Philippines: Typhoon Haiyan
Situation Report No. 21 (as of 6 December 2013)

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 3-5 December 2013. The report is issued at 06:00 AM Manila time. The next report will be issued on or around 10 December.

Highlights

- Approximately 4 million people remain displaced as a result of Typhoon Haiyan. The number of people staying in evacuation centres has decreased to 94,310, a result of increased access to shelter materials and schools reopening. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) has issued Family Access Cards to displaced people so they can receive assistance in their home barangays.
- Progress is being made to provide assistance in more remote locations. The arrival of 40 trucks for use by humanitarian partners should increase their capacity to deliver relief supplies across the affected areas.
- The preliminary findings of the Displacement Tracking Matrix were issued on 2 December, identifying humanitarian needs still to be addressed in the various displacement sites, and are available on http://philippines.humanitarianresponse.info.
- In most of the affected areas, the priority sectors in the humanitarian response remain food, shelter, recovery of livelihoods and restoration of basic services.

Source: DSWD as at 18:00 Manila time (10:00 UTC); 5 December; NDRRMC as at 06:00 Manila time, 5 December (22:00 UTC, 1 December).

Situation Overview

According to the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), approximately 4 million people remain displaced as a result of Typhoon Haiyan, including 94,310 people living in 385 evacuation centres (ECs). The number of people living in evacuation centres has decreased, mostly due to the increased availability of shelter materials provided by aid organizations or from salvaging. The reopening of classes in schools that previously hosted ECs has also contributed to this decline. Many affected people have begun returning to their homes and are either rebuilding their houses or setting up makeshift shelters. Others are staying with friends and family in affected areas and in urban centres such as Cebu and Manila. DSWD has provided each departing IDP with a Family Assistance Card, making them eligible to receive assistance in the barangay where they had lived prior to the typhoon.

Response activities continue to expand. An initial tranche of 7,000 tons of rice is in-country and will be distributed to over 150,000 households in Samar and Leyte during December. So far, 4,340 tons of rice, 153 tons of high-energy biscuits and 1.2 tons of Plumpy’Doz (a specialized nutrition product) have been dispatched, sufficient to feed 3 million people. A fleet of 40 trucks has been contracted which will be managed from Tacloban, and available for all clusters to use for transportation of relief supplies across the affected areas in Eastern Visayas. Storage facilities for the humanitarian community have been augmented through a logistics hub set up in Palo, outside Tacloban, and seven mobile storage units.

Consultations with affected communities in Region VIII (Eastern Visayas) indicate that, beyond the basic needs of food, water and temporary shelter, the highest priority needs for adults are financial assistance, stable housing, including tools and materials, and livelihoods. The top priority needs for children and adolescents are additional

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

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Coordination Saves Lives
food and education. Elderly men and women have also signaled a lack health programmes that address ageing and pre-existing conditions, as well as the need for culturally appropriate clothing. It is a priority for all groups to receive clothes, and telephones and radios as a means of receiving information.

In Eastern Visayas, different parts of the affected areas find themselves in different phases of the response. WhileOrmoc is transitioning to recovery, Tacloban is focusing on both humanitarian assistance and restoration of livelihoods. Guiuan continues to focus on core humanitarian needs. Extensive shelter gaps exist in Tacloban City and along the west coast of Leyte, while duplication and over-supply of shelter assistance is reported in certain locations along the east coast of Leyte. Emergency shelter is required in Biliran Island where an estimated 23,000 households are yet to receive assistance. The Department of Health is concerned over the water quality in Tacloban,Ormoc and Guiuan, and an increase in acute diarrhoeal cases has been reported in many locations. Psychosocial and mental health support is needed as a number of suicide attempts have been reported. Specialized support is also required for traumatized children. There is a reported increase in the number of adolescents and minors migrating to Manila in search of employment.

In Central Visayas, while recovery and reconstruction have started in all affected municipalities, partners are addressing residual humanitarian needs, primarily in food, emergency health, WASH and shelter. Of the 12,000 people who arrived from Eastern Visayas following the typhoon, only 130 remain in two ECs in Cebu and Lapu-Lapu.

In Western Visayas, a joint Canadian Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) / Inter-Agency assessment identified food security and health concerns in remote mountain communities of southern Aklan, western Capiz and central Antique. Partners are currently identifying options for helicopter relief deliveries. In view of the oil spill in Estancia, Iloilo Province, and as requested by the Government of the Philippines, Japan has dispatched an oil cleaning expert team.

Funding

A total of US$414 million has been contributed to the Typhoon Haiyan response as of 5 December, according to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). Of this total, $165 million was contributed for the Typhoon Haiyan Action Plan by Member States, the Central Emergency Response Fund, multilateral institutions, private companies and individuals.

Currently, the Haiyan Action Plan is asking for $348 million to implement immediate life-saving and early recovery programmes in affected communities. With the completion of the first phase of the Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA), humanitarian partners are looking to issue a 12-month Strategic Response Plan for Typhoon Haiyan next week.

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

Understanding the varying impacts of Typhoon Haiyan on women, men, boys and girls

Women, men, boys and girls were affected differently by Typhoon Haiyan. For example, humanitarian partners are acutely aware of the possibility of an increase in trafficking and gender-based violence (GBV) following natural disasters since they deepen inequalities and heighten risks and vulnerabilities. Currently, there is a need
Humanitarian Response

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:
- 385 evacuation centres are still open and providing temporary shelter to 94,310 people.

Response:
- The CCCM Philippines website http://cccmphilippines.iom.int/dtm-main includes an interactive map of displacement sites in Region VIII. Individual site profiles can be found for each location which includes population data disaggregated by sex and age, contact details for site management, and urgent needs for shelter, food, protection, WASH, health and education, as identified by site managers and the displaced population in the sites covered.

Education

Needs:
- Ninety-seven schools in Samar and Leyte are still reportedly being used as evacuation centres.
- Temporary learning spaces (TLS) are needed for the reopening of schools, as are materials to undertake minor repairs.
- Educational supplies, learning and recreational materials are needed to replace lost materials, and to aid psychosocial support and a gradual return to learning.

Response:
- One TLS was set up in Lonoy Elementary School, Roxas City, and school materials provided.
- In Guiuan, 11 school tents (each sized 72m²), school supplies and recreational materials were distributed to Guiuan Central School, Salug Elementary School, Lupok Central School and Campoyong Elementary School.
- Two tents were set up in Quinapondan Central Elementary School (Samar) and school materials provided.

Gaps & Constraints:
- Schools are still being used as evacuation centres.
- Detailed information is lacking on which schools need help.
- Lack of education supplies is hampering the return to school.

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Needs:
- In addition to emergency shelter materials such as tarpaulins and tents, survivors are in need of building materials and tools to repair their homes.

Response:
- To date 37,583 households have received basic emergency shelter materials such as tarpaulins, tents and ropes. Partners are planning to provide emergency shelter materials to an additional 450,000 households.
- 51,000 households have received shelter recovery support such as shelter repair kits, tools and tarps, cash and construction materials, including corrugated iron (CGI) sheeting. According to current plans, an additional 500,000 households will receive shelter recovery support.

**Gaps & Constraints:**
- Significant geographical gaps remain in terms of emergency shelter, particularly for Regions VII and VIII (Central and Eastern Visayas).
- There is a lack of early recovery building materials, particularly good quality corrugated iron sheeting. Donors are being asked to provide 4 million CGI sheets over the next four months, as well as the logistical support to deliver them.

**Emergency Telecommunications**

**Response:**
- The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) has provided Internet access to 353 registered users in Roxas, 579 in Guiuan and 1,710 in Tacloban.
- Internet connectivity is being provided to the new International Humanitarian Partnership camp in Guiuan, as well as to the old camp and OSOCC.
- ETC is helping the humanitarian community in Tacloban program radios to the newly established VHF frequencies.
- An ETC assessment in Palo, Tanaun and Tolosa (all south of Tacloban) showed there is no need to provide ETC services in these locations as most organizations operate out of Tacloban and are using existing services there.

**Gaps & Constraints:**
- Power cuts and/or lack of electricity are hampering ETC operations.

**Food Security and Agriculture**

**Needs:**
- Nearly 3 million people are in need of life-saving food assistance and agricultural livelihoods support.
- Many farmers lack the means to plant their land prior to the end of the planting season in the coming weeks.
- Needs in the fisheries sector are immense and span the entire value chain, affecting not only fishermen but also fish traders and processors who are predominantly women.
- Restoring fisheries-based livelihoods is urgent (74 percent of fishing communities indicated their main income source was severely affected) and must be closely monitored and coordinated to ensure they are rebuilt in a sustainable way.

**Response:**
- As of 3 December, partners had dispatched 4,340 tons of rice, 153 tons of high-energy biscuits and 1.2 tons of Plumpy'Doz, reaching 3 million people.
- DSWD has distributed 1,754,689 food packs to affected families to date.
- Other Cluster partners have reached 1,090,810 beneficiaries with a mix of food and cash assistance.
- Partners dispatched an initial tranche of 7,000 tons of rice which will complement the distributions from DSWD. The rice will be distributed in two rounds of 15-day rations to some 153,000 households in Samar and Leyte.

**Gaps & Constraints:**
- In Western Visayas, there is a shortage of partners who have planned extended food distributions for particularly vulnerable families for two months after the completion of general food distributions.
- Access to markets remains extremely difficult for vulnerable people such as the elderly and disabled in Leyte Province.
- Planting is only possible until mid-December/January in most affected areas and stretching to February/March in parts of Region VIII.
Health

Needs:
- Re-establishment of routine services is critical, especially regarding routine vaccination programmes and non-communicable diseases like tuberculosis.
- The most common reasons for medical consultations across affected areas are acute respiratory infection, fever, diarrhoea, hypertension, skin disease and wounds. Wounds include both injuries related to debris-clearance and follow-up care for those injured by the typhoon.
- In the next 3 months, 88,500 births are expected.

Response:
- 181 medical teams (65 foreign, 116 local) are covering 25 municipalities in Regions VI, VII and VIII. Most can provide basic outpatient emergency care; seven provide more sophisticated services including surgeries.
- A vaccination campaign focusing on measles, polio and Vitamin A has been expanded from Tacloban to other communities in Samar and Leyte. 6,500 children have been vaccinated for measles and 7,500 for polio.
- There are around 20 typhoon-related spinal cord injuries. Patients with major injuries have all been transferred to hospitals with rehabilitation facilities in Cebu and Manila.
- In Leyte, reproductive health (RH) kits have been distributed to three key RH units, each able to serve 30,000 people. RH missions have been conducted in Tacloban City to provide pre/post-natal, health promotion and family planning services.
- The capacity of Capiz Provincial Hospital has been enhanced through the provision of emergency RH kits to manage 1,800 deliveries in three months.

Gaps & Constraints:
- Intermittent power and communications in Eastern Samar and Capiz provinces are hampering the provision of health services.
- The number of vaccination teams and the quantity of cold chain equipment are insufficient.
- Additional and comparable assessments are needed to improve the understanding of the situation.

Logistics

Response:
- To date, the Logistics Cluster has facilitated the transport by road and sea of 7,822 m³, or 3,479 tons, of inter-agency cargo.
- Since the start of the operation, 2,140 m³ of inter-agency cargo has been facilitated on military transport for 35 organizations.
- As of 1 December, UNHAS had transported 656 passengers and 5.8 tons of humanitarian cargo.
- The Logistics Cluster is identifying warehouses for rehabilitation in order to support long-term storage capacity.

Gaps & Constraints:
- The port of Guiuan has one small dock and, despite some improvements thanks to the Philippine military, congestion remains a considerable issue.
- Transport capacity in Guiuan is sometimes stretched due to high demand.
- The lack of warehousing remains an issue across the affected areas.

Nutrition

Needs:
- Of the 21,432 children screened for acute malnutrition by partners, 172 had severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 531 had moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).
- Over the next six months, the Nutrition Cluster plans to target 15,000 children aged 6-59 months (50 per cent of need) with community-based management of acute malnutrition (severe and moderate), up to 40,000 children aged 6-23 months with blanket supplementary feeding programmes, and about 100,500 children aged 0-23 months and pregnant women with infant/young child feeding programmes.
Response:
- Eleven mother-baby friendly spaces (tents, etc.) and nine peer support groups in two regions are providing infant and young child feeding support.
- Twelve new children were admitted for treatment of SAM in Region VIII and those identified in Region VII are being treated in evacuation centres.
- Blanket supplementary feeding was provided to 3,860 children aged 6-23 months, and high energy biscuits provided to 27,020 children aged 24-59 months in Region VIII.

Gaps & Constraints:
- The limited capacity of partners on the ground is slowing the implementation and scale-up of interventions.

**Protection**

Needs:
- Overcrowding continues in some evacuation centres. According to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), in Region VIII (Eastern Visayas), 13 of the 225 sites are considered overcrowded. In Leyte National School, up to 40 people are living in one classroom.
- As of 4 December, 36 new unaccompanied and separated children had been documented, highlighting the need for rapid canvassing at the barangay level to ensure all cases are detected.
- The DTM indicates that 56 per cent of sites in Roxas and 66 per cent of sites in Tacloban do not have child friendly spaces, and 91 per cent of evacuation centres still lack adequate lighting around latrines, presenting a serious risk of gender-based violence.
- Single parent households need more childcare support.
- More attention needs to be focused on the needs of youth.

Response:
- Post-rape and hygiene kits have been delivered to health facilities in Tacloban. Lab equipment for GBV forensic testing has also been delivered to Tacloban health facilities.
- One hundred policewomen have received training, and material support has been provided to the women and children's desk in Tacloban.
- Psychosocial and first aid projects are targeting children; and family tracking mechanisms are linking people to their relatives.
- A systematic documentation of people leaving Guiuan airport has been established to ensure adequate protection mechanisms for minors.
- Solar lights have been distributed in Guiuan's tent city to reduce the risk of insecurity.

Gaps & Constraints:
- Families taking on additional debt may be exposing female family members to an increased risk of sexual exploitation and abuse.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

Needs:
- There is a continuing lack of latrines for IDPs in most of the 177 priority (out of 1,491) municipalities.
- According to the DTM, 43 of the 225 evacuation centres in Region VIII (Eastern Visayas) do not have access to latrines; of the sites that do have latrines, 44 per cent have a ratio of more than 20 individuals per latrine. According to the 30 November DTM, 163 camps do not have sex-separated bathing facilities; and 32 sites lack water sources.
- Affected people need sustained access to safe water supplies and hygiene promotion to avert any public health risks.

Response:
- Repair work to the Dagami Water System serving the municipalities of Tabon-Tabon, Tanuan and Tolosa in Leyte Province is expected to be completed by next week.
Thirty water treatment units continue to provide safe water in Capiz, Cebu, Eastern Samar, Iloilo, Leyte and Western Samar provinces.

Capacity building activities in hygiene promotion have begun for health workers in coastal barangays of Leyte.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- There is very limited water trucking capacity for areas with minimal to no access to water.
- There is currently a gap of 293 toilets in 73 camps to meet the 1:50 standard for toilet facilities, according to the DTM.

**Communication with Communities**

**Needs:**

- Most of the 15 million affected people lack critical information on issues such as aid, missing relatives, protection, health issues and recovery planning. Print, radio and video information materials are needed.

**Response:**

- An international and local NGO hub was established in Tacloban bringing together humanitarian actors to help facilitate a bottom up approach in humanitarian response, increase local capacity and mainstream community resilience.
- According to consultations with affected communities in Tacloban and Palo, affected people are severely distressed by the lack of available information. Other findings address areas such as unmet needs of different segments of the communities, perceptions of the distributions, safety issues for teenagers, and what the elderly, teenagers and children suggest should be done to improve the management of the evacuation centres. The report will help shape humanitarian programming.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Affected communities still lack relevant and factual information, and rely heavily on word of mouth.
- Key cluster messages are not reaching many affected communities.

**General Coordination**

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

On 5 December, the Humanitarian Coordinator, Ms. Luiza Carvalho, held a positive initial meeting with former Senator Panfilo Lacson who has been requested by the President to lead the overall rehabilitation efforts for the areas hit by Typhoon Yolanda. They agreed to cooperate closely in the coming months.

A high-level Government delegation led by Ms. Corazon Soliman, Secretary for DSWD, visited the Roxas Humanitarian Coordination Hub for Region VI (Western Visayas), accompanied by Capiz Governor Victor Tanco on 5 December. They were briefed by the humanitarian partners on the relief activities undertaken to date, highlighting the remaining unreached “pockets” of mountain and island barangays. Particular urgency was given to the oil spill clean-up in Estancia (Iloilo province), which is resulting in the largest displacement in the region.

In Central Visayas, the government has established a humanitarian cluster coordination system.

A regular reporting cycle has been established to facilitate mapping of operational partners and cluster presence in affected areas. Cluster partners are encouraged to send assessment data and information updates on their activities to philippines@humanitarianresponse.info 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; Concepcion, Iloilo Province; and Busuanga, Palawan Province. Some 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 was launched on 12 November, with total requirements revised to $348 million on 22 November. Damaged roads, fallen trees and debris severely limited access to people in need immediately after the crisis. However, all main roads were passable as of 15 November, although debris continues to hamper access to remote areas.

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