

Emergency Assistance

for the Population Affected by Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines

Supplementary Budget Appeal



Donor Relations and Resource Mobilization Service 28 November 2013



Cover photo:

A couple and their child from Tanauan, a city close to Tacloban in Leyte Province, who lost their family home during Typhoon Haiyan, now live in a makeshift shelter. They received plastic sheeting under UNHCR's immediate relief programme. UNHCR / R. Rocamora (November 2013)

Information at a glance

Targeted
beneficiariesOut of the estimated 14.4 million people affected by Typhoon Haiyan, more
than 3.6 million are displaced. In support of the Government of the
Philippines, UNHCR co-leads the Protection Cluster and contributes with the
provision of emergency shelter and non-food items (NFIs), in close
coordination with the relevant clusters.

UNHCR aims to assist some 300,000 beneficiaries with shelter and NFIs (for families and individuals with specific needs), and provide protection services in affected communities.

Estimated population data as of 29 November 2013*

	Affected people	Displaced people
All affected areas	14.4 million	3.6 million

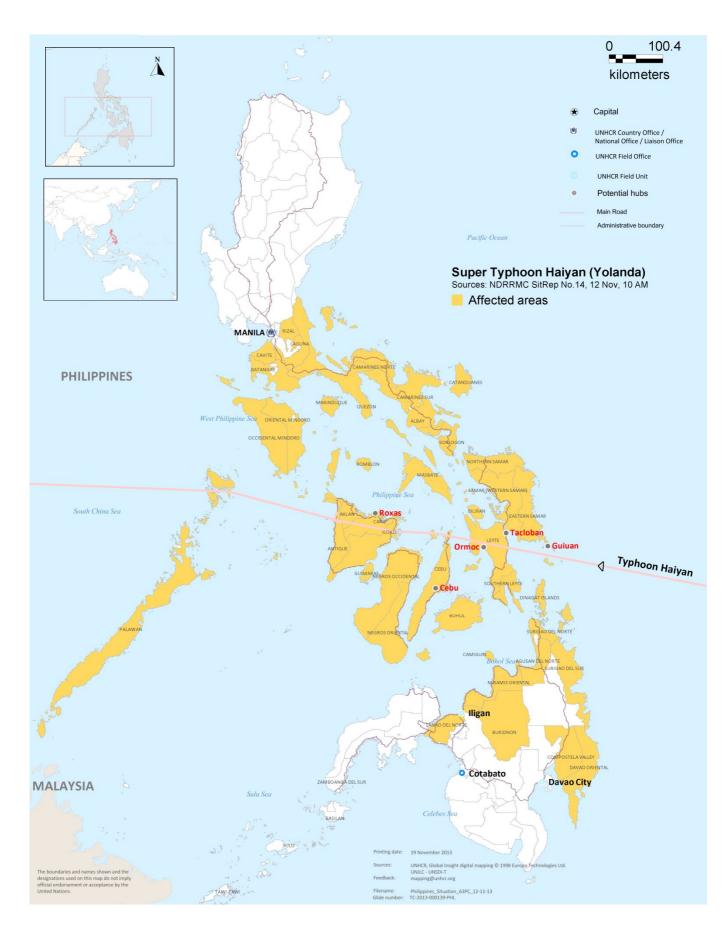
(*Philippines National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council)

Financial requirements for the emergency response

UNHCR requires a total of USD 19.2 million for the immediate emergency response to Typhoon Haiyan.

- Coordinating protection interventions and projects
- Monitoring protection needs of people affected by the typhoon
- Main activities
- Providing emergency shelter
- Providing non-food items
- Providing solar lanterns to families with specific needs / people at risk of violence
- Supporting Government efforts for the replacement / provision of civil documentation and legal support

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Context

According to the Government of the Philippines' most recent estimates, more than 14.4 million people across nine regions have been affected by Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda), which hit the Philippines on the morning of 8 November 2013. The number of displaced people has fluctuated and is currently established at around 3.6 million, including 224,177 people still staying in 1,104 evacuation centres. The majority of those displaced are concentrated in Eastern and Western Visayas regions. Secondary movements are taking place, with an estimated 5,000 persons leaving disaster-affected areas each day. According to the Government, nearly 1.1 million houses are damaged, including 576,000 that are completely destroyed. All figures remain fluid as authorities reach new areas and give updated reports to the capital.

In the immediate aftermath of the typhoon, two trucks with emergency supplies from UNHCR's warehouse in Cotabato arrived in Tacloban, where distribution began, targeting the most vulnerable people. In addition, 10 UNHCR airlifts with relief items have so far reached Cebu, from where the goods are transported onwards by truck and ferry for distribution to people in the worst affected areas.

To date, UNHCR has deployed a total of 45 national and international staff members to support the emergency response on the ground.

Together with the Government, UNHCR co-leads the Protection Cluster and supports the provision of emergency shelter and relief items in close coordination with the relevant clusters.

Strategy and main activities

Current assessed needs

An estimated 14.4 million people have been affected by Typhoon Haiyan and more than 3.6 million displaced. It is likely that most of the displaced communities have lost their homes. Additional displacement is now being seen, as people from disaster-struck areas are converging towards urban centres where aid is available, or heading towards the country's main airports in an attempt to join family members outside the disaster zone.

Secondary movements potential and relocation of internally displaced people (IDPs) from evacuation centres and other affected sites require further support in the areas of shelter and non-food items. The lack of shelter not only exposes displaced individuals to the elements, but also to protection problems such as sexual and gender-based violence. People with specific needs, such as the elderly, female-headed households, child-headed households, the disabled and victims of violence, or indigenous communities in remote areas, are particularly vulnerable and in urgent need of both shelter and protection.

Identified needs	UNHCR's main targets
More than 3.6 million people have been displaced and are in urgent need of emergency shelter.	 UNHCR will distribute 10,000 family tents to the most vulnerable among the affected population.
Due to power outages, the affected population, particularly the most vulnerable, are in need of lanterns to protect them at night.	 UNHCR will distribute 19,000 solar lanterns to the most vulnerable among the affected population.
The affected population is in need of basic non-food items such as plastic sheets, kitchen sets, mosquito nets and blankets.	 UNHCR will distribute basic non-food items to some 300,000 people.
Civil documentation lost due to the typhoon needs to be replaced.	 UNHCR will assist the Government in replacing civil documentation.
Parts of the affected population are in need of legal assistance to reclaim their property.	 UNHCR will assist local partners in providing legal assistance to help affected people reclaim their property.

Proposed activities

In support of, and in coordination with, the Shelter Cluster, UNHCR has started to distribute family tents and non-food items such as blankets, plastic sheeting, kitchen sets and jerry cans to the most vulnerable among the affected population. UNHCR is scaling up its support to the Shelter Cluster, at the request of the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator.

UNHCR has accepted to co-lead the Protection Cluster with the Government of the Philippines. Its work focuses on making sure the rights of families and individuals made vulnerable through this crisis are respected, and that they receive assistance in an equitable manner to meet their particular needs. As Protection Cluster co-lead, UNHCR works jointly with the Government to ensure a coordinated protection response, including protection monitoring, tracking and monitoring of displacement, by using well-developed information management mechanisms to facilitate registration, needs assessments and planning.

Together with other Protection Cluster partners, UNHCR also assists the Government in tracing and reuniting displaced family members and helping to prevent trafficking of persons; issuing documentation and providing legal assistance; empowering communities to better protect themselves through outreach community networks; and mainstreaming a protection approach throughout the whole delivery of aid.

In particular, UNHCR will work to ensure that affected communities receive **birth certificates and other forms of civil documents** that were lost in the disaster, but which are essential for people to be able to access basic services. **Legal assistance** will be provided together with partners, for claiming property and redressing other grievances.

Furthermore, UNHCR will work with partners on the ground **to improve communication with affected populations**, including through the establishment of **community protection networks** for collecting information and referring individual cases from remote areas. Together with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and other Protection Cluster partners, a displacement tracking and monitoring system was set up at Tacloban and other airports to assist families upon departure and/or arrival and prevent incidents of trafficking of persons. Together with the National Council on Indigenous Populations, UNHCR will map indigenous communities and identify their most urgent needs.

UNHCR is also providing some 300,000 people with a variety of relief items (jerry cans, blankets, etc.), and 19,000 families with solar lanterns, targeting those with specific protection needs among the affected population.

Due to the scale and emergency nature of the operation, deployment by air of items from UNHCR's Central Emergency Stockpile is required. Additional logistical costs will allow both the flexibility to run a warehouse and transport services, and co-share facilities and services with other partners.

Challenges

While the situation is gradually improving, access to the affected population, especially in remote areas, remains difficult as many roads are still blocked with debris. Telecommunications are limited or unavailable in many areas, and there is a lack of electricity and running water.

Coordination

The Emergency Relief Coordinator declared the Haiyan situation as a UN system-wide Level-3 emergency on 12 November 2013 and the cluster system has been activated. All clusters are led by the Government and co-led by cluster members.

Together with the Government, **UNHCR co-leads the Protection Cluster**, which includes targeted actions to prevent and respond to gender-based violence (a sub-cluster, co-led by UNFPA), and to protect children (a working group, co-led by UNICEF). UNHCR is also supported in the Philippines protection coordination response by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

In addition, UNHCR, as Protection Cluster co-lead, is supporting the work of other clusters by guiding and helping to ensure that a protection approach is taken to assist populations, and that protection needs and risks of affected people are considered throughout the whole process of aid delivery, and in the design of longer-term solutions.

UNHCR also contributes to the efforts under the Shelter Cluster, which is co-led by the Government and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and works closely with other clusters, including the Logistics Cluster led by the World Food Programme (WFP) to distribute shelter and other relief items to affected persons.

The overall coordination of the emergency response is based in Manila. In addition to the logistics hub in Cebu, the United Nations has established hubs in Tacloban, Ormoc City (Leyte province), Guiuan (Eastern Samar province), and Roxas. The main presence of the Protection Cluster is now established in Tacloban, with sub-units in each of the UN-established hubs (based on a government decision). The Protection Cluster coordinates various protection actors currently in Manila, Tacloban, Ormoc, Guiuan and Roxas and contributes to assessment missions. UNHCR, in its capacity of Protection Cluster lead, closely consults and coordinates with its co-lead, the Department of Social Welfare and Development, as well as other protection partners, to develop a comprehensive protection strategy.

Financial information

At the request of the Emergency Relief Coordinator, UNHCR has agreed to scale up the Office's relief efforts for the people of the Philippines affected by Typhoon Haiyan. The immediate relief operation needs, including transport, distribution and delivery costs, and the deployments and activities under the Protection Cluster have brought the overall requirements to USD 19.2 million.

Rights groups and objectives	Budget (USD)
Leadership, Coordination and Partnership	
Coordination and partnership strengthened (field)	1,032,797
Subtotal	1,032,797
Basic Needs and Essential Services	
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	3,507,161
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	5,768,358
Subtotal	9,275,519
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation	
Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened	878,430
Subtotal	878,430
Favourable Protection Environment	
Administrative institutions and practice developed or strengthened	878,430
Subtotal	878,430
Logistics and Operations Support	
Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	5,653,576
Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized	234,248
Subtotal	5,887,824
Subtotal	17,953,000
7% support cost	1,256,710
Grand Total	19,209,710

Breakdown of UNHCR's financial requirements