

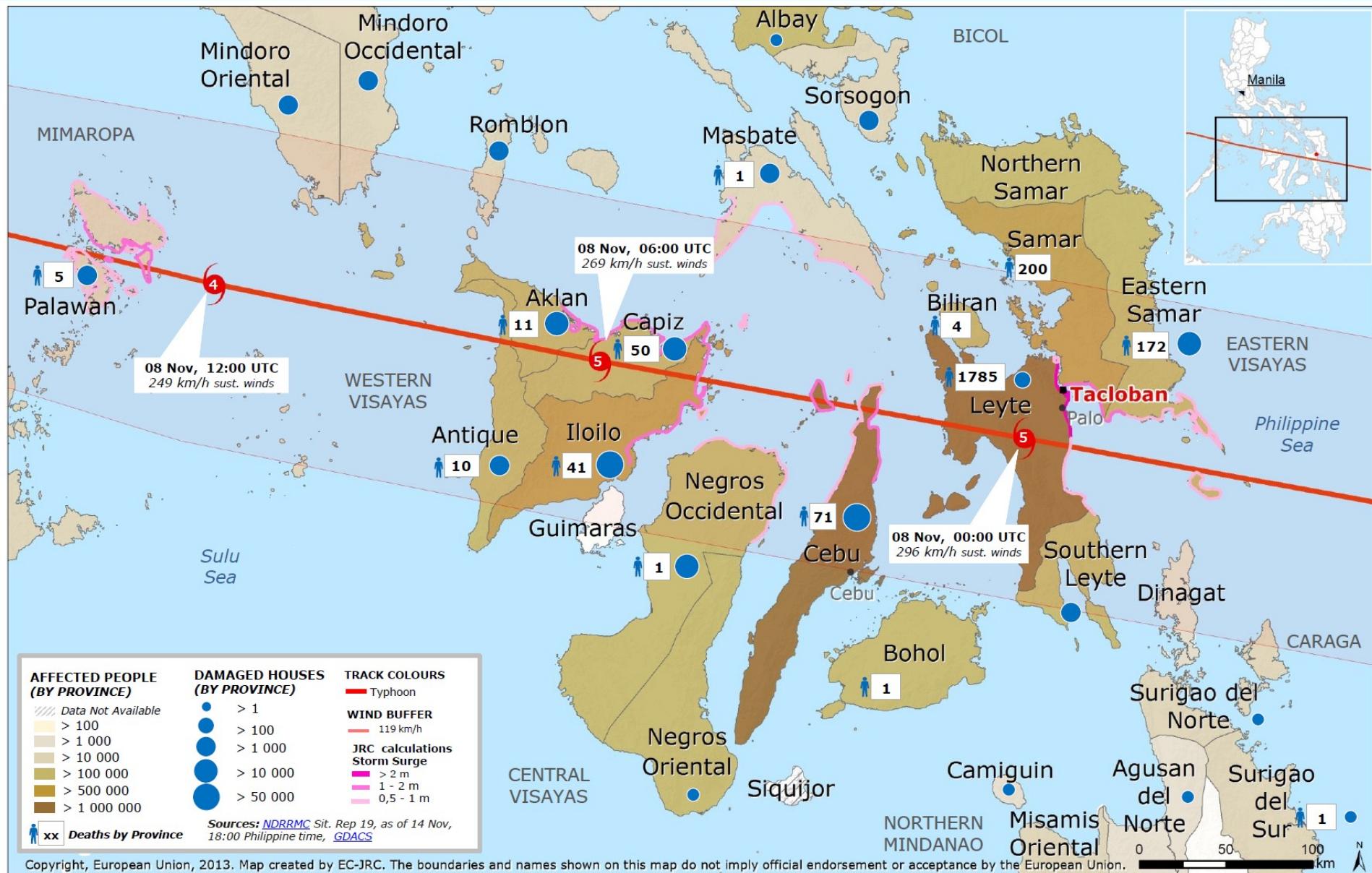


Super Typhoon Haiyan

Disaster response resource booklet

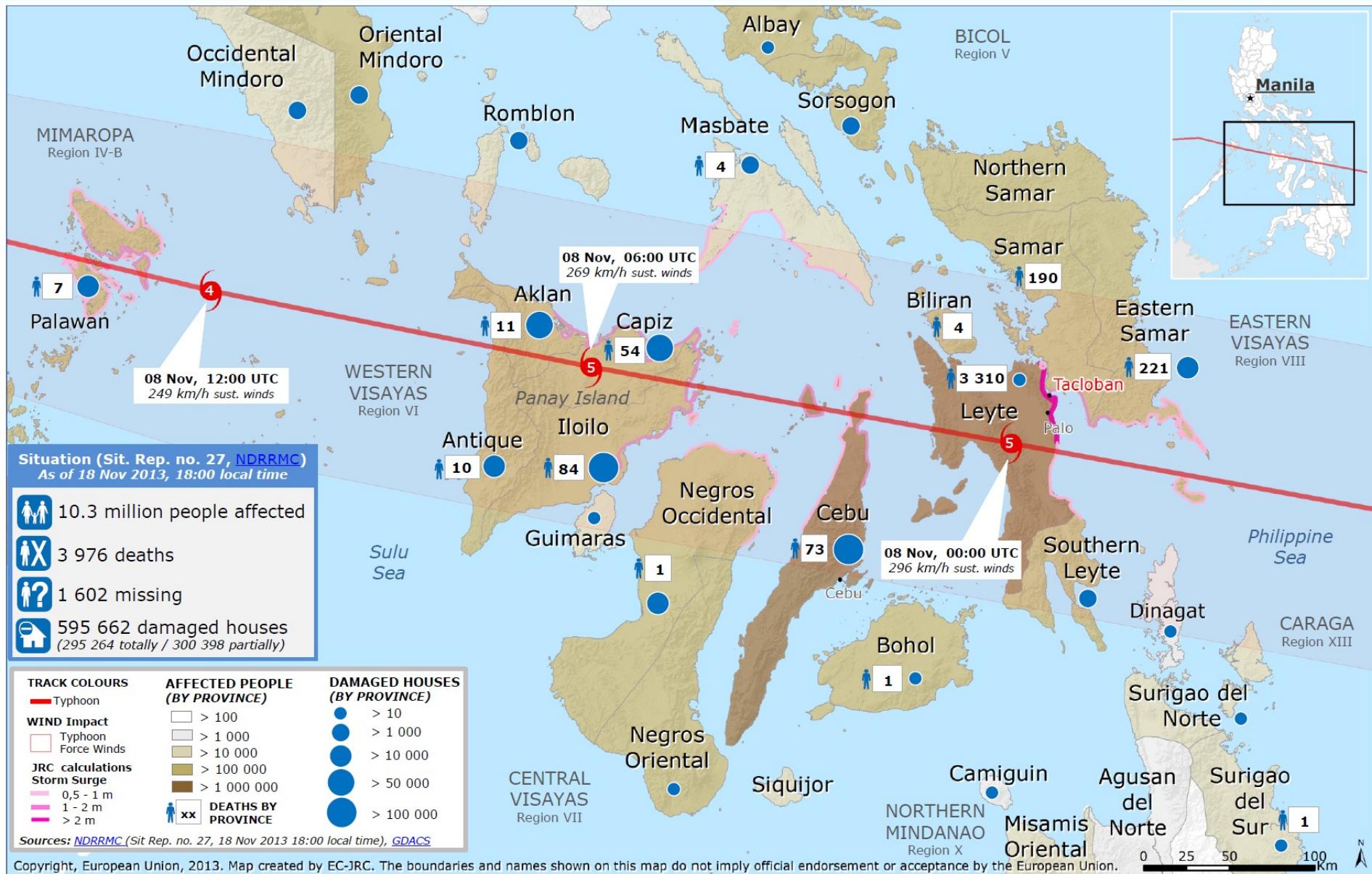
Source A

14 Nov 2013: PHILIPPINES – Damage by Tropical Cyclone HAIYAN

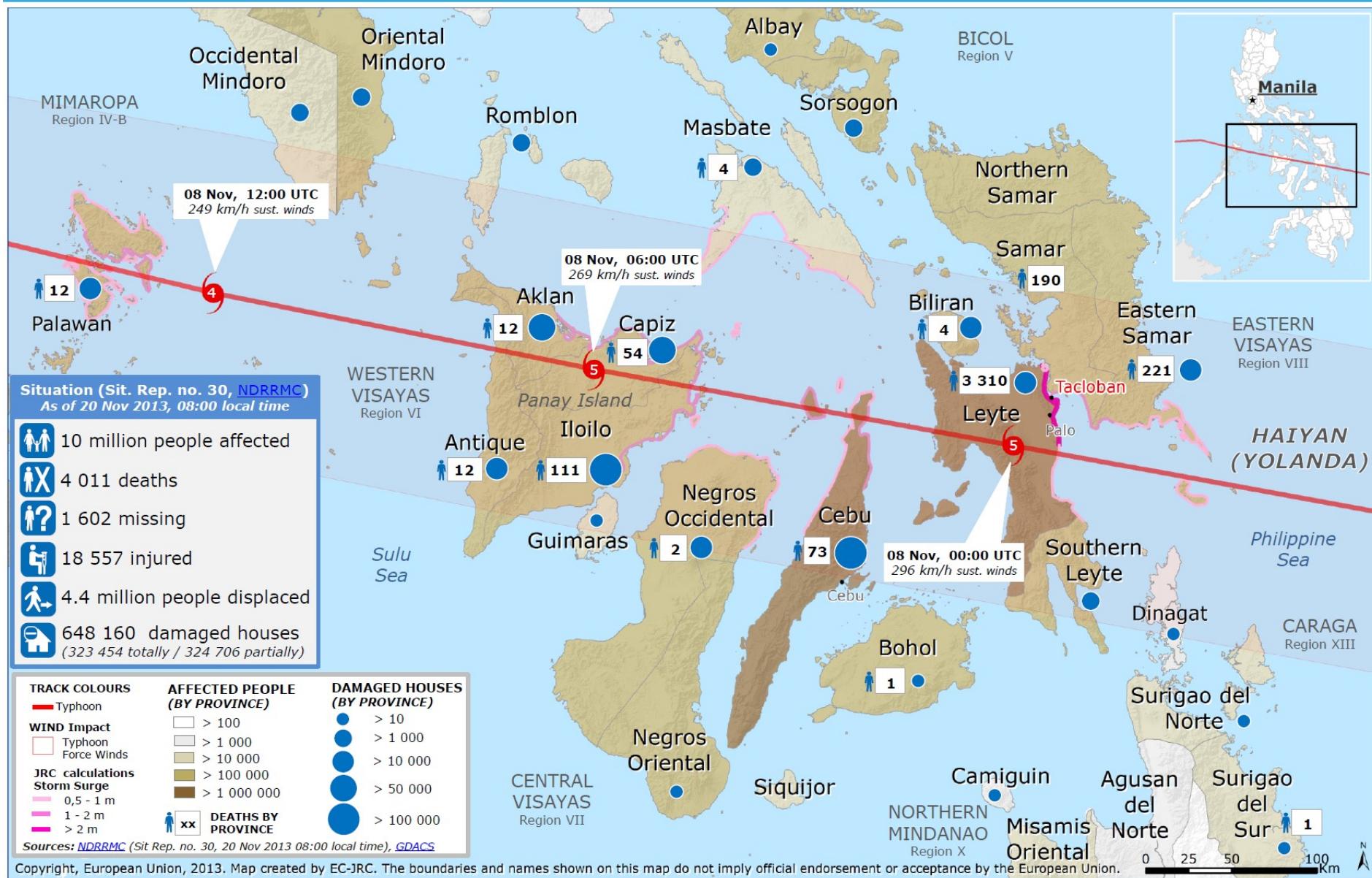


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18 Nov 2013: PHILIPPINES – Damage by Tropical Cyclone HAIYAN



20 Nov 2013: PHILIPPINES – Damage by Tropical Cyclone HAIYAN (YOLANDA)



Source B

Timeline: Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)(Doctors without borders) emergency response to Typhoon Haiyan



"This sort of disaster is unprecedented in the Philippines. The effect is something like a massive earthquake followed by huge floods," says Dr Natasha Reyes, MSF's emergency coordinator in the Philippines.

Over 200 aid experts flew into the disaster zone, including doctors, nurses, surgeons, logisticians, water and sanitation experts, and psychologists. We also shipped over 359 tonnes of medical and relief items, in an effort to help those in the greatest need.

Emergency response

Our initial focus was on the province of **Leyte**, which was hit first as the typhoon came ashore. Efforts to reach the city of **Tacloban** are being complicated by roads blocked with debris, as well as strong winds and torrential rain forcing the cancellation many flights to the damaged airport.



Figure 1 Views of Tacloban City, Leyte after the typhoon. Yann Libessart/MSF.

"We know that many medical facilities have been destroyed or damaged, with medical equipment simply washed away," says Dr Reyes. "On top of this, a lot of health staff are unaccounted for, meaning the resources are severely depleted."

Our medical teams will support the work of the Philippines military at the airport. We have identified one still functional hospital in Tacloban, which we are supporting with staff, supplies and equipment.

MSF teams are currently organising supplies of drugs, medical equipment and material to purify water, as well as essential items for distribution such as plastic sheeting, cooking items and hygiene kits.

13 November (Landfall +5 days)

Guiuan: Another MSF team flew to Guiuan in the east of Samar, an area hit first and hard by the typhoon and from where there has been very little information. The team reports that the damage there is extensive and the needs huge. A full team plans to return to Guiuan tomorrow by helicopter to launch activities immediately.

Three of nine cargo planes have arrived in Cebu and all stock is now off-loaded.

The humanitarian cargo includes medical kits for treating wounded, material for medical consultations, tetanus vaccines, and relief items such as tents and hygiene kits.

14 November (Landfall +6 days)

Guiuan: The damage is extensive and the needs huge. Almost all the buildings in the town are destroyed. The local hospital is also severely damaged and not functional. The most seriously injured people had already been evacuated.

Our medics will start helping people as soon as possible, and our teams will tackle water, sanitation and shelter.

Roxas City: Our team estimates that 50 percent of Roxas City, in the north of **Panay Island**, has been destroyed.

Ormoc town: The team who visited Ormoc town, in the west of **Leyte** province, report that the majority of the buildings are destroyed. There is limited power supply.

An assessment by helicopter is planned for the outlying islands tomorrow.

16 November (Landfall +8 days)

Guiuan: "In Guiuan town, every single roof has been blown off in a town of 45,000 inhabitants," says Dr Natasha Reyes, MSF's emergency coordinator in the Philippines.

MSF's emergency team in Guiuan – in the far east of Samar island, have carried out 600 consultations, most for lacerations and infected wounds.

"There's no roof, destroyed electricity equipment, etc," says Natasha. "It used to be a 50-bed facility with X-Ray, operating theatres, everything. The wind destroyed the concrete." We are currently working in the ruins of Guiuan's hospital.

Tacloban: In Tacloban, a team of eight is preparing the site for an inflatable hospital, which will be on its way shortly from Cebu.

Maternal care, including care for complicated deliveries and c-sections, is a priority as most of the secondary healthcare capacity has been destroyed. In the next days, MSF will start repairs on the hospital building.

On Sunday, 40 tonnes of supplies arrived in Guiuan, which brings the total to 70 tonnes. The lack of fuel is one of the main logistical constraints, so a boat loaded with jerry cans is leaving Cebu tonight, followed on Monday by a barge carrying about 50 tonnes of medical and logistical materials.

A first cargo of non-food items (NFIs) landed on Saturday in Cebu with 1,500 tents, 3,000 jerry cans, 9,000 blankets, 2,000 hygiene kits and 2,000 cooking kits.

Two more cargos are expected on Sunday and Wednesday with a total of 14,000 blankets, 3,000 jerry cans, 1,000 cooking kits and 1,000 hygiene kits.

On Sunday, teams carried out further assessments by helicopter of several small islands northeast of Panay island. The north-eastern coastline of Panay and the islands have been severely affected, and teams estimate 90 percent destruction.

Thirty tons of drugs, medical equipment, hygiene kits, shelter and other relief items will arrive on Sunday night in Manila, to be flown to Roxas City on Monday. The supplies will then be dispatched to the teams working in north-eastern Iloilo province.

18 November (Landfall +10 days)

We are now able to reach and treat more and more people. While supplies of aid are now reaching large cities, such as Tacloban, there are other areas where aid has still not arrived. These include remote, hard-to-reach rural and coastal areas, but also towns like Santa Fe, which is just outside Tacloban.

Logistical constraints – including the massive destruction of infrastructure, congestion in airports and ports, and blocked roads – remain challenging.

26 November (Landfall + 18 days)

Despite increasing humanitarian aid in typhoon-hit areas of the Philippines, MSF teams are still finding villages and towns that have not yet received any aid.

11 December (Landfall + 33 days)

Our teams also continued mental health work and training local staff to recognise acute emotional reactions in their patients.

Source: Adapted from <https://www.msf.org.uk/timeline-emergency-response-typhoon-haiyan>

Source C

Typhoon Haiyan disaster response: how the relief effort worked

The Guardian | Poverty Matters blog | Mark Tran

When typhoon Haiyan struck the Philippines in November, Brett Moore, World Vision's shelter adviser, bought three Toyotas, 500 litres of water, dry rations, petrol and mosquito nets, and boarded the night ferry from Cebu to Tacloban, the city worst-hit by the storm.

"We spent seven hours, squashed with 500 people. It was 40C and no one slept," he says. "We arrived in Ormoc with the sun peeping up and thousands of people trying to board the ferry. We drove for three and a half hours through debris and trees and set up camp at a training college that was destroyed and filthy."

Moore, an Australian, is a designated first-responder to disasters and at the sharp end of the UN's cluster system. Clusters are groups of UN and non-UN humanitarian organisations that specialise in emergency response in areas such as water and sanitation, health, shelter, logistics, food security and agriculture. The cluster approach was applied for the first time after the 2005 earthquake in Pakistan.

Ocha, the UN office for the co-ordination of humanitarian affairs led by Lady Amos, plays a leading role in disaster response. As its name implies, its job is to co-ordinate clusters once they are activated, a decision made in conjunction with the country in need.

In the case of Haiyan, the international humanitarian system and the Philippine government had been warned about the impending storm, but few had anticipated its ferocity – 195mph winds and a storm surge that swept eight ships ashore.

Each cluster has a designated lead agency: the World Health Organisation leads the health cluster; the World Food Programme heads logistics and food security; the UN Development Programme directs on early recovery and livelihoods.

Some of the first emergency teams to arrive in Tacloban were communications experts, so that information could be transmitted on what was needed and where. As Moore explains, the various clusters operate on a basis of who, what and where, to avoid duplication.

Moore works in the shelter cluster led by the UN refugee agency, the International Federation of the Red Cross, and Red Crescent Societies. In the Philippines, Save the Children and Medair were also part of this cluster; there has to be co-ordination within each cluster. "One group might say we've got 10,000 tarps [tarpaulin], another will say we've got tents, another we've got water purifiers. We have to work out each other's capacity," he explains.

It helps that people in any particular cluster know one another. The shelter cluster holds two meetings a year, one face-to-face and one online, and a subgroup meets every two months to prepare for a crisis such as Haiyan.

There also has to be co-ordination between the different clusters, and it is up to Ocha's representative to make sure no one trips over anyone else's toes. Eleven clusters are operating in the Philippines and the task of co-ordinating them fell to Sebastian Rhodes Stampa, who is credited with having done a good job.

Another factor that has contributed to a relatively effective operation, say aid workers, has been the close co-operation between civilians and the military. Relief officials have spoken highly of the contribution of the US, UK and Australian armed forces, which have the big cargo aircraft to bring in heavy equipment. "The British armed forces through DfID [Britain's department for international development] brought in a lot of tarpaulins, water purification and vehicles very quickly," Moore says.

Each cluster works with its particular line ministry, so the shelter cluster operates with the affected country's department of public works and highways. UN officials and relief workers have been struck by the competence of Philippine government officials and it is ultimately the government that tells donors what it wants and where they should concentrate efforts. It helps that the government has a good organisational network through to village level.

UN officials say they have not seen such a level of government competence in any other emergency. "These guys have been amazing, they've been leading the response," one senior official says.

The main problem has been the friction between the central government and the authorities in Tacloban, stemming from the fact that president Benigno Aquino and Alfred Romualdez belong to the country's most powerful rival political families. Aquino's father had been assassinated under the Marcos dictatorship; Romualdez's aunt, Imelda Romualdez Marcos, was married to Ferdinand Marcos.

"The political situation has influenced the entire response," a UN official says. Many people in Tacloban are bitter that the government did not send police or troops to keep order for a week, creating the conditions for desperate people to loot shops for supplies.

Given the potential for abuse, Ocha is funding Radio Abante. Well-known local journalists cover the humanitarian response by inviting people to send in text messages on a particular subject. This week, one of the questions addressed who was eligible to receive aid.

Some complained that the decision was based on outdated census information. The communication with communities initiative seeks to ensure that the people affected by the typhoon are being listened to by the UN aid agencies. For now, most listeners are deeply grateful to people like Moore who rushed in to help.

Source: <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/poverty-matters/2014/feb/07/typhoon-haiyan-disaster-response-philippines-relief-effort>