# MIRA

Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment
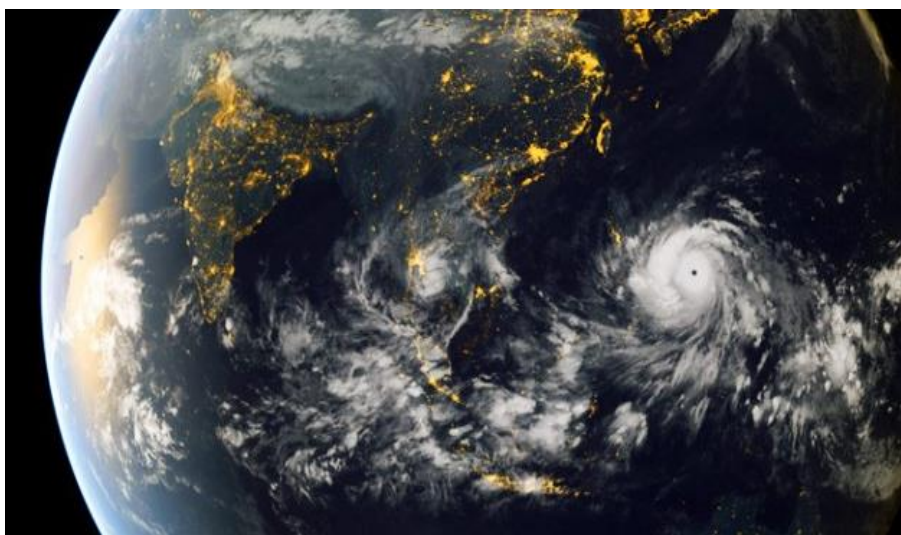
## Philippines
## Typhoon Haiyan

**Assessment registry:** www. philippines.humanitarianresponse. info/assessment-registry

# PRIORITY NEEDS

## Immediate need to provide food and water assistance to all affected communities

Immediate food needs must be addressed to prevent rapid deterioration in nutritional status, health and well-being of the worst-affected people with precipitating factors such as a possible increase in water-borne disease and limited access to safe water. Early restoration of food security should be met through support to livelihoods and agricultural production, by re-establishing markets, re-planting fields, and re-enabling access to food sources.

## Urgent and extensive shelter requirements

With 515,179 houses totally destroyed and 551,546 partially damaged in the affected areas, people need support to repair, reconstruct their houses, or build makeshift shelter on their existing plot of land including debris and rubble clearance. Loss of assets and possessions, decreased financial capacity and lack of functioning markets affect the self-recovery capacity of affected people. Loss of documents can lead to significant land and property rights issues.

## Recovery of livelihoods, including farming, fishing and the service industry

With 45 per cent of sampled communities reporting farming as their primary source of income, the most urgent needs are to replant the damaged rice and corn fields during present planting season. Support is also required to repair fishing assets, 30 per cent of respondents indicated fishing to be a primary source of income.  A priority need is to resume employment and livelihoods, clearing of debris and rehabilitation of public infrastructure including local markets in urban areas to ensure access.

## Restoration of WASH, education, health, protective and other community services, and management of displacement

Restore full functionality of essential community services for water and sanitation, education, health and social welfare.  Unattended needs in evacuation centers for those unable to return home, including WASH, should be addressed as a priority with 240,377 IDPs in 1,092 centres.
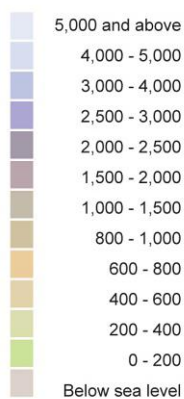
Protection concerns are a priority across all sectors.

**Legend**

| | |
|---|---|
| ✪ | National capital |
| ⊙ | First administrative level capital |
| • | Populated place |
| — · — · — | International boundary |
| — · · — · · — | First administrative levelboundary |
| ARMM | Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao |
| CAR | Cordillera Administrative Region |
| Region X | Northern Mindanao |

**Disclaimers:** The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
**Map data sources:** CGIAR, United Nations Cartographic Section, ESRI, Europa Technologies, FAO, Flanders Marine Institute, GEBCO.

**Elevation (meters)**

- 5,000 and above
- 4,000 - 5,000
- 3,000 - 4,000
- 2,500 - 3,000
- 2,000 - 2,500
- 1,500 - 2,000
- 1,000 - 1,500
- 800 - 1,000
- 600 - 800
- 400 - 600
- 200 - 400
- 0 - 200
- Below sea level

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Typhoon Haiyan is the most powerful storm ever recorded. It made landfall in the morning of 8 November in Guiuan, Eastern Samar province, causing extensive damage to life, housing, livelihoods and infrastructure across nine of the Philippine's poorest provinces. The islands of Leyte and Samar were hardest hit: 90 percent of the infrastructure of Leyte's largest urban center, Tacoloban City, was destroyed. Philippine authorities estimate that 13 million people have been affected, 3.4 million displaced, and at least 5,209 people are confirmed dead.

To better understand the impact of Typhoon Haiyan on affected population, more than 40 agencies conducted a multi-cluster initial rapid assessment (MIRA) in 9 provinces covering 92 municipalities and 283 barangays. The (MIRA) confirmed that the impacts of Typhoon Haiyan follow a relatively clear geographical pattern.

Key services such as electricity, water and sanitation facilities, fuel supply and markets remain inaccessible for large segments of the affected population. The typhoon led to the extensive destruction of agriculture and fishing infrastructure, severely impacting people's livelihoods. The limited food stocks, lack of access to markets and loss of livelihoods has made food security a major concern for the majority of affected communities. More than half of the barangay assessed report a significant reduction in food consumption. Early restoration of food security should be met through support to livelihoods and own production, by re-establishing markets, re-planting fields, and re-enabling access to food sources in coastal and in-land areas. With more than a million houses either completely or partially damaged, shelter is an urgent need. The priority is to support self-recovery while also ensuring safe temporary shelter for those unable to repair or reconstruct their homes.

The service industry severely impacted in urban areas. Humanitarian assistance must focus on restoring these livelihoods and stimulating the market economy to ensure early recovery of its functions. Immediate, short-term sources of income for women and men through cash for work programmes will also help restore the economy and provide much-needed income for vulnerable families.

Typhoon Yolanda has devastated essential services in the hardest hit areas, leaving communities without sufficient access to health, water and sanitation, and education. Between 46 and 62 per cent of the health facilities were damaged and unusable after the typhoon in the most affected areas. Many of the main water works of the affected municipalities have either been severely damaged and are non-operational. The majority of the displaced population is highly dependent on unsafe water sources. There is widespread damage to toilet facilities and open defecation is a major source of concern. Education has also been severely impacted by the typhoon with 90 percent of schools damaged in the most highly affected areas. Rehabilitation of community services, including restoration of local government units, is prioritis

Protection risks must be mitigated especially in evacuation centers where overcrowding and lack of lighting heighten the likelihood of sexual and gender based violence. Child protection, especially for unaccompanied children, is a key concern. The main protection considerations highlighted by affected communities include loss of legal documents, lack of adequate communication between family members and lack of adequate physical protection.

The MIRA is providing a broad and coherent overview of the humanitarian needs of the extensive affected areas. It is using a purposive methodology and is designed to be administered at the *barangay* level utilising key informants. A total of 283 *barangays* were assessed from 92 municipalities from 9 provinces lying within the direct path of the typhoon. The *barangay*s surveyed do not constitute a representative sample of affected areas so given the limited observations available the map is indicative only and need to be carefully interpreted. See more information on the methodology and limitations in Annex 1.

# IMPACT OF THE CRISIS

**HIGHLIGHTS**

Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda) was among the largest and most destructive typhoon recorded to date. It made landfall on the morning of 8 November in Guiuan, Eastern Samar province, leaving widespread damage to life, housing, livelihoods and productive infrastructure across nine provinces.  The most affected population, estimated at 4 million, are located along the coastal and inland areas of Leyte, Samar, Eastern Samar, the northern tip of Cebu and Panay Island.

Approximately 3.4 million of the most affected are displaced, living in evacuation centers, temporary shelters, or in the open. Food is a priority for the affected population, as is shelter and the restoration of livelihoods. Community services, in particular WASH, education and health negatively impacted and require substantial support for their recovery. Protection risks, in particular those linked to displacement, require immediate mitigation, with a particular emphasis on child protection and gender-based violonce..

## Background

The Philippines is a densely populated country of 97 million people and when the category 5 Typhoon Haiyan, made landfall it devastated areas in 41 provinces. The typhoon made landfall on Guiuan in Eastern Samar, 600 km southeast of Manila, in the early morning of Friday 8 November, 2013.  Rain fell at rates of up to 30 mm per hour, winds reached upwards of 315 km/h and massive storm surges up to 5-6 metres high hit Leyte and Samar islands.

Haiyan is the most powerful storm ever recorded.  Many cities and towns experienced widespread destruction, with as much as 90 per cent of housing destroyed in some areas. It is estimated that over 13 million people were affected; 3.4 million displaced; and more than 5,000 confirmed deaths in 41 provinces across nine regions.

The Government placed the following seven regions under a state of national calamity: Aklan, Capiz, Cebu, Iloilo, Leyte, Palawan, and Samar. The islands of Leyte and Samar were hardest hit, with widespread damage to Tacloban city on Leyte Island. It is estimated that 90 per cent of the city's infrastructure was destroyed.



Survivors walk past a ship that lies on top of damaged homes after it was washed ashore in Tacloban city, Leyte province central Philippines on Sunday, Nov. 10, 2013. Photo: Aaron Favila/AP

Roads, bridges, buildings, communication facilities, power, water supply and other infrastructure and services in the path of the typhoon were all partially or fully destroyed, cutting off many communities from assistance and humanitarian aid in the days that followed.  .The Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) acknowledged that as a result of the devastating impact of the super typhoon, many local government units (LGUs) are unable to effectively respond to the situation until recently. According to the DILG, the most severely affected areas are the poor municipalities in Leyte and Samar provinces, Capiz and Iloilo.

## Scope of the crisis and profile of affected

### Humanitarian Profile

| 97.3 million | 14% |
|---|---|
| Total population Philippines (NSCB, 2013 projection) | of total population potentially affected (calculation) |

| **13.1 million (estimated)** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Estimated number of people affected by Typhoon Haiyan (DSWD) | | |

| **3.4 million (estimated)** | | **9.6 million (estimated)** | **5,000+ (estimated)*** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Displaced (homeless) (DSWD) Female: 1,000,000  Male: 970,000 Girls: 730,000;  Boys; 700,000 | | Non-displaced (calculation)  Female: 2,840,000 Male: 2,730,000 Girls: 2,055,000 Boys; 1,975,000 | Fatalities (NDRRMC) | |
| 241,000+ People inside evacuation centres (DSWD) | 3.2 million+ People outside evacuation centre (DSWD) | | 25,000+ (estimated) Injured (NDRRMC) | 1600+ (estimated) Missing (NDRRMC) |

*Source: DSWD as at 18:00 Manila time (10:00 UTC), 24 November; NDRRMC as at 06:00 Manila time, 24 November*

*\* There are no complete gender-disaggregated data found on the number of lives lost or missing. .*

Timely, appropriate, and equitable response reaching across the hardest-hit population need to recognize the diversity of affected people and their special needs and vulnerabilities:

- People with specific needs such as unaccompanied teenagers and children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and single-headed households with children, which may not have the capacity to self-recover at the same rate as others.

- People living under the absolute poverty line likely lack self-recovery resources, with the highest incidence in Eastern Samar (59.4 per cent). See Annex F.

- Those remaining in evacuation centers often have no other options and appear to be from among the poorest segments of the population.
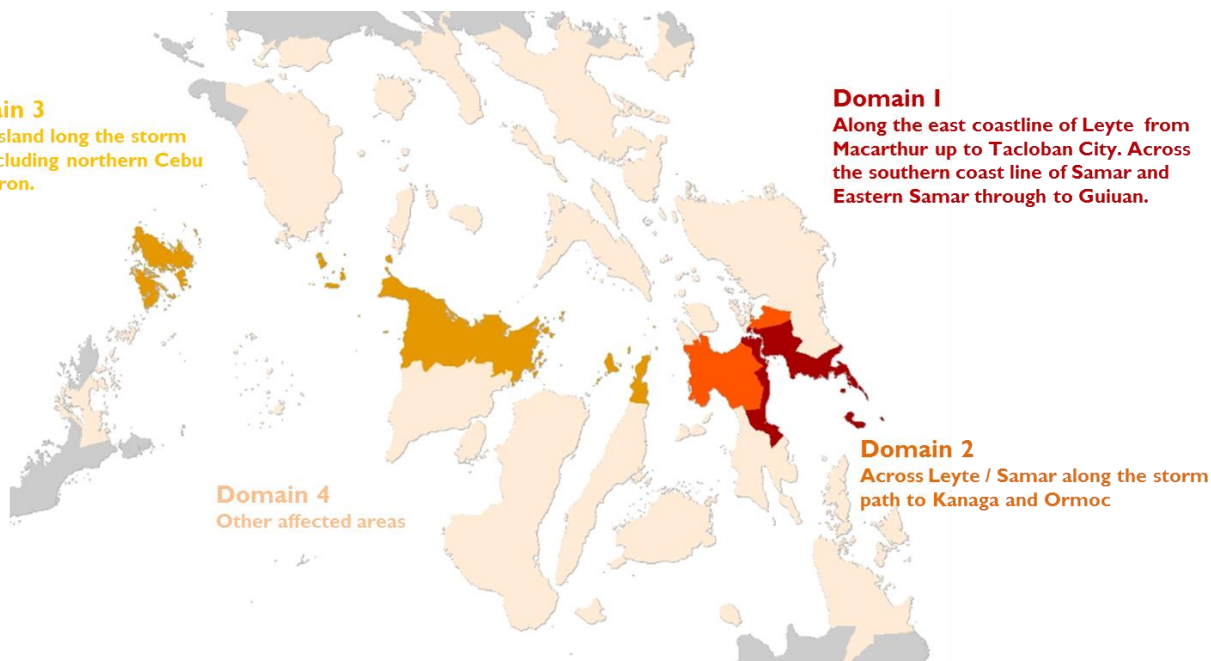
### Geographic Impact
The impact of Typhoon Haiyan follows a relatively clear geographical pattern. Along the eastern coast of Samar, Eastern Samar, and Leyte, there was severe damage due to powerful storm surges with the impact comparable to that of a tsunami.

Across the western coast and the mainland areas of Samar and Leyte, the impact has also been significant, largely due to strong winds. Further west, along the typhoon path, strong winds also caused damage in coastal areas of northern Cebu, Panay, and Coron, although to a lesser extent. In areas beyond a 100 km radius of the typhoon's path, the damage associated with Typhoon Haiyan is less severe and marginal in comparison.

Four geographical areas, referred to as Domains 1 through 4, have been delineated according to the varying impacts of the storm (map 1). A summary of the impacts by domain is provided in Table 1.

*Map 1. Four analytical domains based on the type of damage.*



| Domain | Disaster Profile |
|---|---|
| **Domain 1** Areas along the eastern coastline of Leyte from MacArthur from MacArthur up to Tacloban City and across the southern coastline of Samar and Eastern Samar to Guiuan. | In the coastal areas of Eastern Visayas (Samar, Eastern Samar, and Leyte), damage to lives, livelihoods, and infrastructure was particularly severe due to powerful storm surges and inundation. In these areas, the impacts of the typhoon are comparable to those of a tsunami with widespread destruction to housing, assets, infrastructure and livelihoods. |
| **Domain 2** 'Inland' areas across Leyte/Samar along the storm path to Kanaga and Ormoc. | The western coastline of Samar and Leyte as well as inland areas of Leyte suffered significant damage as a result of strong winds of almost 300 kilometres per hour. There was significant damage to agricultural livelihoods, key infrastructure, and basic services. |
| **Domain 3** Areas along the typhoon path, including Panay Island, northern Cebu, and Coron. | Areas located along the typhoon path in the Central Visayas (northern Cebu and Panay) and Western Visayas (Coron) also experienced damage, although this was less severe than in the Eastern Visayas. Damage in this domain was largely due to strong winds and some inundation. Coastal livelihoods, some infrastructure, and some services were affected. |
| **Domain 4** Other affected areas. | Damage in these areas was less severe, as sustained winds were much weaker than in the Eastern Visayas. |

# Status of affected populations

According to the results of the first phase of the MIRA, the communities in the coastal areas along Eastern Samar and Leyte, inland areas of Leyte and Samar, and on the islands of Panay, Northern Cebu and Coron (Domains 1-3) had high proportions of affected people (>90 per cent affected) and about half displaced (Figure 1). Conditions overall in these three domains directly in the path of the typhoon remain precarious, with the worst impacts seen in coastal and inland Leyte, Samar and Eastern Samar (Domains 1 and 2) where the population experienced the dual impacts of the high winds and tsunami-like storm surges.

*Figure1. Affected and displaced populations (%) by domain*
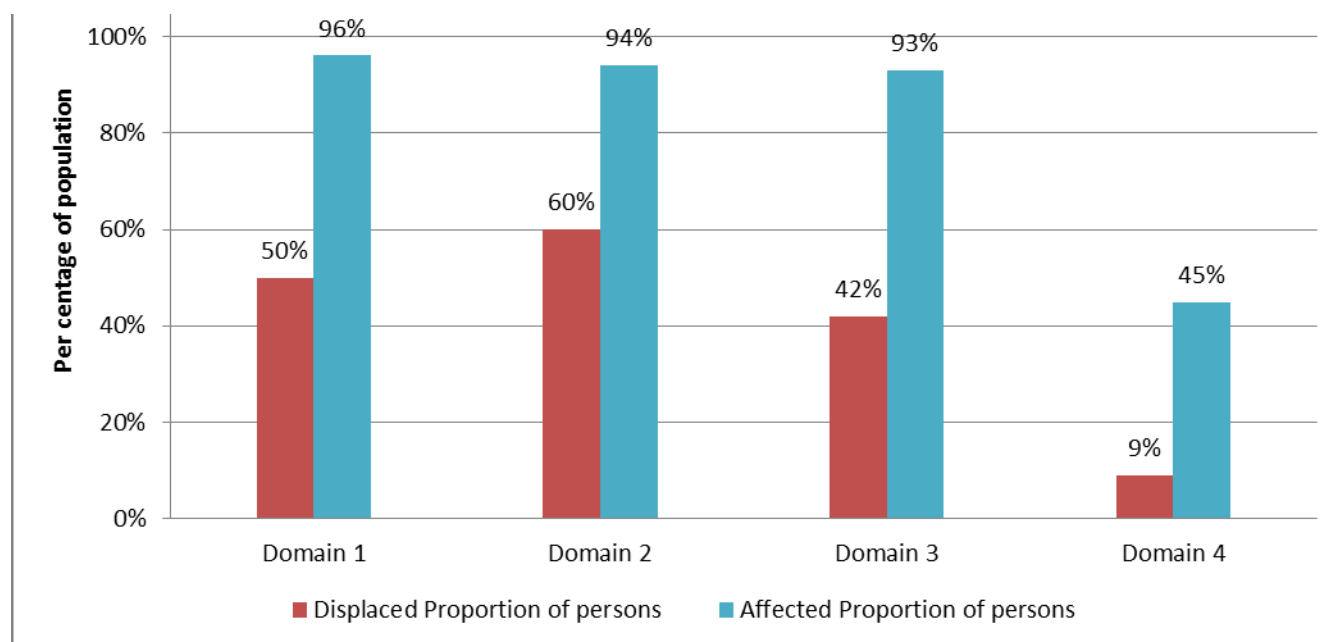


The affected population in the worst impacted areas (Domains 1-3), is estimated at 4 million of which 2 million are displaced. They are located along the coastal and inland areas of Leyte, Samar, Eastern Samar, the northern tip of Cebu and Panay Island.  Of those displaced, the majority are living in temporary shelter, mostly on or near their own plot of land or destroyed/damaged house. Around 10 per cent of displaced people in these areas also live with host families.

*Figure 2. Location of displaced people by domain*
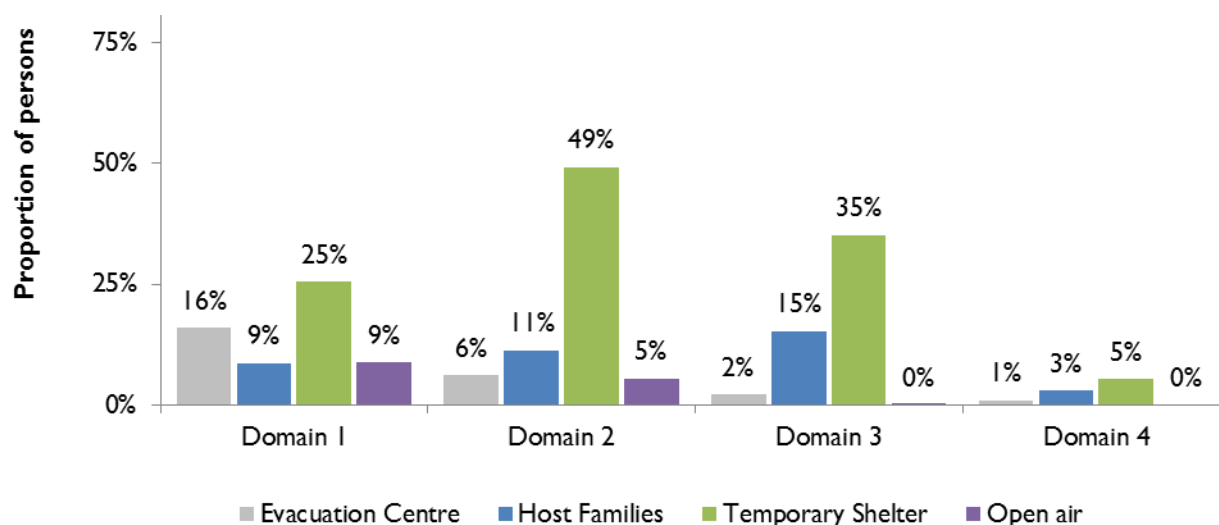
## Access to Basic Services

Two weeks after the typhoon made landfall, key services such as electricity, water and sanitation facilities, fuel supply, mobile networks and markets remain inaccessible for large segments of the affected population.

*MIRA findings:* In general, a greater proportion of the population in both coastal and inland areas of Eastern Samar and Northern Leyte (Domains 1 and 2) remain without access to key services compared to communities in Northern Cebu, Northern Panay and Coron (Domain 3), and in other areas further from the center of the storm path (Domain 4). This disparity is likely due to the dual-impact of the typhoon's wind and rains and the tsunami-like storm surges that pounded the coastal areas directly in the path of the storm.

Electricity remains out for between 80 and 90 per cent of people in Domains 1, 2 and 3, compared to only 38 per cent without access in communities on the outskirts of the storm's path (Domain 4). In Domains 1 and 2, mobile networks, fuel supply and markets also remain down or inoperable for more than half the population.
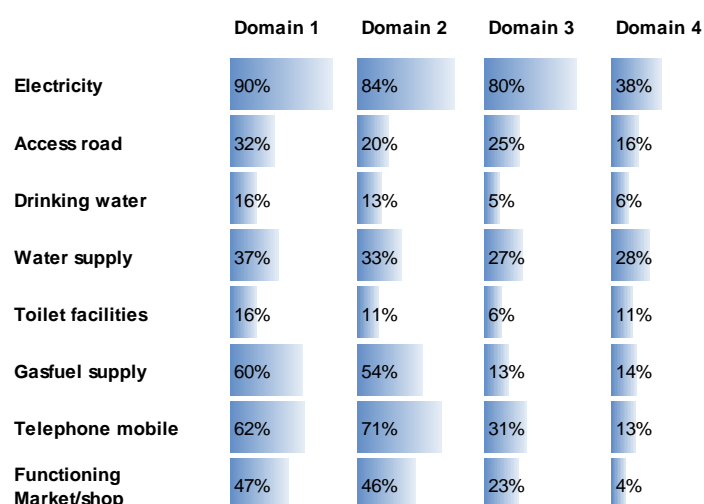
By 22 November, electricity had been restored in Ormoc City, parts of Leyte and in the municipalities of Anilao, Banate, Barotac Viejo and Ajuy, all in Iloilo. Power outages are still being experienced in other provinces and municipalities in Regions IV-B, V, VI, VII, and VIII. Based on National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (NGCP) latest inspection, 566 transmission towers and poles remain either leaning or toppled and 7 substations are still unenergized.

Access to drinking water and toilet facilities appears to be improving, with a small proportion of the population (between 5 and 15 per cent) lacking access across all domains. However, access to other sources of water for bathing, cooking and other uses remains unavailable for approximately one-third of the population in each domain, representing a potential avenue for contamination and ongoing health risks.

Water supply system in Coron, Palawan is being rationed while some municipalities in Antique, in Capiz and in Iloilo, still do not have regular water supplies for bathing and cooking.

Road access appears to be improving compared to earlier reports, although still nearly one-third of the populations in coastal areas have no access to roads.  The lack of road access will continue to hamper humanitarian response efforts and impinge the ability to provide life-saving resources to the affected communities.

*Figure 3. Proportion of the population without access services by domain*

| | Domain 1 | Domain 2 | Domain 3 | Domain 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Electricity** | 90% | 84% | 80% | 38% |
| **Access road** | 32% | 20% | 25% | 16% |
| **Drinking water** | 16% | 13% | 5% | 6% |
| **Water supply** | 37% | 33% | 27% | 28% |
| **Toilet facilities** | 16% | 11% | 6% | 11% |
| **Gasfuel supply** | 60% | 54% | 13% | 14% |
| **Telephone mobile** | 62% | 71% | 31% | 13% |
| **Functioning Market/shop** | 47% | 46% | 23% | 4% |

## Shelter

The typhoon caused incredible destruction to shelter and housing in many communities along its path. Inferior quality materials and poor construction underscore much of the devastation to houses: observations from the field confirm that many of the houses destroyed were built from wood and other fragile materials. With the risk of up to four more storms in the coming months, shelter concerns are a top priority.

With 515,179 houses totally destroyed and 551,546 partially damaged, the priority is for people to repair, reconstruct, or build makeshift shelter on their existing plot of land. Debris and rubble clearance must be prioritized to make room for new shelter. The debris contains timber and corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) roofing materials that can be salvaged for rebuilding or repair purposes. It is important to salvage CGI especially in urban areas as natural resources such as palm leaves for roofing and bamboo is not easily accessible. The skills of men and women in recycling and natural resource harvesting will inform equitable inclusion in the shelter response.

Temporary housing also needs to be made available for families forced to relocate due to housing insecurity at least until it is safe to return back to their home or, if necessary, until they are relocated. The need for community and urban planning in highly damaged areas will be crucial, particularly in areas with possible reduction in population, key changes to community infrastructure, and areas where government wants to declare as no-build and no-settlement zones.

The shelter crisis engendered by Typhoon Yolanda has protection consequences. Without access to adequate shelter and security, there is a higher risk for gender-based violence, especially sexual violence, within households in communal shelters. Particular attention must be paid in evacuation centers where there is a lack of lighting and inappropriate bathing areas. Loss of documents can lead to significant land and property rights issues. Families who have lost legal documentation of land and property title may encounter legal dispute on ownership of land tenure. These groups will require support from local or provincial government resources to recover these assets.

*MIRA findings*: In Samar, Northern Leyte, Northern Cebu, Northern Panay and Coron (Domains 1, 2 and 3), more than 85 per cent of houses were affected: between 55 and 67 per cent of households experienced total destruction of their houses, while an additional 25 to 36 per cent were partially damaged. The damage to shelter was notably less in the communities on the outskirts of the typhoon path (Domain 4), with an average of nine per cent of homes destroyed and 23 per cent partially damaged.

*Figure 4. Proportion of the population with damaged or destroyed houses by domain*
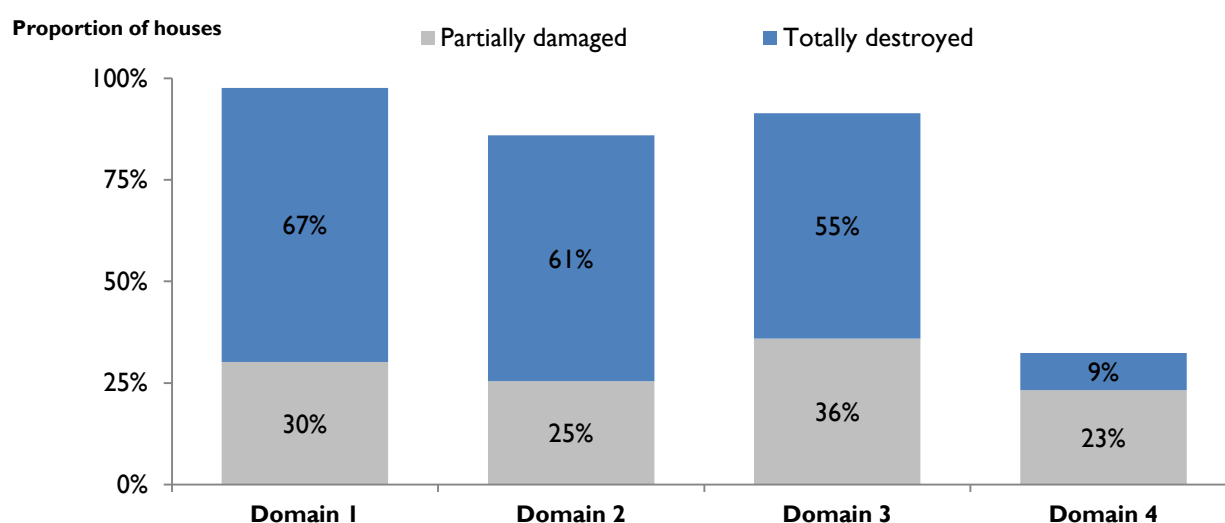
With so many households lacking any structure to provide shelter from the elements, a key priority identified by communities was roofing materials. This priority is particularly time sensitive given the risk of up to four more storms in the coming months.

*Map 2. Priority Shelter Concerns*[1]
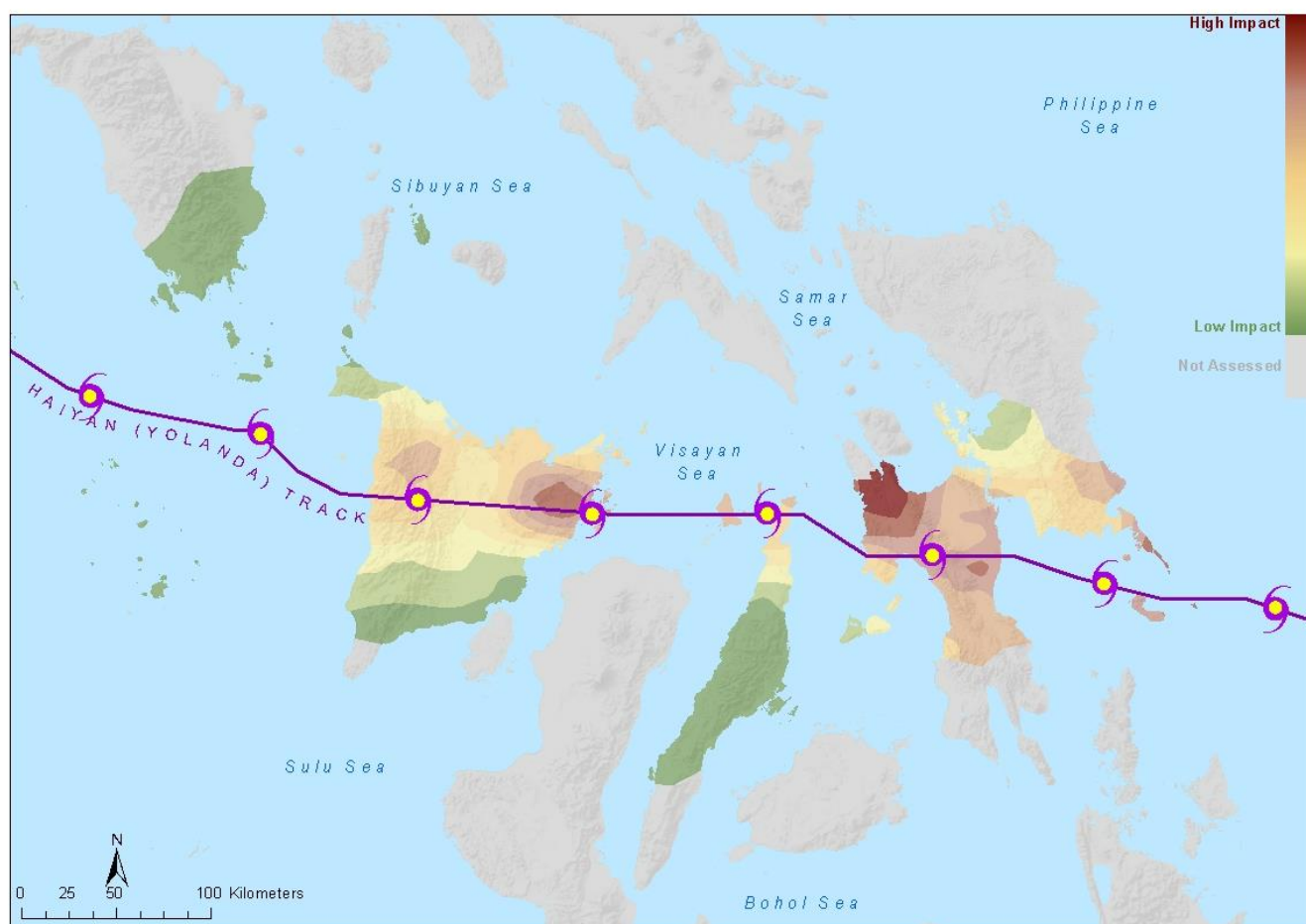


## Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)
Access to water is essential for the basic survival of the displaced population. However, many of the main water networks in the affected municipalities have either been severely damaged or are non-operational. A number of water networks are only partially operational, mainly due to lack of electricity and damaged pumps or pipes. The majority of the displaced population is highly dependent on unsafe water sources such as surface water, water coming from broken pipes, hand pumps and open dug wells.

Damaged toilet facilities are widespread and open defecation is now a major concern. Some of these areas have a significant history of water related diseases and low levels of pre-typhoon sanitation coverage. Additionally, hygiene practices are currently reported to be very poor. It is therefore imperative to urgently address the WASH needs to avert any possible disease outbreaks.

*MIRA findings*: While access to protected water sources and to drinking water is similar across all domains, preliminary assessment of a number of water and sanitary indicators together suggests worse conditions

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[1] Based on proportion of households with totally destroyed houses and proportion of the community currently displaced. The map is developed using geographic interpolation. Given the limited observations available the map is indicative only and need to be carefully interpreted (see Annex A)

prevail in Domains 1 and 2. About 57 and 38 per cent of the assessed population in Domains 1 and 2 report unclean water availability for drinking, bathing and cooking. In addition, open defecation as a result of a lack of appropriate facilities is high in Domains 1 and 2 (42 and 31 per cent respectively), with the implications for morbidity rates (diarrhoea and other water-borne diseases) potentially widespread and a major concern. Protection risks linked to inadequate sanitation facilities, especially for women and girls, need specific attention.

|                                      | Domain 1 | Domain 2 | Domain 3 | Domain 4 |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| **Percentage of population:**        |          |          |          |          |
| **Watersource is unprotected**       | 23%      | 30%      | 29%      | 21%      |
| **No access to drinking water**      | 32%      | 20%      | 25%      | 16%      |
| **Defecation in open air**           | 42%      | 31%      | 22%      | 31%      |
| **Water is uncleaned**               | 57%      | 38%      | 24%      | 14%      |

The following map indicates that the communities in the coastal regions of Eastern Samar, western Leyte and northern Cebu have worse water and sanitation concerns.  This is not surprising as these coastal communities faced large storm surges that left stagnant and flooded water in many areas (Map 2).

*Map 3. Priority WASH concerns[2]*



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[2] Based on proportion of the population with access to unprotected sources of water, proportion with unclean water, and proportion with reported open defecation because of a lack of appropriate facilities. The map is developed using geographic interpolation. Given the limited observations available the map  is indicative only and need to be carefully interpreted (see Annex A)

## Health

Based on the typhoon path and rough assessments, it is estimated that the damage to health facilities varies from 50 to 90% in the affected areas. Despite the damages, many health facilities were still able to function and deliver essential health care services due to the presence of local and foreign medical teams that are deployed to the affected areas. As of 26 November, 67 foreign medical teams and 103 local medical teams are operating in the affected areas. Many of the teams are also supporting rehabilitation of the health facilities, thereby enabling them to regain their full functionalities. Human resources still remains a difficulty as many of the health care workers were affected by the typhoon. Nonetheless, recently many health workers have started to return to provide services. These efforts are as we know temporary and a patch up to the immense needs for health at this point of response to the disaster.

*Figure 5. Number of health facilities and initial estimates of damage*

| Province | Basic HF | RHU | Hospital | Damage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leyte | 176 | 56 | 17 | Critically/Severe |
| Eastern Samar | 165 | 29 | 12 | Critically/Severe |
| Cebu (North) | 43 | 15 | 2 | Major |
| Iloilo/Antique/Capiz | 951 | 78 | 26 | Major |
| Aklan | 133 | 19 | 9 | Some |
| Western Samar | 202 | 33 | 11 | Some |

*Source: Department of Health, as of 25 November*

Currently, health needs have shifted from immediate trauma care to broader public health issues. As of 26 November, the five main causes of illness reported by foreign and local medical teams are acute respiratory infection, fever, diarrhoea, hypertension and skin disease. The typhoon disrupted the health system not only in terms of facilities damaged structurally, but the public health services that are required to make the population healthy are lost (e.g. continuation of TB treatment, laboratories).

One of the main health issues concerns the increased risk of outbreaks due to lack of access to clean water, overcrowding in shelters, sub- optimal vaccination coverage and lack of sanitation facilities. The disruption of the routine diseases surveillance system compounds this issue as information on cases of communicable diseases remains difficult to obtain. As the affected areas are endemic for cholera, dengue, and other types of communicable diseases, continued surveillance and preventive programme are essential to ensure the affected population do not suffer from secondary health concerns. Measles vaccination campaign and restoration of EPI services are also major priorities.

Reproductive health remains of main concern. In the Central Visayas Region, there are around three million women of reproductive age, of whom around 230,000 were estimated to be pregnant while 150,000 were estimated to be lactating women. In addition to the damage done to health facilities, many birthing clinics were totally destroyed or heavily damaged in Eastern Samar and Leyte, limiting access to safe birthing facilities for women and placing these women and their babies at high risk of maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality. Moreover, child health services need to be rapidly reinstated, especially in regards to pre-crisis vulnerability of Eastern Visayas (region VIII).

Mental health and psychosocial support is also of primary concern. Rapid assessments show that current response measures are insufficient to meet the needs of the affected population. In addition, providing essential health care services including continued distribution of medicine and follow up care for patients with chronic disease remains a challenge.

Restoration of primary, secondary and tertiary care as per the health systems is of primary importance to ensure sustainability and universal access to health care services, with the aim of rebuilding towards safer health facilities for a better resilience. The health facility as a link to other social services are also key as there are orphaned children, families separated and cases of violence can make use of the health facility as a place of referral and refuge for their needs until they are properly taken care of by social services.

*MIRA findings:* As sanitary conditions remain poor and lack of shelter persists, concerns around the increasing risk of morbidity and the corresponding capacity to treat patients is ever-present.  Health facilities across the three domains in the direct path of the typhoon (Domains 1, 2 and 3) were not spared from damage: between 46 and 62 per cent of facilities were damaged and unusable after the typhoon. In Domain 4, only three per cent of facilities were destroyed.

*Figure 6. Per cent of health facilities **unusable** by domain*
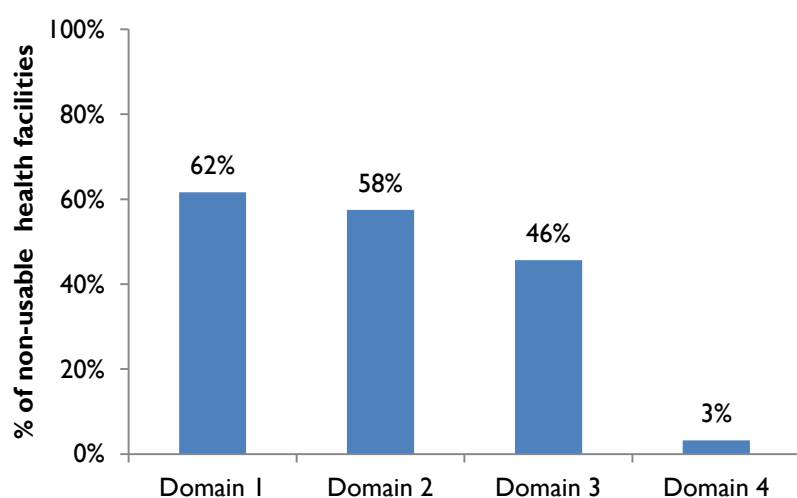


## Livelihoods and Agriculture

The main livelihoods in the Eastern and Central Visayas are agriculture, fisheries and tourism.  Wind damage and powerful storm surges of up to five to 5-6 metres had a significant impact on these livelihoods and on livelihood assets. Key characteristics and impacts of severely affected areas include the loss of homes, including food stock, livelihood assets, destruction of local food sources for foraging and/or fishing, as well as destruction of market areas and blocking of the physical means of access to markets and financial services.

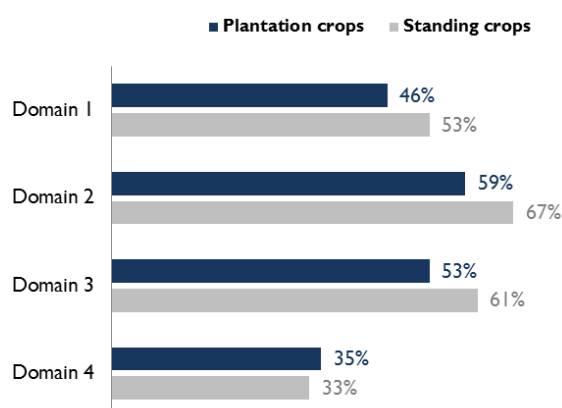**Impact on Agriculture Livelihoods**

Rice and standing crops directly within the path of the hurricane were completely destroyed; small agricultural communities, typically with housing made of non-durable materials, have suffered major losses from both crop losses and asset losses. The rice farming regions hit by the typhoon provided a quarter of the total rice harvested in the country in 2012.  There is an urgent need to provide agricultural inputs and seeds to ensure farmers can recuperate minimum rice production for the next harvest, for which the planting season ends in mid-December.

According to reports, fresh products such as vegetables, fruit and tubers have virtually disappeared in markets, specifically in those areas affected by the storm surge. Of particular concern is the damage to coconut trees with a long recovery time (6-7 years to reach full maturity) and the fact that livelihoods in all coastal regions involved production, processing and sale of copra and other coconut products. Banana trees, though requiring a shorter recovery time (1-2 years), are also severely affected.

Agriculture provides 40.5 per cent of national employment for men and 21.8 per cent of women's employment.

*MIRA findings:* In Domains 1, 2, and 3 which lie along the typhoon path, over 60 per cent of standing crops were heavily affected, while approximately 50 per cent of plantation crops (mainly banana trees and coconut trees) were damaged (Figure 6).

*Figure 7. Damage to plantation and standing crops by domain[3]*



**Impact on Coastal Livelihoods**

The coastal *barangay*s engaging in fishing activities or other aquaculture-based livelihoods (e.g. milkfish in ponds or finfish in cages, oyster, crab or shrimp farms in addition to seaweed cultivation) were all severely affected by the storm surge. Furthermore, communities lost crucial infrastructure (e.g. jetties and landing sites); service providers (e.g. ice factories, boat repair and maintenance facilities, small scale-processing factories); as well as suppliers of fingerlings and seed for seafood aquaculture farms.

*MIRA findings:* In Domains 1 and 3 there was significant damage to fishing equipment (mainly boats and fishing nets): 45 per cent of fishing equipment was heavily damaged or lost in Domain 1, while in Domain 3 over one-third of boats and fishing nets were damaged. Part of the damage was mitigated by preventive actions such as anchoring boats before the typhoon made landfall. However, in the coastal areas where fishing is a primary livelihood activity, even preventive actions were insufficient to mitigate losses.

The lower losses in terms of fishing equipment in Domain 2 compared to other domains are explained by the fact that communities in Domain 2 are predominantly inland agricultural communities where fishing is not a major livelihood. This is consistent with the finding that there were severe agricultural losses in Domain 2 compared to other domains.

*Figure 8.. Damage to fishing equipment and livestock by domain[4]*



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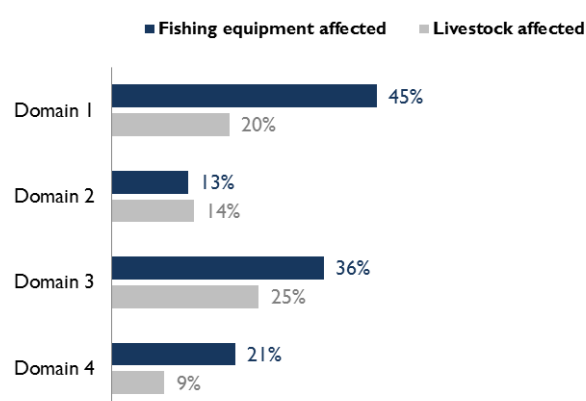
[3] The impact of Typhoon Haiyan on crops was highest in domains 1, 2, and 3. Across these three domains, the impact on standing crops was higher than on plantation crops.
[4] The impact of Typhoon Haiyan on fishing equipment was significant, particularly along the eastern coast of Samar and Leyte, and in the coastal communities along the typhoon path.

These findings suggest that the greatest impact on livelihoods assets was along the eastern coast of Samar and Leyte (Domain 1) and coastal areas of Cebu, Panay Island and Coron. The map below (Map 3) shows the extent of damage according to primary livelihood activities: for instance, for communities primarily agricultural, the map shows the extent of damage to crops resulting from the typhoon. The results confirm that damage to crops and fisheries was highest in Domains 1 and 3, which are predominantly located in coastal areas.

*Map 4. Damage to livelihood assets according to primary livelihood activity[5]*
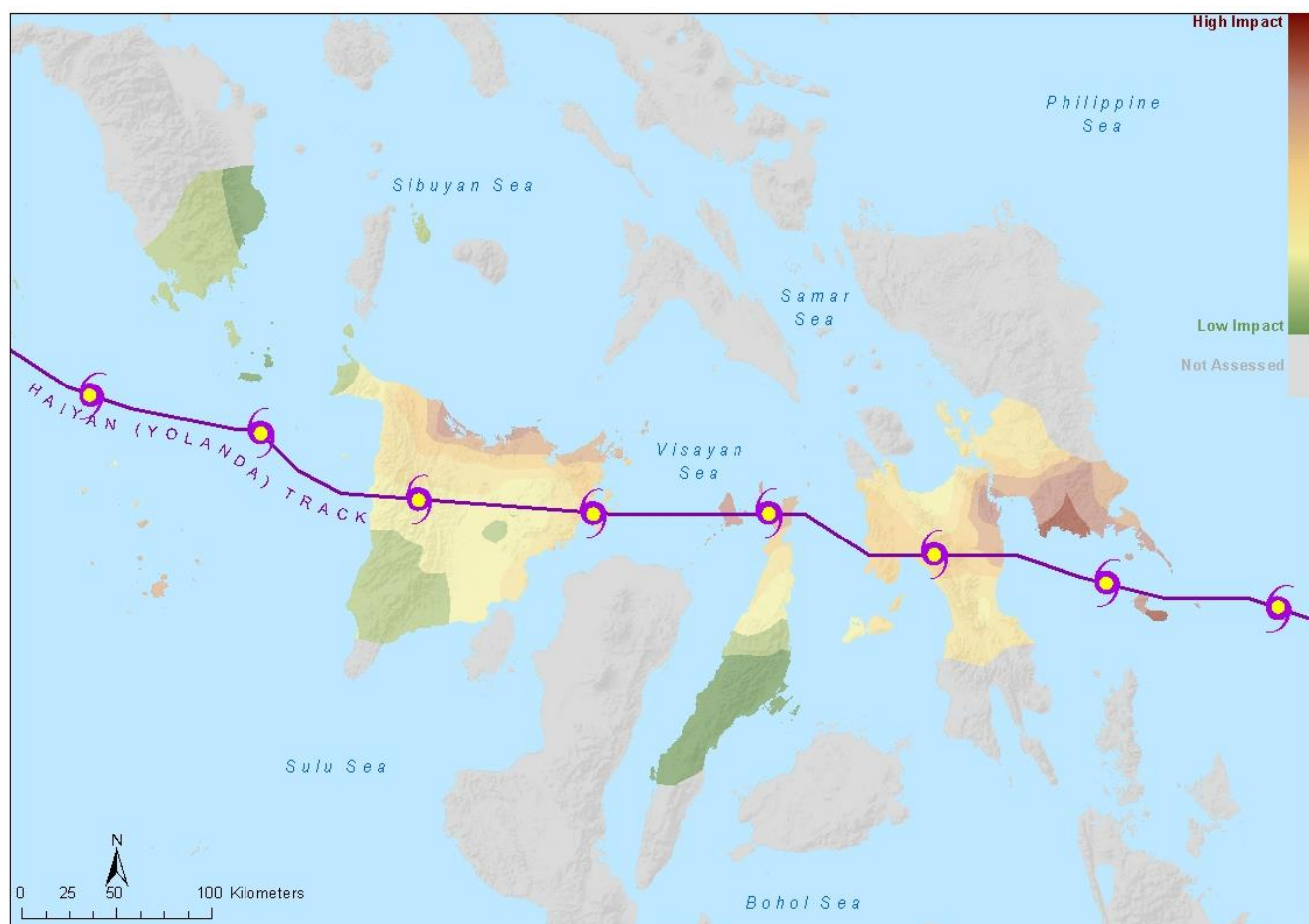


In terms of priorities for livelihoods recovery, three key actions seem to be consistently required in the four domains. In the immediate term, crop planting is considered by the communities to be the first priority – particularly in Domains 1, 2 and 4 which are predominantly agricultural, followed by acquisition of fishing inputs in Domains 1 and 3 which are predominantly coastal. Finally, communities also stress the need to acquire land preparation tools in order to prepare for next year's planting season.

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[5] Damage to livelihood assets was highest along the eastern coast of Samar and Leyte and coastal areas of Central Visayas. The map is developed using geographic interpolation. Given the limited observations available the map is indicative only and need to be carefully interpreted (see Annex A).

*Figure 9. Priorities for livelihoods recovery.*
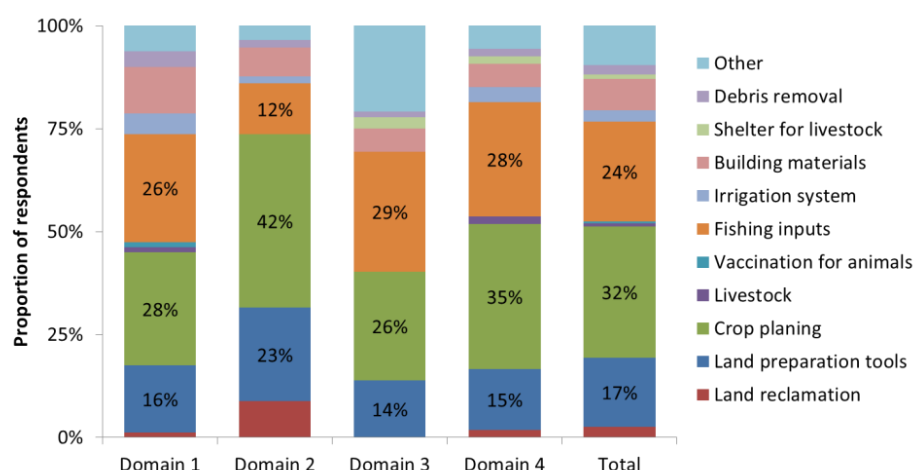


## Non-farming livelihoods

Humanitarian assistance must focus on restoring livelihoods and stimulating the market economy to ensure early recovery cannot be understated, including in urban areas where the population is employed in both the formal and informal economy. Immediate, short-term sources of income for women and men such as cash-for-work programmes, skills and hands-on training will be required in the short term. The loss of livelihoods is a result of the physical breakdown of infrastructure and systems including access to the market and reduced cash flows, which are vital to restart. If emergency employment is provided to people, they can buy materials to rebuild their homes, restore their livelihoods immediately which will support the markets and local economy.

Any intervention and support to livelihood must take into consideration the gender dynamics and ensure the protection and promotion of women in formal and informal economies.

*Table 1. The number of affected and vulnerable workers in all affected regions are:*

|                  | 15-24 yrs | 25-54 yrs | 55+ yrs | Total     |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Male workers     | 238,947   | 787,152   | 287,348 | 1,403,728 |
| Female workers   | 96,694    | 787,152   | 255,897 | 1,030,280 |
| Total Number     | 358,773   | 1,495,275 | 579,959 | 2,434,007 |

*Source: Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)*

Many women, especially in lower income economies, work in the informal economy or in vulnerable employment, where activity is often untaxed and usually not counted by the authorities and where labor rights and contracts are not enforced. While informal employment can lead to short term gains, these may be outweighed by potential long term negative impact on economic growth and job creation.

The proportion of women in the vulnerable employment is higher with that of men (44 per cent) nationally and even higher for most of the Typhoon Haiyan affected areas MIMAROPA (59 per cent), Central Visayas (48 per cent), Eastern Visayas (55 per cent), regions with high agricultural activities and highly urbanized cities. These are workers with lower likelihood of having formal work arrangements and decent employment, and are therefore more likely to take any type of work and be exploited or fall into poverty even more.

Working children constitute an 29 million of the total population of 5-17 year olds who are engaged in child labour. Of these, 18.9 per cent are working children. We must also take into account those who have worked in hazardous occupations and industries, which is estimated at 3 million, 55.1 per cent of working children.

## Markets and Shops

*MIRA findings:* Markets were severely affected in the immediate aftermath of the typhoon – some shops and markets were destroyed altogether, and many more were damaged by inundations resulting from storm surges. At the time of the MIRA assessment, almost half of the population in Domains 1 and 2 (in Samar and Leyte) had no access to functioning markets – either because there were no markets at the time, or because of limited road access. The situation is improving on a gradual basis, so results presented here only represent a point in time and should be interpreted with caution.

*Map 5. Changes in the price of rice before and after Typhoon Haiyan in the surveyed municipalities*
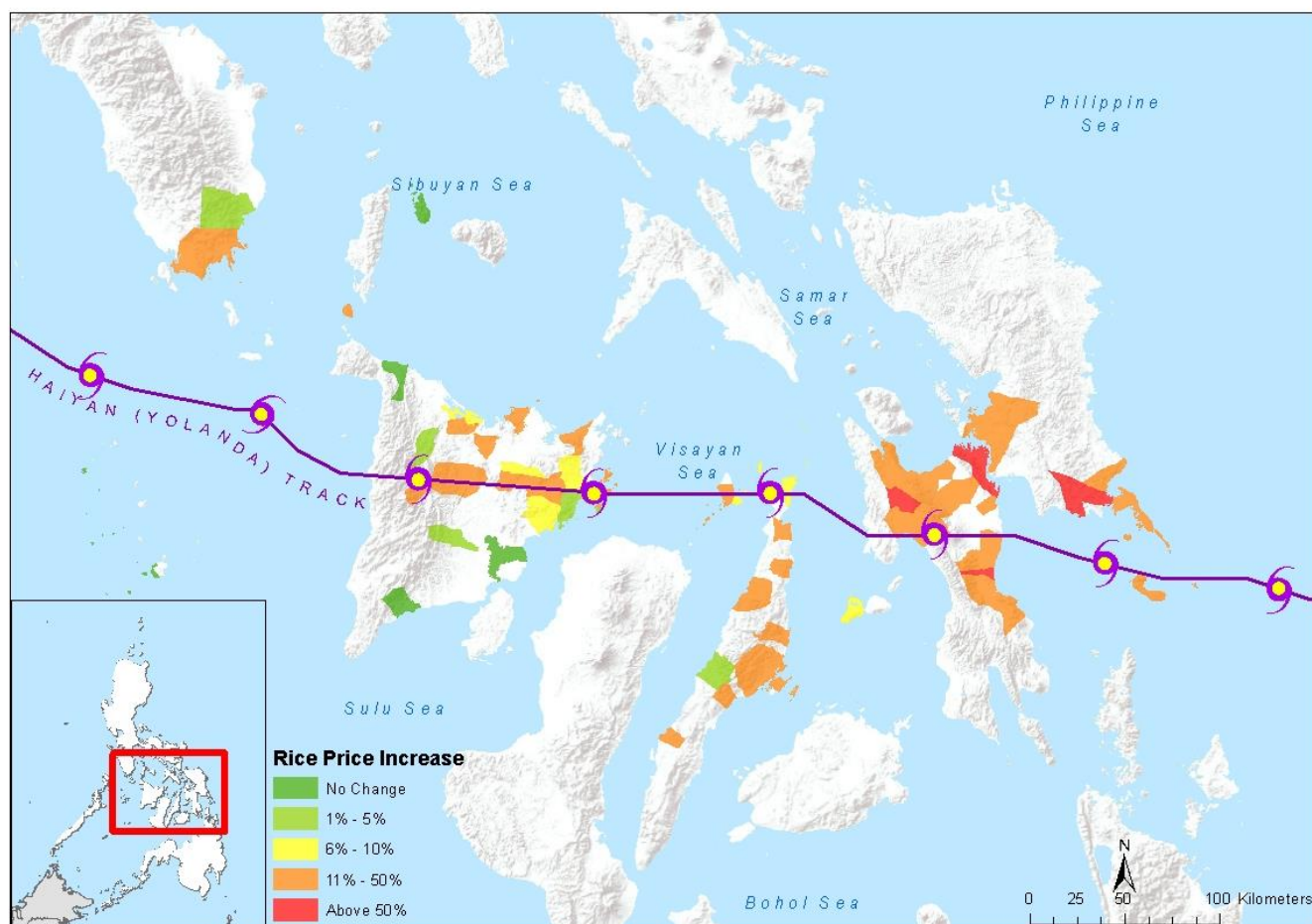


Food prices increased following the typhoon in all of the assessed areas. The largest increase was recorded in Domains 1 (53 per cent) and Domain 2 (32 per cent) – the areas most severely affected by the typhoon. It is likely that food prices will remain high over the coming weeks and until market activity is restored. The western areas (Domains 3 and 4) experienced smaller price increases. This is largely because markets were not destroyed. In these areas, it is harder to assess whether price increases were the result of the typhoon, or whether they are consistent with normal regional and seasonal fluctuations.

*Table 2. Changes in the price of rice before and after Typhoon Haiyan by Domain*

| Domain | Price before *Yolanda* (₱/kg of rice) | Price after *Yolanda* (₱/kg of rice) | % change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Domain 1 | 43 | 66 | 53% |
| Domain 2 | 41 | 54 | 32% |
| Domain 3 | 38 | 42 | 11% |
| Domain 4 | 38 | 42 | 11% |

## Food Security

Given the high impact on peoples' livelihoods, extensive destruction of agriculture and fishing infrastructure, ongoing lack of access to markets for many and rising food prices, food security is a major concern for the majority of affected communities. There is an immediate need for food support to prevent rapid deterioration in nutritional status, health and well-being of the worst-affected people. Internally displaced people are a key concern, especially those remaining in evacuation centres in the hardest hit areas, and those who are home-based near their former (destroyed) homes or in external locations such as Cebu and Manila.

*MIRA findings:* In Domains 1 and 2, over half (58 and 53 per cent respectively) reported that the amount of food consumed had decreased significantly, while 34 per cent in Domain 3 reported significant reductions.

*Figure10. Decreases in food consumption*
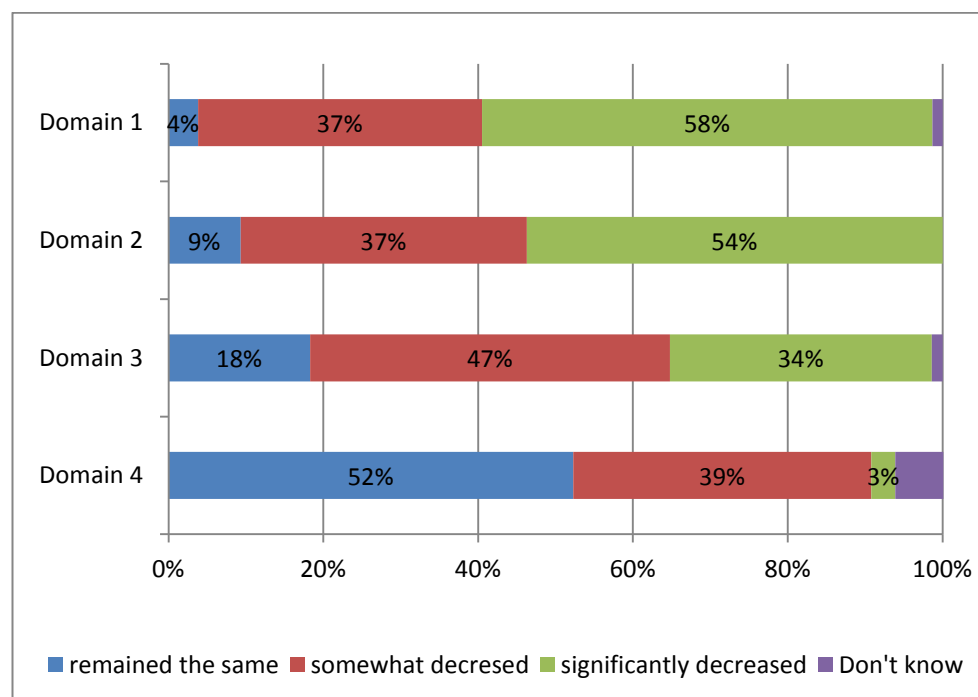


In Domains 3 and 4 where markets are beginning to function again, lack of financial capacity to purchase food is the primary concern. By contrast, in Domains 1 and 2 where almost half of the population remains without access to functioning markets or shops, running out of current food stocks is the dominant concern (see Figure 11).

*Figure 11. Food security priorities by domain*
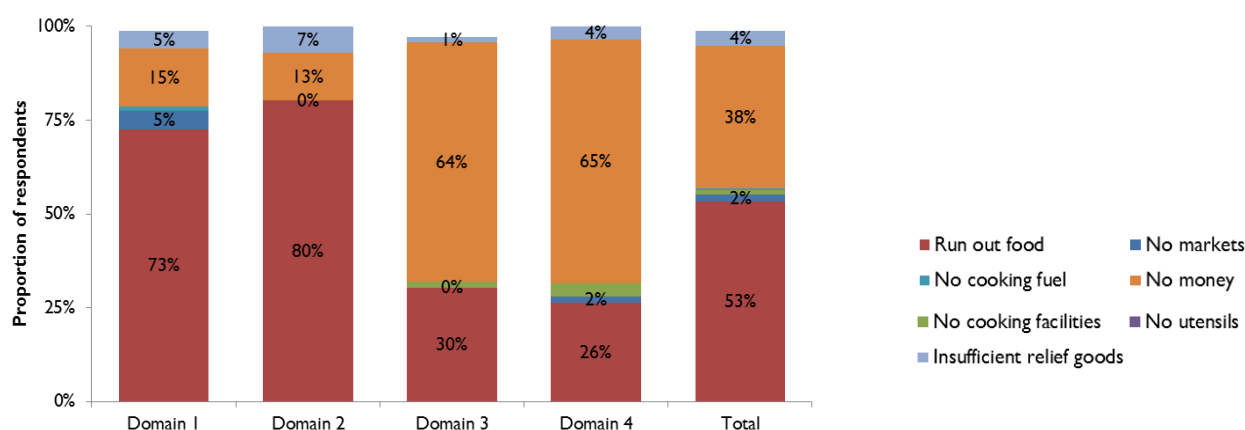
Overall, analysis based on the extent of (1) change in consumption, (2) functioning market/shop presence, and (3) livelihood impacts indicates the risk of food insecurity is highest in communities in Eastern Samar and Leyte, mostly in Domains 1 and 2 (see Map 6). In total, an estimated 2.4 million people are in need of food assistance in Domains 1-3 together.

*Map 6. Food security impact*[6]
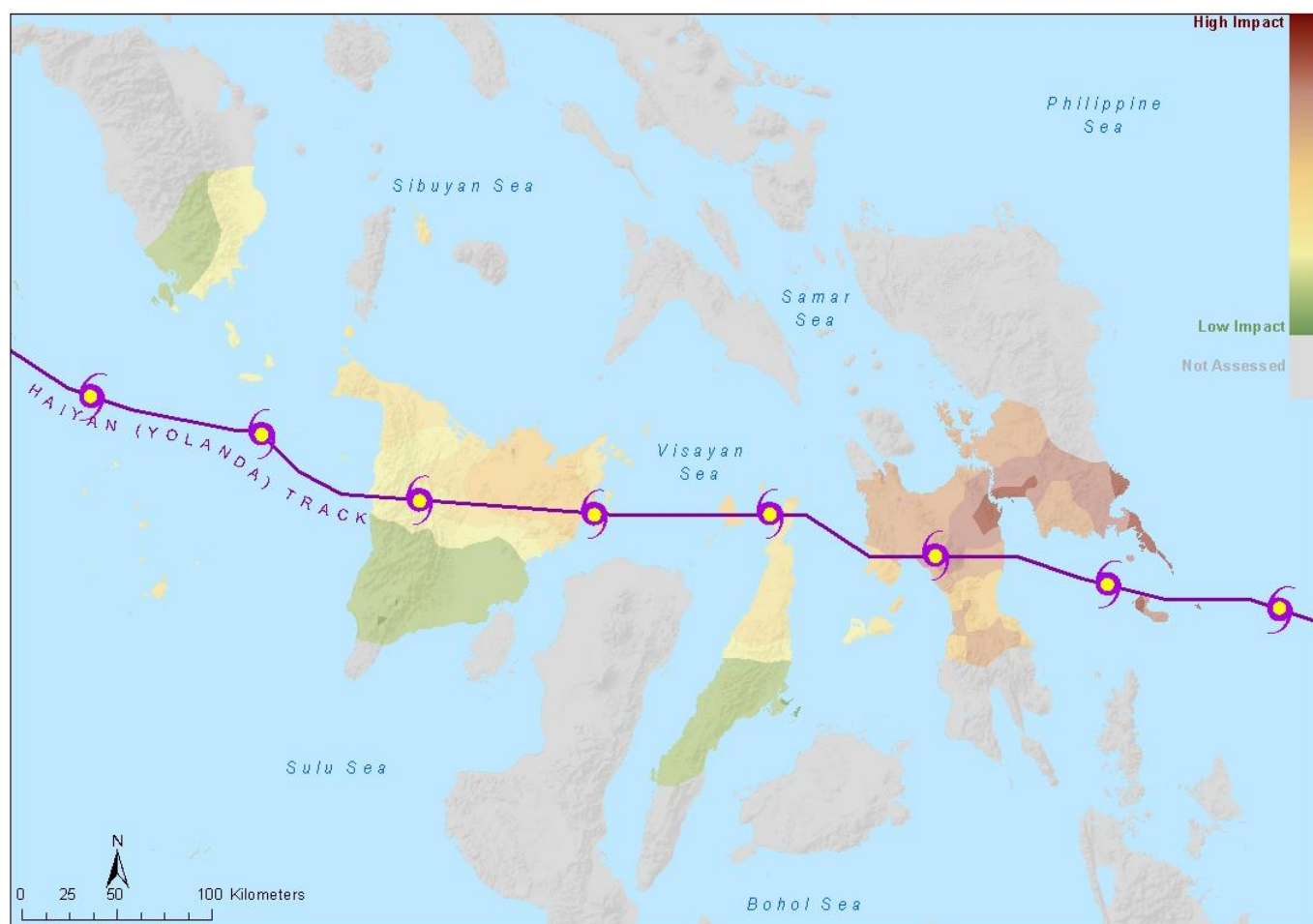


Special attention must be paid to vulnerable segments of the population, such as unaccompanied teenagers and children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and single-headed households with children. These people are particularly at risk of resorting to negative coping strategies, such as sale of remaining assets, reduced food consumption, survival sex, family separation (sending family members elsewhere for work) or begging. Remote/isolated/inaccessible areas and those who have not yet received any food distributions are extremely vulnerable and must be served immediately.

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[6] Food security impact is measured as the combination of consumption decreasing significantly, lack of functioning markets, and main income source significantly affected. The map is developed using geographic interpolation. Given the limited observations available the map is indicative only and need to be carefully interpreted (see Annex A).

## Nutrition

The pre-existing acute malnutrition rates are higher than the national average in the affected areas. With precipitating factors such as a possible rise in water-borne illnesses and other infections and limited access to safe water, further deterioration is likely.

Table 3: Pre-crisis nutritional data (NNS, 2011) suggests that 7.3 per cent of boys and girls aged 0-5 years in the Philippines suffer from acute malnutrition (GAM) and every third child is chronically malnourished - stunted (33.6 per cent).

| Region | Wasting % | Underweight % | Stunting % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Region VIII (Eastern Samar and Leyte) | 7.80 | 25.70 | 41.70 |
| Region V (Masbate) | 8.40 | 25.30 | 36.80 |
| Region IV.B Mimaropa (Palawan, Occidental and Oriental Mindoro) | 10.50 | 24.90 | 37.20 |
| Region VI (North of Iloilo) | 8.50 | 25.00 | 41.00 |
| National average | 7.3 | 20.2 | 33.6 |

*MIRA findings*: Up to 27 per cent of affected population are without access to safe sources of drinking water and practices of open defecation is prevalent in up to 30 per cent in MIRA-surveyed *barangays*. Diarrhoea, acute gastroenteritis and acute respiratory infection are reported to be among top five conditions in the most affected areas. The situation is further aggravated by existing food insecurity as MIRA results suggest that 40 per cent of surveyed people limited their food intake from three to one-two meals a day.

According to MIRA findings, the public healthcare system is not providing systematic nutrition services to the affected population. Up to 60 per cent of health facilities were destroyed by the typhoon and up to 50 per cent of health workers have themselves been impacted by the typhoon and are not reporting for duty in the severely affected areas (Leyte and Eastern Samar). Under such circumstances, provision of nutrition services by Government healthcare services is challenging.

Pre-crisis information suggested that women were predominantly breastfeeding their infant (mixed feeding) in the affected areas. MIRA findings also suggested that there are areas where up to 20 per cent of affected population in Leyte fear for their physical safety. This could impact women who breastfeed their children by interrupting breastfeeding due to lack of secure private places. Displacement of people from their traditional environment could also seriously affect the ability of women to breastfeed privately as evacuation centres (or other concentration sites) are overcrowded, rendering the necessary privacy difficult.

## Mass communication

Access to mass communication and media was highly affected by Typhoon Yolanda. On average, 85 per cent of Filipino households have a radio set and radio is regarded as the most common source of news and entertainment and the most reliable channel of communication in rural areas. Radio remains relatively accessible to most people across all domains, although electricity is limited.  Of 11 existing broadcast and radio networks, only two had restarted broadcasting in Tacloban by 21 November.  In the interim and until electricity services are restored, communicating with the most affected populations via radio will be essential.

*MIRA findings:* Along the eastern coast of Samar and Leyte as well as in inland areas, communities have very limited – if any – access to newspapers and television. Internet access, particularly, is negligible. Television and internet access remain limited due to the lack of electricity. As electricity services are restored it is likely that both television and internet will be rapidly reinstated. Damage to mass communications and media is lower in Domain 4, although internet access remains a concern for one-third of the population.

*Figure 12. Proportion of the population with no access to mass communication and media by domain*
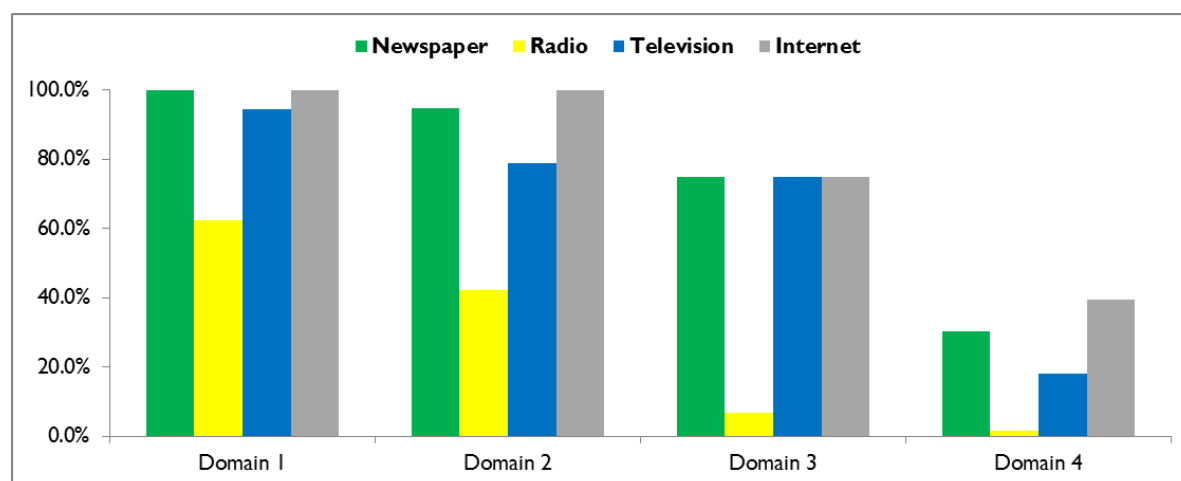


Although mass media is still limited, major mobile telecommunication providers, including Smart and Globe have restored services, including 3G. Smart phones are often being used as radio receivers. The MIRA findings indicate that communication with communities through radio is the best way to ensure communication with affected people at this stage of the emergency.

## Education

In storm-affected areas, some 90 per cent of school buildings have been damaged. This comprises 3,232 schools (elementary and high schools) with over 1 million pupils and staffed with 34,000 teachers before the crisis. Enrolment rates of girls exceed those for boys.

In most of the *barangay*s surveyed by the MIRA, education has come to a stand-still.  Some schools have resumed and the government is encouraging schools to reopen where sites are safe.  In previous emergencies it has been observed that enrolments rate initially dropped after schools re-opened. Poor families may decide to withdraw their children from school to work and contribute to family income.

*Table 4: Resumption of schools*

| Province | Date of class resumption | Exceptions |
|---|---|---|
| Antique | 26 Nov 2013 | Tbiao, Barbazam Culazi, Libertad and Laua-an |
| Aklan/Capiz/Iloilo | 26 Nov 2013 | |
| Leyte | 26 Nov 2013 | Tacloban City and Ormoc City |
| Eastern Samar | 26 Nov 2013 | Guiuan, Mercedes, Balangkayan, Giporlos, Quinapondan, Lawaan, Balangiga, Hernani, and Salcedo |
| Western Samar | 26 Nov 2013 | Basey and Marabut |

A quick resumption of schooling is important to ensure that students do not fall back on the academic year and are able to catch up. It is equally important that the school bring stability to children and their families, deliver other key lifesaving and life sustaining services (e.g. health and hygiene promotion, injury preventions/treatment and sometimes food), and provide psychosocial support and safe spaces to children and adolescents. There are reports on separated and unaccompanied children, negative behavioural changes among children,  and there is potentially increasing risk of child sexual abuse and child trafficking as a reconfirmed trend in the Child Protection Rapid Assessment after Typhoon Pablo earlier in 2013.

*MIRA findings:* Education concerns are particularly high in the eastern areas of Samar and Leyte, and in the coastal areas of northern Cebu and Panay. Attendance rates have significantly declined for both girls and boys in Domains 1 and 3, but there are no significant differences between girls and boys (Figure 12).

*Map7. Decrease in school attendance along the affected areas (top) and by domain (bottom). Attendance rates for both girls and boys have reduced as a result of the typhoon. There is no significant difference between rates for girls and boys.[7]*



| Decrease in school attendance | Domain 1 | Domain 2 | Domain 3 | Domain 4 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Boys** | 73% | 54% | 67% | 3% |
| **Girls** | 78% | 54% | 69% | 3% |
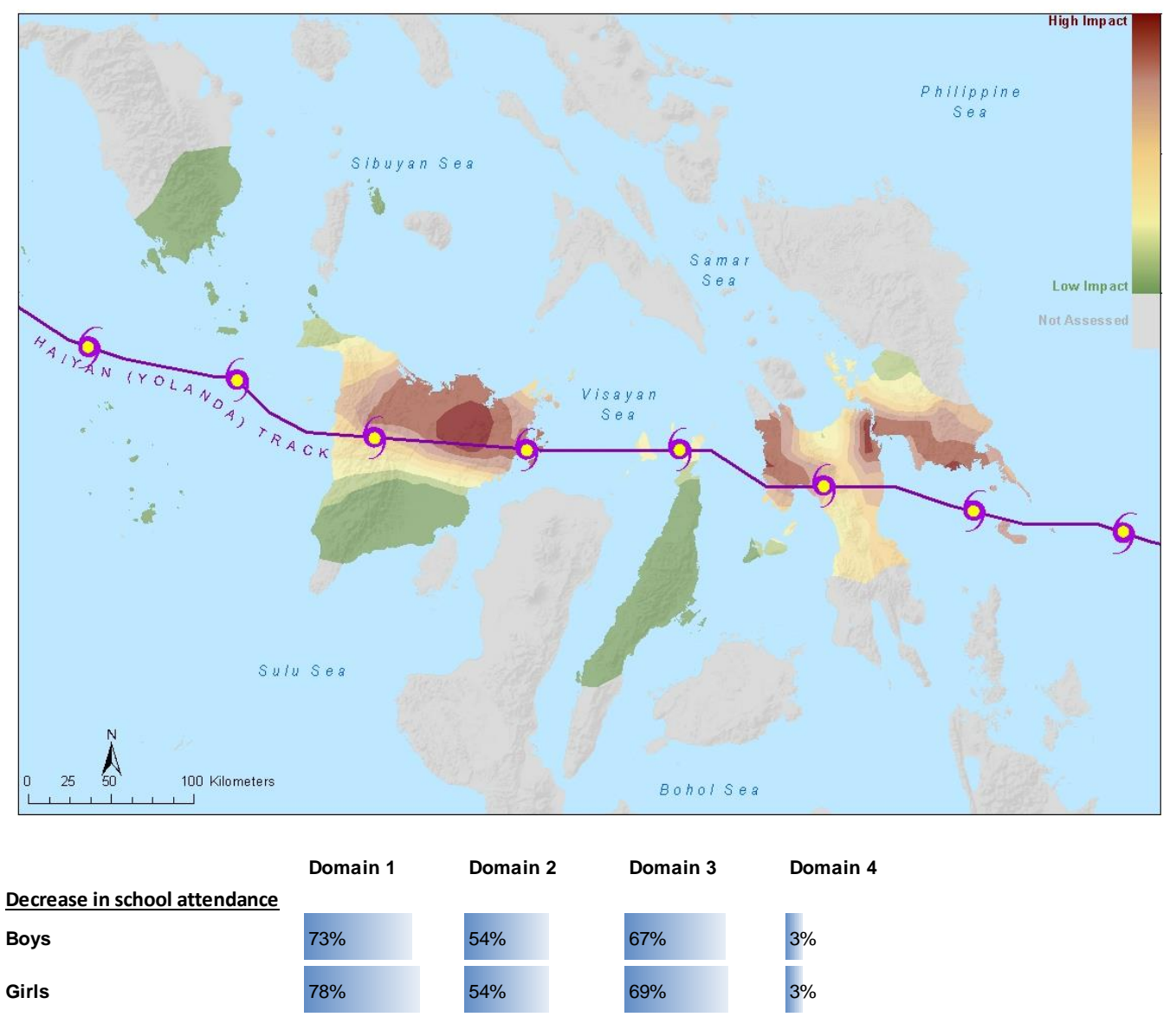
An analysis of the key education concerns in each domain shed light on the reasons for reduced attendance rates. In Domain 1, several needs are reported – from repairing school buildings, to improving physical safety, recruiting teaching staff, and providing incentives to teachers. The lack of buildings and limited availability of staff may explain the rapid decline in attendance rates in the coastal areas of Samar and Leyte. In Domain 3, the key education concern is repairing schools. This suggests that children have stopped attending school in northern Cebu and Panay because there are currently no buildings. Addressing these immediate needs could ensure that children resume classes.

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[7] Based on percentage decrease in boys and girls attendance. The map is developed using geographic interpolation. Given the limited observations available the map  is indicative only and need to be carefully interpreted (see Annex A)

*Figure 13. Priorities for re-establishing education.*
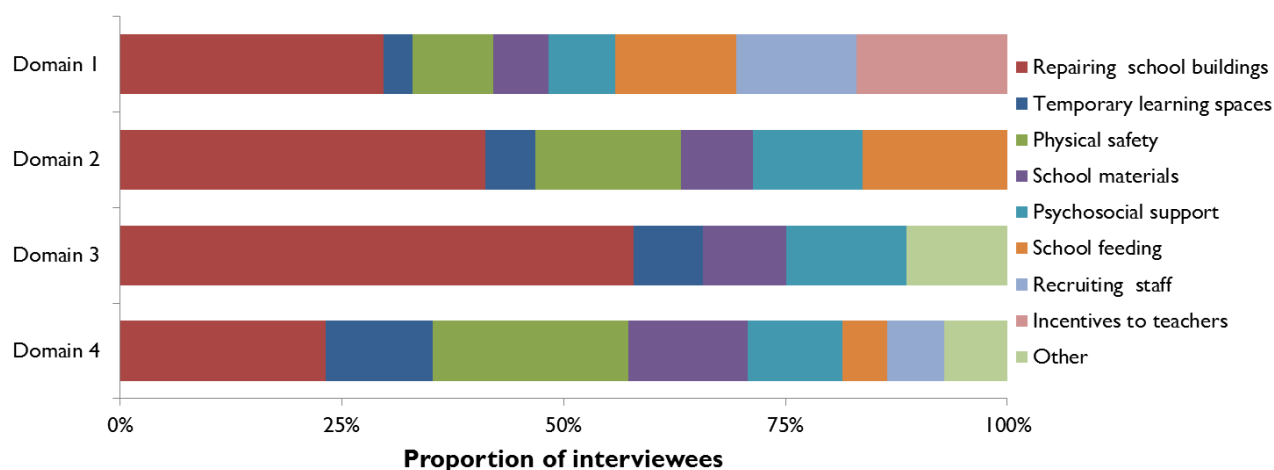


## Displacement management

With 3,393,940 IDPs in 1,092 centres, meeting the needs of the displaced population, in particular those who are unable to return to their homes from evacuation centres (ECs), is a top priority. Only the people without any alternative seek to remain in evacuation centers, indicating that the displaced in ECs are the poorest and therefore most vulnerable. There are reports of risk of forced evacuation especially from schools that are used as evacuation centers as the government is planning on resuming classes in some municipalities. Other protection risks are heightened by congestion. For women there is a higher risk of sexual violence, where particular attention must be paid to areas with lack of lighting and communal bathing areas.

As of 26 November 2013, the Displaced Tracking Matrix (DTM) implanted by IOM has been implemented in 91 sites in Tacloban, 13 sites in Guiuan, 9 sites in Roxas, and 5 sites in Ormoc, and by the end of the week, all municipalities in Leyte, Biliran Island, and the southern part of Samar island will be producing DTM to provide a cross-sectorial baseline analysis of IDP sites. Site managers are identified as an urgent gap in 100% displacement sites in Guiuan and Roxas, 68% of sites in Tacloban, and 80% of sites in Ormoc. Site management capacity is significant in addressing the agreed-upon strategic objectives to meet food needs, avoid nutritional deterioration, and facilitate access to basic services because site managers serve as the link between IDPs and multi-sectoral service providers. Other top needs identified include shelter & NFIs, food, water, camp management, health (medicine, medical attention) and sanitation & hygiene.

*Figure 14: Priority needs per hub*
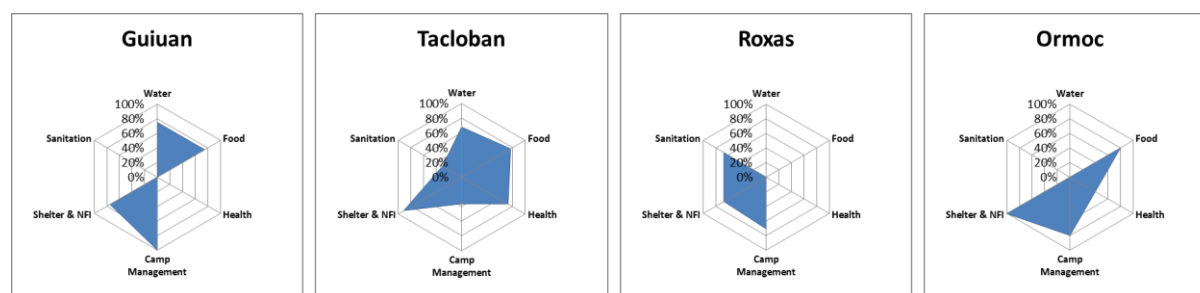


Emphasis on tracking displacement to better understand the mobility patterns will help the design of better programming, sustainable solutions and addressing the needs of particularly vulnerable groups.

## Protection

Three protection concerns were highlighted by key informants in affected communities.   These include the loss of legal documents, a lack of adequate communication between family members and a lack of adequate physical protection. There are reports of inequitable support to people with specific needs such as elderly, displaced and minority communities. Typically, extreme events such as Typhoon Haiyan, leave many victims highly traumatized and in need of psychosocial support. Protection for at-risk groups requires attention.

### Child protection

Decimated homes and livelihoods would suggest the potential risk of an increase in child labour, family separation, expoitation, and abuse.   In most affected areas, referral services available for children remain limited in terms of both quality and coverage.

In addition, a child protection rapid assessment carried out by UNICEF in Leyte, Samar, Eastern Samar, Cebu and Capiz suggest there are increasing concerns about the potential risk of violence, abuse and exploitation against women and children in the typhoon-affected areas. Mitigating actions include support for the psychosocial wellbeing of children and their families and preventative measures to reduce a potentially increasing risk of child sexual abuse and child trafficking.

### Gender-based violence

Nationally, over 25 per cent of women live in poverty and only 49.7 per cent of women participate in the formal workforce. Others, especially in lower income regions like VI, VII and VIII, generate income through informal means. Given that the immediate sexual violence concerns highlighted are associated with economic vulnerability, particular attention should be afforded to women who have to financially support themselves and/or their children.

Protection, including sexual violence, in communal centers is an immediate need.  Displaced women and children living in evacuation centers are sharing small spaces where there is lack of privacy. The situation is compounded with insufficient water supply, lack of functioning bathing facilities and poor sanitation. In addition, many evacuation centers have inadequate lighting.

Referral services for gender-based violence survivors need to urgently be reactivated to ensure that hey are functioning to their usual standard.

# RESPONSE CAPACITY

## National and local capacity and response

The Philippines has experienced national disaster response capacity and preparedness. The disaster management system is led by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) which is also responsible for managing the Typhoon Haiyan response at the national level. The NDRRMC is a multi-sectoral body composed of government agencies at ministerial level, local government associations, civil society organizations and the private sector. Vertically, the system is replicated at the sub-national level presided by local chief executives, covering provincial, city and municipal levels.

The NDRRMC pre-emptively evacuated 125,604 people to 109 evacuation centres in 22 provinces before the typhoon's arrival. For the initial phase of the response, the NDRRMC activated seven task forces to oversee priority sectors: food and water distribution (led by Department of Social Welfare and Development), debris clearing and cleaning (Metro Manila Development Authority), cadaver collection (Regional Bureau of Fire Protection), logistics (Armed Forces of the Philippines), health (Department of Health), law and order (Philippine National Police) and normalization (city and provincial authorities). As the response evolves, national and local authorities are increasingly operating in the cluster approach, which was institutionalized in the country's disaster management system in 2007.

## International capacity and response

UN agencies and NGOs have organized themselves in 11 clusters (Annex G) to complement the government's relief efforts. On 12 November, the Inter-agency Standing Committee (IASC) Principals agreed to activate an IASC Level 3 (L3) system-wide humanitarian response. IASC organizations are now working in response to the declaration of a L3 emergency by delivering adequate surge capacity to deliver an efficient coordinated response. Many agencies also have ongoing operations in Mindanao to respond to the protracted conflict situation. Coordination hubs were established in Tacloban City, Roxas City, Cebu City, Borongan, Guiuan and Ormoc.

# Humanitarian access

## Security

The overall security situation across the Typhoon Yolanda affected areas of the Philippines remains conducive for programme delivery.  The prevailing security situation prior to Typhoon Yolanda generally has not worsened as a result of the event.  No substantial security restrictions have been put in place for staff operating in the affected areas.  However, given the expanding UN footprint, there remains an emphasis on awareness, communications and tracking.  Any humanitarian access challenges faced are likely to be the result of other factors such as damaged local infrastructure, rather than security concerns.

## Access constraints

The Logistics Cluster is coordinating on behalf of the humanitarian community with the Australian, Canadian, Indonesian, Japanese, New Zealand, Philippines, Swedish, UK, and US militaries to deliver and scale-up vital assistance to isolated areas including island *barangays*.  Without their support, staff, food and other humanitarian assistance including emergency telecommunications and logistics operational equipment would not have been able to reach Tacloban and other difficult to access affected areas like Guiuan in the early weeks of the emergency.  Debris clearance is required for access roads, although many of the main roads are clear.

## PHILIPPINES
### Visayas
### Access Constraints
### as of 25 November 2013

Nominal Scale 1:1,500,000 at A3

Kilometers
0    25    50    100

**Legend**

- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- Village
- International Airport
- Domestic Airport
- Airstrip
- Port
- First Level Admin Boundary
- Primary road
- Secondary road
- Tertiary road
- Track/Trail

**Road Practicability**
- Passable/Cleared
- Restricted
- Unknown
- Road Damage
- Confirmed Operational Ferry Route

Date Created:    25 -NOV -2013
Map Num:    PHL_OP_Access Constraints_A3L
Coord System/Datum: Geographic/WGS84

Data Sources: UNGIWG, Geonames, WFP, GLCSC, OSM, NDRRMC

The boundaries and names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Email: maps@logcluster.org
Website: www.logcluster.org/ops/phil3a
Logistics Cluster Philippines, Manila

**Map annotations:**

Tacloban Airport is open to commercial flights but availability of landing slots remain limited. Slightly congested. 22.11.2013, WFP

South Borongan Road is in good state but has been washed out on 500m near Hernani. Diversion is on beach sand. Repairs ongoing 20.11.2013, Plan International

Guiuan Airport is operational but no fuel is available. 22.11.2013, UNHAS

Tacloban-Guiuan Road is in good condition. Some bridges have 20mt limitation announced. 20.11.2013, Logistics Cluster

Liloan-Tacloban Road Passable but dependent on weather conditions 14.11.2013, Logistics Cluster

Liloan and Surigao Ports are operational 17.11.2013, Logistics Cluster

Ormoc Port Port is open but is congested and has limited operating hours. 25.11.2013, Logistics Cluster

Cebu Airport Open and fully functioning 14.11.2013, DHL

Cebu Port is operational. 14.11.2013, WFP

Ormoc Airport is operational but no fuel is available. 22.11.2013, UNHAS

Tacloban Port is operational and route from Cebu is viable. 15.11.2013, Logistics Cluster

Culasi Port is operational 17.11.2013, Logistics Cluster

Roxas Airport Airport is open but has only a 6,000ft long runway 17.11.2013, Logistics Cluster

Matnog - Allen Ports 4 additional barges have been setup for a total of 16, doubling the normal services. The congestion has been eased. 22.11.2013, NDRRMC

Bulan Port This port will be allocated for humanitarian relief aid. 22.11.2013, NDRRMC

Kalibo Airport Open for all commercial flights 12.11.2013, OCHA

Iloilo Airport Open for all commercial flights 11.11.2013, Logistics Cluster

# ANNEXES

## Annex A: Metodology

### 1. Primary data collection: Questionnaire and Sampling

The design of the questionnaire was a participatory process involving organizations from the United Nations system and local and international non-governmental organisations. The United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) as the coordination lead and the World Food Programme (WFP) as the technical lead. Taking into account the tremendous logistical challenges in reaching affected communities, the questionnaire was condensed down to 50 questions in 14 modules and made available as a hardcopy and through the software application, eWIN.8 The final questionnaire is included in Annex B.
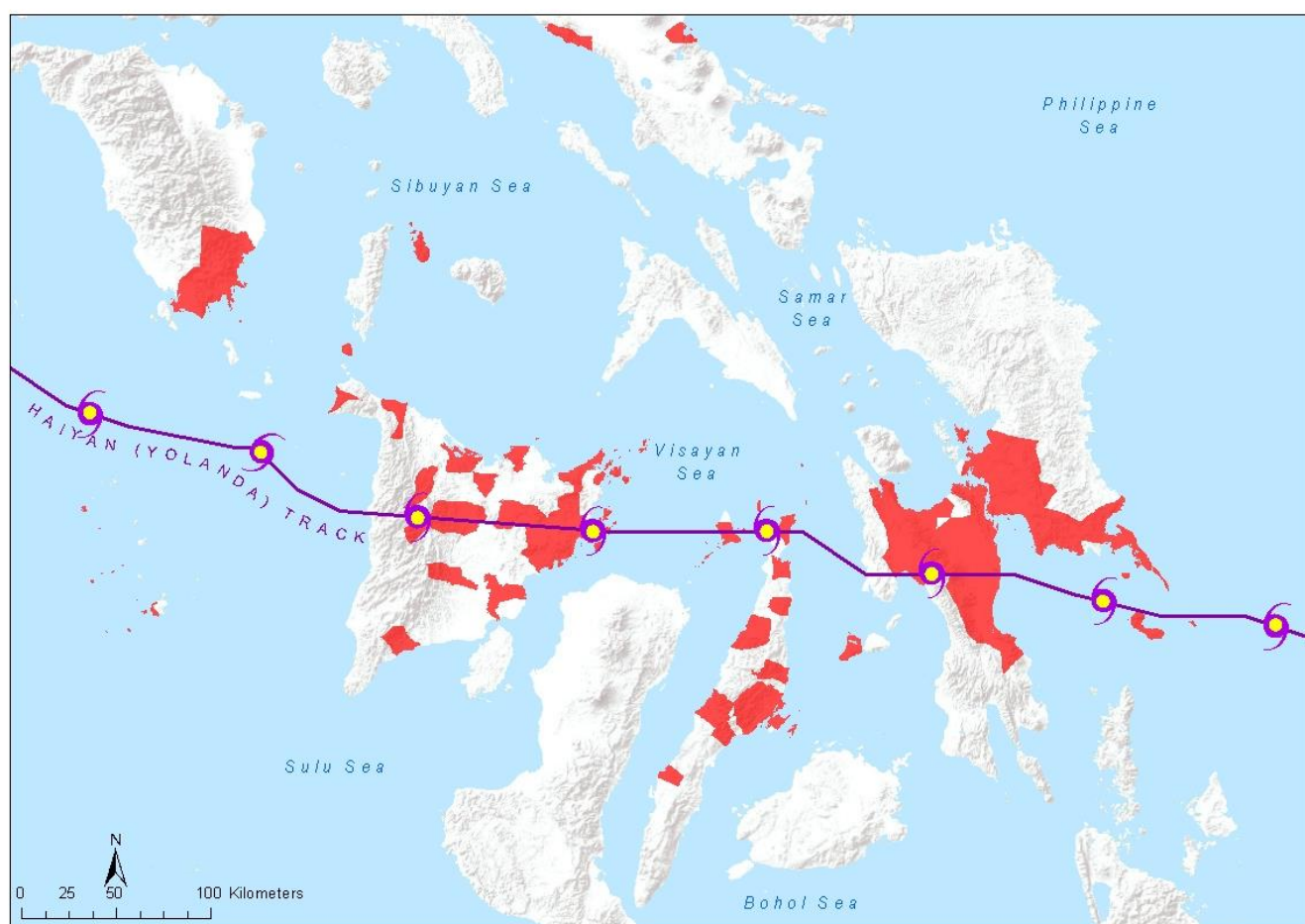


Note: A number of *Barangay*s/Municipalities could not be mapped due to nominal inconsistency.

The MIRA was designed to be administered at the *barangay* level. A total of 283 *barangays* were assessed from 92 municipalities from 9 provinces lying within the direct path of the typhoon. Municipalities were chosen based on the proportion of affected people as per the Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC) report No.20 which was issued at 6am on 15 November 2013. Municipalities with higher reported proportions of affected population were assigned a higher probability of being selected.

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8 eWIN is a web-based real-time information management system capable of collecting, processing, analyzing and disseminating primary data.

Within each selected municipality, three *barangays* were then selected from among those accessible with priority on the most affected *barangays*. If applicable, one urban, one rural inland and one rural coastal *barangay* were included. The final MIRA sample municipalities surveyed are in Map x.

Due to the challenges of transport and logistics, the assessment relied heavily on agency presence in selected municipalities. Where possible, staff of participating agencies conducted the assessment in their areas of coverage. REACH and ACTED covered most of the sample in Leyte, Samar and East Samar. In those municipalities with no agency coverage, the interviews were conducted by a 'gap team' composed of WFP, UNDP, OCHA, UNFPA, Mercycorps, ADB, UNICEF, IOM, FAO, World Concern, and Child Fund deployed from Manila. Two helicopters were made available by UNHAS for assessing the more inaccessible areas and remote islands in the Visayan sea.

## 2. Limitations
The ***barangay*s** surveyed do not constitute a representative sample of affected areas. Results are skewed towards more heavily impacted municipalities but also include *barangay*s in limited impacted areas due to the initial information available which showed severe impact in a much wider area below and above the typhoon track than actual. Results are presented by analysis domain (one to four). In clustering the data into analysis domains, the presented means and percentages hide variation among affected municipalities.

Key informant interviews were predominantly held with *barangay* captains or secretaries and may or may not have included other informants including health workers, teachers, civil and worker group representatives among others. *Barangay* captains and local government staff often needed to make their best estimate on a number of questions and therefore there's considerable risk of potential bias. *Barangay* captain and local government staff include males and females.

Given the number of organizations involved, assessment teams were not trained in how to administrate the questionnaire and there may have been confusion on the use of terms or misinterpretation on the intent of the questions. To some extent this was addressed by including a guidance sheet as an integral part to the MIRA checklist.

Only in a limited number of questions did the MIRA checklist contain before and after questions. Therefore to correctly interpret the information it would need to be cross checked with available secondary data.

A number of maps presented in this report have been created using a spatial regression technique called Kriging or Gaussian process regression. It is a method of interpolation for which the interpolated values are modeled by a Gaussian process governed by prior covariances. The method predicts the value for a given geographic location by computing a weighted average of the known values in the neighborhood of that geographic location. As these areas were not assessed care needs to be taken in the interpretation of these maps.

## 3. Secondary data: Review and analysis
To address and further inform the primary data collection, secondary data such as baseline data, pre-crisis surveys and post-crisis assessments have been reviewed. Representatives of the clusters were invited and engaged in the process in providing secondary data review and analysis. Key points and extracts have been integrated as to further inform primary data and to provide information on areas where the primary data collection methods fall short, e.g. it is difficult to ask key informants about sensitive gender and protection issues. Furthermore, the timeframe of the assessments have an impact of the type of results that can be found, e.g. malnutrition.

## 4. Joint assessment
The design, planning and implementation have been carried out of a multi-agency team.

Coordination: UN OCHA; Technical lead: WFP

## Annex C. List of Participating Organizations

1  ACF
2  ActAlliance
3  ACTED
4  Asian Development Bank
5  British Navy - HMS Daring
6  Canadian Army - DART
7  Canadian Search And Rescue
8  CARE International
9  ChildFund
10  CSRT
11  EDRN
12  Empact
13  EUCPT
14  FAO
15  HelpAge
16  IFRC
17  ILO
18  International Health Partners UK
19  MapAction
20  MEDAIR
21  Mercy Corps
22  NDRRMC

23  OCHA
24  OIM
25  Oxfam
26  PCEC
27  PDRRMC
28  Plan
29  PNP
30  REACH
31  Filipino Red Cross
32  Save the Children
33  Shelter Cluster
34  TearFund
35  UNCHR
36  UNDP
37  UNDSS
38  UNFPA
39  UNHCR
40  UNICEF
41  Vergabera
42  WFP
44  WHO
45  World Concern

# Annex D. MIRA Form

## YOLANDA MULTI CLUSTER and INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT

**PROVINCE:** _____  **MUNICIPALITY** _____  **BARANGAY** _____

### INTRODUCTION & GUIDANCE PER SECTION

"Good morning/afternoon.
My name is _____ and I work with _____.  We are collecting information here in _____ to better understand the situation after Typhoon Yolanda.  I would like to ask you to participate in a one-on-one interview.  The information will be kept strictly confidential and we will not record your name.  However, we will ask to your permission to record your type of organization or status in the community.

Please answer all the questions truthfully and to the best of your ability.  There are no wrong answers to the questions that will be asked. There is no direct benefit to you in participating in this assessment and your participation is voluntary.  You may refuse to answer any question."

**GENERAL GUIDANCE:**
- Select respondents who are most likely to have best knowledge of the impact on the selected community (e.g. (Relief agency staff, staff of Government, staff of Community-Based Organization, village elder)
- Responses should be given at **Barangay level**
- Be thorough – ask every question and repeat as needed
- **For questions requiring ranking, avoid reading the options until the respondent has answered**
- For questions that ask for a *proportion of the population*, probe and encourage a response where appropriate. If the respondent is still not sure, you can leave it blank.
- For questions that require ranking, #1 is the most important unless clearly indicated otherwise

### SP SITE INFORMATION

| SP2 | "Affected" persons refers to those that have lost family members, lost employment, lost assets, etc. |
|---|---|
| SP7 | The population estimate is for those **WITHOUT** access to the specified service. "Function markets and shops" includes both formal and informal and refers to those that are currently selling food and/or non-food items |

### SH SHELTER

| SH1 | The categories for household functionality are mutually exclusive, i.e. the total should sum to 100% |
|---|---|
| SH3-4 | Rank only those that are relevant in the specific community |

### WS WATER SUPPLY

| WS1 | Water supply includes water used for drinking, cooking, and other uses. |
|---|---|
| WS2 | Water should NOT be considered "clean" if it has a bad odour, bad colour, or if there is any presence of organic matter |

### SA SANITATION

| SA1 | "defecation in open spaces" includes fields, forests, bushes, bodies of water, etc |
|---|---|

### HE HEALTH

| HE3 | Bicycle refers to human powered pedal bike and motorized vehicle includes car, bus, and motorbike. |
|---|---|

### FS FOOD SECURITY

| FS1-2 | "Food stocks" refers to private or public food stocks to which households have access (warehouses, cereal banks, personal stocks) |
|---|---|

### LA LIVELIHOODS/AGRICULTURE

| LA1 | "Main sources of income" should reflect those activities that contribute to the income of the majority of people in the community |
|---|---|
| LA3 | "Standing crop" is the crop currently being grown |
| LA4 | "Land reclamation" refers to physical, not legal, issue in reclaiming land |

### MS MARKETS/SHOPS

| MS3 | "Price before Yolanda" should reflect the price in Pesos of the items immediately preceding the storm. |
|---|---|

### ED EDUCATION

| ED2 | "Children" refers to all children from kindergarten through high school up to age 16 years |
|---|---|

### PR PROTECTION

| PR2 | "Active relief and rehabilitation agencies" includes national and international agencies present in the aftermath of the storm |
|---|---|
| PR2 | Gender based violence refers to any any form of violence against someone based on gender and it includes domestic violence, sexual violence, harassment and exploitation |

# YOLANDA MULTI CLUSTER and INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT
## PROVINCE: _____ MUNICIPALITY_____ BARANGAY_____

### BI      BASIC INFORMATION

| BI1   Interviewer information | |
|---|---|
| 1. Name of interviewer | |
| 2. Interviewer organization | |
| 3. Date of interview | (day/month/year) |
| **BI2   Geographic information** | |
| 1. Province | |
| 2. Municipality/City | |
| 3. Barangay | |

### SP      SITE INFORMATION

| SP1   What is the total # of people in the Barangay? | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SP2   # of people that are… in this Barangay** | | | | |
| Affected | | Missing | Dead | |

| | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|
| SP3   How many people have been displaced AWAY from the Barangay? | | |
| SP4   How many Displaced Persons is this Barangay hosting? | | |
| SP5   What is the estimated # of female-headed households? | | |
| SP6   What is the estimated number of pregnant and lactating women? | | |
| SP7   Estimated # of children below 18 years who are unaccompanied or orphaned? | | |
| SP8   Estimated # of unaccompanied elderly people (≥60) | | |

| SP9   What proportion of the population has NO access to the following services in this community? (Give Percentage) | |
|---|---|
| Electricity | % |
| Drinking water | % |
| Other water supply | % |
| Toilet facilities | % |
| Access road | % |
| Gas/fuel supply | % |
| Telephone/mobile network | % |
| Functioning Market or Shop | % |

### SH      SHELTER

| SH1   What is the estimated percentage of houses… in this Barangay? | |
|---|---|
| Unaffected | % |
| Partially damaged but inhabitable | % |
| Totally destroyed or severely damaged and uninhabitable | % |

| SH2   # of people that are living in … in this Barangay | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Evacuation centers | | Temporary shelters | |
| With host families | | Open air | |

| SH3   What are the concerns for meeting immediate shelter needs in this Barangay? (Rank those that apply, with #1 as most important) | |
|---|---|
| No evacuation centers available | |
| No temporary or semi-permanent shelters | |
| Existing shelters are over crowded | |
| People are forced to live in highly affected / damaged houses | |
| Limited community capacity to house affected people | |
| Other (Please specify:_____) | |

| SH4   What are the concerns for rebuilding houses in this Barangay? (Rank those that apply, with #1 as most important) | |
|---|---|
| Debris clearance of household plots | |
| Lack of access to timber | |
| Lack of access to roofing materials | |
| Lack of access to required tools for building adequate shelter | |
| Lack of carpenters and masons | |
| Other (please specify:_____) | |

### WS      WATER SUPPLY

| WS1 What are the primary sources of water in your community? (Give Percentage) | | |
|---|---|---|
| Protected Source (borehole, well, spring) | | % |
| Unprotected source (well, spring, surface water) | | % |
| Rain water catchment system | | % |
| Piped water | | % |
| Water tanks | | % |
| WS2 Does water in the community appear to be clean? | Yes | No |

### SA      SANITATION

| SA1   What proportion of the population has to defecate in open spaces because of a lack of facilities since Yolanda? | | % |
|---|---|---|

| SA2   Are there problems of access to toilets for defecation and bathing purposes in the community? | 1=Severe problems 2=Moderate problems 3=No significant problem | |
|---|---|---|
| | Toilets | Bathing |
| Men | | |
| Women | | |

# YOLANDA MULTI CLUSTER and INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT
## PROVINCE: _____  MUNICIPALITY_____  BARANGAY_____

### HE        HEALTH

**HE1  What are the main health concerns in this community right now? (Rank from 1 to 5, with #1 as most important)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Fever | |
| Tuberculosis (TB) | |
| Skin disease | |
| Cholera | |
| Difficulty in sleeping/nightmares | |
| Difficulty in breathing/respiratory | |
| Physical injuries | |
| Tetanus | |
| Jaundice/hepatitis | |
| Pregnancy complications | |
| Other (specify) | |

| HE2  How many health centres are operating in the Barangay? | Total # before Yolanda | # destroyed or unusable after Yolanda | # operational after Yolanda |
|---|---|---|---|
| Health facility | | | |

**HE3  How do most people get to the closest health facility? (Select only One)**

| Foot | | Bicycle | | Motorized vehicle | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| HE4  By the main mode of transport, how long on average does it take to get to the closest health facility? | min |
|---|---|

### FS        FOOD SECURITY

| FS1  What proportion of the population has access to food stocks? (Give Percentage) | % |
|---|---|
| FS2  For most people in the community, how many days are these food stocks estimated to last? | days |

**FS3  On average, are there changes in the total amount of food consumed since Yolanda? (Select One Only)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount consumed has remained the same | |
| Amount consumed has somewhat decreased | |
| Amount consumed has significantly decreased | |
| Don't know | |

**FS4  What are the main concerns related to consuming sufficient food in your community? (Rank from 1 to 3, with #1 as most important)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Running out of food stocks | |
| Markets/shops not open | |
| No cooking facilities | |
| No utensils | |
| No cooking fuels | |
| No money/resources to purchase food | |
| No relief supplies provided | |
| Other (please specify) | |

### LA        LIVELIHOOD / AGRICULTURE

**LA1  What were the main sources of income in the community before Yolanda? (Rank from 1 to 3, with #1 as most important)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Farming | |
| Fishing | |
| Livestock raising | |
| Agricultural wage labour | |
| Other wage labour | |
| Trade | |
| Tourism | |
| Remittances | |
| Other (please specify) | |

**LA2  For each of the income sources, define the level to which the income source was affected: (1=not affected, 2=moderately affected, 3=highly affected)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Farming | |
| Fishing | |
| Livestock raising | |
| Agricultural wage labour | |
| Other wage labour | |
| Trade | |
| Tourism | |
| Remittances | |
| Other (please specify) | |

**LA3  What are the estimated crop, livestock, and asset losses in your community? (As percentage of total)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Standing crop | % |
| Plantation crop | % |
| Livestock | % |
| Fishing equipment (boats, nets, etc.) | % |
| Damaged agriculture land | % |
| Agricultural equipment (tools, inputs, etc.) | % |
| Destroyed workplaces, factories or other places of employment | % |

**LA4  What are the immediate needs for livelihoods recovery? (Rank from 1 to 3, with #1 as most important)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Land reclamation | |
| Inputs for land preparation (tools, cash, machinery) | |
| Inputs for crop planting (agricultural inputs) | |
| Providing livestock | |
| Vaccination and medication for surviving animals | |
| Fishing inputs | |
| Irrigation system recovery | |
| Building materials | |
| Shelter for livestock | |
| Debris removal | |
| Other (please specify) | |

# YOLANDA MULTI CLUSTER and INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT
## PROVINCE: _____ MUNICIPALITY _____ BARANGAY _____

## MS    MARKETS/SHOPS

**MS1  What are the prices (in Pesos) per kg in the area and how do they compare to before Yolanda?**

| Staple food | Is it available (Y/N) | Price before Yolanda | Price after Yolanda |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice |  | ₱/kg | ₱/kg |
| Corn |  | ₱/kg | ₱/kg |
| Camote (sweet potato) |  | ₱/kg | ₱/kg |
| Cassava |  | ₱/kg | ₱/kg |
| Gabi |  | ₱/kg | ₱/kg |

## MC    MASS COMMUNICATION

**MC1  Which of the following services are currently available?  (Select all that Apply)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Newspaper | |
| Radio | |
| Television | |
| Internet | |

## ED    EDUCATION

| ED1 How many education institutions are operating? | Total # before Yolanda | # destroyed /unusable after Yolanda | # operational and used as evacuation centre | # operational being used for school |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elementary School | | | | |
| High school | | | | |

**ED2  What proportion of children are going to school, before Yolanda and after Yolanda? (Give Percentage)**

| | BEFORE | AFTER |
|---|---|---|
| Boys | | |
| Girls | | |

**ED3  What kind of support for education is most essential right now for the Barangay? (Rank from 1 to 3, with #1 as most important)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Repairing damaged school buildings | |
| Establishing temporary learning spaces | |
| Ensuring safety of school aged children and teachers | |
| Providing school materials & learning resources | |
| Providing psychosocial support to teachers and students | |
| School feeding | |
| Recruiting teaching staff | |
| Providing incentives to teachers | |
| Other (please specify) | |

## NU    NUTRITION

| Please answer the following questions: | YES | NO |
|---|---|---|
| **NU1**  Have infant milk products (e.g. milk formulas) been distributed since the emergency disaster? | | |
| **NU2**  Are there clearly identified breastfeeding areas in the evacuation centres or in the community | | |

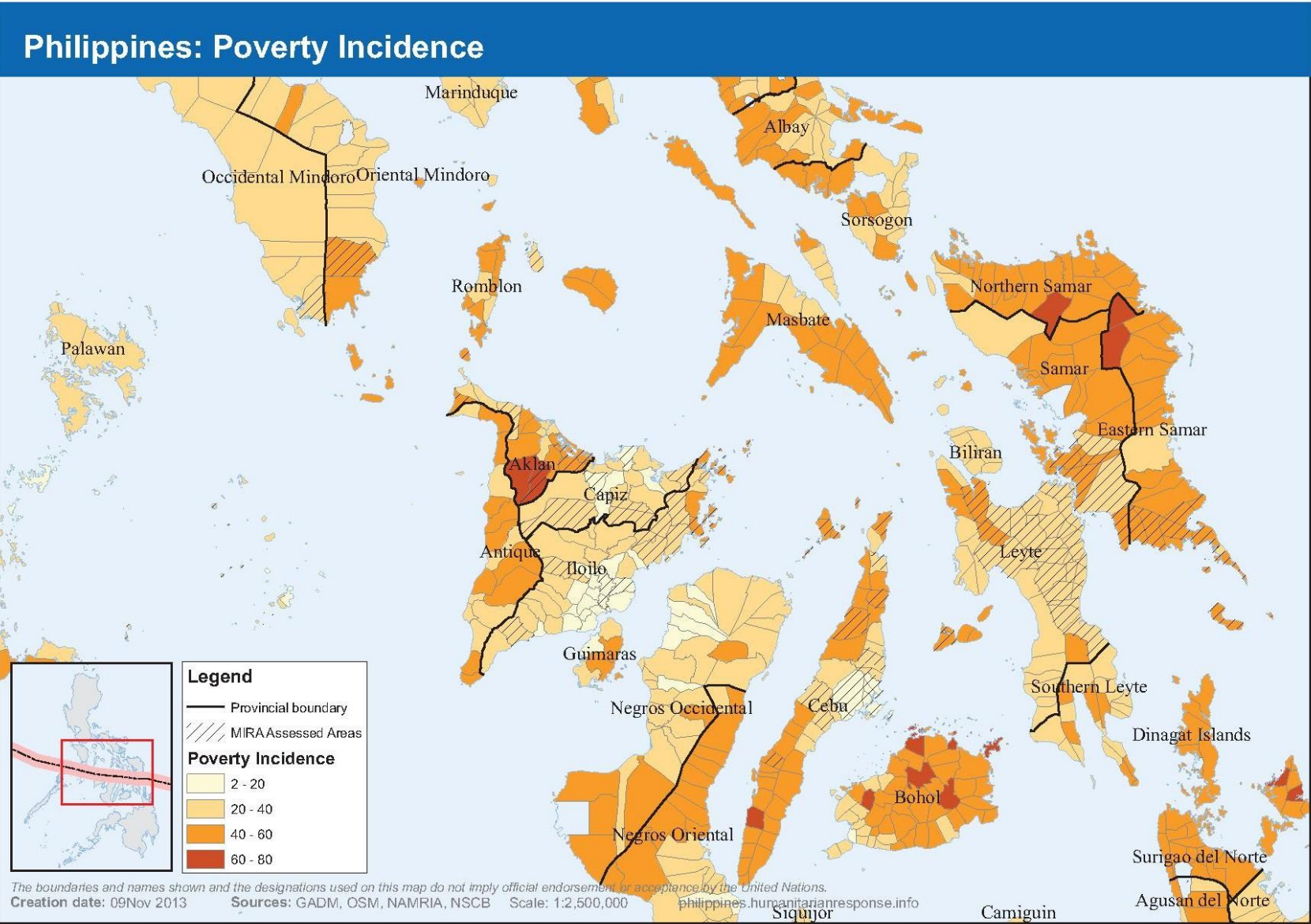| **NU3**  Is there existing activities on the following programmes since Yolanda? | YES | NO |
|---|---|---|
| Vitamin A capsule supplementation for children 6-59 months | | |
| Iron-Folic Acid tablet distribution for pregnant and lactating women | | |
| Multiple Micronutrient Powders/Iron Syrup/Iron Drops for children 6-23 months of age | | |
| Management of children with moderate and severe acute malnutrition | | |
| Infant and young child feeding sessions (breastfeeding and complementary feeding) | | |

## PR    PROTECTION

| PR1   Are there major protection concerns? (Select all that apply) | |
|---|---|
| Lack of adequate physical protection by national authority | |
| Breakdown of law and order (i.e. looting, criminality) | |
| Presence of armed non-state actors | |
| Absence of civilian character (presence of armed personnel) | |
| Extortion/Illegal taxation | |
| Violence(s) between members of displaced community and/or host community | |
| Threat from host community | |
| Presence or risk of Sex and Gender Based Violence | |
| Incidents of child abuse and exploitation | |
| Presence or risk of human trafficking | |
| Forced return or relocation | |
| Split families (family members separated from other family members) | |
| Lack of adequate communication between family members and/or to emergency response (i.e., ambulance, fire brigade) | |
| Loss of legal document(s) (i.e. birth registration, marriage certificate, property title, death certificate) | |
| Persons with special needs (i.e., disabilities, elderly, single-headed household, single women) | |
| No arrangements for the remains of the deceased | |
| Discrimination against ethnicity (indigenous peoples) | |
| Presence of unexploded ordnance and landmines | |

| PR2   What are the names of the most active relief and rehabilitation agencies currently working in this area? (Please write name) | |
|---|---|
| 1. | |
| 2. | |
| 3. | |
| 4. | |

# Annex E. NDRRMC Summary table

| | Food, Water, Etc. | Shelter | Medical | Power & Fuel | Security | Communications & Reachability | Infrastructure & Transportation | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Antique** | P113,229,825.00 worth of assistance from DSWD, P1,907,250.00 worth of assistance from LGUs, P1,851,750.00 has been provided. | The DPWH has started the construction of bunkhouses in Tacloban city and Palo, as temporary shelter for the affected families. | A total of 333 DOH personnel were deployed to the province. Out of the total, there are 119 DOH personnel in Tacloban city | There are 30 towns still experiencing power outage. Power was restored in 13 towns/cities | A total of 786 AFP personnel and 1,703 PNP personnel were deployed to the area. | 53% of Smart communications network coverage and 19% of Globe network coverage have been restored. | A total of 379,169 houses were damaged. | Nov 26, DepEd VIII announced that classes resume in all schools except in Tacloban City and Ormoc City. |
| **Capiz** | 39,937,100.00 worth of assistance from DSWD has been provided. (P10,667,550.00 of which currently has no info on breakdown from DSWD yet) SILG Roxas reported that 33,460 food packs were distributed in Eastern Samar on November 23, 2013. | As of 18 November 2013, DPWH VIII provided augmentation of equipment and manpower in the region, identified site for the construction of bunk houses for the affected population. They will also commence construction of bunk houses on this day. | A total of 30 DOH medical personnel were deployed to the area | 9 out of 23 towns were energized. There are 14 towns still experiencing power outage. Target restoration date: 22 December 2013 | There are 244 PNP personnel deployed to the area. | 14% of Smart Communications and Sun Cellular network have been restored. | A total of 46,574 houses were reported damaged. | DepEd VIII announced that classes resumed in all schools except in Guiuan, Mercedes, Balangkayan, Giporlos, Quinapondan, Lawaan, Balangiga, Hernani, and Salcedo. |
| **Iloilo** | P1,671,210.00 worth of assistance from DSWD, P715,500.00 worth of assistance from LGUs, P20,000.00 worth of assistance from NGOs has been provided. As of 25 November 2013, DOH has provided 1 water treatment unit in Basey, Samar. | There are 91 evacuation centers serving 4,041 families (19,481 people). | A total of 25 DOH personnel were deployed to the area. | The towns serviced by SAMELCO 1 are ready to receive power when transmission is restored. Also 13 towns serviced by SAMELCO 2 are already restored. The remaining 3 towns serviced by SAMELCO 2 are targeted for restoration by December 22, 2013. | As of 20 November 2013, AFP deployed 287 personnel, while PNP deployed 362 personnel to the province. | Smart cellular services in the province of Western Samar have been restored to 91%. Smart communications has set up 1 Libreng Tawag station in the area of Basey. | A total of 9,238 houses were damaged | DepEd VIII announced that classes resume in all schools except for Basey and Marabut. |
| **Palawan** | P503,871.00 worth of assistance from the LGU has been provided. | There are 183 evacuation centers serving 4,366 families (21,804 people) | 5 out of 7 towns are still experiencing power outage. Target date for restoration is December 7, 2013 | As of 19 November 2013, Operations in all police stations are back to normal. | 38% of Smart and Sun cellular network coverage has been restored. | Total of 22,940 houses were reported damaged. | | |

| | Food, Water, Etc. | Shelter | Medical | Power & Fuel | Security | Communications & Reachability | Infrastructure & Transportation | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aklan | P22,761,606.72 worth of assistance from DSWD, P257,560.00 worth of assistance from LGUs. | There are 7 evacuation centers serving 284 families (1,272 people). | The DOH CHD VI (team A and B) has deployed a total of 84 personnel to Iloilo, Capiz, Aklan and Antique (public health team). | 14 towns still experiencing power outages. Target date for restoration: 8 December 2013 | As of 12 November 2013, 10 PNP personnel were deployed | 83% of Smart and Sun cellular coverage, and 56% of Globe cellular coverage has been restored. Smart communications has set up 1 Libreng charging station in the province. | A total of 85,004 houses were damaged | DepEd announced that classes resume in all schools |
| Antique | P9,274,791.00 worth of assistance from DSWD, P2,568,000.00 worth of assistance from LGUs. | There are 4 evacuation centers serving 8 families (52 people). | The DOH CHD VI (team A and B) has deployed a total of 84 personnel to Iloilo, Capiz, Aklan and Antique (public health team). | 3 towns are still experiencing power outage | Smart Cellular services have been restored in the entire province. There is 1 Libreng Tawag Station operating in the town of Culasi. | A total of 46,964 houses were reported damaged. | There are 13 dead, 147 injured, 14 missing | DepEd announced that classes resume in all schools except in Tibiao, Barbaza, Culasi, Libertad and Laua-an. |
| Capiz | P29,453,389.00 worth of assistance from DSWD, P351,000.00 worth of assistance from the LGU. | There is 1 evacuation center serving 39 families (123 people). | The DOH CHD VI (team A and B) has deployed a total of 84 personnel to Iloilo, Capiz, Aklan and Antique (public health team). | 14 towns are still experiencing power outage. Target date for restoration: 19 December 2013 | As of 20 November 2013, there were 58 PNP Special Action Force deployed to the area. | 65% of Smart and Sun cellular network coverage, and 18% of Globe network coverage has been restored. | A total of 133,629 houses were damaged. | DepEd announced that classes resume in all schools |
| Iloilo | P41,568,221.00 worth of assistance from DSWD, P1,395,983.00 worth of assistance from LGUs. | There are 64 evacuation centers serving 4,123 families (17,741 people). | The DOH CHD VI (team A and B) has deployed a total of 84 personnel to Iloilo, Capiz, Aklan and Antique (public health team) | There are 11 towns experiencing power outage. Power is expected to be restored in December | As of 20 November 2013, a total of 785 AFP personnel were deployed to the area. | Restoration of Smart cellular services in the province of Iloilo are underway (96%) (Smart Advisory). There are currently 3 Libreng Tawag centers in the area. | A total of 171,233 houses were damaged. 3 navy boats were deployed. | DepEd announced that classes resume in all schools |
| Palawan | P4,667,070.44 worth of assistance from DSWD, P6,206,999.00 worth of assistance from LGUs, P778,406.00 worth of assistance from NGOs has been provided. | There are 20 evacuation centers serving 240 families (1,162 people). Also, 801 families (1,866 people) are being served outside evacuation centers. | As of 19 November 2013, there were 10 Red Cross personnel deployed to Coron, Culion and Busuanga. | 4 towns which were affected are still experiencing power outage | | 100% of Smart Communications and Sun cellular services restored. | A total of 21,021 houses were damaged. | |

## Annex F. Poverty Incidence and MIRA assessment map

## G. Cluster activities per province

*24 November 2013*

| Reg. | Prov. | CCCM | Coordination | Early Recovery | Education | Emergency Shelter | Emergency Telecoms | Food Security | Health | Livelihood | Logistics | Nutrition | Protection | WASH | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IV-B | Occidental Mindoro | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| | Palawan | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 22 |
| VI | Aklan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 |
| | Antique | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| | Capiz | 0 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 20 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 11 | 77 |
| | Iloilo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 32 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 11 | 77 |
| | Negros Occidental | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 16 |
| VII | Bohol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| | Cebu | 0 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 17 | 2 | 19 | 15 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 42 | 126 |
| VIII | Eastern Samar | 0 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 54 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 12 | 37 | 143 |
| | Leyte | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 26 | 1 | 268 | 20 | 3 | 6 | 26 | 45 | 190 | 595 |
| | Northern Samar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 14 |
| | Samar | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 28 | 72 |
| | Southern Leyte | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| | **Total** | 0 | 6 | 22 | 65 | 100 | 7 | 395 | 39 | 48 | 14 | 36 | 82 | 353 | 1167 |

**Affected Persons (in thousands):** 0 - 250 | 250-500 | 500-750 | 750-1,000 | > 1,000

The numbers above represent the number of organizations working in a sector (or in some cases, subsector) by province. The figures above are almost certainly incomplete. Nevertheless the sectoral and geographic coverage shown above can be considered indicative of the overall response.

The Province names are colored based on the number of people affected as reported in the DSWD DROMIC database.

Data Sources: HCT Cluster lead agencies in the Philippines.

**Legend:**
- Camp Coordination and Camp Management
- Coordination
- Early Recovery
- Education
- Emergency Shelter
- Emergency Telecoms
- Food Security & Agriculture
- Health
- Livelihood
- Logistics
- Nutrition
- Protection
- WASH