Highlights

- Out of the total 7,192 confirmed cases reported in the Philippines until today, 54% are male, with the most affected age group 30-39 years (19.3%) followed by 50-59 (17.3%)
- 66.9% of cases reported from National Capital Region (NCR), followed by CALABARZON (14.4%) and Central Luzon (5.1%)
- Out of the 477 confirmed deaths, 687.5% are male, with the most affected age group 60-69 years (34.6%) followed by over 70 years (34.0%)
- 67.1% of deaths reported from NCR, followed by CALABARZON (14.3%) and Central Luzon (5.6%)
- Enhanced Community Quarantine in NCR, CALABARZON, Central Luzon, and Cebu City extended until 15 May 2020
- So far, among over 2,000 UN staff members in the Philippines, 13 have tested positive: 10 from WHO, 2 from IOM, and 1 from UNICEF
- Previous daily testing capacity restored at the Research Institute for Tropical Medicine (RITM) in spite of temporary scaling down of operations due to cluster of confirmed cases. Ongoing assessments of private and public hospital laboratories to expand the current network of 17 laboratories able to conduct COVID-19 tests.
- Ongoing investigations in different clusters of confirmed COVID-19 cases throughout the country, including in prisons and hospitals.
- Over 2,200 hospital workers and community health workers trained on Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) through online trainings throughout the country
Current Situation

As of 24 April, a total of 7,192 confirmed COVID-19 cases including 477 deaths have been reported in the Philippines.

**Daily reported confirmed COVID-19 cases in the Philippines**

5- 24 April 2020 (N=7,192)

Among the 7,192 confirmed cases, 3,884 are male (54%) and 3,308 are female (47%). The most affected age groups are 30-39 years (19.3%) followed by 50-59 (17.3%).

**Gender distribution of confirmed COVID-19 cases in the Philippines in %**
18 January-24 April 2020 (N=7,192)

Out of total 477 confirmed deaths, 67.5% are male, with most affected age group 60-69 years (34.6%) followed by over 70 years (34.0%).

**Gender distribution of confirmed COVID-19 deaths in the Philippines in %**
18 January-24 April 2020 (N=477)
Country readiness and response operations

Country-level coordination
After thorough deliberation, the government followed the proposed recommendations by the Inter-Agency Task Force on Emerging Infectious Diseases (IATF-EID) to extend the current enhanced community quarantine until 15 May 2020, in the country’s worst affected regions of NCR, Central Luzon, and CALABARZON, as well as Panay, Cebu and Davao provinces, and Pangasinan, Benguet, Mindoro island, Albay and Catanduanes, which have been assessed as high-risk areas.

Cebu City followed suit to contain localized outbreaks in different barangays as well as in the Cebu City Jail. Reportedly, Luz, Guadalupe and Labangon barangays are currently in lockdown.

In those regions and provinces assessed as moderate- and low-risk, a general community quarantine will be put in place as of 1 May:
- Continuation/resumption of work in certain sectors
- Continuation of curfew at night for non-workers and restricted movement only for accessing basic necessities
- Partial reopening of non-leisure stores in malls and shopping centres
- Resumption of classes in higher education institutions to finish the academic year and issue credentials to students
- Resumption of priority and essential construction projects
- Resumption of public transportation at reduced capacity

All relevant government guidelines, issuances, and documents available online at bit.ly/COVIDPH.

Risk communication
**Surveillance**

Joint outbreak investigation between the City Health Office (CHO), DOH, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Philippine Red Cross (PRC), and WHO is ongoing into clusters of confirmed COVID-19 cases reported in Metro Manila prisons, including the Correctional Institute for Women (CIW) in Mandaluyong, the New Bilibid Prison in Muntinlupa, and the Quezon City Jail’s isolation facility in Payatas.

ICRC and PRC are supporting with the installation of isolation facilities to separate confirmed cases from suspected cases, as well as testing of suspected cases and close contacts.

Other key aspects being assessed are adherence to Infection Prevention and Control and availability and appropriate use of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE).

**National laboratory system**

RITM managed to resume its daily testing capacity back to previous levels, with the estimated total daily tests reaching over 4,500 between the current 17 certified laboratories conducting COVID-19 testing throughout the country.

Laboratory and bio risk assessments are ongoing between RITM, DOH, and WHO in North and South Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.

PRC’s headquarters in Mandaluyong has been converted into a COVID-19 laboratory, with the support from Ayala Land.

**Infection prevention and control**

Over 2,200 hospital workers and community health workers all over the country have been reached with online trainings on Infection, Prevention and Control (IPC) conducted by the USAID-funded Medicines, Technologies, and Pharmaceutical Services (MTaPS) program and UNICEF.

Hospital workers can sign up for free with MTaPS at its [landing page for the virtual training](https://mtapsprogram.org/resources).

- Module 1: IPC for Frontline Healthcare Workers in Facility (every Monday and Wednesday)
- Module 2: Healthcare Waste Management (every Tuesday and Thursday)

Community health workers can sign up for free with UNICEF [https://forms.gle/WAVzGvMFC4geofoU9](https://forms.gle/WAVzGvMFC4geofoU9)


MTaPS is making all relevant COVID-19 Standard Operating Procedures available online at [https://mtapsprogram.org/resources](https://mtapsprogram.org/resources).

- Procedures for Disinfection and Waste Disposal for the Household with a Confirmed or Suspected COVID-19 Patient
- Procedures for Disinfection of COVID-19 Isolation Ward Area Patients
- Disposal Procedures for COVID-19-Related Medical Waste
- Procedures for Disinfection of Infectious Fabrics from COVID-19 Care Units
- Procedures for Handling Bodies of Deceased Suspected or Confirmed COVID-19 Patients
- Recommended precautions for household members, intimate partners, and caregivers in a non-healthcare setting of a patient with confirmed or suspected COVID-19

The United States Department of Defense (DOD) is supporting with the procurement of PPE for Mindanao hospitals: corrected details will be updated once available.
Case management and continuity of essential services

The WHO daily webinars on Clinical Perspectives on COVID-19 have been well attended by over 1,000 physicians, clinical clerks, medical students and interns. All sessions are made available online:

2. Sepsis and septic shock [https://youtu.be/vSUcBB0VIAg](https://youtu.be/vSUcBB0VIAg)
3. Antimicrobial therapy (for co-infections) [https://youtu.be/wXq3EXbObvU](https://youtu.be/wXq3EXbObvU)
4. Respiratory failure and ARDS [https://youtu.be/OplXFwvy7Nk](https://youtu.be/OplXFwvy7Nk)
5. Ethical Issues and Vulnerable Groups [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ROCQTgU5dnY](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ROCQTgU5dnY)

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) issued the Migration Health Evidence Portal for COVID-19:

- **Repository** of research publications on COVID-19 in relation to migration, including full paper of the bibliometric analysis.
- Evidence briefs on **COVID-19 response in resource-limited settings with reference to migrant and mobile populations** aligned with the COVID-19 Global Preparedness and Response Plan and with IOM’s Global Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan (SPRP)
- Profiling migration health and COVID-19 related analysis, research, and commentaries in partnership with the Migration Health and Development Research Initiative (MHADRI), a global network of migration health research experts/scholars.

The Social Action Network COVID-19 reached more than 1 billion pesos with Community Caritas Kindness Stations, distribution of relief goods, provision of tele-counselling, shelter, transportation and food to frontliners and families, and fundraising for PPEs and medical supplies.
WHO Philippines
As of 23 April 2020

2,282 Activities

COVID-19 activities by sector:
- Community Engagement: 51%
- Protection: 10%
- WASH: 10%
- Health: 17%
- Livelihood: 3%
- Multi-cluster: 0.7%
- Education: 0.4%
- Early Recovery: 0.26%
- Logistics: 1%
- Nutrition: 0.4%

Status of activities:
- Ongoing: 58%
- Planned: 27%
- Completed: 18%

Region I (0.5%)
Region II (0.5%)
Region III (1%)
Region IVB (1%)
Region IVA (5.5%)
Region V (7%)
Region VI (5%)
Region VII (10%)
Region VIII (10%)
Region IX (2%)
Region X (8%)
Region XI (1%)
Region XII (8%)
Region BARMM (19%)
Region NCR (11%)

For more detailed information on the organization activities:

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Creation date: 24 April 2020  Sources: Partner organizations, Cluster, PSPA/NAMRIA  Feedback: ochaphilippines@unj.org  www.unocha.org  www.reliefweb.int
Resource mobilization

Grant

Overall donations received to date (data compiled by OCHA):


As of 21 April, WHO received more than US$ 377.1 million and an additional US$ 240.6 million in pledges to its global appeal. This includes €114 million from the European Union to support 80 priority countries with weakened health care systems and capacity including the Philippines.

Loan

500M

World Bank

The World Bank approved a 500 million USD loan for the Philippine government’s capacity to address disaster risks, respond to and recover from natural disasters and urgent needs created by the COVID-19 crisis.

## Logistics, procurement, and supply management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who</th>
<th>What</th>
<th>Delivered</th>
<th>Expected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADB</strong></td>
<td>Laboratory facility for 45,000 tests</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Americares</strong></td>
<td>N95 masks</td>
<td>1,920</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Chinese government</strong></td>
<td>PPE sets</td>
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<td><strong>IAHV</strong></td>
<td>Surgical masks</td>
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<td><strong>IMC</strong></td>
<td>Surgical gowns</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Japanese government</strong></td>
<td>Medical tents for isolation and treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PRC</strong></td>
<td>PPE</td>
<td>200</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>UNDP</strong></td>
<td>Medical supplies, masks, alcohol, food</td>
<td>6 Manila hospitals</td>
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<td><strong>UNFPA</strong></td>
<td>Face masks</td>
<td>110,000</td>
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<td><strong>UNICEF</strong></td>
<td>Ventilators</td>
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<td><strong>WHO (with USAID funding)</strong></td>
<td>Tents for triage and isolation purposes</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td><strong>US government</strong></td>
<td>Cots</td>
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<td><strong>World Vision</strong></td>
<td>50 kVA generator</td>
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<td><strong>Laboratory supplies</strong></td>
<td>E-gene EAV kits</td>
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<td>RdRP-gene kits</td>
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<td>N gene/E gene/RdRp gene vials</td>
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<td>Extraction kits</td>
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<td>QIAgen QIamp RNA Kit</td>
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<td>SuperScript III Platinum One-step qRT-PCR</td>
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<td>Mobile Storage Unit 10 x 32m</td>
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<td>Tents (child-friendly space) 7 x 6m</td>
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<td>PPE (4 gogles, 4 aprons, 4 N95 masks, 200 surgical caps, 100 gloves, 200 shoe covers)</td>
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<td><strong>WHO</strong></td>
<td>Disinfectant kits</td>
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Logistics, procurement, and supply management