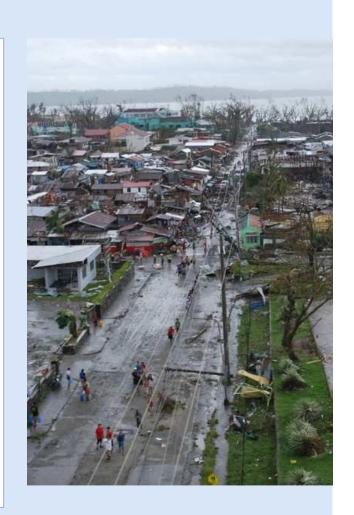




#### **Content**

- UNDAC pre-deployment
- The impact of Typhoon Haiyan
- The UNDAC deployment
- The UNDAC/OCHA activities
- The lessons learned

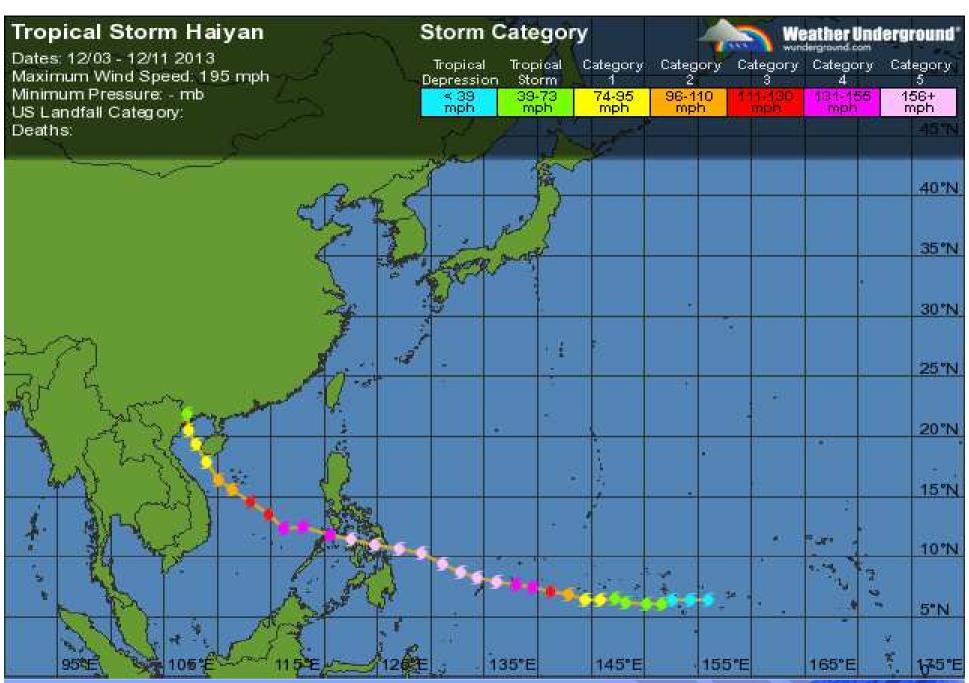


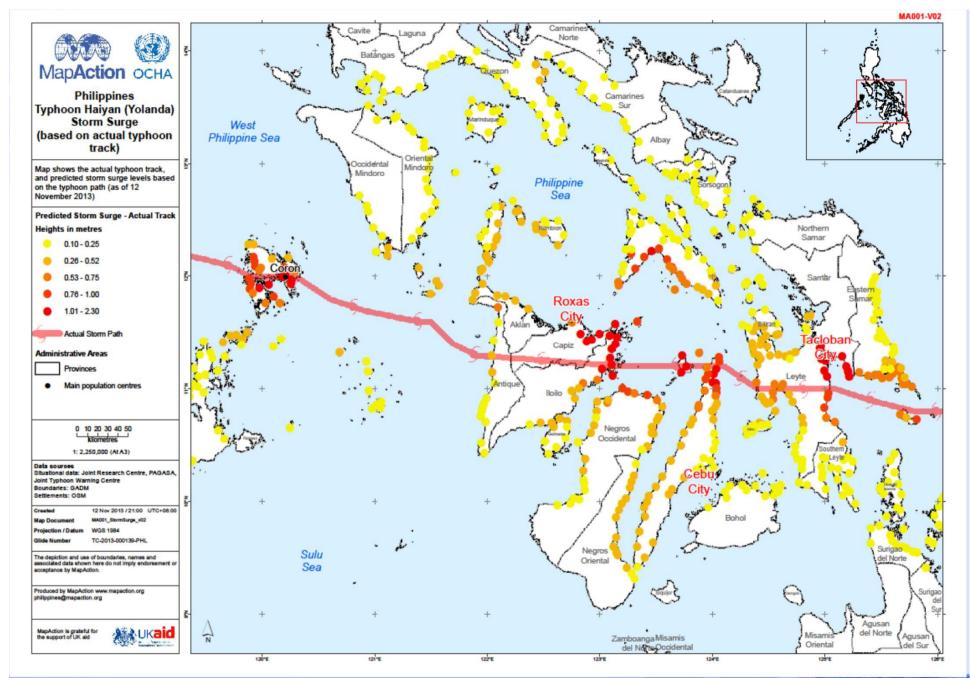


# **UNDAC** pre positioning

- On 6 November 2013 Super Typhoon Haiyan, local know as Yolanda approached the Philippines
- UN Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator requested pre-deployment of UNDAC members

• 7 November 2013: 5 UNDAC members deployed to the Capital Manila



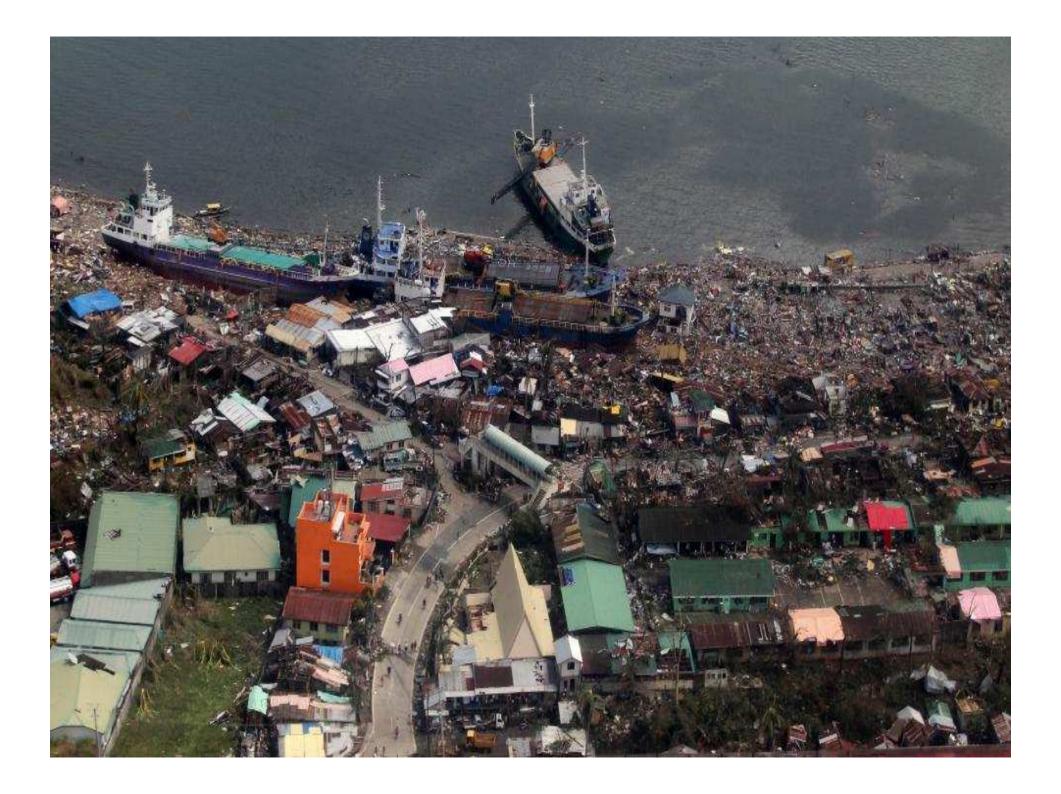






• The affect of typhoon Haiyan and storm surge





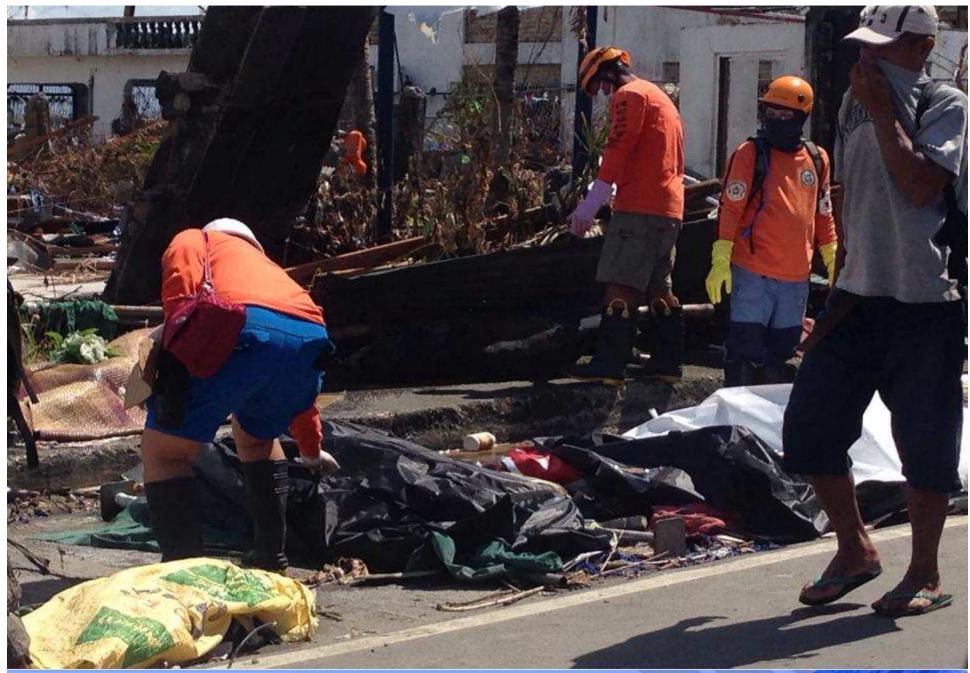


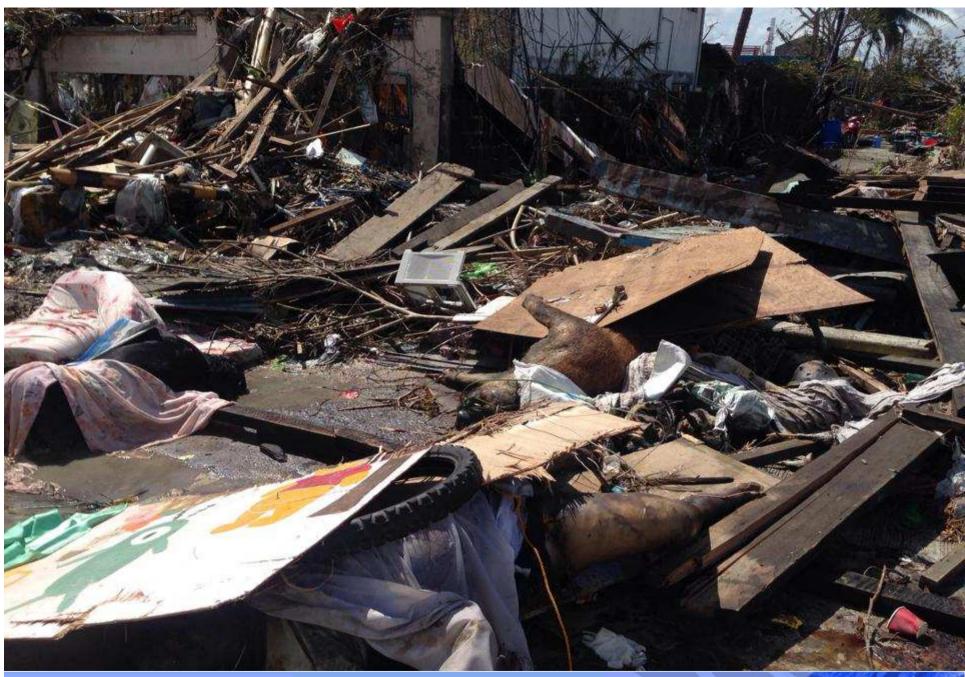














• Environmental Emergency in Estanica





#### Philippines: Typhoon Haiyan - Humanitarian Snapshot (as of 17 Nov 2013 - 22:00 GMT)



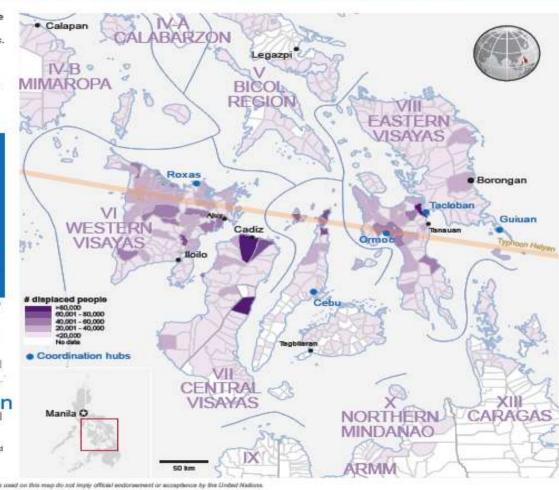
The humanitarian situation in the areas devastated by Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) is catastrophic. Almost 13 million people are affected, including some five million children. 4 million men, women and children have been displaced, many desperate for food, safe drinking water, basic shelter and sanitation.





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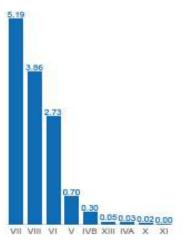








#### NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED by region (in million)



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

Creation date: 17 Nov 2013 Gilde Number: TC-2013-000139-PHL Map Sources: UNCS, Natural Earth, Gov'l Philippines, UNISYS.

Data Sources: DSWD, OCHA. Feedback: marinosi@un.org www.unocha.org www.rellefweb.int https://philippines.humanitarianresponse.info



- 14.9 million people affected
  - 44 Provinces
- Widespread devastation and loss of life
  - 6,100 people dead
  - 26,000 injured
  - 1,761 people missing
- 4 million people displaced
- 1+ million houses damaged
  - Structural Devastation. Virtually every building destroyed by the strong winds and water surges
- 400,000 living in 1,559 evacuation centres
- Infrastructure severely damaged







- Electricity, water, telecom/IT destroyed/not functioning
- All hospitals in vicinity Tacloban destroyed or closed due to a lack of medical supplies and staff
- In the beginning: widespread looting
  - people breaking into stores and homes searching for food, water and supplies for their families
- Agriculture land and fishing Areas destroyed
- Province Leyte and Samar most affected with
  - Guiuan 47.000 inhabitants
    - With 60 Barangays
  - Tacloban 245.000 inhabitants
    - With 138 Barnagays
  - Ormoc 191.000 inhabitants
    - With 110 Barangays



# i

## The UNDAC deployment

- 5 UNDAC members immediately deployed to cities appeared hardest hit: Tacloban, Roxas and Coron
- 11 more UNDAC members and 6 EUCPT members deployed to support the first humanitarian response
- Crucial technical support staff also deployed from:
  - MapAction, Télécoms sans Frontières (TSF), DHL, the Asia-Pacific Humanitarian Partnership (APHP) and the International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP)
- Total 114 OCHA colleagues deployed, 32 of them as UNDAC members









# The UNDAC response/activities

 Setting up a Reception and Departure Center (RDC) at Tacloban Airport with UNDAC, EUCPT and Italian Civil Protection





#### The UNDAC activities

- The activities at the RDC:
  - Monitor incoming military and commerical flights
  - Register/Inform arriving (Int) Humanitarian Teams



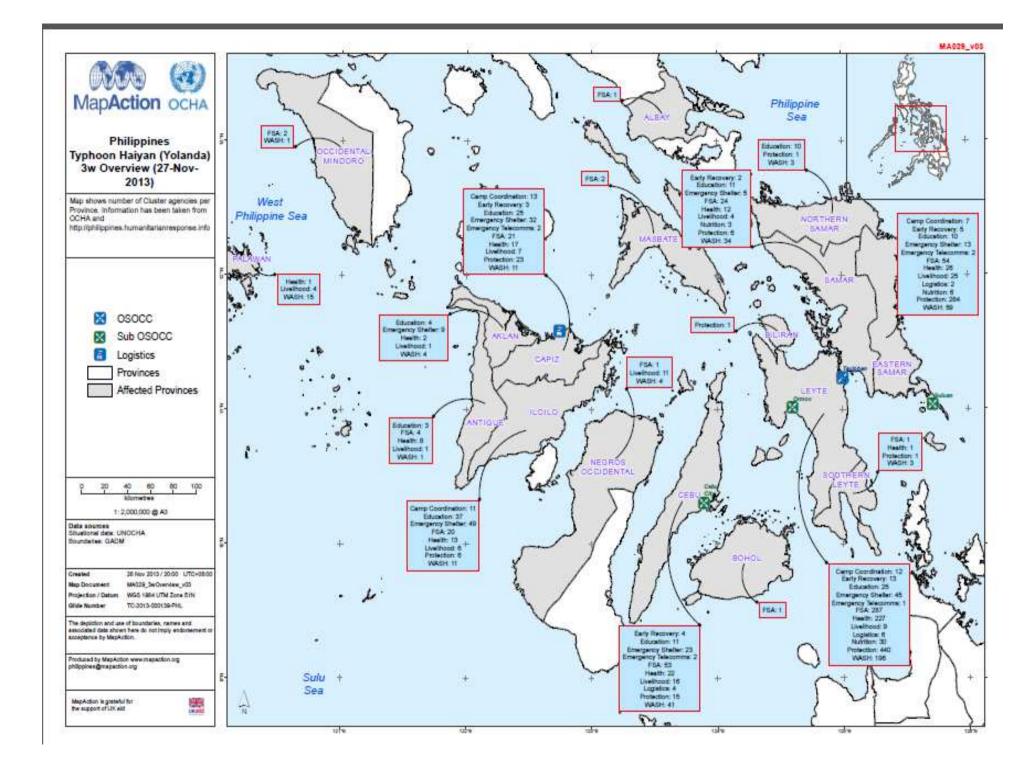


- Establish (sub) On Site Operational
   Coordination Centers (OSOCC) in:
  - Tacloban
  - Ormoc
  - Guiuan
  - Roxas
  - Coron
  - And logistic hub in Cebu





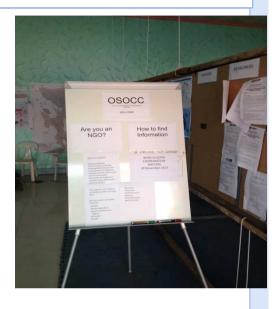




# The UNDAC response/activities

- The activities at the OSOCC:
  - Coordination
  - Inter Cluster Coordination
  - Cluster activities by cluster leads
  - Information Management
    - Analyzing reporting
    - Mapping
  - EUCPT
  - In-depth Needs Assessment (MIRA II)
  - Media watching/ interviews/press briefings
  - Liaison with the government (OCD/Task Force Yolanda)
  - Safety and Security
  - Civil Military Coordination
  - Communication with the Community
  - IT and Camp Management Support
  - Reception desk at the OSOCC











- Cluster Coordination
  - Food Security,Agriculture andLivelihood
  - Nutrition
  - Shelter
  - WASH
  - Health
  - Coordination Camp Management
  - Protection
    - Child Protection
    - Communication with the Community
    - Safety and Security
  - Education

- Emergency Telecom
- Logistic
  - Fuel
- Early Recovery





Inter-Cluster Coordination





- Response activities:
  - providing food and water
  - Evacuating displaced people









• Search and Rescue activities and retrieval of dead bodies











Medical emergency response for the affected people







- Medical support from National and International Teams
- Vaccination programme affected population









Shelter for affected population and WASH







 Assessments with UNDAC/EUCPT and Local Emergency Staff of the Office of Civil Defense (OCD)









Management of dead bodies



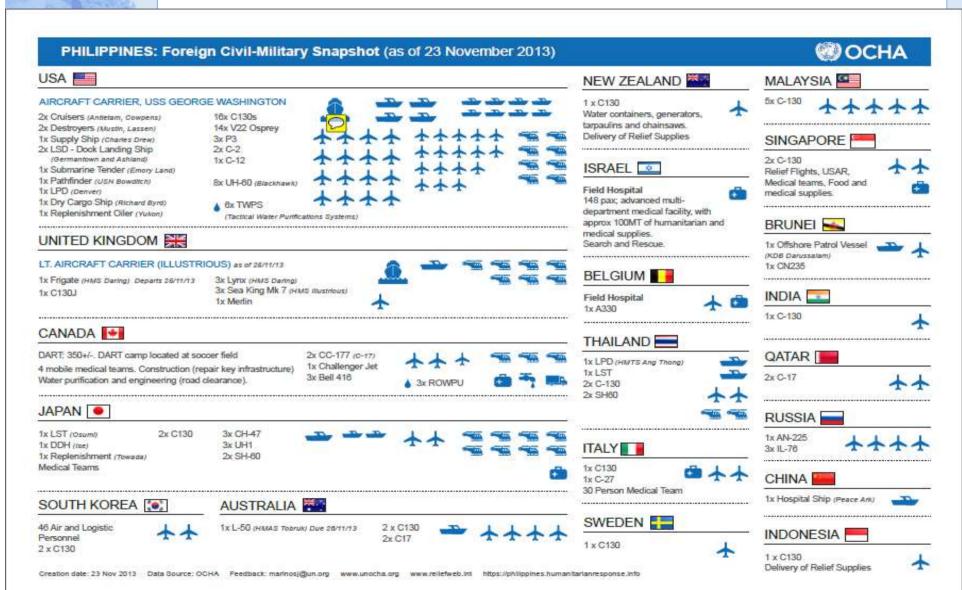








#### Civil Military Coordination





Military support for Humanitarian Aid











Liaison with LEMA (OCD/Mayors ect..)











Food security – Agriculture and Fishing











Identifying Humanitarian needs



# i

#### The UNDAC/OCHA/UN activities

Cleaning up a school











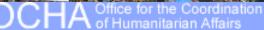
#### The lessons learned

We have to understand that effective coordination when responding to crisis and disasters to provide humanitarian aid means that:

- "We cannot control the winds, we can only adjust the sails"
- That's why: "National and International Responders" must know the sea in which they navigates"









# Questions?





