Highlights

- An estimated 11.5 million people are affected by Typhoon Haiyan; 544,600 people remain displaced.
- Trucks and fuel are urgently needed to deliver aid. Debris and logistics continue to severely constrain the delivery of humanitarian assistance.
- The Emergency Relief Coordinator visited the most affected areas of Tacloban City to take stock of the humanitarian situation.
- Transporting and distributing food, emergency shelter material, hygiene kits, body bags and establishing a family tracing service are urgently needed in Tacloban for the next days.
- The Haiyan Action Plan, launched on 12 November, is 13 per cent funded ($38 million).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11.5 million</th>
<th>544,606</th>
<th>1,215</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affected people</td>
<td>People displaced</td>
<td>Evacuation centres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DSWD as at 12:00 (4:00 UTC)

Situation Overview

The number of people affected by Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda) slightly increased as the Government validated figures. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) reported that out of 11.5 million people affected by the Typhoon, 544,606 people remain displaced (382,288 people in 1,215 evacuation centres and 162,318 people outside the centres).

On 13 November, the Emergency Relief Coordinator and the Humanitarian Coordinator for the Philippines visited Tacloban City to take stock of the humanitarian situation. Transporting and distributing food, emergency shelter material, hygiene kits, body bags and establishing a family tracing service are urgently needed in Tacloban for the next days. Insufficient trucks and fuel are severely hampering the response.

There are about 25 international humanitarian agencies, including response teams from Member States, non-governmental organizations, the Red Cross, the UN and IOM operating in Tacloban City where aid continues to arrive including a Belgian field hospital team. On 13 November, HCT members reached out to the municipalities of Palo, Tanauan and Dagami reporting that the damage in these areas is as severe as in Tacloban City.

People from remote areas are forced to walk several kilometres to reach aid distribution points. The Government established additional distribution points in Guiuan, Eastern Samar, and Ormoc City, Leyte, to facilitate faster delivery of aid. However, debris and logistics continue to severely constrain humanitarian assistance, especially in Leyte and Eastern Samar provinces. In Tacloban City, bodies remain unrecovered on the streets.

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council reported that all airports under the Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines resumed operations. The airport in Tacloban City is still closed to civilian flights. Filipino, American, Singaporean, and Japanese C130 aircrafts and American Osprey planes are now regularly rotating through Tacloban airport. The United States and United Kingdom dispatched naval ships with helicopters expected to arrive by 15 November.

Communication networks have been restored with intermittent signals in some areas of Tacloban City.

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

According to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), donors, including Member States and the private sector, have contributed an overall amount of US$81 million.

On 12 November, the HCT appealed for US$301 million in the Haiyan Action Plan to provide life-saving materials, services, and a safe and healthy living environment until reconstruction restores normality and self-reliance. As of 13 November, the Action Plan is 13 per cent funded ($38 million). This includes the UN Central Emergency Response Fund’s allocation of $25 million.

The Government has provided relief assistance worth $886,000 (PHP38.9 million).

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:
- Over 380,000 people are in 1,215 evacuation centres across the nine affected regions.

Response:
- In support of the Government, the HCT is facilitating the setup of a base camp for humanitarian workers in Tacloban City.

Gaps & Constraints:
- Logistics and transport of relief and humanitarian workers remains a significant constraint.

Early Recovery

Needs:
- The large volume of debris is continuing to impede access to interior areas.

Response:
- Two recovery specialists, one disaster risk reduction and management expert, one debris management expert and one communication specialist were deployed to provide technical to government authorities in Manila and Tacloban City.

Gaps & Constraints:
- Additional personnel and equipment are needed to clear the large volume of debris.

Education

Needs:
- Based on initial information, 449 schools were damaged in five affected regions.
- School age children need education supplies and tents for temporary learning spaces.

Response:
- Cluster partners are mobilizing pre-positioned supplies for distribution in affected areas.

Gaps & Constraints:
- There is a lack of information on the status of pre-school children and day care centres. Most affected areas are still inaccessible.
Emergency Shelter

Needs:
- The cluster estimates that over 500,000 houses are severely affected, particularly in vulnerable and poor communities, and that this figure may rise further. Displaced people need tarpaulins, fixing tools and tents.
- There is a need to quickly support shelter early recovery including debris removal, salvaging coco lumber, and transitional and semi-permanent construction.

Response:
- With procurement progressing, shelter material is planned to land in Cebu City for distribution in Leyte province.
- REACH teams deployed and are carrying out rapid assessments in Leyte from Ormoc City.

Gaps & Constraints:
- Logistics and procurement are difficult and transport costs are expensive.

Emergency Telecommunications

Response:
- As of 13 November, telecommunications is operational providing data connectivity services to humanitarian workers in Tacloban City.
- The cluster is providing emergency telecommunications to the humanitarian community in Tacloban, Cebu City and Roxas City. National telecommunications were severely affected in these areas and relief workers need common secure communications means to be able to operate.
- On 12 November, three ICT experts arrived in Tacloban to provide basic connectivity and voice services.
- Ericsson Response volunteers and the Luxembourg.lu team are en-route to Tacloban.

Constraints:
- The cluster is considering all options to deploy to inaccessible operational areas.

Food Security and Agriculture

Needs:
- A total of 2.5 million people are in need of food assistance.
- According to preliminary estimates, more than 1 million farmer and fishing households need assistance to restore their natural resource-based livelihoods.
- Initial estimates reveal that hundreds of thousands of hectares of rice – and other key crops like coconut – have been lost or damaged.
- Damage to rural infrastructure, including irrigation, is widespread. Destroyed fishing gear, boats, fishponds and related equipment will leave many with no means of conducting their main livelihood activities.

Response:
- A single food pipeline has been established.
- As of 13 November, early morning, 3,000 people in Tacloban City have received assistance from the single food pipeline. About 50,000 family packs, containing 3kg of rice and canned goods, were distributed throughout the day to 250,000 beneficiaries.
- About 25 metric tons (mt) of high-energy biscuits (HEB) are awaiting airlift from Manila to Tacloban, with an additional 10 mt HEB to follow.

Gaps & Constraints:
- Logistical constraints hamper the delivery of food assistance.
- Farming and fishing communities remain inaccessible.
- The food distribution system needs to be enhanced.
Health

Needs:
- The HCT reports severe damage to health infrastructure including to the cold chain. Preliminary reports indicate that 18 of 38 assessed health facilities are not functioning, including 3 of 13 hospitals in Region VI, VII and VIII.
- Medicines, surgical supplies, and general medical supplies are insufficient.
- Of the health facilities assessed so far, one birthing facility was reported non-functional, and one is still operating.
- Partners indicated that people are deeply traumatized and in need of psycho-social support.
- An estimated 203,250 pregnant and 135,500 lactating women (up to 6 months of lactation) need specialized services for prenatal, postnatal, child health, health promotion and family planning services.
- In Guiuan, Eastern Samar, all health facilities are destroyed including the only facility with comprehensive obstetric care services in the province.

Response:
- Five foreign medical teams now are now operating in Cebu City and Tacloban City, bringing in supplies and implementing emergency care. Other medical teams are in Manila preparing to head to assigned destinations. From Tacloban, the cluster coordinates medical teams arriving to Eastern Visayas.
- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support partners works with the Department of Health on immediate support action.
- A total of 1,350 hygiene and dignity pre-positioned kits shipped to Tacloban City for distribution to affected pregnant and lactating women.
- A mini tent hospital was established in Guiuan, Eastern Samar with government health personnel and volunteers to provide basic health services.

Gaps & Constraints:
- Initial needs assessments need to be carried out once facilities are accessible.
- Temporary health facilities are needed. Partners indicated the urgent need of body bags. Further, generators, medications, surgical supplies, cold storage and WASH facilities are required.
- There is a risk of acute respiratory infections, diarrhea, leptospirosis, measles, cholera and typhoid. Measles vaccine coverage is below 85 per cent. The HCT is preparing for potential tetanus cases.
- The number of trained of psycho-social support professionals is limited.
- The need for a more comprehensive data on RH from all affected areas for both within and outside evacuation centres has to be established in providing targeted response to these vulnerable populations.
- The delivery of health services in Masbate is hampered as rural health units are being used as evacuation centres.

Livelihood

Needs:
- In the affected areas, around 2 million workers are engaged in vulnerable forms of employment.
- Emergency employment activities supporting the humanitarian response such as debris clearing is needed.

Response:
- Coordination of response activities across four main hubs has stepped up.

Gaps & Constraints:
- Key public and government infrastructure is destroyed; this includes roads, markets, government offices and records etc.
- The lack of communications, power and blocked transport makes it difficult to gather key information.
**Logistics**

**Response:**
- On 12 November, the cluster deployed 11 trucks to transport tarpaulins from the Manila airport to Villamor airbase.
- Two mobile storage units are awaiting onward movement from Manila to Tacloban City.
- Additional coordination capacity deployed to Tacloban with support supplies.

**Constraints:**
- Lack of access to the affected areas, due to blocked roads and damaged infrastructure is a significant constraint, but is being addressed.
- The resulting difficulties in collecting information on the condition of transport infrastructure, and communications problems are limiting the ability to assess the logistics needs required to support the humanitarian response.
- The geographic area impacted by the typhoon is extensive and includes several islands, multiplying the potential for logistics constraints on operations.

**Nutrition**

**Needs:**
- An estimated 112,000 children 0 to 59 months, 70,000 pregnant and lactating women require nutrition assistance.
- The risk of malnutrition is extremely high with all WASH and health facilities damaged.

**Response:**
- Nutrition supplies are being shipped from Manila and Cotabato City to Tacloban City.
- Ten surge staff are mobilized and ready for deployment by 16 November to provide nutrition interventions.

**Gaps & Constraints:**
- There is a lack of staff to provide nutrition interventions. Dedicated coordinator and information management officer is required.
- There are insufficient nutrition supplies in stock.

**Protection**

**Needs:**
- An estimated 56,400 women of reproductive age 15-49 years old are at risk of sexual and gender-based violence.
- It is estimated that more than 40 per cent of the affected population are children under the age of 18, and needs assessment is ongoing in Ormoc City and Roxas City, and other areas with child protection partners.

**Response:**
- Eight women friendly space kits and three tents have been pre-positioned to provide psychosocial services.
- The cluster is working with local authorities to identify and register separated and unaccompanied children so that they may be assisted with family reunification or supported with appropriate interim care in the affected areas.

**Gaps & Constraints:**
- The affected areas have a weak GBV reporting and referral system.
- Child protection services, including prevention and response, are severely interrupted at the barangay (lowest administrative unit in the Philippines) level in the affected areas.
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:
- Twenty-eight municipalities with non-operational water pipelines need water treatment units, tankers, fuel bladders and large generator sets.
- Ground water supplies are contaminated in many affected areas. Need for immediate and on-site water testing and treatment to establish water quality.
- Collapsed toilets within totally and partially damaged houses.

Response:
- In both Guiuan and Coron, 500 jerry cans and 1,000 water jugs were distributed. Additionally, 4,000 water jugs were distributed in Ormoc City, 4,000 water jugs in Iloilo, as well as another 4,000 one litre water bottles in Tacloban City.
- 64 portalets arrive in Tacloban on 14 November.
- Partners are mobilizing large generator sets, water treatment units and additional water kits.

Gaps & Constraints:
- Water supplies need to be prioritized in the limited transport to Tacloban City.
- In Leyte, fuel for water treatment units is insufficient / unavailable.
- Security concerns persist, including harassment and mobbing of people during relief transport and distribution.

Communications with Communities

Needs:
- Displaced people need immediate access to an operational radio communication network to access information on available aid and services, missing relatives and on evacuation sites.

Response:
- Five members of the Emergency Communications Group established community accountability mechanisms for planned distributions in Tacloban City.
- The Government granted the First Response Radio (FRR) a frequency (98.7 MHz FM) with a reach of six to ten kilometres from Tacloban City.
- First map showing all verified images collected from social media of damage caused by Typhoon Haiyan is published by the Digital Humanitarian Network.

Gaps & Constraints:
- Little information is available regarding information needs and communication channel preferences of the affected communities.
- Due to communication problems, the Department of Public Works and Highways’ regional office in Tacloban City has yet to report on the status of roads and bridges in the city and other parts of Leyte. This is crucial for humanitarian actors distributing relief and setting up radio and other alternative communication networks.

General Coordination

On 12 November, the Government’s operation centre in Tacloban City was relocated to the Oval Grand Stand. The Government’s Regional Task Force continues to convene daily coordination meetings at 4 p.m. The Government will open a second operation centre inOrmoc City, Leyte.

On 13 November, an inter-cluster coordination meeting was held in Manila. Clusters are reviewing the requirement of a base camp for humanitarian workers in Tacloban City.

Humanitarian partners arriving in Tacloban City are requested to liaise with the Reception and Departure Centre (RDC) located at the airport.

An assessment coordination meeting is scheduled on 14 November and an information management working group will meet on 15 November to ensure that assessment data are harmonised and disseminated to all partners.

For more information on upcoming meetings please visit: https://philippines.humanitarianresponse.info/calendar

Please visit http://www.ndrrmc.gov.ph/ for the latest government updates.
The cluster co-lead contact information for the Typhoon Haiyan response is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Cell</th>
<th>Landline</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Alberto Aduna</td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>0917-587-1463</td>
<td>02-901-0352</td>
<td><a href="mailto:alberto.aduna@fao.org">alberto.aduna@fao.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCM</td>
<td>Conrad Navidad</td>
<td>IOM</td>
<td></td>
<td>02-848-1260 ext. 127</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cnavidad@iom.int">cnavidad@iom.int</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCM</td>
<td>Romina Sta. Clara</td>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>0917-545-6418</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:rstaclara@iom.int">rstaclara@iom.int</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>Sarah Norton-Staal</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>0917-867-8363</td>
<td>02-901-0129</td>
<td><a href="mailto:snortonstaal@unicef.org">snortonstaal@unicef.org</a>; <a href="mailto:snstaal@gmail.com">snstaal@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Recovery</td>
<td>Alma Evangelista</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>0917-893-3706, 0917-873-8257</td>
<td>02-901-0226</td>
<td><a href="mailto:alma.evangelista@undp.org">alma.evangelista@undp.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Maria Lourdes de</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>0917-867-8352</td>
<td>02-901-0166</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mldevera@unicef.org">mldevera@unicef.org</a>; <a href="mailto:mldeveramateo@gmail.com">mldeveramateo@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Edwin Horca</td>
<td>SCI</td>
<td>0917-5948145</td>
<td>02-853-2142, 02-851-3702</td>
<td><a href="mailto:edwin.horca@savethechildren.org">edwin.horca@savethechildren.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter</td>
<td>Patrick Elliot</td>
<td>IFRC</td>
<td>0908-4011218</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:coord.phil@sheltercluster.org">coord.phil@sheltercluster.org</a>, <a href="mailto:patrick.elliott@ifrc.org">patrick.elliott@ifrc.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Beatrice Tapawan</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>0917-539-9944</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:beatrice.tapawan@wfp.org">beatrice.tapawan@wfp.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Dipayan Bhattacharyya</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>0917-594-2450</td>
<td>02-750-2561</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dipayan.bhattacharyya@wfp.org">dipayan.bhattacharyya@wfp.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Arun Malik</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>0908-6258619</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:malika@wpro.who.int">malika@wpro.who.int</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Management</td>
<td>Elizabeth Marasco</td>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>0917-543-7217</td>
<td>02-844-1108</td>
<td><a href="mailto:marasco@un.org">marasco@un.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood</td>
<td>Simon Hills</td>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>0917-894 9329</td>
<td>02 580-9900</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hills@ilo.org">hills@ilo.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
<td>Dragoslav Djuraskovic</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>0917-829-3175</td>
<td>02-750-2561</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Dragoslav.Djuraskovic@wfp.org">Dragoslav.Djuraskovic@wfp.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
<td>Baptiste Burgaud</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>0917-5713160</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:baptiste.burgaud@wfp.org">baptiste.burgaud@wfp.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>Henry Mdebwe</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>0917-565-4062</td>
<td>02-901-0150</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hmdebwe@unicef.org">hmdebwe@unicef.org</a>; <a href="mailto:hmdebwe@gmail.com">hmdebwe@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Bernard Kerblat</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>0917-5963491</td>
<td>02-818-5121, 02-817-2398</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kerblat@unhcr.org">kerblat@unhcr.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBV and RH</td>
<td>Florence Tayzon</td>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>0917-859-3520</td>
<td>02-901-0304</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tayzon@unfpa.org">tayzon@unfpa.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security</td>
<td>Marcus Culley</td>
<td>UNDSS</td>
<td>0917-595-7214</td>
<td>02-901-0422</td>
<td><a href="mailto:marcus.culley@undss.org">marcus.culley@undss.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETC</td>
<td>Ivan Thomas</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>0915 99 32040</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:ivan.thomas@wfp.org">ivan.thomas@wfp.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Rory Villaluna</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>0917-859-2578</td>
<td>02-901-0101</td>
<td><a href="mailto:washccph@gmail.com">washccph@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background on the crisis

Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda) made its first landfall in the early morning of 8 November in Guiuan, Eastern Samar province with maximum sustained winds of 225 km/h and wind gusts at 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. Communication and power lines are down in the most affected areas. Access has been limited due to damaged roads, fallen trees and debris which continue to hamper the humanitarian relief operations. On 9 November, the Government accepted the UN offer of international assistance. The Humanitarian Country Team and the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination team were deployed to Tacloban City, Iiloilo City, and Busuanga in Palawan province to support rapid needs assessment, support coordination and re-establish communication networks. Coordination hubs have been established in Tacloban City and Roxas City. A logistics hub in Cebu City is now operational and ‘drop off’ points in Guiuan, Eastern Samar and Ormoc City, Leyte were established.

For further information, please contact:

David Carden, Head of Office, carden@un.org, Tel: +63 2 901 0265, Cell +63 917 513 9924
Sebastian Rhodes Stampa, UNDAC Team Leader Tacloban, rhodesstampa@un.org, Cell +63 926 690 3679, Sat +870776442493
Paul Thomas, Bohol Head of Sub-Office, thomasp@un.org, Cell +63 917 858 2151
Orla Fagan, Public Information Officer, fagano@un.org, Cell +63 916 636 4248
Joseph Tabago, Humanitarian Affairs Analyst, tabago@un.org, Cell +63 917 810 9033

For more information, please visit www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int http://philippines.humanitarianresponse.info
To be added or deleted from this Sit Rep mailing list, please e-mail: addawe@un.org