



This report is produced by OCHA Philippines in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Philippines and OCHA New York. It covers the period from 19 to 19 November 2013. The report is issued at 06:00 Manila time the following day (22:00 UTC same day). The next report will be issued on or around 21 November.

Highlights

- The latest Government estimates indicate that 13.25 million people were affected by Typhoon Haiyan, including over 4.4 million who were displaced. Over 4 million displaced people are living outside evacuation centres; 387,450 are living in 1,552 centres.
- Access conditions continue to improve. Congestion has eased at Tacloban Airport, which is also open to some commercial flights. Ferry service is also expanding, and debris clearance continues. Access to remote communities remains more difficult.
- WASH partners have enabled access to potable water for 160,000 people in Western Samar province.

13.25 million

Affected people

4.4 million

People displaced

1.14 million

Damaged houses

Source: DSWD as at 18:00 Manila time (10:00 UTC), 20 November.

PHILIPPINES: Typhoon Haiyan



Situation Overview

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) estimates that 13.25 million people have been affected by Typhoon Haiyan (known locally as Yolanda), including about 5.4 million children, many of whom face serious protection, health and safety risks. In total, over 4.4 million people have been displaced, including over 1 million children. The large majority of people are living outside evacuation centres. Some 387,450 displaced people are living in 1,552 centres in six regions (CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas and CARAGA). Nearly 90 per cent of displaced people are in Eastern and Western Visayas regions. These figures remain fluid as additional reports are verified.

Life-saving and other critical assistance activities are expanding. According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC), the water supply has been partially restored in most areas of Western and Eastern Visayas regions. Some communities continue to rely on a few hours of water supply from diesel-operated pumps. In Palawan province, the water supply system in Busuanga town is operating. A water rationing system is being implemented in Coron. Many communities remain without power, particularly in Eastern and Western Visayas regions. In terms of protection, partners have established a system to register displaced people at Tacloban Airport; similar programmes are planned for other airports and sea ports in the affected area.

Access conditions continue to improve. As of 19 November, congestion at Tacloban Airport had eased considerably. Three commercial airlines are now operating in and out of Tacloban Airport. On 20 November, NDRMMC reported that ferry service between Matnog (Sorsogon province, Bicol region) and Allen (Northern Samar province, Eastern Visayas region) has added four barges to transport passengers and vehicles. Normal ferry service has doubled to facilitate transport of relief supplies to affected areas. Despite progress on debris clearance and repairs, a large volume of debris remains, making roads to remote areas still difficult to access.

Funding

As of 20 November, US\$241.4 million has been contributed to the Typhoon Haiyan response by over 40 Member States, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), multilateral institutions, the private sector and individual donors. Of this total, the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) reports that \$128.9 million is for the Typhoon Haiyan Action Plan. The Plan seeks \$301 million to provide life-saving assistance to affected communities.

+ For more information, see “background on the crisis” at the end of the report

www.unocha.org

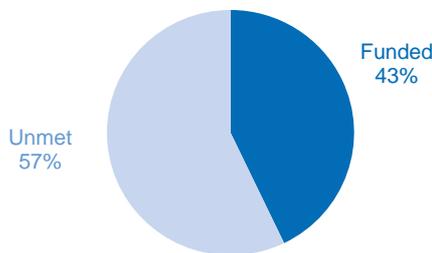
The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.

Coordination Saves Lives

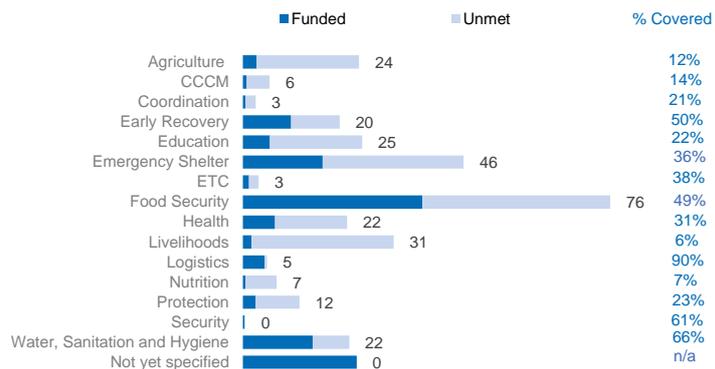
For updated funding figures, visit the Typhoon Haiyan page on FTS at: <http://bit.ly/17lyKgJ>.

Typhoon Haiyan Action Plan

US\$301 million requested



Funding by sector (in million US\$)



All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org

Humanitarian Response



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- 1,552 evacuation centres are open and providing temporary shelter to 83,020 families (387,450 people).
- Water, food, mosquito nets, blankets and hygiene kits are immediate priority needs in displacement sites.
- Most evacuation centres in Roxas City are schools. The centres are overcrowded.
- Displaced people in Ormoc City are mostly living in open structures and under poor conditions.
- Many people are leaving evacuation centres and building makeshift shelters next to their damaged houses.
- Displacement tracking is ongoing, including in spontaneous sites that have not yet been assessed.

1,552
evacuation centres

Gaps & Constraints:

- Availability of shelter materials is currently insufficient. Many people are leaving the evacuation centres and building makeshift shelters next to their damaged houses.
- Partners with capacity in displacement tracking or otherwise able to contribute to assessments are needed.



Early Recovery

Needs:

- A large volume of debris remains in Tacloban City and surrounding areas, undermining assistance to more remote areas.
- Local government infrastructure in Tacloban was severely affected, and markets are only partly functioning.
- In Guiuan (Eastern Samar province), all schools are reportedly damaged, affecting the education of over 47,000 children.

> 8,000
tools and equipment
provided for debris
clearing

Response:

- Large-scale debris clearance is under way in Tacloban.
- UNDP has delivered 8,989 tools and personal protective equipment to Tacloban City (e.g. crow bars, wheel barrows, shovels, claw hammers, rubber boots, hard hat, safety goggles, dust masks) for debris clearing.

Gaps & Constraints:

- A debris management plan is required to promote safe and efficient disposal or re-use of debris.
- The local government is under-staffed.



Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Needs:

- According to the most recent Government estimates, over 1.1 million houses were damaged, including 570,128 that were destroyed.
- Tarpaulins, tents and shelter-related non-food items (NFIs) are urgently required. Corrugated iron sheets, nails, building tools and materials are also urgently needed.

> 1.1 million
houses damaged

Response:

- 1,432 tarpaulins were distributed in Palo (Leyte province, Eastern Visayas region), 500 tarpaulins in Medellin and 500 tarpaulins in Bogo (Cebu province, Central Visayas region).
- Shelter NFIs are starting to arrive in bulk in Tacloban. These supplies will move out to the municipalities over the coming days.
- Government agencies received five tents and office supplies to facilitate IDP registration. Plastic sheets for 4,050 people were distributed in Tacloban City.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Tarpaulins and emergency shelter materials are insufficient in Capiz, Aklan and Antique provinces.



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- An emergency.lu team has completed installation of a VSAT terminal in Ormoc City providing voice and data connectivity services to the humanitarian community.
- A VHF radio network has been extended in Tacloban City to provide wider coverage.
- ETC teams have deployed to Roxas City and Guiuan municipality to establish common communications services.
- 12 tons of ICT equipment have reached Cebu to support humanitarian operations, including six generators for Tacloban.

Constraints:

- Lack of power remains a challenge for ETC operations. The distribution network was severely damaged in some areas, including Tacloban.



Food Security and Agriculture

Needs:

- Current estimates project that 2.5 million people require life-saving food assistance.
- Farmers urgently need rice seeds to plant before the end of the planting season in mid-December.
- As of 19 November, the Department of Agriculture's Partial Report on Damages indicated that 153,500 hectares of crops were damaged or destroyed. Partners report near total destruction of crops around Guiuan and Mercedes municipalities (Eastern Visayas region).
- The destruction of boats and fishing gear has disproportionately affected the livelihoods of subsistence fishers. Extensive damage has been reported to fishing assets around Carles (Iloilo province).

2.5 million
people need food
assistance

Response:

- As of 20 November, DSWD and WFP distributed food rations to nearly 2.7 million people.
- ICRC and the Philippine Red Cross have reached 79,800 people with food assistance. Other cluster partners have reached 135,585 people.
- 3,580 affected people have received cash grants. These grants are expected to increasingly accompany food distributions.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Isolated communities on islands to the east of Capiz and Iloilo, notably North and South Gigante, have yet to receive assistance.

- Funding is urgently needed to provide agricultural support to farmers before the rice planting season ends in mid-December.



Needs:

- As of 19 November, 942 out of 2,495 health facilities (mainly hospitals) in the affected area have been assessed; 104 (11 per cent) are not functioning. However, village-level health facilities are largely not functioning, creating a serious gap in health care.
- Top health conditions reported are acute respiratory infections, injuries and wounds, fever, diarrhoea, hypertension, asthma and insomnia, as well as chronic conditions. In Tacloban, surveillance has reported tetanus deaths and suspected leptospirosis. In Guiuan and Borongan municipalities (Eastern Samar Province), there are reports of suspected dengue and measles.
- Key health activities required include essential medical and surgical services (including for Caesarians), treatment of chronic conditions, especially TB, diabetes and hypertension, and care for displaced people. In remote areas, antibiotics for wound infections are needed.
- An estimated 389,500 pregnant and lactating women need specialized services for prenatal, postnatal, child health, health promotion and family planning. Daily, an estimated 865 births take place in the affected communities. About 129 of these will have potentially life-threatening complications.

Response:

- 84 medical teams are providing emergency health services in the affected areas. This includes 40 foreign medical teams (23 in the most affected Western, Central and Eastern Visayas Regions) and 44 local Department of Health teams.
- A mass measles, vitamin A and polio vaccination campaign starts in Tacloban on 25 November. Measles vaccination and vitamin A dosing took place in seven evacuations centres in Tacloban.
- 10,000 dignity and hygiene kits for pregnant and breastfeeding women are being delivered to Tacloban City and Eastern Samar.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Available vaccines and supplies for planned campaigns are estimated to be sufficient only for Eastern Visayas region. Volunteers are needed to administer vaccines in these campaigns.
- Access to health care is difficult due to long distances to medical facilities from remote areas. Transport of patients to referral hospitals is limited due to the shortage of ambulances, vehicles and fuel.
- The lack of electricity is undermining cold chain operations.
- The disease surveillance system is currently patchy due to a disrupted communications network. Reporting and enquiries can be directed to haiyanops@wpro.who.int.
- The following materials are needed to provide health services: Interagency Emergency Health Kits, Reproductive Health kits, Diarrhoeal Disease Kits and WASH supplies. Cholera kits should be kept on stand-by.



Needs:

- About 5.1 million workers were affected by the typhoon, with livelihoods and sources of income destroyed, lost or disrupted, according to DSWD. Over 2 million of these workers relied on vulnerable forms of employment before the storm, living with precarious work conditions and little or no social protection.

5.1 million
workers affected in 36
provinces

Gaps & Constraints:

- Additional funding and partners are required to support emergency employment programmes.



Response:

- The first inter-agency shipment of relief goods by sea arrived in Tacloban City. A second vessel has departed from Cebu for Tacloban carrying 300 mt of relief goods.

- Mobile storage units are being installed in Roxas City, Ormoc City and Guiuan (Eastern Samar province). A site for mobile storage units has also been identified in Palo, just outside Tacloban.
- Three commercial airlines are now operating in and out of Tacloban Airport.

Constraints:

- Availability of landing slots at Tacloban Airport continues to be a constraint.



Nutrition

Needs:

- 4.9 million children (1.5 million of them under age 5) are at risk of global acute malnutrition and require nutrition support.

4.9 million
children at risk of
global acute
malnutrition

Response:

- Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselors have mobilized in Eastern Samar, Leyte, Iloilo, Capiz, Cebu and Bohol.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is a lack of partners experienced in IYCF to support local agencies. Immediate action is needed to harmonize messages on IYCF.
- Difficulties have been encountered in monitoring milk formula donations.
- Vitamin A supplies are inadequate.



Protection

Needs:

- Most IDPs are living in overcrowded conditions. Sharing small spaces and a lack of privacy has led to a rise in tensions.
- According to UNICEF, approximately 5.4 million children were affected by the typhoon, of whom over 1 million are estimated to be displaced. These children face protection, health and safety risks, including abuse and trafficking. Reports of missing and separated children have emerged, highlighting the need for family tracing and reunification. Trauma among children is high.
- Vulnerable people, especially women and children, have taken to begging to meet their basic needs. This strategy exposes them to protection risks.
- The lack of electricity and infrastructure places women and children at risk.
- Many people have lost their identity documents, which need to be replaced.

Response:

- Partners have established a Migration Outflow Desk at the Tacloban Airport to register displaced people and identify protection concerns, including human trafficking. Over 200 people have been registered. Similar initiatives are planned in additional sea and air ports. In Ormoc City, local port authorities report that an estimated 5,000 displaced people are seeking transport to Cebu City daily. Verification on the extent of the internal migration flow is ongoing.
- A women and children's desk has been established in Tacloban City's main evacuation centres.
- Partners provided 1,000 recreation kits and 1,000 Early Child Development kits in Tacloban City.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Stronger mechanisms are needed to prevent trafficking, particularly at ports.
- Information on missing persons is still unavailable.
- More female police officers are needed, and training of security personnel on human rights and protection is required.
- Overcrowded evacuation centres need to be de-congested, and child- and women-friendly spaces are needed for affected people.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- The potable water supply remains a concern in many areas, including municipalities in Eastern Samar and most municipalities of Leyte, Eastern Visayas region. The UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team has reported that three of the five water pumps that serve Guiuan municipality in Eastern Samar Province are not functioning.
- Sanitation and availability of latrines is a concern in all affected areas.
- Water quality requires regular monitoring due to damaged pipelines and unsafe water sources. Chlorination of water sources and water kits is urgently needed.

160,000

people gained water access in Western Samar

Response:

- Partners have restored the water supply in Basey, Marabut and Catbalogan City (Western Samar), providing access to water for about 160,000 people.
- In Tacloban City, partners undertook the following activities: repairs to distribution pipes, construction of a sludge treatment pit, deployment of 25 portalets and broadcast of hygiene messages via mobile trucks.
- In Roxas City, partners installed a WTU with a capacity of 5,000 litres per day, serving about 333 people.
- In Iloilo, 2,000 water and hygiene kits were distributed.
- On 19 November, 2,500 hygiene kits and 1,200 water kits were distributed in Cebu.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Evacuation centres remain underserved, and supplies still cannot reach all target areas. Debris management continues to hamper distribution operations.
- Limited power and fuel undermine efforts to operate small water systems.
- Water trucking capacity is limited.



Communication with Communities

Needs:

- Affected people in Leyte and Samar lack critical information on available aid, missing relatives, protection, health issues and recovery planning.

Response:

- A Communication with Communities team was deployed to Tacloban City to collect information and communication needs of affected communities.
- The Philippine Broadcasting Service based in Calbayog (Samar province) has set up Radyo ng Bayan (community radio) in Tacloban. This is the first humanitarian radio program set up in an affected area.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Some clusters are yet to finalize key messages for broadcast and distribute information-education-communication (IEC) materials in evacuation centres.
- Most affected areas in Leyte and Samar provinces remain unreachable by media (radio, television and print).

General Coordination

For more information (including meeting schedules and cluster contact information) please visit <https://philippines.humanitarianresponse.info/> and <http://vosocc.unocha.org/>

Some 30 organizations (Government, local NGOs, international NGOs and UN agencies) are currently conducting a Multi-sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) covering a large geographic area in all affected regions. The MIRA will provide comparable data across five regions (MIMAROPA, Bicol, Western Visayas, Central Visayas and Eastern Visayas). Final results will be available next week. Initial findings from Leyte and Samar provinces confirm the primary need for food stocks, shelter materials and early recovery and livelihoods support.

In Tacloban City, daily coordination meetings are being held at the On-Site Operations Coordination Centre (OSOCC) at 16:00. Cluster lead agencies are requested to send one representative. A general coordination meeting for all partners is held once a week on Fridays. A US civil-military liaison is now operating at the OSOCC.

The Government is establishing an additional relief supply hub at Catbalogan National Food Authority warehouse to serve Samar province.

Cluster partners are encouraged to send assessment data and information and updates on their activities to philippines@humanitarianresponse.info in order to support Who Does What Where (3Ws) mapping.

Background on the crisis

Typhoon Haiyan (known locally as Yolanda) made first landfall in the early morning of 8 November in Guiuan, Eastern Samar province, with maximum sustained winds of 235 km/h and gusts of 275 km/h. Haiyan made subsequent landfalls in Tolosa (south of Tacloban City), Leyte province; Daanbantayan and Bantayan Island, Cebu province; Conception, Iloilo province; and Busuanga, Palawan province. Experts estimate the storm was among the strongest ever to make landfall. It left a wide path of destruction and debris in its wake, with estimates of casualties and damage fluctuating considerably in the immediate aftermath. On 9 November, the Government accepted the UN offer of international assistance. A global appeal for \$301 million was launched on 12 November, with food and shelter requirements the top priorities. Access to people in need was initially severely limited due to damaged roads, fallen trees and debris. All main roads were passable as of 15 November, but debris continues to hamper access to remote areas.

For further information, please contact:

Orla Fagan, Public Information Officer, fagano@un.org, Cell +63 916 636 4248

Joseph Tabago, Humanitarian Affairs Analyst, tabago@un.org, Cell +63 917 810 9033

Charlie Bartlett, Reports Officer, bartlett@un.org, Cell +63 927 579 8594

Ozgul Ozcan, Philippines Desk Officer, New York, ozcan@un.org, Tel +1 917 367 2075

For more information, please visit www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int <http://philippines.humanitarianresponse.info>
To be added or deleted from this Sit Rep mailing list, please e-mail: addawe@un.org and ochareporting@un.org