



This report is produced by OCHA Philippines in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Philippines. It covers the period from 13 to 14 November 2013. The report is issued at 18:00 Manila time (10:00 UTC). The next report will be issued on or around 15 November.

Highlights

- The number of affected people has increased to 11.8 million. Typhoon Haiyan left 4,460 dead, 921,200 people displaced and 243,600 houses destroyed.
- Fuel in Tacloban City is expected to run out in days.
- Three logistics hubs are now operational in Samar and Leyte (Tacloban City, Guiuan and Ormoc City). Truck shortage and blocked roads continue to delay relief operations.
- The Haiyan Action Plan is 19 per cent funded (\$58 million). As of 15 November, the Humanitarian Country Team will convene daily donor briefings in Manila.

11.8 million
Affected people

921,212
People displaced

4,460
Reported deaths

Source: DSWD as at 12:00 (4:00 UTC); National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) as at 6:00 (22:00 UTC, 13 November); Regional Task Force as at 22:00 (14:00 UTC), 13 November.



Situation Overview

According to the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), an estimated 11.8 million people have been affected by Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda) across nine regions (Eastern Visayas, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, MIMAROPA, CALABARZON, Bicol, Northern Mindanao, Davao, and Caraga). Access to more areas and validation of figures added an additional 376,600 people to the total number of displaced. Overall, 921,212 people remain displaced (345,834 people in 995 evacuation centres and 575,378 people outside the centres).

As of 13 November, the Government reported that 4,460 people have died. A total of 243,595 houses are damaged (131,106 houses are completely destroyed and 112,489 partially damaged).

Fuel is urgently needed in Tacloban City. On 13 November, the Government reported that the fuel supply was down to 1,400 litres sufficient to two days. The Government continues to provide relief supplies with about 115,600 food packs delivered to date. A radio communication service is being established to facilitate family tracing and provide information to affected communities.

On 13 November, the Government and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) assessed the situation in Ormoc City, Leyte province. Though the entire city has been affected, the storm surge was less devastating than in Tacloban City. The largest hospital is functioning and immunization of children is ongoing. Small shops and gasoline stations are open but banks remain closed. Communication networks are restored. The air and sea ports are operational. Air traffic congestion at Manila and Tacloban airports, however, are causing flight delays.

Three logistics hubs are now operational in Samar and Leyte (Tacloban, Guiuan and Ormoc). Given its proximity to Cebu City, Ormoc airport started serving as a logistics hub for affected areas in western Leyte province. On 13 November, the first C130 plane arrived in Ormoc from Cebu with relief items. From 14 November, four United States helicopters are available to transport relief to the outskirts of Tacloban.

The Armed Forces of the Philippines reported that all towns in Leyte are now accessible by road. The roads, however, are congested as debris is only partially cleared.

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

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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

The United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team in Region VI (Western Visayas) reported that northern Iloilo and Capiz provinces are severely affected. Most houses located in the path of the typhoon are completely destroyed. Emergency shelter, water, medication and sanitation services are urgently needed. Warehouses for incoming relief goods are needed in Roxas City, as most were damaged.

In Iloilo province, the worst affected municipalities are Carles, Balasan, Estancia, Batad, San Dionisio, Sara and Conception. In Capiz province, Panay, Pontevedra, Panitan, Pilar, President Roxas, Ma-ayon are the worst affected municipalities.

In Aklan and Antique provinces, the situation has improved. School classes have resumed and main roads are cleared. The Aklan Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, however, expressed concern about communities in the remote mountain areas who were still not reached.

Given the large scale of the disaster and significant humanitarian needs of people affected by the Typhoon, the Emergency Relief Coordinator and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee categorized the emergency at the highest level mobilizing the entire humanitarian system to respond.

Funding

As of 14 November, donors – including Member States, the National Red Cross Societies and the private sector – have contributed US\$161 million in cash and in-kind contributions to the Typhoon Haiyan response.

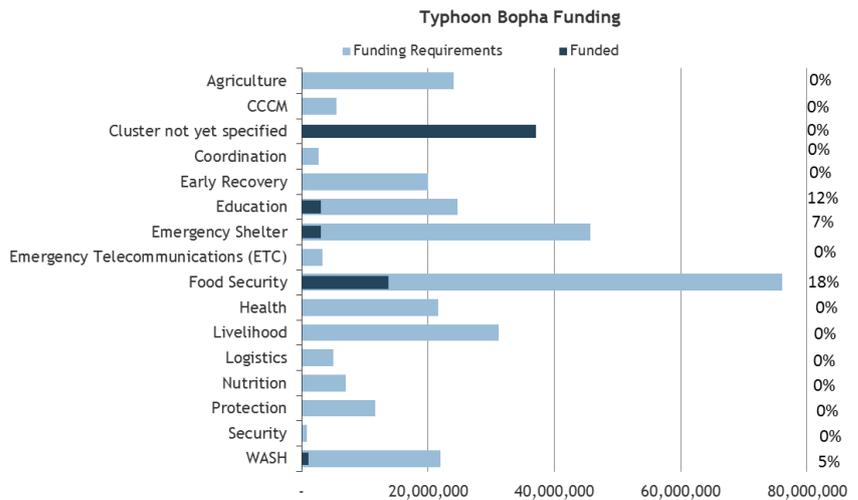
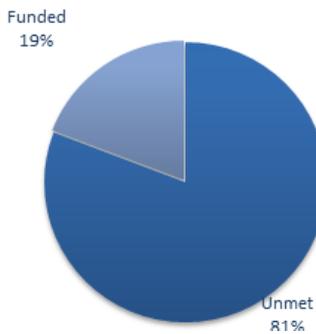
Around 27 per cent or \$43.3 million of this total in cash allocated to Food Security and WASH projects, which are among the priority sectors in the Haiyan Action Plan. According to the Financial Tracking System (FTS), the Governments of Australia, Canada, The Czech Republic, Denmark, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, the United Kingdom and the United States of America and the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) have contributed to the Action Plan.

As of 15 November, the HCT will convene daily donor briefings in Manila.

Projects can be revised on the Online Project System (OPS).

Philippines Typhoon Haiyan Action Plan 2013

US\$301 million requested



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:

- Currently, 995 evacuation centers are serving 345,834 people while 575,378 are staying with host families.

995
evacuation centres

Response:

- A draft strategy document for the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster is under review by DSWD.
- Beginning on 14 November, daily CCCM coordination is being held at the humanitarian hub in Tacloban City (Grandstand).

Gaps & Constraints:

- Access constraints continue to hamper delivery of service and relief items to some evacuation centres in Regionx VI, VII and VIII.

**Early Recovery****Needs:**

- Main roads are clogged with debris, cutting off remote areas and markets away from the population centres. There are reports that commodity prices are frozen due to the disruption in supply of goods.

Response:

- On 14 November, an early recovery team travelled from Samar to Tacloban to assess the modalities of debris clearing and management, restoration of basic community infrastructure and market functionality.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Debris clearing is a priority with additional aspects to be established, such as an overall debris management plan and local project partners.
- A coordinated market analysis is required to assess the methodology and standards for cash-for-work.

**Emergency Shelter****Needs:**

- Based on initial data, 243,595 houses are damaged (131,106 are totally destroyed and 112,489 partially damaged).
- There is an urgent need for tarpaulins, tents and non-food items.
- A cross-cluster approach is required to institute early recovery activities that feed into shelter projects, such as debris removal, salvaging coco lumber, and construction of transitional and semi-permanent shelters.

244,000
houses damaged

Response:

- Some shelter material, allocated for Leyte, North Cebu and Bantayan, has been sent to Cebu.
- In Tacloban and Cebu, Shelter Cluster meetings kicked off on 14 November and are scheduled for Roxas City this weekend.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Main challenges are the cost of transportation and the lack of adequate logistics and procurement pipelines.

**Emergency Telecommunications****Response:**

- Internet connectivity services are being set up at Tacloban City airport using the emergency communication platforms (Iu VSAT kit and Ericsson Response WIDER).
- Another two connectivity sites in Tacloban will be installed to serve the humanitarian community.

2
connectivity sites in
Tacloban to serve
humanitarian partners

Constraints:

- Fuel shortage may hamper sustained operation of the generators for the provision of ETC services.



Education

Needs:

- Classes are not functional in the worst affected areas due to severe damage to school buildings. Tents are needed to establish learning spaces and tarpaulin sheets to cover damaged roofs.
- Community-led debris clearance from school areas, tracking school age children in affected areas, psychosocial support services and replacement of damaged or lost teaching and learning materials are priorities.

Response:

- School age children in affected areas are being tracked to ensure registration.
- Emergency education supplies are being procured and an initial delivery is being arranged.

Gaps & Constraints:

- A lack of accessibility impedes decision making processes as there is no information on the status of educational institutions and day care centres.



Food Security

Needs:

- A total of 2.5 million people are in need of food assistance.

Response:

- As of 17:00 on 13 November, 9,804 family food packs for 49,020 people were distributed in 13 out of 139 barangays (the smallest administrative unit in the Philippines) in Tacloban City.
- On 13 November, 10 metric tons of high energy biscuits were airlifted from Manila to Tacloban for distribution in evacuations in Tacloban and Guiuan.

49,020
people received family
food packs in
Tacloban City

Gaps & Constraints:

- The food distribution system requires enhancement to facilitate faster service delivery.
- Resources are overstretched as the cluster is also responding to the Bohol and Zamboanga emergencies.



Health

Needs:

- Health infrastructures are severely damaged in the worst affected areas and medical supplies are low.
- According to NDRRMC, 3,853 people have been injured, with numbers expected to rise as more areas become accessible.
- According to the Assistant Secretary of the Department of Health, WASH facilities, measles vaccination campaigns and restoration of cold chain facilities are priorities.
- An oral polio vaccination campaign is necessary but is hampered by lack of cold chain capacity.
- Emergency surveillance systems needs to be established. The population is at increased risk of tetanus as well as outbreaks of acute respiratory infections, measles, leptospirosis and typhoid fever.

3,853
people injured

Response:

- Staff is coordinating three medical teams in Tacloban and one in Medellin, which are delivering outpatient emergency care, pediatric and primary health care; 16 medical teams are en-route to affected areas.
- A sub-national health cluster has been established in Cebu.
- Emergency supplies were shipped to Tacloban including four emergency kits with medicines and supplies to cover basic health services for 120,000 people for one month, supplies to perform 400 surgical interventions and four diarrheal disease kits with medicines and supplies to treat 3,000 cases of acute diarrhea.
- Reproductive health kits 6A and 6B (clinical delivery assistance) were sent to Guiuan, Eastern Samar to treat patients with obstetric complications. Additionally, a generator set, one refrigerator to store medicines, one delivery bed, midwifery kits and hygiene kits were sent.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Establishing temporary points for delivery of health services is critical as infrastructure is damaged and people do not have access to medical care.
- Medical teams require fuel, water purification and safe accommodation.
- The breakdown in communication facilities in many affected areas has hampered reporting and planning for reproductive health activities.

**Livelihood****Needs:**

- An estimated 4.8 million people are affected across nine regions and 36 provinces due to loss of livelihoods and essential infrastructure. Of these, around 2.1 million people were engaged in vulnerable forms of employment.
- Of highest priority are emergency income-generating activities which can also align with key rehabilitation and reconstruction needs.

Response:

- On 14 November, a livelihood assessment team was mobilized for deployment to Cebu; additional teams will be deployed in the coming days.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Cluster partners are stretched due to the scale of the disaster.
- Extensive destruction to key public and government infrastructure including, livelihood infrastructure.
- Lack of communications, power and blocked transport routes make travel and information management difficult.

**Logistics****Response:**

- A logistics coordination cell has been established in Manila composed of a dedicated Cluster Coordinator, Consignment Tracking Officer and Information Management Officer. Logistics Cluster coordination meetings are held three times a week.
- On 13 November, two field logistics coordinators were deployed to the field (one to Cebu City and the other to Tacloban City) with support supplies.
- Two mobile storage units are being installed at Mactan Airbase in Cebu. Two additional units have been dispatched from Cebu to Tacloban.
- The Bureau of Customs of the Philippines activated a “One Stop Shop” to expedite the processing and release of international relief goods at Tacloban, Cebu and at Manila airports.

2

mobile storage units installed in the Cebu logistics hub

Constraints:

- There is limited infrastructure in Tacloban to receive, store and handle goods.
- Air traffic congestion at Manila and Tacloban airports is causing flight delays.
- There is limited local trucking capacity in Leyte to transport the large volume of incoming aid.

**Nutrition****Needs:**

- At-risk groups amongst the displaced in evacuation centers include an estimated 112,000 children aged between 0 to 59 months and 70,000 pregnant and lactating women who urgently require nutrition assistance.

70,000

estimated pregnant and lactating women require nutrition assistance

Response:

- Breastfeeding and complementary feeding counseling has started among displaced communities. 2,002 pregnant women received iron folic acid in Ormoc and 2082 post-partum women received Vitamin A capsules in Ormoc.
- 100,000 displaced children are targeted for a Vitamin A supplementation and de-worming programme which has started in barangays in Region VIII.

- 30 tents, 200 packs of iron folic acid, 50 bubbles of mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) tape, 300 breastfeeding posters and 500 flipcharts are amongst supplies en-route to Guiuan.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Limited disaggregated data for children aged between 0 to 59 months and pregnant and lactating women is hampering planning processes.
- Funding and logistics resources are required for assessments and response mechanisms to function.

Protection

Needs:

- Family tracing and reunification of separated families is urgently needed.
- The lack of electricity and lighting increases protection risk among internally displaced people (IDPs). Women and children are particularly at risk at night.
- Women and children are traumatized and will require stress debriefing.
- Children and women have started to beg for donations on the streets.
- Partners reported cases of sexual violence in severely hit areas including one alleged rape case in Tacloban City.
- Mechanisms to respond to GBV cases at the provincial and municipal levels need to be restored.
- Partners reported wide spread looting and a breakdown of law and order in some affected areas.
- There have been reported attacks on relief convoys by armed groups.
- There is limited specialized psychosocial and health services for pregnant and lactating mothers.

Response:

- Restoration of communication and power lines is ongoing.
- Private sector provided mobile cell site to initially restore communication network. Some local government units are using Very High Frequency Radios to communicate.
- Search and rescue operation as well as retrieval and consolidation of cadavers is ongoing.
- Private sector and international non-government agencies have established communications platform to assist affected people to trace missing relatives.
- In Ormoc City, the Child Protection Working Group identified and reunited three separated children with their families.
- Rapid response teams were initiated to develop an inter-agency GBV response.
- The Philippine National Police has established hotline numbers to address IDP concerns on peace and security.
- Ongoing coordination with the security personnel to ensure safe delivery of relief goods to IDPs.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Disruption of GBV reporting and prevention services.
- The total number of IDPs requiring assistance is unverified.
- In evacuation centres, there is a lack of law enforcement presence especially female police officers.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Damaged water systems are causing limited or no water supply in affected areas.
- Water kits, hygiene kits and large generator sets for water systems and portable treatment units are needed.
- According to NDRRMC, 239 municipalities do not have electricity as of 13 November. Water systems in these areas may not be fully operational as they often rely on power to pump water.

1,708
water kits distributed in
Eastern Samar

Response:

- A total of 1,708 water kits were distributed in Salcedo, Balangkayan and Hernani municipalities in Eastern Samar province.
- Water treatment plants in Pastrana and Dagami municipalities in Leyte were repaired.
- WASH rapid needs assessment teams arrived in Leyte, Samar, Iloilo, Cebu and Aklan.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There are limited fuel supplies for generator systems to pump water and for transport of WASH supplies and personnel.
- Security and access issues are delaying the transport of supplies and equipment.

**Communications with Communities****Response:**

- The set up of Humanitarian Calling Program was expanded in areas where displaced people are concentrated in Tacloban city. It offers three-minute phone calls to family members and friends.
- Free internet services has served at least 3,400 people including members of media and non-government organizations.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Six days after typhoon Yolanda, no additional radio networks or newspapers have been set up to communicate with disaster affected communities.
- Correspondents and international news agencies have been hampered by poor access to internet.
- Restoration of the telecom networks has been slow due to the large volume of debris.

General Coordination

Please visit <http://www.ndrrmc.gov.ph/> for the latest government updates. For more information please visit <https://philippines.humanitarianresponse.info/>

In Tacloban City, the On-Site Operations Coordination Centre (OSOCC, or the Humanitarian Operations Centre) near the Government's Operation Center, as well as the Reception and Departure Centre (RDC) at the airport are supporting the coordination of incoming aid. Humanitarian partners arriving in Tacloban City are requested to be self-sufficient and to liaise with the RDC for registration and orientation.

Name	Location	Contact Number	Email
Reception and Departure Centre	Tacloban City Airport	+881621469514	
OSOCC Tacloban City	Tacloban City Grandstand		undac.tacloban@gmail.com
OSOCC Roxas City	Capiz Government Business Centre	+63-926-690-3687	undac.roxas@gmail.com

WASH, Health, Education and Child Protection clusters have stepped up their coordination and support activities. Logistics, Emergency Telecommunications and Protection clusters are expected to have coordination in place in the coming days.

The Governor of Borongan, in Eastern Samar, requested HCT support in rolling out the cluster system. On 15 November, UNDAC is expected to establish an OSOCC in Borongan.

In Western Visayas, the Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council and the Governor's Office coordinate the response from Roxas City. As of 14 November, the OSOCC is operational in Roxas City for the coordination and facilitation of humanitarian relief.

In Manila, inter-cluster coordination and assessment meetings will take place on 15 November to support the system-wide response and that assessment data are harmonised assessment. For more information on upcoming meetings please visit: <https://philippines.humanitarianresponse.info/calendar>

Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) Emergency Cluster Co-lead Contact Information

Cluster	Name	Organization	Cell	Landline	Email
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Background on the crisis

Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda) made its first landfall in the early morning of 8 November in Guiuan, Eastern Samar province with maximum sustained winds of 235 km/h and wind gusts at 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. 9 November, the Government accepted the UN offer of international assistance. The Humanitarian Country Team and the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination team were deployed to Tacloban City, Iloilo City, and Busuanga in Palawan province to support rapid needs assessment, support coordination and re-establish communication networks. On 13 November, the Emergency Relief Coordinator and the Humanitarian Coordinator for the Philippines visited Tacloban City to take stock of the humanitarian situation. Transporting and distributing food, emergency shelter material, hygiene kits, body bags and establishing a family tracing service are urgently needed in Tacloban. Access has been limited to most affected areas due to damaged roads, fallen trees and debris which continue to hamper the humanitarian relief operations.

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