



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 18 to 19 November 2013. The report is issued at 06:00 Manila time the following day (22:00 UTC same day). The next report will be issued on or around 20 November.

Highlights

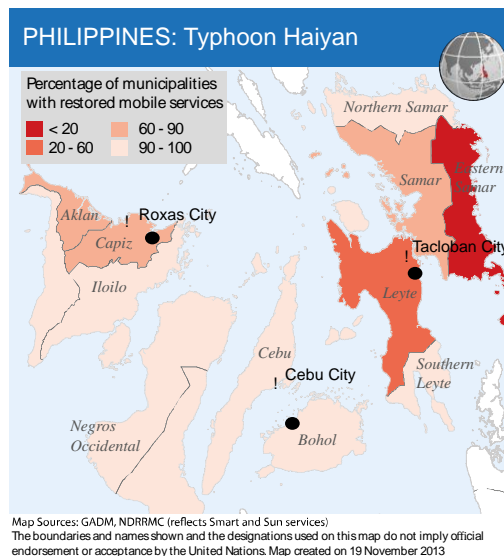
- Over 13.2 million people are affected by Typhoon Haiyan, of whom over 4.4 million people are displaced from their homes, according to the Department of Social Welfare and Development.
- Phone networks have been restored in 85 per cent of 419 municipalities in the three worst-affected regions of Central, Eastern and Western Visayas. Electricity is improving but remains unavailable in some areas of Eastern Visayas region.
- Infrastructure damage is severe. Over 1 million houses are damaged or destroyed. An initial rapid assessment estimates that 80 to 90 per cent of schools in Aklan, Capiz and Iloilo provinces in Western Visayas are damaged or destroyed.
- All municipalities in Leyte province are now accessible. In addition, 146 roads have been repaired and cleared of debris in MIMAROPA, Bicol and Eastern, Central and Western Visayas regions.

13.2 million
Affected people

4.4 million
People displaced

1 million +
Damaged houses

Source: DSWD as at 18:00 Manila time (10:00 UTC)



Situation Overview

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) estimates that over 13.2 million people are affected by Typhoon Haiyan (known locally as Yolanda). This figure includes over 4.4 million displaced people, of whom just over 400,000 are living in 1,559 evacuation centres. Some evacuation centres, particularly in Eastern Visayas region, are overcrowded. Total displacement estimates rose by approximately 400,000 people in the reporting period, reflecting verification of earlier reports and the departure of people away from the worst-affected areas.

DSWD estimates that over 1 million houses are damaged; of which about half have been completely destroyed. An initial assessment also estimates that 80 to 90 per cent of schools in Aklan, Capiz and Iloilo provinces (Western Visayas region) have been damaged. Infrastructure damage is mostly concentrated in Western and Eastern Visayas regions. Damage assessments are continuing.

Access and logistics conditions continue to improve. According to the Office of the President, all 40 municipalities in Leyte province are now accessible, but debris clearing operations will last for at least another eight days. The Department of Public Works and Highways reports that all 36 road sections that had been damaged in Eastern Visayas region are now repaired and open to traffic. Over 110 roads in MIMAROPA, Bicol, Eastern Visayas and Central Visayas regions have been cleared of debris and repaired. The focus is now on rehabilitating secondary and city roads in Tacloban City.

According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC), power has been restored to 67 of 181 affected towns in MIMAROPA, Bicol, Western Visayas and Central Visayas regions. Provinces in Eastern Visayas remain without electricity. The UNDAC team in Ormoc (Leyte province) reports significant damage to electricity lines, which will require extensive repairs. According to NDRRMC, the Department of Energy (DoE) has deployed 164 generator sets to cover lighting for an estimated 8,200 households. The DoE also announced today that about 61 per cent of gas stations in Tacloban are partially operational, easing fuel shortages.

The relief operation has scaled up substantially, especially in Tacloban City, now that access and logistics conditions have improved. Significant food and medical assistance has been provided in Tacloban and water services as well as limited telecommunications services restored. All residents now have access to clean drinking

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

water and hygiene kits are being distributed. This will help prevent outbreaks of water-borne disease. While much of the international focus has been on Tacloban, many other islands and remote barangays (villages) also need to be reached, particularly in Western Visayas region.

Funding

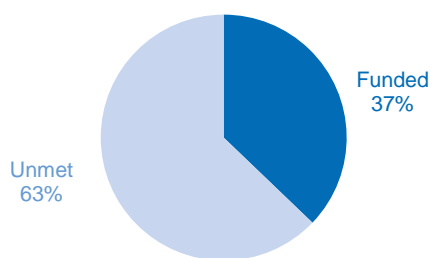
According to information reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), a total of \$241 million has been contributed to the Typhoon Haiyan response by over 40 Member States, the Central Emergency Response Fund, multilateral institutions, the private sector and individual donors as of 19 November.

Of this total, \$111.8 million has been contributed to the Haiyan Action Plan (37 per cent of requirements). The plan seeks \$301 million to provide life-saving assistance to affected communities.

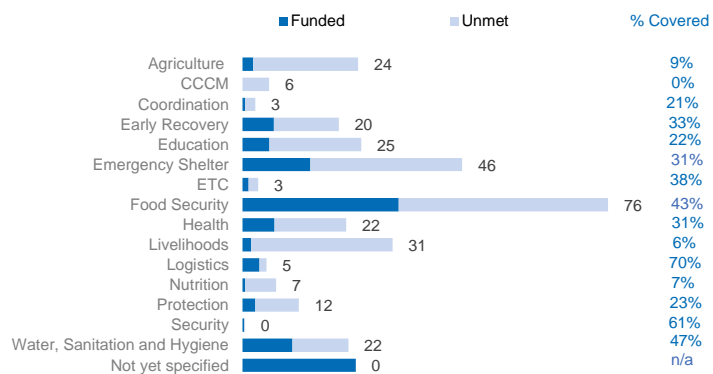
For the most recent funding figures, visit the Typhoon Haiyan page on FTS at: <http://bit.ly/17lyKgJ>.

Typhoon Haiyan Action Plan

US\$301 million requested



Funding by sector (in million US\$)



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:

- 1,559 evacuation centres are providing temporary shelter to 400,118 people in six regions. Another 4 million displaced people are staying with family or friends. Displaced people and evacuation centres are predominantly located in Eastern and Western Visayas regions.
- Overcrowding in evacuation centres, particularly in Eastern Visayas, undermines the health and well-being of residents. According to DSWD, the Astrodome evacuation centre and the San Jose Elementary School in Tacloban City are hosting over 10,000 people.
- 22 evacuation centres in Tacloban City have no electricity. These centres are also reporting inadequate drainage and waste management facilities.

400,118
people in evacuation
centres in six regions

Response:

- A convoy of eight trucks arrived in Tacloban on 19 November to deliver shelter and NFIs to evacuation centres.
- Over the past few days, 7,500 blankets, 6,000 corrugated iron sheets for shelter, six chainsaws, 5,000 fixing/tool kits, 1,300 framing kits (bamboo), 2,580 family emergency shelter kits, and 4,500 sakoline sheets have been delivered.
- In Tacloban, a quick questionnaire was designed to better understand and monitor IDP movements.



Early Recovery

Needs:

- A large volume of debris remains in Tacloban City and surrounding areas.
- Local government infrastructure in Tacloban was severely affected, and markets are only partly functioning.
- The UNDAC team in Guiuan (Eastern Samar province) reports that up to 90 per cent of structures have been damaged.

Response:

- Cluster partners began clearing debris in Leyte and Samar provinces (Eastern Visayas region).

Gaps & Constraints:

- Debris is still impeding access to interior and remote areas.
- There is no overall management plan to ensure safe disposal of debris.



Education

Needs:

- An initial UNICEF rapid assessment estimates that 80 to 90 per cent of schools in Aklan, Capiz and Iloilo provinces (Western Visayas region) are partially or completely damaged. Validation of school infrastructure damage continues.
- Tents are needed for temporary learning spaces.
- Children and first responders require psychosocial support services.
- Teaching and learning materials need to be replaced.

Response:

- The Department of Education provided generator sets and communication equipment to field offices to facilitate the resumption of education services.

Gaps & Constraints:

- More systematic tracking of affected school children, day care workers and teachers is required.



Emergency Shelter

Needs:

- According to the most recent Government estimates, 1,071,505 houses were damaged, including 527,283 that were completely destroyed. Tarpaulins, tents and shelter non-food items (NFIs) are urgently required. Corrugated iron sheets, nails, building tools and building materials are needed to support early recovery
- According to the UNDAC team, Kanang City (north of Ormoc City in Leyte province) has been devastated. Local officials report that 97 per cent of houses have suffered damage to their roofs.

527,283
houses destroyed

Response:

- Shelter NFIs were delivered to Tacloban City and will be distributed in coming days.
- UNHCR distributed NFIs to 7,000 people (1,400 families). Supplies included 120 blankets and 1,165 plastic sheets to Barangay 88 (Tacloban City), and 59 family tents to Tanauan Municipality (Leyte).
- On 18 November, 282 families in Ormoc City received emergency shelter kits.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is inadequate information on shelter needs in Palawan province (MIMAROPA region).



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- Data connectivity services are being provided to over 150 relief workers from 24 different humanitarian organizations in Tacloban City.
- Wi-Fi internet connectivity is being established at the NGO building and the sports stadium in Tacloban City.

Constraints:

- Lack of power remains a challenge for ETC operations in Tacloban.

**Food Security and Agriculture****Needs:**

- An estimated 2.5 million people are in need of food assistance. This figure is likely to increase following subsequent assessments.
- Hundreds of thousands of hectares of crops have been damaged or destroyed, including ready-to-harvest rice fields and newly planted rice plots. Most of the people affected rely on agriculture for their livelihood. More than 1 million farmers and fishers need assistance to restore their livelihoods immediately. Farmers urgently need rice seed by the mid-December to plant for the rice harvest in March/April 2014.

2.5 million
people in need of food
assistance

Response:

- Nearly 2 million individual rations were distributed in Leyte Province (1,130 metric tons (mt) of rice and 11 mt of high-energy biscuits).

Gaps & Constraints:

- Farmers' critical need for rice seed is time-bound to the cropping calendar.
- Partners in Tacloban City report that markets have been severely impacted and most households are relying on food assistance.

**Health****Needs:**

- 115 (mainly hospitals) of 2,495 health facilities in the affected area have been assessed. Of the 115 assessed, 47 are not functioning (41 per cent).
- In the hardest hit areas, one third of the children suffer from malnutrition while only 20 per cent have been fully immunized against measles, leaving them particularly vulnerable to the deadly disease.
- According to DSWD, an estimated 233,697 pregnant and 155,798 lactating women are affected by Haiyan and need specialized reproductive health services. The population in evacuation centres includes an estimated 7,973 pregnant and 4,716 lactating women.

87
medical teams
deployed in the
affected areas

Response:

- 87 medical teams (43 foreign and 44 national) are deployed throughout the affected areas and are managing mass casualties.
- A mass vaccination campaign for measles, Vitamin A and polio is starting this week.
- Health facility damage is being mapped.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Basic and essential health care services, including routine surgical capacity (including for Caesarians), must expand. There is an immediate need for reproductive health kits across hardest hit areas.
- Disease surveillance is patchy due to disrupted communication networks.

**Logistics****Response:**

- A vessel carrying food, ETC equipment, and relief items has left Cebu for Tacloban.
- Four mobile storage units have been dispatched to Tacloban, one to Guiuan, and one to Roxas.
- A UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) dedicated 9-seater King Air 350 is in Cebu to serve Roxas, Ormoc and Guiuan. Organizations should communicate their requirements for passenger transport to unhas.philippines@wfp.org. The passenger service is free of charge until further notice.

Constraints:

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

- UNHAS is unable to use fixed wing aircraft due to heavy congestion and the lack of slots. Two helicopters will be positioned in Cebu to begin rotations as soon as possible.

Protection

Needs:

- People continue to move away from the worst affected areas, contributing to rises in estimates of internally displaced persons (IDPs).
- IDPs in many remote and isolated communities have not received humanitarian assistance.
- An estimated 3.2 million women and 4.6 million affected children need psychosocial support and protection against violence, trafficking and exploitation.

Response:

- UNFPA procured 40 sets display posters with key messages on gender-based violence.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The number of Government social workers who are primary responders is limited.
- Disaggregated data on the number of children at regional, municipal and barangay levels is unavailable.
- Referral pathways for protection services are absent, and local child protection councils are not functioning.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Access to safe water supplies is still a major challenge in many areas. Urgent needs include chlorination of water sources and provision of water kits.
- Sanitation activities need to be expanded, including sanitation kits for damaged and destroyed houses.

3,700
hygiene and water kits
delivered in Cebu

Response:

- On 18 November, 2,500 hygiene kits and 1,200 water kits were delivered in Cebu.
- In northern Cebu, almost all small water systems have been restored in municipal centres with generator sets.
- A water purification unit has been supplied to Santa Fe on Bantayan Island (Cebu Province).

Gaps & Constraints:

- Debris management continues to hamper distribution operations.
- There is limited water trucking capacity due to a lack of fuel and trucks.
- Communication lines are still down in some areas, slowing reporting of most partners.
- There is limited power supply and fuel to power up small water systems.
- Incessant rain is making movements slow and inconvenient.



Communication with Communities

Needs:

- Affected people lack critical information on available aid, missing relatives and recovery planning.

Response:

- Key WASH messages have been broadcasted by First Response Radio.
- An Accountability to Affected People team deployed to Tacloban City.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Baseline data on information needs and communication preferences in Tacloban and Roxas cities and southern Samar is still unavailable.

General Coordination

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

In Ormoc City, the International Humanitarian Partnership team has established an On-Site Operations Coordination Centre (OSOCC) in the city hall to support international NGO partners. The OSOCC has registered 15 teams and a general briefing was held at 19:00 on 19 November.

The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) has established the Multinational Coordination Center (MNCC) in Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City, which began operations on 18 November. The MNCC is a military-to-military coordination mechanism which will facilitate daily coordination, information sharing and tasking updates between the AFP and foreign military forces in the country. UN Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination Officers will facilitate the interface between the humanitarian community and the MNCC.

The Guiuan sub-OSOCC in Eastern Samar has been established. On 18 November, the first inter-cluster coordination meeting was convened. Daily meetings are planned.

In Tacloban City, the first regular media press conference was held on 18 November, attended by 15 international and several local media. The Reception and Departure Centre was relocated outside Tacloban airport and is now beside the Australian Field Hospital.

Humanitarian partners arriving in Tacloban City are requested to have enough supplies to meet their own needs and to liaise with the (RDC) for registration and orientation.

| Name | Location | Contact Number | Email |
|--------------------------------|--|------------------|--|
| Reception and Departure Centre | Tacloban City, adjacent to the Australian Field Hospital | +881621469514 | |
| OSOCC Tacloban City | Tacloban City Grandstand | +881621469808 | undac.tacloban@gmail.com |
| OSOCC Roxas City | Capiz Government Business Centre | +63-926-690-3687 | undac.roxas@gmail.com |

A joint Government-Humanitarian Country Team assessment mission is ongoing in the municipalities west and south of Tacloban City. NGO-led Multi-sector Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRAs) are also under way in south-east Samar.

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.

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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