



This report is produced by OCHA Philippines in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Philippines. It covers the period from 10 to 11 November 2013. The next report will be issued on or around 12 November.

## Highlights

- 9.8 million people are affected by Typhoon Haiyan in nine regions across the Philippines.
- Coordination hubs are established in Tacloban City and Roxas City.
- Immediate needs are emergency shelter, food and water and sanitation.
- Telecommunications are re-established in most affected areas.



**9.8 million**  
Affected people

**659,268**  
People displaced

**1,316**  
Number of  
evacuation centres

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development as at 6:00 p.m., 11 November

## Situation Overview

Out of the estimated 9.8 million people affected by Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda), 659,268 people remain displaced (394,494 people inside 1,316 evacuation centres and 264,774 people outside the centres) in nine regions (CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V, VI, VII, VIII, X, XI and CARAGA) according to the Department of Social Welfare and Development. The number of casualties continues to increase with local officials in Leyte province reporting as many as 10,000 people may have died in Tacloban City alone.

For the fourth consecutive day, there was no electricity and communication lines in the worst-affected provinces of Eastern Samar, Leyte, Oriental Mindoro, Masbate, Sorsogon, Negros, Capiz, Romblon and Busuanga in Palawan.

The local government reported significant damage to housing in northern Negros Oriental province. In Cadiz City, for example, about 5,000 houses and nearly all corn and sugar crops were destroyed. The neighbouring city of Sagay was also severely affected. Shelter repair materials are needed for the affected communities to begin rebuilding their houses.

In Iloilo province, there is significant devastation along the northeast coast particularly in Concepcion and San Dionisio municipalities, according to the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team. Local residents near Ajuy municipality reported storm surges of up to four metres. Due to the significant amount of debris, many areas are still inaccessible. There is still no information available on the condition of people in remote areas. The Government is providing relief distributions in accessible areas of the province.

The local government of Roxas City requested shelter repair materials, potable water, hygiene kits, vaccines for tetanus and leptospirosis and livelihood support (replace fishing materials, seeds and tools).

Commercial flights have resumed to Busuanga airport. The UNDAC team deployed to the area and reported that there is no electricity, no water and the hospital is not functioning. Much like other areas severely hit by the Typhoon, there is significant damage to houses and most of the displaced people are being hosted in one evacuation centre.

In Leyte province, humanitarian operations continue to scale up. However, lack of access and incidents of insecurity are hampering the response. On 10 November, a Philippine Red Cross convoy carrying relief supplies from Davao City for about 25,000 people was mobbed in Tanauan municipality.

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

## Funding

On 11 November, Member States continued to announce commitments to support the typhoon affected communities. The following pledges and contributions were announced: Australia (\$10 million); European Union (US\$4 million; 3 million euros); Ireland (\$1.3 million; €1million); the United Arab Emirates (\$10 million), and the United Kingdom (\$9.6 million ; £6 million).

On 12 November, the Government and the Emergency Relief Coordinator will launch the Haiyan Action Plan to provide immediate life-saving assistance to the people affected by the impact of the typhoon.

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](mailto:fts@un.org)

## Humanitarian Response



### Emergency Telecommunications

#### Response:

- Five ETC staff arrived in-country and eight more were mobilized including a dedicated ETC NGO coordinator.
- On 10 November, the first wave of telecommunication and IT support equipment including telecommunication hub kits, portable generators and satellite phones arrived from Dubai to provide basic telecommunications services to humanitarian actors operating in the affected areas.

#### Constraints:

- There is an immediate need to provide data and internet service and common security communications service to the humanitarian community.
- Additional assessments are needed to determine gaps in telecommunications.



### Logistics

#### Response:

- A logistics cluster coordinator and information management officers were deployed to Manila.
- Logistics officers are providing support in Cebu and Tacloban cities; additional staff to support field operations in Cebu and Tacloban City are en-route.
- Two mobile logistics hubs from the UN Humanitarian Response Depot (HRD) in Subang, Malaysia, are expected to arrive in Cebu and will be established in Tacloban and Cebu airports.
- Various logistics and operational equipment are being transported from HRD; additional equipment (mobile storage units, pre-fabricated offices, and generator sets) is being mobilized from in-country stocks and local suppliers.

#### Constraints:

- There is a lack of access to the affected areas due to blocked roads and damaged infrastructure.
- Collecting information on the condition of transport infrastructure is a challenge due to limited functional communication networks.
- The geographic area affected by the typhoon is extensive including multiple islands.



### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

#### Needs:

- The water systems are damaged and non-operational in many areas. Water treatment units, tankers, bladders and large generator sets are needed in areas with totally damaged water systems.
- Some ground water supplies are contaminated. Immediate and on-site water testing and treatment is required to establish water quality.
- There are collapsed toilets in totally and partially damaged houses.

#### Response:

- WASH supplies were pre-positioned in regions IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII and X.

- Three water treatment units are arriving in Cebu for Tacloban and water treatment unit from Tagbilaran is in transit to Ormoc, Leyte province.
- 1,000 jerry cans, 20,000 aquatabs for Region VIII were mobilized; 500 jerry cans and 10,000 aquatabs were mobilized for Region VI.
- Global WASH partners will provide surge capacity.
- 100 portable toilets (portalets) are shipped to Tacloban.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- There is insufficient fuel for water treatment units in Leyte.
- Heavy equipment is needed for debris clean-up.
- It is difficult to ship WASH kits and equipment to Tacloban, Samar and Iloilo provinces due to logistical constraints.



## Food Security

#### Needs:

- 2.5 million people in need of food assistance.

#### Response:

- 13.5 metric tons of high energy biscuits were transported to Tacloban.
- 10 staff in Tacloban are conducting food and nutrition assessments to inform a broad supply chain plan.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Resources are overstretched as the cluster is also responding to the Bohol earthquake and Zamboanga conflict emergencies.
- Logistical constraints hamper the delivery of food.



## Health

#### Needs:

- Based on government estimates of affected people on 10 November, about 95,270 pregnant and 190,540 lactating women (up to 6 months of lactation) need specialized services for prenatal, postnatal, child health, health promotion and family planning services. In the evacuation centres, there are an estimated 4,660 pregnant and 8,990 lactating women.
- Health service delivery points for emergency obstetric and neonatal care are needed due to damaged health facilities.

#### Response:

- Two reproductive health field personnel deployed to Tacloban City and Eastern Samar. Additional personnel will participate in rapid needs assessments in Roxas City and Aklan province.
- Medicines, hygiene and 1,350 dignity kits, seven RH kits were pre-positioned for deployment.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- There is a lack of comprehensive data on reproductive health needs in all affected areas including a more defined listing of pregnant and lactating women (including adolescents) inside and outside evacuation centres.



## Nutrition

#### Needs:

- The risk to malnutrition is extremely high with all WASH and health facilities damaged.
- Nutrition status of the children, pregnant and lactating women among the affected populations remains to be assessed.

#### Response:

- Nutrition supplies were mobilized from Manila and Cotabato City to Tacloban; additional supplies were ordered.
- Breastfeeding and complementary feeding counseling has started among displaced communities.
- Vitamin A supplementation and de-worming of displaced children are being provided.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Four nutrition cluster coordinators and four information managers are needed.
- A rapid nutrition assessment is required. Disaggregated information on children 0 to 59 months and pregnant and lactating women still not available.
- Nutrition supplies are inadequate. Funding is limited and logistics to move nutrition supplies.


**Protection**
**Needs:**

- Out of the total affected population, an estimated 47,600 women of reproductive age 15 to 49 years old are at risk of sexual violence. In the evacuation centres, an estimated 2,250 women are at risk of sexual violence.

**Response:**

- Gender-based violence (GBV) trained field personnel deployed to Tacloban and Eastern Samar. Other personnel will participate in rapid needs assessments in Roxas City and Aklan.
- Eight sets of women friendly space kits are pre-positioned for deployment in affected areas.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- There is a lack of data on GBV cases due to the lack of reporting and prevention services after the typhoon.
- There is a lack of functional inter-agency mechanism for GBV response at provincial and municipal levels.


**Education**
**Needs:**

- In Regions VI, VII and VIII, 11,919 public elementary and secondary schools with about 4.4 million students and 9,648 day care centres serving over 300,000 preschoolers are affected. A significant number of children are displaced.
- Debris clearing in schools is required to allow the establishment of temporary learning spaces.
- Damaged or destroyed schools need to be repaired, rehabilitated or reconstructed.
- There is need for psychosocial support to affected children, parents and education service providers.
- Damaged or lost teaching and learning materials have to be replaced for both preschool and basic education institutions.

**Response:**

- First line responders pre-positioned prior to the typhoon are now mobilized.
- Initial education assessments are ongoing.
- Pre-positioned education supplies were mobilized for deployment.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Communication lines are still down in most affected areas, especially in Regions VIII and some parts of Region VI.
- Capacity is overstretched as some cluster members are still responding to Zamboanga and Bohol emergencies.


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

- There is large volume of debris along the main roads including between the airport and the Tacloban city centre. Debris and dead bodies block the road, pose health hazards and make the entry of relief difficult.
- Large scale debris clearing is required through cash-for-work.

**Response:**

- Government authorities continue to clear road debris.



## Livelihood

### Needs:

- An estimated 2 million workers were affected across nine regions and 36 provinces with livelihoods and sources of income destroyed.
- Emergency employment is needed to an initial 100,000 workers or 10 per cent of the effected families through the provision of wages with social protection benefits to support debris clearing of farm to market roads and other small public infrastructure for one to three months.
- Proper management of debris re-use and recycling may be used for temporary shelter, restoration of small infrastructure including small business establishments, roads, and schools.

### Response:

- Coordination meeting convened to plan for emergency livelihood response to affected areas.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Farm to market roads are blocked by debris, public infrastructures are heavily damaged and key business establishments are not operational.
- There is limited information on livelihoods and loss of income to workers.

## General Coordination

The Regional Task Force established by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council on 9 November continues to coordinate the response efforts.

Three command posts were established in Tacloban City. The Office of Civil Defense (OCD) and the Department of Health will be located at the airport, OCD at the city's police station, and DSWD at the city hall which has been designated as the central relief distribution centre.

The HCT established two teams to support the government. One team is located in the airport and the other team near the vicinity of the OCD command centre.

A Reception and Departure Centre (RDC) is active at Tacloban City airport. The RDC will register incoming relief teams, provide information briefing and refer the teams to the operational centres. The RDC supports the Government to coordinate incoming relief items. Humanitarian partners are requested to liaise with the RDC upon arrival in Tacloban City.

Incoming international humanitarian workers are encouraged to contact OCHA ([enriquez2@un.org](mailto:enriquez2@un.org)) for the facilitation of visas with the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Additional surge capacity to support coordination will arrive in Manila on 12 November. UNDAC teams are now in Tacloban, Roxas City and Busuanga.

### 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. Communication and power lines are down in the most affected areas. Access has been limited due to damaged roads, fallen trees and debris which continue to hamper the humanitarian relief operations. On 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 and Iloilo City to support rapid needs assessment, support coordination and re-establish communication networks.

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