Highlights

- The President of the Philippines declared a national state of calamity. Samar, Leyte, Cebu, Iloilo, Capiz, Aklan and Palawan are the worst affected areas.
- The Humanitarian Country Team launched an Action Plan requesting US$301 million to provide life-saving goods and services to 11.3 million affected people.
- The airport in Guiuan, where Typhoon Haiyan made its first landfall on 9 November, will open for humanitarian operations by 12 November.
- Water supply in Busuanga is sufficient for only two days.

![Map of the Philippines showing the location of Guiuan and other affected areas](image)

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development as at 12 p.m. 12 November

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected people</th>
<th>People displaced</th>
<th>Number of evacuation centres</th>
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<td>11.3 million</td>
<td>673,042</td>
<td>1,217</td>
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Situation Overview

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) estimates 11.3 million people are affected by Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda). A total of 673,042 people remain displaced (367,744 people in 1,217 evacuation centres and 305,298 people outside the centres), with 65 per cent of the displaced people in Regions VI (Western Visayas) and Region VIII (Eastern Visayas).

On 11 November, the President of the Philippines declared a state of national calamity as the extent of the devastation in the provinces of Samar, Leyte, Cebu, Iloilo, Capiz, Aklan and Palawan became apparent. The declaration is intended to fast track the relief efforts including incoming international assistance. The number of humanitarian responders continues to increase.

On 11 November, the Government and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) assessed the southern coastal areas of Eastern Samar province, including Guiuan municipality, where the Typhoon first made landfall on 8 November. Coastal towns of southeastern Samar were devastated by a 10 metre storm surge. Out of the 46,000 people in Guiuan, at least 65 people have died and 20 are still missing.

There is no water, power or communication in Guiuan. All stores have been looted and medical facilities are completely destroyed. There is immediate need of food, water, medical supplies, shelter and generators. The team observed similar conditions in the surrounding municipalities.

The airport runway in Guiuan was not damaged and is expected to be operational from 12 November for humanitarian operations. The airport will be used as a ‘collection and drop off point’ to serve the surrounding affected areas. The Government requested rub halls for the airport.

According to the Philippine Air Force, Guiuan, Homonhon Island, Marabut, Lawaan, Quinapondan, General MacArthur and Basey are the most affected areas in Samar.

*For more information, see “background on the crisis” at the end of the report*
The mayor of Tacloban City declared a state of calamity. Teams in Tacloban have observed an increase of security personnel in response to looting. A curfew is now in effect from 8:00 pm to 5:00 am. People from rural areas are walking towards Tacloban City in hope of receiving assistance. Unconfirmed number of tourists stranded in Tacloban City, northern Cebu and other affected areas.

The UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team in Busuanga, Palawan province, reported severe damages to housing and public infrastructure. The local government reported that food and water supplies are sufficient for two more days. The hospital urgently needs a generator and medical supplies (mannitol, intravenous fluids, anti-hypertension and antibiotics). Commercial flights to Busuanga are operational.

A tropical depression is now affecting southeast Mindanao. The Joint Typhoon Warning Center forecasted the possible formation of a tropical cyclone within the next 24 hours.

**Funding**

On 11 November, the President of the Philippines stated that 22 Member States have pledged their assistance to provide critical humanitarian relief.

On 12 November, on behalf of the HCT, the Emergency Relief Coordinator launched the Action Plan for Typhoon Haiyan requesting US$301 million for the urgent activities in support of an efficient inter-agency response for the next six months. Over 20 organizations, including UN agencies, IFRC, IOM and nine NGOs, have developed projects in 15 sectors, with priorities in food, shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene. The goal of the Action Plan is to provide materials, services, and a safe and healthy living environment until reconstruction restores normality and self-reliance.

The Emergency Relief Coordinator announced an allocation of $25 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund to provide time-critical funds to help the humanitarian community reach as many people as possible with life-saving aid supplies and services.

The Turkish Red Crescent has made an in-kind contribution valuing $320,750; comprised of family tents, blankets and family kitchen sets. The supplies will be distributed by the Philippine Red Cross.

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:
- Displacement profiling needs to be rolled out for targeted assistance to people in evacuation centres and makeshift tent sites.
- Displaced people need 2 million solar radios with lights and chargers.
- Evacuation centres in remote areas urgently require food, potable water, medicines and non-food items (NFIs).
- Plastic sheets and tents are needed, particularly given new rains from the current tropical depression.
- Additional mobile camp management support staff is needed to provide service in the evacuation centres.

#### Response:
- A total of 4,000 plastic sheets and tents were delivered to Tacloban City.

#### Gaps & Constraints:
- The damaged airport in Tacloban continues to delay the transport of NFIs.
- Reported security concerns in some affected areas constrain regular delivery of relief goods.
Early Recovery

Needs:
- There is a significant volume of debris which is impeding access to remote areas.

Response:
- Over 4,700 pieces of debris clearing equipment (chainsaws, wheelbarrow, shovels) and power generators were provided to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council for debris clearing operations in affected areas.

Gaps & Constraints:
- Large volume of debris will require additional personnel and equipment.

Education

Needs:
- Children are displaced and classes have been disrupted in the most affected regions (IV-B, VI, VII and VIII).
- In Region VIII alone, 3,720 schools remain closed in 11 out of 13 schools divisions, which are serving over one million school children. Classes have resumed in two out of 13 school divisions (Maasin City and Southern Leyte).
- Immediate tracking of affected children and education service providers (day care workers and teachers) is required.
- Debris clearing is needed to be able to establish temporary learning spaces and to facilitate the repair rehabilitation, or reconstruction of damaged schools.
- Affected school children, their families and education providers require psychosocial support.
- Damaged or lost teaching and learning materials need to be replaced for both preschool and basic education institutions.

Response:
- Tracking of affected children is ongoing as is evaluation of education needs in affected areas.
- In Cebu, the establishment of a command centre is in process.

Gaps & Constraints:
- Seven school divisions in Region VIII are without communication.
- An undetermined number of children in affected areas cannot be reached due to access constraints.

Emergency Shelter

Needs:
- Housing damage reports are expected to rise based on observations and population densities.
- The cluster estimates over 500,000 houses could be severely affected, particularly in vulnerable and poor communities. Many people had lived in light-weight structures, which could not withstand the storm surge and high wind speeds.
- Tarpaulins, tools and fixings and tents are urgently needed for the displaced people.
- There is a need to quickly support shelter early recovery including debris removal, salvaging coco lumber, and transitional and semi-permanent construction.

Response:
- REACH teams deployed to Cebu City and Ormoc, Leyte, to assess shelter damage.
- A total of 10,000 tarpaulins arrived in Manila and ready for deployment to Tacloban City. Additionally, 9,700 shelter kits will be distributed in Leyte.

Gaps & Constraints:
- There is limited quantifiable assessment data.
- Logistics and procurement are difficult and transport costs are expensive.
Emergency Telecommunications

Response:
- Three ICT technical experts were deployed to Tacloban City to establish the ETC Emergency Response Solution. The solution is composed of the Ericsson Response WIDER kit and the Emergency lu VSAT kit, which will provide data connectivity to humanitarian workers operating in Tacloban.
- The second batch of telecommunications equipment, including VSATs and generators arrived in Manila from Dubai and are ready for deployment to the field.
- ETC partners from Ericsson Response and Luxembourg are also deploying personnel and equipment to set up the ETC Emergency Response Solution in additional sites that are to be identified.

Constraints:
- The main challenge is access to some areas. ETC is looking at all options to send its staff and equipment to identified common operational sites.

Food Security

Needs:
- About 2.5 million people are in need of food assistance.

Response:
- A total of 11 metric tons of high energy biscuits have arrived in Manila from Dubai, awaiting delivery and distribution in Tacloban City.
- Eleven staff members are on the ground to assess food and nutrition needs that will inform a broad supply chain plan.

Gaps & Constraints:
- Logistical constraints hamper the delivery of food assistance.
- To expand the ability of the cluster to respond, additional partners need to be identified.

Health

Needs:
- Severe damage is reported to health infrastructure, including to the cold chain.
- There is no delivery of routine health services in affected areas, as well as lack of medicine, surgical and general medical supplies.
- Most drugstores have been looted and medicines, including family planning supplies, are urgently required, particularly in Tacloban City.
- Health service delivery points, including for emergency obstetric and neonatal care, are compromised by the sustained damage.

Response:
- Coordination is well under-way in Tacloban City and Eastern Samar Region.
- First medical teams have arrived in Cebu. Others teams, currently in Manila, are preparing for their deployment.
- Public health epidemiologists will be deployed for field disease surveillance and response activities.
- Non-food items like medicines, hygiene kits and dignity kits are pre-positioned with the Family Planning Organization of the Philippines (FPOP) and ready for deployment. Partners procured an additional 100,000 dignity kits and 100,000 hygiene kits as well as reproductive health (RH) kits for distribution in eight severely affected provinces.

Gaps & Constraints:
- Temporary health facilities, generators, medication, surgical supplies, cold storage and WASH facilities are urgently required.
- There is a high risk of acute respiratory infections, diarrhea, leptospirosis, measles, cholera and typhoid.
- People are traumatized and lack psycho-social support.
Livelihood

Needs:
• An estimated 4 million workers were affected across nine regions and 36 provinces with livelihoods and sources of income destroyed. Of these, around half are engaged in vulnerable forms of employment. Infrastructure supporting these livelihoods is destroyed or damaged.
• Emergency employment activities supporting the humanitarian response and clearing, rehabilitating and reconstructing key infrastructure clearance are in great need.

Response:
• The Cluster agreed on coordination of response activities across four main hubs on the ground.
• Livelihood teams will deploy across the affected areas within the next days.

Gaps & Constraints:
• Partners on the ground are overstretched and overwhelmed both due to the scale of this disaster and other recent disasters.
• Key public and government infrastructure is completely destroyed. This includes roads, markets, government offices and records.
• The lack of communications, power and blocked transport adds to the widespread geographical reach of the disaster, with many areas and islands yet to be contacted or people accounted for.

Logistics

Response:
• Four mobile storage units are ready to be deployed to Tacloban from Manila.
• Equipment to support logistics capacity arrived in Cebu from the UN Humanitarian Response Depot in Subang, Malaysia. This includes mobile storage units, pre-fabricated offices, and generator sets.

Constraints:
• Access to affected areas due to impassable roads and damaged infrastructure remains a significant constraint.
• Lack of information on the condition of transport infrastructure and disruption of communication hampers logistics operations.
• The extensive affected areas, including multiple islands, make it difficult to facilitate the delivery of goods and movement of personnel.

Protection

Needs:
• An estimated 49,000 women of reproductive age 15-49 years old are at risk of sexual and gender based violence (GBV). About 177,000 pregnant and 118,000 lactating women (up to six months of lactation) need specialized services for pre- or postnatal support, child health, health promotion, family planning and psychosocial services.

Response:
• Coordination is well under way in Tacloban City and Eastern Samar aiming at the quick augmentation of health service delivery through mobile birthing and Reproductive Health (RH) clinics.
• Eight sets of Women-Friendly Space kits are prepositioned with the Family Planning Organization of the Philippines (FPOP).

Gaps & Constraints:
• GBV reporting and prevention services are interrupted.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:
• Heavy equipment is needed for debris clean-up.
• All Water Districts in Leyte are non-operational. Many water supplies are contaminated. There is a need for immediate and on-site water testing and treatment.
• Water treatment units and generator sets are required for areas with totally damaged water systems.
• Additional support is needed to support the Government-led coordination.

Response:
• Forty-two portalets are currently located in Tacloban. Partners are mobilizing WASH supplies to Cebu for distribution to other areas.
• The local WASH Cluster has been activated in Tacloban.

Gaps & Constraints:
• In Leyte, fuel for water treatment units is either not available or insufficient.
• Logistical constraints hamper the delivery of aid to Tacloban, Samar and Iloilo. The situation is aggravated by security concerns due to mobbing during relief distributions.

General Coordination

On 11 November, the HCT held its first meeting in Tacloban City. Coordination meetings will take place daily at 8:30 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. at the city hall. The Government’s regular coordination meeting is held daily at 7:00 p.m. Humanitarian partners arriving in Tacloban City are requested to liaise with the Reception and Departure Centre (RDC) located at the airport.

On the ground floor of the city hall, the HCT established a preliminary work space. For additional information, contact: undac.tacloban@gmail.com

On 13 November, clusters will discuss the further coordination and prioritization activities in Manila.
Communication with Communities (CwC) will address the concerns of affected people on information about access to aid, missing families and relatives and public advisory on the location of evacuation centers.
Vodafone Instant Network has deployed two teams to restore mobile access. First Response Radio is planning to deploy an emergency radio station together with Far East Broadcasting Co. Philippines. Local media are badly impacted with radio and TV stations off air.

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