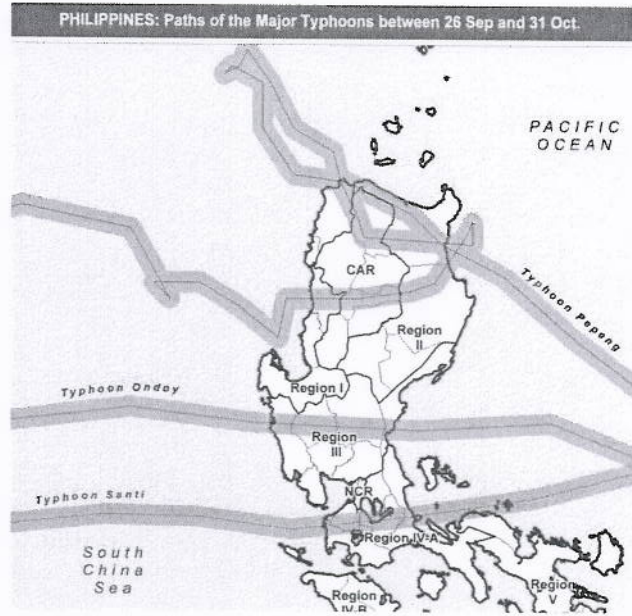




SITUATION OVERVIEW

- **Typhoons Ketsana (Ondoy) and Parma (Pepeng)** affected combined 9,8 million people. The casualties incurred numbered 1749, including 955 deaths, 271 injuries, and 90 people still reported as missing. Based on national census information, government data and assessments carried out by UN agencies and NGOs, the overall number of people in need in all affected areas stands at 4,200,000. To date, Regions I, II, III, IVA, V, National Capital Region and Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) have been most severely affected, requiring life-saving response as well as early recovery projects.
- The gravity of the affects of **Typhoon Mirinae (Santi)**, which traversed central Luzon on 31 October, are becoming clearer as more municipalities report damages and casualties. The NDCC is now reporting that 483,490 individuals have been affected by the storm in 121 municipalities. So far, there have been 29 reported deaths, 15 injuries, and six people are reported missing. Infrastructure damages are estimated to be PhP 494,698,172 (more than US\$10M), including damages to 25,310 houses and 101 school buildings.
- Of particular concern for humanitarian agencies are the estimated 1,700,000 people living in areas that continue to be flooded, are displaced from flooded areas or living in isolated areas that are hard to access. **The most critical needs are still food, non food items, shelter, health, access to potable water and sanitation services, camp management and protection interventions.** A limited number of non food items, particularly hygiene kits, have been distributed to the worst affected areas including flooded communities and evacuation centres. **There is still a significant shortfall** in terms of servicing the people living in flooded areas and evacuation centres requiring assistance.
- There are currently 306 evacuation centres in Region IV-A and NCR hosting a population of over 87,000 people from Typhoons Ketsana (Ondoy) and Parma (Pepeng). In addition there is a reported increase by DSWD from November 4 of up to 18,000 people who moved to 95 evacuation centres as a result of Typhoon Mirinae (Santi). The majority of the population in flooded areas (approximately 80%) has moved to evacuation centers or host communities, while some affected people are renting houses in the safe locations at a cost of approximately 2,000-3,000 pesos per month, potentially causing further economic problems for the near future.
- It is likely that many areas will remain flooded for another three or four months, resulting in serious health concerns from the build up of stagnant water. Leptospirosis cases from Region NCR, I, II, III, IVA and CAR since the disaster now totals 2 927 cases, with 220 cumulative mortalities. There are also outbreaks of acute watery diarrhea, and dengue remains a concern. The other top morbidities in evacuation centers are acute respiratory illness, skin infections/wounds, diarrhea, febrile illness, influenza-like illness and pneumonia. Pocket areas in NCR still have limited access to medical care service. No 24/7 health services are available in evacuation centers. Access of evacuees to secondary and tertiary health care is limited. A disease surveillance system and reporting system must be urgently strengthened.



For more information and detailed situation reports on the humanitarian response in the Philippines, please visit:

<http://www.un.org.ph/response>

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Access to safe water, sanitation facilities and hygiene items in the relocation camps and in residential areas affected by the floods is the key humanitarian concern. Rehabilitation and improvement of drainage, solid waste collection and vector control are also top priorities. Challenges remain to reduce the risk from water-borne diseases, i.e. diarrhea, AWD and cholera. Identifying appropriate means for safe excreta disposal in flood prone areas remains a challenge. Desludging services in evacuation/relocation camps will also end shortly, and the WASH Cluster has made a formal request to the government WATER Cluster lead for the continuation of such services.

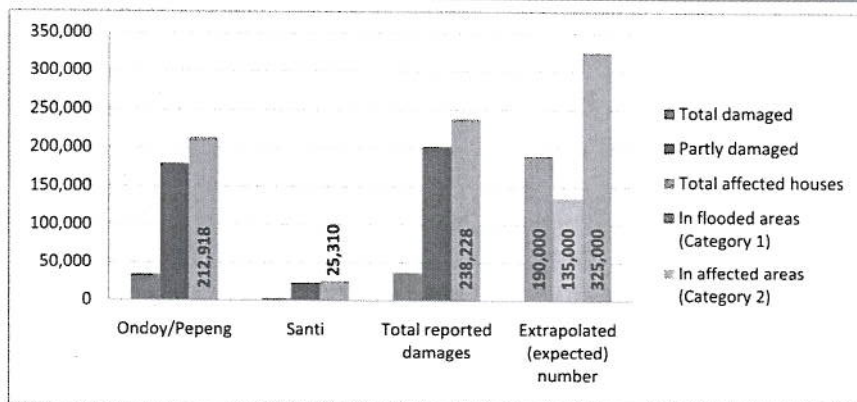
Livelihood

In the less populated regions of Northern Luzon, in addition to the lives and livelihoods lost, the timing and extent of the natural disasters have severely disrupted the critical planting season in what is the Philippine's main agricultural region. According to preliminary assessments conducted jointly by the Department of Agriculture and FAO, some 100,000-120,000 farming households (500,000 people) in Region I, II and III lost 100% of their production and assets.

Housing

DSWD/NDCC reports as of 5th November, Typhoons 'Ondoy' and 'Pepeng' damaged 212,918 houses and updated report from DSWD for Typhoon 'Santi' shows 25,310 damaged houses in 4 regions. The reported number of damaged houses is still increasing. Analysis shows that approximately 40 municipalities in severely affected areas of Laguna (Region IV-A) and Pangasinan (Region III) have not reported their house damages to DSWD/NDCC yet. Based on new more detailed extrapolation of data by the Shelter Cluster, it is expected that the total number of damaged houses will be higher than the 250,000 expected before. In the still flooded (Category 1) areas the total number of damaged houses is expected to reach 190,000, in the not flooded (Category 2) areas approximately 135,000 totalling 325,000. In category 1 areas this represents 24%, in category 2 areas 2% of the total number of houses (total population divided by 5). On average 16% of the damaged houses are totally damaged.

Chart 1. Number of damaged houses by the typhoons Ondoy, Pepeng and Santi



Protection

There is an urgent need for registration of missing, unaccompanied and separated children especially in the northern part of the country. People are experiencing higher levels of distress, anger and stress due to the closure of evacuation centers. Other issues of concern include trafficking, SGBV, domestic violence, exploitation, security of children and provision of water and sanitation services. Impacts of the disaster on street and working children in Metro Manila still needs to be assessed.

Education

The Education Cluster revised the target population to 490,560 school-aged children due to the change in the number of affected population as a whole. There is a need to rehabilitate or reconstruct a great number of elementary and high schools. Construction standards might have to be reviewed, especially in view of disaster risk reduction elements to be included. Replacement of textbooks, teacher's instructional manuals and teaching aids, other school equipment as well as school furniture is also a priority. Cleaning and clearing of elementary and high schools used as evacuation centers is needed to prevent the spread of diseases. Waste management is an issue to be discussed in the medium-term.

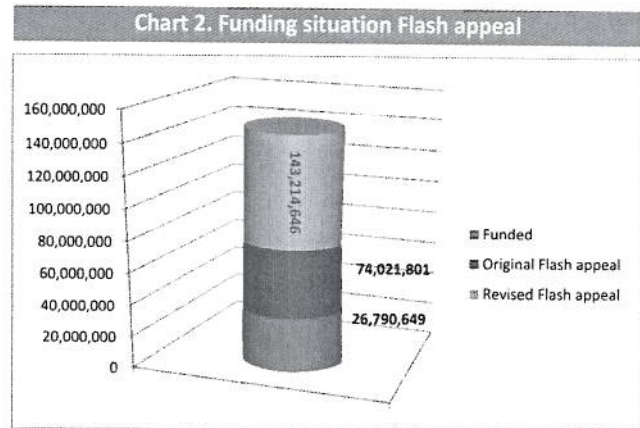
Infrastructure

Accessibility in northern Luzon remains a serious issue due to damaged bridges and landslides. The DSWD has provided a list of underserved locations in these areas. Representatives of the Logistics Cluster and UNHAS have undertaken a two-day field assessment to establish a better overview of cut-off locations and requirements. As a result of the findings, a reinforced program is being put in place to supply these areas over the coming period by helicopters. Three staging areas will be established in Laoag, San Fernando La Union, and Baguio. Logistics Cluster staff will be deployed to these locations in conjunction with government counterparts.

REVISED FLASH APPEAL AND FUNDING

- Funding shortfalls are still significant and continued donor support is needed as the current operation is in the process of being revised to include emergency and recovery needs of the most vulnerable groups.

- Launched on 7 October 2009, the Philippine Flash Appeal originally requested \$ 74,021,801 for areas affected by Tropical Storm 'Ondoy' (NCR, Region IV-A). 15 UN and non-governmental organizations submitted project proposals in 13 clusters¹. The OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS) indicates that as of 6 November the Flash Appeal was 36.2 % funded (\$ 26 million). The Central Emergency Response Fund contributed \$6,790,230 and is currently the largest donor to the Philippine Flash Appeal, followed by Japan, private donors and Canada.



- However, distribution of funds within clusters has differed substantially. Currently, the Agriculture (0%), Protection (3%), Shelter (15%), Water and Sanitation (17%) and Health (23%) Clusters are significantly underfunded. The funding gaps have impeded the implementation of the intervention strategy designed by humanitarian partners in the Philippines in coordination with the Government.
- Following the Government's request, and based on improved assessment data, the **revised Flash Appeal** will cover Regions I, II, III IVA, V, NCR and CAR, representing a caseload of approximately **4,200,000 people in need**, whereas the original Flash Appeal was planned for 2,507,000 people in NCR and Region IV-A.
- Critical sectors and population groups, as identified in the initial appeal and as confirmed in this revised Flash Appeal are:
 - 1,700,000 people who continue to live in or are displaced from areas submerged in floodwater.
 - 500,000 farmers in Northern Luzon have lost 100% of their livelihoods.
 - Children, who constitute approximately 44% of the affected population.

Category		Target population	Methodology	Total Funds requested
Category 1	A1: Life-saving activities in flooded areas	1,700,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> flooded areas; evacuation centres/ displaced from flooded areas; isolated areas with difficult access poorest members of the target population 	\$ 59,617,571
	B1: Resumption of livelihoods in flooded areas			\$ 21,262,851
Category 2	A2: Life-saving activities in other affected areas	500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> farmers/persons in the northern part of Luzon with 100% totally destroyed livelihoods 	\$ 35,862,340
	B2: Resumption of livelihoods in other affected areas	2,500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A2+ farmers/persons in other affected areas, with partly destroyed livelihoods. 	\$ 18,880,708
C: Coordination and Support Services		HCT and Government		\$ 7,591,168
Total				\$ 143,214,646

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¹ Agriculture, Camp Coordination/Camp Management, Coordination, Early Recovery, Education, Food, Health, Livelihoods, Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications, Nutrition, Shelter,, Wash.