



CLUSTER SNAPSHOT

\$ 79 Million **30%**
needed funded

7 Million
people in need for health care

As of 16 December 2013

OVERVIEW

Typhoon Haiyan swept through the central Philippines on 8 November, destroying half a million homes, killing more than 6,000 people, and displacing some four million.

The cluster aims to prevent deaths, reduce harm from injury, reduce transmission of infectious disease, and provide efficient treatment. Health services need to be re-established, health facilities rebuilt, and health systems improved.

Activities currently focus on: 1) Providing for immediate healthcare needs, especially for obstetric and neonatal care, trauma care, essential medicines, and infectious diseases; 2) Strengthening the disease surveillance system; and 3) Assessing and supporting primary and secondary healthcare activities and access to a tertiary referral system without barriers to access for affected populations.

URGENT HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Immediate health needs are: child health (immunization, nutrition, rehydration); maternal health (emergency delivery facilities, iron supplementation); non-communicable diseases (maintenance medicines for high blood pressure, respiratory disease, diabetes); and communicable disease prevention, control, and treatment (TB, vector-borne diseases such as dengue).

Continuity of health services is critical as many medical teams supplement local health workers in affected areas.

The cluster gathers field reports on disease surveillance through a mobile-based disease surveillance system to rapidly identify infectious disease outbreaks.

CLUSTER RESPONSE

240 medical teams (84 foreign, 156 local) are covering 25 municipalities in Regions VI, VII and VIII. Most teams can provide basic outpatient and emergency care; six provide more sophisticated services including surgeries, and one team functions with specialty services and referral surgical capacity.

Vaccination campaigns to date have reached 35,522 children for measles, 36,095 for polio as well as 24,505 for doses of Vitamin A in Region VI, VII and VIII. As the vaccination campaign ends, the cluster will focus its efforts on supporting Local Government Units to re-establish routine immunization programmes through pre-positioning stocks and re-establishing the cold chain.

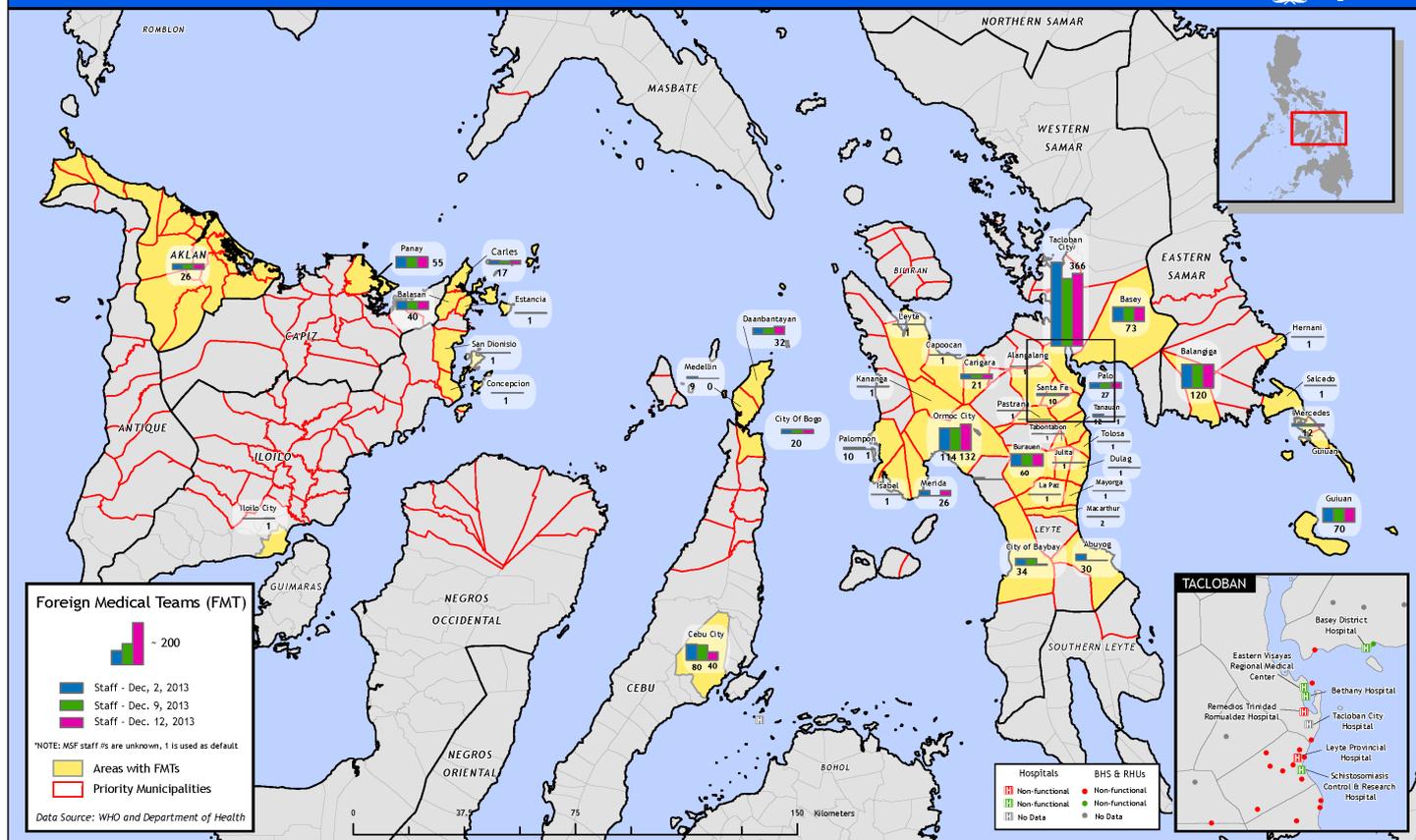
Essential medicines for treating hypertension and asthma has been delivered to affected sites, and currently an SMS-based system to locate TB patients in order to get them back into treatment is being set up.

There are around 20 typhoon-related spinal cord injuries. Patients with major injuries have been transferred to hospitals with rehabilitation facilities in Cebu and Manila.

Reproductive health, disability, and mental health teams are identifying major needs and priority interventions. For example, reproductive health (RH) kits have been distributed to RH units in Leyte, Roxas City, Estancia and Guiuan. The kits provide clean delivery, family planning services, treatment for STIs and medical management of sexual violence for the estimated needs of 10,000 people for three months and for the management of miscarriage and suture of vaginal tears for 30,000 people for three months.



FOREIGN MEDICAL TEAMS



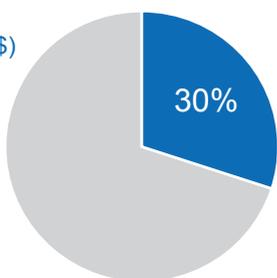
HEALTH CLUSTER

Funding by sector (in million US\$)

\$79m

total needed

30% funded



CHALLENGES

Intermittent power and telecommunications in Tacloban City, Eastern Samar and Capiz provinces are hampering the provision of health services and disease surveillance.

The number of vaccination teams and the quantity of both vaccines and cold chain equipment are insufficient.

Additional and comparable assessments are needed to improve the understanding of the situation.

Background on the crisis

Typhoon Haiyan (known locally as Yolanda) swept through the central Philippines on 8 November, killing nearly 6,000 people and displacing some 4 million people, flattening homes and damaging schools, health centres and other infrastructure. Some experts estimate the storm was among the strongest ever to make landfall. Over 100,000 people were still in evacuation centres five weeks after the storm.

On 9 November, the Government accepted the UN offer of international assistance. The Government also welcomed the deployment, in the initial phase of disaster response, of a large number of countries' military assets. The humanitarian community's one-year Strategic Response Plan calling for \$791 million has been released and is closely aligned to the Government's Yolanda Recovery and Rehabilitation Plan, due to be launched on 18 December.

Cluster lead agency / co-lead agency

Department of Health / WHO

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