258,539	205,288	160,625	45,308	39,314	28,598
	Aklan	32.2%	36.7%	20.4%	41.8%	44.7%	25.0%	207,009	219,711	136,917	33,647	41,583	25,204
	Negros Occidental	21.6%	22.9%	24.9%	28.2%	30.4%	32.3%	776,097	884,100	961,694	125,256	141,585	164,827
	Capiz	23.5%	22.9%	22.3%	29.9%	29.0%	27.8%	208,858	201,099	208,208	34,419	35,726	37,143
	Iloilo	16.7%	19.7%	20.8%	21.8%	26.6%	26.2%	453,617	563,572	580,937	71,708	90,558	102,924
	Guimaras	19.7%	13.4%	16.9%	25.3%	20.7%	25.2%	38,435	37,036	40,090	6,330	4,665	6,345
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	Negros Oriental	38.2%	28.0%	43.9%	42.9%	33.2%	50.1%	526,025	397,815	638,466	99,734	78,122	131,317
	Bohol	40.3%	36.6%	30.6%	48.2%	43.7%	36.8%	544,187	512,094	429,000	97,368	93,942	83,455
	Siquijor	25.6%	27.2%	24.0%	22.7%	31.0%	32.6%	19,709	23,966	27,282	5,027	5,676	5,319
	Cebu	25.6%	22.3%	18.9%	30.4%	26.8%	22.7%	1,184,478	1,108,152	1,000,163	209,301	200,481	185,603
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	Eastern Samar	41.3%	49.2%	55.4%	51.3%	56.4%	63.7%	223,131	236,588	279,607	34,344	43,489	52,189
	Northern Samar	44.6%	42.8%	43.5%	53.4%	52.1%	50.2%	294,039	303,403	309,089	47,317	48,079	51,663
	Samar (Western Samar)	32.3%	34.9%	43.5%	40.4%	42.5%	50.0%	269,174	306,015	361,045	44,329	50,291	65,737
	Southern Leyte	25.3%	30.1%	34.0%	33.7%	43.1%	43.3%	123,065	164,487	174,368	20,915	26,483	31,890
	Leyte	32.2%	29.8%	31.4%	38.4%	36.3%	39.2%	671,771	628,371	713,063	117,271	114,843	128,273
	Biliran	22.6%	31.8%	20.9%	29.8%	39.2%	27.5%	46,289	70,076	45,762	7,143	10,701	7,468
REGION XIII (CARAGA)	Agusan del Sur	46.1%	53.8%	37.3%	53.8%	60.0%	48.1%	327,984	398,421	324,597	56,058	70,560	52,809
	Surigao Del Norte	43.7%	48.9%	33.8%	52.7%	57.9%	41.8%	283,789	311,979	248,953	47,939	58,147	43,620
	Surigao Del Sur	38.0%	44.1%	28.3%	46.5%	53.7%	36.0%	247,468	290,490	197,653	40,420	49,904	33,968
	Agusan del Norte	38.7%	37.3%	27.7%	44.1%	45.9%	34.7%	273,427	290,793	230,721	46,898	48,842	39,125

Characteristics of the Poor

- Poverty is most severe and most widespread in rural areas with almost 80% of the country's poor people living there. Agriculture (subsistence farming and fishing) is the primary and often only source of income for poor rural people (IFAD 2013).
- The highest percentage of the poor work in agriculture and forestry (52.49%) followed by fishing (8.83%), wholesale and retail trade (6.76%), and construction (6.55%). In more than 70% of poor households, the head is employed as a farmer, forestry worker, fisher, labourer, or unskilled worker (ADB 2009).
- Poverty incidence is correlated with the educational attainment of the household head and household size. Almost 50% of household heads who did not complete any formal schooling are poor. Less than 20% of households with four members or less are poor, while more than 40% when the household size is six or more are poor (ADB 2009).
- A 2002 study highlights that indigenous persons claim that powerlessness, deprivation from access to their land and resources, lack of knowledge (due to lack of education), insufficient income, and alienation from kin/clan and their culture form the key indicators of poverty. The most frequently mentioned causes of poverty among them are dislocation from ancestral domains and limited or no access to resources in their territories (ADB 2002).
- Illiteracy, unemployment and the incidence of poverty are higher among indigenous peoples and people living in the upland areas. The poorest of the poor are the indigenous peoples, small-scale farmers who cultivate land received through agrarian reform, landless workers, fishers, people in upland areas and women (IFAD 2013).
- The proportion of a household's total expenditures on food is a useful measure of food access and also as a measure of vulnerability to future food insecurity. Particularly households that spend high proportions of their incomes on food are vulnerable because if their income is reduced they will have limited reserve in meeting their food needs. ARMM has by far the highest proportion of families (84.5%) spending more than 50% of total expenditure on food, but also the affected regions Caraga (69.6%) and Eastern Visayas (66.9%) (WFP 2012/03).
- The highest rates for underweight, stunting and wasting among children 0-5-year are found in regions with the highest poverty incidence. Weight-for-age and poverty incidence are the worst in Bicol Region, ARMM and Eastern Visayas. When combining stunting with figures on poverty incidence, the top three most affected regions are ARMM, Eastern Visayas, and Bicol Region. Magnitude of wasting analyzed against poverty incidence was observed in ARMM, Northern Mindanao, and Bicol Region (WFP 2012/03).

Poverty Profile for Regions and Provinces Affected By Typhoon Yolanda

- Poverty is prevalent in all affected areas, and particularly in Region VIII Eastern Visayas where poverty incidence levels by magnitude of population are the country's highest (45.2%) with the exception of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). Also Region XIII Caraga (40.3%), Region IV-B Mimaropa (31%), Region VII Central Visayas (30.2%) and Region VI Western Visayas (29.1%) all score higher than the national average of 25% (NSCB 2013/12/09 table 2).
- From the 14,121,613 people reported affected in the five regions, it is estimated that 4,813,983 are under the poverty threshold. The highest number of poor affected people is in Region VII Central Visayas and Region VIII Eastern Visayas.
- Although in Region VI Western Visayas and Region VIII Eastern Visayas almost a similar number of persons are affected, there are nearly 700,000 more poor affected people in Region VII Eastern Visayas. The Yolanda affected region with the lowest proportion of affected poor individuals is Region XIII Caraga (25.6% estimated poor) and Region VI Western Visayas (28.1%) (see figure 11).

Figure 11: Estimates of Number of People Affected Below and Above Poverty Threshold (Based On NSO 2010)

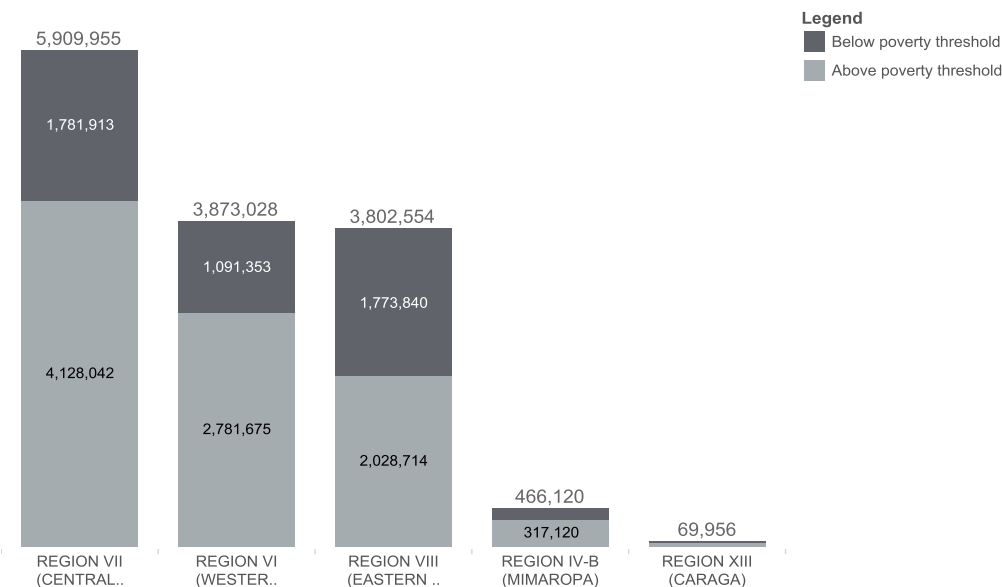
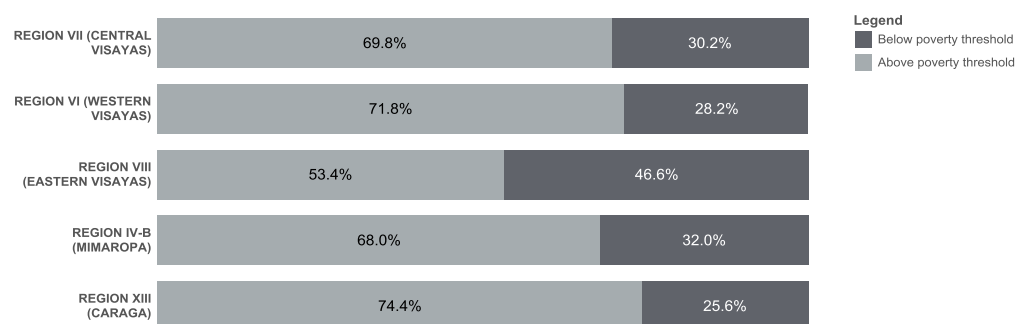


Figure 12: Proportion of Below and Above Poverty Threshold People Affected (Based On NSO 2010)



- In the affected areas, the provinces lying farthest to the east, namely the three Samars and Negros Oriental register the highest poverty incidence levels. Four more provinces report a proportion of poor people greater than 40%: Romblon, Agusan del Sur and Surigao del Norte (NSCB 2013/12/09).
- Small-scale farmers and fisher folk, both men and women, are at particular risk of impoverishment, given their limited capacity to secure loans (in the absence of collateral), extend credit facilities, recuperate livelihood productive assets, etc.
- The Asian Development Bank estimates an increase of 1.9% in national poverty incidence (i.e. loss in overall income/livelihood productive assets) as a result of Typhoon Yolanda. Assuming the absence of income growth, over 1 million additional individuals could become impoverished. This problem is at its most palpable in Region VIII Eastern Visayas (RAY 2013/12/16).
- It is expected that poverty incidence in the Visayas will surge, and Eastern Visayas is expected to have a jump in poverty to 55.7% because of the magnitude of the damage destruction in public infrastructure and services, and the high share of families that were vulnerable to fall into poverty before the typhoon (RAY 2013/12/16).
- Although many families will adopt strategies to escape poverty or mitigate the risk by moving to other locations and relying on remittances, the incidence of poverty in the most severely affected provinces will remain elevated for some time, as many families have lost income- generating assets (RAY 2013/12/16).

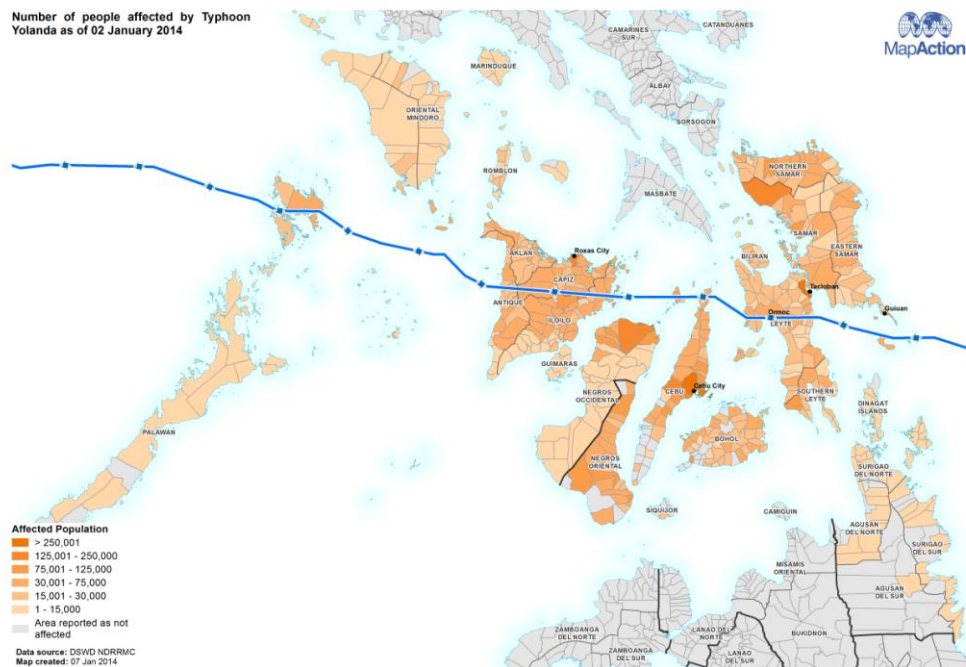
Figure 13: Estimates of Number of Poor Affected By Typhoon Yolanda (NSCB 2013, NDRRMC/DSWD 2014/01/02)

Region	Province	Percent of poor population 2012	Above poverty threshold	Below poverty threshold
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	NEGROS ORIENTAL	50	530,853	532,162
	BOHOL	37	660,822	385,213
	SIQUIJOR	33	14,850	7,174
	CEBU	23	2,921,518	857,363
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	32	583,910	279,004
	ANTIQUE	31	280,142	125,255
	CAPIZ	28	519,872	199,813
	ILOILO	26	987,105	350,609
	GUIMARAS	25	8,672	2,921
	AKLAN	25	401,975	133,750
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	EASTERN SAMAR	64	180,579	316,918
	NORTHERN SAMAR	50	340,329	342,925
	SAMAR (WESTERN SAMAR)	50	410,772	411,217
	SOUTHERN LEYTE	43	261,499	199,531
	LEYTE	39	699,404	451,739
	BILIRAN	27	136,131	51,510
REGION IV-B (MIMAROPA)	ROMBLON	40	70,995	48,268
	OCCIDENTAL MINDORO	38	28,234	17,375
	MARINDUQUE	33	5,702	2,797
	ORIENTAL MINDORO	29	79,890	33,151
	PALAWAN	26	132,299	47,409
REGION XIII (CARAGA)	AGUSAN DEL SUR	48	109	101
	SURIGAO DEL NORTE	42	14,914	10,731
	SURIGAO DEL SUR	36	10,404	5,853
	AGUSAN DEL NORTE	35	2,247	1,192
	DINAGAT ISLANDS		24,405	

Affected Population

- OCHA's [Philippines Humanitarian Response website](#) has compiled figures on affected and displaced populations from [NDRRMC](#) and [DSWD](#) into one database.

Figure 14: Affected Population Figures per Municipalities (NDRRMC/DSWD 2014/01/02)



As of 2 January 2014, Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) reports state that relief operations have continued in the Regions IV-B Mimaropa, VI Western Visayas, VII Central Visayas, VIII Eastern Visayas and XIII Caraga. In those regions, a total of 14,121,613 persons in 10,697 barangays have been affected (NDRRMC/DSWD 2014/01/02). Figures 14 and 15 show that highest numbers of affected populations can be found in the three Visayas regions.

- In Region VII Central Visayas, 5,909,955 persons have been affected (42% of the total affected population), particularly in Cebu, but also in Negros Oriental and Bohol provinces (NDRRMC/DSWD 2014/01/02).

- In Region VI Western Visayas, 3,873,028 persons have been affected (27% of the total affected population), particularly in Iloilo, Negros Occidental, Capiz, Aklan and Antique provinces (NDRRMC/DSWD 2014/01/02).
- In Region VIII Eastern Visayas, 3,802,554 persons have been affected (27% of the total affected population). Particularly in Leyte and Southern Leyte, and the Western, Northern, and Eastern Samar provinces (NDRRMC/DSWD 2014/01/02).
- In Regions IV-B Mimaropa and XIII Caraga, respectively 466,120 and 69,956 people have been affected. This is 3% of the total affected population (NDRRMC/DSWD 2014/01/02).

Figure 15: Affected Population per Region and Province (NDRRMC/DSWD 2014/01/02)

REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	CEBU	3,778,881
	NEGROS ORIENTAL	1,063,015
	BOHOL	1,046,035
	SIQUIJOR	22,024
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	ILOILO	1,337,714
	NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	862,914
	CAPIZ	719,685
	AKLAN	535,725
	ANTIQUE	405,397
	GUIMARAS	11,593
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	LEYTE	1,151,143
	SAMAR (WESTERN SAMAR)	821,989
	NORTHERN SAMAR	683,254
	EASTERN SAMAR	497,497
	SOUTHERN LEYTE	461,030
	BILIRAN	187,641
REGION IV-B (MIMAROPA)	PALAWAN	179,708
	ROMBLON	119,263
	ORIENTAL MINDORO	113,041
	OCCIDENTAL MINDORO	45,609
	MARINDUQUE	8,499
REGION XIII (CARAGA)	SURIGAO DEL NORTE	25,645
	DINAGAT ISLANDS	24,405
	SURIGAO DEL SUR	16,257
	AGUSAN DEL NORTE	3,439
	AGUSAN DEL SUR	210

- Trend figures (figure 16 and 17) show that after Typhoon Yolanda made landfall on 8 November, first public available estimations from the national government on 11 November estimated 9,458,899 persons in 6,753 barangays were affected. Numbers have fluctuated since then as data available reported from local levels improved and triangulation with affected Local Government Units (LGUs) was also taking place. Since the beginning of December, national government figures have stabilized as, after further verification, more accurate figures have become available and reporting systems improved.

Figure 16: Trend of Affected Population Figures (NDRRMC/DSWD 2014/01/02)

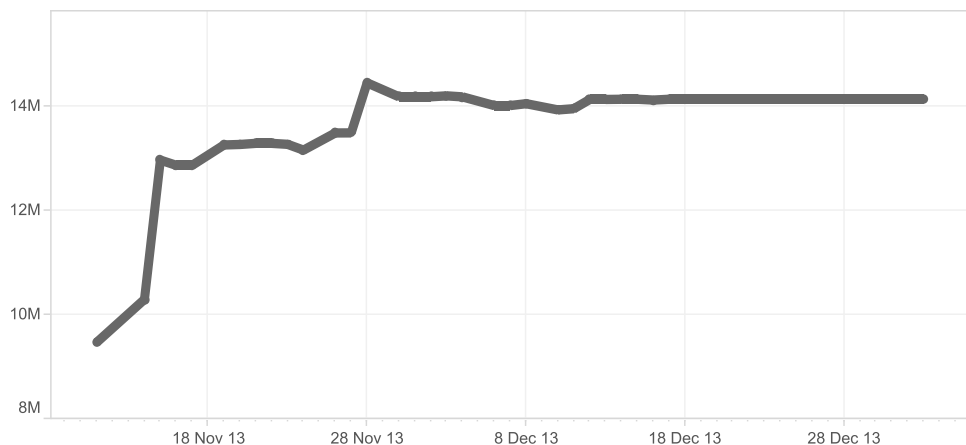
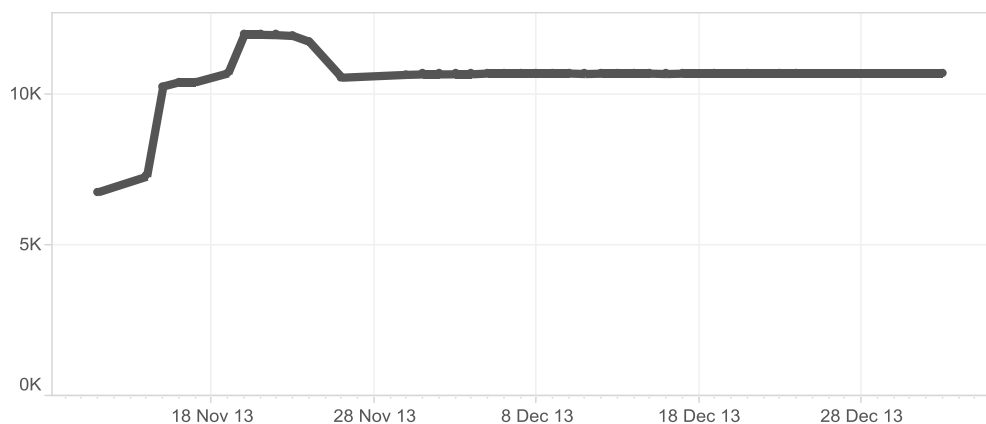


Figure 17: Trend of Number of Affected Barangays (NDRRMC/DSWD 2014/01/02)



- Across all regions, 6,183 individuals were reported deceased, 28,626 injured and 1,785 are still missing. The majority of deceased were reported in Region VIII Western Visayas, particularly in Leyte province (see figure 18) (NDRRMC 2014/01/07).

Figure 18: Number of Casualties per Region (NDRRMC/DSWD 2014/01/07)

Region	Province	Deceased	Injured	Missing
Region IV-A	Quezon	2	3	
	Batangas	1	1	
	Total	3	4	
Region IV-B	Palawan	19	61	24
	Total	19	61	24
Region IX	Zamboanga City	1	1	
	Total	1	1	
Region V	Camarines Sur		10	
	Masbate	4	5	
	Sorsogon		6	
	Albay	1		
	Camarines Norte	1		
Total	6	21		
Region VI	Capiz	86	1,093	1
	Aklan	14	726	
	Iloilo	179	12	10
	Antique	13	147	15
	Negros Occidental	2	84	
	Guimaras		6	1
Total	294	2,068	27	
Region VII	Cebu	73	348	5
	Bohol	1		
	Total	74	348	5
Region VIII	Leyte	5,290	15,609	1,671
	Eastern Samar	265	8,018	20
	Samar	224	2,378	38
	Biliran	6	118	
	Total	5,785	26,123	1,729
Region XIII	Surigao del Sur	1		
	Total	1		
Grand Total		6,183	28,626	1,785

Displacement Profile

IDPs outside Evacuation Centres

- Nearly all of those displaced by Yolanda are concentrated in the regions of Western and Eastern Visayas. 381 evacuation centres are open, providing temporary shelter to 101,527 people, but the overwhelming majority of displaced are living outside such facilities (NDRRMC/DSWD 2014/01/02).
- As of 24 December 2013, 3,993,753 displaced people are living outside evacuation centres, most of them (2,431,952 people) in all provinces of the Region VI Western Visayas, but also a large number (1,354,132) in Leyte and Eastern Samar provinces in Region VIII Eastern Visayas. In Region VII Central Visayas, 205,803 IDPs reside outside evacuation centres, mostly in Cebu (figure 19). In Region IV-B Mimaropa 1,866 persons IDPs are residing outside evacuation centres, while in Region XIII Caraga no IDPs outside evacuation centres have been reported (NDRRMC/DSWD 2014/01/02).

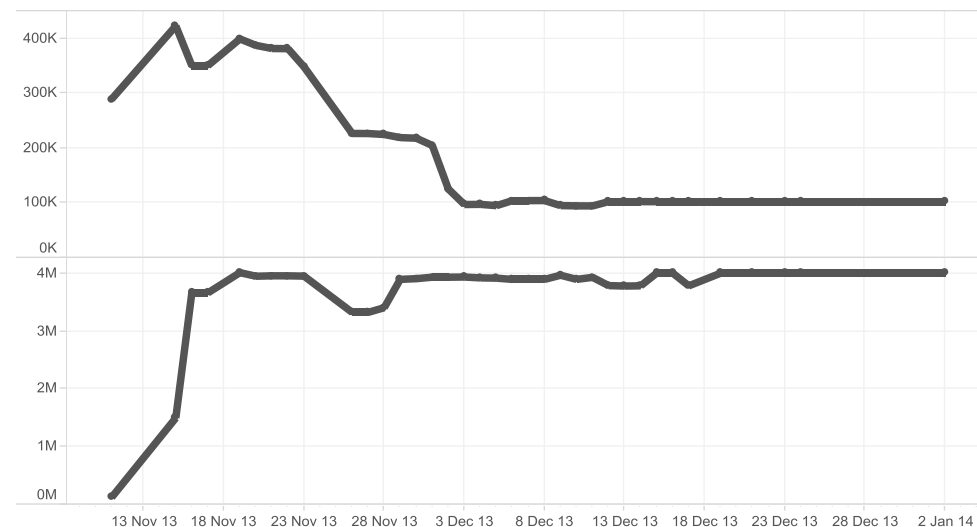
Figure 19: IDPs outside Evacuation Centres per Region and Province (NDRRMC/DSWD 2014/01/02)

REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	ILOILO	829,894
	CAPIZ	663,139
	AKLAN	524,949
	NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	350,666
	ANTIQUE	61,728
	GUIMARAS	1,576
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	LEYTE	1,036,327
	EASTERN SAMAR	248,916
	SAMAR (WESTERN SAMAR)	50,068
	BILIRAN	18,821
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	CEBU	193,919
	BOHOL	11,224
	NEGROS ORIENTAL	660

- The displacement trend (figure 20) shows that after Typhoon Yolanda made landfall on 8 November in the Eastern Samar province, first public available estimations on 11 November indicated that 290,000 people were displaced outside of evacuation centres, while 116,000 people were residing inside these

centres. Numbers have fluctuated since then as people were moving out of evacuation centres back to their areas of origin and triangulation with affected LGUs was taking place. Since the beginning of December national government figures have stabilised.

Figure 20: Trend Of Displaced Population Figures inside and outside Evacuation Centres (EC's) (NDRRMC/DSWD 2014/01/02)



- The Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) of December 2013 showed that 31% of the affected population were currently not living in their own house. This is especially so in the geographical area impacted by the tidal surge and which covers the east coast of Leyte and the south coasts of Samar and Eastern Samar in the Region VIII Eastern Visayas (55%). In the geographical area which suffered significant damage as a result of extreme winds and which covers inland areas of Leyte and the Western coast of Samar in Region VIII Eastern Visayas, 28% of people were not living in their own house. In the geographical areas in the direct vicinity of the typhoon path in Regions VII Central and VI Western Visayas, 26% were not living in their own house (MCNA 2013/12/20). Female headed households (58%) were more often living in their own house than male headed households (50%) (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Of those women, men, and children not living in evacuation centres and whose homes are currently uninhabitable, 20% were living in temporary shelters near to their homestead (MCNA 2013/12/20). Many internally displaced people are believed to be staying with friends and family (IDMC 2013/12/09).

- In the communities assessed during the MCNA, over 2,000 people, especially those who can afford to and have relatives elsewhere, have left their community at least temporarily. Of those that have migrated, about one third come from the coastal areas. Coastal communities are the poorest in the Philippines – and lack of financial resources may have prevented some coastal families from moving out (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Early December it was reported that 20,000 typhoon survivors arrived in the Philippine capital region, taking free flights to Metro Manila offered by the military. They sought shelter from relatives or were housed by DSWD shelters and “tent cities”. Unknown numbers of people are taking “roll-on roll-off” (Ro-Ro) inter-island transport vessels that carry busloads of people from affected islands to safer shores. This group has hardly been reached by aid workers, much less included in the national database (IRIN 2013/12/03).

IDPs in Displacement Sites

- As of 2nd of January 2014, 101,527 IDPs are living in evacuation centres. The large majority are residing in Region VIII Eastern Visayas, mainly in Leyte but also in Samar and Eastern Samar provinces (figure 21) (NDRRMC/DSWD 2014/01/02). However these figures do not correspond with figures from the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), which has been rolled out by the CCCM Cluster to gather information on IDP movements and multi-sectoral needs in displacement sites in the Eastern, Central and Western Visayas regions). The DTM reports from 18 and 20 December refer to 115 displacement sites in the three regions, hosting 26,035 people (figure 22) (CCCM 2013/12/18, CCCM 2013/12/20, CCCM 2013/12/20).

Figure 21: IDPs inside Evacuation Centres per Region and Province (NDRRMC/DSWD 2014/01/02)

REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	LEYTE	71,982
	SAMAR (WESTERN SAMAR)	15,106
	EASTERN SAMAR	11,606
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	ILOILO	2,416
	CAPIZ	123
	ANTIQUE	48
REGION IV-B (MIMAROPA)	PALAWAN	94

- Displacement site types covered in the DTM include evacuation centres, transitional sites, and self-settled/spontaneous settlements (OCHA 2013/12/20).

Different typology of displacement sites are reported:

- **Evacuation centres (ECs):** Pre-existing buildings established to accommodate displaced families since the onset of a disaster, e.g. schools, covered courts, gymnasiums, barangay halls, health centres and private buildings.
- **Transitional sites:** Sites established to temporarily host families facing displacement for more than a month and typically awaiting permanent relocation. Families are usually transferred from evacuation centres to these sites. Transitional sites host families in tents, bunkhouses or alternative transitional sites.
- **Spontaneous settlements:** Displaced family or families who live collectively outside of government designated evacuation centres or transitional sites. These families normally stay in open spaces in makeshift shelters on the roadside or near their homes and communities (CCCM 2013).

- In Region VIII Eastern Visayas, 15,934 people (50% female, 20% <5 years old) were identified in 65 displacement sites, mainly in evacuation centres (78%), but also tent cities and spontaneous settlements. The majority of displacement sites (58) are found in Leyte province, hosting 96% of the total displaced people in the region. In Eastern Samar there are 6 displacement sites, in Western Samar 1 while Southern Leyte no longer has displacement sites (CCCM 2013/12/20).
- In Region VI Western Visayas, a total of 5,471 people (52% female, 11%<5) were identified in 34 displacement sites. 38% are located in schools, which is the most common structure used as a displacement site throughout the region. Sites in Capiz province host 2,856 (or 52%) of the people. Iloilo province hosts one site with a total population of 2,028 or 37% of the total population in sites in the region. The provinces of Aklan, Antique, Guimaras and Negros no longer have evacuation centres (CCCM 2013/12/18).
- In Region VII Central Visayas region, a total of 4,630 people (52% female, 19%<5) were identified in 16 displacement sites, all in Cebu province. The majority of the displaced population are found in Santa Fe municipality (3,532 individuals). The provinces of Siquijor, Negros Oriental and Bohol no longer have displacement sites. 15 sites are found in barangays in Bantayan Island north of Cebu City. The residents have all been provided with tents pitched in open spaces in their communities to serve as temporary dwelling. These communities are mostly remote and accessible only by ferry from Cebu City (CCCM 2013/12/20).

- The people residing in evacuation centres are predominantly from the poorest segments of the population; almost half of the people who are still living in evacuation centres belong to those with current expenditure levels among the bottom quartile of the population. People in evacuation centres are among those most severely impacted by the typhoon (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Families living in evacuation centres have on average lower food consumption scores than in other geographical areas covered in the Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment and 45% were employing negative food-based coping strategies (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- The presence of medical teams has partly protected those in evacuation centres, where access to health services remained stable at 68%. However, 46% of the population in evacuation centres remain without access to reproductive health services (MCNA 2013/12/20).

Figure 22: Main DTM Outcomes DTM in Eastern, Central and Western Visayas Regions (CCCM 2013/12/18, CCCM 2013/12/20, CCCM 2013/12/20)

	Region VI Western Visayas	Region VII Central Visayas	Region VIII Eastern Visayas
Individuals	5,471	4,630	15,934
Households	1,067	1,020	3,776
Sites	34	16	65
Provinces	Capiz, Iloilo	Cebu	Eastern Samar, Leyte, Western Samar
Population by sex	52% female 48% male	50% female 50% male	52% female 48% male
Population by age	11% <5 43% 5-17 38% 18-59 7% >60	20% <5 28% 5-17 42% 18-59 9% >60	19% <5 36% 5-17 44% 18-59 5% >60
% sites with management committee	62%	0%	48%
% school displacement sites	38%	-	52%
% sites overcrowded	9%	-	12%
% sites available latrine	88%	68%	86%
% sites without child friendly spaces	41%	56%	53%
% sites protection incidences	9%	0%	7%

- A key protection issue that has emerged in evacuation centres is the general feeling of insecurity amongst both men and women. The risk of physical and sexual violence is especially high in evacuation centres where one in every five households indicates that women are more at risk (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- In evacuation centres there remain a relatively high number of people reporting missing family members. Also the danger of human trafficking will need to be closely monitored for all those still residing in the evacuation centres. Around 15% of assessed households in displacement sites express an increase in risk of human trafficking in these sites for both men and women. Women, children and adolescents from poorer households may be particularly at risk (MCNA 2013/12/20).

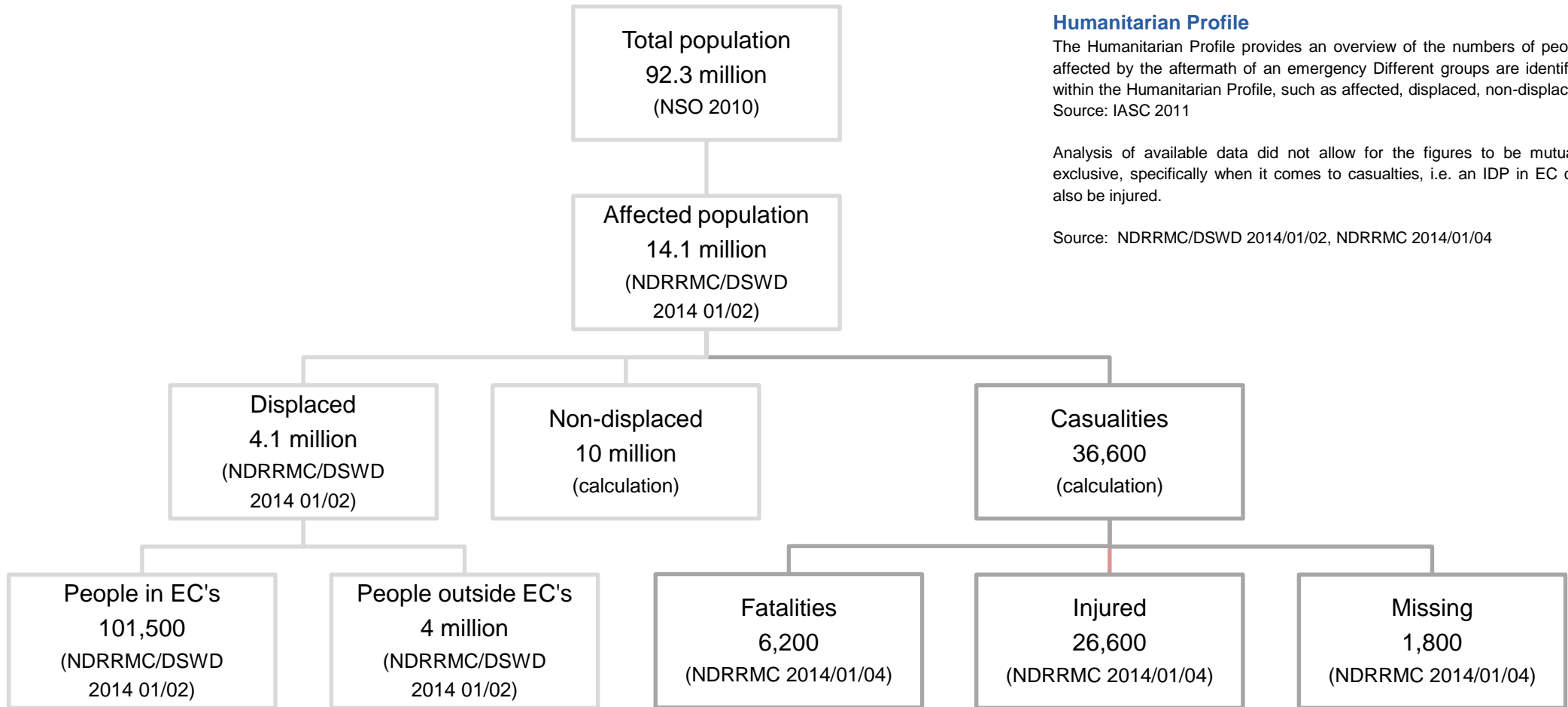
Returnees and Durable Solutions

- The DTM shows that the displacement situation in evacuation centres is fluid as centres continue to close because of the resumption of classes, voluntary returns of families to original communities and provision of shelter. Transitional sites are increasing (OCHA 2013/12/20).
- Many internally displaced people reportedly returned to their homes within a few days after the typhoon. The majority of those still displaced are expected to follow suit in the coming weeks. Returnees are in urgent need of:
 - Materials to repair or rebuild their homes
 - Assistance with the reissuing of paperwork and accessing compensation if return is not permitted for those who lost their official land ownership or tenancy documents
 - Assistance regarding the protection of land rights (particularly informal settlers) (IDMC 2013/12/09).
- A shelter assessment conducted in the end of November showed that amongst the surveyed shelter and houses, 87% had the households present at the time of the survey, and 90.8% of the surveyed households were living inside their original houses. For those households who had their house totally destroyed, 66% still sleeps within the remains of their house while 12% had moved to evacuation centres (REACH 2014/01).
- Also assisting those who are unable to return to their homes from evacuation centres has been identified as a priority, only the people without any alternative seek to remain in evacuation centres, indicating that the displaced in evacuation centres are the poorest and therefore most vulnerable (MIRA 2013/11).

- On average, households expect that it will take between 6 to 8 months to fully rebuild or repair damaged houses, with those living in evacuation centres requiring longer time to re-build their homes (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- The key needs identified by the DTM are shelter repair materials, relocation support and livelihoods support (OCHA 2013/12/20).
- In November there were reports about the potential; risk of forced evacuation especially from schools being temporarily used as evacuation centres. Given the government is planning to reopen schools, forced evacuation could become an issue in some municipalities (MIRA 2013/11).
- With schools resuming on 6 January, the remaining internally displaced currently in schools used as evacuation centres will be relocated to other housing, including bunkhouses. Humanitarian partners are in discussions with the Departments of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) and Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) on how to coordinate activities (OCHA 2013/12/27).

Information Needs

- Disaggregated data on vulnerable displaced groups, including diversity
- Clear criteria to define “affected persons”
- Movement and return patterns of displaced populations
- Desirable solutions of displaced groups
- Profiles of displaced groups, including inside/outside Evacuation Centres, categorisation of vulnerabilities and needs
- Profiles of host families in affected areas
- Up to date data on schools being used as evacuation centres



Humanitarian Profile

The Humanitarian Profile provides an overview of the numbers of people affected by the aftermath of an emergency. Different groups are identified within the Humanitarian Profile, such as affected, displaced, non-displaced. Source: IASC 2011

Analysis of available data did not allow for the figures to be mutually exclusive, specifically when it comes to casualties, i.e. an IDP in EC can also be injured.

Source: NDRRMC/DSWD 2014/01/02, NDRRMC 2014/01/04

Country Profile

Key Indicators

- Total population: 92.3 million in 2010, 98.9 million in December 2013 (projection) (COP 2013/12/23).
- Life expectancy at birth: 67.61 years for males and 73.14 for females (NSCB 2010-2015).
- Simple literacy >10 years: 95.6% (95.1% for males and 96.1% for females) (NSCB 2008).
- <5 mortality rate: 25 per 1,000 live births (UNICEF 2011).
- Maternal mortality ratio: 99 per 100,000 live births (WHO 2010).
- Malnutrition prevalence (moderate and severe): Underweight 22%, stunting 32% wasting 7% (UNICEF 2007-2011).
- Human Development Index (HDI): 0.654 - highlights inequality and disparity across regions in the country and the slow pace of development. Provinces with highest HDI levels are all in Luzon and 9 out of 10 provinces with the lowest HDI levels are in Mindanao (UNDP 2013).
- Natural Disasters Risk Index: 3rd (27.98%) (ADW 2012).

Geography And Climate

- Country size: 299,404 km² (WB 2013).
- Climate: humid climate tropical marine climate, dry season (December - May, wet season June - December) (WB 2013).
- Temperature: Average annual temperature is 27°C (WB 2013).
- Topography: Archipelago comprised of 7,107 islands (1,000 inhabitable) (WB 2013).
- Terrain: mountainous, highest peaks nearly 3,000 m above sea level. Bordered by narrow coastal plains and extensive interior lowland plains (WB 2013).
- Land use: forest (65%), agriculture (33%), inland fisheries (2%), settlements (0.44%) and open land (0.04%), mining and quarrying (0.03%) (FAO 2013).

Economy

- Per capita GDP: US\$ 2,370 (UN data 2011).
- Labour force: agricultural sector (33%), industrial sector (15%) (UN data 2009).
- Unemployment: 7.3% (NSO 2013/12/27).
- Natural resources: Marine and coastal resources yield US\$ 3.5 billion annually in goods and services. The country's mineral, oil, gas and geothermal potential are also significant. Main economic sectors are agriculture and industry (WB 2012).

- Exports: Value increased in 2012 by 8% to 52 bln US\$ (machinery and transport equipment 60% of exported goods). Major partners for exports were Japan, USA and China (UN data 2013).
- Imports: Value increased in 2012 by 3% to 65 bln US\$ (42% machinery and transport equipment, 22% mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, 10% chemicals and related products) (Un data 2013).
- Annual inflation of consumer prices: 3.17% in 2012 (WB 2012).

Socio-Cultural Characteristics

- Ethnic groups: Tagalog 28%, Cebuano 13%, Ilocano 9%, Bisaya/Binisaya 8%, Hiligaynon Ilonggo 8%, Bikol 6%, Waray 4%, other 25% (CIA 2000).
- Languages: Filipino (official; based on Tagalog) and English (official); eight major dialects - Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilocano, Hiligaynon or Ilonggo, Bicol, Waray, Pampango, and Pangasinan (CIA 2013).
- Religions: Catholic 83% (Roman Catholic 81%, Aglipayan 2%), Muslim 5%, Evangelical 3%, Iglesia ni Kristo 2%, other Christian 5%, other 2%, unspecified 1%, none 0.1% (CIA 2000).

Education

- Primary school participation: Net attendance ratio 88% (males) and 89% (females) (UNICEF 2007-2011).
- Secondary school participation: Net attendance ratio 55% (males) and 70% (females) (UNICEF 2007-2011).
- Higher education: 39% of population >6 completed at least high school education. This figure is higher among females compared to males (41% females vs. 36% males) (NSO 2011/05/17).
- Adult literacy rate: 95% (UNICEF 2007-2011).

Gender Equality

- Philippines ranked 5th in the Global gender gap index 2013. The index provides a framework for capturing the magnitude and scope of gender-based disparities (WEF 2013).
- Violence against women and their children is still a concern for the Philippines. While many are reporting cases of VAWC, a good number of incidences, especially those that are perpetrated at home still remain unreported (CGA 2013/11/19).
- The machinery and structure for women representation and participation is in place at the national and local levels. The Government has made significant efforts in making its governance institutions accessible to women. There is marked

increase in the number of elected women, particularly in the House of Representatives and the women's party list continues to hold seat in congress (CGA 2013/11/19).

- Recently there have been policy gains on women's reproductive health, women's economic empowerment and gender equality. However, despite a robust policy for gender equality, there are still discriminatory provisions in some laws (CGA 2013/11/19).
- Three in every five of married women age 15-49 are employed. 85% earn only cash, 7% both cash and in kind payment, 2% in-kind payment only, and 6% do not receive any payment. Two in five married women with cash earnings decide themselves how their earnings are used, 54% decide jointly with their husband. Only 4% indicates their husband mainly decides (NDHS 2008).

Governance

- Corruption perception Index: 94th ranking, score 36 (in between India and Sierra Leone) (CPI 2013).
- The Philippines has a presidential-unitary system of government with some administrative functions devolved to its local government units. However, the country faces an uphill climb in consolidating its democratic institutions. Corruption, patronage-driven political economy discourage investor confidence and erode public trust in the Government (ADB 2012).
- The country has remained a democracy since the fall of President Marcos in 1986, although enjoyed little stability. In 2001 president Joseph Estrada was forced out of office in 2001 after months of protests at his corrupt rule, and there were a number of coup attempts against his successor, Gloria Arroyo. In 2010 Benigno Aquino won the presidential election, with 40% of the vote, against 25% for former President Joseph Estrada (BBC 2013).
- The Platform of Government of President Benigno Aquino is anchored on transformational leadership to effect change. The President's social contract with the Filipino people underscores his mission of being the nation's first and most determined fighter of corruption (ADB 2012).

Media

- Television: Dominated by free-to-air networks ABS-CBN and GMA. Some Manila-based networks broadcast in local languages. Cable TV has extensive reach (BBC 2013).
- Radio: There are more than 600 radio stations. With around 100 outlets, Manila Broadcasting Company is the largest network (BBC 2013).
- Internet users: 33.6 million; (IWS 2012).

- Social media: The Philippines was recently ranked as the tenth largest user of Twitter in the world, with 9.5 million members, and 27 million Filipinos are on Facebook (FSD 2013/01/15).
- Private press: Comprises some 500 newspaper titles. The most popular are Filipino-language tabloids (BBC 2013).

Freedom of the Press

- Press freedom is guaranteed under the constitution. But violence against media workers is a serious problem. In late 2009, gunmen massacred 57 people, including 30 journalists, in a politically-motivated attack in the south (BBC 2013). Harassment and violence against political activists and journalists continues (HRW 2013).
- By mid-November 2013, 12 journalists have been killed, increasing the total to 26 journalists killed in the first 40 months of President Aquino's administration. No one has been successfully prosecuted in any of these cases (HRW 2013/12/11).
- The Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012 has provisions that can lead to censorship and violation of freedom of expression (FSD 2013/01/15).

Human Rights Violations

- Leading human rights problems are the continued arbitrary, unlawful, and extrajudicial killings by national, provincial, and local government agents and by anti-government insurgents; an under resourced and understaffed justice system that resulted in limited investigations, few prosecutions, and lengthy trials of human rights abuse cases; and widespread official corruption and abuse of power (USDoS 2012/04/19).
- Other human rights problems include: continued allegations of prisoner/detainee torture and abuse by security forces; violence and harassment against leftist, labour, and human rights activists by local security forces; disappearances; warrantless arrests; lengthy pre-trial detentions; overcrowded and inadequate prison conditions; killings and harassment of journalists; internally displaced persons (IDPs); violence against women; local government restrictions on the provision of birth-control supplies; limited access to facilities for persons with disabilities; absence of law and policy to protect persons from discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity; suspected vigilante killings; and ineffective enforcement of worker rights (USDoS 2012/04/19).
- Issues of human trafficking and the involvement of children and adolescents in commercial sex work are addressed further in the protection pages.

Extrajudicial Killings

- Since 2001, hundreds of leftist activists, journalists, environmentalists, and clergy have been killed by alleged members of the security forces. As of 2012, local human rights organizations reported approximately 114 cases of extrajudicial killings since Aquino came to office (HRW 2013).
- Extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances have decreased since Aquino took office in 2010 (HRW 2013).
- Several extrajudicial killings have been attributed to the Citizen Armed Force Geographical Units (CAFGU), which the military controls and supervises, and the Special CAFGU Active Auxiliary, which the army trains but companies hire to protect their operations (HRW 2013).
- Military and police personnel frequently commit serious human rights violations. Armed opposition forces, including the communist New People's Army (NPA), the separatist Moro Islamic Liberation Front, and the Islamist extremist group Abu Sayyaf, have committed serious abuses against civilians (HRW 2013).

Death Penalty

- In 2006, President Arroyo abolished the death penalty, just two weeks after Congress passed the legislation (BBC 2006/06/24); in 2013, President Aquino communicated his views against capital punishment (GoP DoJ 2013/06/13).
- The President also observed that imposing the death penalty cannot fully deter crime, naming a confluence of several factors that deter criminality, including an empowered citizenry, a skilled and trusted law enforcement sector, an effective prosecutorial service, and an independent judiciary (GoP DoJ 2013/06/13).

Arbitrary Killings, Arrests and Detentions

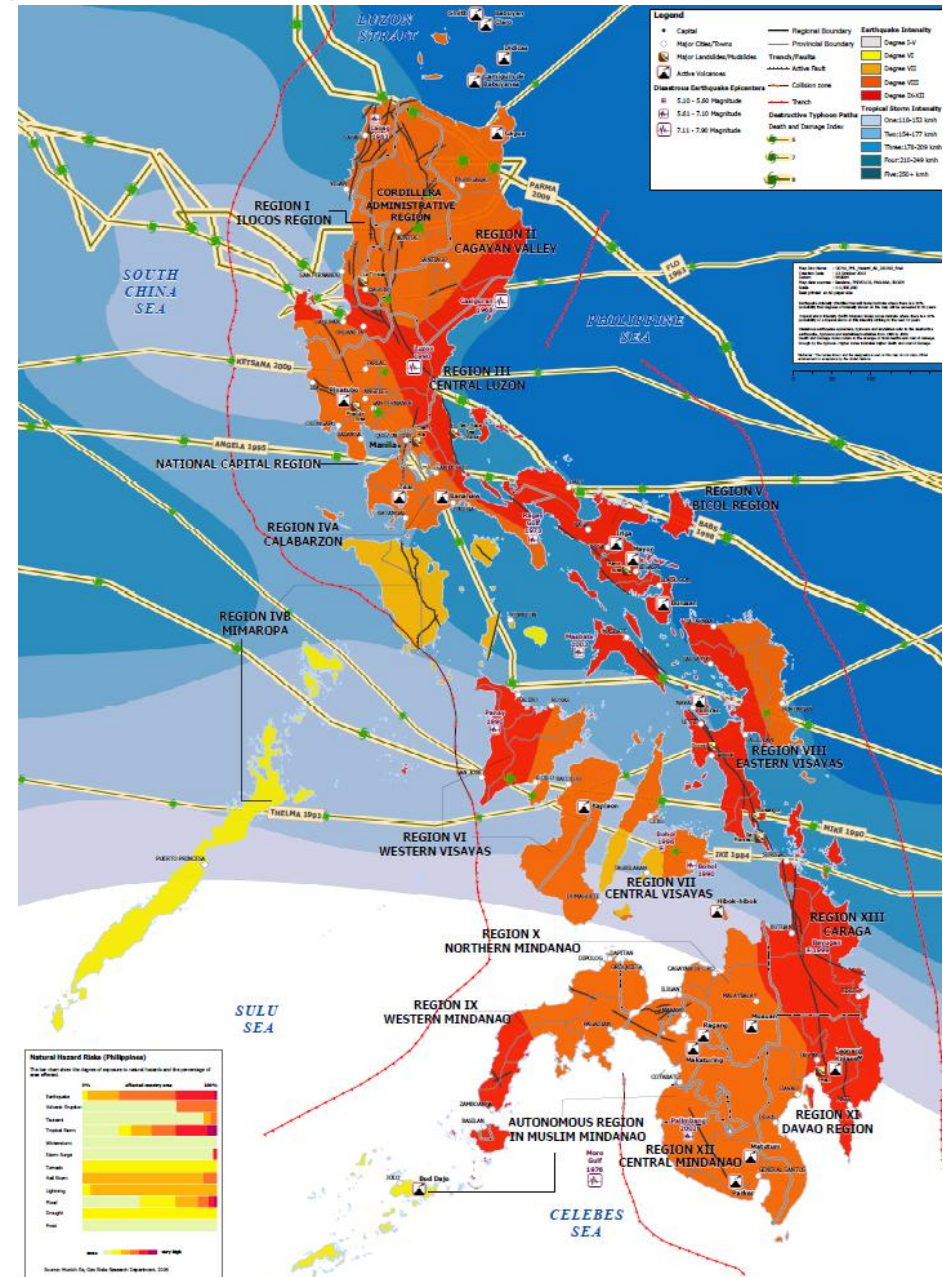
- Militaries have been reported to illegally arrest and detain Filipino civilians due to the money making “bounty” scheme where the military arrests civilians using arrest warrants of “aliases” order to reap the multi-million peso rewards (SFCHRP 2013/09/18).

Torture and Inhuman Treatments

- In November 2009, the Anti-Torture Law, including a domestic law on torture, was enacted (AHRC 2013/08/29).
- Research indicates that torture formed part of the security apparatus and is used as a method to investigate and to impose social control. By 2013, no police, military or public civil service personnel has been found to have committed acts of torture, or has been convicted for violating the Anti-Torture Law (AHRC 2013/08/29).

Disasters and Crises in Philippines

Figure 23: Philippines Natural Hazard Profile (OCHA 2010)



Disasters Background

- The Philippines is considered to be among the world's most disaster-prone countries. Commonly occurring hazards include floods, droughts, typhoons, landslides and mudslides, earthquakes and volcanoes (WB 2013). The country ranks third among countries most at risk to disasters and third among countries most exposed to disasters in the world (ADW 2012). 74% of the population is vulnerable to natural hazards (WB 2012).
- Philippines is located between two major tectonic plates and experiences almost 900 earthquakes annually (SC 2013/08).
- Typhoons season in the Philippines occurs between June and December. Over 20 typhoons affect the country annually, with 8 or 9 making landfall. These come from the southeast, are generally the strongest, and affect Samar, Leyte, eastern Quezon province, and the Batan islands, with the island of Luzon at a significantly higher risk than the southern areas (WB 2013).
- The Philippines is particularly vulnerable to sea level rise and storm surge because about 60% of its municipalities and 10 of its largest cities are located along the coast, (where roughly 60% of the population resides). Rapid urbanisation is likely to increase this figure over the coming decades (WB 2013).
- Flooding often results from heavy or prolonged rainfall associated with typhoons and tropical depressions. Prolonged heavy rainfall can destabilise soils along mountain-slopes, resulting in landslides and mudslides that cause severe damage to nearby villages (WB 2013).
- Major droughts are associated with El Niño years. Droughts in 1997-98 caused widespread crop failures, water shortages, and forest fires in various parts of Philippines (WB 2013).
- An increasing trend in the number of affected people by disasters can be seen in the last five years in the Philippines. Tropical cyclones usually contribute to the spikes in the number of affected people (CDRC 2012).
- In 2012 12.5 million people were victim and 2,385 killed by disasters and the Philippines had the highest number of disaster fatalities anywhere in the world (CRED 2012).
- Over a million people are displaced each year in the Philippines due to rapid-onset disasters. The Philippines experienced its highest level of disaster-induced displacement in five years in 2012, with more than three million people displaced (IDMC 2013/12/09).

Recent Disasters

- **Bohol earthquake (October 2013):** A 7.2 magnitude earthquake caused landslides and extensive damage to housing, hospitals, schools, infrastructure and utilities, with more than 53,300 houses severely damaged or destroyed. A total of 195 people died, 651 were injured and 12 missing. More than 344,300 people were displaced (ReliefWeb 2013). A majority were still living in tents and makeshift shelters three weeks later when they had to evacuate again ahead of Yolanda. 3,210 displaced persons remain in evacuation camps (OCHA 2013/12/21, IDMC 2013/12/09).
- **Typhoons Usagi and Nari - September and October 2013:** caused landslides and floods in Luzon, displacing more than 100,000 people (IDMC 2013/12/09, OCHA 2013/10/14, OCHA 2013/09/23).
- **Typhoon Utor and tropical storm Trami - August 2013:** Typhoon Utor and heavy monsoon rains made worse by tropical storm Trami displaced 800,000 in the northern Luzon region (IDMC 2013/12/09, IFRC 2013/08/26).
- **Typhoon Bopha - November and December 2012:** The typhoon, locally known as Pablo, made landfall three times as it passed through northern Mindanao, central Visayas, and Palawan, affecting over 6.2 million people. Over 210,000 houses were damaged or destroyed (ReliefWeb 2013). In Mindanao, 6.2 million people were forced to evacuate (IDMC 2013/12/09, OCHA 2013/01/23).
- **Monsoonal rains - July and August 2012:** heavy monsoonal rains were exacerbated by a succession of tropical storms, the combined effect of which caused intense flooding in northern and central Luzon, including 80% of metro-Manila. A million people were displaced and over 4.4 million people were affected (SC 2013/08).
- **Tropical storm Washi - December 2011:** The storm, known locally as Sendong, swept across the Mindanao region, bringing strong winds and heavy rains that caused massive flooding, flash floods and landslides. More than 1,250 people had been killed and over 6,000 had been injured (ReliefWeb 2013). The storm displaced an estimated 430,000 people in northern Mindanao (IDMC 2013/12/09, IDMC 2013/01).
- **Typhoon Nalgae - October 2011:** hit Isabela province and although it did not cause widespread adverse conditions, heavy rains in the Cordillera mountain region posed new threat of flash floods and landslides as water from the soaked slopes makes way to tributaries and rivers in Central Luzon (ReliefWeb 2013).
- **Tropical Storm Ketsana - September 2009:** Brought heaviest rains the country had experienced in more than 40 years. 26 provinces in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao were inundated, including 80% of the capital city of Manila. Some 247,000 homes and 632,000 hectares of crops were damaged or destroyed, more than 700,000 people displaced, and nine million affected (SC 2013/08).

Climate Change

- Recent decades have witnessed an increase in damaging extreme events such as heavy rainfall and tropical cyclone activity, and these are likely to continue under a future climate (WB 2013).
- The future of typhoons is still a subject of much debate in this area of the Pacific, but some studies suggest that these are likely to intensify with rising sea surface temperatures, which would imply higher wind speeds and/or more intense rainfall, and greater consequent damage (WB 2013).
- The typical path of typhoons is also shifting, meaning that increasingly, storms are hitting communities with very little experience of tropical storms – a situation tragically highlighted by both Tropical Storm Washi and Typhoon Bopha (SC 2013/08).
- Heavy rainfall associated with typhoons and other weather systems may increase in both intensity and frequency under a changing climate. This could exacerbate flooding in existing flood-prone areas and increase landslide and mudslide risk, as well as introduce flood risk to new areas (WB 2013).
- Climate change projections suggest that an intensification of the El Niño/ Southern Oscillation (ENSO) may occur. The ENSO cycle refers to the coherent and sometimes very strong year-to-year variations in sea-surface temperatures, convective rainfall, surface air pressure, and atmospheric circulation that occur across the equatorial Pacific Ocean. El Niño and La Niña represent opposite extremes in the ENSO cycle (NOAA 2013). In the Philippines, strong droughts are associated with El Niño, which has profound implications for agricultural production and thus food security and pricing. The country is already witnessing longer drought episodes, with attendant crop damage and often sharp declines in GDP (WB 2013).

Legislation

- The government has adopted legislation to protect its citizens against displacement risks arising from disasters. The 2010 Philippine National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act has significantly strengthened the legal framework, but challenges persist in the implementation of laws and procedures at the local level (IDMC 2013/12/09).
- New legislation on internal displacement recognised the right of all IDPs to protection and assistance, whether displaced by conflict, disasters or development projects. However, the law was vetoed on the basis that some of its provisions were unconstitutional (IDMC 2013/12/09).

Conflict and Violence

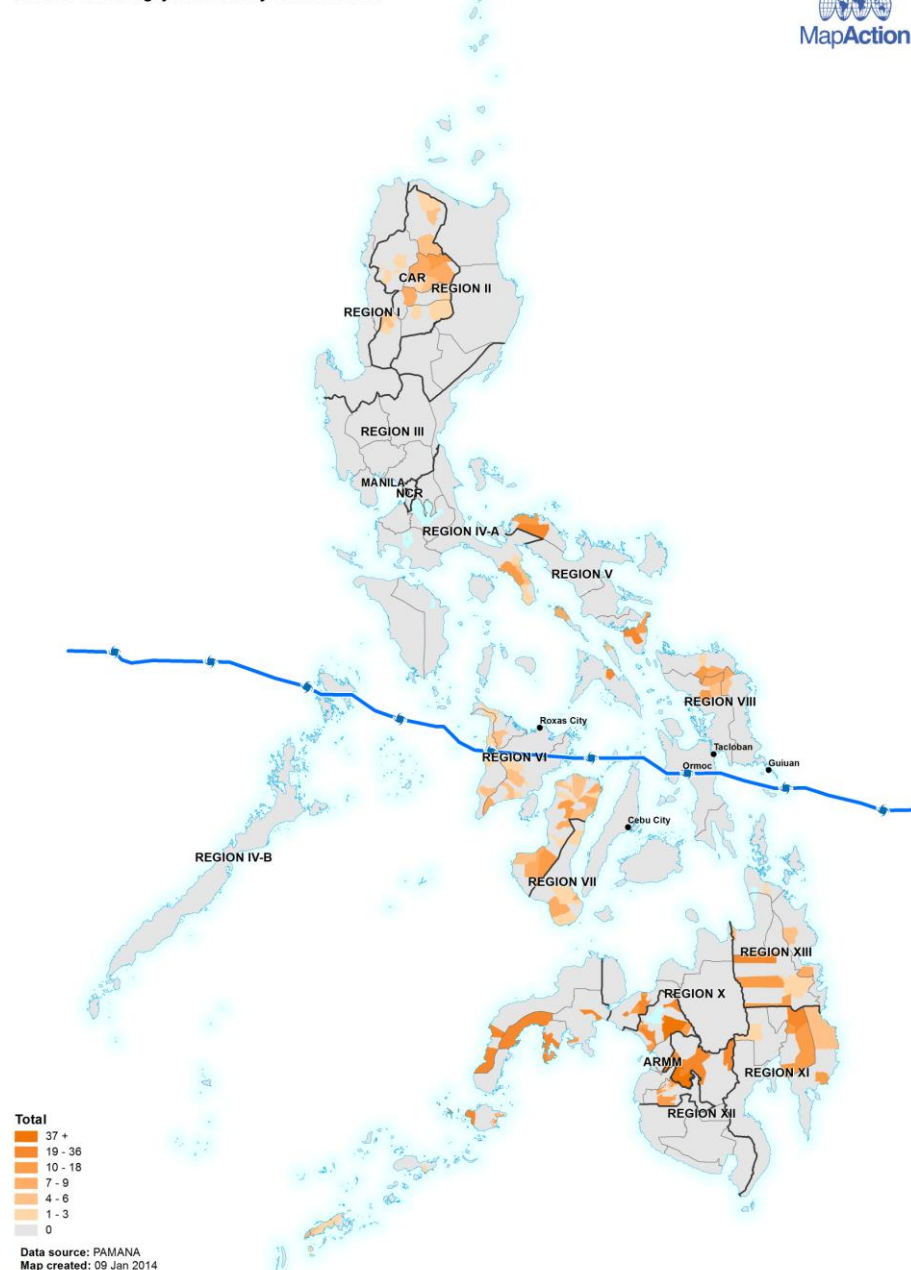
- The vulnerability of the Filipino people has been further exacerbated by decades of violent conflict, which over the years have forced millions of people from their homes (WB 2013).
- Most of the violence and displacement has taken place on the island group of Mindanao in the southern Philippines, where the government has been fighting insurgent groups since the 1970s. Mindanao is the poorest region of the country, and the conflict there has its roots in under-development, poor governance, inequitable wealth distribution and the marginalisation of the Muslim or Moro community and indigenous people known locally as Lumads. Both groups have historically been dispossessed of their land and property rights by a number of discriminatory laws and policies favouring Christian settlers and private companies.
- The government has also been fighting the New People's Army (NPA), communist rebels who are active throughout the country, since the end of the 1960s (IDMC 2013/12/09). The NPA is the armed wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines, waging a lengthy separatist rebellion in the countryside since 1969. It operates in typhoon affected areas in the Visayas, and also in rural Luzon and parts of Mindanao (Al Jazeera 2012/10/15, BBC 2012/10/08). The NPA has a strong presence on Typhoon Yolanda affected Samar, particularly in its interior municipalities such as Las Navas, Northern Samar and Matuguinao, Western Samar. From 1st January 2011 to 31 December 2012, there were 153 incidents involving the NPA on Samar, resulting in 21 deaths and 55 casualties over this two year period. 11% of all incidents nationwide (1,426) took place in Samar (Holden 2013).
- **The Moro are Filipino Muslims** and natives of southern Philippines, and make up about 20% of the population on the islands of Mindanao and Sulu. For centuries, minority Muslims in the Philippines have fought colonial rulers, and many are still fighting today, demanding autonomy from Manila (Al Jazeera 2012/10/15). Three groups comprise the Muslim separatists - the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the Abu Ssayyaf (BBC 2013/12/08):
 - **MNLF (Moro National Liberation Front)** has been founded in 1971 and is made up of Muslim people from their Bangsamoro homeland on Mindanao and neighbouring islands in southern Philippines with the goal of fighting the Philippine state for an independent Moro nation. The MNLF has entered into negotiations with the government and signed an agreement relinquishing its stated goal of independence. Over the years, the MNLF is believed to have

become weaker, and many factions have splintered from the main group (Al Jazeera 2012/10/15, BBC 2012/10/08).

- **MILF (Moro Islamic Liberation Front)** is considered the country's largest Muslim rebel group and was formed in 1981 after a split from the MNLF in 1978. The MILF has had a long-term aim of creating a separate Islamic state in the southern Philippines and the 11,000-strong MILF continues to fight for political autonomy (Al Jazeera 2012/10/15, BBC 2012/10/08).
- **Abu Sayyaf** is also a breakaway faction from the MNLF and is the smallest and most radical of the Islamic separatist groups in the southern Philippines. They are known to carry out kidnappings for ransom and bombings to achieve their stated goal of an independent Islamic state in Mindanao and the Sulu islands (Al Jazeera 2012/10/15, BBC 2012/10/08).
- 2012 saw the signing of a historic peace agreement between the Government of the Philippines and the MILF, but the agreement remains fragile, and efforts to find a peaceful solution to the decades-long communist insurgency involving the NPA have thus far been unsuccessful (WB 2013).
- PAMANA (PAapa at MASaganang PamayaNAn) is the national government's program and framework for peace and development, implemented in areas affected by conflict and communities covered by existing peace agreements. To provide peace and government, the program aims to bring back government to PAMANA Areas and to reduce poverty and vulnerability in conflict-affected areas, improve governance through partnerships with national and local institutions and empower communities to be able to address issues of conflict and peace (PANAMA 2010).
- For 2011-2016, the PAMANA program will be implemented in 48 provinces where each area will receive development programs according to the specific needs of the people residing in that region.
- As of 2012, 36 provinces and 1921 Barangays have been involved in the program (PANAMA 2010).

Figure 24: Conflict Areas (PAMANA 2012)

Number of barangays covered by PAMANA 2012



Recent Conflict-Induced Displacement

- Since January 2013, 200,000 people have been displaced by conflict and violence, all in Mindanao (OCHA 2013/12/10, IDMC 2013/12/09). Most significant displacements include:
- **September 2013:** 66,000 people are still displaced because of the fighting in Zamboanga city in Mindanao. Most of them live with host families, while others may still be taking refuge elsewhere in the region (OCHA 2013/12/10, IDMC 2013/12/09).
- **May-September 2013:** In North Cotabato province at least 30,000 people were displaced because of fighting between MILF and MNLF, and clashes between the government and BIFF in August and September (IDMC 2013/12/09).
- **March 2013:** In eastern Mindanao, fighting between the government and NPA displaced more than 600 people in Caraga region to escape military operations against the rebels (IDMC 2013/12/09).
- **February 2013:** around 2,000 people fled fighting between MNLF and ASG in Sulu province. Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi also had to cope with the return of more than 17,000 migrant workers who fled neighbouring Malaysia between February and April to escape clashes between the Malaysian army and Filipino militants in an ongoing territorial dispute. Most returnees were accommodated in evacuation centres in Sulu and Tawi-Tawi (IDMC 2013/12/09).

Protracted Displacement

- Displacements caused by conflict and violence are much smaller in scale than disaster-induced displacement but affect the same deprived communities, undermining their resilience and pushing them further into poverty. Many of these communities are also affected by disasters (IDMC 2013/12/09).
- In Mindanao, although significant progress has been made in the peace negotiations between the government and MILF, conflicts and clan-related violence are ongoing and continue to cause (often short-term and localised) displacement. However there is protracted displacement with cases of IDPs staying in camps or with host families for months or years. Mainly in Maguindanao province, at least 25,000 people are still living in camps and relocation sites. Most IDPs lack fundamental rights to adequate housing, food, safe water and education, or prospects on finding durable solutions (IDMC 2013/12/09).

Early Recovery and Livelihoods

Priority Concerns

- Those dependent on family-based livelihoods, wage labour, and the informal sector not only tend to be poorer but have repeatedly proven to be the most vulnerable to sudden-onset disasters.
- Disaster risk reduction and management processes remain inadequate at national and local government levels. Low levels of disaster resilience are particularly pronounced among the poor whose quality of housing and livelihood types increase their vulnerability to shocks.
- The livelihoods of six million male and female workers have been affected by Typhoon Yolanda. Income has been halved on average in many sectors.
- Half the workforce in the affected areas was in the service sector, with the industrial sector accounting for 16% of employment, a further third was engaged in agriculture (see also the Food Security and Agriculture pages).
- Households with mixed but vulnerable livelihoods (agriculture, fishing, trading etc.) have suffered damages even in their secondary and tertiary sources of income. This was observed in the coastal areas in particular, as well as in major urban centers on the coast.
- More women than men are engaged in the informal economy. While activity in this sector is largely untaxed, labour rights and contracts are rarely enforced, thereby increasing the risks of exploitation.
- The increase in demand for casual labour as a coping mechanism, while expected in the short run, increases the potential for employer abuse especially where women are concerned.
- Cash interventions are needed in a way that ensures both demand and supply are strengthened in tandem. Many traders and suppliers are also in need of direct market interventions in the form of credit lines and warehousing to enable them to accommodate increases in demand.
- The focus of cash for work programmes on debris clearing and other forms of manual labor tend to be skewed toward young males (GBV sub-cluster field report).
- Aid delivery has been heavily focused on coastal areas where the impact of the typhoon was most severe. Subsequent efforts need to include areas further inland.
- Local financial institutions and money transfer mechanisms (Western Union etc.) quickly recovered after the typhoon and will facilitate the transfer and receipt of

badly needed remittances. However, the widespread loss of ID documents could add further delay times to individuals requiring immediate access to cash.

- Congestion in supply lines could result in import delays and thus slow down livelihood recovery. This is especially concerning for routes via Cebu, to which the GoP has given priority for emergency relief. As the emergency phase transitions into the restoration of essential services and livelihood recovery, this problem is expected to diminish.

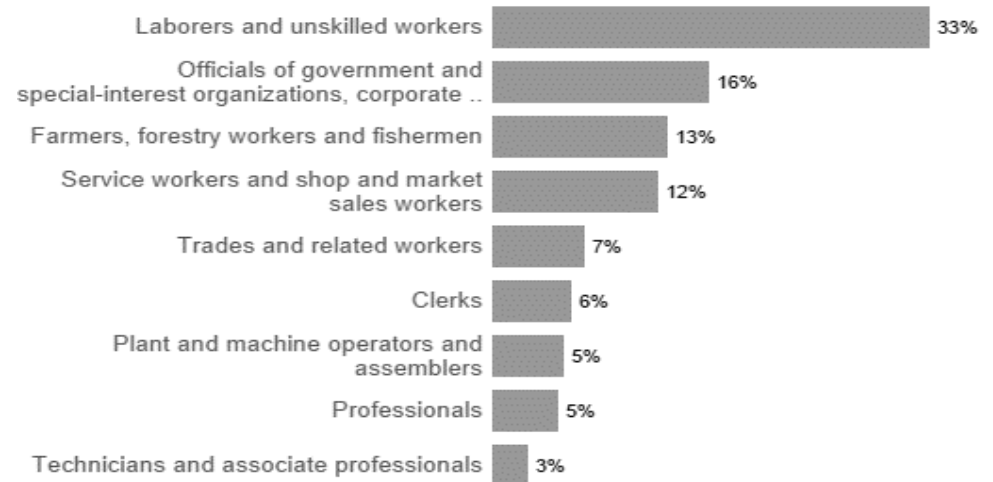
Key Characteristics

Livelihoods

- The main non-agricultural economic sectors in the Philippines, in descending order, are: Wholesale and retail trade/repair of motor vehicles (19%); Manufacturing (8%); Transportation and storage (7%); Construction (6%); Public administration (5%); Accommodation and food service activities (4%); Education (3%); Other service activities (6%) (NSO 2013/01).
- Wholesale and retail/repair of motor vehicles, after agriculture and fishing, comprises the largest industry in the Philippines or a fifth of the country's total working population (38 million as of 2013) (NSO 2013/11/06 NSO 2013/09/10).
- While men dominate in both the agriculture/hunting/forestry and fishing sectors (total 38% of the population), women dominate in wholesale and retail/repair of motor vehicles (29% of the population) (NSO 2013/01).
- Ranked by occupation group, the largest employment sector comprises labourers (33%), followed by government, non-government and corporate executives and managers (16%), farmers/forestry/fishermen (13%), and service and sales workers (13%) (figure 25) (NSO 2013/12/27).
- A higher number of women are executives and managers (20%) and service/sales workers (16%) compared to men, who are more prevalent in jobs such as farmers/forestry/fishermen (18%). However, gender parity exists with respect to labourers or unskilled workers (33%) (NSO 2013/12/27).
- Ranked by worker class or type, wage and salary, workers constitute 60% (the majority in private establishments) of the country's total employed population, self-employed workers 27%, and unpaid family workers 9%. (NSO 2013/12/27).
- As of July 2013, the overall labour force participation rate for the Philippines was 64% (NSO 2013).
- Despite girls/women's better overall performance in school (see Education section), women's labour force participation rates and gender equality in terms of employment conditions are low compared to other South-East Asian countries.

This is particularly the case for the 15-24 age group, which may point to ongoing enrolment as well as difficulties faced by younger mothers having to simultaneously participate in the work force (CGA 2013/11/19).

Figure 25: Philippines Occupation 2013 (NSO 2013/12/27)



Pre-Typhoon Livelihoods in Affected Areas

- In areas most heavily affected by Typhoon Yolanda, industry comprises 50% of the economy, while agriculture and services respectively comprise 33% and 16% (SRP 2013/12/10, NSO 2013/01).
- Nationally, the four most affected regions (IV-B Mimaropa, VI Western Visayas, VII Central Visayas, and VIII Eastern Visayas) comprised 14.2% of the total GDP (RAY 2013/12/16).
- In urban areas affected by the typhoon, salaried and skilled employment make up 28%, while daily labour and wholesale/retail trade respectively make up 25% and 15% (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Livelihoods are often mixed, with many households maintaining secondary or tertiary livelihoods, and therefore have more than one income source. This improves income diversity (hedging) on the one hand, and allows for lean periods in one activity type to be complemented by other activities on the other hand (FAO Livelihood Profiles 2013).

Figure 26: Breakdown of the Main Livelihoods by Sector and Gender in the 5 Most Affected Regions

Category	Main livelihood types	REGION IV-B (MIMAROPA)	REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	REGION XIII (CARAGA)
Female	Agro/hunting/forestry/fishing	31.8%	23.4%	19.9%	20.3%	21.1%
	Wholesale/retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	26.8%	27.5%	26.1%	34.0%	32.7%
	Other activities	7.0%	10.3%	10.3%	7.7%	7.8%
	Public administration	8.9%	6.4%	6.5%	8.5%	10.4%
	Manufacturing	6.8%	5.7%	11.6%	7.6%	5.6%
	Other service activities	6.7%	13.5%	11.5%	11.3%	10.3%
	Transportation & storage	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	0.4%	0.3%
	Construction	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
	Education	5.7%	6.5%	6.1%	6.7%	8.4%
	Accommodation and food service activities	5.5%	6.0%	4.3%	3.3%	3.1%
Administrative & support service activities			2.5%			
Male	Agro/hunting/forestry/fishing	59.2%	45.4%	32.8%	54.5%	43.0%
	Wholesale/retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	6.8%	11.8%	12.9%	9.7%	10.3%
	Other activities	5.1%	6.8%	4.6%	5.1%	12.8%
	Public administration	5.7%	4.9%	4.7%	6.2%	6.4%
	Manufacturing	4.5%	5.0%	10.8%	4.2%	5.9%
	Other service activities	1.1%	3.2%	2.8%	2.1%	2.1%
	Transportation & storage	7.1%	10.9%	11.5%	9.1%	10.2%
	Construction	7.0%	8.3%	11.8%	6.9%	6.8%
	Education	1.7%	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%
	Accommodation and food service activities	1.8%	2.4%	2.9%	0.6%	1.1%
Administrative & support service activities			3.8%			

- In the main urban centres, mostly located along the coast, the principal income sources are non-agricultural wage labour, as well as trade, tourism, remittances and other livelihood types. According to one assessment, those dependent mainly on non-agricultural wage labour in urban centres made up 51% of the sampled population (FAO Livelihood Profiles 2013).
- More women than men are engaged in the informal economy. While activity in this sector is largely untaxed, labour rights and contracts are rarely enforced, increasing the risks of exploitation (MCNA 2013/11).
- In Cebu, a high percentage of residents depend on tourism, particularly in holiday resorts, as a source of income (PRC 2013/11/24).
- Rural area service-based livelihoods are typically year-round activities and include traders and vendors, carpenters, tailors and seamstresses, barbers, housemaids, pedicab drivers, cooks, charcoal (and increasingly firewood) workers (HAI 2013/12/04).

Employment Rates

- Among the affected regions, only one, Western Visayas (VI) observed a labour force participation rate (62%) lower than that of the national average (64%) (NSO 2013/09/10).
- The national unemployment rate in 2013 stood at 7.3% (62% males and the vast majority aged 15-34), while underemployment was 19.8% (NSO 2013/12/27).
- The unemployment rates in the four major affected Regions are 4% in IV-B Mimaropa, 7% in VI Western Visayas, 7% in VI Central Visayas and 5% in Eastern Visayas (5%). In contrast, unemployment levels in the National Capital Region are higher at 10% (NSO 2013/12/27).
- In three of the four major affected regions, the underemployment rate was higher than the national average of 19.8%: IV-B Mimaropa (23%), VI Western Visayas (23%), and VIII Eastern Visayas (25%). Unemployment in Region VII Central Visayas stood at 16% (NSO 2013/12/27).
- Wage workers in Regions VI Western Visayas, VII Central Visayas and VIII Eastern Visayas number around 2.8 million in various industries, an additional 2.6 million are self-employed or unpaid family workers, who are even more vulnerable. Out of the latter group, 57% are involved in the agricultural sector, 37% in the service sector, and 6% in industry, with women accounting for 42% across the board (RAY 2013/12/16).

Crisis Impact

- The livelihoods of around six million workers (see figure 27) were directly affected by Typhoon Yolanda (SRP 2013/12/10).
- Half the workforce in the affected areas was in the service sector, whereas the industrial sector accounted for 16% of employment. A further third comprised agriculture (SRP 2013/12/10).
- According to estimates at the end of November 2013, the total number of those affected by damage to the services sector was over 2.8 million, of whom 56% are defined as vulnerable. In industry, over 910,000 workers were affected, of whom 17% are defined as vulnerable (ILO 2013/11/28).
- On average, incomes in all affected employment sectors have been halved. (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Damage to livelihoods has been significant, resulting not only in limited income sources becoming further diminished, but also in households losing one or more of their food sources. It is expected to take four to eight months for farmers to recover their livelihoods. To meet their critical needs, some families have resorted to a number of coping mechanisms that if prolonged or exhausted might have

deleterious effects such as chronic indebtedness. People living in Regions VI Western Visayas and VII Central Visayas are reportedly more prone to negative coping strategies (MCNA 2013/12/20).

- Much of the loss of livelihoods is due to infrastructural damage, lack of market access and disrupted cash flow (MIRA 2013/11).
- While many households maintain more than one income source, those in the coastal and urban areas in particular have suffered losses across different activity types as well as along the value chain (processing, salting, canning etc) (FAO Livelihood Profiles 2013).
- Wage labourers engaged in downstream agricultural and livestock sectors such as rice milling and feed milling have also been severely affected as a result of damages in plantations and paddy fields (ILO 2013/11/20),
- In Tacloban City area, as of November, a large number of retail stores run by small vendors who normally supplied the city and its surrounding barangays with fresh food and dry goods had been severely damaged. Other than physical damage and looting, many reported a lack of capital and clientele. The few shops that had resumed operations were reportedly selling goods that had either been looted, or recovered from the debris such as cigarettes and light drinks (Oxfam 2013/11/19).
- A large number of tricycle and pedicab drivers in Tacloban City had as of November either lost their vehicles or required repairs (Oxfam 2013/11/19).
- Aid delivery in the first weeks focused on coastal areas, where the impact of the typhoon was most significant. Subsequent recovery should include areas further inland known to have been impacted (Various assessments 2013).
- There are indications that food assistance may be altering market supply dynamics in a number of provinces (beyond simply curtailing demand for relief goods such as rice, noodles, and canned sardines) (HAI 2013/12/04).
- Trade, service, and industry in the Visayas regions (particularly VI Western and VII Central) were focused largely in Tacloban City before the crisis. In regions VIII, VII and VI, respectively 80%, 30% and 58% of businesses were affected, particularly micro and home-based businesses (RAY 2013/12/16).

Figure 27: Affected Workers by Sector (ILO 2013/11/28)

Affected workers by sectors	Number	%
Wage and salaried workers in services	1,814,150	32
Vulnerable workers in services	1,019,803	18
Wage and salaried workers in agriculture	588,029	11
Vulnerable workers in agriculture	1,263,893	23
Wage and salaried workers in industry	761,252	14
Vulnerable workers in industry	150,605	3

Post Typhoon Coping Strategies

- With livelihoods either destroyed or heavily affected, an increase in demand for casual labour has been observed; this is where measured cash for work interventions can also play an important role in rehabilitating livelihoods. As of December 2013, unemployment for casual labour stood at 42% (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Junk and scrap collection has been observed as a coping mechanism in and around Tacloban City (Oxfam 2013/11/19).
- 6% of the population is receiving post-crisis remittances which are similar to pre-crisis levels. 25% of female-headed households are now receiving remittances, compared to the lower figure of 18% before the crisis (MCNA 2013/12/20). The quick recovery of financial institutions, despite problems with ID documents, at least ensures the ongoing transfer of remittances (Oxfam 2013/11/20).
- Other observed coping strategies include:
 - Loan sharks and informal moneylenders (colloquially, 'Bombay loans', 'Indians', or '5-6' loan schemes), which perpetuates the cycle of indebtedness (FAO Livelihood Profiles 2013).
 - Qualitative and quantitative changes in food consumption patterns (see 'Food Security and Agriculture').
 - De-capitalisation (sales of productive assets).

Use of Cash/Vouchers

- Given market functionality in the Philippines, cash/voucher programming is highly feasible. Most assessments recommend programming in forms such as cash for work (especially for debris clearance in the initial period), unconditional grants, and vouchers for specific commodities where supply chains are under stress (WFP 2013/12/10).
- Assessments also recommend direct market-based interventions (support to supply side actors/traders in the form of credit lines and warehousing for instance) to strengthen their ability to accommodate a potential increase in demand (which is expected to be stimulated by cash injections) as well as liquidity (WFP 2013/12/10).
- Cash grants are quick to roll out and do not require beneficiaries to have a bank account. Cash grants give beneficiaries the freedom to determine their own priorities. This is particularly helpful in the case of small-scale traders and vendors (and certainly farmers and fisher folk) who often lack collateral to take out loans for recapitalization (as it stands, many already had outstanding loans to service at the time of the crisis) (GOAL 2013/11/28, FAO Livelihood Profiles 2013).
- Cash transfers for the purpose of purchasing CGI/zinc roofing and related hardware are not recommended. Since demand is high, large cash programmes risk overwhelming supply chains. An alternative would be to implement a voucher system more in tune with actual supply capacities (HAI 2013/12/04).
- A monitoring system for commodity prices and the availability of goods will be necessary to determine the ongoing utility of cash interventions and to assess inflation rates. One such monitoring system is already being planned by WFP for food items (CaLP 2013/12/13).
- Cash interventions require close coordination and staggering (to lessen storage/warehousing problems) among agencies to avoid provoking inflation and speculation. When the volume of interventions and cash supply begin to disrupt market equilibrium, transition should be envisaged to in-kind (or voucher) interventions (despite their relative unpopularity) (HAI 2013/12/04).

Lessons Learned

- Cash intervention and emergency employment (e.g. debris and safe waste removal and recycling) with a view to rehabilitating community assets offers a sustainable way to strengthen local resilience, especially in partnership with government support (2013/12/10 SRP).

- Other than the restoration of productive assets, infrastructural improvements, environmental rehabilitation and economic stimulus, resilience can be further strengthened by creating opportunities for those engaged in vulnerable livelihoods in order to diversify their skillsets (including entrepreneurship training) (2013/12/10 SRP).
- Recovery efforts should aim at supporting local government units (LGUs) in re-establishing critical community, governance and services infrastructure to limit disruptions. Better still, this support should aim to strengthen joint support systems among neighbouring LGUs, and together with civil society, the private sector, NGOs etc. (Bohol Earthquake Interagency Preliminary Assessment 2013/10/17 World Bank et al. 2011).
- Social protection coverage and networks needs further strengthening in the rural areas, especially since these often coincide with other vulnerabilities such as poor housing quality, limited income levels and lower education (2013/12/10 SRP).
- Longer term disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) efforts should focus on reinforcing the capacities of local government actors (DSWD, DOLE etc.) to plan, coordinate and respond more effectively to contingencies. In this respect, the planning phase needs to take into account (in addition to evacuation, search and rescue, relief, early warning and response systems etc.) not only the widest range of hazard scenarios possible but more importantly, the potential scale of such disasters, which many LGUs were not prepared for (SRP 2013/12/10 World Bank et al. 2011).
- Livelihoods recovery is intimately linked to the reconstruction of homes, which for the vast majority remains the clear priority. () Temporary housing should be sited as much as possible in proximity to the sources of livelihoods to prevent dislocation (World Bank et al. 2011).
- Conversely, the impact of subsequent disasters on livelihoods can also be mitigated by more resilient community infrastructures and eventual transition to formal housing units (World Bank et al. 2011).
- Rehabilitation of small and medium-sized enterprises has been reported by union representatives in Negros Occidental to be a challenge owing to the lack of guidance on handling a calamity fund, which in turn creates delays (ILO 2013/11/18).
- Access to credit plays a significant role in livelihoods recovery of the poor and vulnerable, especially since many are already saddled with pre-crisis debt (World Bank et al. 2011).
- Disaster risk financing institutions including national and local calamity funds need to consider enhancing their overall coverage. In addition, a strategy should be

consolidated which will more evenly distribute financial risk in time of disaster between the public and private sectors (World Bank et al. 2011).

- Land tenure needs to be better formalized, especially in the rural areas. A 2004 report ranked land ownership '4.5' on a scale of 1-5 in terms of its importance to community resilience in the wake of a natural disaster (IISD 2006/07).
- Another report showed that serious land tenure problems resulted from very similar pre-crisis conditions prevalent in the Philippines. Undisputed land tenure encourages greater longer term homeowner investment into disaster resilient infrastructure (flood barriers, wind breaks etc.) and provides collateral necessary to secure credit for reconstruction. However, land tenure disputes can impede the process of resettlement and livelihoods recovery (Berkeley 2005/10).
- Greater involvement of the private sector in promoting recovery and regenerating growth should be actively encouraged. This could also include, among other things, more comprehensive provision of disaster insurance (Oxfam 2013/12/07 World Bank et al. 2011).
- Previous disasters in the Philippines repeatedly show that those who depend on family-based livelihoods, wage labour and the informal sector (small traders, vendors etc) are particularly vulnerable to disasters. These tend to be poor and live in flimsy housing in high risk areas such as floodplains and embankments. (World Bank et al. 2011).

Information Gaps

- Little public sector information currently exists with respect to the impact of Typhoon Yolanda on non-agricultural livelihoods. As of 7 January, the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the Employers Confederation of the Philippines have yet to publish assessments.
- Further analysis linking local to regional and national-level supply networks would be helpful and serve to better manage demand-side pressures. Part of the supply delay, at least from Cebu, derives from current priority being given to emergency aid. Supplies are now being brought in from other locations including Manila.

Key Resources

- Country Gender Assessment, World Bank Manila (WBM) and Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) (2013/11/19)
- PDNA Philippines Typhoons Ondoy and Pepeng, World Bank et alii., (2011)
- Markets Summary, CaLP (2013/12/13)
- Multi Cluster Needs Assessment –MCNA. Final Report, Philippines Typhoon Haiyan (December 2013)
- National Statistics Office NSO
- Reconstruction Assistance on Yolanda – RAY, National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) (2013/12/16)
- Strategic Response Plan, Philippines Humanitarian Country Team (2013/12/10)
- Typhoon Haiyan, FAO Fact Finding Mission, Northern Iliolo and Capiz Province, Food and Agriculture Organization (2013/11/26)
- Emergency Food Security and Vulnerable Livelihoods, Tacloban City and Leyte Province, Oxfam 2013/11/19
- 2012 Full Year Official Poverty Statistics, National Statistical Coordination Board NSCB (2012)

Education

Priority Concerns

- The vast majority of public educational institutions damaged or destroyed were elementary schools. However, the level of damage is roughly proportional since there are almost four times as many elementary schools as secondary schools in the country.
- Out of the four most affected regions, Region VIII Eastern Visayas has the highest proportion (32%) of damaged public elementary and secondary damaged schools, followed by Region VI Western Visayas (20%), Region VII Central Visayas (10%) and Region IV-B Mimaropa (3%). An unknown number of daycare centres were similarly affected.
- At the classroom level, Region VIII suffered the largest proportion of destroyed classrooms (10%) as well as partially damaged classrooms (20%). Textbooks and other learning materials were destroyed or massively damaged in the affected areas.
- Schooling was clearly disrupted at the onset of the crisis, but a small number of classes reportedly resumed two to three weeks later in places such as Leyte Province and Tacloban city. The Department of Education is expected to conduct attendance monitoring in the near future together with divisional superintendents.
- In Region VIII Eastern Visayas, much ongoing disruption to classes was due to use of schools as evacuation centres for those who lack the means to rebuild their homes. As of early January 2014, all schools whose structures were sound were slated to start classes. IDPs who are not able to return to their original homes are expected to be allowed to remain in evacuation centres, pending transitional solutions in consultation with school authorities and DSWD.
- Unless promptly rehabilitated, the widespread structural damage in schools will hamper education and expose those who continue to use them for accommodation to the impact of subsequent sudden onset disasters. In addition, this sets back the government's campaign to manage classroom-pupil/student ratios.
- School records have been damaged or destroyed by Typhoon Yolanda and need to be reconstituted. A failure to do so could lead to longer term problems such as limited professional advancement and social mobility for affected children.
- Upper secondary school students (aged 16-17) experienced the highest drop-out rates with many having been co-opted into the labour force to supplement

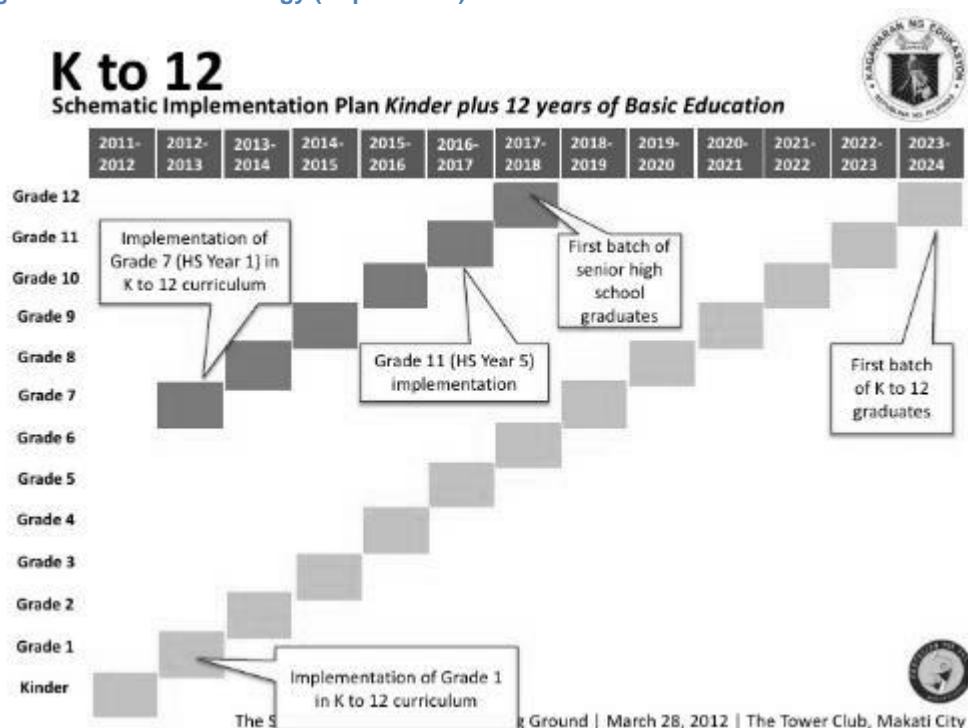
household income levels, or can no longer afford schooling expenses following the typhoon.

- Other than academic delays, disrupted schooling deprives children of a safe space, thereby exposing them to protection risks including violence, sexual abuse, exploitation, child labour, early marriage, teenage pregnancy, street begging, and human trafficking. The current levels of psychosocial support are also inadequate, with the accompanying risk of long term behavioural changes.
- Records have been damaged or destroyed by Typhoon Yolanda and need to be reconstituted. A failure to do so could lead to longer term problems such as limited professional advancement and social mobility for affected children.
- Problems stemming from disrupted schooling, psychosocial problems and damaged/destroyed homes are further aggravated when combined with higher endemic poverty incidence levels, which characterizes the worst affected areas (Region VIII Eastern Visayas in particular).
- Children with disabilities, especially those who live in rural areas affected by Typhoon Yolanda, are especially vulnerable to disruptions in education and require support, mainstreaming, and close monitoring to ensure effective mainstreaming and access.

Key Characteristics

- The school year runs from the first week of June to the last week of March in the following year for most primary and secondary institutions. Examinations are held at the end of every quarter, i.e. in August, October, January and March (DepEd 2013/02/20, PhilNews 2013/02/22).
- Basic education is compulsory within the framework of the “K to 12 education system”, initiated by the government in 2011. The system will be implemented in 6 years (2012-2018) with the first batch of students expected to graduate in 2024. After kindergarten, the 12-year basic educational structure is divided into levels, namely: primary (ages 6-11); lower secondary (ages 12-15); and upper secondary (ages 16-17). With little exception, the new structure applies to both public and private schooling (DepEd 2011/11/25, DepEd 2013). See Figure 28 for a schematic representation of the “K to 12” strategy.
- Pending full implementation of the K to 12 system, those aged in-between compulsory education (11 years) and the minimum age for work (15 years) are particularly vulnerable (US Dept. of Labour 2012).

Figure 28: “K To 12” Strategy (DepEd 2012)



- Under President Arroyo’s administration, the Philippines ranked among the lowest on education expenditure both worldwide and in Asia (2.29% of GDP by the end of her presidency in June 2010). Education spending improved slightly under the Aquino administration having been raised to 12.6% of the national budget in 2011. According to the ADB, in 2012 education made up just under 15% of total government expenditure (UNESCAP/LCD 2012/03/14, ADB 2013/08).
- As of 2008, basic and functional literacy rates were 96% and 86% respectively. The figures were higher in the 15-24 year age-bracket, at respectively 98% and 91%, with girls maintaining a slight lead over boys (NSO FLEMM 2008).
- For the 2012-2013 school year, the teacher-student ratio in public schools stood at 1:36 for elementary schools and 1:35 for secondary schools (DepEd 2013/10/25).
- As of 2009, the average classroom-pupil/student ratio countrywide was 1:39 at the primary level, and 1:56 at the secondary level. The ratio prescribed by the government is 1:45. That same year, in order to accommodate the swelling number of public school students due to rising private costs, free public education and population growth, the government built thousands of new classrooms, with school authorities at times improvising classroom spaces in corridors and

stairwells or running double or triple shifts. The government has furthermore approved public-private-partnership (PPP) for school infrastructure to be constructed by private-sector contractors, in addition to the private education sector’s agreement under Education Service Contracting (ESC) to accommodate students who would have added further pressure in the public system (DepEd via NSCB 2009/07/28, NY Times 2009/08/24, DepEd 2012 BEPER 2010).

- Combination (2 different levels taught concurrently in the same classroom) and multi grade (3 or more different levels) classes, principally in farflung, poor and sparsely populated areas with indigenous peoples, provides schooling for over 1 million primary students (Asian Scientist 2012/03/30).
- As of 2009, the average textbook-pupil/student ratio for all public primary and secondary schools was 1:1 (DepEd via NSCB 2009/07/28, DepEd 2012).
- Despite free education, many children still fail to attend school because their families cannot afford learning materials, uniforms, meals and transportation. In addition, rural students often encounter difficulties accessing distant school locations (US Dept of Labour 2012).
- Girls surpass boys in all education indicators (CGA 2013/11/19). According to the ADB, higher primary completion rates for girls possibly reflect poor families sending boys to work to supplement household incomes. Another report suggests that one reason could be that parents in rural areas transfer land holdings to sons (who’re perceived to be better adapted to agro-activities) but invest in their daughters’ education (ADB 2013/08, BEPER 2010).
- Gender stereotyping in higher education persists with girls continuing to choose fields that perpetuate their socially ascribed roles (i.e. education, nursing, hospitality, business administration) with few focusing on engineering and technology (CGA 2013/11/19).
- One study by the World Bank found that basic education outcomes have been declining steadily since 2000. The reasons cited include inadequate state funding amid a growing schooling population, and low levels of public spending rarely based on evidence-based decision-making within the educational sector (BEPER 2010).

Enrolment

- The 2012-2013 enrolment figures are as follows (DepEd 2013/10/25):
 - Elementary schools (all public and private): 14,509,690 (95% net enrolment).
 - Secondary (all public and private): 7,110,944 (65% net enrolment).

Figure 29: 2012-2013 Enrolment Figures per Sex (DepEd 2013/10/25)

	Male	Female
Public Elementary	7,806,148	7,226,846
Public Secondary	2,789,174	2,852,724

- Countrywide kindergarten enrolment in school year 2012-2013 was 1.7 million in public schools and 0.35 million in private schools, with an overall participation rate of just under 92% (DepEd 2012).

Figure 30: Elementary School Enrolment Rates in Affected Areas In 2012 (NSCB FIES 2012, cited in RAY 2013/12/16)

Region name	School enrolment rates
Region IV-B (Mimaropa)	91%
Region VI (Western Visayas)	89 %
Region VII (Central Visayas)	96 %
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	96%

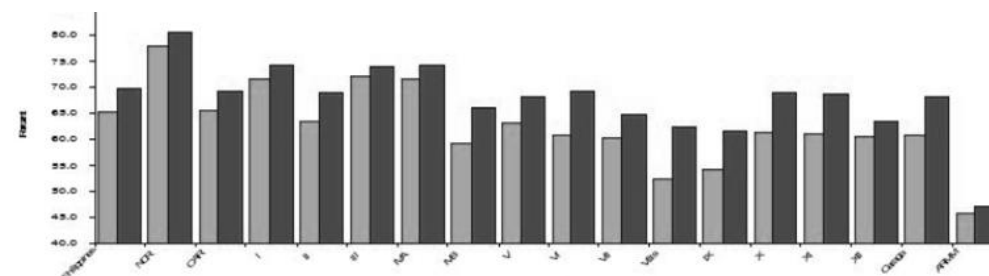
- In school year 2012-2013, a total of 3,317,530 students were enrolled in higher education (from pre-baccalaureate up to doctorate) programs. Over a quarter were in one discipline alone – business administration and related courses. Education and teacher training comprised the second most popular discipline (16%), followed by IT (12%) and Engineering (12%) (CHED, via NSCB 2014/01/03).

Drop-Out Rates / Non-Attendance

- Drop-out rates are not available for the 2012-2013 school year. However, the average figures for school years 2008-2012 are 6.24% for elementary and 7.75% for secondary schools (DepEd 2013/10/25).
- The cohort survival rates (CSR; a cohort begins when a group of kindergarteners enrolls and moves to the first grade the following year etc.) for the 2012-2013 school year stood at 75% and 78% for elementary and secondary schools respectively (DepEd 2013/10/25).
- More girls than boys over the age of six completed both elementary (70% vs. 65%) and secondary education (41% vs. 36%), with the highest rates of completion in the National Capital Region (NSO FLEMM 2011/05/17).

- In the four regions most affected by Typhoon Yolanda, Region VI Western Visayas enjoys the highest proportion of education for both genders and Region VIII Eastern Visayas the lowest (NSO 2011/05/17).

Figure 31: Proportion of Population >6 Years Old Who Have Completed At Least Elementary Education, Male and Female (NSO 2008)



- Pre-crisis, 11% of children aged below 14 worked, mainly in agriculture (65%) and services (29%) (US Dept of Labour 2012).
- Boys consistently underperform at school, resulting in high juvenile delinquency and perpetuation of inequalities, as well as notions of masculinity that risk leading to Gender Based Violence (GBV). Reasons for dropout by boys appear to be varied, i.e. a lack of interested or need to help raise their families' income (CGA 2013/11/19).

Educational Facilities

- Basic educational facilities are generally government-run, whereas institutions of higher education (including vocational schools) tend to be managed by the private sector (RAY 2013/12/16).
- For 2012-2013 school year, 38,689 elementary schools and 7,914 secondary schools were registered throughout the country. All public elementary schools, except for those managed by SUC (State University and Colleges, as opposed to DepEd) offer kindergartens.

Figure 32: Breakdown Education Facilities in Most Affected Regions (DepEd 2013/10/21)

Region name	Elementary schools	Secondary schools
Region IV-B (Mimaropa):	1,842	356
Region VI (Western Visayas)	3,402	648
Region VII (Central Visayas)	2,936	801
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	3,637	495

- As of SY 2012-2013, the total number of private schools in the country are 9,406 kindergartens, 7,745 elementary schools and 5,130 secondary schools (DepEd 2013/10/25).

Children with Disabilities

- As of 2011, 4 million children in the Philippines are registered as having at least one disability, of which only 2% are enrolled in school. Figure X shows the number of disabled schooling-age children by affected region, which consistently ranges between 0.9-1.4% (AF 2011/10/26 NSO 2010).
- Special Education (SPED) is categorized into three program types: self-contained mono- or multi-grade classes taught by an SPED teacher; individualized instruction (small groups or one-on-one) by a SPED teacher or inclusive education, where children with disabilities study with their peers in the general educational system (UNESCAP/LCD 2012/03/14).
- As of school year 2011-2012, there were 275 SPED institutions in the country. Although representing an increase, there is question of an urban-rural divide, since schools tend to be concentrated in urban areas. In 2013, the number of SPED schools operated by DepEd increased further to 345 (UNESCAP/LCD 2012/03/14, DepEd 2012/04/06).
- In the 2011-2012 school year, 235,060 children were enrolled in SPED programs. On the other hand, only 3,028 children with disabilities were mainstreamed at the elementary and secondary systems (UNESCAP/LCD 2012/03/14).
- Dropout rates are high owing to accessibility issues and discrimination, a problem which limits employment opportunities and their ability to live an independent life (LCD 2010).
- Girls with disabilities are more prone to gender-based violence in both public and private educational institutions. At the secondary and post-secondary levels, sexual violence to girls with disabilities perpetrated by male children with disabilities is particularly pronounced and a longstanding problem. Where teachers and school staff were involved, punitive action has rarely been pursued (PhilCoalition CRPD/PAHRA 2013/04/17).
- Of the disabled, twice as many women than man have not completed any level of primary education, especially in rural areas. Stark differences have been observed in the rate of return on education for people with disabilities, with the highly educated earning substantially more than those with no education (PIDS 2011/12).

Figure 33: Number of Disabled Children per Affected Province (NSO 2010)

Region	Province	Children aged 6-17 years old with disability	Children aged 6-17 years old without disability	Total
REGION IV-B (MIMAROPA)	MARINDUQUE	813	65,368	66,181
	OCCIDENTAL MINDORO	1,840	130,137	131,977
	ORIENTAL MINDORO	2,949	224,687	227,636
	PALAWAN	3,127	287,267	290,394
	ROMBLON	971	83,825	84,796
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	AKLAN	1,796	134,846	136,642
	ANTIQUE	1,946	146,204	148,150
	CAPIZ	1,979	191,101	193,080
	GUIMARAS	564	40,373	40,937
	ILOILO	7,367	540,939	548,306
	NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	8,577	767,422	775,999
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	BOHOL	3,790	332,797	336,587
	CEBU	10,745	1,044,956	1,055,701
	NEGROS ORIENTAL	4,069	349,038	353,107
	SIQUIJOR	297	21,267	21,564
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	BILIRAN	625	46,720	47,345
	EASTERN SAMAR	1,326	126,828	128,154
	LEYTE	5,442	497,468	502,910
	NORTHERN SAMAR	2,221	186,368	188,589
	SAMAR (WESTERN SAM..)	1,995	227,655	229,650
	SOUTHERN LEYTE	1,160	104,339	105,499
REGION XIII (CARAGA)	AGUSAN DEL NORTE	1,811	172,794	174,605
	AGUSAN DEL SUR	1,827	189,505	191,332
	DINAGAT ISLANDS	321	34,451	34,772
	SURIGAO DEL NORTE	1,389	119,465	120,854
	SURIGAO DEL SUR	1,475	158,820	160,295

Crisis impact

Damage to Schools and Materials

- Following the typhoon, schools were the most heavily damaged of all community services (34.6% in terms of change in functioning service). The degree of damage was nearly twice as much as to facilities such as maternity health clinics, drainage, and garbage management. As of mid-December, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary schools in 35% of all barangays remained non-operational (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- According to official DepEd data from early December, 18 out of 57 school divisions in Regions IV-B Mimaropa, VI Western Visayas, VII Central Visayas and VIII Eastern Visayas recorded the greatest level of damage, including 3,770 public schools, 1,318,654 affected students and 41,014 teachers, most of whom are women (SRP 2013/12/10).
- A situation report based on DepEd data from mid-December however provides lower estimates for the total number of schools damaged in the four most affected provinces (see also figures 34-36). While the disparity was not fully clarified, part of the reason may include ongoing recovery efforts (DepEd 2013/12):
 - 2,537 schools, of which 2,210 (87%) are primary schools
 - 13,021 partially damaged classrooms
 - 4,599 fully damaged classrooms
 - 921,232 affected students
 - 28,663 teachers

Figure 34: Number of Non-Damaged and Damaged Schools per Region (Based On DepEd 2013/12/16)

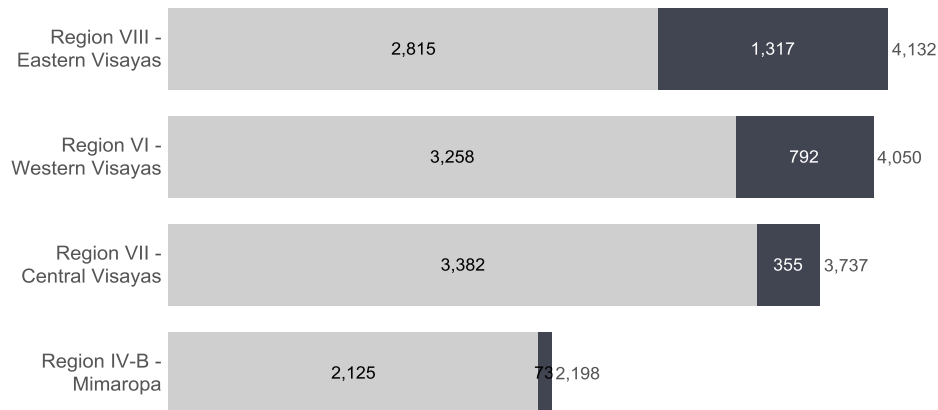


Figure 35: Number of Non-Damaged, To Repair and Completely Damaged Classrooms for Repair (Based On DepEd 2013/12/16)

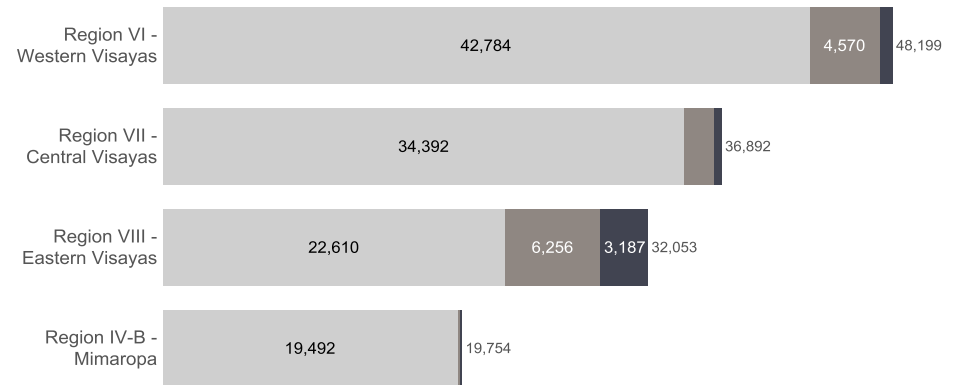
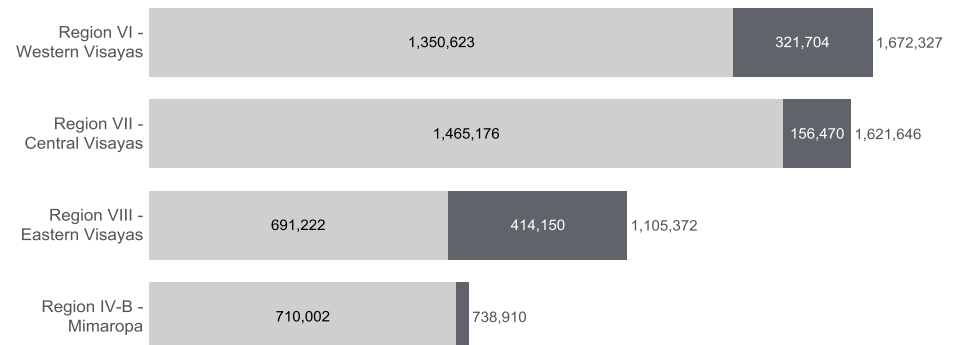


Figure 36: Estimates of Non-Affected and Affected Students



- Infrastructural and material damage to schools included furniture, computers, learning and teaching materials, laboratory equipment, tools, water and sanitation facilities (RAY 2013/12/16).

Impact on Attendance

- School attendance has been most heavily affected at the upper secondary level (16-17 year olds), where a high proportion of students are either obliged to work to supplement family income, or have to stop schooling altogether because their families cannot afford the expense (MCNA 2013/12/20).

- Data collected early December 2013 showed that school attendance had improved considerably: 76% of elementary schoolers, and 74% of lower secondary schoolers were back in school (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- In the eastern areas most affected by the typhoon, attendance figures remain lower, mainly because of damage intensity or the ongoing use of schools as evacuation centres. The third term of school restarted on 6 January. As of the end December 2013, displaced persons in Region VI Western Visayas (56%) and VIII Eastern Visayas (61%) were still being sheltered in schools (MCNA 2013/12/20, OCHA 2013/12/31, OCHA 2013/12/27).
- However, some progress was already observed as of 4 January (two days before the start of term), at least in some 9 priority sites located in Tacloban city. Providing assistance, returnees for 'can build zones' were encouraged to leave evacuation centres. Those from 'no build zones' were accommodated in bunkhouses or separate spaces within schools to allow for classes to resume (i.e. in rear buildings, tent compounds, or tents during the day and classrooms during the night) (Education Cluster 4 January 2014).
- Regarding education, region VIII Eastern Visayas was affected most heavily. Schooling for half a million students (both male and female) was disrupted. Inability of children to attend school reportedly made it difficult for parents to focus on repair and recovery (OCHA 2013/11/30).
- Elementary institutions are most affected (elementary-secondary school ratio on a national level is 83-17) (Calculation based on DepEd figures).
- While there is little available information concerning the impact of the crisis on higher education, a temporary cessation of operations of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) was declared by the Office of the President in Region VIII and severely affected areas in other regions, to be resumed by 15 January 2014 or as soon as feasible (CHED 2013/11/15, CHED 2013/11/20).
- Besides schools and students, teachers have become victims as well with many having lost their home (IRIN 2013/12/10).
- In the worst hit areas, schooling for roughly 1.3 million children has been affected and they are in need of psychosocial support (AFP 2012/11/22, OCHA 13 2013/11/19, PLAN 2013/11/15).

Figure 37: Map of Number of Classrooms Reported Totally or Partially Damaged (Based On DePed 2013/12/16)

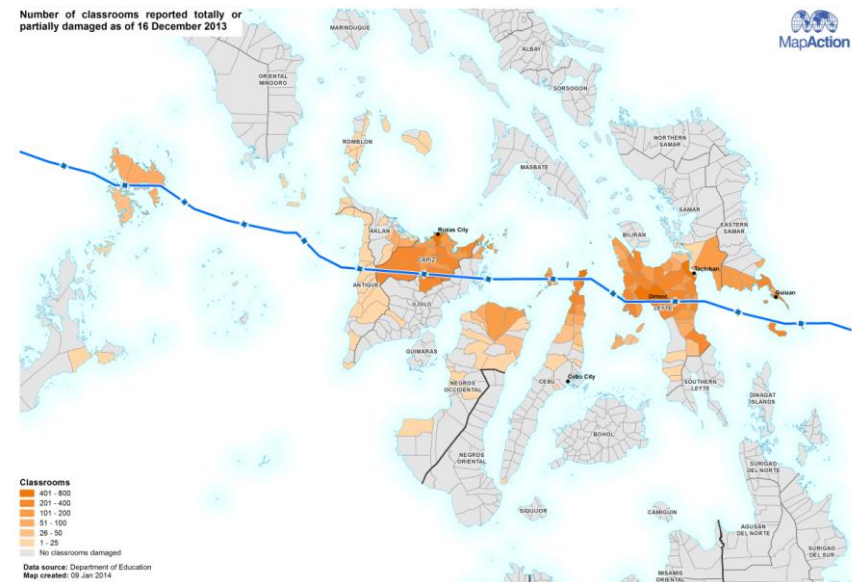
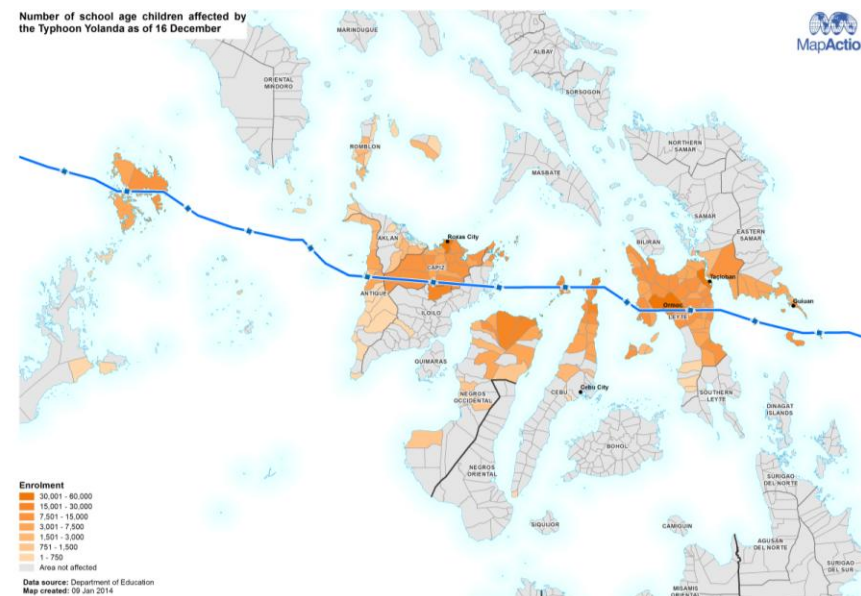


Figure 38: Map of Number of School Aged Children Affected by Typhoon Yolanda (Based On DePed 2013/12/16)



Lessons Learned

- Humanitarian response efforts to disrupted schooling should take into account the following considerations:
 - Establishing Temporary Learning Spaces as a top priority
 - Structural repairs and rehabilitation for partially damaged structures
 - Debris removal
 - Decongestion, and evacuation of IDPs by the start of the school term
 - Educational and learning kits (books, stationery etc.)
 - Water and sanitation in schools
 - Electricity supply/generators
 - Food and nutrition
 - Psychological support for both students and teaching staff, with a particular focus on mitigating sex- and age-specific vulnerabilities
 - Special focus on marginalized groups (poor, disabled).
- Despite the Quick Response Fund initiated by the GoP following Typhoon Bopha in December 2012, bureaucratic processes (i.e. invitation to bid, bidding, procurement, a minimum 60-day requirement for building construction) led to a delay in the repair and rehabilitation process, which in turn prolonged classroom shortages (SC Bopha Sitrep 38 2013/12/27).
- Some of the lessons learned from Typhoon Bopha, for instance, include (OCHA 2013/06/20):
 - Stockpiling of instructional materials and tents for in-crisis temporary learning spaces
 - Ensuring the full involvement of the Department of Education in cluster coordination
 - Ensuring consistency of data regarding school damage between the Department of Education and provincial local governments.
- Following Typhoon Washi, 23% of families in one affected area (Illigan) said they had to change schools because of the displacement. 5% said their children had to stop schooling altogether. This disruption was compounded by the use of many schools as evacuation centres (SCI/AADMER 2013/08).
- Children not attending school were shown to have been particularly vulnerable to exploitation, labour and other forms of abuse (SCI/AADMER 2013/08).
- Disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation efforts should include support to local government units (and DSWD, DepEd) and school management committees in consolidating school safety standards and best practices in risk mitigation and management. Children need to be actively *consulted* and co-opted into the preparedness planning process. Indeed, children and young people played an

important role in the evacuation and preparedness before Yolanda made landfall (SRP 2013/12/10 SC et al. 2013/12).

- Part of disaster preparedness training should focus on awareness and information regarding the scope and effect of natural disasters (SC et al. 2013/12).
- There is also a clear need to focus on building resilient and safer school-related structures (in line with the government's "build back better" objective), and rapid rehabilitation of damaged structure for students and teachers alike in order for them not to be doubly exposed at the onset of the next disaster.

Information Gaps

- There is little disaggregated data on day-care centre (for 3-5 year olds) damage. Reportedly, at present the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) is reportedly undertaking an assessment.
- Comparatively little data exists on private schools and day-care centres (the latter run by the DSWD) when compared against the dataset for public schools.
- No disaggregated data exists on the numbers and locations of children returning to formal education.
- No disaggregated information exists on the impact of Typhoon Yolanda on universities and tertiary institutes.
- Beyond enrolment in the educational system, little statistical data is available concerning children with disabilities.
- No breakdown of data is available concerning the gender of teachers.

Key Resources

- Basic Education Statistics, Department of Education (2013/10/25)
- Country Gender Assessment, World Bank Manila (WBM) and Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) (2013/11/19)
- Education of women and men, National Statistics Office NSO (2011/05/17)
- Basic Education Public Expenditure Review, World Bank (2010)
- Findings on the worst forms of child labour, US Department of Labour (2012)
- Poverty reduction, MDGs and education of children with disabilities in the Philippines: Some observations and recommendations, UNESCAP/Leonard Cheshire Disability Conference (2012/03/14)
- Reconstruction Assistance on Yolanda – RAY, National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) (2013/12/16)
- Strengthening the protection of human rights of women and girls with disabilities, PhilCoalition CRPD & PAHRA (2013/04/17)

Operational Recommendations

- The cluster needs to work in close coordination with, and provide support for the respective government counterparts.
- Certain locations such as Region VI will prove more challenging than others due to greater physical distances and the shortage of personnel and capacities.

Food Security and Agriculture

Priority Concerns

- 74% of fishing communities indicated their main income source had been severely affected by the typhoon.
- Small and local traders (mostly women) who relied on local agricultural or fishing have suffered a significant economic blow; their recovery will not be rapid.
- As of end December, over 29% of the typhoon affected population remains food insecure and dependent on food assistance.
- Most humanitarian assistance (food included) has focused on coastal areas, leaving inland and remote areas remain largely underserved.
- Demand for cash, shelter and livelihoods is expected to rise in early 2014 as humanitarian organisations and the GoP move towards the recovery phase.
- Timely support for livelihood recovery (especially agricultural inputs, farmland and the clearance of irrigation canals before the end of the planting season in Dec-Jan) could enable normal harvest levels for March/April 2014. If this does not happen, agricultural households are likely to become more dependent on food assistance and the earliest recovery could only come with the next harvest in October/November 2013.
- Financing of operating capital for farmers and fishing communities who have lost regular sources of incomes and who have defaulted on informal and formal loans.
- The impact of the typhoon on livelihoods not only affects men engaged in fish catching, but also women who earn a living through fish processing and marketing activities. Especially of concern are seaweed fisher folk who are predominantly female.
- Small boat fisherman who had pre-typhoon fishing debts as well as those fisherman who crew on larger boats which have been damaged or destroyed as a result of the typhoon.
- Alternative medium term livelihoods restoration activities should be explored, especially for communities in Region VIII directly and indirectly involved in coconut production.
- Difficulties in accessing (informal) credit, especially for smaller traders, women and fishermen, will impact local economies and household budgets.
- Some local markets systems and traders are struggling to return to normal after suffering considerable losses, especially where limited or no access to credit, warehousing, storage or transport capacity, traders are creating

challenges in resuming business as usual.

- Despite low demand, prices for food and other commodities have increased significantly, especially in remote inland areas with less competitive and poorly integrated markets.
- The absence of a comprehensive food security assessment at the household level in most affected areas to better target households for the recovery phase, determine the extent of damage in inland areas and measure the impact on the livelihoods of indigenous communities.
- Data collected on agriculture is not uniform (e.g. no clear distinction between households vs. individuals and loss vs. damage)
- Areas with limited food assistance are primarily located in the Western Visayas and Eastern Visayas regions with La Paz, Buruaen, Santa Fe, Pastrana, and Tabontabon areas particularly in need.
- Dietary diversity amongst the affected population is limited due to low or zero purchasing power. People are making provision of basic food items, emergency shelter, and the restoration of livelihoods their key priorities.
- Poorer families, and especially women, are engaging in negative coping strategies and limiting food intake. If these strategies continue for a long time, it may have a negative effect on the health and physical well-being of the affected population, especially children, pregnant women, older people, people with chronic illnesses and those with disabilities.
- A shift in household expenditure towards spending on priority needs (food, shelter, medical, and debt interest repayment) could result in families resorting to coping strategies that have irreversible effects on their future recovery opportunities.
- A lack of coordination when planning cash-based-interventions in the same geographic areas, could lead to inflation. The lack of information relating to relief programmes is causing stress and uncertainty among the affected populations, as they are not sure how long they can expect to receive support. The use of different approaches by multiple organisations also risks creating confusion amongst the affected population.
- People taking shelter in evacuation centres, marginalized or isolated indigenous communities and those considered highly vulnerable (older people, people with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, the chronically ill, households with multiple infants and small children, and those from areas with a high pre-disaster prevalence of malnutrition and extreme poverty) are at high risk of food insecurity in the coming months if they are not able to recover their livelihoods.

Key Characteristics

Overview Agriculture and Fisheries

- As of 2013, a combination of agriculture, forestry and hunting (27%) and fishing (3.7%) were estimated to provide livelihoods for almost a third of all employed persons in the Philippines (NSO 2013/12/27).
- In rural areas affected by the typhoon, fishing and agriculture are primary sources of income, the former along the coast (15%) and the latter further inland (45%). In urban areas, salaried and skilled employment make up 28%, while daily labour and wholesale/retail trade respectively make up 25% and 15% (MCNA 2013/12).
- Nationally, men dominate both the agriculture, forestry and hunting (32.7% male and 18.1% female) and fishing sectors (5.3% male and 0.8% female) (NSO 2013/11/06).
- The four regions IV-B Mimaropa, VI Western Visayas, VII Central Visayas, and VIII Eastern Visayas comprised over 20% of the nation's agricultural output and 14.2% of the total GDP (RAY 2013/12/16).
- The Visayas Regions alone produce a quarter of the national fishing output (FAO 2013/11/19).
- The Visayas is one of the major fishing grounds in the Philippines. Northern Iloilo and Capiz on Northern Panay Island are the major contributors to fisheries production at 35% and 26% respectively. Of the total fisheries production in Western Visayas, 68% comes from capture fisheries and 32% from aquaculture production (SC 2013/11/20).
- In the affected areas, rice is the most commonly cultivated crop, followed by coconuts, bananas and vegetables. Other crops include abaca, cacao, cassava, coffee, corn, mango, sugarcane, sweet potato (camote), ubi, and legumes (peanuts, mung beans) which are planted on a smaller, sometimes marginal, scale (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Around 41% of land in the Philippines is defined as agricultural, including arable land, temporary and permanent crops and pastures, of this around 17% is permanent cropland (World Bank 2013).

Region IV-B Mimaropa

- In Region VI-B, 18% of land is cropland, of which 53% is permanent (BAS 2011).
- In 2011, the region contributed 1.79% to the country's GDP. Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry accounted for 27% of the regional economy, mainly crops (47%) and fisheries (38%) (BAS 2011).

- Unmilled rice (palay) accounted for ¼ of the region's agricultural output. Compared with other regions, it was the top producer of calamansi. Daily agricultural wage rate is 228 (nominal) and 138 (real) pesos (BAS 2011).
- In 2013, of the 1,259,000 employed persons in the region, roughly 39% (45% male/30% female) was employed in agriculture, hunting, and forestry and 9% (14% male/2.3% female) in fishing (NSO 2013/11/06).

Region VI Western Visayas

- In Region VI, 32% of land is cropland, of which 19% is permanent (BAS 2011).
- In 2011, the region contributed 4.01% to national GDP. The agriculture, forestry, and fishery sector accounted for 27% of the regional economy, mainly crops (55%) and fisheries (22%). Unmilled rice (palay) production contributed to 26% of the regional agricultural output. The region ranked second among all regions in rice production and first in sugarcane. Other major contributors were hog, chicken and corn (BAS 2011).
- In 2012, the region contributed about 13% (2.29 million MT on 0.68 million ha) to total national palay production. Iloilo Province is the top contributor to palay production (43%) in the region (FAO 2013).
- Also in 2012, region contributed around 55% (14.58 million MT in 0.214 million Ha) to total sugarcane production (FAO 2013).
- The daily agricultural wage rate is 200 (nominal) and 118 (real) pesos (BAS 2011).
- In 2013, of the 3,121,000 employed persons in the region, 32% (38% male/22% female) was employed in agriculture, hunting, and forestry and 5% (7% male/1.4% female) in fishing (NSO 2013/11/06).

Region VII Central Visayas

- In Region VII, 33% of land is cropland, of which 25% is permanent (FAO 2013).
- In 2011, the region contributed 6.18% to national GDP. The agriculture, forestry, and fishery sector accounted for 8% of the regional economy, mainly crops (36%), livestock (27%), and fisheries (28%). Hog (23%), chicken (13%), unmilled rice (palay) (8%), chicken eggs (6%), and sugarcane (6%) were the major regional commodities. In 2012, Bohol (palay) and Cebu (corn) provinces were top producers in palay and corn respectively (FAO 2013).
- The daily agricultural wage rate is 174 (nominal) and 100 (real) pesos (BAS 2011).
- In 2013, of the 2,907,000 employed persons in the region 23.8% (27.4% male/19.2% female) was employed in agriculture, hunting, and forestry and 3.4% (5.4% male/0.7% female) in fishing (NSO 2013/11/06).

Region VIII Eastern Visayas

- In Region VIII, 31% of land is cropland, of which 63% is permanent (FAO 2012).
- In 2011, the region contributed 2.56% to national GDP. The agriculture, forestry, and fishery sector accounted for 20.49% of the regional economy, mainly crops (54% agricultural production), fisheries (21%), and livestock (18%). Unmilled rice (palay) and coconut were the leading commodities, with 41% contribution to agricultural production in 2011. The region was second in national coconut production (BAS 2012).
- Also in 2012, Region VIII was a top national producer of coconut with 1.771 million MT production on 0.419 million ha of land (FAO 2012).
- In 2012, the region was a top producer of palay with 0.984 million MT on 0.285 million ha of land and with 1.771 million MT of coconut on 0.419 million ha of land (FAO 2013).
- The daily agricultural wage rate is 183 (nominal) and 106 (real) pesos (BAS 2012).
- In 2013, of 1,803,000 employed persons in the region 33.8% (42.9% male/18.6% female) was employed in agriculture, hunting, and forestry and 7.9% (11.6% male/1.7% female) in fishing (NSO 2013/11/06).

Region XIII Caraga

- In Region XIII, 24% of land is cropland, of which 60% is permanent (BAS 2011).
- In 2011, Caraga contributed 1.16% to national GDP. The agriculture, fishery and forestry sector accounted for 22% of the regional economy, more than two third (68.64%) crops, but also livestock (15%) and fisheries (11%). Unmilled rice (Palay), coconut, and banana were major crops in the region (41% the region's agricultural output) (BAS 2011).
- The daily agricultural wage rate is 228 (nominal) and 126 (real) pesos (BAS 2011).
- In 2013, of the 1,017,000 employed persons in the region 29.8% (36% male/19.5% female) was employed in agriculture, hunting, and forestry and 4.9% (7% male/1.6% female) in fishing (NSO 2013/11/06).

Fishing Communities

Household Characteristics

- The high season for fishing is from November to December, but fishermen fishing all year long (FAO 2013).
- Men are primarily involved in catching fish, while women are engaged in pre- and post-fishing activities. Women undertake local fish processing and marketing activities and are involved in mending nets, tending fishing equipment, and other activities (APFIC 2012).

- Based on the MIRA surveyed communities, coastal communities and households typically rely on multiple income sources. These different activities increase income diversity and reduce vulnerability to shocks. However, they are also complementary, when one activity has a lean period, another takes over. Thus, the loss of fishery assets impacts the productivity of other activities (FAO 2013).
- Beyond fishing activities, coastal communities engage in aquaculture, especially on Panay Island (e.g. milkfish in ponds or finfish in cages, oyster, crab or shrimp farms, as well as seaweed cultivation). Some fishers use traps, having up to 10 traps per household (FAO 2013).

Fishing Sector Characteristics

- Before Typhoon Yolanda made landfall, there were about 1,500 commercial fishing vessels in the Visayas regions and 150,000 small 'municipal' vessels or bancas, of which 50,000 were motorised (GIEWS 2013/11/19).
- The 150,000 small boat fishers are especially economically vulnerable, depending on their daily catch, which is sold immediately, to meet basic living needs (FAO 2013).
- Overfishing has been a major concern in Philippines in the past year, specifically in the coastal areas around Panay island, Leyte and Eastern Samar (Field reports FS 2014/01).
- In Northern Iloilo, which contributes to national fisheries production at 35%, capture fisheries is a multispecies and multi-gear fishery that involves deep sea fishing on commercial boats and near-shore fishing using both motorised and non-motorised boats (municipal fisheries). There were 87 commercial fishing vessels in total, employing crews of 25-35 and of 20 to 30 respectively (SC 2013/11/20).
- For Northern Iloilo commercial operators used the ports of Estancia and Iloilo depending on their fishing grounds. More than 2,500 sailors employed on the commercial vessels. Estancia also has wild blue crab processing activities including meat picking and canning for exporting to Korea and Taiwan (SC 2013/11/20).
- Aquaculture production comes mainly from fishponds fish cages that dot the landscape of Panay Island. In Northern Iloilo (Barotac Viejo, to Ajuy, Concepcion, San Dionisio, Batad, Estancia, Balasan and Carles). In Iloilo there were 26 registered firm farms ranging and average 5 to 36 hectares. In Balasan municipality has 500 hectares of fishponds, cultured included milkfish especially, also shrimp, king crab and sea bass (SC 2013/11/20).
- Value and mix of species captured differs depending seasonality but activity remains through the year. Species include sardines, anchovies, scads, breams and tuna which have different seasonality. Demand for aquaculture products like

milkfish and crab is high during December and March/April (festivities). Ponds can harvest milkfish three to four times a year for local and domestic markets. Blue crab peak season catch is in quarters 2 and 3 and peak processing follows in quarters 3-4 (SC 2013/11/20).

Boat Owners and Purchase

- The majority of boat owners purchase their boats on credit and tend to pay the creditor on a daily basis following the sale of catch. Medium and larger boat owners provide the boat and other fishing equipment including fishing nets and usually work with a set crew. At the end of each day, crew members receive fish for their own household consumption, while the rest is sold to fish wholesalers. When the catch is sold, 50-70% of the income is kept by the boat owner, while the remaining 30-50% is divided amongst the crew (FAO 2013).
- As per Save the Children Boat Assessment report in Iloilo and Leyte, 30-40% of households did not own boats prior to the typhoon, either worked as crew for owners of medium and larger boats, were used as casual labour (e.g. unloading or cleaning fish), or were engaged in trade activities related to fish or dried fish (SC 2013/11/20).
- In Panay boats over 24ft are often purchased ready-made, while medium and smaller boats are made locally. For Leyte the majority of boats, whether large or small, are purchased ready-made. These ready-made boats are usually purchased from informal boat builders who are located in nearby barangays (SC 2013/11/20).
- Main materials purchased to build boats are: a) marine plywood for the body; b) bronze/copper nails; c) epoxy resin (for sealing joints); d) hardwood (Red Lawa'an, Tipolo, Mahogany, Jimoline) for the hull and main structure; e) marine paint. Engines and lights are also purchased for medium and larger boats. In all cases repair of boats is done at the local level involving purchase of materials and hiring a boat carpenter (SC 2013/11/20).
- Plywood, nails, paint and epoxy resin are usually purchased from municipality level retail hardware shops or from larger wholesale-retail hardware shops based in the larger regional markets. The preferred hardwood for use in boat building is Red Lawa'an which can be ordered through middle-men (SC 2013/11/20).
- The Department of Environment and Natural Resources has placed stringent restrictions on the logging of Red Lawa'an, but illegal logging still occurs. For small boats and some medium boats, particularly in Panay, wood can be sourced locally including Tipolo and Jimoline. If sourcing locally, boat owners buy the log directly from the land owner. Legally logged hardwoods can also be purchased in some wholesale/retail or lumber dealers in both Panay and Leyte, although this

tends to be more expensive, or to be less preferred types of wood (SC 2013/11/20).

- Key actors in the supply chain for boat construction or repairs include boat carpenters available normally at the barangay level, boat material retailers, normally around 3-5 stores in each municipality, boat materials wholesaler – retailers, around 5 in large regional markets and wholesalers (SC 2013/11/20).

Agricultural Communities

Rice/ Corn Farming

- Both men and women farm, but have different roles. Usually, men prepare the land. Both men and women transplant and harvest the crops. Women are also engaged in post-harvest processing (cleaning and drying at household level) and selling the surplus production of both vegetables and staple food crops. Some farmers are active in farming associations; women are often more active than men (FAO 2013).
- Western Visayas has one of the largest regional contributions to total national rice, with Iloilo Province being the largest contributor (WFP FA 2012).
- Corn is the second largest food crop in the country and a staple food of about 20% of the Filipino population. Central Visayas is in the top six regions producing white corn (WFP FA 2012).

Coconut Farming

- Coconut farming dominates Region VIII, which was one of the top producers in the country in 2012. Across Leyte and Samar Island, coconut and copra production were main sources of economic activity among farming communities, with almost 80% of people engaged directly (e.g. farm owners, workers and traders) or indirectly (e.g. transport and logistics). Copra production is a year-round activity for producers, with about three harvests per year. Next to copra, rice and corn farming are major livelihood activities in Leyte province, involving around 20-30% of the population (FAO 2013).

Sugarcane Farming

- Sugarcane farming mainly takes place in Region VI, which contributed over half the total sugarcane production in the Philippines. In central Panay and Negros Islands, sugarcane is a cash crop. The province of Negros Occidental is the top producer of sugarcane in the country, accounting for 88.3% of total production (FAO 2013).

Indigenous Communities

- Indigenous communities in the mountainous region of Region VI and VIII rely mainly on subsistence agriculture (banana, tuber crops, and rice) as main staple food in addition to some vegetable grown at home-gardens or under light forest cover (FAO 2013).
- Non timber forest products and other gathered products cover most other food needs (FAO 2013).
- Agro-forestry products as fruits, traditional medicines and handicrafts are an important and increasing income source to indigenous communities; harvesting bamboo and abaca as cash crops allows them to make purchases as including rice, meat, oil, sugar, sardines etc. (FAO 2013).
- Indigenous communities are relatively poor and distant from government services even pre-typhoon (FAO 2013).
- Field reports indicates that indigenous communities are often marginalized by local authorities at barangays or municipal level (Field reports FS Cluster 2014/01).

Land Ownership

- Land distribution remains heavily skewed in favour of estate owners; few rural farmers or farm workers own the land they work on.
- Under the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Programme (CARP), followed by the CARP Extension with Reforms, the GoP sought to acquire and distribute land (both GoP owned and private) to landless farmers and farm workers with a view to improving social equality and income levels. In practice, the policy remains uneven in implementation, and appears unlikely to fulfil its objectives by June 2014, which could affect over a million farmers (DAR 2013).
- Lack of ownership is particularly an issue for share cropping households producing coconut and intercropping on the same lands for their own consumption. Following the damage to coconut crops and the production disruption, concerns have been raised regarding possible eviction by land owners (field reports FS cluster 2014/01).

Household Poverty and Food Insecurity

- One of every five Filipino families was estimated to be poor in 2012 (19.7% of the total population). The estimated number of poor families rose from 3.8 million in 2006 to 4.2 million in 2012 (NSBC 2012).
- National and regional estimates of poverty are largely calculated on income. In 2012, the food threshold for a Filipino family of five was PHP 5,513 per month. This equated to the income needed to meet the family's basic food needs and

satisfy the nutritional requirements set out by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI) (NSBC 2012).

- In 2012, the poverty threshold for a Filipino family of five was established at PHP 7,890, equating to the income needed to meet their basic food and non-food needs (clothing, housing, and transportation, health, and education expenses) (NSBC 2012).
- The typhoon impacted some of the poorest provinces and households whose incomes were 75% lower than the national average. Over 50% of household incomes are largely dependent on agricultural income and remittances (RAY 2013/12/16 NSBC 2012).
- For a more comprehensive poverty profile of the affected population, please refer to the “Poverty Profile” chapter at the beginning of this Secondary Data Review.

Food Insecurity Status of Households

- In 2011, an estimated 69% of households nationally were classified as food insecure according to a national survey based on Radimer-Cornell food insecurity items (FNRI-DOST 2011).
- Food insecure households are not meeting 100% of their food energy requirements and risk various nutritional and health problems (FNRI-DOST 2011).
- Nationally, people considered food insecure noted at least one household food insecurity item over the past three months as reported in figure 40 (FNRI-DOST 2011).
- Based on frequency, household food insecurity was considered a moderate problem in 2011 with almost equal proportions of households reported to have experienced the conditions “sometimes” or “often” over the past three months before the survey was conducted (FNRI-DOST 2011).
- In the regions affected by typhoon Yolanda, estimated food insecurity is higher than the national average (see figure 39) (FNRI-DOST 2011).

Figure 39: Food Insecurity in Affected Regions

Region	Percent of HH Food Insecure
Region IV (Mimaropa)	71.2%
Region VI (Western Visayas)	76.7%
Region VII (Central Visayas)	76.9%
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	71.2%
Region XIII (Caraga)	69.6%

Figure 40: Percentage of Food Insecure Households Based on the Radimer-Cornell Food Insecurity Items and Frequency of Experience during the Past Three Months before the Survey in the Philippines In 2011 (FNRI 2011)

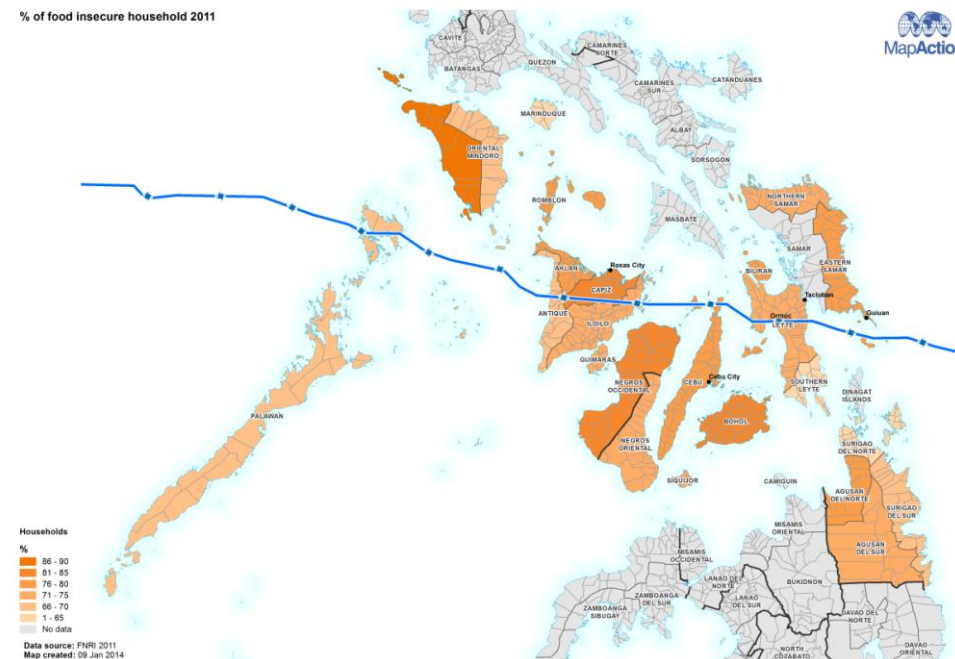
Radimer-Cornell Food insecurity items	Percent	Frequency of occurrence	
		Often	Sometimes
Worried that food would run out before HH got money to buy more	67.9%	49.3%	50.7%
That food just bought did not last and do not have enough money to get more	54.7%	50%	50%
The children were not eating enough because HH do not have enough food and cannot afford to buy more	41%	46.2%	53.8%
HH could not feed the children nutritionally adequate meals because HH do not have enough food and enough money to buy more	42.3%	45.7%	54.3%
% with experience of at least one of the items		69.3%	

- Similarly, in 2011, the affected provinces reported generally higher averages than the national one for other food security parameters. For instance, the percentage of food insecure children and adults on a national level was reported to be respectively 36% and 23%. However, averages recorded in the affected provinces were of 39% (adults) and 21% (children) in Western Visayas, 39% (adults) and 26% (children) in Central Visayas, 37% (adults) and 24% (children) in Eastern Visayas, 39% (adults) and 26% (children) in MIMAROPA, and 31% (adults) and 21% (children) in CARAGA (FNRI-DOST 2011).
- In 2011, children and adults classified as food insecure reported one or several individual food insecurity items, experiencing at least once:
 - *Skipped eating or missing meal(s)*, reported by 34% (adults) and 22% (children)
 - *Hungry but did not eat*, reported by 20% (adults) and 13% (children)
 - *Did not eat for the whole day*, reported by 10% (adults) and 7% (children).
 - Across the two groups, roughly half of the respondents experienced a given food insecurity item more than once (FNRI-DOST 2011).

Figure 40: Percentage of Food Insecure Households (Radimer-Cornell), Mothers and Children (FNRI 2011)

Region	Province	% of food insecure households	% of food insecure mothers	% of food insecure children
REGION IV-B (MIMAROPA)	MARINDUQUE	58.9%	31.5%	17.5%
	OCCIDENTAL MINDORO	85.8%	48.1%	33.3%
	ORIENTAL MINDORO	65.7%	26.9%	17.4%
	PALAWAN	66.3%	31.0%	33.8%
	ROMBLON	79.4%	48.0%	21.6%
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	AKLAN	79.2%	36.5%	21.7%
	ANTIQUE	68.6%	56.9%	29.5%
	CAPIZ	80.7%	42.1%	23.4%
	GUIMARAS	73.6%	40.8%	16.3%
	ILOILO	73.6%	31.7%	21.8%
	NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	84.6%	54.1%	32.9%
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	BOHOL	80.4%	33.4%	25.8%
	CEBU	78.0%	41.8%	26.3%
	NEGROS ORIENTAL	74.2%	34.5%	25.1%
	SIQUIJOR	75.0%	35.0%	25.0%
	REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	BILIRAN	77.3%	46.1%
EASTERN SAMAR		77.1%	35.1%	22.4%
LEYTE		74.9%	40.8%	26.8%
NORTHERN SAMAR		72.8%	34.7%	23.1%
SAMAR (WESTERN SAMAR...)			32.4%	16.9%
SOUTHERN LEYTE		54.0%	34.1%	21.7%
REGION XIII (CARAGA)	AGUSAN DEL NORTE	77.3%	33.9%	23.5%
	AGUSAN DEL SUR	72.6%	36.8%	25.0%
	SURIGAO DEL NORTE	58.6%	20.2%	14.0%
	SURIGAO DEL SUR	69.7%	31.3%	18.6%

Figure 41: Map of Percentage of Food Insecure Households (Radimer-Cornell), Mothers and Children (FNRI 2011)



Food Access

- Household expenditures are good indicators of food insecurity levels. According to a 2009 survey, spending on food by households in the affected areas was generally between 58.5% and 64.5% with households in Eastern Visayas spending between 64.5% and 72% on food (WFP FNS Atlas 2012).
- Markets are reasonably well integrated nationally.
- In the affected areas, access to food was mainly via own-production, local markets, traders, and provincial markets. Women reportedly play a key role in local trading, processing agricultural stocks, and running small local shops known as “sari sari” shops.
- Key regional trading areas include Tacloban, Leyte, Bantayan, and Bogo which serve as bases for regional whole sellers who move commodities to and from national markets to regional ones.
- Rural and community markets especially in more remote areas are less integrated and competitive.

- In remote islands, boats are not only used for livelihood purposes but also to gain access to markets. Populations in remote areas may still experience challenges in accessing food because of varying quality and availability of the transport connections between local and provincial markets.

Food Consumption and Utilisation

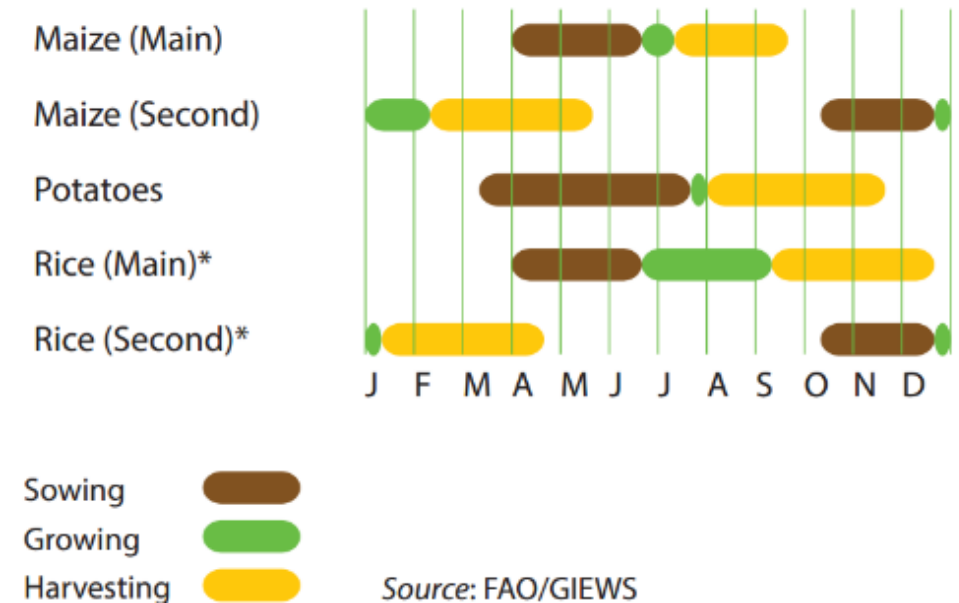
- The standard Filipino diet is typically a combination of rice, fish, and vegetables, equivalent to 861 grams of food in raw or purchased form. Rice, sugar and coconut oil are the most commonly consumed food items. The mean one-day per capita consumption of rice is 307 grams. Fish and fish products account for 12.8% of dietary intake (110 grams) and vegetables (also 12.8%). Meat products and poultry account for around 9.6% of the typical one-day diet and fruits contribute 6.3%. The rest of the major food groups are each consumed in amounts less than 5% of the average diet; sugar (17 grams) and oil/fats (15 grams) each contributes around 2% (WFP FNSA 2012).
- When evaluated against the recommended energy and nutrient intakes, only 33.1% of households nationally have an energy intake of 100% (1,867 kcal). About 57% of these households meet the estimated average requirement for protein, but less than 20% meet requirements for iron, calcium and riboflavin intake (WFP FNSA 2012).
- Across the regions, Western Visayas has the lowest reported mean one-day per capita energy consumption followed by Northern Mindanao and ARMM. For Vitamin A (retinol equivalent), calcium and riboflavin, the estimated values were lowest in ARMM (WFP FNSA 2012).
- In 2010, the total available rice (for food) per capita was 308.93 grams per day or 112.76 kgs per year. Per capita availability of corn is 44.3 grams per day. Root crops are often consumed as an alternative to rice. Cassava availability is estimated to be at 6.25 grams/day/capita and 14.93 grams/day/capita for sweet potato (WFP FNSA 2012, NSCB 2012).

Food Availability and Agriculture

- **Rice** is the main food crop. In 2010, production was of 15.772 million metric tonnes. In 2011, production increased by 5.47%. The provinces of Nueva Ecija (Central Luzon), Iloilo (Western Visayas) and Isabela (Cagayan Valley) contributed the greatest bulk in terms of rice production (GoP DA).
- **Corn** is the second largest food crop and staple food for 20% of the population. In 2010 corn production was 6.376 million metric tonnes and provided a 5% contribution to GDP for agriculture. In 2011, the total corn yield increased by 8.53%. Corn is mainly produced in Mindanao (52.31% of the total production). The

top six producers of white corn are: ARMM, Northern Mindanao, Soccsksargen, Central Visayas, Davao Region, and Zamboanga Peninsula. Farmers in these areas prefer white corn production to yellow corn because of its higher selling price and use as animal feed. The largest yellow corn producers are found in the Cagayan Valley, Soccsksargen, Northern Mindanao, Ilocos Region, and Western Visayas.

Figure 42: Philippines Crop Calendar (*Major Food Crop) (FAO 2013)



- **Cassava:** 2.10 million metric tonnes are produced per year. The top producers are Lanao del Sur, Bukidnon, Basilan, Sulu and Misamis Oriental.
- **Sweet Potato (Kamote):** In 2010, production was 541,265 metric tonnes. Eastern Visayas, Bicol Region, CARAGA, Western Visayas, and Central Visayas were the leading producers of sweet potato. Of the 80 provinces, Leyte is the lead producer of sweet potatoes producing 61,896 metric tonnes per year.
- **Fisheries:** 20% of the total agricultural production. The Visayas Regions (VI, VII and VIII) jointly account for 25% of the national output. Other activities in the region include livestock and poultry rearing, fishponds and coconuts and mango cultivation.
- **Livestock and Poultry:** In 2010, the livestock subsector accounted for 15.97% of the total agricultural output and the poultry subsector accounted for 13.17% (WFP 2013/12/10).

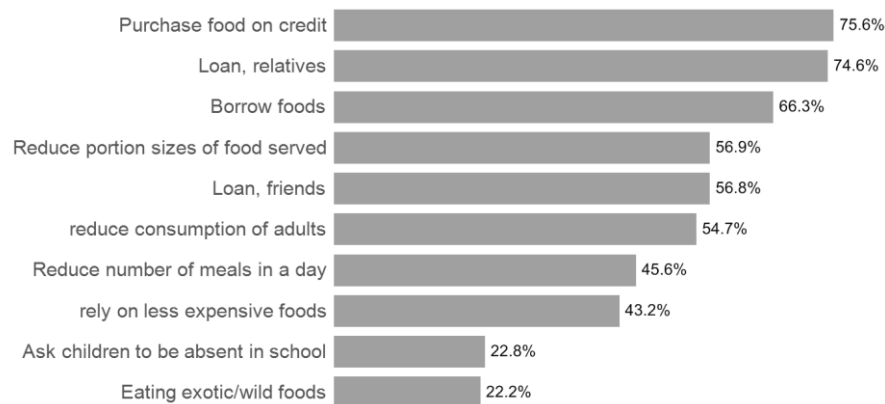
Household Coping Mechanisms

- In 2011, data indicated that several food insecure mechanisms were used by households to cope with food insecurity, with “purchase food on credit” being the most common, see Figure XI (FNRI-DOST 2011).

Crisis Impact

- The typhoon particularly affected agricultural and fishing livelihoods, disrupting many livelihood activities and leaving many key assets destroyed (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Estimated income losses are up to 70%, and most agricultural households report that it will take between six and eight months to fully recover (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- In terms of total affected households, Region VIII has been most badly affected with almost 75,000 farm households (particularly in Leyte province) and 15,000 fisher folk households, followed by Region VI and Region VII/ IV-B) (see figure 43).

Figure 43: Percentage of food Insecure Households by Coping Mechanisms in the Philippines In 2011 (FNRI-DOST 2011)



Impact on Fishing Communities

- Typhoon damage to the fisheries sector can be classified into four major impacts (FAO 2013/12/29):
 - *Damage to fishing boats or complete destruction of fishing boats.* An estimated 21,000 fisher families lost fishing capacity due to damaged or lost boats.
 - *Loss of fishing gears and mariculture assets such as seaweed farms and fish cages.* E.g. seaweed farms and stocks, fish cages and stocks, destroyed fishing gears and set traps.
 - *Damage to aquaculture structures.* cultured stocks of either finfish (mainly Milkfish) or shrimps in inundated fishponds, disruption in production cycles due to damaged fishpond dikes, sluice gates, water supply canals and pumps; destruction of oyster farms (rafts or stakes where oysters spats from the wild are collected) and destroyed sea-based fish pens or fish corals.
 - *Destroyed fisher houses.* Storm surges have destroyed fragile fisher houses in almost all coastal areas directly in the path of the typhoon.
- Damages in the fishing sector are significant. Reports indicate that nearly all the boats were destroyed which impacts on the supply of food and water. Fishing gear, fishponds and related equipment were also damaged or destroyed leaving many without livelihoods and without a main food source. The fisher folk, fish traders and processors, who are predominantly women, have all been affected. 74% of fishing communities indicated their main income source was severely affected (FAO GIEWS 2013/11, OXFAM 2013/11, FSAC 2013/12).
- The impact of the typhoon on the fishing industry in some of the coastal barangays is a huge concern. Fishermen have reported sharing the limited existing limited fishing equipment to provide basic fish for household consumption (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Fish supplies in the affected regions have decreased by 30%. Sales have decreased significantly and orders for replenishment are facing delays. Lead times for deliveries are long and transportation costs have gone up. Cold storage systems are scarce; storage capacity is low and carries high security risks. Mobile sales of some commodities especially in Cebu and Leyte are ongoing but on a very small scale (WFP 2013/12).
- Due to the storm surge, fishing and pisciculture (fish and seaweed) were the most badly affected sectors along the coastal areas including Eastern and Western Samar, Leyte, and Iloilo. Further inland, significant damage encompassed parts of Cebu, Capiz, Iloilo, Aklan and Palawan. In shallow waters, the force of the typhoon severely damaged coral reefs, which sustain marine ecosystems (RAY 2013/12/16).

Figure 44: Affected Farm and Fisherfolk Households (DA 201311/22)

Region	Province	Affected farm households	Affected fisherfolk households
REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)	QUEZON	365	
REGION IV-B (MIMAROPA)	ORIENTAL MINDORO	8,328	21
	OCCIDENTAL MINDORO	5,600	182
	MARINDUQUE	2,913	2
	PALAWAN	12	317
	ROMBLON	7	59
REGION V (BICOL REGION)	MASBATE	12,060	
	CAMARINES SUR	9,597	
	SORSOGON	2,363	
	ALBAY	1,591	
	CAMARINES NORTE	38	
	CATANDUANES	23	
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	CAPIZ	14,472	5,380
	ILOILO	3,876	10,247
	NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	3,800	6,660
	ANTIQUE	1,541	1,537
	AKLAN	1,091	1,025
	GUIMARAS	125	768
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	CEBU	12,938	4,930
	BOHOL		2,136
	NEGROS ORIENTAL		740
	SIQUIJOR		411
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	LEYTE	46,166	2,320
	EASTERN SAMAR	19,364	7,250
	NORTHERN SAMAR	3,314	3,045
	SOUTHERN LEYTE	4,453	1,160
	BILIRAN	917	725

- The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources estimates 146,748 fishermen and 21 of the country's 72 fishing provinces were affected by typhoon Yolanda (IRIN 14/01/02).
- According to preliminary assessments by the GoP Department of Agriculture, small-scale fishers were the worst affected, tens of thousands of small boats and

fishing gear was damaged or destroyed, while larger commercial boats suffered less damage. Also around 16,500 (mostly female) seaweed farmers lost their livelihoods (FAO 2013/12/11).

- Initial rapid assessments identified livelihood recovery as a primary concern of coastal communities in affected areas of Panay Island due to the destruction of a high proportion of small and medium sized fishing boats. These areas were highly reliant on the fishing industry with up to 90% of some target communities engaged in the industry prior to the typhoon (SC 2012/11/29).
- In Panay Island, small-medium boat owners who lost boats indicated that they do not have the capital available to rebuild and cannot get loans due to (SC 2012/11/29):
 - Creditors/wholesalers do not have money to offer new loans to boat makers.
 - Creditors/microfinance organisations will not give new loans to boat owners with loans outstanding, and as boat owners can no longer pay, they are not being offered new loans.
 - Boat owners who lost their boats now have no collateral against which to borrow money from banks or microfinance organisations.
- In December 2013, over half (51%) of fisher folk and 29% of farming households reported that their livelihoods were completely destroyed (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Fishing communities lost houses and catch earnings; 28% of fisher folk lost their boats and 35% lost almost all fishing equipment including nets (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- The typhoon caused an oil spill in the vicinity of Estancia (Iloilo), which has affected shallow-water fishing, obliging fisher folk to trawl their nets further offshore. This increases expenses, and when coupled with lower demand (reduced purchasing power) and challenges with refrigeration (lack of electricity), risks further stunting recovery investments (ACF 2013/12/02).
- Boat destruction has compromised population mobility and the transportation of supplies; this needs to be taken into account in the development and implementation of responses (WFP 2013/12/10).
- Crucial infrastructure was affected, including jetties and landing ports, onshore ice and cold storage facilities, boat repair and maintenance facilities, processing factories and markets, and aquaculture infrastructure such as oyster rafts, crab, shrimp and mussel farms, and inland tilapia cages, hatcheries and fish ponds (FAO 2013/12/11).
- Many fisher folk reported being able to resume limited fishing activities (mostly for consumption) by sharing boats and equipment. On average, fishing was disrupted for almost a month (MCNA 2013/12/20).

Impact On Agricultural Communities

- At the time of Typhoon Yolanda, harvesting of the 2013 main season paddy crop, representing 55% of the annual production, was well advanced, while planting of the mostly irrigated 2013/14 secondary season crop had started (GIEWS 2013/11/19).
- Main season paddy and maize losses have occurred in Regions VIII (Eastern Visayas), VI (Western Visayas), IV-B (Mimaropa), V (Bicol), and VII (Central Visayas) (see Figure 1). Furthermore, over 80% of the damaged paddy area and 70% of the value of paddy and maize losses are concentrated in the region of Eastern Visayas (GIEWS 2013/11/19).
- Principal crops in the most badly affected areas of Regions VI, VII, VIII were coconut (73% of crop area), palay (16% of crop area), and corn (4% of crop area) (RAY 2013/12/16).
- The most significant damage was to coconut, where damage was recorded over a wide area on 441,517 hectares, of which 161,400 hectares is considered totally damaged (RAY 2013/12/16).
- Coconut plantations are particularly important in the affected areas. In Leyte and Villaba municipalities alone (North Leyte Province), a million coconut trees are estimated to have been destroyed. If the north of the province is included, the figures could be as high as three million trees, which impacts significantly on farmers dealing with the production of nuts, copra, the accompanying milk, and also leaves, lumber etc. A coconut sapling requires six years to start bearing fruit and a further two years to reach full production (HAI 2013/12/04, FAO 2013/11/26).
- The main losses for inland communities were reported on standing annual crops and plantation crops, mainly coconuts in Samar and Leyte Island and sugarcane mainly in Panay and Cebu Island. This is followed damage to livestock assets and to a lower degree their farm machinery, damages to their agriculture land and post-harvest workplaces or factories (FAO 2013).
- In December 2013, 29% of farming households reported that their livelihoods were completely destroyed (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- The agricultural sector as a whole (including crop areas, infrastructure, irrigation systems, equipment and tools, seed stock etc.) was heavily damaged. In Region VIII Eastern Visayas alone, around 800,000 MT of crop were destroyed, amounting to 80% of the total tonnage of crops destroyed by Typhoon Yolanda (MCNA 2013/12/20, RAY 2013/12/16).
- While rice was largely harvested just before the onset of the crisis, milling activities may be affected due to lack of electricity and a greater reliance on more

expensive generator (vs. grid) electricity, as was observed in the North-East Panay island (Iloilo) municipalities around Estancia (ACF 2013/12/02).

- Livestock husbandry has been affected, though reportedly to a lesser extent compared to fishing and farming. Poultry made up the bulk of livestock lost (FAO 2013/11/23); 31% of households reported livestock losses, mainly of poultry (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- At end November 2013, the total number of those affected by damage to the agricultural sector was over 1.8 million. Of these, nearly 70% are defined as vulnerable (i.e. irregular/casual workers). In the services sector, over 2.8 million were affected, of whom 56% are defined as vulnerable. In industry, over 910,000 workers were affected, of whom 17% are defined as vulnerable (ILO 2013/11/28).
- The timing of the typhoon, occurring in early November, will likely result in significant foregone production of the early 2014 palay crop season. This is likely to have knock-on effects on the late 2014 season crop due to: damage to paddy land and irrigation systems; low viability/availability of rice seed; loss of draught animals, tools and farm equipment; farmers' inability to afford fertiliser purchases; and, reduced availability of labour due to home rebuilding requirements and displacement of casual labour. For coconut and mango, given the time required to re-establish plantation production (typically 6-9 years for new coconut), the losses in terms of foregone production are likely to be significant (RAY 2013/12/16).
- Financing of operating capital for farms and enterprises will be an important concern in the near term, considering that households that operate micro-enterprises and farms have lost regular sources of incomes and both informal and formal lenders are expected to have suffered significant default on loans (RAY 2013/12/16).

Indigenous Communities

- No systematic surveys have been conducted to determine the extent of windblown trees in natural forests and upland areas. Although deep-rooted natural forest trees are more resistant to wind, given the strength of the Typhoon Yolanda winds, it can be expected that a fair number of trees in upland forests and plantations were downed where direct exposure to the winds was greatest. Further assessment is needed to determine the extent of downed trees in the uplands and the potential impact on livelihoods for indigenous communities (FAO 2013).

Figure 45: Estimated HA Destroyed And Production Loss In Affected Regions (DA 2013/11/22)

Destroyed Ha In Affected Regions

Category	REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)		REGION V (BICOL REGION)		REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)		REGION IV-B (MIMAROPA)		REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)		REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)	
	No Chance of Recovery	Chance of Recovery	No Chance of Recovery	Chance of Recovery	No Chance of Recovery	Chance of Recovery	No Chance of Recovery	Chance of Recovery	No Chance of Recovery	Chance of Recovery	No Chance of Recovery	Chance of Recovery
RICE	35,617	2,824	1,715	9,534	4,032	14,781		8,894	74	5		
CORN	3,645	508	332	1,020	326	1,918	3,000	2,176	8,027			
BANANA			1,033	597	7			4,242	66			
CASSAVA	3,469	2,756			11	2						
COCONUT	4,156	21,240		10,473	20	518		600	750	3,541	2	363
VEGETABLES			172	172			13	109				
MANGO			61	158		3			475			
OTHER CROPS								60				

Production Loss In Affected Regions, MT and PhP

Category	REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)		REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)		REGION V (BICOL REGION)		REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)		REGION IV-B (MIMAROPA)		REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)
	Volume (MT)	Value (P)	Volume (MT)	Value (P)	Volume (MT)	Value (P)	Volume (MT)	Value (P)	Volume (MT)	Value (P)	Value (P)
RICE	106,851	1,816,461,900	237	4,029,000	13,732	178,479,729	17,550	247,838,594	5,404	80,956,507	
CORN	5,285	68,698,825	6,823	88,698,350	1,242	7,817,982	307	9,431,317	8,462	110,008,080	
BANANA			16,517	330,340,000	7,942	75,728,300	625	7,556,750	21,210	10,000,000	
CASSAVA	13,251	92,754,375					54	358,342			
COCONUT		1,269,774,500		214,574,500		16,908,320		10,754,600		3,000,000	186,550
VEGETABLES					932	8,332,658			15	1,400,400	
MANGO			4,747	47,470,000	524	13,016,379	95	4,732,000			
OTHER CROPS									300	2,000,000	

Impact On Food Security

- Nearly 5.6 million people are in need of food assistance or considered to be at risk. Support is needed to prevent food insecurity and restore agricultural and fishing livelihoods. Some 2.7 million people across 71 affected municipalities still require assistance to prevent a further deterioration of their food security situation (FSAC 2013/12).
- Priorities are: promotion of appropriate feeding for infants and young children; for 250,000 pregnant women; supplementary feeding for 145,000 children; micronutrient supplementation for 100,000 children, treatment of acute malnutrition in 27,000 children (FSAC 2013/12).
- Humanitarian assistance has been concentrated in coastal areas, but inland and remote affected communities are also in need of food support. The ability of affected populations to meet their food and nutritional requirements remains uncertain for the beginning of the 2014, especially if food prices remain high (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Following the typhoon Yolanda, food supply is disrupted in eastern Samar due to the destruction of Tacloban port and in Panay island due to the destruction of the Rojas port (rise of transportation and key commodities prices) (Field reports FS cluster 2014/01).
- Some markets have recovered to almost pre-disaster conditions, but other markets have not yet recovered such as in Guiuan where local traders estimate the market is functioning at 30% of pre-typhoon levels (OCHA 2013/12/30).
- Several assessments have reported an increase in basic food prices despite the low demand. This is due to rising costs in transport and disruptions to the supply chain (MCNA 2013/12/20, WFP 2013/12).
- Some affected areas, especially those with a disrupted market chain or low competitive markets, experienced price increases of 20-60%. Prices have lowered as market conditions recover but overall the prices of basic commodities remains high despite the low demand (WV 2013/11/29, WFP 2013/12).
- However, market pricing monitoring is not being carried out on a regular basis by humanitarian organisations (MCNA 2013/12/20, WFP 2013/12).
- Estimates indicate that up to 450,000 farmers and fishing households were directly affected, especially in coastal areas. Destruction of houses and infrastructure, including irrigation facilities, resulted in losses of rice, paddy, sugarcane, coconut crops and fresh vegetables, as well as livestock, poultry and fisheries and most food and seed stocks as traditionally houses are also used for storing such resources (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Access to food has improved considerably in the past weeks with the increase in food assistance, but the most vulnerable people remain food insecure, notably

10% of households in the coastal areas of Eastern Visayas (Samar, Eastern Samar and Leyte) and 11% among female headed and poorer households across all affected areas (MCNA 2013/12/20).

- The damages on boats have resulted in fewer boats ensuring supply between islands and increased transportation prices (Field reports FS Cluster 2014/01).
- Current demand for basic commodities such as noodles, rice and canned goods dropped due to easier and free access to relief goods, causing sellers to stop supplying and procuring those goods in local markets. Markets will be ill equipped to supply the demand once relief assistance will phase out. Concerns were raised also regarding the ability of rice farmer to sell their harvest in March/April 2014 if the food assistance continue to be delivered for too long. (Field reports FS Cluster 2014/01).
- Dietary diversity and an improvement in consumption patterns remains challenging for affected people. Households consume cereals on a daily basis – meat, fish and eggs 4 to 5 days per week, dairy products 3 days per week and vegetables between 3 to 4 days per week. Consumption of pulses and fruits is low (1 to 2 days per week) (MCNA 2013/12/20). Access to commodities such as vegetables, food and meat has decreased compared to pre-crisis levels, and those commodities are typically not included in food basket for relief distribution (field reports FS 2014/01).
- Affected households located inland and in remote areas may have different consumption patterns (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Almost a third of households in affected areas have borderline or poor food consumption levels, as determined by the calculation of the food consumption score. Households living in evacuation centres have, on average, lower food consumption scores than other affected areas, as do a high proportion of households along the western coastline of Samar and Leyte. This may be explained by the easier humanitarian access to the coastal areas. 68% of families in evacuation centres, 60% in coastal areas of Eastern Visayas, 47% in the western coastline of Samar and Leyte and 16% in Central Visayas have food assistance as the main source of food (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Children and adolescents cited food as one of their key priorities (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- While rice was largely harvested just before Yolanda hit, the destruction of seed stocks, the damage caused to cropland and the accumulation of debris on agricultural lands will have an impact on subsequent harvests. The main season paddy and maize losses occurred in Regions VIII (Eastern Visayas), VI (Western Visayas), IV-B (Mimaropa), V (Bicol), and VII (Central Visayas). Over 80% of the damaged paddy area and 70% of the value of paddy and maize losses are

concentrated in Eastern Visayas. In addition, losses to the stored crop at household level and in warehouses are likely to be heavy (NDRRMC 2013/12).

- The FAO lowered its 2013 paddy production forecast due to losses to the main season crop following typhoons *Nari* and *Yolanda*, and anticipated further reductions in planted areas for the secondary season to be harvested from January next year. Aggregate paddy production (main 2013 season and 2013/14 secondary season) is now expected at 18 million tonnes, down from expectations of a bumper crop of 18.9 million tonnes at the beginning of the season. The final outcome will depend on the timely rehabilitation activities and provision of seeds and fertilisers to the affected farmers for planting/replanting before the sowing period ends in January, by late December to early January. The resulting rice gap will be covered by imports (FAO GIEWS 2013/11, NFA).
- Support for agriculture is needed before the next rice-planting season ends in January so as to improve food access and availability for some of the most vulnerable populations (MCNA 2013/12/20, FAO GIEWS 2013/11).
- The National Food Authority was authorised to release rice onto the market earlier than usual so as to provide the DSWD with rice for relief support. Warehousing capacity in some areas is still limited due to damage caused by the typhoon. Early security incidents (looting) seem to have stopped as food assistance is now being widely provided (NFA, DSWD).
- Several assessments indicate that animal-source protein, including fish, meat, eggs, and dairy, are purchased primarily at the markets. In the affected areas of Eastern Visayas and the Western Coastline of Samar and Leyte, animal-source protein comes from food assistance (canned tuna and sardines). In Central Visayas, almost 80% of the animal-source protein consumed is obtained from markets. This confirms the findings that markets are more functional in the Central and Western Visayas (MCNA 2013/12/20, WFP 2013/12).
- Supplies of sardines, noodles and rice are sensitive to shocks and the supply of poultry and eggs has been virtually wiped out on Panay Island (WFP 2013/12).
- Vegetable-source protein (mung beans) is consumed less frequently than before the typhoon, with most consumption recorded in Central Visayas. Damages to vegetable cultures were heavy, local producers lost crops and the consumption of green vegetables is low due to high prices and lack of local green vegetables traders. Vegetable supplies largely come from areas that were not affected by the typhoon (Cebu, Mindanao, etc.), but prices have increased and demand is low. Most pulses are purchased in small markets (MCNA 2013/12/20).

Food Assistance

- Food assistance has played a key role since the onset of the emergency and the situation has improved significantly. There is a need to continue with food assistance to the most vulnerable groups to maintain acceptable food consumption levels. Local traders without access to credit and local production could take weeks to recover but many established retailers, whole sellers and markets are back in business and market situation and supply chains are expected to improve when humanitarian aid slows down and ports, airports transport and warehousing services go back to normal (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Despite the fact that food assistance had a positive impact in the early weeks of the crisis, there is an increasing concern that cash assistance and recovery activities are not scaling up sufficiently enough to address longer term needs of Households, as relief activities will progressively scale down in coming weeks (Field reports FS Cluster 2014/01).
- In urban areas of Samar, food stocks were reported to be accessible to 80% of the population, compared to between 20% and 30% in rural areas. GoP food supplies were available and more distributions were planned but people remain unsure of how long they will receive assistance. Rice markets were yet to recover. Rice, cassava, gabi, and comote was reported to be unavailable in local markets at the time of assessment. Other markets assessments report that markets have recovered in some affected areas but prices have sometimes doubled and the availability of food and other commodities might be limited until the supply chain returns to normal (ACTED 2013/12).

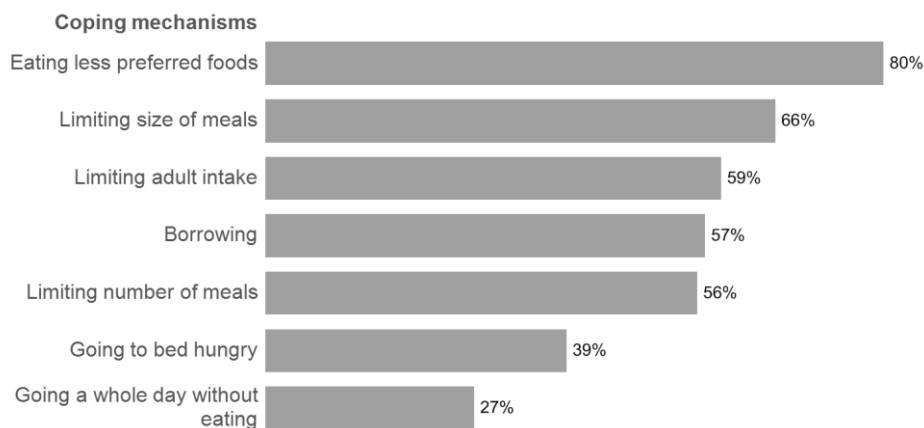
Coping Strategies

- The main shift compared to pre-disaster coping strategies is that households now have fewer options to access credit (food or money). Households who resort to borrowing from informal lenders may be at risk of falling into debt as interest rates are high and must be paid weekly or monthly.
- Before the typhoon, many children were enrolled in school feeding programs, and families used this as a coping strategy. However, many of these programs were suspended due to the damage to schools and the disruption to classes when schools were turned into evacuation centres (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Household coping strategies affect the food security status of families and their resilience and ability to recover. These include reversible measures (quantitative and qualitative changes to food consumption patterns, migration, reliance on relief and community support, reducing household's budget and consumption, taking out loans, etc.) and in more extreme cases, strategies that are highly detrimental to their economic recovery as the sale of productive assets often at low prices to

cover immediate and basic needs (food, shelter items, medicines, etc.) (MCNA 2013/12/20).

- The most frequent measures to deal with household food shortages are: eating less preferred foods (80%); limiting the size of the meal (66%); reducing adult intake (59%); borrowing (57%); and limiting the number of meals (56%). Options such as going to bed hungry and going the whole day without a meal were also noted (MCNA 2013/12/20).

Figure 46: Proportion Of Households Using Food-Based Coping Strategies (MCNA 2013/12/20)



- 55% of the population in Central Visayas and Western Visayas and 45% of people living in evacuation centres reported using stressed and negative food-based coping strategies. This can probably be attributed to the fact that the most affected coastal areas are receiving higher levels of food assistance (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- The easternmost parts of Samar, parts of southern Leyte, and Western Panay Island showed a higher reliance on 'emergency' or 'crisis' livelihood coping strategies. Such strategies could be irreversible and lead to a reduction in future productivity, e.g. selling productive assets, removing children from education, and begging (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- December 2013 data indicates that 29% of the population remain food insecure and require continued food assistance to prevent further depletion of assets (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Information from CFSIA shows that the coastal areas of Eastern Visayas and the Western coastlines of Samar and Leyte have the highest proportion of severely

food insecure households. The westernmost parts of Central Visayas are also food insecure, although this may be attributable to pre-existing food security problems (MCNA 2013/12/20).

Information Gaps and Needs

- There is a critical lack of comprehensive food security data at the household level to better target most food insecure population and most affected geographical areas.
- Similarly, information about the food security status of specific vulnerable groups (i.e. Indigenous communities) is crucially lacking.
- There is a need for a more updated baseline information at the municipality level against which to measure needs directly created by the Typhoon. Current baseline was established in 2011 by FNRI at the province level only.

Lessons Learned

- Assessment findings after Typhoon Washi indicate that subsistence farmers and marginal fisher folks were unable to rebuild on their own without external support. Without outside support, small scale farmers, in particular, may be exposed to onerous sources of credit (PDNA 2012/07/06).
- After Typhoon Bopha, there was lack of assistance for rehabilitation of high value commercial crops (OCHA 2013/06).
- Livelihoods can feasibly be restarted with inputs such as cash for repairs, new stock, seeds and tools, tools specific to certain trades (fishing nets etc.) (ACF 2013/12/02).
- Livelihoods that require longer to rehabilitate, such as coconut farming, require temporary alternatives (ACF 2013/12/02).
- Coconut and mango farmers may look at increased intercropping or cultivating alternative crops such as corn, cassava, vegetables which require far shorter seed and harvest cycles, but this depends on the absence of land tenure disputes and soil type (HAI 2013/12/04).
- In areas where electricity may not return in the foreseeable future, alternative cold storage is required (mainly for fish) (ACF 2013/12/02).
- The cultivation of Cavendish bananas in particular is reportedly the country's agro-sector product with the highest added value, at over 38% of the total generated by agriculture, forestry and fishing (NSO 2013/02/08).

- The Typhoon Bopha after action review indicated that a more concerted response to clear the millions of coconut trees to enable agricultural production and to restore livelihoods was recommended (OCHA 2013/06).
- Other industries which are dependent on agricultural products may experience a slowdown in production if supply of inputs will not recover as soon as possible (PDNA 2012/07/06).
- Timely early recovery and livelihoods support, which includes a gender analysis, should be provided to the agricultural and fishing communities so as to enable men and women to restore their income and food generating activities. Reliable supply routes are critical when planning support for food production activities.
- Food assistance programs should be accompanied by clear and effective communication with local populations. Those receiving assistance should be provided with more information about targeting criteria, the support provided as well as duration of the program and feedback mechanisms (OCHA community consultation 2013/11).
- After the Tsunami in 2006, agencies provided more fishing boats than had been lost, even where over-fishing had previously been a concern. Many recovery projects focused on physical assets. This meant that those who had held physical assets before had them replaced, with the effect of providing more aid for the better-off than for the poor (TEC 2007).
- Cash-based interventions should be promoted when conditions are adequate as they have a multiplier effect in local economies and contribute to a more sustainable recovery. A monitoring system should be in place to measure impact, prices and market/traders behaviour, and thus enable agencies to take timely corrective measures.
- Coordination between all actors involved in the cash-based responses is needed including when it comes to technical decisions based on the different sector specific outcomes such as market assessments, cash programming modalities, cash values, voucher entitlements, cash for work approaches, monitoring of markets, prices and traders/financial institutions capacity to deliver.
- The potential negative impact of cash-based programme, such as inflation, can be detrimental to non-beneficiary population and should be carefully considered (USAID 2012).
- Lessons learned from other interventions highlight the importance of strong coordination and common approaches across the sectors. Good cooperation enables more effective cash-based programming. Food security can be supported by a range of cash modalities (cash for work, cash value or commodity vouchers – food, fresh food, children feeding programmes and cash transfers).

- Unsafe water, poor sanitation and deficient hygiene practices undermine the food and nutritional security of the population (WFP FNSA 2012, NSCB 2012).

Key Resources

- Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS 2011).
- Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) Philippines
- Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment – MCNA. Final Report, Philippines Typhoon Yolanda (December 2013)
- National Statistics Office NSO
- Philippine Nutrition Facts and Figures 2011, Food and Nutrition Research Institute (2012/12)
- Philippines Food and Nutrition Security Atlas, WFP (2012/03)
- Rapid Assessment for Market Report – Panay Islands, World Vision (2013/11/29)
- Rapid Market Assessment, WFP (2013/12)
- Reconstruction Assistance on Yolanda – RAY, National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) (2013/12/16)
- Strategic Response Plan, Philippines Humanitarian Country Team (2013/12/10)
- Typhoon Yolanda, FAO Fact Finding Mission, Northern Iliolo and Capiz Province, Food and Agriculture Organization (2013/11/26)
- 2012 Full Year Official Poverty Statistics, National Statistical Coordination Board NSCB (2012).

Nutrition

Priority Concerns.

- Stunting was high in Western (43.7%) and Eastern Visayas (41.1%) and Mimaropa (37.1%) regions prior to the typhoon, and wasting among infants aged 0-5 years old was considered serious in Mimaropa (9.64%).
- High rates of poverty incidence were found in 2012 in Eastern Samar (63.7% of the total population), Northern Samar (50.2%), Negros Oriental (50.1%) and Western Samar Provinces (50%).
- Eastern Visayas had one of the highest rates of child mortality in the Philippines, ranking below the national average in immunisation coverage, skilled birth attendance, and access to skilled antenatal care. It also had some of the worst health outcomes, including a higher than average incidence of diarrhoea and fever among children.
- Nearly 5.6 million affected people (OCHA 2014/01/02) depend on humanitarian assistance to meet their food and nutrition needs. Pre-disaster data from 2011 indicated a high prevalence of nutritionally at-risk pregnant women in Regions IV-B Mimaropa (43.6%) and VI Western Visayas (33.2%). Access to food was a concern in Northern Cebu, Panay, and in the inland areas of Leyte.
- Affected populations in coastal areas of Western Visayas (Samar, Eastern Samar and Leyte) and those in evacuation centres are the most vulnerable to poor nutrition.
- Reduced health services capacity in the barangays, precarious living conditions, and limited access to food and income could increase the risk of morbidity and nutrition insecurity for affected persons, especially pregnant and lactating women and new-borns.
- Reports indicating that some new mothers are exhibiting a decreased ability to breastfeed due to stress brought on by the typhoon and subsequent conditions need further investigation.
- Powdered milk is being distributed which can contribute to a higher number of infants with diarrhoea and pneumonia and exacerbate the low percentage of breastfed infants. In addition, there have been reports of violations of the government's milk code.
- There are 1,000 births daily expected during the first quarter of 2014 in affected areas. Large numbers of pregnant women require reproductive health care, and the impact of a large population of new-borns in affected area needs to be planned for.
- Damage to medical facilities and health centres at the barangay level has

resulted in the loss of malnutrition data, limiting the capacity of partners to monitor nutrition activities and measure the impact of the typhoon on nutrition levels.

- Households in Regions VI and VII are using food crisis coping mechanisms which, if prolonged, will have a negative impact on health.
- Comprehensive nutrition surveys, with data disaggregated by both age and sex, are needed to provide more information about the nutritional status of affected people, especially the most vulnerable children <5, pregnant and lactating women, older persons, people with chronic health problems, and those living in remote rural areas.

Key Characteristics

The pre-disaster information is predominantly based on the findings of the 2011 *Updating of Nutritional Status of Filipino Children and Other Population Groups* undertaken by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute, Department of Science and Technology (FNRI 2011). When the data refers to other sources these are mentioned.

Overview

- Safe and suitable feeding practices for infants and young children are key for their nutrition and health. Poor feeding practices during early years can lead to malnutrition which in turn can lead to illness, stunting, developmental delays, and death. Community health facilities are vital for the promotion of healthy behaviour and the prevention and treatment of diseases. Only 18% of the 80 provinces in the country have a Barangay Health Station (BHS) to serve a population ratio of 1:3000. At the provincial level, there is a wide variation on per capita expenditure on health, nutrition and population control (WFP FNS Atlas 2012).
- The top three leading causes of infant mortality in the Philippines are bacterial sepsis, respiratory distress and pneumonia. The <5 mortality rate is 34 per 1000 live births. ARMM has the highest reported infant and <5 mortality rate, 56 per 1000 live births and 94 per 1000 live births, respectively.

Figure 47: Nutritional Status Of Children 0-5 Years Old (FNRI 2011)

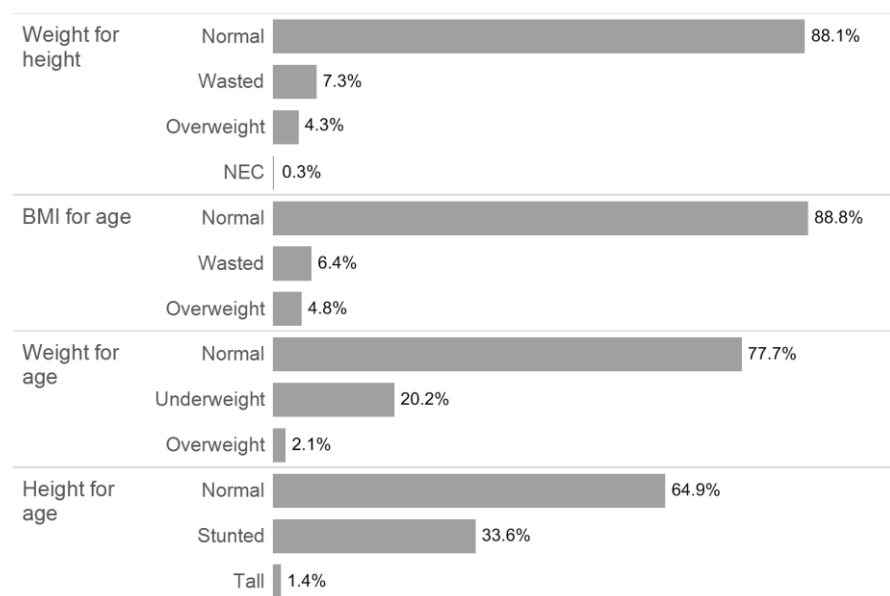
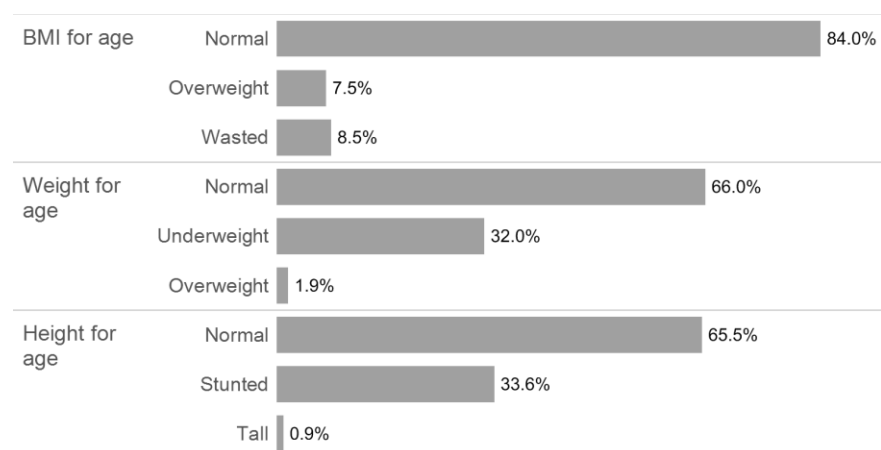


Figure 48: Nutritional Status Of Children 5.08-10 Years Old (FNRI 2011)



Birth Weight

- At the national level, 15.9% of infants and young children with reported birth weights are under the WHO cut off of 2,500 grams.
- Girls (16.5%) are marginally more at risk from low birth weight than boys (15.3%).
- Western Visayas (19.3%), Central Visayas (18.1%), Eastern Visayas (16.9%), had a higher prevalence of low birth weight than the national prevalence of 15.9%.

Underweight

- Underweight trends from 2003 to 2011 showed an increase among children aged 0-5 months (at an average of 8.05% points per year) and children aged one year (with an annual average increase of 0.35%-points).
- For children aged 6-11 months, underweight prevalence decreased from 2003 to 2011 by 0.9%-points. Underweight among 2 to 5 year old children similarly decreased.
- As noted in figure one, nationally, underweight prevalence is 20.2% for children <5 and 32% for children aged 5-10 years.
- The prevalence of underweight in boys and girls aged 0-60 and 61-120 months in the typhoon areas in 2011 was higher than the national average, at (FNRI 2011).

Figure 49: Prevalence of Underweight in Affected Areas (FNRI 2011)

Region name	Estimate % of Underweight	
	0-60 month	61-120 month
Region IV-B (Mimaropa):	24.9%	40.4%
Region VI (Western Visayas)	23.9%	40.4%
Region VII (Central Visayas)	21.6%	36.6%
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	25.7%	37.8%
Region XIII (Caraga)	23%	34.6%

Wasting

- Wasting or thinness indicates in most cases a recent and severe process of weight loss, which is often associated with acute starvation and/or severe disease. However, wasting may also be the result of a chronic unfavourable condition (WHO 1995).
- Children 0-5 years old had generally increased prevalence of wasting. Children aged 6-11 months registered the highest prevalence of wasting with an annual average of 0.26%-point increase.

- Wasting prevalence also increased among 5.08-8 year old children.
- Children aged seven years old had the highest annual average increase at 0.31%-points since 2003. A decrease of 1.7%-points was recorded among children 9-10.0 years old.

Figure 50: Prevalence of Severe Acute Malnutrition in Affected Areas (FNRI 2011)

Region	Estimate % of Wasted		
	0-60 month (WHO CGS weight for height)	0-60 month (WHO Growth BMI for age)	61-120 month (WHO Growth BMI for age)
Region IV-B (Mimaropa)	10.5%	7.8%	11.1%
Region VI (Western Visayas)	5.8%	5.0%	9.8%
Region VII (Central Visayas)	5.3%	4.2%	7.1%
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	7.8%	6.5%	6.1%
Region XIII (Caraga)	8.6%	7.1%	7.2%

Figure 51: Map of Wasting % For Children Under 5 Years Old In Affected Areas (FNRI 2011)



- Wasting among children aged 0-60 month (0-5 year old group) is considered serious in the region XIII (Caraga) and region IV-B (Mimaropa). All regions affected by the typhoon Yolanda had a high degree of wasting in children aged 61-120 month (5-10 year old group), except Central (7.1%) and Eastern (6.1%) Visayas which has an acceptable magnitude.
- Critical prevalence of wasting was noted in all provinces of the Panay Island except for Iloilo.

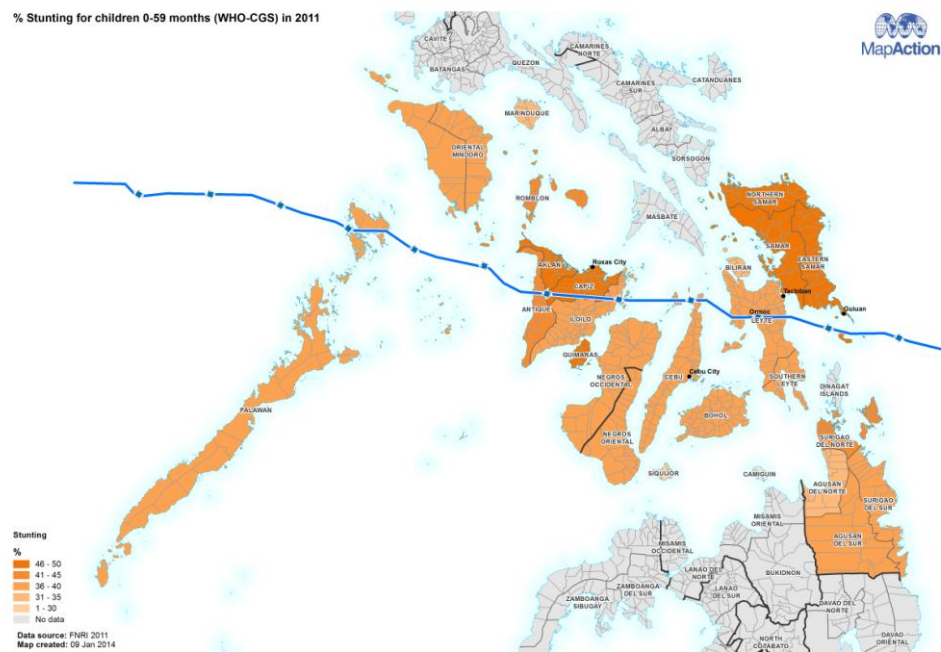
Stunting (Chronic Malnutrition)

- Stunted growth reflects a process of failure to reach linear growth potential as a result of suboptimal health and/or nutritional conditions. On a population basis, high levels of stunting are associated with poor socioeconomic conditions and increased risk of frequent and early exposure to adverse conditions such as illness and/or inappropriate feeding practices (WHO 1995).
- The impact of stunting is lasting and irreversible. Without intervention in the first two years of life, stunting may predispose children to severe illnesses, developmental delays and possible death. Those children who survive are at increased risk of non-communicable diseases later in life.
- Since 2003, stunting has increased among children less than two years old, but decreased among children aged 2-5 years.
- Stunting among infants aged 0 to 5 months may reflect poor maternal nutrition. When the child reaches 6 to 11 months old, further increases in the prevalence of under height may be attributed to inappropriate feeding practices such as inadequate and untimely introduction of complementary foods. Prevalence of stunting further doubles when the child reached one year, ascribable to prolonged inadequacies of food intake in terms of quality and quantity and recurrence of illness or infections that slow down skeletal growth. Stunting continues to increase until 3 years.
- As noted in figure 52, stunting is recorded at over 37% for both the >5 and the 5-10 year age groups.
- For 10-19 years old, all the provinces in the Visayas have over 40% prevalence of stunting, except the Central Visayas region.

Figure 52: Prevalence of Stunting In Affected Areas (FNRI 2011)

Region name	Estimate % of Stunting	
	0-60 month	61-120 month
Region IV-B (Mimaropa):	37.2%	40.3%
Region VI (Western Visayas)	41%	40.2%
Region VII (Central Visayas)	38.6%	38.2%
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	41.7%	42.2%
Region XIII (Caraga)	37.3%	37.8%

Figure 53: Map of Stunting % for Children Under 5 Years Old in Affected Areas (FNRI 2011)



Overweight

- "Overweight" is the preferred term for describing high weight-for-height. Even though there is a strong correlation between high weight-for-height and obesity as measured by adiposity, greater lean body mass can also contribute to high weight-for-height (WHO 1995).

- Over nutrition is an increasing concern with overweight prevalence increasing among all groups since 2003.
- An increasing trend in overweight was also observed among 5.08-10 year old children. The highest increase was recorded among 6 year-old children with an average increase of 0.45%-points per year since 2003.
- Prevalence of overweight was highest among children aged 9-10 years (8.4%).
- Nationally, 6.4% of children aged 0-60 months and 7.5% of children aged 61-120 months were overweight.

Pre-Lacteal Feeding And Breastfeeding

- Nationally, 42.9% of babies were delivered at home, nearly 30% at public hospitals, 18% at private hospitals/lying-in clinics and less than 10% at rural health units/centres.
- Nationally, half of all new-borns were breastfed within an hour of delivery.
- 26.8% of new-borns were given pre-lacteal feeding within three days of delivery.
- Common pre-lacteal feeds are milk, plain water, water with sugar/honey and vegetable or herbal extract.
- Of mothers providing pre-lacteal feeds (62.2%) said they lacked milk flow.
- Pre-lacteal feeding compromises early initiation of breastfeeding, non-transmission of immunities and the delay in initiation to breastfeeding encourages giving of other milk or introducing complementary foods.
- Almost 2/3 of mothers did not know the proper duration for breastfeeding (birth up to six months).
- Nationally, about 63% of children under two months old were exclusively breastfed, 19% were on breast and other milk, and 13% were on other milk.
- Most infants (54.7%) aged 0-5 months old who were exclusively breastfed were delivered at home, followed by those delivered at rural health centres (52.8%), and public hospitals (43.2%).
- Results show a decreasing decline in breastfeeding with the age of the infant - from 62.7% among 6-11 months, 51.7% at one year and 28.9% at two years.

Complimentary Feeding

- As a global public health recommendation, infants should be exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life and breastfeeding should be continued for up to two years and beyond with the provision of timely, adequate, safe, and appropriate complementary foods at six months.

- The giving of other foods was noted to start as early as two months and peak at 6-7 months.
- Over half of mothers (50.9%) knew complimentary feed should start at six months.
- Nationally, 83.7% of infants aged 6-8 months old were introduced to solid, semi-solid or soft foods.
- Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods increased with age from 72.8% among infants six months old to 92.6% of eight month old children.
- Early introduction of liquids and semi-solid foods before six months is concerning as these foods replace breast milk and could be a vehicle for contamination. Such contamination is often a major cause of diarrhoea and other infectious diseases.
- Commercially prepared baby foods are the most common introductory foods given to children, followed by *lugao*, mashed vegetables, and rice.
- After 8-9 months, all children received foods other than breast milk.
- 20% children met the minimum Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) of four. The proportion of children meeting the minimum DDS was higher among older infants (12-23 months). 7% of children aged 6-11 months old met the DDS.

New-Born Screening

- Nationally, 32.1% of new-borns are screened for treatable conditions.
- The disorders tested for new-born screening are (NSRF 2014):
 - Congenital Hypothyroidism (CH)
 - Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia (CAH)
 - Galactosemia (GAL)
 - Phenylketonuria (PKU)
 - Glucose-6-Phosphate-Dehydrogenase Deficiency (G6PD Def.)
 - Maple Syrup Urine Disease (MSUD).
- In Western Visayas, 37.2% of new-borns were screened, as compared to 31.8% in Central Visayas and 27% in Mimaropa, but only 28.7% in Caraga, and 22.8% in Eastern Visayas.

Adult Nutrition

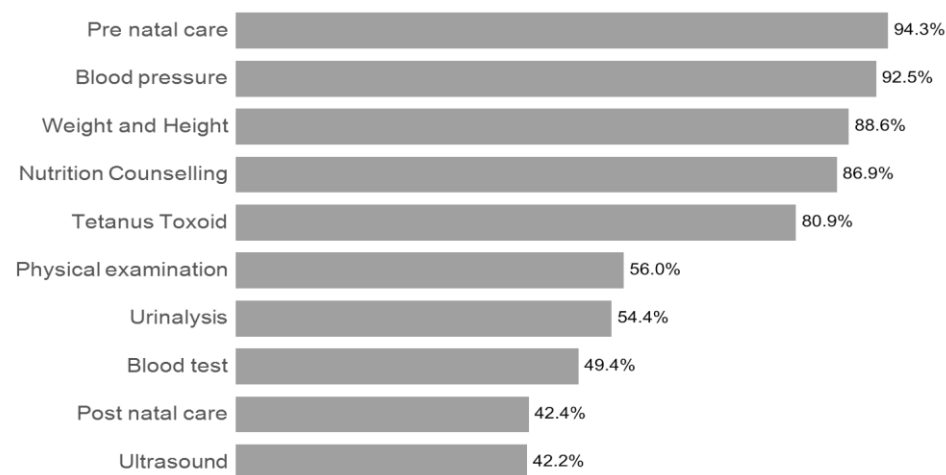
- Nationally, 10% of adults are chronically energy deficient (CED), 20% are overweight, and 6.1% are obese.
- CED is common among older teenagers and older people aged 70+.
- Regionally Western Visayas (12.5%) and Mimaropa (11.5%) have higher CED rates than the national prevalence of 10%; Central Visayas is 9.5% and Eastern Visayas 8%.

- In comparison, Central Visayas (6.1%) has the same prevalence of obesity as the national average and Eastern Visayas is only slight lower (5.9%). MIMAROPA (3.4%) and Western Visayas (4.1%) have measurably lower obesity rates.

Maternal Health and Nutrition - Pregnant and Lactating Women

- Nationally, one in four pregnant women is nutritionally at-risk.
- Adolescent pregnant women are more nutritionally at-risk than older pregnant women.
- By region, a high prevalence of nutritionally at-risk pregnant women was noted in Mimaropa (43.6%) and Western Visayas (33.2%).
- Both Central Visayas (15.8%) and Eastern Visayas (18.8%) had a lower incidence of nutritionally at-risk pregnant women.
- Across age groups, one in every ten lactating mothers is underweight, while 20% are overweight.
- Regionally, 11.3%/11.2% of pregnant women in Western Visayas, 11.2%/17.7% in Central Visayas, and 6.6%/14.5% in Eastern Visayas are underweight/overweight respectively.
- Despite efforts to improve the health and nutrition of mothers and new-borns, maternal and neonatal mortality is still at 200 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 54: Percentage of Mothers Who Received Pre-Natal Care and Various Health Services during Pregnancy with the Youngest Child (FNRI 2011)



- Four risks contribute to maternal and neonatal mortality:
 - Mistimed, unplanned, unwanted, and unsupported pregnancies.
 - The expectant mother not securing adequate care during the course of the pregnancy.
 - Risk of giving birth without the presence of skilled birth attendants such as midwives, nurses and physicians.
 - Risk of not securing proper postpartum and postnatal care for the mother and the baby
- Nearly a third (31.8%) of mothers are overweight-obese, while roughly one in ten (9.4%) in underweight.

Figure 55: Prevalence of Underweight Mothers in Affected Areas (FNRI 2011)

Region name	Estimate % of Underweight Mothers
Region IV-B (Mimaropa):	10.9%
Region VI (Western Visayas)	9.4%
Region VII (Central Visayas)	7.9%
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	6.9%
Region XIII (Caraga)	8.2%

- Non-working mothers aged 20-29 years old have a statistically higher risk of CED (12%) compared with mothers under age 20 (6.1%) and those aged 30-39 (7.7%) and those aged 40+ (8%).
- Mothers with no schooling had a higher risk of CED (13.5%) than those with elementary education (9.6%), those having attained high school education (10.2%) and those with college (7.6%).

Health Seeking Behaviour

- 80.7% of mothers are aware that bad hygienic practices (feeding unsafe foods to a child; giving unsafe/contaminated drinking water or poor feeding practices) are the main causes of diarrhoea among children 0-5 years old.
- Maternal health-seeking behavior for children with diarrhoea include: bringing the child to a health facility, the most common practice; followed by giving commercial ORS; and buying over the counter drugs for self-medication. Bringing the child to traditional healer or *albularyo* was the least common practice amongst mothers.

- Improvement of sanitary practices including personal hygiene and hand-washing could significantly improve the nutritional status of mothers as well as their children aged 0-5 years old.

Iodine

- Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD) is a common cause of preventable mental retardation. IDD can also affect the mother's reproductive health and impede children's learning capacity.
- The prevalence of IDD among school children aged 6-12 years old has improved from mild IDD prevalence in 1998 to optimum iodine nutritive in 2008. This improvement can be attributed to the salt iodisation program.
- 78.7% of households claimed they were aware of iodised salt, and 46.6% of households claimed to use iodised salts in all regions.
- Eastern Visayas (57.7%) has significantly fewer households aware of iodised salt benefits than the national average (78.7%).
- A lower (than the national) percentage of iodised salt are in Western Visayas, and Eastern Visayas.

Participation of Children in Nutrition and Related Programs

- For children aged 0-12 years, the GoP has organised programmes such as:
 - Growth Monitoring
 - Operation Timbang (annual weighing of pre-school children)
 - Supplementary Feeding (DSWD food for day care children aged 3-5yrs)
 - Orally Fit Child
 - Expanded Program of Immunisation
 - New born Screening
 - Deworming (for children aged 1-5 years)
 - Vitamin A Supplementation (for children aged 1-5 years)
 - Day Care Centres (in every barangay for children aged 3-5 years).
- Nationally, about 90% of children participated in the Vitamin A supplement scheme, 80% of children in Operation Timbang, and 60% of children in Deworming. Over half the children participated in Growth Monitoring and Day Care Centres. The lowest participation was in the Orally Fit Child initiative (34.9%) and Supplementary feeding (29.4%).

Immunisation

- Immunisation is a basic health service and is integrated into Rural Health Centre service provision through the Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI).

- EPI also seeks to sustain the polio-free status of the country, eliminate measles, and neonatal tetanus.
- 90% of targeted children receive the BCG vaccine and at least one dose of OPV, DPT, and Hepatitis B; 80% of targeted children receive the measles vaccine.
- In Western Visayas, 96.3% of children aged 0-4 received the BCG along with 94.2% of children in Central Visayas, and 95.4% of children in Eastern Visayas.
- Levels of measles immunisation are lower: Western Visayas (86.1%); Central Visayas (79%); and Eastern Visayas (88.7%).

Nutrition and Poverty

- Poverty incidence is defined in the country as the proportion of families or population with per capita income less than the per capita poverty threshold.
- Overlaying results on underweight, stunting and wasting among children 0-5-year old with provincial level poverty incidence in affected regions, little correlation appears, except for stunting levels (generally resulting from suboptimal health and/or nutritional conditions) in some particular provinces of the Eastern Visayas region (Eastern, Western and Northern Samar) and the Central Visayas region (Province of Negros Oriental).
- However, provinces with the highest percentage of wasting for children under 5 years old show generally high level of poverty incidence, indicating a possible association of the two factors.

Figure 56: Poverty Incidence and Key Nutrition Indicators for Children Under 5 Years Old (FNRI 2011, NSO 2013)

Region	Province	Poverty incidence 2012	Stunting children, (0-5 y.o.) WHO-CGS 2011	Underweight children (0-5 y.o.) WHO-CGS 2011	Wasting children (0-5 y.o.) WHO-CGS weight for height 2011
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	Biliran	27.5%	31.2%	12.4%	3.3%
	Eastern Samar	63.7%	48.8%	27.1%	5.0%
	Leyte	39.2%	39.5%	25.1%	7.7%
	Northern Samar	50.2%	45.4%	28.2%	7.6%
	Samar (Western Samar)	50.0%	45.1%	29.4%	10.6%
	Southern Leyte	43.3%	37.1%	21.6%	8.9%
REGION XIII (CARAGA)	Agusan del Norte	34.7%	34.2%	27.5%	9.1%
	Agusan del Sur	48.1%	37.8%	19.2%	5.9%
	Surigao Del Norte	41.8%	41.3%	22.6%	12.4%
	Surigao Del Sur	36.0%	37.0%	22.3%	7.6%
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	Bohol	36.8%	38.8%	25.7%	5.2%
	Cebu	22.7%	38.8%	21.0%	2.5%
	Negros Oriental	50.1%	38.5%	18.5%	3.0%
REGION IV-B (MIMAROPA)	Siquijor	32.6%	23.0%	46.0%	2.0%
	Marinduque	32.9%	30.9%	28.6%	8.0%
	Occidental Mindoro	38.1%	39.6%	23.9%	13.7%
	Oriental Mindoro	29.3%	36.0%	23.6%	9.5%
	Palawan	26.4%	36.8%	27.6%	12.0%
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	Romblon	40.5%	42.6%	17.1%	5.0%
	Aklan	25.0%	47.2%	21.8%	8.5%
	Antique	30.9%	44.2%	22.3%	4.9%
	Capiz	27.8%	47.9%	32.7%	5.6%
	Guimaras	25.2%	45.2%	34.7%	10.7%
	Iloilo	26.2%	38.1%	22.4%	6.1%
	Negros Occidental	32.3%	39.7%	22.8%	5.2%

Crisis Impact

- In the affected areas, based on data on affected population from NDRRC Situation Reports, the Nutrition Cluster estimates that 2.94 million individuals are at risk of malnutrition. It is estimated that up to 12,000 boys and girls between 6-59 months suffer from severe acute malnutrition and up to 50,000 boys and girls between 6-59 months suffer from moderate acute malnutrition and more than 100,000 pregnant and lactating women are at risk of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in seven severely affected provinces alone (SRP 2013/12/10).
- Over the next year in the seven initially affected provinces, it is estimated that up to 12,000 boys and girls aged 6-59 months will suffer from severe acute

malnutrition and up to 42,000 boys and girls aged 6-59 months will suffer from moderate acute malnutrition (OCHA 2013/12/30).

- Many municipal and community water systems were damaged or are either partially or non-operational. As a consequence, and compounding pre-existing high levels of chronic malnutrition and reduced food intake, the nutritional status of people, particular young children, older persons, and pregnant and lactating women, can be compromised as they are exposed to high levels of infection due to unsafe and insufficient water supply and inadequate sanitation (SRP 2013/12/10).
- Levels of food consumption and dietary diversity seem acceptable and in line with international nutrition standards. However, a heavy reliance on food assistance is not sustainable as a form of sufficient food intake and puts recipients at risk of micronutrient deficiencies (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Of the children screened in early to mid-December, Region 7 exhibited the largest percentage of yellow MUAC results, indicating moderate acute malnutrition (MAM (IFRC 2004)). 3.5% of children screened compared with 1.5% in Region 6 and 2.7% in Region 8.
- Of these same children, Regions 6 and 7 both had 0.2% of screened children achieving red MUAC results, indicating severe acute malnutrition (SAM (IFRC 2004)), with Region 8 scoring slightly higher with 0.4%.
- By end December, 55,096 children <5 had been screened, detecting 177 severe and 1,491 moderate malnutrition cases; 81 children have been admitted for treatment (OCHA 2013/12/30).
- In Region VI, 109 acutely malnourished pregnant and lactating women were identified (of 3,085 screened) (NC 2013/12/24) Current screening figures indicate that the numbers of children for admission to management of acute malnutrition programmes is low. However, aggravating factors are expected to cause these numbers to increase (NC 2013/12/24).
- Findings indicate that access to infant and young child feeding counselling and support has increased from <5% in initial weeks after the typhoon to above 50% by the tenth of December 2013. A further scale-up of services is required to address the main concerns of communities related to infant and young child feeding (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Concerns reported at barangay level related to infant and young child feeding include primarily insufficient breastfeeding (21%), infant illness (195), lack of access to alternative options (16%) and lack of health care support (13%) (MCNA 2013/12/20).

Figure 57: Screened Children, Pregnant and Lactating Women per Region (NC 2013/12/24)

As of 23.12.2013	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Total
Cumulative number of children screened	11,786	15,514	20,575	48,402*
Cumulative number children with MUAC red identified	28	32	96	156*
Cumulative number children with MUAC yellow identified	180	541	556	1,287*
Cumulative number children admitted to Inpatient Treatment Programmes	0	3	5	8
Cumulative number children admitted to Outpatient Treatment Programmes	28	6	30	64
Cumulative number of children received blanket Supplementary Food Distribution	11,786	0**	15,038	26,824
Cumulative number of pregnant and lactating women screened	3,085	0**	0**	3,085
Pregnant and lactating women identified with acute malnutrition	109	0**	0**	109
Mother and Child friendly spaces functional	5	2	14**	21
Cumulative number of pregnant and lactating women counselled	243	2,333	2,456**	5,032

* Including children screened during the Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment

** Numbers are pending confirmation, higher numbers are expected

- An assessment conducted in Eastern and Western Samar in 22 municipalities showed that all health facilities had some structural damage. However, a number could remain partially functional by using tarpaulins and tents. Clean and safe childbirth remains a significant problem, with only 7% of visited health facilities able to provide this service; mothers and new borns are at risk from infection. Clean delivery was not possible at most of the health facilities at the time of visit. Eight complications of delivery and 50 sick or low birth-weight new-borns were seen during the past 7 days. Growth monitoring capacity is especially

constrained with equipment and charts having been lost or damaged (PLAN 2013/12/19).

- In the same visited areas, record books and registers were also destroyed or damaged by the surge during Yolanda. Many cases of diarrhoea were seen, skin infections are rife, and cough, wheeze and difficulty breathing in children <5, frequently seen (PLAN 2013/12/19). Many health workers (60%) had no idea where emergency obstetric services were available, and 35% of health workers did not know where to refer very sick children (PLAN 2013/12/19).
- An increase in diarrhoea cases has been reported by the DoH in December in three barangays in the Macarthur Municipality, Leyte Province (OCHA 2013/12/30).
- Outbreaks of measles and water borne (e.g. cholera, shigella, hepatitis A and leptospirosis), and vector borne (e.g. dengue) diseases are endemic to the affected regions. Pre-emergency data indicates that children are already vulnerable due to low coverage rate for health services and immunization rates especially for measles and polio. There is a high probability of an increase of number of cases of acute malnutrition among children in severely affected areas (SRP 2013/12/10).
- Infant and child illness, especially in combination with sub-optimal feeding practices can quickly lead to acute malnutrition (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- A critical factor putting the population at risk of malnutrition is the potential increase in morbidity. A third of the surveyed population (38%) reported limited access to adequate health services (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Water, hygiene and sanitation remain major concerns. Diarrhoea has been reported to be increasing in some areas which might lead to an increased risk of communicable and vector borne diseases (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Pre-crisis rates of global acute malnutrition in Region VI and VIII are likely to increase with the post-disaster aggravating factors (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- There are around 3.75 million girls and women of reproductive age affected, 270 thousand of whom are pregnant, and 90 thousand are expected to deliver during the first quarter of 2014 (or 1,000 births daily). Based on pre-disaster rates, it can be projected that around 15% or 150 daily of deliveries could have life-threatening complications. This equates to about 13,500 girls and women who may develop these potentially severe complications (Protection Cluster 2014/01/07 from UNFPA).

Gaps in Response

- The implementation of nutrition programming is challenging due to the need to scale up in a context of funding constraints and stretched resources of both GoP and INGO partners (Nutrition Cluster minutes 2013/12).
- Blanket supplementary feeding has reached 39,000 children aged 6-59 months in Regions VI and VIII at end December (up from 26,824 children as reported by Nutrition partners only a week before) (NC 2013/12/24, OCHA 2013/12/30).
- In mid-December, communities reported distribution of dried milk powder (average 21%, but up to 28% in parts of Region VIII) and infant formula (average 10%, but up to 17% along the east coast of Leyte and the south coasts of Samar and Eastern Samar which was impacted by tidal surge). Uncontrolled distribution of milk powder can discourage new mothers from breastfeeding, undermine good breastfeeding practice, and could exacerbate the risk of morbidity, malnutrition and mortality among infants and young children if not addressed properly (MCNA 2013/12/20, SRP 2013/12/10).
- By end December, infant and young child feeding services had been provided to 5,032 pregnant and lactating women using the Barangay Nutrition Scholars network, 40 mobile counsellors and 22 mother - and baby-friendly spaces (OCHA 2013/12/30).
- Assessments conducted in 22 municipalities of Eastern and Western Samar indicate that few services are able to deal with malnourished children (PLAN 2013/12/19), as well as a lack of information on functional health services at the barangay level (PLAN 2013/12/19).
- Noting that MSF is closing its operations in the North East Islands (Region VI) in the next few weeks and leaving a significant health gap indicates the need to ensure coverage of services across the affected area and coordination between partners to ensure that the openings/closures of programmes don't result in gaps or duplications (Nutrition Cluster 2013/12/17).
- The Cluster is planning to carry out comprehensive nutrition surveys in January 2014 as the nutrition status of the affected population may deteriorate in the coming weeks and months (NC 2013/12/24). In addition, those affected populations who are more remote and have received less support may have not yet been screened, contributing to a possible positive bias in terms of malnutrition rates.

Lessons Learned

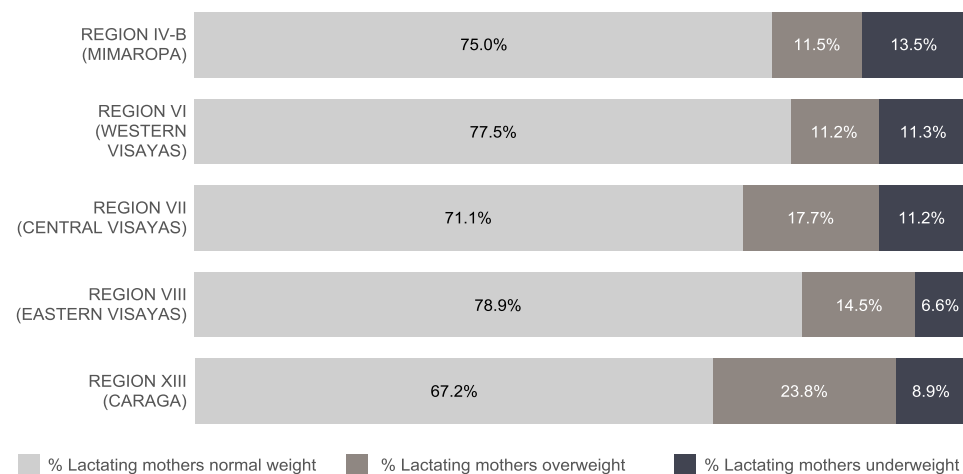
- Issues surrounding uncontrolled distribution of infant formula should be immediately addressed by scaling up community services for infant and young child feeding, including breastfeeding promotion and support. This needs to be combined with sustaining efforts in food security, health and WASH sectors to prevent a deterioration of the nutritional status of vulnerable groups (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Donations of milk powder supplies usually increase in emergency situations and contribute to a higher number of infants with diarrhoea and pneumonia. It also further exacerbates the low percentage of exclusively breastfed infants (WHO 2013/11/16).
- All clusters and interventions relating to livelihoods, nutrition and food security require a high level of coordination and joint/aligned strategic planning (OCHA 2013/06). Operational integration between the three sectors is key for the effective recovery of the affected population. Civil society networks and local institutions play a significant role and have valuable knowledge that often is not capitalised upon by international organisations. It is especially important to ensure the community based health, nutrition and hygiene promotion approaches are sustained (OCHA 2013/06, UDR 2013/11).
- Interpretation of SAM and GAM data must be contextualised to prevent misinterpretations which can lead to misinformation and poor decision making (UDR 2013/11).
- Health sector partners should work together with the Department of Health so that a single effective assessment can be carried out immediately after any future emergency (PLAN 2013/12/19).

Key Resources

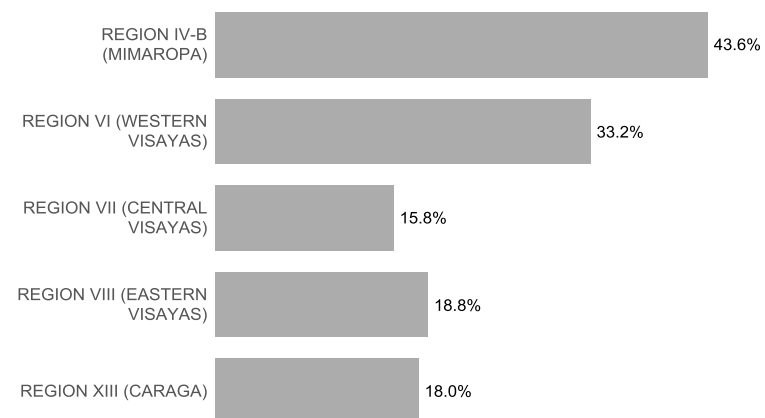
- Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS 2011).
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- Multi Cluster Needs Assessment (OCHA and WFP), December 2013. *Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment: final report Philippines Typhoon Yolanda* (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Philippines Nutrition Cluster, 24 December 2013. *Typhoon Yolanda: Nutrition Cluster Update* (NC 2013/12/24).
- PLAN, 19 December 2013. *Rapid Health Facility Needs Assessment: Maternal Newborn and Child Health*. (PLAN 2013/12/19).
- Typhoon Yolanda (Yolanda) Strategic Response Plan: The Philippines, 10 December 2013. ([SRP 2013/12/10](#)).
- WHO, 16 November 2013. *Public Health Risk Assessment and Interventions: Typhoon Yolanda*. ([WHO 2013/11/16](#)).

Figure 58: Lactating and Pregnant Women Nutritional Status, Infant and Young Feeding Practices in Typhoon Yolanda Affected Regions (FNRI 2011)

% of Lactating Women Normal, Overweight and Underweight (FNRI 2011)



% of Pregnant Women Weight for Height Nutritionally at Risk (FNRI 2011)



Infant and Young Feeding in Affected Regions (FNRI 2011)

	REGION IV-B (MIMAROPA)	REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	REGION XIII (CARAGA)
% children (0-23months) initiated to breastfeeding immediately after birth	45.0%	62.6%	64.5%	69.2%	61.5%
% children (0-23 months) initiated to breastfeeding less than 1 day after delivery	40.9%	25.8%	24.4%	23.3%	29.1%
% children (0-23months) initiated to breastfeeding more than one day after delivery	14.1%	11.6%	11.2%	7.6%	9.4%
% children continued breastfeeding for 1 year	75.0%	56.3%	53.5%	57.7%	44.0%
% children continued breastfeeding for 2 years	30.7%	30.3%	29.4%	34.6%	30.4%
% of exclusively breastfed children (0-5months)	58.3%	49.9%	48.5%	72.7%	54.5%
% of bottle-fed children 0-23 months	37.4%	43.9%	33.8%	38.1%	36.0%
% predominantly breastfed children 0-5 y.o.	2.9%	8.5%	13.9%	4.3%	8.3%
% children (0-23months) given prelacteal feeds	23.8%	20.8%	18.8%	10.1%	12.7%

Figure 59: Wasting and Stunting In Typhoon Yolanda Affected Regions (FNRI 2011)

% Children Wasted in Affected Regions & Provinces (FNRI 2011)

% Children Stunted and Underheight in Affected Regions & Provinces (FNRI 2011)

Region	Province	% Children Wasted in Affected Regions & Provinces (FNRI 2011)				% Children Stunted and Underheight in Affected Regions & Provinces (FNRI 2011)				
		Wasting children (0-5 y.o.) WHO-CGS weight for height	Wasting among children 0-5 y.o. (0-60 months), WHO-Growth Reference BMI-for age	Wasting among children 10.08-19.0 y.o (121-228 months), using WHO-Growth Reference BMI-for-age	Wasting children 5.08-10 y.o. (61-120 months) WHO-Growth Reference BMI for age	Stunting children (0-5 y.o.) WHO-CGS	Stunting children (10.08-19.0 y.o.) WHO-Growth Reference height-for-age	Underheight children (5-10 y.o.) WHO-CGS	Underweight children (0-5 y.o.) WHO-CGS	Underweight children (5-10 y.o.) WHO-CGS
REGION IV-B (MIMAROPA)	Marinduque	8.0%	4.7%	14.9%	15.3%	30.9%	28.2%	34.7%	28.6%	35.9%
	Occidental Mindoro	13.7%	7.6%	16.8%	12.3%	39.6%	41.0%	39.5%	23.9%	44.0%
	Oriental Mindoro	9.5%	5.8%	13.8%	9.2%	36.0%	38.2%	41.1%	23.6%	39.0%
	Palawan	12.0%	11.1%	14.6%	13.6%	36.8%	39.6%	39.5%	27.6%	43.0%
	Romblon	5.0%	3.5%	12.0%	4.4%	42.6%	40.2%	45.1%	17.1%	33.9%
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	Aklan	8.5%	10.1%	22.0%	9.9%	47.2%	41.7%	39.5%	21.8%	39.1%
	Antique	4.9%	3.8%	20.3%	16.2%	44.2%	42.1%	45.0%	22.3%	45.5%
	Capiz	5.6%	4.0%	15.0%	7.9%	47.9%	47.5%	45.5%	32.7%	45.5%
	Guimaras	10.7%	10.5%	16.5%	7.0%	45.2%	34.3%	28.5%	34.7%	35.5%
	Iloilo	6.1%	5.4%	13.6%	11.7%	38.1%	40.6%	36.6%	22.4%	39.3%
Negros Occidental	5.2%	4.2%	12.4%	7.9%	39.7%	44.2%	40.8%	22.8%	39.1%	
REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	Bohol	5.2%	5.9%	10.9%	10.6%	38.8%	44.7%	43.6%	25.7%	40.8%
	Cebu	2.5%	4.2%	10.1%	7.1%	38.8%	40.3%	37.2%	21.0%	36.4%
	Negros Oriental	3.0%	1.9%	8.8%	3.3%	38.5%	43.1%	36.4%	18.5%	32.8%
	Siquijor	2.0%	14.4%	2.3%	5.3%	23.0%	19.1%	31.6%	46.0%	31.6%
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	Biliran	3.3%	3.3%	11.3%	1.4%	31.2%	43.7%	41.5%	12.4%	41.4%
	Eastern Samar	5.0%	2.9%	7.3%	6.8%	48.8%	47.1%	41.3%	27.1%	31.5%
	Leyte	7.7%	7.1%	11.6%	6.6%	39.5%	43.6%	40.6%	25.1%	36.2%
	Northern Samar	7.6%	5.5%	12.2%	7.8%	45.4%	45.5%	46.7%	28.2%	43.0%
	Samar (Western Samar)	10.6%	8.7%	10.0%	5.9%	45.1%	50.0%	45.3%	29.4%	39.9%
	Southern Leyte	8.9%	5.9%	11.6%	2.3%	37.1%	41.8%	34.0%	21.6%	35.1%
REGION XIII (CARAGA)	Agusan del Norte	9.1%	5.7%	11.3%	8.3%	34.2%	41.7%	31.6%	27.5%	31.6%
	Agusan del Sur	5.9%	5.9%	8.1%	4.5%	37.8%	44.6%	39.8%	19.2%	33.7%
	Surigao Del Norte	12.4%	9.5%	12.7%	7.8%	41.3%	42.5%	40.1%	22.6%	36.6%
	Surigao Del Sur	7.6%	8.2%	9.0%	8.2%	37.0%	44.1%	41.0%	22.3%	37.4%

Protection

Priority Concerns

- Overarching protection issues emerging from the typhoon, particularly for displaced persons, include:
 - Lack of provision of information to communities further impacting psycho-social stress and failure to include IDPs in participatory and rights based solutions.
 - Difficulties in identification of persons with specific needs and vulnerabilities.
 - Housing, land and property issues which potentially affect over a third of all IDPs.
 - Ensuring fair and equal distribution of resources to all persons in need, while prioritising the most vulnerable.
 - Loss of documentation and delay in obtaining replacement which impacts both the exercising of rights and access to assistance.
 - Monitoring the return and relocation process to ensure IDPs have a durable solution.
- Additional protection concerns relate to women's rights (including protection from gender-based violence (GBV) and trafficking, often for sexual exploitation), child protection (particularly trafficking, child labour, and GBV and, rights for especially at risk populations (including older persons, persons with disability, injury, or chronic illness, and indigenous populations).
- People with specific needs who had pre-existing vulnerabilities before the typhoon, including the 40% who were already below the poverty line in the affected areas.
- Previous emergencies in the Philippines have resulted in increased GBV that are specifically linked to economic vulnerability, such as trafficking and sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Beyond the concerns of adolescent girls' exposure to GBV and trafficking, there is little in the data on the impact of the typhoon on youth.
- IDPs, especially women and girls, in regions VIII Eastern and VI Western Visayas who live in communal shelters/evacuation centres and are at higher risk of GBV.
- Children from families who have lost their homes and livelihoods and who are at increased risk of child labour and trafficking.
- Older persons and persons with disability, injury, and/or chronic illness in the affected areas who are among the most vulnerable groups, especially where they have become separated from their families and where they are unable to access social services, especially in northwest Leyte where older persons, especially older women, are unable to access services.

- Vulnerable households including those headed by persons with limited resources: single women, older people, children, and persons with disability need to be identified and monitored to prevent protection violations.
- Indigenous people, vulnerable and often facing discrimination, are among the most affected by the disaster. These people often live in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas, which limits their access to services and assistance.
- Many households do not own land titles and so risk being overlooked in government housing allocations. The provision of timely and accurate information and consultation with these households is paramount.
- Resettlement of IDPs, especially, the most vulnerable populations that remain in evacuation centres and who the GoP is prioritising to house in temporary shelters in the form of bunkhouses which must follow minimum standards regarding living space, privacy, safety, water, sanitation and hygiene services.
- Roughly 40% of households (including persons of all ages) report feeling insecure.
- Responsible state agencies including DSWD, NDRRMC, and CHR have an effective national capacity but lack the resources to support and influence local government actors directly assisting IDPs.

Key Characteristics

Women's Rights

- In the Philippines, over 25% of women live in poverty and only 49.7% of women participate in the formal workforce (NSCB 2013/03/19).
- In lower income economies like Regions VI Western Visayas, VII Central Visayas and VIII Eastern Visayas, women primarily generate income through informal means (GBV 2013/11/22).

Inheritance Rights

- The Family Code sets out provisions for community property, with joint administration by both spouses, although in case of disagreement, the decision of the husband prevails (Judd and Dulnuan 2001).
- Since 2011, under articles 996 and 997 of the New Civil Code of the Philippines, only the remaining spouse and the children are entitled to inherit, or in the case of no children, then the remaining spouse and the parent (CCP 2011).
- For some minority populations, both spouses have exclusive management rights over their individual property (e.g. among the Ilocano); where the husband administers family property, he must acquire the consent of the wife for land transfers (e.g. among the Pangasinense) (Judd and Dulnuan 2001).

- In the bilateral inheritance systems, inheritance follows both the male and the female line, succession norms adopt either the primogeniture system (whereby land is inherited by the eldest male or female child) or the equal sharing system (whereby all male and female heirs inherit equally); the surviving spouse, male or female, may not inherit, but holds land as a trustee for the children (Judd and Dulnuan 2001). Under Muslim personal law, a woman must have her husband's consent to acquire any property by gift, except from her relative.
- Customary laws and practices differ from region to region and province to province (USAID 2006).

Gender Based Violence (GBV)

- Prior to the typhoon, the three most often cited forms of GBV in the Philippines were intimate partner violence, rape and trafficking (GBV 2013/11/22).
- In 2004, the Anti-violence Against Women and their Children Act was passed (Republic Act (RA) 9262), granting the GoP power to intervene in cases of household violence or abuse against women and children, previously considered to be private matters beyond the jurisdiction of the state (IDS 2009/04).
- In 2003, one third of GBV survivors were reportedly <18 years (IDS 2009/04).
- The National Capital Region displayed the highest reported violence against women cases from January to December 2008 with 1,541 reported cases, accounting for 22% of the total reported violence against women cases nationwide for 2008 (IRIN 2012/05/30).
- In 2009, approximately 9% of women aged 18+ reported having experienced physical abuse, much of which happened in the home, at the hands of a relative or partner (IDS 2009/04). In 2011, there were 12,948 reported cases of GBV, an increase of over 150% since 2006. From January to April 2012, 5,629 cases were reported (IRIN 2012/05/30). 14.4% of women have been physically abused by their husbands (IRIN 2012/05/30).
- Pre-emergency rates of reported physical violence were higher in typhoon affected Regions than the national average (22% in Region VI, 28% in Region VII, and 24% in Region VIII) (DHS 2008). The distance of a woman's village to the nearest police station can serve as a deterrent to reporting (AI 2009).
- In the three regions most-affected by Typhoon Yolanda (Western Visayas, Central Visayas and Eastern Visayas), the reported rates are higher than the national average – 22%, 28%, and 24%, respectively for physical violence, and 9%, 12%, and 14%, respectively, for sexual violence (GBV 2013/11/22).
- No central form of GBV data consolidation existed pre-typhoon, making it difficult to grasp the full nature and scope of gender-based violence in the country. The

main challenge to understanding the true scale of GBV is underreporting (GBV 2013/11/22).

- Adolescent girls, especially if they are unaccompanied or have the responsibility of caring for younger siblings, are at risk of rape and sexual violence because of their dependence on others for survival, because of their limited decision-making power, and because of their limited ability to protect themselves (GBV 2013/11/22).
- The country is now in Tier 2 Status in the Global Trafficking in Persons Report and no longer in the Tier 2 Watch List Status meaning that the Philippines is making significant efforts to comply with the international Trafficking Victims Protection Act's minimum standards (WB and PCW 2013/12/27). However, trafficking remains a serious protection risk.
- GBV perpetuated on lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender individuals (LGBTs) is a concern which is becoming more public. Of the 141 documented cases of hate crimes from 1996 to August 2011, ninety-five cases involved gay men, twenty-six involved transgenders, sixteen involved lesbians, and four involved bisexuals. From an average of ten LGBT people murdered between 1996 and 2008, the number has risen to twelve in 2009, 26 in 2010, and 27 from January to May 2011 (WB and PCW 2013/12/27).

Early Marriage

- From 2002-2011, an estimated 14% of girls were married by age of 18; 2% of girls were married by age 15 (UNICEF 2013c).
- Article 16 of the Muslim Code allows a minimum marrying age of 15 for both males and females (IRIN 2010/01/26); 5% of the Filipino population is Muslim.
- Marriage registration is not common, especially in remote areas. Many do not find the registration of marriages, births and deaths relevant unless they seek employment (IRIN 2010/01/26).

Access to Justice

- Women victims of violence experience various difficulties and barriers in accessing justice (OHCHR 2010).
- Discrimination, violence and injustice against Filipino women remains an everyday occurrence (ISIS 2012/05/30). The exclusion of women from fair and just legal support results in women continuing to be undermined and remaining invisible, with perpetrators of violence working within a culture of impunity (OHCHR 2010).

- Globally, access to justice remains a persistent problem for minority women and other vulnerable groups, and justice for female victims of sexual violence, particularly during conflict, remains a particular challenge (OHCHR 2013/02/18).

Abortion

- Abortion in the Philippines is an illegal and punishable act, with no exceptions even on the grounds of risk to a woman's life, rape, or foetal impairment. The minimum prison term for an abortion is six months, and the maximum six years (IRIN 2009/04/21 and CfRR 2010). Physicians and midwives who perform abortions in the Philippines with the consent of a pregnant woman may face up to six years in prison under the Revised Penal Code (CfRR 2010). To avoid police intervention, health staff sometimes deliberately misclassify post-abortion cases as either medical or surgical, making post-abortion data difficult to find in health facilities (IRIN 2009/04/21).
- DoH data indicates that an estimated 12% of maternal deaths are due to unsafe abortions (IRIN 2009/04/21).
- In 2008, there were an estimated 560,000 cases of induced abortions, resulting in 90,000 women being hospitalised for post-abortion care, and about 1,000 deaths (IRIN 2009/04/21).
- Poor women are particularly vulnerable to unsafe abortion and its complications, as they face barriers in obtaining effective means of family planning and lack access to reproductive health services (CfRR 2010).
- Women who have been raped have limited access to emergency contraception (GBV Cluster 2014/01/07).

Child Protection

- In 2011, 41% of the population was <18 and 11% <5 years (UNICEF 2013c).
- Prior to typhoon Yolanda, the affected area had a high rate of poverty, with 40% of children living in poverty (UNICEF 2013/12/17).

Child Labour

- In 2012, the GoP ratified ILO Convention 189 on Domestic Workers and passed both the Domestic Workers Act and the Expanded Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act. It also launched the national Child Labour-Free Philippines campaign and Child Labour-Free Barangays (Villages) program, and developed a national Convergence Plan to reduce hazardous child labour (GoP DoL 2012).
- There continues to be a lack of enforcement of child labour laws and the gap between the minimum age for work and age of compulsory education leaves

children aged 12-14 particularly vulnerable to the worst forms of child labour (GoP DoL 2012).

- As of 2011, over 29 million children were aged 5-17. Of these, 18.9% (5.49m) children were working (53% were aged 5-14 and 47% aged 15-17). Of all the children engaged in child labour, 98.9% were in hazardous labour (NSO 2012/07/18 and PNS and ILO 2011).
- Most children engaged in hazardous labour work in agriculture (62-65%) or services (around 30%), the remainder in industry (4-8%), depending on sources (PNS and ILO 2011 and GoP DoL 2012).
- More boys (60%) than girls are engaged in hazardous labour and most working children are aged 15-17 (NSO 2012/07/18; PNS and ILO 2011):
 - Ages 5-9: 115,000 boys and 72,000 girls
 - Ages 10-14: 869,000 boys and 458,000 girls
 - Ages 15-17: 1,015,000 boys and 464,000 girls.
- In 2011, an estimated 2.6 million children were engaged in the child labour in the typhoon affected areas (just under half of all children working) (PNS and ILO 2011):
 - Region VI Western Visayas: 872,000
 - Region VII Central Visayas: 1,045,000
 - Region VIII Eastern Visayas: 723,000
- In the four most affected regions, the percentage of children aged 5-17 engaged in work in 2012 was 25% (IV-B Mimaropa), 20% (VI Western Visayas), 23% (VII Central Visayas), and 24% (VIII Eastern Visayas), compared to the National Capital Region at 9% (NSO and ILO-IPEC 2012/07/18).
- By 2013, the number of children engaged in child labour had increased to three million. Most (30%) working children were found in Region X (Northern Mindanao), (NSO 2012/07/18).
- As children engaged in hazardous labour age, their school attendance decreases (PNS and ILO 2011):
 - Ages 5-9: 91% of children attend school
 - Ages 10-14: 86.7% of children attend school
 - Ages 15-17: 52.7% of children attend school
- In 2011, children engaged in hazardous labour work to: help in household farms or businesses (42%); supplement family income (30%); gain experience/training (9%); to pay for own schooling (6.4%); to buy things for themselves (5.7%); to appreciate the value of work (4.6%); to earn money or start own business (1%); and to help pay family debts (1%) (PNS and ILO 2011).

Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Trafficking

- The commercial sexual exploitation of women, girls, and boys including in pornography and sex tourism is a significant problem (USDoS 2012/04/19). Between 60,000 and 100,000 children are engaged in prostitution (CPWG 2013/11/25). And while reliable estimates on numbers of women engaged in prostitution are difficult to locate, the numbers of women trafficked range, conservatively, from 300,000 to 400,000 (DW 2009).
- The Philippines is a source country and, to a much lesser extent, a destination and transit country for men, women, girls, and boys subjected to sex trafficking (USDoS 2012/06/19).
- Children, primarily girls, are trafficked domestically from rural to urban areas for forced domestic service and commercial sexual exploitation (GoP DoL 2012). Emerging reports indicate that boys are increasingly trafficked particularly for child pornography (USDoS 2012/04/19).
- Limited evidence suggests that children are also trafficked from the Philippines internationally throughout Asia and the Middle East for forced labour (USDoS 2012/04/19 and GoP DoL 2012).
- The contextual factors that make individuals vulnerable to sexual exploitation and abuse – economic vulnerability, inability to meet basic survival needs, etc. – also increase the risk of trafficking.
- Sexual exploitation and abuse present particular concern in areas where there is a large concentration of international military and/or international humanitarian actors. Trafficking concerns are particularly acute in Region IV-B and Region VIII, where illegal recruitment is widespread (IACAT 2012 in GBV 2013/11/22).

Forced Recruitment into Military Forces Or Other Armed Groups And Militias

- There are no reports of children in GoP armed forces, but the use of child soldiers is a problem among anti-government and terrorist organisations (USDoS 2012/04/19). However, within the last decade, child soldiers have been used within the wider spectrum of forces for which the GoP is responsible, including as guides, spies, porters, or human shields (CS 2012).
- The Children and Armed Conflict Bill was unanimously passed by the Philippines House of Representatives in May 2011 (HRW 2012/10/16).
- The recruitment of children <18 for use in armed conflict is prohibited under Republic Act 9231 (Act Providing for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour) (HRW 2012/10/16).
- Despite numerous laws which regulate the age of recruitment and use of children in conflict, the Armed Forces is reported both to have employed children

themselves in counterinsurgency operations and to be complicit in child recruitment by paramilitary forces known as Citizen Armed Force Geographical Units (CS 2012).

- The use of children in armed conflict by the communist rebel New People's Army (NPA) has been documented (HRW 2012/10/16).
- The NPA, the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and Abu Sayyaf allegedly continued to recruit and use children within their forces. The Philippine army has used schools for military purposes, despite a Philippine law prohibiting such activities (HRW 2013 and GoP DoL 2012).
- The Moro Islamic Liberation Front and the NDP have indicated willingness to stop the recruitment and use of children as soldiers; however, reports indicate that children continue to be found in their ranks (GoP DoL 2012).
- In remote areas and among certain minority groups, including indigenous groups, practices which result in low birth registration rates have been seen to increase the possibility of underage recruitment (CS 2012).

Child-Detention and Ill-Treatments in Prison

- Children in the Philippines can be arrested and detained like adults from the age of nine years (UNICEF 2013a).
- Over 50,000 children have been arrested and detained since 1995; roughly 28 children get arrested every day (UNICEF 2013a).
- Reasons for detention for 70% of child offenders are: petty theft; sniffing solvent; and vagrancy (UNICEF 2013b).
- Eight of ten children in conflict with the law will commit only one offence in their lifetime; a first-time offender kept out of adult jails is eight times more likely to change and become productive than a detained juvenile offender (UNICEF 2013a).
- Children comprise over 5% of the total inmate population in the city and municipal jails. Severe overcrowding and conditions in jails typically violate minimum standards for the treatment of prisoners; many youth offenders have experienced torture and abuse (UNICEF 2013b). Child offenders are routinely placed together with adult offenders (CSCDRJ 2009).
- While the number of girl prisoners is lower than the number of male child prisoners, girls face far greater risks of abuse on account of their sex, gender, and poor economic status (CSCDRJ 2009).
- Most youth offenders are male, aged 14-17, from poor families in urban slums or rural villages and are elementary school drop-outs (UNICEF 2013b).

- As of 2009, Region VII or Central Visayas (composed of the provinces of Bohol, Cebu, Negros Oriental, and Siquijor) accounted for the highest number of children accused of violating the law (CSCDRJ 2009).

Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)

- In some provinces such as Maguindanao where fighting has been intense, mines and UXO, as well as sporadic incidents between armed groups and rival clans, represent a serious security challenge for people returning home and one of the main reasons for IDPs staying in evacuation centres (IDMC 2010).
- As of 2006, the Moro National Liberation Front and the Abu Sayyaf Group continued to plant anti-vehicle mines in their ongoing battles with the army (LCMM 2006).
- 496 casualties have been identified from landmines, ERW, or Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) from 1999 to 2011, with 34 casualties for 2011 including 14 children (ICBL 2012/11/16).
- At least 113 persons have been killed and 262 hurt by landmines and IEDs set off by the NPA over the past decade, according to the AFP (PDI 2013/04/08).

Social Protection

- According to the GoP, the poverty incidence (proportion of people living below the poverty line) in 2012 was 19.7% nationally, (NSCB 2013/12/09). In the five regions the most affected by the Typhoon Yolanda, poverty level for 2012 were estimated at 22.8% in Region VI, 25.7% in Region VII, 37.4% in Region VIII, 31.9% in region XIII and 23.6% in region IV-B (NSCB 2013/12/09)
- There are two major social protection programs: the Food-for-School Program (FSP) and the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* or the 4Ps (UNICEF 2007).
- Social security programmes are categorised into social insurance, pensions, other long-term savings, social safety nets, welfare and social payments, and labour market interventions (Solidar 2010).
- Problems in social protection further include: coverage; inadequacy of benefits; lack of resources to finance; GoP failure to deliver; and non-coherence between social protection and development programmes (Solidar 2010). Coverage is incomplete and delivery is diffused, financing remains uncertain and is vulnerable to corruption (SWP, 2007).
- In 2011, over 2.6 million Filipinos received benefits, 2.5 million from social security, the remaining 55,000 were from employee compensation (NSCB 2013).
- Vendors, homeworkers, self-employed agricultural, rural and other informal sector workers comprise about 49% of the labour force, but many have no adequate

social protection precisely because they are outside the scope of regulation (SWP 2007).

- In 2008, through the Department of Social Welfare and Development initiated its version of the conditional cash transfer program designed to improve human capital of the target families from the extreme end of poverty. To avail the grants, Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program beneficiaries must meet the following conditions (Solidar 2010):
 - Pregnant women must have access to pre- and post-natal care and be attended during childbirth by a trained health professional.
 - Parents must attend Family Development Sessions (FDS).
 - 0-5 year old children must receive regular preventive health check-ups and vaccines.
 - 3-5 year old children must attend day care or pre-school classes at least 85% of the time.
 - 6-14 year old children must enrol in elementary or high school and must attend at least 85% of the time.
 - 6-14 years old children must receive deworming pills twice a year.

Poverty Incidence for Children

- Poverty incidence among children in rural areas is more than double that of children living in urban areas; 70% of poor children are from rural areas. Some regions are consistently ranked as worse off than others, suggesting wide disparities in poverty incidence across regions and between urban and rural areas (UNICEF 2007).
- In 2006, 18.6% of children (5.4 million children) were deprived of at least one of the three dimensions of well-being: shelter; sanitation; and water. Children experiencing at least two of the severe deprivations (around 840,000 children) are mostly from the Visayas region (UNICEF 2007).
- The combined poor families from Bicol and Western Visayas regions make up around 20% of the total poor families that have children (UNICEF 2007).

Housing, Land and Property - Land Ownership

- Under customary law in the bilateral systems of the Philippines, both men and women can hold land (Judd and Dulnuan 2001). However, women have unequal rights to the productive assets on said land (GBV Cluster 14/01/07).
- If couples are not legally married, and the land is in the name of the male only, women often do not have a legal right to the land (USAID 2006).

- Philippine legislation is progressive in terms of women's rights and access to land. The Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law (RA 6657) guarantees equal rights to rural women. The Family Code states that property acquired in unions with or without marriage is covered under the national co-ownership and joint ownership laws, and the presumption is that if two people live together, their land is jointly owned; and the written consent of both parties for transactions is required regardless of whether the land is registered in the name of both partners or was obtained by only one of them, if the land was obtained during the marriage or co-habitation. Women's rights to "equal treatment in agrarian reform and land resettlement programmes" is confirmed by the Women in Development and Nation Building Act of 1992 (USAID 2006 and Judd and Dulnuan 2001).
- In 2008, certificates of land ownership were granted to fewer than 16,000 women compared to over 33,000 grants for men (WB and PCW 2013/12/27).

Documentation /Legal Identity (Birth Registration)

- Between 2005-2011, 83% of births were registered, 87% in urban areas 78% in rural areas (UNICEF 2013c).
- As of 2009, 2.6 million children were unregistered, most of whom are Muslim and/or from indigenous tribes. The regions with the highest numbers of unregistered children (70%) are ARMM, Eastern Visayas, Central Mindanao, Western Mindanao, and Southern Mindanao (CRC-P 2009).
- Reliable and disaggregated data on unregistered births is difficult to locate. However, a 2008 survey by Plan Philippines found 9,666 children aged 0-5 years in Region VIII who were unregistered. If compared with official GoP data from 2008 indicating that 67,582 births were registered, it indicates that roughly 14% of children aged 0-5 born in 2008 in Region VIII had births that were not registered (PIA 2009).
- Existing barriers to birth registration include (CRC-P 2009):
 - Lack of awareness among parents on the relevance of birth registration, especially Muslims and Indigenous peoples
 - Economic costs (the civil registry law states that birth registration is free, but some local ordinances on civil registration seek to generate revenues through registration)
 - Gaps in civil registration law and procedures
 - Physical and geographical barriers affecting families living in remote and hard-to-reach barangays, although the latter obstacle has been remedied by forming mobile civil registration teams in selected areas.

Vulnerable Groups

Persons with Disability

- Reliable disaggregated data on disability is difficult to locate. Official data from 2006 indicated a population of people with disability at 1.23% (APCD 2013); results from the 2010 census indicate that 1.57% of the population has a disability (NSO 2013).
- These estimates are far lower than global estimates that persons with disabilities generally represent 15% of a given population. Data from 2000 indicates an even higher prevalence of 28.8% indicating that official estimates are likely to be low (WHO 2011).
- As of 2006, 70% of all persons with disability were found in rural areas (UNICEF 2007).
- All areas of the cyclone affection regions had pre-disaster higher disability levels than national incidences of disability (figure 60).

Figure 60: Household Population and Persons with Disability by Region (NSO 2013)

Region	Household population (in 1,000)	Household population with Disability (in 1,000)	Proportion of Persons with Disability to the Household population (in percent)
IV-B - Mimaropa	2,732	50	1.85%
VI – Western Visayas	7,090	138	1.95%
VII – Central Visayas	6,785	109	1.6%
VIII – Eastern Visayas	4,090	72	1.75%
XIII - Caraga	2,425	38	1.58%

- Attempts to include persons with disability in national census surveys have historically been unsuccessful. The general lack of reliable data on disabilities prevents the GoP and agencies from knowing the extent to which people with disabilities are included in mainstream social services such as education and healthcare (AF 2011/10/26).
- The National Council on Disability Affairs, established in 2008, is the GoP mandated national coordination mechanism/disability focal point (NCDA 2013).
- Several laws exist to ensure the protection of persons with disability including: Republic Act No 7277 (Magna Carta for Disabled Persons); Batas Pambansa Blg. 344 (Accessibility Law); Republic Act 6759 (White Cane Act); and ILO Convention No. 159 (Vocational Rehabilitation of Persons with Disability) (NCDA 2013).

Having ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability in April 2008, the Philippines has a legal obligation to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (HI 2013b).

- Republic Act 7277 does not include provision for persons with disability in case of emergencies such as natural disasters (HI 2012).
- In the Philippines, 80% of persons with disabilities live below poverty line (HI 2013b).
- The prevalence of disability among children aged 0-14 years is highest in urban slums and rural areas (CPWG 2013/11/25).
- There is less than one occupational therapist per 10,000 persons in the Philippines (WHO 2011).

Older Persons

- In 2012, 6% of the population was aged 60 years or more. This number is anticipated to rise to 9.6% in 2030 and to 15.3% by 2050 (UNDESA 2012).
- According to global ranking accounting for issues of income security (ranking 73rd), health status (70th), employment and education (17th), and enabling environments for older people (21st), Philippines ranked 44th globally with issues of income security and health status being challenges across the country for older people (HAI 2013a).
- Women outlive men in nearly all societies; in these additional years of life women often experience poor health and increasing disability. While older women tend to have stronger social networks than older men, lack of access to paid employment (which enables savings), reduced decision-making power in the family and community and vulnerability to GBV throughout the life-course are all risk factors for a disadvantaged old age for many women (HAI 2013a).
- Older people require IDs to access state subsidised healthcare benefits (reduce priced medicines, etc.) (IRC, 2013/11/21).
- The NSCB does not provide data for women above age 49 who are exposed to violence, thus making abuse of older women an invisible issue (NSCB 2013/03/19).
- Aging women and men and their families fall into an *obligation and entitlement* trap, where families feel obliged to care for their aging family members, and older men and women expect such entitlements because of their senior status. This trap can breed inequalities in the household and make senior members vulnerable to being treated as helpless, unproductive and a burden (WB and PCW 2013/12/27).
- The Departments of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and Labour and Employment implement legislated senior citizen benefits, but there is no non-

contributory social pension scheme for older persons, leaving a gap in services for those who are ineligible for mandated GoP pensions (PD 2013). Through this program, any resident citizen of the Philippines at least 60 years old receives a 20% discount and exemption on the purchase of medicines and professional fees, transportation on public vehicles, use of services in hotels and lodging, restaurant and recreation centres, admission to cinemas; exemption from payment of individual income taxes; 5% discount on utility expenses; free medical, dental services, diagnostic and laboratory fees. 53.9% of the households use the Senior Citizen Program, around 60% of households in Western Visayas, Eastern Visayas, and Central Visayas. The lowest participation was noted in Region IV-B Mimaropa (43.2%) (FRNI 2011).

- As of end August 2012, the GoP had allotted over P1.2 billion for 185,914 senior citizens nationally, of whom 140,699 were indigent senior citizens identified through the DSWD's National Household Targeting System (DSWD 2012/10/15).

Ethnic and Religious Minorities

- Human rights problems include the lack of full integration of indigenous people (USDoS 2012/04/19).
- Indigenous children rank among the poorest and most disadvantaged (CPWG 2013/11/25).
- The main minority groups are: Cebuano (20.16 million); Tagalog (13.93 million); Ilocano (9.53 million); Hiligaynon (8.06 million); Central Bicolano (3.5 million); Waray (3.4 million); Kapampangan (2.6 million); Albay Bicolano (2.1 million); Pangasinan (1.6 million); Malay (1.2 million); Maranao (1.09 million); Maguindanao (1.07 million); Tausug (1.02 million); Min Nan Chinese (922,000); Masbateño (764,000) (MR 2013).
- The main threats to minority rights in the Philippines are faced by Lumad (a collection of indigenous peoples of Mindanao) and other indigenous communities, including ethnic Chinese and Moros. Indigenous peoples face problems of land loss due to development projects, worsening poverty, government neglect, loss of culture, and discrimination (MR 2013).
- There is a significant Muslim minority, including a number of ethnic groups known collectively by the Spanish term 'Moros', who make up approximately 5% of the population and are concentrated mainly in Mindanao, Palawan, and the Sulu archipelago (MR 2013). Moro Muslims have faced loss of their traditional lands for decades. They also feel that current language and educational policies - conducted until recently entirely in English and Tagalog and with a Christian-slanted curriculum - discriminates against them in terms of language, religion and

culture. Despite the recent granting of a form of autonomy for the Moro in parts of Mindanao, there remain restrictions on teaching in their languages in public schools or to have their languages as co-official or working languages of administration (MR 2013).

Crisis Impact

- Vulnerable groups, including those whose situation was worsened by the disaster (separated children, single-headed households with children, indigenous people, persons with disabilities, older persons, IDPs, and communities in areas affected by the conflict) are particularly at risk of resorting to negative coping strategies, such as the sale of remaining assets, reduced food consumption, survival sex, family separation (sending family members elsewhere for work), child labour or begging (SRP 2013/12/10).
- Protection concerns include child protection and GBV as well as issues related to security and safety, and full access to public services and information, land and property rights (PC 2013/12/17).
- Few specific protection incidents were reported in displacement sites in Region VIII Eastern Visayas (CCCM 2013/12/20) and in Region VI Western Visayas (CCCM 2013/12/18).

Impact on Child Protection

- As of mid-December, UNICEF data indicates that 5.9 million children have been affected by the typhoon, of a total 14.4 million (41-42% of the affected population); of the 3.9 million IDPs, 1.6m are estimated to be children (UNICEF 2013/12/17 and StC et al. 2013/12/20).
- Social services that form the cornerstone of children's well-being, health, and development have taken an enormous hit, putting children at risk of disease and under-nutrition and threatening education and protection (StC et al. 2013/12/20).
- In most affected areas, referrals services for children remain limited, in terms of both quality and coverage (CPWG 2013/12/09).
- In Region VIII - Eastern Samar, Leyte and Samar (Western Samar), 35 of 65 sites had *no* child friendly spaces (CCCM 2013/12/20). In Region VI, 14 of 34 sites in Capiz and Iloilo had no child friendly sites (CCCM 2013/12/18).
- As of 18 December, children made up 54% of the population of evacuation centres in Capiz and Iloilo in Region VI (11% <5 and 43% ages 5-17) (CCCM 2013/12/18).

Child Labour

- In mid-November, an assessment in Dulag Municipality showed that *hundreds* of children were begging on the road south of Tacloban, exacerbating their vulnerability to exploitation. Almost all were children aged 6-15 years with some older adolescents (StC 2013/11/18).
- Decimated homes and livelihoods suggest the potential risk of an increase in child labour. Cases of attempt to recruit children into child labour and a suspected child trafficking case have been reported in Tacloban (CPWG 2013/12/09).
- Some parents have noted that their children are begging (CPWG 2013/12/09), especially in Region VIII (UNHCR 2013/11/29).
- Risks to child labour have been noted in Aklan and Capiz in Region VI and in Nego Oriental in Region VII (CPWG 2013/12/09), areas also identified as having a heightened risk for trafficking (CPWG 2013/11/25).
- In December in Leyte, children reported having to take on new responsibilities to help their families recover from the typhoon (StC et al. 2013/12/20). These activities now include:
 - Helping clear up debris around the house
 - Cleaning up their schools
 - Helping parents find materials to repair houses
 - Searching for extra food.
 - Finding scraps to sell to add to family income.
 - Lining up for relief distributions when parents are busy.
- Girls in Leyte reported increasing their roles in cleaning, cooking, and caring for siblings; boys are more often helping parents with house repairs and income generating activities (StC et al. 2013/12/20).

Unaccompanied and Separated Children

- As of early December, 36 unaccompanied or separated children were documented in and around Tacloban City (CPWG 2013/12/09), by 17 December this number had increased to 72 unaccompanied or separated children (UNICEF 2013/12/17), and by 20 December, this number was 83 (OCHA 2013/12/20).
- At the end of November, separated children were identified in Capiz, Region VI (two children), in Leyte, Region VIII (eight children), and in Western Samar (two children) (CPWG 2013/11/25).
- In the areas in the direct vicinity of the typhoon path in Central and Western Visayas and in evacuation centres, there remains a relatively high number of households reporting missing people (MCNA 2013/12/20).

Impact on Women's (And Girl's) Protection

- Most barangay officials consider women, whether single or married, to be more vulnerable to harm than men, especially pregnant and breastfeeding women (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- In Leyte at the end of November 2013, women and children shared significant concerns about safety associated with open defecation and bathing (OCHA 2013/11/30).

Risk of Gender Based Violence (GBV)

- Government institutions and NGOs have reported trafficking as a major concern, particularly because areas heavily impacted by the typhoon, like Samar and Leyte, were known hot spots for trafficking of women and girls prior to the current disaster (IACAT 2012 in GBV 2013/11/22).
- Persons living in communal centres are at high risk of GBV, especially sexual violence (CPWG 2013/12/09). Overcrowding, lack of privacy, lack of lighting, and lack of segregated facilities, heighten the likelihood of sexual and gender-based violence in evacuation centres overall (SRP 2013/12/10), and especially within families (UNHCR 2013/11/29, IRC 2013/11/21).
- The lighting in evacuation centres in Tacloban was insufficient according to women and adolescent girls (OCHA 2013/12/13).
- As of early December, there were 387,450 IDPs in 1,552 centres (90% in Eastern and Western Visayas) living without access to adequate shelter and security (CPWG 2013/12/09).
- Eight women-friendly spaces have been established in Tacloban and Borongan (OCHA 2013/12/20, GBV Cluster 14/01/07).
- In Borongan, 45 Armed Forces' members were trained on basic concepts of gender-based violence in emergencies and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (OCHA 2013/12/20).
- Concern remains high over the risks of physical and sexual violence, across all affected regions. Perceived risks of violence are significantly higher amongst IDPs located along the east coast of Leyte and the south coasts of Samar and Eastern Samar which were impacted by tidal surge (15.4% for women) compared to other areas (6.9% in inland areas of Leyte and the Western coast of Samar which suffered significant damage as a result of extreme winds and 5.4% for women in areas in the direct vicinity of the typhoon path in Central and Western Visayas) (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- There has been trafficking of women, largely for sexual exploitation from the region. The Inter Agency Committee on Anti trafficking, through the Department of

Justice, has set up help desks and information in all ports to address the issues of IDPs boarding empty boats/planes departing affected areas after dropping off supplies (GBV Cluster 14/01/07).

Impact on Older Persons

- As of 18 December, older people comprised 6.8% of the population of evacuation centres in Capiz and Iloilo in Region VI (CCCM 2013/12/18).
- Areas most severely affected by the typhoon all have proportions of older people higher than the national average: Disabled and older people are among the most vulnerable groups, especially where they have become separated from their families (SRP 2013/12/10).
- In Iloilo and Capiz, older persons and widows were increasingly made responsible for the care of young children while single parent households are having to increase their working hours (IRC, 2013/11/21).
- Loss of documentation for older people in Capiz and Iloilo was a challenge for accessing state subsidised healthcare benefits (IRC, 2013/11/21).
- In Tacloban and Palo at end November, older men and women reported being overlooked for support to meet health needs related to ageing and pre-existing conditions (OCHA 2013/11/29).
- In the end of November 2013, the number of older persons (60+) living alone in Leyte was significant. These older persons were unable to access adequate food sources due to immobility and difficulties in crossing the terrain. Furthermore, they were unable to secure income and thus could not purchase food from the markets to meet basic needs (OCHA 2013/11/30).

Access

- In northwest Leyte and municipalities of Ormoc, Albuera, Kananga, Matag-ob, Leyte and Marida, municipal markets were not found to be physically accessible to older women and to a lesser extent the older men in the affected population (HAI 2013/11/30).
- Up to 40% of older women and men in these affected communities in northwest Leyte did not have valid ID to allow them to use the money transfer systems (HAI 2013/11/30).

Discrimination

- As of December 13, older persons in evacuation centres, urban areas, and rural areas with indigenous populations were being overlooked in the response (OCHA 2013/12/13).

- By the end of November 2013, there was evidence from Region VIII that older women were not included in cash for work (UNHCR 2013/11/29).
- In Tacloban and Palo, older people reported concerns about livelihoods, as they were being excluded from cash-for-work schemes. All had had gainful employment prior to the typhoon and not all of them were a part of a family that ensured they could benefit from the cash earned by a younger adult in the schemes (OCHA 2013/11/29).

Impact on Persons with Disability

- At the end of November in Region VIII, older persons and persons with disability, especially those unaccompanied since the disaster, had lost family support, or whose families could no longer provide care for their specific needs were among the most vulnerable (UNHCR 2013/11/29).

Impact on Minorities

- Indigenous people are among the most affected by the disaster. They often live in areas which are difficult to access, which under the present circumstances results in limited access to services and assistance (SRP 2013/12/10).

Impact on Additional Protection Concerns/Displacement and Durable Solutions

- As of 24 December, 14.1 million people were affected by the typhoon of whom 4.1 million are displaced (OCHA 2013/12/24).
- During the first three weeks after the typhoon, the number of IDPs moving out from severely-affected areas steadily increased, among these IDPs about 10% stayed in evacuation centres, the rest went to their relatives (UNHCR 2013/11/29).
- IDPs who have not returned to their homes, and remain in evacuation centres, are disproportionately affected due to high levels of pre-existing vulnerabilities. They will need additional support in the short, medium and long term to address basic needs and provide durable solutions (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- People residing in evacuation centres are predominantly from the poorest segments of the population and are among those most severely impacted by the typhoon. Almost half of the people still living in evacuation centres belong to those with current expenditure levels among the bottom quartile of the population (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Those in the evacuation centres are the most vulnerable – mothers with small children, older persons, and families who have lost all their assets (StC 2013/11/19).

- In Region VIII Eastern Visayas, 15,934 people (50% female, 20%<5) were identified in displacement sites, in Region VI Western Visayas 5,471 people (52% female, 11%<5) and in Region VII Central Visayas region a total of 4,630 people (CCCM 2013/12/18, CCCM 2013/12/20, CCCM 2013/12/20).
- IDPs in remote areas and areas affected both by conflict and by the typhoon, and in evacuations centres face protection risks related to their displacement, relocation and resettlement (SRP 2013/12/10).
- Many households in Region VIII do not own land titles and so risk being overlooked in government housing allocations (UNHCR 2013/11/29).

Documentation/Legal Identity and Information

- The main protection considerations highlighted by affected communities include loss of legal documents, lack of adequate communication between family members and lack of adequate physical protection (SRP 2013/12/10).
- Due to advance warning of the typhoon, many people – but not all - had enough notice to secure documentation. For others, documentation and identification forms will need to be replaced (IRC 2013/11/21).
- In Region VIII at end November, there was evidence of birth certificates being lost or damaged. In addition, many children had never been registered and so need birth registration to be sufficiently visible to be included in government responses (UNHCR 2013/11/29).
- In Leyte in November, land ownership documents and personal identification cards were lost in all barangays assessed; therefore, there is an overarching concern that access to goods, services, and travel will be hindered/blocked (OCHA 2013/11/30).
- IDPs do not have sufficient knowledge of GoP assistance and relocation plans (UNHCR 2013/11/29). In Region VIII at end November, IDPs expressed lack of information regarding government's shelter assistance and relocation plans (UNHCR 2013/11/29).
- In Tacloban and Palo, people find the lack of both general news and specific information about the response a source of additional stress and anguish, and are requesting a sophisticated level of knowledge about rights, entitlements, and plans (OCHA 2013/11/29).

Disability (Dangers and Injuries)

- Children staying near the roads or begging for help at the roadside and at increased risk of accident and injury (CPWG 2013/12/09 and StC 2013/11/18).

- Children's physical safety was an issue mid-November in coastal regions south of Tacloban where house destruction is nearly 100% and where there were downed trees and power lines (StC 2013/11/18).
- Provinces where children have been playing debris include Aklan, Capiz, and Iloilo in Region VI (CPWG 2013/12/09) and Leyte in Region VIII (CPWG 2013/11/25).
- Damaged houses and debris, uncollected solid waste and broken pavements and roads pose a high threat for physical injuries. The risks are highest for women, 67% of household responding noted that women are at increased risk of physical injuries compared to 34% of men (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Between 9-20 November, 18,557 injuries were recorded across an affected population of 13.2million (UNHCR 2013/11/20).
- In Region VIII at end November, uprooted trees, broken glasses, damaged dwellings and other remains of the typhoon still pose physical risk to IDPs (UNHCR 2013/11/29).
- In December, eight out of ten children consulted in West Samar said they knew about the typhoon before it came because the barangay captain had warned households about it. However, only 10% of households evacuated before it hit (StC et al. 2013/12/20).

Psycho-Social Distress

- Psycho-social distress, including fear and changes in behaviour such as sadness, crying, and other exaggerated emotions, have been noted during assessments in Iloilo in Region VI, in Leyte in Region VII and Eastern Samar Province (Region VIII) (CPWG 2013/12/09 and CPWG 2013/11/25).
- Roughly 40% of households (persons of all ages) report feeling insecure, with the highest sense of insecurity noted in Domain 2 (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- In Region VI at end November, most persons in Iloilo needing psycho-social support were older persons.
- Children and young people remain profoundly affected by what they experience during the typhoon; psycho-social support remains a priority as expressed by children themselves (StC et al. 2013/12/20).
- In Iloilo at end December, children raised concerns about adult consumption of alcohol and of seeing fights between men in some parts of the 'Tent City' evacuation centre themselves (StC et al. 2013/12/20).

Freedom Of / Restrictions to Movement

- Women in 26% of households are restricting their movements by fear of prevailing insecurity, especially in inland areas of Leyte and the Western coast of Samar

which suffered significant damage as a result of extreme wind (MCNA 2013/12/20).

Detention Facilities

- Of the seven national detention facilities (the New Bilibid Prison and the Correctional Institute for Women (both in Manila), Sablayan Prison (near Manila), Davao Penal Colony (Davao), Iwahig Prison and Penal Farm (Puerto Princesa), and the Leyte Prison (Abuyog, Southern Leyte)), both the Iwahig and Leyton Prisons were directly impacted by the typhoon (BOC 2013).
- No post typhoon information is available on how the typhoon impacted these populations and whether they were injured, if and to where they have been relocated, or if they escaped or were released.

Information and Response Gaps

- Lack of information on the humanitarian response available to affected people, including community messages targeting children, parents and community needs (PC 2013/12/17).
- The main priority for GBV response is restoring services and getting referral pathways up and running so that survivors can access the care they need and then subsequently – through service provision – a better idea of trends and patterns in reported GBV cases is gathered (GBV Cluster 14/01/07).
- Insufficient psychosocial support for unaccompanied and separated children, parents and siblings who have lost family members, and older persons (PC 2013/12/17).
- Local administrations lack the capacity to ensure the full application of national protection mechanisms and obligations under international and national legislation (PC 2013/12/17).
- Gaps in livelihood opportunities expose people, particularly women and girls, to an increased risk of sexual exploitation and abuse (PC 2013/12/17).
- Insufficient HLP advocacy and related protection initiatives in direct support of the authorities (PC 2013/12/17).
- Lack of a mechanism/ resources to replace lost personal documents (PC 2013/12/17).
- As of 13 December, protection needs of indigenous persons (in remote areas of Tapaz and Dumarao municipalities (Capiz Province, in Western Visayas) were still unknown and undergoing assessment (OCHA 2013/12/13).

- Even with 38 women police officers having been trained and deployed to nine evacuation centres in Tacloban to assist with protection issues for women and children, more women police officers are needed across the impacted areas (OCHA 2013/12/20).
- Overall lack of sex and age disaggregated data on protection concerns, both pre- and post-typhoon.
- Almost no data on numbers of persons with disability impacted, incidence of types of injury, chronic illness etc. and nothing on needs, capacities, and/or coping strategies. Similarly lack of referral pathway for these affected populations with specific needs.
- Gaps in protection-related concerns being monitored consistently across all sectors.

Challenges to Response Capacity

- In Region VIII in mid-November, the response capacities of local (sub-national) government actors was overwhelmed by the sheer magnitude of the emergency. In some municipalities, local governments had effectively ceased to function. National level actors, prominently the NDRRMC and DSWD, performed better, but were beset by the same delays and logistical difficulties that INGOs and private groups have experienced (Plan 2013/11/18).
- Improvement in local capacity has been observed to improve steadily during the weeks since the typhoon (Prot Cluster 2014/01/08).

Lessons Learned

- As a result of Typhoon Pablo in 2012, an estimated 80% of affected were women and children. In certain regions, where up to 40% already lived below the poverty line, the typhoon destroyed many families' sole source of income (agricultural lands). Following that disaster, data showed an increase in reported GBV cases, including trafficking, and an increase in adolescents involved in commercial sex work. The conditions following Typhoon Yolanda are strikingly similar, thus similar patterns of GBV are expected (GBV 2013/11/22).
- Children <5, and older persons, are highly sensitive to shocks associated with humanitarian crises and face a range of specific risks associated with their age, including access to adequate healthcare and nutrition (HAI 2013b).
- After Typhoon Bopha, 89% of site interviews noticed negative behavioural changes among affected children (CPWG 2013/11/25).

- The pre-disaster rate of child labour in Region VII was higher than in most other regions, indicating a heightened risk of post-disaster child labour as a household coping strategy (CPWG 2013/11/25).
- After Typhoon Bopha, 19% of site interviews in Regions XI and XIII indicated that children engaged in farm work (CPWG 2013/11/25).
- After Typhoon Washi, trafficking increased by an estimated 10% in Region X, primarily affecting girls aged 14-17 (CPWG 2013/11/25).
- Learning from previous typhoons indicates that economic challenges may lead to children being involved in looting and other crimes (CPWG 2013/11/25).
- In regions affected by Typhoon Bopha, 94% of reports indicated that children were *not* separated from parents or usual caregivers (CPWG 2013/11/25).
- After Typhoon Bopha in Regions XI and XIII, the top identified risks were the presence of environmental risks at home and outside, including road accidents, criminal acts such as gang activities (CPWG 2013/12/09).
- Persons with disability tend to be more affected than others during disasters and often face bigger challenges to cope with the situation and survive. Due to their specific situations, they risk being excluded and invisible during response activities, and face additional barriers in accessing support and relief efforts. In an emergency context, their original vulnerability is greatly compounded, bringing about the risk of their vulnerability increasing (HI 2012).
- Persons with disability have specific needs that are not always taken into account by response activities. Although they have the very same basic needs as everyone else, meeting these specific needs may be critical to prevent their condition from deteriorating and allow them equal access to basic emergency relief. Examples of specific needs can include the need for assistive devices or technical aids, additional nutrition requirements, medical care specific to certain conditions, adapted physical environments, etc. (HI 2012).
- In the wake of a disaster, people with injuries must be provided with care immediately to limit the onset of long-term disabilities (HAI 2013a).
- Households without access to adequate shelter and security, with a lack of lighting, and with communal bathing areas face increased risk of GBV (CPWG 2013/11/25).
- Data available from recent disasters in the Philippines illustrate the linkages between emergency displacement and increases in GBV (GBV 2013/11/22).
- A 2009 study of IDPs in Mindanao revealed an increased number of forced marriages and adolescent pregnancies (GBV 2013/11/22).
- The humanitarian system largely overlooks the needs of older people and people with disabilities. A 2011 study found that just 0.78% of projects submitted to the

2010 and 2011 Consolidated Appeals Process included at least one activity targeting older people (0.3% were funded), while 1.6% of projects included targeted activities for people with disability (0.7%) (HAI and HI 2011).

Operational Recommendations

- Primary data collection is required on loss of documentation (birth registration and land titles);
- Primary and sex disaggregated data collection is required on housing, land, and property rights issues resulting from/or exacerbated by the Typhoon;
- Data collection needs to be discussed with the GoP on secondary movement and return figures; including the protection assessment of those movements and IDPs.
- Communication with affected communities, and in particular including women and diverse populations in decision-making, needs to be strengthened.
- Increased and sustained efforts made to highlight and incorporate protection gaps and needs across the various thematic areas.
- Continuous mapping of service providers and available resources to enable (re)-activating of effective referral mechanisms for the range of protection issues.
- *Gaps in response* to be shared with protection cluster members for confirmation and planning of activities to complement the SRP if necessary.

Key Resources

- Study on Women and Property Rights, USAid (2006/10)
- Statistics Philippines, UNICEF
- Snapshot of Child Protection Needs and Risks, Global Protection Cluster (2013/11/25)
- Global Study on Child Poverty and Disparities, UNICEF (2007)
- Convention of the Right Childs, UN 2009/03/20
- World report on disability, WHO (2011)
- A study on the Disability Inclusion Progress in the Emergency Response to Tropical Storm Washi, Handicap International (2012)
- Multi Cluster Needs Assessment – MCNA. Final Report. Philippines Typhoon Yolanda (December 2013)
- Philippines overview, Minority Right Group International
- Response to Typhoon Yolanda (Yolanda), Protection Cluster (2013/12/17)
- Gender Based Violence, Secondary Data Review, GBV sub-cluster (GBV 2013/11/22).

Shelter

Priority Concerns

- The most affected areas within the 50km radius of the typhoon track, hit by surge storms and strong winds, including coastal and inland areas of Leyte, Samar, Eastern Samar, Northern Cebu and Panay Island.
- The unbalanced shelter response towards specific coastal 'hotspots' and towards destroyed or totally damaged houses only.
- Challenge to prioritise shelter assistance according to vulnerability, especially for households headed by women, older people, children, and persons with disability whose needs have not been met before the new rainy season starts.
- The quantity of households and specific support needed to ensure durable shelter solutions for those families who did not own a house or land before the typhoon or have lost their land or property titles. In particular, ensuring tenure security for the most vulnerable populations that remain in evacuation centres - women, boys and girls, persons with disability, older people, and poor families with limited resource capacity.
- Allocation of housing for those families affected by the implementation of the no-build zones on coastlines planned by the GoP to ensure safe relocation and protect the population against new typhoons.
- How to support building back better in light of resource shortages and the lack of funding, especially for poor families without the means for self-recovery or capacity to buy materials and rebuild their houses.
- Eastern Visayas where there is concern that poverty will increase amongst typhoon affected communities.
- Affected populations in sub-standard houses made from lighter housing materials, particularly from the poorest rural areas, which have less capacity to recover by themselves. These populations risk becoming more vulnerable, and falling into more severe levels of poverty if their housing is not repaired sufficiently to withstand the impact of the next natural disaster.
- Lack of access to roofing and housing repair materials in the local and national markets, mainly sufficient or appropriate thickness of Corrugate Galvanised Iron (CGI) sheets which is the main household roofing material in the country.
- Low incomes of the general affected population for the typhoon Yolanda which hinders the re-activation of local markets, despite the increased need for building materials.
- The need for an Emergency Market Mapping Analysis to assess the capacity of locals markets to provide housing materials, and to understand the dynamics of the market forces in the post-disaster Yolanda.

Key Characteristics

Shelter Background

- The main types of construction materials used in the Philippines are concrete, brick and stone (37%), half strong/wood (21%), wood (20%), and light materials such as bamboo, *sawali*, *cogon* and *nipa* (20%) (NSO 2007).
- Between 1990 and 2007, higher numbers of people started to use stronger materials to build houses. The use of bamboo and other light materials has decreased by around 27%. The number of houses being built with concrete and other strong materials have increased by 40% (NSO 1990, NSO 2007 and NCSB 2000).
- However, when it comes to the areas most affected by the typhoon, the type of construction materials being used are generally lighter. The number of houses built out of concrete and brick and stone is reduced from 37% to 30% and those constructed with half strong/wood from 21% to 20%. However, houses built with lighter materials such as bamboo, *sawali*, *cogon* and *nipa* increase by 10% (from 20% to 30%) and wooden house by almost 1% (from 20% to 21%) (NSO 2010).
- The use of lighter materials such as bamboo is even higher than average in the Mimaropa and Western Visayas, which have a usage rate of 42% and 40% respectively. The Caraga region however reflects a different trend with half of the houses constructed from wood (55%) (figure 61) (NSO 2012).
- In terms of roofing materials, 75% of the households across the country use corrugated galvanised iron (CGI). The second commonly used material (16%) is *caogon*, *nipa* or *anahaw* which are all local natural resources (leaves and grass).
- In the five main typhoon-affected areas, the percentage of houses with CGI roofing is slightly lower (70%) and the number of houses with roofs made from light materials is slightly higher (25%) (figure 62) (NSO 2010).
- However, the usage of CGI is much higher in Central Visayas (81%) and Western Visayas (74%). The usage of roofing made from *cagon*, *nipa* and *anahaw* is higher in Caraga (40%), Mimaropa (37%) and Eastern Visayas (34%) (figure 62) (NSO 2010).

Figure 61: Housing Construction Materials per Region (NSO 2010)

Housing material	REGION IVB - MIMAROPA	REGION VI - WESTERN VISAYAS	REGION VII - CENTRAL VISAYAS	REGION VIII - EASTERN VISAYAS	REGION XIII - CARAGA
Concrete/Brick/Stone	31.41%	30.01%	32.67%	29.85%	21.20%
Bamboo/Sawali/Cogon/Nipa	41.55%	39.94%	22.93%	29.26%	11.46%
Wood	9.49%	10.23%	21.53%	25.46%	55.40%
Half Concrete/Brick/Stone and Half Wood	15.29%	18.00%	21.04%	13.41%	10.59%
Makeshift/Salvaged/Improvvised Materials	0.65%	0.66%	0.73%	0.85%	0.62%
Galvanized Iron/Aluminum	0.40%	0.57%	0.36%	0.58%	0.22%
Not Reported	0.82%	0.31%	0.51%	0.25%	0.12%
Others	0.23%	0.21%	0.16%	0.24%	0.28%
Asbestos	0.08%	0.04%	0.04%	0.06%	0.06%
No Walls	0.07%	0.02%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%
Glass	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%

Figure 62: Roofing Construction Materials per Region (NSO 2010)

Roofing material	REGION IV - MIMAROPA	REGION VI - WESTERN VISAYAS	REGION VII - CENTRAL VISAYAS	REGION VIII - EASTERN VISAYAS	REGION XIII - CARAGA
Galvanized Iron/Aluminum	57.40%	74.02%	81.10%	62.20%	54.92%
Cogon/Nipa/Anahaw	37.37%	20.75%	13.87%	33.60%	40.05%
Half Galvanized Iron and Half Concrete	3.19%	2.96%	2.28%	2.18%	1.94%
Wood	0.96%	1.21%	1.55%	1.15%	2.30%
Tile Concrete/Clay Tile	0.43%	0.39%	0.52%	0.33%	0.29%
Makeshift/Salvaged/Improvvised Materials	0.30%	0.36%	0.39%	0.35%	0.26%
Others	0.25%	0.24%	0.16%	0.13%	0.14%
Asbestos	0.09%	0.06%	0.03%	0.05%	0.10%
Not Reported	0.00%	0.01%	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%

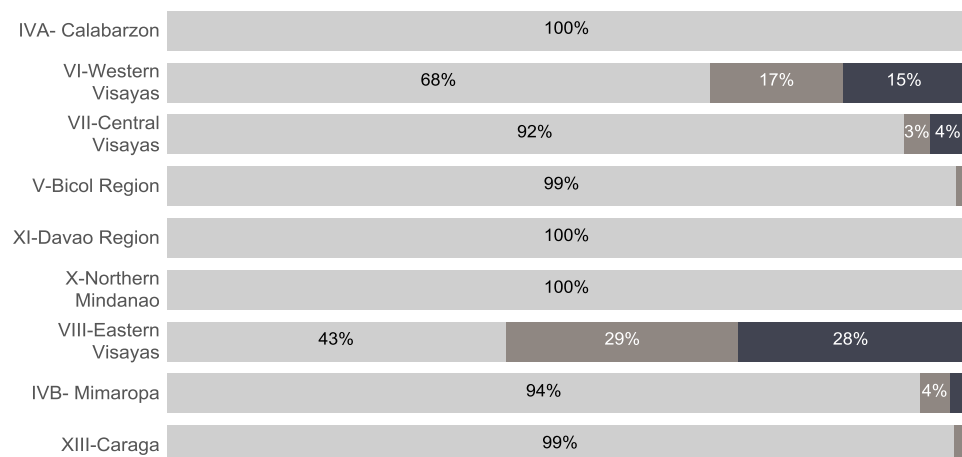
- In terms of land tenure, most of the rural population is landless, and more than 1/3 of the urban population lives in informal settlements (USAid 2011).
- As of 2007, 77% of households nationwide owned (66%) or rented (12%) a plot, whereas 21% had a rent-free plot with the consent of the owner (19%) or without this consent (2%); the remaining 1% is not reported (NSO 2007).
- In the most affected areas, the number of households that owned (53%) or rented (7%) land is slightly lower than the national average, except in Mimaropa region (60%). Whereas the houses that had a rent-free land with the consent of the owner is considerably higher (30%), particularly in Western Visayas (37%). The same number of rent-free plots, without the consent of the owner, is applied in these five regions (2%) (NSO 2010).
- As of 2011, 87% of households used electricity as the main source of energy. Other types of sources are fuel wood (54%), charcoal (36%), LPG (liquefied petroleum gas (41%), and kerosene (34%) (NSO 2011).
- In 2011, 74% of households used electricity for lighting, approximately the same proportion as in 2004. The use of kerosene for lighting purposes has decreased from 43% (2004) to 30% (2011). Wood fuel is the main source of energy for cooking (54%), followed by LPG (41%), charcoal (35%), and biomass residues (20%). Wood fuel is also used in 20% of houses for heating water for bathing. Next to wood fuel, charcoal (11%) and biomass residues (6%) are used for the same purpose (NSO 2011).

Crisis Impact

Impact of the Typhoon Damage

- The typhoon caused storm surges and floods and strong winds of more than 300km/h which affected mainly the coastal areas and inland provinces of Leyte, Samar, Eastern Samar, Northern Cebu and Panay Island (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- The typhoon damaged 1,140,332 houses of which almost half were totally destroyed, mostly in Eastern Visayas and Western Visayas (NDRRMC 2013/12/29). There has been no update on the numbers of damaged houses (inclusive totally and partially) beyond mid-December (NDRRMC 2013/12/29).
- In Eastern Visayas the typhoon affected 57% of the total houses of the region, 28% were totally destroyed and 29% partially destroyed. In Western Visayas the typhoon caused damage in 32% of the total houses of the region, from which 17% were partially and 15% totally destroyed (NDRRMC 2013/12/29).

Figure 63: Estimates % of Houses Not Damaged, Partially and Totally Damaged (NDRRMC 2013/12/29, NSO 2010)



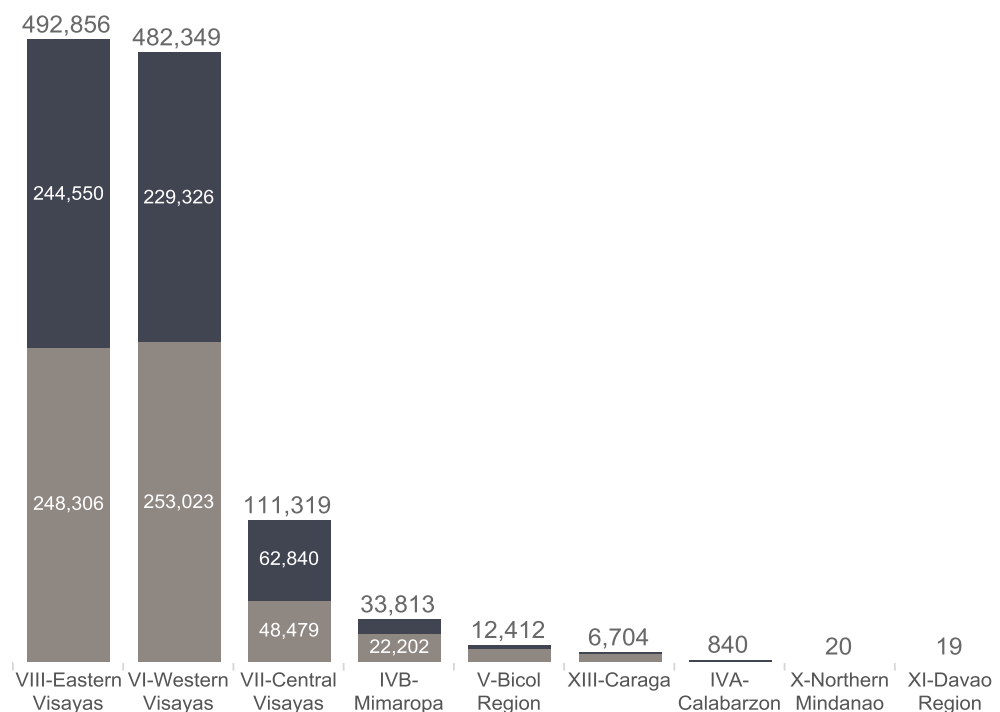
- In terms of the distance of the houses in relation to the path of the typhoon an estimated 78% of all houses within the first 100 km radius were affected. 32% of households in the first 0-25 km distance of the storm, 15% in the 26-50 km and 2% for those households in 50 km distance were totally destroyed (REACH 2014/01).
- The wind played a major role in the devastation of houses, notably for those located in the 25 km distance range. An estimated 97% of the households surveyed reported that the housing damage was caused by strong winds. 8% of households stated that damage was also due to the surge storm affecting urban coastal areas (REACH 2014/01).
- Houses constructed from light materials demonstrated little resistance to the typhoon. 94% of houses built with *nipa* and 83% of timber houses were destroyed or damaged by the typhoon (REACH 2014/01). Eastern and Western Visayas are the two most affected regions in terms of damaged houses, both with higher number of houses with light housing or roofing materials (NSO 2010).
- Houses built out of concrete or bricks/stones had 52% less damage than lighter structures (REACH 2014/01).
- As a result of Typhoon Yolanda, 4.1 million people were displaced (OCHA 2013/12/24). In December it was reported that 1,680,000 of the displaced were children (CP 2013/12/17). Most people stayed with friends or families; 400,000 people, mostly the poorest of the affected population, were allocated to 1,500

evacuation centres (NDRRMC, 2013/12/18). By the end of November, 2.5% of IDPs were still housed in 381 evacuation centres and 20% were staying in transitional sites or makeshift accommodation near to their homes (MCNA 2013/12/20).

Shelter Assistance

- The majority of shelter assistance has been provided to households living close to the storm track (less than 25km), in coastal areas and among those that had their houses totally damaged/destroyed (REACH 2014/01).
- With most affected households having returned to rebuild or repair their houses, support for self-recovery is a priority within the sector. Providing building materials, tools, and organising cash for work and trainings is a sustainable solution that will enhance community resilience (Shelter Cluster 2013/12/17).
- Many affected people require emergency shelter and Non Food Items (NFI) such as blankets and kitchen kits (Shelter Cluster 2013/12/17). Concerns about unsafe cooking areas (set up within 10 metres of tents) have been reported in transitional sites in Western Visayas (53% of the open sites), Central Visayas (63%) and Eastern Visayas (51%) (CCCM 2013/12/18, 2013/12/20, 2013/12/20).
- A total 9% of the affected households had received shelter assistance one month after the typhoon, according to the data collected in early December (REACH 2014/01).
- As of early January, 22% of the UN Philippines-Typhoon Haiyan Strategic Response Plan had been funded (OCHA FTS 2014/01).
- Capacity for self-recovery has been negatively affected by the typhoon. An estimated 63% of the affected households have difficulties in reaching their basic needs (REACH 2014/01).
- There is a link between the type of the housing materials and income. 62% of *nipa* and 50% of timber households had difficulties covering their basic needs before the devastation (REACH 2014/01).
- Low income generation limits the ability of people to start or complete the reconstruction of their houses. An estimated 70% of households are in need of support to rebuild or repair their homes (REACH 2014/01). Limited cash is available to pay for repairs and rebuilding (MCNA 2013/12/20).

Figure 64: Number of Houses Partially and Totally Damaged (NDRMMC 2013/12/29)



Building Materials

- Despite the need for building materials, the availability of materials in local markets seems not to have increased in local markets. Early market assessments in November 2013 indicated that this low demand could be due to low levels of income. Additionally, suppliers themselves are not working to increase the amount of materials on the market (IRC 2013/11/25).
- Although markets are recovering, the provision of cash to purchase building materials should be encouraged as a positive initiative to help boost demand for construction materials (IRC 2013/11/25).
- The lack of roofing materials is a big challenge for the sector, especially in terms of CGI, the main material used for roofing (NSO 2007). Maximising the amount of salvaged CGI has become a priority for the local authorities.
- An estimated 69% of households surveyed are planning to salvage building materials such as CGI (REACH 2014/01).

- The shelter sector estimates that more CGI needs to be imported (IRIN 2013/12/06).
- Another concern is related to the suitable thickness of the CGI sheets. According to an assessment in the Leyte market, the price of CGI increased after the typhoon. Thinner CGI sheets of 0,2-0,3mm were cheaper. Typhoon affected families purchased these types of sheets instead of other thicker ones, which at 0,46mm have greater resistance from the impact of future storms (GOAL 2013/09/28).
- Apart from timber frame and CGI sheets, a second type of roofing solution such as bamboo and *nipa* shingles have been explored for areas where roofs were made from bamboo before the typhoon (Shelter Cluster 2013/12/13).
- By early December, 7% of female single-headed households affected by the typhoon had received shelter assistance, compared to 9% of all households (REACH 2014/01).

Building Back Better

- Efforts should be made to not reproduce the same conditions of pre-typhoon vulnerability (IDMC and NRC 2013/01/29).
- Bunkhouses, designed and managed by the GoP, are being used as a type of temporary shelter to decongest evacuation centres and for those settlements in potential no-build zones. Ensuring that bunkhouse designs follow minimum standards regarding living space, privacy, safety, water, sanitation and hygiene services has been a concern of the international community. Consultation, participation and access to information with and by beneficiaries to the whole process, especially with the most vulnerable groups is also important to ensure voluntary evacuation and relocation (Shelter/WASH/CCCM/ER/PC 2013/12).
- No-build zones on coastlines are planned by the GoP to also ensure safe relocation and protect the population against the effects of new typhoons (Jakarta Post 25/11/2013). However, this is dependent of the implementation by local government units.
- Zones at a 20-40 metre distance from the shoreline are being marked in areas such as Eastern Visayas (IOM 2/12/2013). These are considered danger zones according to the geo-hazard mapping of DENR's Mines and Geosciences Bureau (PhilStar 25/11/2013). This measure is raising concerns about the loss of livelihood for those families being relocated from the coastlines.
- Concerns about housing, land and property rights, especially relating to women, are adding complexity to resettling families. Major support will be needed to formally relocate those affected families that did not own a house or land before

the typhoon or have lost their land and property title documentation. An estimated 62% of the affected population owns or rent their plot. However, 33% of the population lives on rent-free land with (27%) or without consent (6%) of the owner. Having the consent of the owner is not a guarantee for these families occupying their land as they can be forcibly relocated or evicted by the landlord (REACH 2014/01).

Information Gaps

- CGI local market production and the impact of importing these through humanitarian aid channels.
- The impact of the demand for housing and roofing material on the environment.
- Lack of information about the coping strategies of the affected populations reliant on fire wood and without electricity.
- Sex and age disaggregated data.
- Indigenous populations, particularly in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas.
- Identifying the needs of single people or people living outside families.
- Access to shelter assistance and the ability of people to rebuild their homes.
- Accessibility issues for older persons, persons with disability, and other vulnerable groups.

Operational Recommendations

- Operationalise the Shelter Cluster strategy by focusing on extremely vulnerable households who have yet to be reached, especially in inland areas and geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas.
- Provide incremental support for those who have 'built back worse' to increase resilience to natural hazards (cross-bracing, hurricane straps, sunken footings).
- Conduct an Emergency Market Mapping Analysis (EMMA) for shelter materials.
- Support local universities and professional institutions in designing technically sound and culturally appropriate housing.
- Shelter Cluster to work with other clusters regarding the salvage and use of coconut lumber.
- Shelter Cluster to work with GoP on housing, land and property issues.
- Conduct a funding gap analysis.

- Support the provision of documentation for those who have lost title deeds.
- Provide certificates of humanitarian aid received and inform local authorities.
- Explore the use of alternative roofing materials other than CGI sheeting.

Key Resources

- REACH. Super Typhoon Haiyan, Shelter and Wash Cluster Assessment (2014/01)
- Multi Cluster Needs Assessment –MCNA. Final Report. Philippines Typhoon Haiyan (2013/12)
- Reconstruction Assistance on Yolanda – RAY, National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) (2013/12/16)
- Typhoon Haiyan - Shelter Cluster Technical Guidance, Shelter Cluster (2013/12/16)
- Philippines. Property rights and resource governance, USAid (2011)
- Standards for Bunkhouses, Shelter/WASH/CCCM/Early Recovery/Protection Cluster (2013)
- Statistics of housing and roofing materials per municipality, NSO (2007 and 2012)
- Rapid Assessment for Market Report. Typhoon Haiyan – Leyte, Philippines, GOAL (2013/11/28)
- Summary of a Rapid Market Assessment, IRC (2013/11/25)
- Draft Strategic Operational Framework, Shelter Cluster (2014/01)

Figure 65: Map of Number of Houses Partially and Totally Damaged (NDRMMC 2013/12/29)

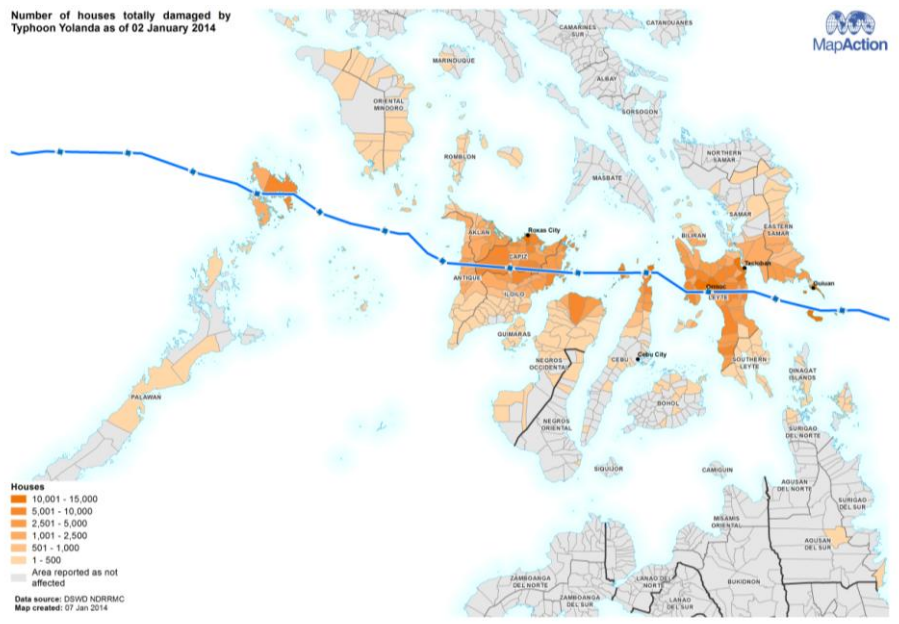
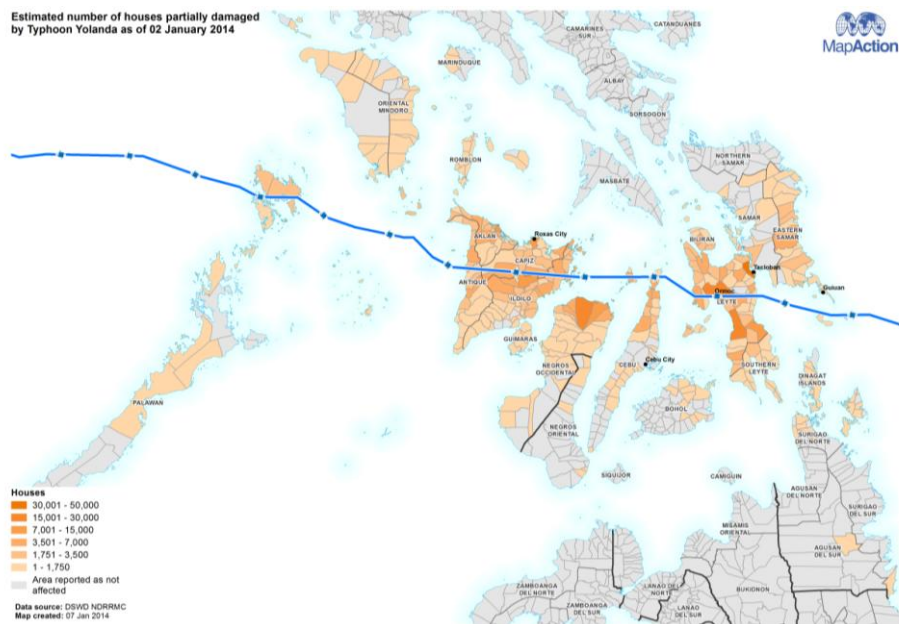
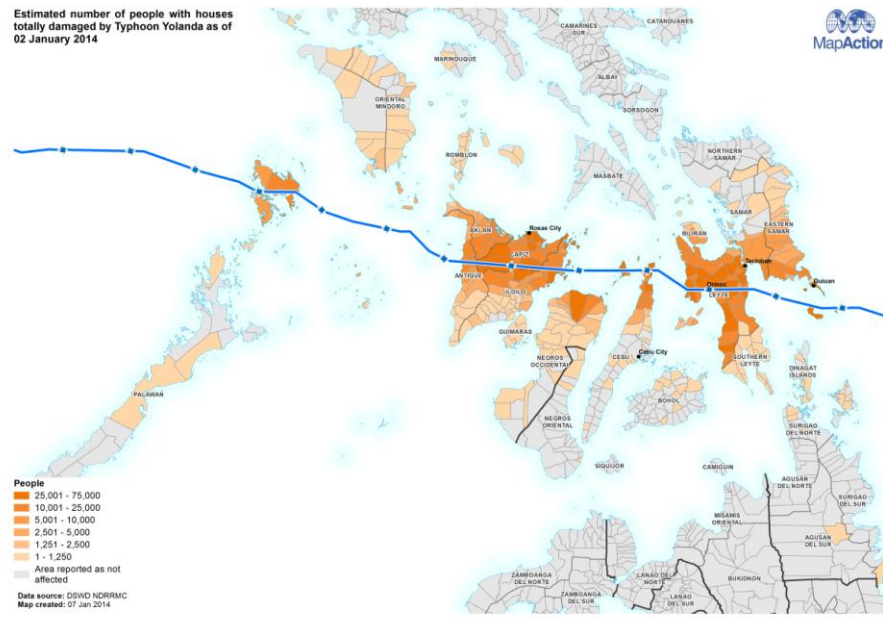
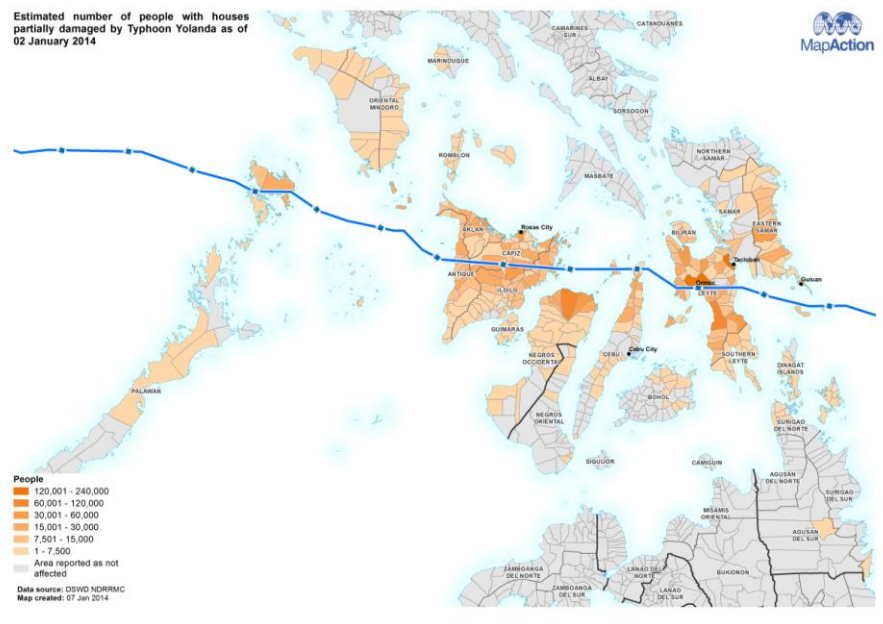


Figure 66: Map of Estimated Number of People with Houses Partially or Totally Damaged (NDRMMC 2013/12/29, NSO 2010)



WASH

Priority Concerns

- The WASH Cluster has prepared a Strategic Operations Framework that needs to be rolled out to all the stakeholders in providing WASH interventions.
- The primary and secondary impacts of Typhoon Yolanda have been on accessible and safe drinking water sources. Over half of the surface resources and half the groundwater was contaminated by the discharge, leaching and infiltration of polluted waters from the industry activities, agriculture chemicals, domestic waste and septic systems.
- Most vulnerable areas are as the coastal and inland areas of Leyte, Samar, Eastern Samar, Northern Cebu and Panay Island.
- Most affected groups are: households in evacuation centres and transitional sites; households located in remote barangays which have not been assisted; women, children, older persons, and persons with disability; and poor families with limited resource capacity.
- Affected populations whose water supply systems are still disturbed by the surge storms, especially those communities with flooded boreholes and wells who are relying on unprotected sources of water.
- Households without the means to treat water and/or purchase safe water, despite the majority of water supply systems being functional again. Many households having followed good practice for storage of clean water.
- Populations of Eastern Samar, Leyte and North Panay where cases of saltwater intrusion, that may affect the access to drinking water, were reported.
- Remote barangays who have not been assisted due to access constraints and demonstrate increased levels of vulnerability due to unclean water and unimproved sanitation facilities.
- Vulnerable populations living in unhealthy environments due to the limited waste management, debris removal, drainage and sewage systems recovery, which may be potentially affecting the quality of the groundwater.
- Populations living in evacuation centres and transitional sites with insufficient numbers of sanitation facilities in Western, Central and Eastern regions and without sex-separate latrines and bathing facilities.
- Open defecation remains a concern. Insufficient numbers of latrines in evacuation centres, and an overall lack of sanitary facilities which may lead to a potential risk of outbreaks of water-borne diseases.
- Lack of information of levels of surveillance and treatment of water quality in the affected rural areas.
- Coordination among the multiple number of GoP agencies and non-government WASH actors to meet the needs of the affected population.

Key Characteristics

Water Supply

- The Philippines has extensive water resources with groundwater reservoirs able to store 251,100 million cubic meters and supply 126,000 million cubic meters per year (USAid 2011/01).
- 85% of surface water is used for agriculture, livestock, and fisheries. The rest is shared across the domestic and industry sectors (USAid 2011/01).
- Over half the groundwater is used by the domestic sector (63%). The rest is used by - industry (17%), agriculture (13%), power generation agencies (1%) and other sectors (6%) (USAid 2011/01).
- Water supplies are generally sufficient to meet the needs of the local population. (USAid 2011/01). However, the quality of water is not good across much of the country. Only a third of rivers are able to provide safe drinking water, the rest are polluted by human waste, agricultural chemicals, animal and industrial waste (USAid 2011/01).
- 58% of groundwater is contaminated mainly by agrochemical, industrial and animal waste, infiltration from septic systems and urban related pollution (USAid 2011/01).
- Over extraction of groundwater is reducing water levels, drying up natural wells and springs and causing salt contamination in freshwater aquifers in some coastal areas. A disruption of the hydrological balance and the consequent shortage of water is largely due to high rates of deforestation and poor land-use practices (USAid 2011/01).
- In 2011, an estimated 92% of the population had access to safe drinking water. Urban areas predominantly rely on piped water (61%). Piped water networks systems have been extended across the country in the last decade, particularly into rural areas. However, in rural areas 67% use other water sources (mainly protected wells, springs and boreholes and rainwater), whose design adequately protects the water from outside contamination (WHO/UNICEF JMP 2013/04).
- The water supply infrastructure is led by almost 30 agencies and divided into three main systems (RAY 2013/12/16):
 - The Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS) (Level III), is the chief agency for water and sewerage services, and covers Metro Manila and parts of Cavite and Rizal (11% of the population).
 - The Water Districts Systems (WDs) (Level II) provides water supply systems to individual households.

- The Rural Water System (RWs) (Level I) protects wells and developed springs and pipes water to a limited number of households.
- Traditionally, women are responsible for providing water for the household, while men make decisions relating to water resource management and development (USAid 2011/01).

Figure 67: Drinking Water Coverage in the Philippines in 2011 (WHO/UNICEF JMP 2013/04)

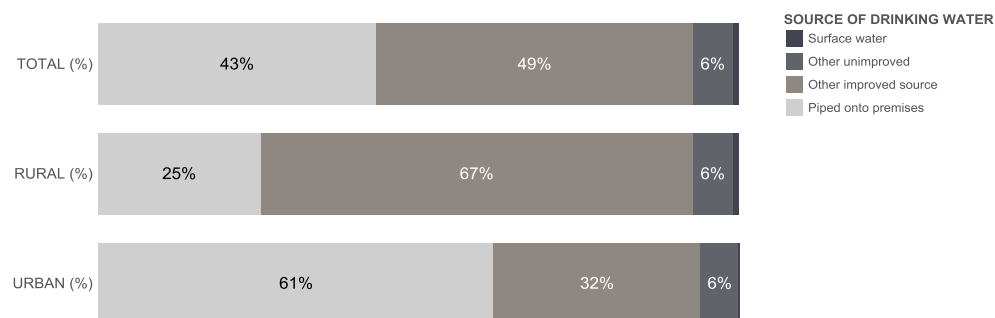


Figure 68: Type of Water Sources Registered In 2008 (WHO/UNICEF JMP 2013/04)

Water source	Original denomination	Urban	Rural	Total	Protected source
1. Tap water	Piped into dwelling, yard. Plot	38.2	21.6	29.9	Yes
	Public tap	3.4	7.1	5.2	Yes
2. Groundwater	Tube well or borehole	14.4	29.6	21.9	Yes
	Protected dug well	2.2	7.9	5.0	Yes
	Semi-protected dug well	0.3	2.0	1.1	Yes
	Unprotected dug well	0.6	5.4	3.0	No
	Protected spring	1.8	10.8	6.2	Yes
3. Rain water	Unprotected spring	0.6	5.2	2.9	No
	Covered cistern/tank	0.4	0.9	0.7	Yes
4. Bottled water	With improved source for cooking, hand washing	33.0	6.4	19.8	Yes
	With non-improved source for cooking, hand washing	1.6	0.3	1.0	No
5. Surface	Surface water	0.3	0.4	0.4	No
6. Other non-improved sources	Tanker truck/cart with small tank	1.7	1.2	1.4	No
	Other	1.5	1.3	1.4	No

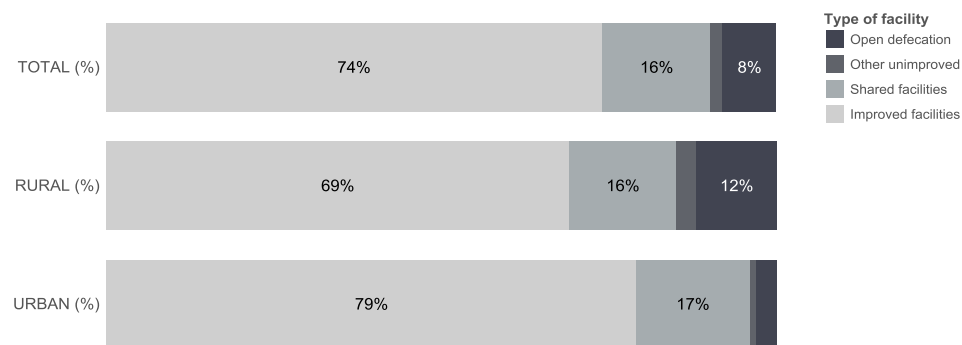
- In the areas most affected by the typhoon, 83.05% of the households said they were using protected water sources for drinking water. Additionally, 14.78% said that they were reliant on unprotected water sources, 1.73% were using surface water and 4.58% unprotected springs and wells before Yolanda (REACH 2014/01).

Sanitation

- As of 2011, 74% of the population had access to improved sanitation (facilities whose design restricts human contact with excreta (WHO/UNICEF 2010), 16% used shared acceptable facilities and 2% used unimproved facilities (WHO/UNICEF JMP 2013/04).
- Figures from 2008 suggest that, within the improved sanitary facilities, use of the septic tank is most common in urban areas (84%). In rural areas, most people use septic tanks (52.6%) or pit latrines (16%); 15.3% do not use any sanitary facilities (WHO/UNICEF JMP 2013/04).
- The sanitation infrastructure is managed by individual households equipped with latrines or toilets with septic tanks. Beyond the households, purification systems do not exist (RAY, 2013/12/16). Only 4% of the population has connection to a sewerage system with a water treatment (REACH 2014/01).
- Sanitation facilities in public schools have ratios of 1:55 at the primary school level and 1:93 at the secondary school level, which does not meet the global standards of the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (1:50 for males –if there are urinals- 1:25 for females) (REACH 2014/01).
- According to the Philippine Department of Health (DOH), there are approximately 38M diarrhoea cases/year and 11,338 deaths/year due to acute watery diarrhoea (AWD). Some of the common water-borne diseases in Philippines are cholera, salmonellosis and shigellosis (REACH 2014/01).
- Poor sanitation conditions and water contamination are the cause of almost 17% of reported disease cases and 1.5% of the reported deaths in the Philippines (REACH 2014/01).
- According to the National Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (NCDPC), hand-washing practices before eating are common among 90% of adults, but rates decrease to less than 50% for children below 12 years old. Hand-washing practices after using the toilet are less common with 50% of older people, 44% of adults, 37% among adolescents and only 20% of children below five years old regularly engaging in this practice (REACH 2014/01).

- Despite rates of open defecation decreasing by 20% from 1990 to 2008, in 2011 almost 8% of the population still lacked toilet facilities and engaged in open defecation (WHO/UNICEF JMP 2013/04).
- Diarrhoea outbreaks were reported in the affected areas before Yolanda. The main causes being water contamination and poor sanitation due to polluted rain water contaminating shallow wells during the rainy season. Sewerage or pollutants could also enter the water system if the pipe network is broken or has low pressure (REACH 2014/01).
- The population generally relies on drinking water from natural springs (Level II) and piped water (Level III). People generally believe that water from a raw/natural source does not need treatment and therefore often ignore the recommendations from the Department of Health (DOH) (REACH 2014/01) to boil water.
- Over half (56.38%) of households have no regular waste collection service. Only 21.75% have a daily service and 20.75% a service once-per-week (REACH 2014/01).

Figure 69: Sanitation Coverage in the Philippines in 2011 (WHO/UNICEF JMP 2013/04)



Crisis Impact

Water Impact

- Typhoon Yolanda left the majority of the affected population with limited access to safe drinking water (SRP 2013/12).
- The storm surge mainly affected the coastal areas and contributed to the flooding and overflowing of septic tanks which contaminated surrounding waters. Strong winds and flying objects caused damage in both the coastal and inland areas, and affected the energy and water supply structures. In some cases, broken pipes led to the infiltration of polluted water into the water systems (REACH 2014/01).

Figure 70: Type of Latrines and Level of Improved Facilities 2008 (WHO/UNICEF JMP 2013/04)

Type of latrines	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)	Improved facilities
Flush to piped sewer system	3.5	3.3	3.4	Yes
Flush to septic tank	84.0	52.6	68.4	Yes
Flush to pit latrine	5.0	16.4	10.6	Yes
Flush to don't know where	0.1	0.2	0.1	Yes
Flush to somewhere else	0.7	0.6	0.7	No
Pit latrine - Ventilated improved pit	0.4	1.7	1.1	Yes
Pit latrine with slab	0.6	3.7	2.1	Yes
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	1.1	3.5	2.3	No
Drop/Hanging toilet	0.4	1.7	1.1	No
Bucket toilet	0.1	0.2	0.1	No
Compost toilet	0.2	0.8	0.5	Yes
No facility, bush, field, river	3.9	15.3	9.6	No

- The main water networks of urban (Level III) and rural/semi-urban (Level II) of the affected areas were disrupted due to the damage to pumps or pipes. Fallen trees and flying objects led to a shortage of electricity and also affected water supply and water treatment units (REACH 2014/01).
- Typhoon Yolanda affected over 170 cities and municipalities across six regions. Almost 70 water districts (WD Level III and Level II) are located in the affected areas and provided the majority of piped water supply before the typhoon (RAY 2013/12/16). It should be noted that Water Districts (WDs) do not serve 100% of the populations and only refer to piped water supply (WASH Cluster 2013/01/10).
- The main affected WDs were (RAY 2013/12/16):
 - Metro Roxas WD (serving Roxas City and three other towns)
 - Leyte Metro WD (serving Tacloban and eight other towns)
 - Kalibo WD
- Of the 70 WD which provides water in the affected areas, seven were not affected, 23 were operational (including the three largest WDs), 31 were partially operational, and 13 were not operational by the end of December 2013 (RAY 2013/12/16).

- In affected rural areas (Level I), where communities rely on more unsafe and unprotected water sources than urban areas, the risk of contamination increased (SRP 2013/12).
- In inland areas, water supply systems were not affected. Level I water supply systems in coastal areas were contaminated by sea water and waste water (REACH 2014/01).
- Saltwater contamination of freshwater during the typhoon limited the availability of drinking water in some coast municipalities of Eastern Samar and Leyte. In some areas of the North Panay Island, problems of salinity were also reported (CESVI 2013/11/28).
- Yolanda did not have a major impact on sources of domestic drinking water for households as, after the typhoon, people tended to use the same protected water sources as before. However, the risk of contamination due to unknown sources of pollution is a concern and risk to turn some protected sources into unprotected source of water (REACH 2014/01).
- An estimated 92% of the households have places to store drinking water, whereas in rural areas, household have less chance to properly cover water containers (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- The loss of covers of previously protected wells, dirty buckets and unsanitary storage of protected water were observed as common occurrences. Moreover, 80% of urban pipe leakage is not visible and this can hinder the detection of new sources of water contamination (REACH 2014/01).
- 91.8% of the affected population is still using the same water source for drinking and domestic purposes regardless the technology involved. (Level I, II, III WSS) (REACH 2014/01).
- However, due to lack of electricity, 8.16% have moved to less intensive technology water supply systems such as existing shallow wells (REACH 2014/01). Piped water (Level III and II) usage decreased to 7.25% of the population in coastal areas and by the 15.63% in inland areas (REACH 2014/01).
- An estimated 85% of the affected population said they had access to drinking water three weeks after the typhoon (Igarape 2013/11/25). In the early December, 95,5% of the affected households said they had access to water. However, 63.6% of them have less than 15 L/d/p of water for drinking purposes, domestic use and personal hygiene. These figures do not meet the WHO standards on basic WASH needs (REACH 2014/01).
- Typhoon-affected households gave concerning accounts about the aesthetic characteristics of their drinking water (e.g. water colour, odour and taste). 24.25% of the affected population declared having worst quality of water after the

devastation (28,8% in coastal areas and 21,2% in inland areas). This percentage was even worse in areas located within the first 25km of the storm path, with 41.21% of the households saying the quality of their water sources was much worse than before Yolanda (REACH 2014/01).

- Only 30-40% of affected households are using preventive measures to improve the water quality and protect the health status of the family in the affected areas (REACH 2014/01).
- Humanitarian agencies are providing water treatment products at the household level and the DOH is conducting awareness campaigns to increase and promote the access to treated water by the affected population (REACH 2014/01).
- Because the typhoon, access to safe water, especially in remote and unassisted barangays had been raised was already a concern (UNICEF 2013/12/17).
- Households with no resources to treat or purchase safe water have also been identified as vulnerable (CESVI 2013/11/28).
- Despite significant progress in restoring some community services in the wake of the typhoon, basic services such as waste management, drainage and sewage are generally still not back to full working order (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- The impact of the typhoon on the quality of groundwater has not yet been established but access to drinking water could be compromised (RAY 2013/12/16).
- GoP estimates the cost of damage to household connections and losses of water utilities after Yolanda at 7,623.00M PhP (1772.70M US\$). Recovery and reconstruction needs are estimated at 5,747.40M PhP (130.20M US\$) (RAY 2013/12/16).

Impact on Sanitation

- According to information gathered from 6,400 household surveys, Yolanda had no impact on the use of toilets or the toilet habits of the population. Only 7.7% of households said that their sanitation facilities were not functioning and needed to be repaired. This number was even higher for households located within the first 25 km of the storm path (14.2%). No major differences in terms of sanitation among the coastland (11.3%) and inland (10%) areas were reported (REACH 2014/01).
- Approximately 3.3% of the total displaced population is still living in evacuation centres (NDRRMC 2013/12/26).
- Evacuation centres in Leyte have a ratio of more than 50 people per latrine, which is beyond the recommended WASH Cluster Standards (CCCM 2013/12).

- Inadequate sanitation facilities increase the risk of water-borne disease such as cholera among affected populations (WHO 2013/11/16).
- An Insufficient number of latrines has also been reported in transitional sites. Although 80% of all sites have latrines, there is overcrowding in Western Visayas (51%), Central Visayas (18%), and Eastern Visayas (23%) (CCCM 2013/12/18, 2013/12/20).
- The construction of sex-separated latrines and bathing facilities is an issue of particular importance for the sector (WASH Cluster 2013/12/17).
- Cases of water-borne diseases have been reported in some areas. Although such diseases have not been a major problem so far, there is a risk of an outbreak among children and women in the worst affected areas (WASH Cluster 2013/12/17).
- Household sanitation facilities are needed in the highly populated costal barangays where access to formal sanitation facilities is limited (WASH Cluster 2013/12/17).

Lessons Learned

- Sanitation and hygiene promotion have been identified as the most critical issues in the relief and recovery operation. The main concerns are the increasing cases of water borne diseases, health risks caused by open defecation, ground water contamination and the general lack of sanitary conditions in the evacuations centres and transitional areas (REACH 2014/01).
- Continually ensuring access to adequate quantities of safe water is a main priority during emergencies (WASH Cluster 2013/01/10).
- Strong coordination between the various GoP agencies and non-government WASH actors is crucial if humanitarian needs are to be met (WASH Cluster 2010).
- The transmission of diseases by vectors needs to be tightly controlled after flooding emergencies. WASH actors can contribute by providing safe water supplies, good sanitation and effective hygiene promotion (WASH Cluster 2009).
- The restoration of water services and electricity depends on the government's ability to clear roadways and debris, collect garbage, and clear the drainage systems (FA OCHA 2009).

Information Gaps

- Gaps in information relating to the status of safe water and sanitation facilities in remote barangays. This is largely due to difficulties in accessing the area.
- Environmental impact of debris, inadequate waste management systems and polluted surface and groundwater.
- Lack of information concerning the levels of surveillance and water treatment processes in the affected rural areas.

Operational Recommendations

- Ensure sustained access to safe water sources.
- Scale up household level sanitation interventions.
- Hygiene promotion, vector control and solid waste management are areas that need to be strengthened.

Key Resources

- Philippines: Estimates on the use of water sources and sanitation facilities, WHO/UNICEF (1980 - 2011)
- REACH. Super Typhoon Haiyan Shelter and Wash Cluster Assessment, (January 2013)
- Multi-cluster Needs Assessment –MCNA. Final Report. Philippines Typhoon Haiyan (December 2013)
- Response Typhoon Yolanda: WASH Cluster. (17 December 2013)
- Progress on sanitation and drinking water: WHO/UNICEF (2010)
- Reconstruction Assistance on Yolanda: RAY, National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) (2013/12/16)
- Situational Report n°24: OCHA (December 2013)
- Lessons Learned. Tropical Storm Sendong –Washi: Wash Cluster Philippines (2010)
- Lessons learned in WASH Response during Urban Flood Emergencies :Global WASH Learning Project (2009)

Markets

Priority Concerns

- Market infrastructure and services were severely affected by the typhoon, resulting in blocked or limited access to markets and financial services.
- Access to markets remains a major challenge for the affected population due to high prices and loss of purchasing power.
- Small farmers, fishermen, traders, poultry farmers, etc. are unable to benefit from the value chain finance system which stopped after the typhoon and are at risk of not being able to recover their livelihoods and productive capacity if they remain unable to repay past advances and access new credit.
- Inhabitants of small islands that lost their means of transport (boats) used to access coastal markets may become more vulnerable if they cannot access key domestic and livelihood necessities.
- Markets are generally returning to normal, especially in the Western Visayas, but there is still not a clear understanding on how effectively they will be able to respond to an increase in demand.
- Many supply chains remain vulnerable and will not be able to recover or restore adequate production levels without assistance.
- Affected areas experiencing a high demand for housing construction are suffering delays in accessing adequate materials and services. This is due to bottlenecks in the supply chain and limited service providers.
- Higher costs and limited purchasing power are the main factors contributing to acquisition of lower quality livelihood and shelter repair items by households.
- Lack of electricity is resulting in decreased productivity and additional expenses for fuel and generators, notably for those working in mills, carpenters, and traders.
- In-kind humanitarian food assistance is playing a key role in supporting the affected population but is likely to have a damaging effect in the recovery of local markets if sustained for long periods.
- Relief aid may distort the key commodity market, with the distribution of scarce items, along with increased demand, resulting in price spikes and other fluctuations.
- The shipping of humanitarian aid is having a significant impact on national, regional and local supply chains resulting in delays and increased costs for consumers in affected areas.
- Data concerning pre-disaster market baselines is insufficient making it difficult to predict how the market systems might behave with a surge in demand for supplies.

- Because markets are fluid and change rapidly, market assessment information has a limited period of relevance for humanitarians.
- Most markets assessments noted that a cash-based response is feasible, but there is currently no systematic market monitoring to provide information about market changes or negative impacts of the program (inflation etc.).
- Information on shelter (materials) market systems is limited and does not provide the overall picture of how well integrated these markets are at provincial regional and national levels.
- There are a significant number of banks, financial institutions and remittance agencies that can deliver cash transfers to the affected populations. More information is needed about their coverage and outreach capacity.
- For female-headed households, remittances are particularly important: 18% of the female-headed households regularly received remittances from abroad before the typhoon, a figure that has increased to 25%.

Key Characteristics

- The Philippines' economy is only minimally affected by the global financial crisis. It has a low dependency on exports, a relatively resilient domestic consumption, large remittances generated by 4 to 5 million overseas Filipino workers, and a rapidly expanding business process outsourcing industry. The banking system is stable, and the stock market was Asia's second best-performer in 2012 (CIA Factbook).

Crisis Impact

- The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) has declared a price freeze in disaster-stricken areas, including the provinces of Bohol and Cebu (which were hit by magnitude 7.2 earthquake last month) and areas hit by Typhoon Yolanda, which include Provinces of Iloilo, Antique, Capiz, Negros Oriental, and municipalities of Coron in Palawan; Baco, Naujan, and Calapan in Oriental Mindoro; and City of Ormoc, Leyte (GoP 2013/11).
- Prices of food items have increased since Yolanda and remain higher in most affected areas due to disruption in supply chains and increased costs of fuel and transport (MCNA 2013/12/20).

- The government continues to monitor prices of basic commodities (including food) to protect consumers, particularly those living in disaster-affected areas, from unjustified price increases (GoP 2014/08).
- The government is restoring disrupted supply lines to stabilize and bring the prices of food items back to pre-disaster levels in affected areas. (GoP 2014/01/08)
- According to the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), December prices were seasonally high due to Christmas spending. Inflation increased from 3.3% in November 2013 to 4.1% in December 2013 (GoP 2014/08).
- Government agencies have been studying disaster-affected areas to establish if there is a shortage of raw materials, and whether transport cost or communications are affecting prices (GoP 2014/01/08).
- Cash programming depends on functional markets (i.e. functional supply chain), which have largely rebounded, according to 14 assessments carried out in Regions VI, VII and VIII (CaLP 2013/12/13).
- Vulnerabilities have, however, been identified in supply chains (e.g. lead time for restocking, quality, and quantity issues) for certain critical commodity/item classes such as construction materials and tools, rice, specific types of livelihood assets and specialized labour (e.g. skilled builders) (CaLP 2013/12/13).
- Infrastructure and services including roads, ports, electricity, fuel supplies, mobile phone networks, market areas, and key commodity supply chain were badly affected by the typhoon. This disruption blocked access to markets and financial services (NEDA 2013/12/16).
- Markets in Samar and Leyte were particularly affected, but less so in Panay and Cebu. The price of rice increased in Samar and Leyte (30% to 50%) and Panay and Cebu (10%) (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Physical access to markets has improved, being better in urban (82%) than in rural areas (76%). In early December, 78% of barangays reported functioning markets or shops and 45% of these had sufficient stocks for at least one week (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- In the affected regions, the average time to reach local markets is around 20 minutes. However, in the most parts of Eastern Samar it can take up to 60 minutes to reach the nearest market (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Most markets are recovering to their pre-disaster status (especially in the Western Visayas compared to the Eastern Visayas). However, many locations and supply chains remain vulnerable and need support to recover (MCNA 2013/12/20). Markets in Panay and Bantayan are reportedly recovering more quickly due to

localised damage and optimal integration with regional and national markets (OCHA Cash Coordination Update 2013/12).

- The price hikes can largely be attributed to supply chain problems at manufacturer, distributor and retailer level. (WFP 2013/12/10).

Manufacturers

- Transportation bottlenecks at national and regional levels are affecting normal deliveries due to prioritisation of humanitarian aid in Manila, Cebu, Ormoc Mindanao and Sogod (WFP 2013/12/10).
- Canned food manufacturers are facing delays and shortages of tin due to congestions at the port (WFP 2013/12/10).
- Relief organizations are now placing orders directly with manufacturers and requesting an increased amount of the processed food that was usually sold by domestic traders.

Distributors

- Distributors suffered damage to their stocks and warehousing facilities and are facing delays in replenishment by manufacturers (due to delays in the ports bottlenecks), and have limited capacity for distribution due to damaged trucks (WFP 2013/12/10).
- Distributors note a reduction in credit to clients, as the main operating environment is based only on cash transactions (WFP 2013/12/10).
- Distributor stocks were insured and are expected to recover in early 2014 (WFP 2013/12/10).
- In Leyte and Samar, only a few fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) distributors have re-established operations. Previous routes of coverage by distributors are being reconfigured. Public markets, among formerly established town commercial centres, are the ones visited most frequently. However, there is a general lack of data on the location of the stores, since it is mostly new ones that have started to re-emerge on the peripheries (HAPINOY-PBSP- PDRRC 2014/01).
- Relief aid distributions are concealing price signals of key commodities. Relief aid may distort the key commodity market, with the distribution of scarce items, along with increased demand, resulting in price spikes and other fluctuations. (WFP 2013/12/10).

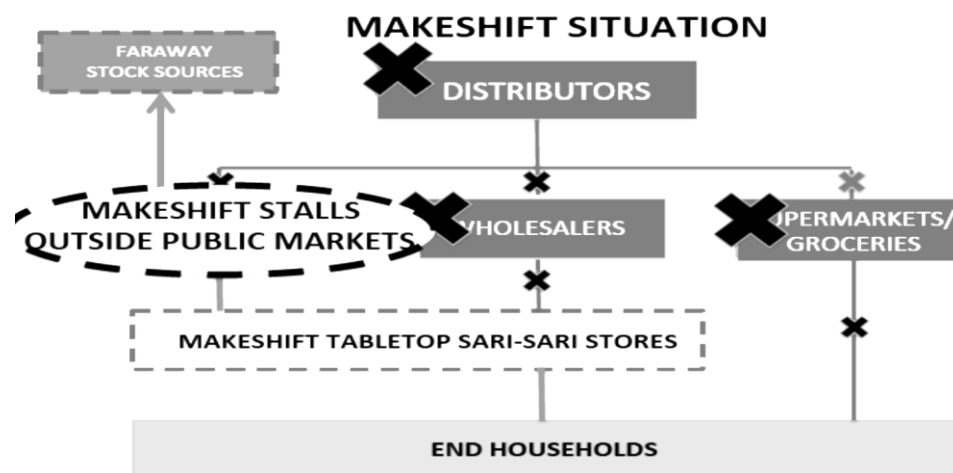
Retailers

- The rate of recovery for retailers has been mixed: demand has temporarily been displaced or shifted to other markets, and supply capacity has decreased. Relief packages are influencing the demand for household basic food items (decreasing, due to presence in packages) and sugar, milk powder, soap (increasing) (WFP 2013/12/10).
- Credit is not flowing, and customer credit to households is scarce. Currently, all transactions between retailers and distributors are cash only. Without an extension of credit lines to downstream vendors, and the return of financial and electronic systems to support credit issuance, the retail sector will remain undersupplied relative to pre-typhoon levels (WFP 2013/12/10).
- Retailers have been forced to travel to replenish their stocks, resulting in price increases to offset travel costs. This has decreased their ability to respond rapidly to significant demand increase (WFP 2013/12/10).
- Despite constraints, public markets are adapting and recovering. There is significant infrastructure damage to some public market stalls and warehousing, however, food access points are semi-functional. Fresh and processed items are available, though levels vary according to the level of disruption of source markets (WFP 2013/12/10).

Sari-Sari Stores In Leyte And Samar

- In Leyte and Samar barangay sari-sari stores located near households have been destroyed and their local consumers (suki) similarly, but new sari-sari stores have started to sprout up again along major roads and thoroughfares (HAPINOY-PBSP-PDRC 2014/01).
- The products on sale in sari-sari stores do not contain rice and canned goods as these are in abundant supply from the relief agencies. Supply chain constraints for these products need to be addressed in order to ensure a supply gap when relief aid scales down in early 2014 (HAPINOY-PBSP-PDRC 2014/01).
- Stocks are sourced either from the makeshift talipapas outside the destroyed public market places or faraway sources, e.g. Catlogan. Some of the stocks are suspected to be sourced from looting (HAPINOY-PBSP-PDRC 2014/01).

Figure 71: Sari-Sari Market Supply Mapping (Tacloban) (HAPINOY-PBSP-PDRC 2014/01)



- Due to a lack of power, mobile airtime load sales and mobile phone charging via generators has become an important service offered by some sari-sari traders (HAPINOY-PBSP-PDRC 2014/01).
- Vegetables and fresh fruits are resourcing in sari-sari stores (HAPINOY-PBSP-PDRC 2014/01).
- Price distortion is high, for example a P6 coffee sachet is selling for PHP10) (HAPINOY-PBSP-PDRC 2014/01).

Market Specific Findings for the Affected Area

- In most locations, markets are generally recovering to their pre-shock condition. Due to localised damage and good integration with regional and national markets, markets in Panay and Bantayan Islands are have recovered more rapidly. In both areas, prices have shown less volatility, markets have sufficient stocks and are able to respond to increases in consumer demand. Additionally, travel distances from communities are shorter (OCHA 2013/12).

Panay

- Roxas port and warehousing infrastructure sustained considerable damage; Iloilo is being used as an alternate entry point for goods. Most damaged stocks in Roxas were moved to Iloilo, putting pressure on transportation resources (WFP 2013/12/10).
- Until Roxas recovers, milling capacity has to be redirected south (WFP 2013/12/10).
- Markets are functioning and well integrated, particularly along the northern coast of Panay from Aklan through Capiz and Iloilo where roads are well maintained. The market supplies available are able to meet demand, and humanitarian agencies have started implementing small cash programs (WFP 2013/12/10).
- Less populated inland areas and small islands are not fully integrated with coastal markets. This is of particular concern for island communities whose boats were damaged or destroyed.
- Recovery in Panay is expected to be fast and distributors are confident that operations will be back to normal by January as Iloilo City port and Aklan port are not congested. Market support might need to be provided in some areas to ensure supplies availability (WFP 2013/12/10).

Bantayan

- Market infrastructure damage was fairly limited. Bogo port and markets are operating normally. The trade capacity on Bantayan Island is recovering quickly.
- Markets are showing the potential to absorb demand for grocery goods commensurate with pre-typhoon levels (WFP 2013/12/10).
- Supply is likely to be fairly responsive to moderate demand increases. Due to warehouse damage and limited storage, sudden large-scale demand might affect the speed of the supply chain. However, ongoing construction might resolve this issue by January (WFP 2013/12/10).

Leyte and Samar

- Before Yolanda, Tacloban City was the trade hub for Leyte and Southern Samar, supplying secondary markets in these provinces. These secondary markets are now acting as primary suppliers to small retailers in rural areas as well as sending good to Tacloban (WFP 2013/12/10).
- Public markets are damaged but resilient, with vendors returning and attempting to respond to demand. Public markets are the key point for households to access fresh food (WFP 2013/12/10).

- Like canned products, fresh produce and meat from Cebu and Mindanao are subject to congestions and delays at the port (WFP 2013/12/10).
- While many markets, particularly in Western Leyte, have sufficient supplies to respond to gradual demand increases, public market vendors report prices 20-50% higher than pre-Yolanda levels for some commodities (WFP 2013/12/10).
- Cash implementing agencies need to include market monitoring in key areas to ensure that inflation is not eroding transfer values or spilling over into other goods sectors (WFP 2013/12/10, STC).

Banking, Financial Institutions and Access to Credit

Overview Pre-Typhoon

- The Philippines banking sector is regulated by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, which governs national policy on money, banking and credit (BSP).
- The main credit providers available are:
 - *Government banks*: primary funders for public infrastructure (municipal offices, sports facilities and public markets) heavily affected by the typhoon. They also provide SME loans and wholesale funding to cooperatives and microfinance institutions for on-lending to retail clients (IFC-WB 2013/12).
 - *Commercial banks* have a strong presence in areas with large economic activity, such as Northern Cebu. Loans are mostly to SMEs, including medium to large poultry farms, feed mills, commercial fishing boat operators, etc. (IFC-WB 2013/12).
 - *Rural banks and microfinance Institutions* provide loans to small and micro enterprises as well as individual micro loans and salary-backed loans. Clients include small *sari sari* stores, market vendors, traders, small fishermen and employees of SMEs (IFC-WB 2013/12).
 - *Agricultural and multi-purpose cooperatives* are the main lenders to the agricultural sector (and get their money from government banks), providing loans to micro-entrepreneurs and farmers. Most financial institutions view this sector as high risk, some lending only if the farm owner is an employee with a regular salary (IFC-WB 2013/12).
 - *Value chain financing* is the principal source of financing in typhoon-affected areas, especially in key sectors like rice, sugar, poultry, and fishing. It consists of loan advances from traders and processors which can be given in cash or as inputs such as fertilizers, feeds, fuel and nets, etc. Selling on credit is also provided by value chain players (IFC-WB 2013/12).

- Most people do not use banks and use other sources of finance: *pawnshops and informal money lenders* who charge up to 240% per annum. Informal money lenders (*bumbai*, or “5/6”) only lend small sums with rapid repayment terms to individuals who can show a source of regular cash flows, typically small stores. They won’t typically serve smallholder farmers. (IFC-WB, IRC 2013/12).
- *Remittances* play a key role in accessing credit from relatives and friends living abroad or in other parts of the country (IFC-WB 2013/12).
- Money transfer agencies available in urban areas and municipal towns include LBC, Western Union, M. Lhuiller, Cebuana Lhuiller, Palawan, and Money Gram etc. Encashment requirements vary among the agencies, but normally require an ID and transaction code. Some agencies have experience in implementing humanitarian cash grant transfers in other parts of the country (HelpAge 2013/12/04).
- Overall the poorest and most vulnerable families have little or no access to credit (DSWD).
- Microfinance Institutions that have resumed operations in Leyte expect to begin disbursement of new loans to clients and micro-entrepreneurs in coming weeks (HAPINOY PDRC 2014/01)
- Some of the poorest and most vulnerable families are enrolled in the GoP Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, known as the 4Ps, which uses conditional cash transfers to provide income support to extremely poor households while encouraging them to increase investments in their children’s human capital (DSWD).

Typhoon Impact

- The main impact of the typhoon has been a depletion of assets, capacity, and collateral due to extensive damage that resulted in limited to no access to credit and financing for many families affected. Especially vulnerable are those reliant on the value chain financing (small traders, farmers, fishermen, etc.) who are now unable to access credit and still have outstanding debts to repay (IFC-WB 2013/12).
- Damage to buildings and infrastructure has affected offices of banks, financial institutions, and remittance agencies. Many have recovered, although electricity has not yet been restored in all buildings. Offices unable to use automatic systems are processing the transactions manually, which is time-consuming. Moreover, office costs have increased because of power cuts and generator dependency (IFC-WB 2013/12).

- The monetary board of the BSP approved a Memorandum (M-2013-050) to provide temporary regulatory and rediscounting to banks with head offices and/or branches in areas affected by Typhoon Yolanda (RBAP, IFC-WB 2013/12).
- Most banks and microfinance institutions are limiting services to existing clients or those that can provide collateral. Many have undertaken client assessments on those affected by the typhoon and their eligibility for restructuring loans. Clients with income from employment or other assets are more likely to obtain loans for reconstruction. Some financial institutions are planning to offer reconstructions loans with “soft” conditions to affected borrowers but this would only be possible if the institution manages to get “wholesale credit” themselves from any of the Government banks (IFC-WB 2013/12).
- People depending on value chain financing are the most affected. Traders and buyers have not had repayments on loans from small traders, fishermen and farmers due to the heavy damage on their production. This has halted the multiplier effect along the value chain, leaving all transactions to be paid immediately with cash. Most value chain borrowers, engaged in farming, poultry and fishing and other small trading activities, have not been able to pay outstanding loans after the typhoon and are unlikely to find alternative sources of credit to fund critical livelihood inputs needed to recover their productive capacity (IFC-WB, WFP, SC 2013/12).
- Small traders, fishermen and farmer have limited to no access to critical in-kind productive inputs (seeds, fertilizers, etc.) and cash to pay for daily labour. They are not served by informal moneylenders as well due to an ability to show daily cash flows (IFC-WB, 2013/12, ACH, STC).
- Microfinance Institutions that have resumed operations in Leyte expect to begin disbursement of new loans to clients and micro-entrepreneurs in coming weeks (HAPINOY PDRC 2014/01)
- People draw on their savings and request support from relatives abroad or in other parts of the country therefore remittances and money transfer agencies are playing a key role in the aftermath of the disaster. Most remittances agencies in the affected areas are operational again (OXFAM, IRC, 2013/11).
- After the typhoon, informal money lenders have also become more cautious in terms of lending, but continue to provide short term loans (IFC-WB 2013/12).
- For female-headed households, remittances are particularly important: 18% of the female headed households regularly received remittances from abroad before the typhoon, a figure that has increased to 25% (MCNA 2013/12/20).

- Affected households with access to formal credit are not confident they will be able to pay back loans and meet collateral requirements, as their assets (boats, farm) are damaged with low collateral value (IFC-WB 2013/12).
- The priority of store owners, business operators, sari-sari and petty traders is to restore income generating capacity, by rebuilding businesses and livelihoods (IFC-WB, ACF 2013/12).
- The coping strategies have initially focused on the use of savings. However, with depletion of savings, they now are resorting to formal and informal credit sources (IFC-WB 2013/12) (IFC-WBM, SC, ACF, IRC 2013/11).
- Operators in fisheries, poultry had their primary assets completely destroyed or severely damaged. Trader-brokers currently only deal on a cash basis and face important losses on outstanding credit to their customers. Unless fisher folks can restart supplying brokers they will not receive working capital financing from brokers. For egg producers, disaster-resilient capital investments must be made, but lending institutions will not support them unless they can pledge the very security, houses and hen pens, they lost in the typhoon (IFC-WB, IRC, SC, ACF 2013/12-11).
- SMEs such as large poultry farms on Bantayan Island, commercial vessel operators in Northern Iloilo and medium and large sugar planters in Cebu have received advances from trader-brokers and held obligations with commercial and rural banks as regular clients secured by wage income, land and real estate. These enterprises have well identified and functioning markets and a track record of production and income (IFC-WB, SC, IRC, ACF 2013/11-12)
- Some financial institutions and remittance agencies are delivering humanitarian agency cash grants or cash for work payments. ID requirements pose problems for people having lost their identification, however some companies allow alternative forms or ID or the ID of a close relative (IRC 2013/12).
- Banking and financial transfer mechanisms have proven highly resilient and responsive. Further analysis of the capacity of financial sector agents to service a large number of financial assistance recipients is necessary. The use of financial transfer services requiring ID documents might be problematic for individuals who have lost them (alternatives include proxy family members, mobile transfers, letters of guarantee from Barangay captains) (HAI 2013/12/04, CaLP 2013/12/13, Oxfam 2013/11/21).

Sugar Cane Market System

Overview Pre-Typhoon (Northern Cebu)

- Cebu, especially municipalities of Bogu and Medellin, have large sugarcane plantations, with a total sugarcane area of 6,600 hectares and a production value of PHP 3.3 billion in 2012 (US\$74 million). The sector is regulated until 2015 (ASEAN), from then onwards foreign competition forms a threat to the survival of this industry in Cebu (IFC-WB 2013/12).
- Sugarcane is a driver of the local economies of Northern Cebu and suffers from a huge deficit in competitiveness and labour shortage. Productivity is 37 tons per hectares compared to 60 tons per hectares on Panay Island) (IFC-WB 2013/12).
- A typical sugar farm of 1.7 hectare will deliver 70 bags and receive a total income of around 91,000 pesos (US\$2,070). With production costs at 58,000 pesos, the small planter keeps 33,000 pesos (US\$780) per year in net income. To make a sufficient income in sugarcane, a household must access to at least 3Ha and reach a productivity level of 50 to 60 tons per hectare, making clustering and renting land a necessity (IFC-WB 2013/12).

Typhoon Impact

- The typhoon landed on Cebu Island a few days before the start of the milling season, delaying milling for a month. Although sugarcane is generally resilient to winds and floods, expectations are that 95% of the production will have a 30% loss of sugar content at the end of the milling season. This would mean a confirmed total loss of about US\$20million for the region, resulting in a reduced annual net income for small planters from PHP33,000 to PHP5,700 (US\$138) (IFC-WB 2013/12).
- Sugarcane planters and workers have suffered extensive housing damage, and have a cash flow problem to rebuild and ensure harvesting. Replanting and cultivation needs (inputs and labour) have to be financed. The sugarcane market is centred on the Bomedco mill where large and small planters supply the mill with sugarcane and receive a share of the raw sugar that is then handled by broker-traders. Value chain financing is practiced and input dealers provide fertiliser on credit and a cash advance for labour costs (IFC-WB 2013/12).
- Access to credit is an issue for all affected persons except for larger planters who can borrow from commercial banks against real estate and other productive assets. 30% of small farmers depend on value chain financing (IFC-WB 2013/12).

- The main effects of the typhoon on the market chain is that 2014 will not see small planters generate a net income causing medium term threats to the commercial viability of the sector in the region (IFC-WB 2013/12).
- Gaps in market demand can be easily filled by national and international production as the medium term sustainability of the sector was in question even before the typhoon (IFC-WB 2013/12).

Food Market System

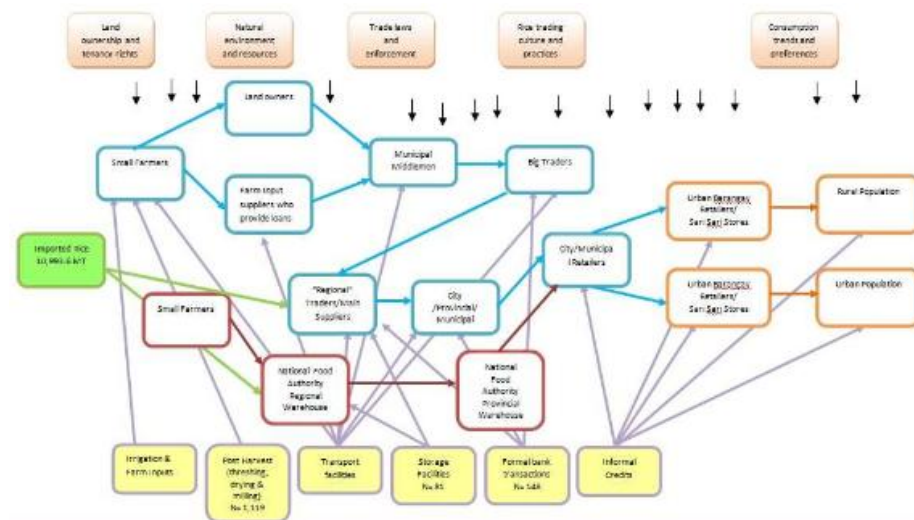
- The market environment in the affected areas remains fluid and recovering at speed. Information on specific market systems in these circumstances have short time value as markets recover at speed and needs to be closely monitored (WFP 2013/11/26).
- The entire food supply chain in North East Panay Island has been seriously affected and, by early December, was still far from fully restoring its previous capacity. Adapting strategies and recovering activities are currently being undertaken by the different actors in the food market chain (ACF 2012/12/08).
- All Visayas' main shortages, foreseen in the next months for the whole country, are in sardines. The harvest is finished, but there is a need to consider additional demand/need to replenish lost stocks on the Visayas. Old stock is expected to run out in about 3-4 months, suppliers are exploring options for imports to cover the gap (WFP 2013/11/26).
- The main challenge for distributors in Panay and Cebu is under fulfilment of orders for sardines and noodles: manufacturers in Manila and Cebu are prioritizing orders by relief organizations (local and international). Both products are in low demand in normal markets due to the relief aid provided (WFP 2013/11/26)

Rice

- Rice prices have increased significantly in all the affected areas resulting in substitution for less preferred foods. In Northern Cebu, rice prices have increased by 10%. People are now consuming camote – which is more affordable than rice (MCNA 2013/12/20).
- Distributors face difficulties to get rice. NFA sells the cheapest rice but there is a limit on volume they avail for purchase by distributors (WFP 2013/11/26).
- In general, consumers' demand decreased due to loss of stocks and damage to paddy fields, limited purchasing power of the affected population, reduced availability and humanitarian assistance covering the gap (ACF 2012/12/08).

- Rice is in abundant supply from relief goods, and still has not penetrated the regular flow of goods. To a lesser extent, this is happening with canned goods (HAPINOY PDRC 2014/01).
- The GoP has increased the number of rice imports to cover the gap (FAO GIEWS 2013/11).
- Despite the low demand the prices have increased across the region, especially in remote areas where the market systems are less integrated and competitive (ACF 2012/12/08).

Figure 72: Market System Map for Rice Post Typhoon (Panay Island) (WV 2013/11/29)



- Warehousing has been severely damaged as well as milling services that depend on electricity to function (hence now in need of generators) (ACF 2012/12/08).
- Most stocks were lost and the capacity of traders and retailers to increase their supply is limited and depends mainly on accessing regional or national supplies instead of locally produced ones (ACF 2012/12/08).
- Main commercial hubs of the Panay Island (Roxas and Iloilo City) are properly functioning; it is therefore likely that markets can prove real response capacity to increase in demand before the next harvest (ACF 2012/12/08).
- Livelihoods support to restore farming, fishing and small trading activities will contribute to the restoration of normal supply chain actors especially at the community level (ACF 2012/12/08).

Fresh Vegetables

- In terms of market, it is generally possible to distinguish between two different type of vegetables: the more expensive and imported vegetables (carrots, potatoes and broccoli), and the more affordable locally produced ones (calabaza, string beans, mushrooms and oca). Demand for expensive vegetables has dropped. Locally produced vegetables are still available but in decreased quantities and for increased prices due to the damages incurred (ACF 2012/12/08).
- Fresh vegetables coming from other regions are also facing the same shipping constraints as non-perishable foods (ACF 2012/12/08).
- In Leyte and Samar, especially in sari-sari stores, vegetables and fresh produce are slowly re-entering the markets (HAPINOY PDRC 2014/01).
- Fresh vegetables remain available in local markets, against high prices and with low demand, especially for the more expensive category (ACF 2012/12/08).
- The local market actors for vegetables include:
 - Farmers
 - External farmers working as traders
 - Traders/store keepers
 - Bulante traders (non-farmer traders that buy from farmers of other municipalities and sell in temporary selling points in market places (ACF 2012/12/08).

Poultry and Eggs Market System

Overview Pre-Typhoon (Northern Cebu, Banatayan Island)

- Bantayan Island is considered the 'egg capital' of the Visayas, providing eggs for regional and national markets (IFC-WB 2013/12).
- Cebu Province, contributes to 70% of eggs produced in the Central Visayas. Estimates put the number of hens on the island at around 1 million, and 400,000 grower hens and chicks. It produces about 800,000 eggs per day. The asset value for hens was estimated at PHP 210 million (US\$4.7 million). Egg layer producers, feed manufacturers, and dealers are the major employers in Bantayan Island (IFC-WB 2013/12).
- Production is constant throughout the year; with demand peaks during holidays season (Nov-Dec) and slows in summer months (March-May). Layer hens start producing eggs at 18-22 weeks of age, and last until 60-70 weeks. Roughly 80% of layer hens produce one egg per day (IFC-WB 2013/12).
- Egg layer production is normally a family-owned business. It is often used as a secondary income source by investing household savings to serve the

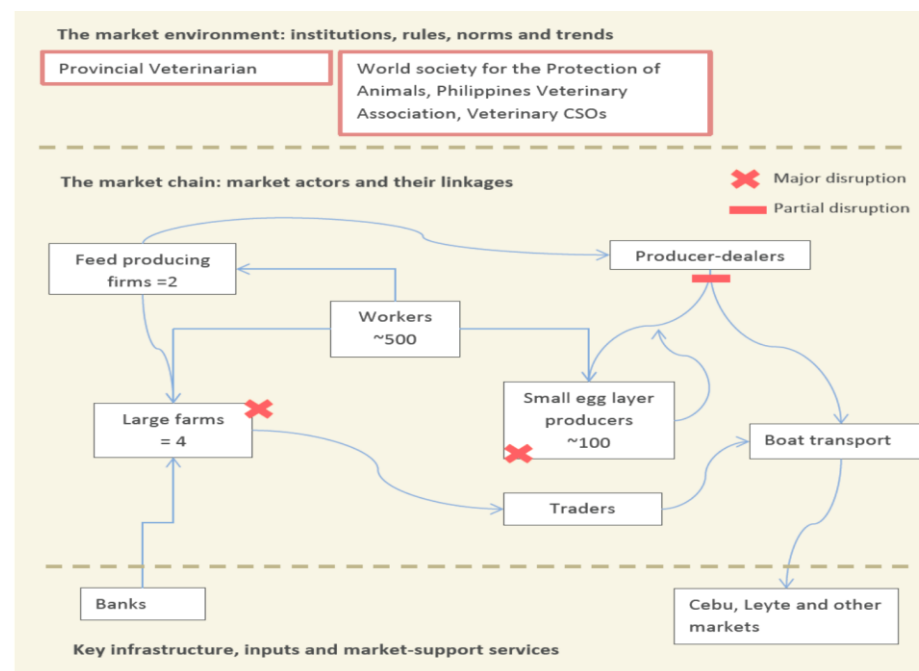
consumption needs of Cebu City and nearby islands. Every week, traders and egg dealers collect eggs from each farm and distribute them to public markets and various retailers (IFC-WB 2013/12).

- Two chicken feed supply companies, B-Meg and Wellington, have factories in Bantayan Island and feed prices have remained constant. Various dealers exist in the island and few egg producers act as feed dealers for smaller businesses providing value chain financing (IFC-WB 2013/12).

Typhoon Impact

- The total estimated direct damage to the egg laying industry in Bantayan Island exceeds PHP 175 million, across the municipalities of Bantayan, Santa Fe and Madridejos. 70% of the loss was in chicken housing and 30% in the stock itself. Hen houses destroyed by the typhoon were made of nipa or corrugated roofs.
- It is estimated that over 360,000 hens were lost or culled after the typhoon. In Batayan municipality alone, 36 farms were affected with 30 of them losing their entire stock. Over 1,000 people were left unemployed (WFP 2012/12).

Figure 73: Poultry Market Map (Bantayan Island) (IFC-WB RECOVER 2013/12)



- Production is constant throughout the year, with demand peaks during holiday season (Nov-Dec) and troughs in summer months (March-May). Layer hens start producing eggs at 18-22 weeks of age, and last until 60-70 weeks. Roughly 80% of layer hens produce one egg per day (IFC-WB 2013/12).
- Owners sold off their chickens at a huge discount (PHP20 - US\$50 cents) in the weeks after the typhoon to reduce losses. Distress sales allowed operators to pay their workers and to start rebuilding while limiting expenditures on inputs (IFC-WB 2013/12).
- Feed is still available from the two feed supply companies on Bantayan Island. Yet, egg production capacity has been significantly damaged and egg prices have increased from PHP 3.90/piece before the typhoon to PHP4.90/piece after.
- Egg producers acting as feed dealers for smaller producers using value chain financing are now doubly affected as their customer debts are unlikely to be paid, but debt to the supply company remains (IFC-WB 2013/12).
- Smaller businesses will be unable to access credit to restore their assets (hens and hen pens) and production volume. More established businesses are credit worthy and able to access commercial banks financing. Value chain financing will only restart once a sufficient number of primary producers have resumed production and restarted repaying their debts to traders (IFC-WB 2013/12).

Fisheries, Aquaculture and Fishing Boats Market Systems

Typhoon Impact

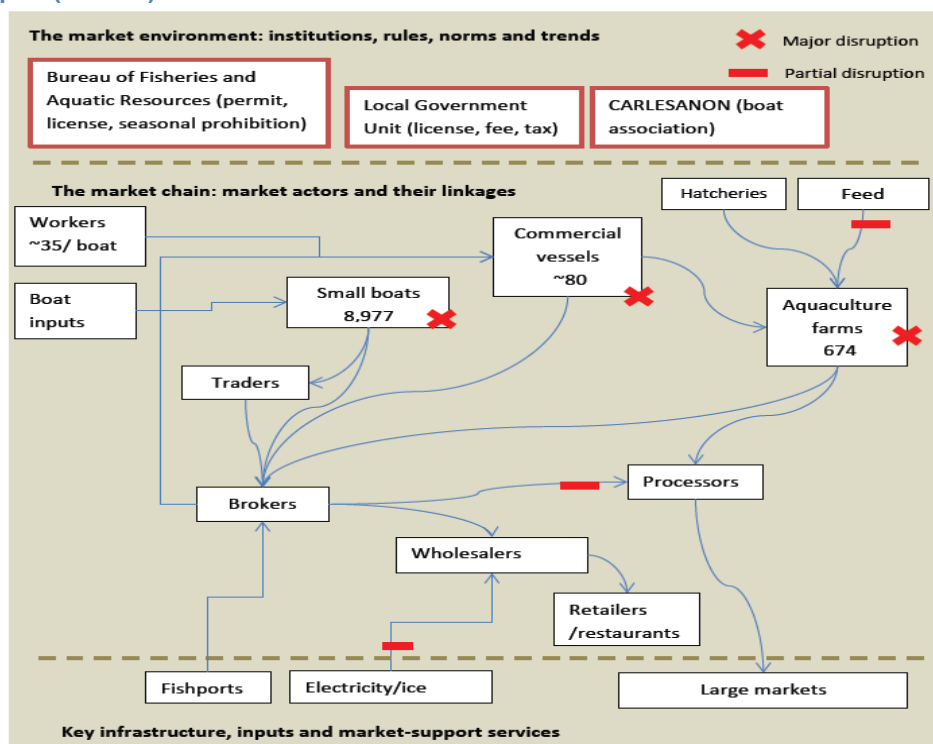
- The severe winds and storm surge provoked by the Typhoon Haiyan severely affected the coastal communities impacting subsistence municipal capture fisheries, coastal and onshore aquaculture, and commercial fishing (IFC-WB, SC, IRC, 2013/11-12).
- In Northern Iloilo and Leyte, around 50% of small boats were destroyed and 30-40% were damaged. Households with motorized boats guarded engines at home. Larger fishing vessel were secured together by their owners rather than relocated further away from the path of the typhoon. The severity of the typhoon was sufficient to cause commercial vessels to break their moorings en masse (IFC-WB, SC, 2013/11-12).
- According to a partially validated Progress Report for aquaculture and municipal capture fisheries made on 18 December 2013 by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) for Region VI, damages to motorized and non-motorized boats, fishing gear and stocks totalled nearly PHP 314 million (US\$7million) for 9,651 fisherfolks (IFC-WB 2013/12).

- In Northern Iloilo, half of the small boats were destroyed and a further third damaged to be repaired. For those who had motorized boats, the engine was safeguarded at home. Iloilo witnessed 8,977 affected small fisherfolks involved in municipal fishing with total damage estimated at PHP208 million (US\$4.6million) involving 5,831 fishing gears, 7,846 motorized boats and 1,479 non-motorized boats (IFC-WB 2013/12).
- For fishpond owners the direct damage came in the form of falling dikes, lost fertilizer and contamination of the water in the ponds. In total in Iloilo, 309 fish farmers were affected – the second most highly affected province on Panay Island after Capiz with 1,260 fish farmers affected. Similarly, 365 seaweed farmers lost stock, ropes, twines and floats. The value of lost stocks and damages totalled nearly PHP105.6 million (US\$2.4 million) with San Dionisio, Dumangas, Carles, Concepcion and Ajuy particularly affected (IFC-WB 2013/12).
- In Iloilo's aquaculture sector, pond owners have easily repaired their infrastructure. Aquaculture pond owners have easily repaired their infrastructure. The main issues for the sector are supply of feed relying now on commercial feed (instead of cheaper options that are no longer available) and purchase of new fingerlings. The main sources for fingerlings (young fish) and fish fry (newly hatched *fish*) from hatcheries have not been affected and they are ready to supply fishpond owners. However, losses on their stock and other financial requirements, like housing and emergency needs, mean that owners are hard pressed to invest (IFC-WB 2013/12).
- Of the 87 commercial fishing vessels based in Northern Iloilo, only 5 were deemed repairable at the time of the assessment. Individual cost included 15 victims among sailors of commercial fishing vessels in the town of Estancia. An Office of the Civil Defence Region VI report dated 27 November 2013 estimated the losses for commercial fishing at PHP312 million (US\$6.97 million). Losses for commercial fishing are likely to be much higher given that a deep sea fishing vessel costs PHP 10 to 20 million (US\$220,000 to \$450,000) (IFC-WB 2013/12).
- Apart from the direct damage of the typhoon, rumours that the fish were feeding on corpses in the sea and contamination fears due to an oil spill caused by the unmooring of an oil barge off the shore of Estancia contributed to decreasing demand for fish from the affected area. As a consequence, the price of fish was reported to have dropped by 50% immediately after the typhoon in spite of the lack of supply, before it recovered once the rumours were dispelled (IFC-WB 2013/12).
- For the Estancia Fishport Operator, sales have dropped by more than 50%, a reduction of PHP 35 million (US\$787,000) per month, and it is likely as much as

30% of brokers will not come back in 2014. In the process the municipality also loses PHP 585,000 (US\$13,000) in broker license fees. Fees from brokers alone are estimated to earn the local government PHP 2million/year (IFC-WB 2013/12).

- Some brokers provide value chain financing to fishing boat operators for food, fuel, and nets. However, local credit practices (fishing value chain brokering and Bumbai) are currently suspended because of lack of confidence in repayment capacity of the recipient, negatively impacting the ability of fishers to recover (SC 2013/11/20) (IRC-PBSP, IFC-WB, SC, 2013/12).
- Small scale fishermen, and labourers in associated fishing activities with limited or no access to credit who need external support to recover their livelihoods, are most vulnerable. Families not only lost their primary income but also a second one derived from fish related activities (fish cleaning, small trade, drying, etc.). Fish catch was also contributing to the domestic food basket of most families in the area (SC 2013/11/20).

Figure 74: Northern Iloilo Fisheries and Aquaculture Market Map IFC WB RECOVER report (2013/12)



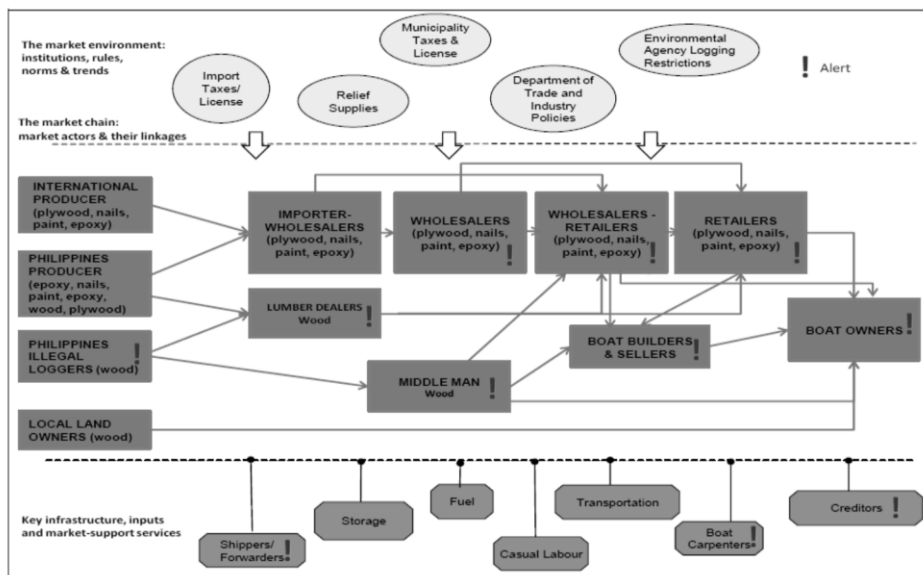
- Larger operators and brokers face a doubling of the cost of ice due to the disruption in the electricity supply. This rise in the price of ice, combined with the need to reach processors operating further away, have reduced margins in the supply chain (IFC-WB 2013/12).
- At the Estancia Fishport, the equipment at the blue crab processing factory (Heron Point) was also washed away, leaving 100 to 200 workers without regular employment (IFC-WB 2013/12).
- Larger operators and brokers face a doubling of the cost of ice due to the disruption in the electricity supply. This rise in the price of ice, combined with the need to reach processors operating further away, have reduced margins in the supply chain (IFC-WB 2013/12).
- Some brokers provide value chain financing to fishing boat operators for food, fuel, and nets. However, local credit practices (fishing value chain brokering and Bumbai) are currently suspended because of lack of confidence in repayment capacity of the recipient, negatively impacting the ability of fishers to recover but outstanding debts need to be paid (SC 2013/11/20) (IRC-PBSP, IFC-WB, SC, 2013/12).
- Small scale fishermen, and labourers in associated fishing activities with limited or no access to credit who need external support to recover their livelihoods, are most vulnerable. Families not only lost their primary income but also a second one derived from fish related activities (fish cleaning, small trade, drying, etc.). Fish catch was also contributing to the domestic food basket of most families in the area (SC 2013/11/20).

Fishing Boats and Boats Materials Market System

- On Panay island, damage to hardware shops that provide boats inputs was not significant (no tidal wave in Panay), and most of these shops were located well away from the coastline. In Leyte, shops suffered substantial damage, particularly in Tacloban City. In the last week of November, many of these stores were re-opening, but the market is still not functioning at pre-typhoon levels. This causes an increased reliance on goods coming from Abozog, through Baybay city, or direct purchase through Ormoc. In both cases, at increased costs, markets are now easily accessible to communities (SC 2013/11/20).
- Limited availability of boat builders/carpenters can become an issue as local carpenters have already seen an increase in demand. Those who lost electrical tools, or are unable to use them due to lack of electricity, have reduced output and are also unable to get access to credit. If there was a large increase in demand they are likely to establish waiting lists for customers (IRC-PBSP, SC, 2013/12).

- Profiteering from traders may become an issue. Retailers supplying small and medium size boat owners have less demand (20-30%) as many are not yet able to repair their boats. Wholesaler-retailers supplying to large regional-based boat owners have seen the demand increase by around 50%. Both sets of traders state that there are not shortages of supply. Many already had large stocks and no re-stocking concerns were noted (SC 2013/11/20).
- Municipalities and Estancia traders have currently a supply of boating materials, many already had large stocks and they have been able to re-stock. However, due to the increase in demand and fuel costs, initially, there was a steep rise in prices after the typhoon (IRC-PBSP, SC, 2013/12).
- Prices did rise steeply immediately after the crisis, now in the process of normalising. The fact that the prices in Panay and Leyte were comparable (although on average slightly higher in Leyte) suggests fairly good market integration. In addition there do not appear to be significant market power issues, as profit is not significantly aligned to one set of actors. However, traders may not have been providing real prices, due to worries regarding reporting to the DTI and further investigation may be required (SC 2013/11/20).

Figure 75: Market Map Of The Typhoon Impact In The Boat Markets (SC 2013/12)



- In general wholesalers seem able to cope with an increased demand in boat-building material, but delays in shipping cause for delivery times of one to two weeks longer than normal (SC, IRC PBSP 2013/11-12).

- Illegal Trade in Red Lawa'an (preferred material for boat hulls) can become a problem as it is often sourced from illegal loggers. A large increase in demand for new boats is likely to create an increase in trade for illegally logged wood, particularly in Leyte where the use of such wood is standard (SC 2013/11/20)
- There is a risk of inflation in boat materials in early 2014 if the demand increases sharply and the supply chain is not able to provide timely deliveries (SC 2013/11/20).
- Fishing inputs are the highest ranked priority for livelihoods recovery in the areas of Panay and Cebu, with more than a third of fishing equipment heavily damaged or lost. In Northern Iloilo, the fishing sector has been crippled in all its components including municipal fisheries, commercial fisheries, aquaculture, and processing.
- Assets and sources of income have been literally wiped out of entire coastal communities. With cash not flowing through the systems and large pre-typhoon liabilities, financing is a standstill and will not recover until fishing assets are replaced and regular trade and income is resumed along the value chain (MCNA, (IFC-WB, SC, 2013/12).
- With cash not flowing through the systems and large pre-typhoon liabilities, financing is a standstill and will not recover until fishing assets are replaced and regular trade and income is resumed along the value chain (MCNA 2013/12/20, (IFC-WB, SC, 2013/12).
- Some of the small boat owners have been able to access microfinance in certain coastal communities. These group lending scheme lend to women borrowers. While men fish, women handle and sell the fish onshore twice a week when a trader comes (IFC-WB 2013/12).
- With only 10 to 20% of boats remaining in operation, whole groups are failing repayments (currently on a moratorium). Repayment strategies include tapping cash bonuses from the municipality, doing carpentry work, seeking remittances and a booming charcoal trade from the rubble. Informal moneylenders (5/6 or bumbais) only lend small sums of about 1,000 pesos (\$20) at the highest and are not a significant factor for small fishermen (IFC-WB, IRC PBSP, 2013/12).
- For large commercial fishing vessel operators, brokers and pond owners, lending is provided through SME operations of financial institutions including commercial and rural banks. They typically have a good track record with their lenders, but with outstanding loans they cannot repay from their fisheries assets, reduced collateral from their real estate and other businesses, lending prospects will be severely limited once financial institutions have finished their appraisals (IFC-WB 2013/12).

Shelter Market System

Typhoon Impact

- The Shelter cluster intends to conduct an Emergency Market Mapping Analysis in the affected areas in early 2014 to assess the capacity of local markets to provide housing materials, particularly CGI, and understand market dynamics in the post-disaster affected areas (Shelter cluster 2014/01).
- Supply chains, particularly concerning building materials, remain vulnerable. Traders should therefore be supported with credit and warehousing (HelpAge 2013/12/04).
- The large hardware store assessed in Ma-Ayon sourced materials from Roxas and Iloilo, while small retailers in the same municipality relied solely on suppliers in Roxas. Hardware stores in San Donisio and Sara were supplied by wholesalers in Iloilo. Customers of these hardware stores were end users (hardware stores did not act as wholesalers for smaller markets). The two large retailers visited in Iloilo City source their materials from Manila or Cebu (IRC 2013/11/25).
- Despite the increase in demand for construction materials, suppliers do not seem to be stocking-up. Credit limitations might prevent them from accessing the financial capital needed to invest in procuring stocks (IRC 2013/11/25).
- Where housing construction is dependent on coconut lumber, there may be a bottleneck in the supply chain due to the limited number of chainsaw operators. Lumber retailers are already reporting difficulties sourcing coconut timber, while chainsaw operators are experiencing increased demand (IRC 2013/11/25).
- Many stores have sold out hand tools, such as cross-cut saws, and have one to two week lead times to restock (IRC 2013/11/25).

Crosscut Saws

- Prices for a crosscut saw ranged from PHP 55 (USD 1,2) at a small retailer in Sara to PHP 400 (USD 8,9) at a small retailer in a San Donisio. Retailers assumed prices in the near future would remain static (IRC 2013/11/25).
- Stocks available varied according to the capacity of the store as pre-typhoon demand for crosscut saws was low; most houses already had one that would last for years.
- Increased demand apparent (six of four retailers mentioned at the end of November 2013 that saws were currently out of stock). Crosscut saws sold informally in the markets in Sara were observed to be poor quality (IRC 2013/11/25).

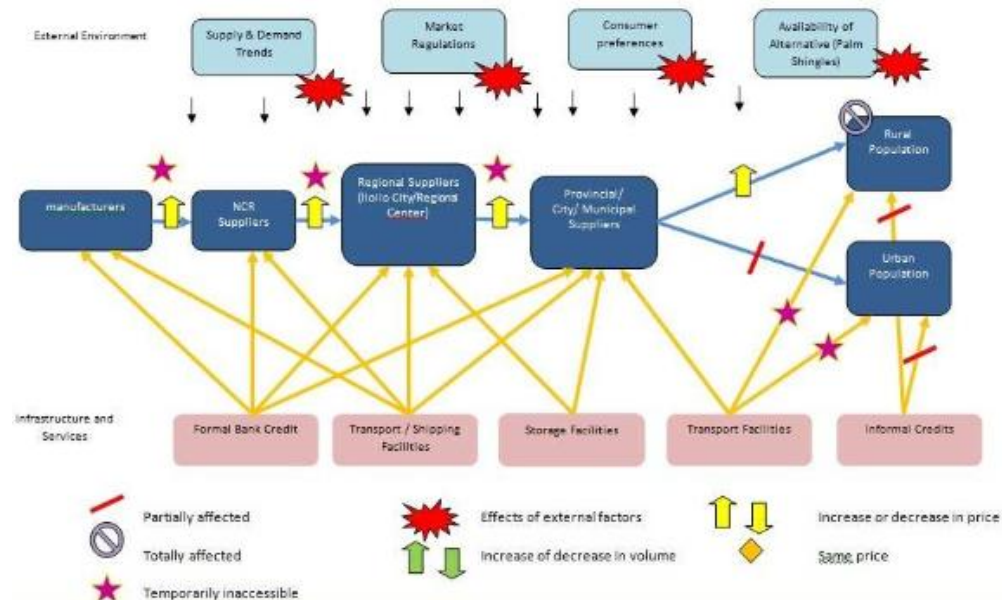
Coconut Lumber

- No lumber was found for sale in retail stores in either Sara or Ma-Ayon. A large hardware store in Sara used to stock a warehouse with lumber before the typhoon, but it was damaged by the storm. Lumber was available for sale from retailers, wholesalers and chainsaw operators in all other locations. Sales were reportedly up to 300% since the typhoon (IRC 2013/11/25).
- Chainsaw operators face constraints to produce stock due to a lack of financial capital for investment. Storage capacity of different actors of the supply chain varies and can be an issue if demand increases significantly (IRC 2013/11/25).

Corrugated Galvanized Iron Sheeting (CGI)

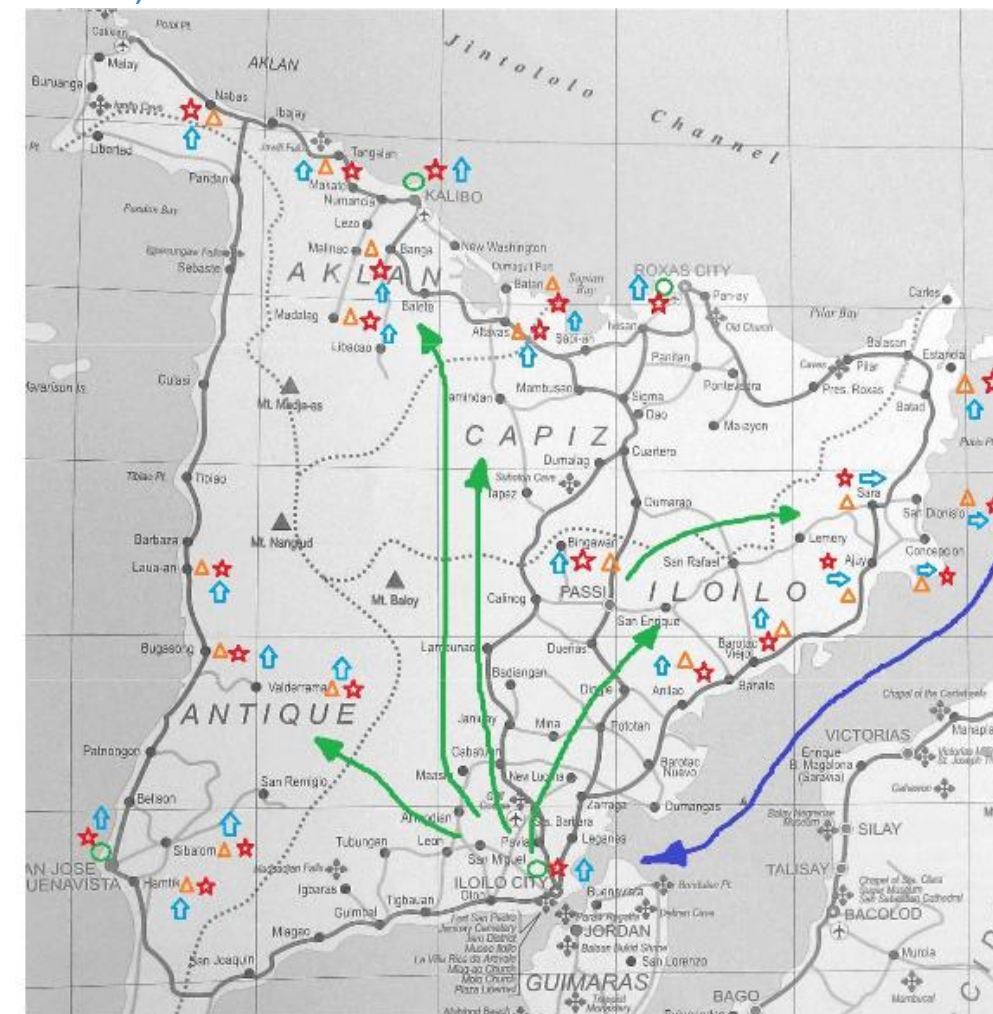
- Hardware store sales went up from 10-20 sheets/week to thousands in a week in late November. Prices tended to range from PHP100 to PHP400 per sheets, depending on the size and quality of the sheet (IRC 2013/11/25).
- Five out of six vendors assessed expressed supply concerns (including the wholesaler) related to delayed supply and limited loading capacity of the trucks (IRC 2013/11/25).
- Warehouse storage capacity also varied, with one large hardware retailer in Ma-Ayon reporting capacity of 300,000 sheets and wholesalers in Roxas reporting that they could support 500 sheets of each size. Small hardware stores were limited to several hundred sheets, while the large hardware stores could store stock in the thousands (IRC 2013/11/25).
- The affected population in Jaro has regained access to the market by end of November. Local hardware store selling shelter materials to local population demand. Commodities previously sourced from Tacloban are now sourced from Ormoc. All Tacloban hardware stores were closed at the time of the assessment and no opening date was known (GOAL 2013/11/28).
- Large numbers of households are seeking corrugated iron, umbrella nails, vulca seal and regular nails (GOAL 2013/11/28).
- A number of commodities are produced in the typhoon-affected areas, including corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheeting, rice and fresh vegetables. Support to these markets would promote and stimulate local recovery (HAI 2013/12/04).

Figure 76: Market System Map for GI Sheets after the Shock (WV 2013/11/29)



- Retailers in Carigara and Jaro increased their prices due additional transport and fuel expenses for sending trucks to Ormoc. Mobile and landlines were not operational in Jaro and in parts of Ormoc at the end of November, so Jaro retailers cannot make arrangements over the phone and had to visit personally (GOAL 2013/11/28).
- At the end of November, Cebu manufacturers were struggling to meet demand and had run out of stock for umbrella nails and 8 foot CGI. It is unclear how long other stocks will last and several retailers are hoping to receive stock direct from manufacturers in Manila. Though, it is estimated that it will take two to three weeks for stock to arrive from Manila. Retailers have requested up to 100 crates of CGI (containing 500 to 700 pieces of CGI depending on length), however, manufacturers are only sending 25 to 30 as they cannot meet the full demand (GOAL 2013/11/28).
- Households are buying the cheapest low quality CGI sheets available for roofing; costs, extensive needs and limited purchasing power are the main factors behind the purchasing of lower quality items by households (GOAL 2013/11/28).

Figure 77: Production and Market Flow Map for Galvanised Iron (GI) Sheet (WV 2013/11/29)



MAP LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| △ | Retail | → | Flow of goods from Manila/NCR |
| ○ | Wholesale | ↑ | Functioning Market |
| ☆ | Municipal/City coverage | ⇔ | Partially Functioning Market |
| ☆ | Provincial coverage | ↓ | Non-functioning Market |
| ● | Regional coverage | → | Flow of goods to the provinces |

Information Gaps

- Little public sector information currently exists with respect to the impact of Typhoon Yolanda on non-agricultural livelihoods. As of 7 January, the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the Employers' Confederation of the Philippines had yet to publish assessments.
- Further analysis linking local to regional and national-level supply networks for the key critical markets, especially in relations to rice, shelter materials and key livelihoods inputs.
- Need to capture data from government sources, especially at provincial and municipal level.
- Updated market assessments that capture the evolving situation of the market in the different affected areas, the levels of recovery and the performance of the different critical markets supply chains.
- Up-to-date market information focusing on Region VII that presents a clear image of how the different market systems and market places are recovering in the region.
- Recent market and population data that would support the forecasting market demand due to population movements.
- Further assessments on coping strategies of the small traders and business providers that play a key role in the local economies, especially those that were depending on value chain credit.
- Current information on access to financial capital, credit lines or financial assistance support available in the affected areas.
- Access to credit and financial support options for those that use to rely on supply chain credit.
- Detailed shelter materials market analysis at the municipal level as well as understanding if the national and regional supply chains can respond adequately to the increased demand.

Lessons Learned

- The need to understand markets both pre- and post-crisis is cuts across the different sectors, and is acknowledged widely as being essential in ensuring effective humanitarian programming that aligns with the 'do no harm' principle (OCHA 2013/12).
- Market assessment and impacts: any kind of resource transfer may impact on markets and local economies. In deciding whether to provide cash or in-kind

assistance, these impacts need to be assessed. For cash-based transfers the market assessment must demonstrate that there is sufficient supply - or traders are able to increase the supply - of the necessary commodities, as well as evaluate the risk of causing, or contributing to, an inflation in the prices of key goods (ECHO 2013).

- Learn from the government's 4Ps (Panatawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme), the conditional cash transfer programme of the government in exploring options to increase the purchasing capacity of the households (WV 2013/11/29).
- It is beneficial to have a regional or island-wide perspective on the flow of the commodities before proceeding to the municipal or city and barangay level, because most of the goods flow from commerce and trade hubs to the households (WV 2013/11/29).
- The potential negative impact of cash-based programmes, such as inflation, can be detrimental to non-beneficiary population and should be carefully considered (USAID 2012).
- Cash-based interventions should be promoted when conditions are adequate as they have a multiplier effect in local economies and contribute to a more sustainable recovery. A monitoring system should be in place to measure impact, prices and market/traders behaviour, and thus enable agencies to take timely corrective measures (HPG, Breaking the poverty cycle, 2005).
- Coordination between all actors involved in the cash-based responses is needed. This is also the case when it comes to technical decisions based on the different sector-specific outcomes such as market assessments, cash programming modalities, cash values, voucher entitlements, cash for work approaches, monitoring of markets, prices and traders/financial institutions capacity to deliver (ODI-GPR, Cash transfer programming in emergencies, 2011).
- When market conditions in affected areas are functioning it is recommendable to assess the possibility of using a commodity voucher to provide WASH-related aid when market conditions in the affected area allow (ACH, New cash transfers in the Philippines to attend to basic emergency needs).
- A good understanding of the local market should be at the heart of any urban assessment. The EMMA guidelines provide a variety of tools to assess local markets (Albu, 2010). Key lessons from market assessment in urban responses (Cross and Johnston et al., 2011a) include:
 - The need to find out how many urban markets exist and what commodities are available and where (however, initial assessments should focus on the main urban market and neighbourhood markets in the assessment area)

- The importance of focusing on staple food commodities, shelter items, and NFIs that are necessary for survival
- The importance of looking at labour markets
- The need to follow up initial assessments with regular (weekly) monitoring to identify price trends (ALNAP Responding to urban disasters).
- An intervention to help people meet basic food needs might require only a simple cash transfer to beneficiaries if they have good access to markets. It could also include a voucher component, which would require the involvement of traders in the planning phase and support to traders to help them re-establish their businesses and take advantage of the improved purchasing power resulting from the cash transfers. More work is required to test the range of market-support options that could be included as routine components of cash transfers, and to identify the capacity required to achieve these options. When vouchers are used, market support is particularly important to help traders to buy stocks on credit before reimbursement. However, market support is also useful with general cash transfers where local traders have been disrupted by the disaster or by the lack of purchasing power of their customers (HPG, Learning from cash response in the Tsunami 2007).
- Cash transfers are an effective first response to urban disasters as they meet immediate needs in food, water, shelter, transport and healthcare. In the majority of urban contexts, markets recover quickly from shocks and are very dynamic, which means that it is essential to have a good understanding of what is 'normal' in terms of costs of meeting immediate needs, market dynamics etc. This would require stronger baselines against which to measure impact. Baselines could be developed using the urban adapted Household Economy Approach (HEA), complemented by an urban adapted Emergency Markets Mapping or the collection of quantitative data on key impact areas, such as nutrition or food consumption (OXFAM, EFSL evaluation, 2012).
- Vouchers and unconditional cash transfers could be used more often in emergency relief. This would improve cash transfer programming in emergencies' multi-dimensional needs and mitigate security risks and to stimulate local markets (CaLP Cash transfer mechanisms in the Philippines, 2010).

Key Resources

- Government of Philippines (GoP)
- GoP - Department of trade (DTI)
- GoP – Department of Agriculture (DA)GoP – Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)

- Multi-cluster Needs Assessment –MCNA. Final Report. Philippines Typhoon Haiyan (2013/12)
- Reconstruction Assistance on Yolanda: RAY, National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) (2013/12/16)
- Emergency Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment. HelpAge (2013/12/04)
- Rapid Market Assessment North Cebu and Negros Occidental. HelpAge (2013/11/18)
- Panay Island Markets Assessments for Boat Building Inputs. Save the Children (2013/11/29)
- Emergency Food Security and Vulnerable Livelihoods Assessment (Daan Bantayan). OXFAM (2013/11/20)
- Rapid Assessment for Market Report (RAM Leyte)GOAL (2013/11/28)
- Initial Assessment for Markets report (Estancia, Batad, San Dionisio) ACF (2013/12/02)
- Rapid Assessment for Market Report (Panay Island).World Vision (2013/11/28)
- Rapid Trade Capacity Assessment (Panay Island). WFP (2013/11/26)
- Rapid Market Assessment. WFP (2013/12/10)
- Summary of a rapid Market Assessment. IRC (2013/11/25)
- IFC Worldbank RECOVER 2013/12 (not published yet)
- HAPINOY-PBSP-PDRF 2014/01
- Market Analysis of Fishing Livelihoods Systems in Iloilo draft report (San Dionisio, Batad) IRC PBSP (2013/12/12)
- CIA FactbookMarket analysis in emergencies, CaLP (2010)
- The Use of Cash and Vouchers in Humanitarian Crisis.ECHO (2013/03/11)
- OCHA CTP Updates (2013-2014)
- Cash Transfer Mechanisms in the Philippines. CaLP (2010)
- Cash Transfer Programming. ICRC-IFRC (2007)
- Emergency Food Security and Livelihoods Urban Program Evaluation. OXFAM, (2012)
- WV 2013/11/29
- Breaking the Poverty Cycle. HPG (2005)
- HPG, Learning from cash response in the Tsunami (2007).
- Cash Transfer programming in Emergencies. ODI-GPR (2011).
- New cash Transfers in the Philippines to Attend Basic Emergency Needs. ACH (2012)
- Responding to Urban Disasters, Learning from past relief and recovery operations. ALNAP (2012/11)

ANNEX A – Methodology

Methodology of the SDR

The Secondary Data Review (SDR) for Typhoon Yolanda was carried out over three weeks from mid-December 2013 until January 9 2014 when the final version was shared publicly. The SDR was a desk study in which estimates of scale, severity, and impact of the typhoon were determined. The purpose of the SDR is to inform decision making and recovery planning in Philippines.

Information for the secondary review has been gathered by a team operating both in the Philippines and remotely. The SDR has worked in partnership and close consultation with Clusters and key individuals working in the affected area to collect pre- and post-disaster secondary data.

Pre-disaster secondary data has focused on basic information about the pre-disaster context, which was used to provide an in-depth understanding of the pre-existing vulnerability factors and capacities nationally and in the affected areas. Pre-disaster secondary data includes use of lessons learned and experiences from similar past crises. Post-disaster secondary data, information directly related to the impact of the disaster, has been collected and collated since the typhoon touched down. Data has been gathered from multi-sector and sector specific assessments, from monitoring reports and sit reps as well as from other sources to help determine the most affected regions, populations, sectors and sites and understand the impact the disaster has had on those areas.

The information within the red and blue boxes solely reflects analysis and as such, is not sourced. For other paragraphs, all sources between brackets contain a hyperlink to the original source, when available on the web.

For additional reference on the methodology used, refer to the ACAPS [Summary on Secondary Data Review](#).

ACAPS wishes to express its gratitude to the number of people from the government, UN agencies, International and National NGOs who have dedicated time and resources in contributing to the elaboration of this document and making the data available.

Prioritization Matrix methodology

The prioritization matrix is based on a composite measure of population data (NSO 2010), poverty data (NSO 2009), affected persons and damaged houses data from DSWD and NDRRMC as of 02nd of January 2014.

Original models were developed by the Protection cluster, UNHCR, UNICEF and OCHA early December 2013. Those models were simply updated with last available figures. The matrix provides an overall ranking based on the following variables (see figure 78).

Figure 78: Variables in Prioritization Matrix

Category	Variables
Affected Persons (25%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Absolute number of Affected Persons (12.5%)• Relative number of affected persons (12.5%)
Totally Damaged Houses (35%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Absolute number of totally damaged houses (17.5%)• Relative number of totally damaged houses (17.5%)
Partially Damaged Houses (15%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Absolute number of partially damaged houses (17.5%)• Relative number of partially damaged houses (17.5%)
Poverty Incidence (25%)	

For each category, an index is calculated, a weighting is applied and an intermediary ranking is generated.

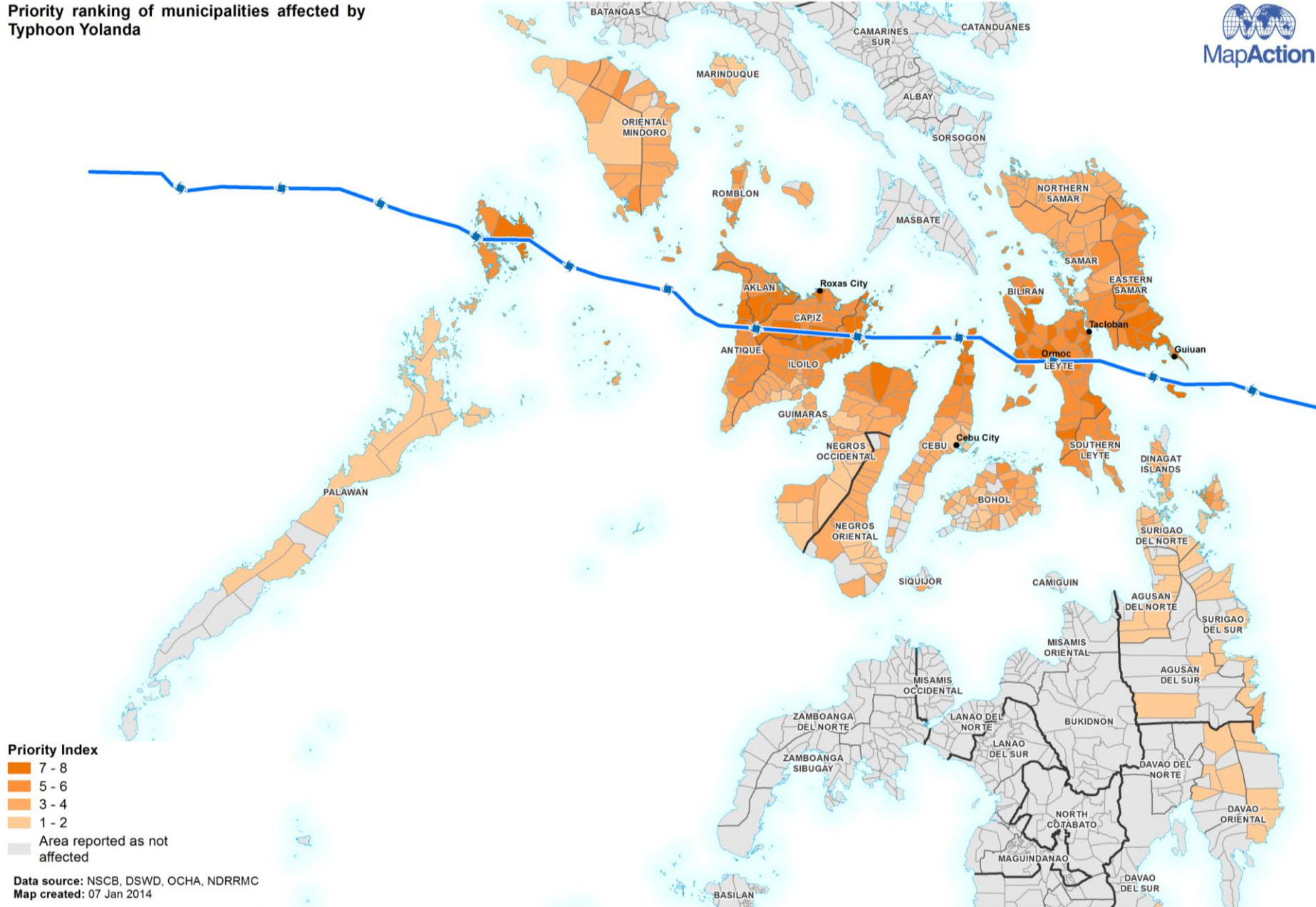
The final table provides a ranking of the 497 municipalities where people affected are currently being reported by DSWD and NDRRMC. An extract is provided in the figure 79. The data is available in the “Datasets” folder provided in the [Dropbox](#) (link also provided in annex C).

Figure 79: Prioritization Matrix Sample

Region	Province	Municipality	Affected Person (absolut-)	Affected Persons (relativ-)	Totally Damaged Houses (absolut-)	Totally Damaged Houses (relativ-)	Partially Damaged Houses (absolut-)	Partially Damaged Houses (relativ-)	Partially Damaged Houses (overly 20%)	Affected person (total)	Totally Damaged Houses (total)	Partially Damaged Houses (total)	Inde
REGION VII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	EASTERN SAMAR	GUAN	0.895	0.921	0.982	0.991	0.696	0.667	0.600	0.908	0.987	0.682	7.345
REGION VI (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	CEBU	BMTAYAN	0.841	0.413	0.985	0.935	0.980	0.790	0.814	0.677	0.993	0.878	7.284
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	LEYTE	TACLOBAN CITY (CAPITAL)	0.935	1.000	0.998	0.774	1.000	0.995	0.091	0.999	0.998	0.998	7.162
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	ILOILO	CARLES	0.911	0.413	0.967	0.877	0.931	0.764	0.742	0.862	0.982	0.858	6.910
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	ILOILO	CONCEPCION	0.812	0.413	0.863	0.846	0.911	0.925	0.778	0.813	0.882	0.916	6.677
REGION VI (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	CEBU	SAN REMIGIO	0.885	0.413	0.898	0.830	0.903	0.804	0.707	0.648	0.883	0.854	6.630
REGION VI (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	CEBU	CITY OF BOGO	0.927	0.413	0.940	0.826	0.963	0.862	0.452	0.670	0.883	0.908	6.579
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	EASTERN SAMAR	QUNAPONDAN	0.443	0.977	0.763	0.987	0.468	0.699	0.872	0.720	0.882	0.582	6.572
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	EASTERN SAMAR	CITY OF BORONGAN (CAPITAL)	0.938	0.969	0.633	0.887	0.974	0.931	0.478	0.928	0.664	0.963	6.539
REGION VI (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	CEBU	DAMBANTAYAN	0.843	0.413	0.997	0.965	0.474	0.524	0.640	0.678	0.581	0.499	6.517
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	EASTERN SAMAR	SALCEDO	0.586	0.887	0.768	0.859	0.639	0.750	0.720	0.737	0.833	0.688	6.514
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	AKLAN	BANGSA	0.798	0.413	0.884	0.881	0.886	0.895	0.533	0.605	0.883	0.981	6.489
REGION VI (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	CEBU	MEDLELLN	0.879	0.413	0.904	0.938	0.946	0.903	0.401	0.646	0.802	0.928	6.453
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	BLIRAN	NAVAL (CAPITAL)	0.889	0.931	0.698	0.752	0.943	0.915	0.212	0.919	0.725	0.920	6.431
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	AKLAN	BATAN	0.719	0.413	0.837	0.889	0.821	0.879	0.716	0.564	0.583	0.850	6.422
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	ILOILO	CITY OF PASSI	0.947	0.413	0.961	0.824	0.965	0.921	0.144	0.680	0.885	0.963	6.397
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	CAPIZ	TAPAZ	0.877	0.413	0.928	0.879	0.934	0.893	0.241	0.645	0.983	0.914	6.383
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	AKLAN	NEW WASHINGTON	0.828	0.413	0.819	0.820	0.906	0.899	0.600	0.620	0.823	0.902	6.377
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	LEYTE	ORMOC CITY	0.919	0.306	1.003	0.796	0.987	0.987	0.223	0.613	0.888	0.882	6.370
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	AKLAN	BALLETE	0.863	0.413	0.804	0.959	0.548	0.659	0.800	0.533	0.982	0.604	6.364
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	EASTERN SAMAR	GENERAL MACARTHUR	0.411	0.858	0.686	0.885	0.678	0.953	0.799	0.636	0.786	0.816	6.358
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	CAOZ CITY	0.983	0.413	0.917	0.758	0.984	0.955	0.206	0.698	0.837	0.975	6.341
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	EASTERN SAMAR	LLORENTE	0.570	0.891	0.597	0.750	0.889	0.991	0.798	0.731	0.674	0.938	6.337
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	ILOILO	AJUY	0.870	0.413	0.976	0.983	0.713	0.679	0.277	0.642	0.981	0.696	6.318
REGION VI (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	CEBU	MADRIDEJOS	0.769	0.413	0.931	0.957	0.377	0.532	0.849	0.590	0.984	0.455	6.309
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	ILOILO	SAN DONISIO	0.768	0.413	0.843	0.872	0.818	0.818	0.616	0.586	0.666	0.816	6.308
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	EASTERN SAMAR	BALANGIGA	0.435	0.929	0.789	0.997	0.409	0.641	0.677	0.682	0.883	0.525	6.295
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	LEYTE	HILONGOS	0.776	0.342	0.984	0.905	0.937	0.844	0.271	0.559	0.935	0.931	6.275
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	AKLAN	LIBACHO	0.885	0.413	0.735	0.885	0.673	0.725	0.983	0.539	0.888	0.699	6.268
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	AKLAN	ALTAVAS	0.800	0.413	0.804	0.957	0.721	0.806	0.803	0.507	0.897	0.764	6.261
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	CAPIZ	DUMARAO	0.882	0.413	0.914	0.883	0.909	0.889	0.198	0.633	0.889	0.899	6.261
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	LEYTE	PALOMPON	0.760	0.350	0.968	0.913	0.923	0.834	0.259	0.555	0.936	0.875	6.239
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	ANTIQUE	TBMO	0.868	0.413	0.778	0.850	0.796	0.923	0.813	0.511	0.814	0.855	6.227
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	CAPIZ	ROXAS CITY (CAPITAL)	0.885	0.413	0.994	0.818	0.982	0.723	0.010	0.699	0.888	0.883	6.207
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	LEYTE	BURAUEN	0.717	0.366	0.943	0.929	0.877	0.778	0.328	0.542	0.988	0.828	6.199
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	LEYTE	ABUYOG	0.779	0.360	0.869	0.802	0.980	0.971	0.385	0.569	0.938	0.976	6.195
REGION VI (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	CEBU	TABUELAN	0.578	0.413	0.721	0.832	0.812	0.947	0.908	0.496	0.777	0.980	6.184
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	LEYTE	ALANGALANG	0.883	0.375	0.923	0.887	0.892	0.854	0.309	0.529	0.982	0.973	6.169
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	LEYTE	TANAUAN	0.727	0.307	0.948	0.927	0.887	0.816	0.194	0.562	0.887	0.887	6.162
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	ILOILO	ESTANCA	0.832	0.413	0.928	0.941	0.849	0.774	0.107	0.623	0.983	0.812	6.151
REGION VI (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	CEBU	BORON	0.731	0.413	0.831	0.870	0.707	0.727	0.667	0.583	0.717	0.819	6.149
REGION VI (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	CEBU	SANTA FE	0.865	0.413	0.739	0.814	0.752	0.790	0.937	0.534	0.777	0.771	6.148
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	EASTERN SAMAR	GPORLOS	0.409	0.842	0.624	0.810	0.838	1.000	0.687	0.628	0.717	0.919	6.138
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	LEYTE	LEYTE	0.593	0.387	0.748	0.788	0.971	0.993	0.740	0.489	0.789	0.982	6.122
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	LEYTE	CARGARA	0.701	0.389	0.881	0.834	0.988	0.961	0.308	0.545	0.889	0.995	6.119
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	PALAWAN	CORON	0.838	0.413	0.899	0.858	0.868	0.792	0.231	0.625	0.899	0.925	6.111
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	LEYTE	PALO	0.808	0.399	0.991	0.993	0.670	0.625	0.148	0.604	0.982	0.648	6.100
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	LEYTE	VILLABA	0.804	0.391	0.908	0.923	0.822	0.827	0.387	0.498	0.916	0.937	6.091
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	ILOILO	SARA	0.888	0.413	0.843	0.816	0.985	0.959	0.133	0.641	0.888	0.982	6.078
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	ILOILO	CALINGO	0.883	0.413	0.828	0.792	0.949	0.872	0.245	0.653	0.881	0.905	6.072
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	ANTIQUE	CLASAI	0.806	0.413	0.742	0.784	0.928	0.943	0.458	0.610	0.785	0.938	6.059
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	EASTERN SAMAR	MAYDOLONG	0.453	0.862	0.701	0.897	0.428	0.645	0.809	0.658	0.799	0.536	6.053
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	BLIRAN	CABUCGAYAN	0.582	0.860	0.650	0.780	0.838	0.977	0.383	0.721	0.715	0.906	6.047
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	AKLAN	MADALAG	0.528	0.413	0.718	0.886	0.687	0.808	0.991	0.461	0.782	0.738	6.021
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	SAMAR (WESTERN SAMAR)	ZUMARRAGA	0.544	0.949	0.528	0.703	0.681	0.877	0.621	0.746	0.618	0.773	6.015
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	EASTERN SAMAR	HERANAN	0.322	0.850	0.692	0.985	0.397	0.693	0.789	0.598	0.888	0.545	6.008
REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	ILOILO	BAROTAC VIEJO	0.822	0.413	0.813	0.812	0.967	0.963	0.178	0.618	0.812	0.960	6.006
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	LEYTE	CITY OF BAYBAY	0.885	0.296	0.934	0.782	0.981	0.981	0.279	0.496	0.888	0.986	6.003
REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	LEYTE	BATO	0.588	0.364	0.887	0.917	0.832	0.838	0.421	0.468	0.682	0.838	5.988

Figure 80: Priority Ranking Of Affected Municipalities As Of 02nd Of January 2014 (Based On OCHA, UNICEF and UNHCR Prioritization Model, methodology in Annex B)

Priority ranking of municipalities affected by Typhoon Yolanda



ANNEX B - Key Statistics Resources in the Philippines

National Statistics Office (NSO)

The National Statistics Office (NSO) (<http://www.census.gov.ph/>) provides a wide range of information about Philippines, including:

- **Population:** Results of the 2007 Census of Population (PopCen) as well as the 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing (CPH). Population counts are available in PDF, as well as several articles and highlights featuring insights from the census 2010 for various areas of the country. The data from the census or the final report are not publically available.
- **Family and Health:** Results from the following surveys: National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), Family Planning Survey (FPS), Family Health Survey (FHS), Maternal and Child Health Survey (MCHS), Family Health Survey (FHS) and Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS). The 2008 NDHS is available publically. NSO conducted in august and September 2013 a new National Demographic and Health Survey.
- **Vital Statistics:** Statistics about vital events such as birth, death and marriages.
- **Education and Mass Media:** Results from the Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS). The survey is conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO) every five years. The FLEMMS presents comprehensive statistics on the latest status of literacy, education, and mass media exposure of Filipinos.
- **Labour and Employment:** Results from the following surveys: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF) and Survey on Children 5-17 years old (SOC).
- **Income and Poverty:** Results from the following surveys: Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) and Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES). Full year poverty statistics 2012 are available on the NSCB website with data available per province.
- **Agriculture and Fisheries:** Results from the Censuses of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF).
- **Gender and Development:** Reports on gender statistics from various surveys of the National Statistics Office, as well as compilation of Gender Quickstats. Information on gender can be complemented by visiting the Gender Fact Sheets.
- **Energy Consumption:** Results from the Household Survey on Energy Consumption (HECS).
- **Local Travel and Tourism:** Results from the Household Survey on Domestic Visitors (HSDV).

Other relevant resources

- Quickstat is NSO's most requested statistics. Published every month, it contains the previous month's estimates of CPI and inflation rate plus the most recent foreign and domestic trade figures. It also contains statistics on labour and employment, manufacturing indices, family income and expenditures, population statistics and private building construction. All statistics presented are the results of various censuses and surveys conducted, and administrative forms processed by the NSO. The data is available in excel or pdf, for each Region and province of Philippines. This is an excellent repository of information with last statistics available.
- The NSO Data Archive (NSODA) is a gateway to NSO's survey, census, and administrative-based microdata and documentations. The collection spans about 20 years of recent history dating back to 1991.
- The NSO catalogue of publications provides also a wealth of references to key statistics on Philippines, available either through CD rom or books.
- The old sector data section of the NSO website is still available and allow to look for historical data.

National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

The NSCB (<http://www.nscb.gov.ph/panguna.asp#page=t1>) was created as the policy-making and coordinating agency on statistical matters in the Philippines:

- The main statistic page (<http://www.nscb.gov.ph/stattables/>) provides a wide range of information, most of the time different from the information available on the NSO website, including:
- Poverty data: Key figures from 2012 are available per province in the poverty main page. In addition, regional poverty maps as of June 2012 and the 2012 full year official poverty statistics in excel are available, released in December 2013.
- Gender and development: Relevant sex and age disaggregated information is available for a wide range of topics (Agriculture, education, health and nutrition, violence against women and children, etc.) in the statistics on women and men in the Philippines section. Use the folder menu on the left site of the webpage to access the different statistics. A women and men factsheet is also available dated from March 2013. The Philippine Commission on Women provides key statistics on women status and conditions. In addition, laws, issuances and other legislation on women are available.
- Children: The webpage provides multi-dimensional information on children in poverty. Use the folder menu on the left side to access the different topics and statistic tables.

- Good governance: Information and data available on the Good Governance Index 2005 and 2008, per municipality.
- Indigenous people rights: The webpage provides summary findings of the 2005 Pilot survey on the diagnosis of indigenous people rights to ancestral domains in the Philippines.
- Agriculture and fisheries statistics: Agricultural and fish production for 2011. Also check the Bureau of agricultural statistics for more data and information on agriculture, fisheries, livestock, prices and land use (login required for some of the data). Check the CountrySTAT for more data.
- Education: Literacy and enrolment rates per region and year.
- Labour and employment: Household population older than 15 years old by employment status (2013), number of employed persons by major industry group (2011) and employed persons by major occupation group (2011) data is available.
- Vital statistics: Estimates of national level maternal mortality ratios (2010) and Notable Diseases Reported Cases by Cause (2010).
- Public order safety and justice: Some crime statistics. Check also the report 2013 on crime statistics at a glance.

NSCB Regional divisions provide additional data and statistics on a wide range of issues at the provincial (and sometimes municipality) level. Use the menu on the left to access regional divisions. Region VI and Region VIII websites are available.

The Data portal of the Philippines government also provide raw data on various topics of interest to humanitarian actors, including poverty maps, Community based monitoring system and human development Poverty reduction cluster, Geo hazard data and valuable nutritional information on operation Timbang. Some of the information is quite outdated but the raw data section provides recent information.

The National Nutrition Council provides last updated information on nutrition at the country, regional and sometimes provincial level, including the 2012 data for the operation Timbang results.

ANNEX C – Supplementary Datasets Available

- Yolanda Prioritization matrix
- Census 2010 dataset for affected regions
- Compilation of sector data used to produce graphs and maps in the Secondary Data Review, and other relevant pre-crisis information
- A master table of key indicators and data at provincial and municipality level
- Original maps from MapAction used in the report

Datasets are available for download at:

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/ldxf5i3v9d9lfbj/uLWprbg7eM>

The Dropbox folder will remain accessible until the 30th of April 2014.

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