Highlights

- The latest Government estimates indicate that the number of displaced people has decreased to 4.33 million. Of 5,040 evacuation centres at the height of the relief operations, 1,546 centres are still open. Approximately 3.9 million displaced people are living outside evacuation centres.
- Large quantities of shelter and non-food items have started arriving in Tacloban. Local markets are struggling to meet the demands for materials.
- Over 16,000 farming families will receive crop and horticulture production packages for the current planting season. Sufficient agricultural support is critical before the end of the planting season in January. Support for fishing communities also remains an immediate priority.
- Mobile phone coverage has largely been restored in the provinces of Northern and Eastern Samar and Leyte.

13.28 million
Affected people

4.33 million
People displaced

1.08 million
Damaged houses

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

Situation Overview

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) estimates that 13.28 million people have been affected by Typhoon Haiyan (known locally as Yolanda). As of 21 November, DSWD estimates that over 4.33 million people remain displaced, with most finding shelter with friends and family. From the 5,040 evacuation centres at the height of the relief operations, 1,546 evacuation centres remain open and are temporarily sheltering 82,887 families (386,715 people) in six regions. All evacuation centres in Northern Mindanao, Bicol and Davao regions have closed, and only one centre remains open in CARAGA Region. Partners report that hundreds of people are leavingOrmoc and Guiuan (Eastern Visayas Region) daily, mainly for Cebu and Manila, where reception centres have been established to host them.

The situation in Tacloban, the largest city hit by the typhoon, continues to improve, with humanitarian operations extending to all barangays (smallest administrative unit in the Philippines). Most hospitals in Tacloban City are now functioning and some schools have opened, mostly in southern Leyte and northern Samar. The distribution of food, access to drinking water and shelter remain priorities. At Tacloban airport, efforts to improve logistics and handling of relief items continue. The US Military is preparing to transition airport operations to civilian management within the next week. On 21 November, the Philippine Ports Authority managing the Port of Tacloban received a large container ship carrying 300 metric tons (mt) of relief goods. Limited banking services are anticipated to resume tomorrow and some grocery and hardware stores are beginning to open. Four gas stations are now open in Tacloban City.

In Guiuan, the re-opened airport and cleared roads are allowing partners to expand humanitarian activities in support of Government efforts. Trading and local market activities are quickly re-emerging, and families are starting to piece their homes and lives back together. However, estimated housing damage along the road from Marabut to Guiuan surpasses 90 per cent. Most of Guiuan’s infrastructure is destroyed, with only two of five water pumping stations operating. Fuel reserves are exhausted, impacting the operation of water pumps. All schools in Guiuan were completely destroyed, affecting 47,000 children. Food, water and shelter are priorities for an estimated 480,000 people.

+ For more information, see “background on the crisis” at the end of the report
In Ormoc, the health care system has been fully restored, but supplies of drugs are running low. The water system is operating again, supported by a generator since the electric grid was completely destroyed. The primary needs are shelter materials, food and agriculture assistance. The lack of available warehouse space in and around Ormoc City and trucking capacity remains a concern, especially given its role as the main logistic hub for shipment arriving from Cebu.

International military assistance continues to support relief efforts, with additional ships, planes, and helicopters arriving from Japan, Australia and Canada. The Chinese Navy’s hospital ship, the Peace Ark, with capacity for 300 patients, is expected in the next days. Dedicated civil-military coordination structures are in place in Roxas (Canadian and UK militaries) and Cebu. Partners are requested to contact Michael Marx (marxm@un.org) for more information on coordinating assistance efforts with military counterparts.

Following reports of insecurity immediately after the typhoon, local authorities report the risk of violent incidents has decreased considerably.

**Funding**

As of 21 November, over 80 entities – including Member States, the Central Emergency Response Fund, multilateral institutions, private companies and individuals – have contributed over $306 million to the Typhoon Haiyan response. Of this total, $128 million is for the Typhoon Haiyan Action Plan, according to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). The Plan seeks $301 million to provide life-saving and other critical assistance to affected communities.


**Typhoon Haiyan Action Plan**

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**Camp Coordination and Camp Management**

**Needs:**

- 1,546 evacuation centres remain open, providing temporary shelter to 82,887 families (386,715 people).
- Evacuation centres are being established in Cebu to host internally displaced people (IDPs) crossing by ferry from Ormoc City. IDP reception centres were also established in Manila. An estimated 600 to 700 people per day are leaving Guiuan (Eastern Samar Province) by bus and plane, mainly for Manila.
- Based on displacement tracking results, 27 of 41 displacement sites in Tacloban City have no camp management structures in place.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- The widespread devastation continues to pose logistical challenges to assessments and aid delivery.
Early Recovery

Needs:
- Large-scale debris-clearing operations in Tacloban City are expected to last several months.

Response:
- Two 10-wheeler trucks are en route to Tacloban City to transport debris-clearing tools and personal protective equipment for workers clearing debris in various municipalities.
- Debris-clearing cash-for-work programmes have begun in Tacloban City.

Gaps & Constraints:
- Local government units (LGUs) remain under-staffed, and commercial banking is not fully functional. As a result, many businesses remain closed, and thousands of residents have very limited access to income sources.
- An overall debris management plan is needed to ensure that debris-clearing efforts are complementary.

Education

Needs:
- Schools in the least affected areas resumed classes on 18 November. In Eastern Visayas Region, schools have re-opened in Northern Samar, Western Samar, Southern Leyte, and Biliran provinces. In Western Visayas Region, schools remain closed in Capiz, Antique and northern Iloilo provinces. Schools are also closed in Roxas City and three districts of Aklan Province.
- Temporary learning spaces, learning tents and school supplies are needed to facilitate the resumption of classes. Assessments of potential temporary learning sites in Eastern Visayas Region are under way. Schools are scheduled to resume in Capiz Province on Monday, but some schools are still housing displaced people.
- Systematic tracking of school children, day care workers and teachers is needed.
- Regional and divisional education offices are not fully functional. Relief, shelter and psychosocial support are required for affected teachers and education personnel.

Response:
- Partners have begun to deliver emergency education supplies to affected areas. Procurement of additional supplies is also under way, including 225 school tents, back-to-school kits, teachers' packs and school-in-a-box kits.

Gaps & Constraints:
- Affected education providers are addressing their families’ shelter and survival needs, hampering their ability to provide education services.
- An information management system to track needs and the response is not in place.

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Needs:
- According to the most recent Government estimates, nearly 1.1 million houses were damaged, including 535,994 that were completely destroyed.
- Shelter needs span from temporary solutions to longer-term reconstruction.
- More tarpaulins, tents and shelter non-food items (NFIs) are urgently required. Corrugated iron sheets, nails, hurricane straps, building tools and building materials are also urgently needed to support early recovery.

Response:
- Shelter NFIs are now starting to arrive in bulk in Tacloban but the number of beneficiaries is small as goods are held up on the wharf. To date, 2,600 family tents and 18,000 tarpaulins have arrived, and many more are in the pipeline, including 12,000 tarpaulins.
- From 16 to 21 November, partners provided 18,050 people with 2,000 kitchen sets, 1,400 hygiene kits, 4,610 plastic sheets, 1,520 blankets, 1,900 mats and 74 tents.
- About 2,535 families living in evacuation centres have received critical NFIs. In Guiuan, 175 families in two evacuation centres have received NFIs.
- 920 families have received shelter kits in Tacloban. DSWD has distributed shelter kits to 300 families in Tanauan and 300 families in Alang Alang (Leyte Province).
Four tents were provided and installed in Tacloban airport for the registration of IDPs, and 64 tents were given to de-congest a school used as an evacuation site.

**Gaps & Constraints:**
- Shelter materials, particularly corrugated iron sheets and tools, need to be procured in large quantities. Local markets cannot meet the demand for shelter materials. More plastic sheets for temporary shelter and roofing are also needed.

**Emergency Telecommunications**

**Response:**
- Security communications services are available in Tacloban City (VHF repeater coverage) and Cebu airport hub (Simplex VHF coverage).
- Data connectivity services are provided in Tacloban (city hall, stadium and basic services at the airport), Cebu logistics hub (100 MBps ISP) and Cebu Waterfront hotel.
- Additional ETC services are planned in the following locations: Tacloban, Roxas City, Ormoc, Guiuan, Borongan and Cebu airport, including the following identified NGO hubs: Basey Iloilo, Estancia and North Cebu.
- The ETC team is working with Government representatives to explore collaboration and telecommunications licensing.

**Constraints:**
- Lack of power remains a challenge for ETC operations, especially in Tacloban.
- Customs clearance is slow due to the amount of equipment arriving at Cebu airport.

**Food Security and Agriculture**

**Needs:**
- An estimated 2.5 million people are in need of life-saving food assistance.
- As of 19 November, Government estimates indicate overall damage to the agriculture sector at close to $225 million. These estimates are likely to rise.
- The planting season finishes at the end of January. Farmers urgently need rice seeds before mid-December. Without these seeds, farmers will see no rice harvest in March/April 2014.
- The destruction of fishing boats and gear has deprived many people of their livelihoods. In Paypay Barangay, up to 90 per cent of fishing boats and all crops have reportedly been destroyed.

**Response:**
- Rice and high-energy biscuits/emergency food products have been delivered to over 3 million people in Tacloban, Guiuan and Ormoc. The high number of beneficiaries reached over the last 72 hours is mainly due to an agreement reached with DSWD to dispatch rice in 50 kg bags to municipalities. WFP is working with DSWD to adjust food rations to ensure all beneficiaries receive sufficient coverage. The number of beneficiaries is expected to rise as operations reach more remote areas. DSWD is continuing to carry out blanket distributions of food, but is considering shifting to food-for-work combined with targeted distributions to vulnerable people.
- Funding has been received to provide some 16,000 farming families with crop and horticulture production packages containing seeds, fertilizer and hand tools. Distributions will start soon.
- Cash has been distributed to 3,580 beneficiaries; these activities are expected increasingly to accompany food distributions.

**Gaps & Constraints:**
- A major gap in food assistance exists for affected people in northern Cebu.
- More food is needed to continue distributions and increase the rations.
- No funds have been committed to restore fisheries-based livelihoods.

**Health**

**Needs:**
- The Government has prioritized the restoration of primary and hospital health services, including the structural safety of hospitals, appropriate medical waste management and infection control.
Basic and essential health care services must be expanded, including for routine surgeries (e.g. Caesarians).
Common illnesses reported include diarrhea, acute respiratory infections and injuries. Deaths from tetanus and suspected cases of leptospirosis have been reported in Tacloban.
Solar refrigerators and solar lamps are required for rural health units in areas still without power.

Response:
86 medical teams are working in affected areas, including 42 foreign medical teams and 44 Department of Health medical teams. Altogether, 1,500 medical personnel have been deployed.

Gaps & Constraints:
The transport of patients to referral hospitals is still an issue due to the lack of ambulances and fuel. This is improving as roads are cleared.
Health facility damage is impeding safe health care in provincial hospitals (e.g. Tacloban).
Plans to fill gaps by the eventual departure of foreign medical teams are required.

Livelihoods

Needs:
Over 5 million workers in nine regions were affected by the typhoon, with livelihoods and sources of income destroyed, lost or disrupted. Of these, over 2 million were engaged in vulnerable forms of employment before the typhoon.
Livelihoods assessments are under way in Northern Cebu, Palawan, Panay Islands, Negros Occidental, Samar and Leyte.

Gaps & Constraints:
In order to jumpstart DOLE’s emergency employment activities, an estimated 12,250 workers will need personal protective equipment and tools for debris clearance.
Additional funding is required to meet the demand for emergency employment programmes.

Logistics

Response:
The container ship Don Alfredo, which left Cebu on 20 November, has reached Tacloban with 300 mt of relief goods. Containers have been offloaded on the quay.
Six mobile storage units have been airlifted to Tacloban and will be set up in Palo, 3 km from Tacloban airport, and 6 km from the seaport. The site has already been cleared and could potentially accommodate 20 to 25 mobile storage units (each 10 by 24 metres).
The Logistics Cluster has received heavy lifting equipment in Cebu. The equipment will be dispatched to Tacloban to assist airport operations in preparation for the potential US military demobilization.
Two UNHAS helicopters (10 passengers) and one fixed wing KingAir aircraft (9 passengers) are now operational out of Cebu. US military forces are also offering air transport; destinations will be driven by demand.

Constraints:
Availability of landing slots at Tacloban airport continues to be a constraint.

Nutrition

Needs:
The Nutrition Cluster has identified 4.9 million children at risk of acute malnutrition, including 1.5 million under age of five. These figures could change as additional reports are verified.
Top priorities are the following: promote appropriate infant and young child feeding practices (IYCP) for 200,000 children; and prevent and manage acute malnutrition for 900,000 children under 5, and 300,000 pregnant and lactating women and older people.
• In Eastern Visayas Region, partners have screened 317 children for acute malnutrition in six evacuation centres, revealing 16 cases (seven moderate and nine severe). Additional cases have been reported from the hospital at Tacloban airport.

Response:
• Breastfeeding support kits have been provided, and community-based centres for the management of acute malnutrition have been set up.
• Nutrition supplies are on their way to affected people. Anthropometric equipment such as scales and height boards and essential drugs for treatment of complicated cases of severe acute malnutrition have reached Tacloban.

Gaps & Constraints:
• Essential nutrition supplies are slow to reach beneficiaries due to logistical challenges.

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 5.5 million children were affected by the typhoon, of whom 1.8 million children are estimated to be displaced. Many of 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.
• According to the Child Protection Working Group, 10% of Filipino women and girls aged 15 to 49 have experienced sexual violence.
• Many people have lost their identity documents, which need to be replaced.

Response:
• Partners are providing support for the protection of orphans seeking refuge in health facilities in Tacloban, and working to identify the location and needs of migrating populations.
• The first UNICEF-supported Child Friendly Space opened on 20 November in Tacloban. This will provide children with a protective environment and recreational activities, and will also support early childhood development.
• Stress debriefing in evacuation centres has started.

Gaps & Constraints:
• No legislative decision has yet been made on alternative re-settlement or re-location arrangements, or on response to movements of people.
• Identification and profiling of IDPs moving out of affected areas is urgently needed.
• Distribution of Family Access Cards is urgently required to ensure IDPs’ access to humanitarian assistance.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:
• Over 300 municipalities may have WASH-related issues that require assistance. Makeshift houses and informal displacement sites leave people more vulnerable and promote open defecation.
• Guiuan and some other areas still have no water supply and lack sanitation facilities. In some areas in northern Cebu, water must be transported by boat as no local water supply is available.
• Immediate and regular water quality monitoring is lacking. Main water sources are shallow wells, but water treatment is not being done.
• Additional water kits are urgently needed; jerry cans without disinfectants may not be sufficient. Hygiene and sanitation kits are also required.
Response:
- 700 hygiene kits have been distributed in Guiuan.
- An additional water treatment unit has been placed in Danao Danao (Iloilo Province).
- The Department of Health has conducted random residual chlorine tests in Tacloban. Many of the water sources were found to be safe for drinking. Final results will be shared shortly.

Gaps & Constraints:
- LGUs are not yet operating as many were also severely affected by the storm. Support will be required to help them co-lead cluster coordination efforts.

Communication with Communities

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

Response:
- Four radio stations are now operating in Tacloban City.
- Philippine Broadcast Services broadcast key messages from the Protection and WASH clusters.
- First Response Radio continues to broadcast information on a specific schedule of activities and humanitarian services.
- A cellphone service on wheels programme is under way in Borongan (Easter Samar Province).

Gaps & Constraints:
- Most of the affected areas in Leyte and Samar provinces remain unreachable by media.

General Coordination

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

Coordination meetings continue daily at the On-Site Operations Coordination Centre (OSOCC) in Tacloban (City Grandstand at 16:00) and Roxas (Capiz Government Business Centre at 18:00). These sites offer essential services to humanitarian partners, such as internet and work stations.

On 21 November, partners established an OSOCC near the mayor’s office in Guiuan with power and internet access.

The Multi-sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) is in its final stages. The teams in Eastern Visayas Region moved from Tacloban City and Cebu to other areas to assess needs. Meanwhile, the clusters are reviewing existing pre- and post-crisis data to inform and substantiate the findings from the field visits. The final report will be available next week, and the findings will inform strategic response planning.

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.

The Humanitarian Country Team will meet on 25 November to discuss the update on the Multi-cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA), the strategic response plan process and updates on operational presence.

Cluster partners in Manila and the operational hubs are encouraged to minute their meetings to assist in record-keeping for real-time evaluations and to facilitate the planning process.
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.

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