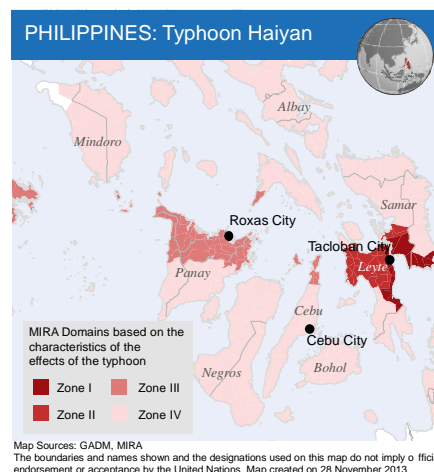




This report is produced by OCHA Philippines in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Philippines and OCHA New York. It covers the period from 27-28 November 2013. The report is issued at 06:00 AM Manila time. The next report will be issued on or around 3 December.

Highlights

- According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC), the current death toll stands at 5,560, with another 1,757 people still missing. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) estimates that the number of displaced people is now 3.62 million, of whom an estimated 224,177 are living in 1,104 evacuation centres.
- The Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) are now available and the priority needs identified are 1) Immediate need to provide ongoing food assistance and access to water to all affected communities; 2) Urgent and extensive shelter requirements; 3) Recovery of livelihoods, including farming, fishing and the service industry; and 4) Restoration of WASH, education, health, protective and other community services, and management of displacement.
- Rebuilding homes is one of the top requests from those affected by the Typhoon. However, shelter materials in the local market are scarce, and in some places prices have doubled.



14.4 million
Affected people

3.62 million
People displaced

1.1 million
Damaged houses

5,500+
Reported dead

1,757
People missing

Source: DSWD as at 18:00 Manila time (10:00 UTC), 28 November; NDRRMC as at 06:00 Manila time, 28 November (22:00 UTC, 25 November).

Situation Overview

Results from the Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) released on 28 November indicate priority needs as follows: 1) Immediate need to provide ongoing food assistance and access to water to all affected communities; 2) Urgent and extensive shelter requirements; 3) Recovery of livelihoods, including farming, fishing and the service industry; and 4) Restoration of WASH, education, health, protective and other community services, and management of displacement. Further details available on <https://philippines.humanitarianresponse.info/>

A comprehensive national rehabilitation plan is being finalized by members of Cabinet and is expected to be approved by President Aquino soon. The forthcoming Strategic Response Plan (SRP) will outline the humanitarian partners' plans to address the most urgent response gaps in full alignment with the national response and be issued in the second week of December.

Significant needs in emergency shelter remain and support for building materials is vital. To date, tarpaulins and tents have been provided to over 35,000 households, and partners are planning to cover an additional 400,000 households. Most distributions have taken place in Region VIII (Eastern Visayas), but significant geographical gaps remain for Regions VII and VIII (Central and Western Visayas). Local markets are stretched, and in certain locations, shelter material prices have already doubled. A Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is being rolled out.

The Philippines Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA) identified extensive infrastructural damage in 68 water districts across all affected provinces. Initial estimates indicate that 4.5 million people need access to life-saving WASH interventions, both inside and outside evacuation centres. Reportedly very few organizations are active in sanitation activities and the ability to scale up interventions is a challenge for the cluster. A total of 25 operational water treatment units are currently only serving 150,000 people.

Region VII and VIII are prone to potential disease outbreaks and surveillance efforts are being intensified. 184 medical teams (67 foreign, 90 governmental and 27 local) are operating in the affected areas. Given the number of

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

people doing debris removal, there is a high demand for tetanus vaccination. Nutrition screening activities are ongoing in all affected regions. In Region VIII a mobile nutrition team started providing treatment for acute malnutrition to children under five. There is a limited presence of nutrition partners on the ground across all three regions.

Reviving the agriculture sector is a priority as the planting season is only weeks away and many irrigation channels have to be de-silted. An estimated 155,000 hectares of crops have been damaged and this number is likely to increase as only 50 per cent of farming areas have so far been assessed. The Food Security and Agriculture Cluster is consolidating its food distribution data with that of DSWD to ensure a transparent and fair coverage of food assistance. Partners say food distribution outside evacuation centres is challenging. Relief distributions are often limited to people registered in evacuation centres, and registration for relief distribution is linked to the official voter registry, limiting access to relief distribution of displaced families living outside evacuation centres.

In Region VIII, the limited number of trucks and warehouse facilities in Tacloban continues to delay relief distribution. In Eastern Samar some areas did not appear to have received any assistance as debris in the interior areas continues to hamper the delivery of aid, particularly to indigenous communities.

Funding

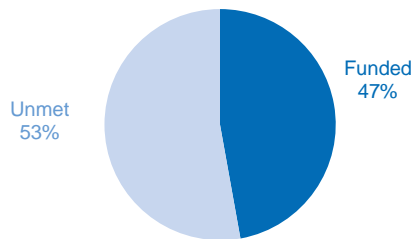
A total of US\$379 million has been contributed to the Typhoon Haiyan response as of 28 November, according to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). Of this total, \$164 million was contributed for the Typhoon Haiyan Action Plan by over 80 entities including Member States, the Central Emergency Response 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 to 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 in the second week of December.

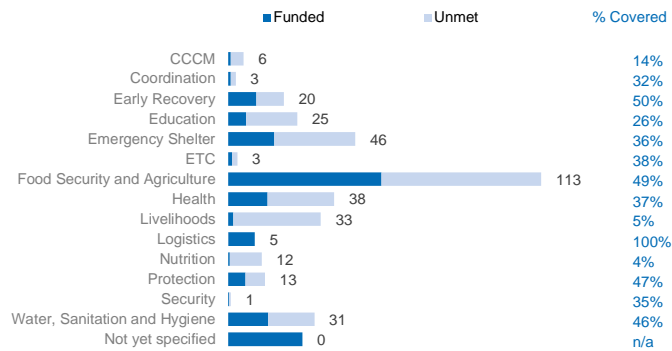
For updated funding figures, visit the Typhoon Haiyan page on FTS at: <http://bit.ly/17lyKgJ>.

Typhoon Haiyan Action Plan

US\$348 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

Cash Transfer Programming in the Haiyan Response

Cash transfer programming (CTP) has been used in the Philippines since 2008 and is expected to become a larger part of the humanitarian response to Typhoon Haiyan as a way to aid the recovery of markets while also reinforcing choice, dignity and accountability for the affected people. Evaluations and reviews of past emergencies have indicated the need for much stronger inter-agency/inter-sectoral CTP coordination and approaches on both a technical and strategic level. OCHA is supporting these coordination needs through the deployment of a Cash Coordinator to work in partnership with Government, the private sector, the Cash Learning Partnership-initiated Working Group, and the heads of Clusters.

While the private sector has already initiated a number of facilities for cash transfers and remittances, other humanitarian partners are planning to scale-up Cash for Work programmes and provide unconditional grants for the relief and early recovery stages of response. With the Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) also indicating the reopening of some local markets in the affected areas, this is an optimal time to start coordinating an effort across the Clusters in the implementation of CTP.

In the last Cash Working Group meeting in Manila early this week, the Department for Social Welfare and Development outlined the Government's intentions for bolstering its existing safety net programme to target the typhoon-affected victims in the early recovery phase of the response. Humanitarian partners are now preparing to align themselves to support the DSWD where there are gaps.

In the immediate term, the Cash Working Group will also collaborate with IFC/World Bank and others in the Emergency Market Mapping Analysis (EMMA) that is to be launched on Monday (initially Northern Cebu on 2-6 Dec and Iloilo/Capiz on 6-12 Dec), which will inform the selection of sites for appropriate cash-based modalities.

Please contact Dr Edwina Thompson (+63 927 600 8817), Cash Coordinator, or Carla Lacerda, CaLP Asia Regional Focal Point (asia@cashlearning.org) for more information.

Humanitarian Response



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- 1,104 evacuation centres (ECs) are still open and providing temporary shelter to 48,255 families or 224,177 people.
- 24,213 people have been covered by the IOM and DSWD Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). Initial data indicate that 84 per cent of children have not yet returned to school. While the majority of sites are not deemed to be overly crowded, in Roxas 67% of the sites were found to be overcrowded.

224,177

IDPs are still living in evacuation centres

Response:

- In Capiz Province, Region VI (Western Visayas), ECs have functional day shelters for families, allowing IDPs to keep living there, while also restarting education activities.
- The Cluster distributed 40 family shelter kits in an EC in Guiuan, donated by the Filipino private sector.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The preliminary findings from the DTM indicated that needs for significant improvement in the management of camps remain.



Early Recovery

Needs:

- Debris clearance from houses, schools, and hospitals still remains a strong priority.
- Clearing debris from the roads in the vicinity of Barangays 87, 88 and 89 in Tacloban City needs to be prioritized.

Response:

- One of the major thoroughfares in Barangay 89, Manlurip Road, has been cleared of debris by the cluster.
- The cluster has completed debris-clearing of the Fisherman's Village Elementary School in Barangay 88.
- Temporary employment in debris-clearing has been provided to 245 workers, including 68 women and 177 men under the cash-for-work programme.
- Debris removal through-cash-for work is ongoing in Guiuan and in health facilities in Tacloban.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Heavy equipment for debris clearing and waste disposal as well as warehouses for storage of equipment and supplies are still in short supply.



Education

Needs:

- Need to restart learning and psychosocial support activities in temporary learning spaces, child-friendly spaces, and in schools that can be made useable.
- Ongoing debris clearing of schools.
- Repair and rehabilitation of damaged and/or destroyed school buildings.
- Basic teaching and learning supplies and materials are needed, including sports and recreation materials for psychosocial support.

Response:

- Four tents, 16 school-in-a-box kits for a minimum of 640 children, four Early Childhood Development kits for 200 children, and eight Recreation kits for 720 children were delivered to San Jose Elementary School in Tacloban City, Palo National High School, and Palo Central School in Palo (Leyte).

Gaps & Constraints:

- More information is needed on the schools not yet assessed in the most affected areas (47 per cent of schools), especially in Region 8.



Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Needs:

- 1,137,681 houses were damaged; 579,228 of them were completely destroyed according to DSWD.
- Significant emergency needs still remain.

4 million
corrugated iron sheets
still required

Response:

- To date, tarpaulins or tents have been provided to 35,795 households, with plans indicating that another 400,000 households are to be covered.
- Most distributions have taken place in Eastern Samar and Leyte provinces.
- Shelter recovery is targeted to support 475,000 households with construction materials and shelter repair kits.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Significant geographical gaps remain in terms of emergency shelter, particularly in the regions of Central and Eastern Visayas.



Emergency Telecommunications

Needs:

- There is a need for shared IT and telecommunications services for the humanitarian community operating in Iloilo, northern Cebu and Basey (Samar Province).

Response:

- Shared Internet connectivity for the humanitarian community is being provided in 2 locations in Borongan.
- Voice telephony and data connectivity services are being provided at the Provincial Government Building in Borongan.
- Wi-Fi is now available at Tacloban airport.
- There are plans to install a VHF repeater between Borongan and Guiuan to provide radio communication coverage for both municipalities.

Gaps & Constraints:

- A 2-3 day delay on ICT equipment deliveries is occurring due to a strengthening of customs controls.



Food Security and Agriculture

Needs:

- An estimated 2.5 million people are in need of life-saving food assistance as per current estimates.
- Official partial estimates from the Department of Agriculture indicate that 865,305 people working in the agriculture sector have been affected.
- 77 per cent of farming communities indicated that their main income source was severely affected. On average, farming communities reported a loss of 74 per cent of their standing crops and 60 per cent of their tree crops. 74 per cent among the fishing communities indicated their main income source was severely affected and reported an average loss of 65 per cent of their fishing equipment.
- Farmland needs to be cleared of debris, and communal irrigation canals need to be de-silted.

77 %

of farmers have lost their main source of income

Response:

- It is estimated that 3 million beneficiaries have received food assistance including rice, high energy biscuits and emergency food products.
- DSWD has distributed 1,152,121 food packs to affected populations.
- The Philippines Red Cross has distributed 62,645 food parcels that have reached an estimated 313,000 people.
- Other cluster partners have reached 738,220 people in affected areas.
- Agencies in the Roxas hub are now beginning to transition from food assistance to cash-based assistance.
- Food is currently being distributed in and around Guiuan, including to small and isolated island areas.
- Partners are in the process of starting rice distribution to assist nearly a million people across Eastern Visayas.
- As part of an initial nutrition response, ready-to-eat supplementary food (Plumpy'doz) has been pre-positioned in Tacloban and Guiuan.
- 613.6 tons of rice seed and 46 tons of corn seed are being delivered to enable over 17, 600 families to plant.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Gaps in immediate food assistance remain in small islets, northern Cebu, and some coastal areas of Eastern Samar.
- Populations living in mountainous areas are also in need of assistance and have received little since the typhoon hit.
- More funding is urgently needed for agricultural inputs.



Health

Needs:

- Data from emergency disease surveillance reports indicate that the five leading health events are open wounds and bruises, acute respiratory infection, hypertension, fever and skin disease.
- Reports of tetanus cases in Eastern Visayas Region indicate a need to provide tetanus vaccination and tetanus immunoglobulin.
- To better facilitate identification and processing of bodies, there is a need to obtain ante-mortem data from families about those thought to be dead.

184

national and international medical teams deployed

Response:

- 184 medical teams (67 foreign, 90 governmental and 27 local) are operating in the affected areas.
- The measles and polio vaccination campaign in Tacloban has started.
- The Department of Health has deployed a team of lab specialists to re-enable laboratory facilities in Tacloban City.
- In Tacloban, partners have made available as referral a hospital ship of 300 beds, delivering specialty services not provided by others in the area.
- A health facility has been established in Estancia to serve people with temporary housing due to the oil spill.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Ormoc lacks food for patients, wound care supplies, fluids, and surgical instruments.
- The vaccination campaign is being complicated by a reduction in children being found in evacuation centres due to migration.
- Damage to birthing centres and equipment is hampering the efforts of public health providers to give adequate reproductive health services.

**Livelihoods****Needs:**

- 5.6 million men and women workers in nine of the country's 17 regions were affected, with livelihoods and sources of income destroyed, lost or disrupted.
- More than 2 million affected workers were engaged in vulnerable forms of employment before the typhoon.

5.6 million

men and women's livelihoods and sources of income destroyed, lost or disrupted

Response:

- 10,939 men and women were engaged in the Department of Labour and Employment's (DOLE's) Emergency Employment programme as of 25 November.
- In addition, 4,530 workers in 151 barangays are engaged in 15-day programmes running from 25 November to 11 December (sex-disaggregated data not yet available).

Gaps & Constraints:

- Local Government Units need funds to implement recovery and reconstruction projects.
- DOLE requires personal protective equipment and tools to facilitate additional emergency employment activities.

**Logistics****Needs:**

- Logistics support is required to provide life-saving supplies quickly and efficiently to affected people.

Response:

- Over 1,300 tons /3,600 m³ of cargo has been dispatched to Tacloban by the Logistics Cluster to date.
- The Logistics Cluster is working to ensure sea transport ex-Cebu to northern Cebu for the delivery of relief supplies.
- Between 17 November and 26 November UNHAS transported 292 humanitarian passengers, 2.49 tons of light humanitarian cargo, and made 70 flights to nine locations.
- Trucking capacity in Tacloban City is being ramped up to speed up deliveries of relief cargo including Shelter and WASH items. Over the last three days, twenty-one trucks (20-25 ton capacity) have been provided to UNHCR and seven to UNICEF.
- Ten five-ton trucks are being sent from Tacloban to support Guiuan operations.
- Urgent fuel supplies (2,000 litres) have been sent to Guiuan.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is little capacity at Ormoc airport and nothing with which to cover cargo to protect it from rain.

**Nutrition****Needs:**

- Partners aim to target 12,000 (50 per cent of need) children aged 6-59 months 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 197,500 children aged 0-23 months and pregnant women with infant/young child feeding in emergencies programmes (80 per cent of need) over the next six months.

Response:

- In Region VI (Western Visayas), 1,175 children aged 6-59 months and 298 pregnant/lactating women (PLW) have been screened. Eighteen children were moderately malnourished while 6 children and 51 PLW were severely malnourished. All 1,473 beneficiaries received high energy biscuits.
- In Region VII (Central Visayas), partners have screened 4,598 (211 children aged 6-59 months were found to be moderately and severely malnourished). Cluster partners counseled 780 women for appropriate infant practices. 3,182 children aged 6-59 months received vitamin A supplements.
- In Region VIII (Eastern Visayas), children under-five in all evacuation centres in Tacloban have been covered by the integrated vaccination, vitamin A and malnutrition screening campaign. The first parent- and baby-friendly tent was erected at Astrodome (in Tacloban City).

Gaps & Constraints:

- The limited presence of partners on the ground and security concerns, especially in Tapaz and Capiz (both in Capiz Province of Region VI), are challenging the scale-up of integrated nutrition interventions.



Protection

Needs:

- IDPs leaving Tacloban City and Ormoc City need assistance with transportation as military flights have stopped.
- IDPs in Guiuan and Ormoc City face protection risks by living in dark and congested evacuation centres or make-shift dwellings without partitions and proper roofing.
- IDPs in schools need protection and proper shelter assistance when classes resume in Tacloban City in January and Ormoc City in December.
- In Guiuan Municipality, many evacuation centres have closed and around 500 people have moved to the cramped tent city.
- There is a growing GBV risk among women and children obliged to work to make ends meet.

100

Child protection workers trained in Leyte

Response:

- Two cases of separated children being abused in Guiuan Municipality's tent city were referred to DSWD for action.
- IDP registration has begun in Ormoc City.
- 100 child protection workers in Tacloban City and 13 municipalities in Leyte Province have received training on unaccompanied and separated children, documentation and tracing.
- 2,000 children in Tacloban City have been assisted through the nine established Child-Friendly Spaces.
- The Migration Outflow Desk in Tacloban City has registered 2,859 people since 17 November.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The presence of female police remains limited.
- Sex- and age-disaggregated data on IDPs is unavailable.
- Security personnel lack knowledge of protection issues.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Damage has been reported to reservoirs, service connections, distribution pipes and pump houses in 68 water districts across all affected provinces.
- Initial estimates indicate that 4.5 million people need access to life-saving WASH interventions inside and outside evacuation camps.
- Open defecation is an issue in many areas.

5

water tankers providing emergency water supply in coastal barangays

Response:

- Water treatment units have been established in Dumarao (1), President Roxas (1), Roxas City (3), Concepcion (1) and Estancia (1) serving an estimated 50,000 families.
- 25 water treatment units are operating in other areas.
- 58,000 hygiene kits have been delivered to date.
- 95 latrines and 18 bathing cubicles are being constructed in five evacuation sites in Tacloban City.
- 16 latrines have been built in Estancia (Iloilo Province).

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is limited availability of trucks for water-trucking.
- More humanitarian partners are required to engage in sanitation activities to cover the scale of the needs.
- Available tankers in Tacloban City can supply 224 to 336 m³ of potable water but the total capacity of the installed bladders so far is 95m³.



Communication with Communities

Needs:

- Most of the affected people still lack critical information on aid, missing relatives, protection, health issues and recovery planning.

Response:

- The Communications with Communities Working Group and the Accountability to Affected Populations focal point have met local NGOs and volunteer groups in Tacloban and Guiuan for the first time.
- Consultation with affected communities in the largest evacuation centre in Tacloban City showed that word of mouth, radio and mobile phones were the preferred communication channels for accessing critical information.
- Eight radio stations (seven in Tacloban and one in Guiuan) are now providing humanitarian updates on a daily basis.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Most of the affected villages and towns in Leyte and Samar remain unreachable by media.
- People lack radios and mobile phones lost during the typhoon.

General Coordination

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

The Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator, Chris Kaye, has arrived in-country to take up his duties. He has already visited some of the affected areas and will meet with principal Government counterparts in Manila in the coming days.

An assessment mission in Hemani Municipality (population 12,000) in Eastern Samar Province reported extensive devastation in particular from the storm surges. A total of 70 people died and three remain missing according to the mayor. Many survived thanks to prior evacuation to schools. Some aid, including shelter kits, has started to arrive.

Humanitarian partners in-country are using the MIRA data to programme their relief and early recovery activities to be included in the Strategic Response Plan. Capacity mapping is ongoing to ensure appropriate coordination footprint is in place across the affected areas.

In Tacloban and Guiuan, partners have started coordinating and strengthening partnerships with National NGOs. Other response coordination hubs are following suit. Following the departure of US forces, partners are in the process of identifying additional C-130 aircraft to transport vulnerable groups (sick, injured, children and the elderly).

The Government established a one-stop-shop at Manila and Cebu airports to clear foreign donations, involving the Bureau for Customs (BoC) in the Department of Finance, the Department for Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Department of Health and the Department of National Defense. To expedite the clearance of relief goods and equipment, organizations are requested to submit a letter of intent to donate the goods to DSWD or to any DSWD-registered relief organization, a bill of lading, as well as an inventory or commercial invoice.

On 24 November, DSWD in Tacloban introduced the Foreign Aid Transparency HUB (FAITH), an online platform tracking in-kind and financial contributions of governments and relief organizations. According to FAITH reports on 25 November, the humanitarian community has contributed over \$343 million to the Typhoon Haiyan response, including over \$263 million in-kind and almost \$80 million in financial contributions. For more information visit <http://www.gov.ph/faith/>

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; Conception, 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.

For further information, please contact:

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