HIGHLIGHTS

• Mountains of debris have been cleared, enabling hospitals (14), schools (372), daycare centers (347), municipal buildings (321), municipal and barangay roads (spanning 979 kilometers) and other essential infrastructure (over 270) to start working again.

• 24,544 vulnerable people have secured temporary jobs clearing debris – almost half are women. In-line with government policy, the workers earn a minimum wage. They are selected in coordination with local authorities and community leaders to ensure that the job opportunities are available to those that need it most. They are paid weekly, and each person is employed for at least 15 days.

• UNDP is managing the solid waste system of Tacloban city. This includes the main landfill and three temporary dumpsites. Other municipalities are being supported with procurement, repairs and re-establishment of municipal services. UNDP is active in 54 municipalities.

• UNDP, the Land Bank of the Philippines (LANDBANK) and mobile phone operator Smart launched a mobile phone money transfer effort to pay those employed in emergency jobs schemes. Hundreds of beneficiaries have already participated in the programme.

• The Typhoon felled around 33 million coconut trees. UNDP and its partners understand the immediate benefit of using these to meet shelter needs. Plans are underway to employ thousands of vulnerable people to bring the trunks for processing into building materials at eight mobile sawmills. The challenge will be stockpiling enough timber for long-term use by an emerging group of small wood-processing businesses, ensuring livelihoods for thousands of families. Time is short. The timber will perish if not stockpiled properly in the next four months.

THE SITUATION IN NUMBERS

14.1 Million
People were affected by the super storm
(National DRR and Management Council)

22-37%
People living below the poverty line in the areas before the Typhoon hit
(National Statistical Coordination Board)

UNDP Appeal
US$65 Million
Of which US$47 million is part of the UN Strategic Response Plan

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**UNDP & PARTNERS RESPOND**

Only two months after Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda) devastated one of the poorest parts of the Philippines, recovery efforts are in full swing. Millions remain displaced but many are returning home. The government and international community’s responses have been quick, while the people themselves are determined to rebuild their lives.

By supporting this momentum now, we can help vulnerable people avoid falling deeper into poverty as a result of this disaster. Help given now could see more prosperous and resilient communities emerge along the path of destruction carved out by this super storm in November 2013.

UNDP has already launched emergency employment and debris clearance efforts, but we are also looking to the future. Our area-based programme will include four interconnected elements:

- Removing and managing debris and waste. This involves removing around 250 truckloads every day and transporting these to landfill sites. What can be salvaged will be reused to rebuild.
- Restoring livelihoods through rapid employment efforts, debris clearance, and cash grants for affected businesses. Special attention will be given to women.
- Restoring local institutions for recovery. This specifically means easing access to public services, recovering lost records, supporting grievance systems.
- Reducing risk in future disasters. This includes enhancing Early Warning Systems, carrying out risk assessments, and advising on improved building codes.

We have significantly bolstered our team by rapidly deploying more than 50 staff, mostly Filipinos. Experts and area coordinators are now in all affected areas. Meanwhile, long-term expertise on municipal development, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods, entrepreneurship development, waste management, agriculture and forestry, land use-planning and environment are imbedded in the area offices.

**PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE**

**What**

With a focus on some of the worst affected places, our area-based programme will help manage and reuse waste, restore government services and vulnerable peoples’ livelihoods, while boosting communities’ resilience against future shocks.

**How**

The first and largest part of our work will focus on meeting immediate needs over the first six months. The focus will then shift to building capacities, systems and livelihoods over the longer-term.

**Where**

With four hubs on-the-ground, UNDP is working in 54 of the worst hit municipalities across all the affected regions.

**Partners**

All our efforts support the Government’s Reconstruction Assistance on Yolanda Programme and we are working in close cooperation with government at national, regional and local levels. UNDP is also partnering with an active civil society and private sector.

**Funding**

UNDP's Typhoon Haiyan recovery and resilience programme received funding of US$12 million from the Government of Japan, Ecuador, Russian Federation, the Central Emergency Response Fund and UNDR. Out of the total gap of US$52 million, UNDP requires US$35 million to meet the urgent needs of the devastated communities who are now trying to rebuild their life.

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**Legend:**

- Affected Municipalities
- Major Yolanda Hubs

**Roxas**

Farming and fishing are the main sources of income for people in this area. To date, more than 8,000 people have benefited from UNDP emergency employment schemes in this area.

**Guiuan**

Yolanda landed here first. Almost 60 percent of families in this area lived below the poverty line before the typhoon, many of them dependent on single crops or wages as day laborers. UNDP has launched emergency employment schemes, offering short-term jobs to the most vulnerable.

**Tacloban**

As the economic powerhouse for the Visayas, the devastation of Tacloban city sent economic shock waves across the entire region. In the city itself, many people have lost their jobs as shops and businesses are closed. UNDP has launched emergency employment schemes, offering short-term jobs to the most vulnerable.

**Ormoc**

Many people were reliant on coconut plantations and the tourism industries in these areas for their livelihoods. Both are now devastated. UNDP was the first organisation to roll-out much needed emergency employment schemes in remote communities in this region. One such effort has enabled a popular tourist spot to re-open for business after locals were paid to clear debris.