COMPREHENSIVE REPORT
Super Typhoon Haiyan aka Yolanda Disaster Report
Eastern Samar Province

General Background

Super Typhoon Haiyan hit the province of Eastern Samar last November 8, 2013. At storm signal no. 4, Haiyan had a maximum sustained wind speed of more than 250kph. The southern part of Eastern Samar was hard hit by strong winds and storm surge. As of November 16, 2013, the PDRRMO reports the following updates:

- Total Number of Barangays Affected : 448
- Total Number of Individuals Affected : 312,553
- Total Number of Families Affected : 75,672
- Total Number of Totally Damaged Houses : 29,834
- Total Number of Partially Damaged Houses : 19,353
- Total Number of Dead Persons : 242
- Total Number of Missing Persons : 40
- Total Number of Injured Persons : 6,120
- Estimated Cost of Damage to Agriculture : PHP 2,055,728,850
- Estimated Cost of Damage to Infrastructure : 2,592,000

Location and access

Eastern Samar has been already made accessible from the Maharlika Highway in Western Samar via Paranas-Taft Road in the north and via Basey-Lawaan National Road in the south. Immediately after the typhoon, these roads were impassable and it took three days for the Paranas-Road to be cleared, while it took more than a week before the Basey-Lawaan National Road became passable.

Apart from land travel, Eastern Samar was also accessible via its functional airports and seaports. There were two airports in the province, one in Guiuan and one in Borongan City. Both air strips can accommodate C130 and small planes, although commercial planes have long ceased flying to these two destinations. Chartered flights can be done in Cebu, as 9 Oxfam staff flown to Borongan City from Cebu City on 18 November 2013. There were also two functional seaports in the province, both in Guiuan and Borongan City. These seaports can accommodate big naval and cargo ships, although, no commercial ships ply these sea ports anymore.
Major Lifelines

Major lifelines were severely damaged. There were no electricity, landline, and cellular phone signals in the whole province. For two days, Smart Communications set up a temporary communication satellite disc so people can have signals to send text messages and place calls. They also set up a booth for people to place free five-minute calls to love ones from any part of the country and from abroad. But they eventually folded up after two days of operation due to lack of fuel and unable to provide better signal.

All banks remain closed in the whole province until today while small remittance outlets (like Lhullier, LBC, Palawan Express Padala) have been on and off in their operation. Gas stations have run out of stock for over a week. As of this writing, respective tankers of Petron and Shell have already arrived, but they were selling these at limited volumes per customer and at relatively higher price. Diesel was selling at P100 per liter while premium gasoline was being sold at P120 per liter. Despite this, people continue to line up to these two stations to have their fill of these much needed fuels.

Fleet Cards were not being honored in all gas stations in Borongan, Calbayog and Catbalogan cities. Our drivers were told to pay in cash.

Health Facilities and Services

Health facilities were severely damaged and services were paralyzed in the nine worst hit municipalities of Guiuan, Hernani, Salcedo, Mercedes, Balangkayan, and the appendix towns of Quinapondan, Balangiga, Giporlos, and Lawaan. The Filipe Abrigo Memorial Hospital in Guiuan, which was a CEmONC facility, was totally wrecked by the typhoon. A makeshift tent outside a roofless Guiuan RHU has been used to treat injured residents and to attend to over 300 consultations per day.

Aside from wounds, cough and colds were major complaints of people coming for consultations. There was a possibility of spread of communicable diseases due to the inhospitable situation in the communities and evacuation centers where decomposing human corpses and animal carcasses remain buried in the debris around the vicinity. There was also a need to augment medicines and medical supplies, particularly on antibiotics as seen in Guiuan.

Two pregnant women delivered in the house of Dr. Lilia Daguinod, the chief of hospital of the Felipe Abrigo Memorial Hospital. Dr. Daguinod specifically requested UNFPA to provide tents and medical
equipment so she could put up a temporary birthing clinic on the grounds of her hospital. Being an obstetrician herself, she shared her wish to have tent where she can perform caesarian section.

Mental and psychosocial support was also needed in the affected municipalities, particularly for dealing with the traumatic experience of residents who lost homes and family members.

**Evacuation Centers and IDPs**

100% of all structures in these nine municipalities have been severely and totally damaged. While some churches and schools serve as evacuation centers, they could not accommodate all IDPs, and many residents started returning to their villages and building their own makeshift shanties where their houses once stood.

Preempted evacuation to pre-identified 82 evacuation centers have been reportedly done by LGUs, but some of these evacuation centers were eventually toppled by the storm surge. The governor shared that not many people know what a storm surge was, hence, some designated evacuation centers should have never been used in first place as these were near the seashores.

Roughly 80% of IDPs in Eastern Samar were not in the evacuation centers but in the communities. This general picture of IDPs as community-based has prevented the easy access to statistical information of affected families and individuals given the absence of conventional camp managers and gate keepers. The main sources of information at the community level were the barangay captains which were equally devastated by the typhoon.

**Relief Distribution and Channel**

Because of impassable roads, immediate provision of food relief has been a challenge to the provincial government. And since the restoration of Borongan – Guiuan and Lawaan National Roads, a total of 24,858 food packs have been delivered to these nine worst hit municipalities. A large chunk of these food packs have been given to Guiuan municipality. A PDRRMO official reports that in the last five days, delivery trucks were dispatched twice a day. In a 15 November meeting by the Food and Non Food Cluster, however, it was discussed that available food relief will only last for two more days, and unless fresh supply from outside will arrive, there might be a problem in providing food to all families affected.

Per calculation of Food and Non Food Cluster, total population affected by the typhoon needs 1,250 sacks of rice per day alone, and current NFA supplies in the province cannot provide for this requirement for two straight months.

At the provincial level, the food relief distribution was headed by the PDRRMO which has an office at the provincial capitol located in Borongan City. The provincial capitol also serves as an area for repacking food relief. The system of relief distribution was course through the municipal LGUs, which in turn, use the barangay captains as main channel for distribution to their constituents. This system has effectively
prevented the crowding of people asking for assistance at one place or municipal center. The barangay captains from far flung areas were provided transport support by the municipal LGUs.

In Guiuan, the DSWD National has opened an Operation Center at the Guiuan Airport where C130 regularly lands to bring food reliefs. The distribution of these food reliefs to affected municipalities was monitored by two PSWDO staff assigned in the said operation center.

**Water, Sanitation, and hygiene promotion**

Safe drinking water was not accessible in the nine municipalities mentioned. Contamination of sources of water was present as they come from deep well and collected rainwater. There was an urgent need to provide for hypo sol and aqua tabs as well jerry cans for all those who have been affected by the typhoon. There were not enough toilets to accommodate all the residents, and many lack hygiene items.

There was a need to put up water treatment/purification facilities and/or bottled water in the nine municipalities mentioned. There was also a need to construct temporary latrines in areas where people were concentrated, and to distribute dignity kits to 5,089 pregnant women and 4,362 lactating mothers per estimates of the Provincial Health Office. The PRC pledged a total of 1,000 dignity kits while Plan Philippines pledged that they will shoulder the requirements of Hernani, Balangkayan and Salcedo municipalities which were roughly about a 1,000 dignity kits as well.

**Security Conditions**

Philippine National Police and Armed Forces of the Philippines have already augmented the uniformed force in the province. In Guiuan, a state of emergency has already been declared by Mayor Christopher Shane Gonzales. This declaration has imposed an 8pm to 5am curfew that was aimed at preventing the incidents of looting, which also reportedly happened after the typhoon.

**Arrival of the UNFPA Team**

UNFPA CO dispatched a team from Surigao Del Sur composed of an area programme officer and a driver on 10 November 2013. From Tandag City, Surigao Del Sur, they travelled through Butuan City and Surigao City, and from there, they boarded a Maharlika Shipping Lines bound for Liloan, Southern Leyte. From Liloan, Leyte they travelled to Tacloban City and spent the night at the Tacloban Airport together with another UNFPA team who came from Legazpi City, Albay. Both UNFPA teams arrived that same night from their point of origin. The next day, the UNFPA team from Surigao Del Sur proceeded to Borongan City via the Paranas-Taft Road and reached Borongan City by noontime of 11 November 2013. In Borongan City, they met two UNFPA staff (the driver and the AFA) based in Borongan City. Both staff was safe as Borongan City was hardly hit by the typhoon.
**Courtesy Call with Governor**

Immediately, the UNFPA team proceeded to the safe house of the provincial governor and made a courtesy call. This APO also received updates from the Governor himself on the extent of the devastation in the area. The governor also asked this APO for assistance from UNFPA and other UN agencies in their humanitarian response. He also assured this APO for updated information from the PDRRMO which was 24/7 open in their humanitarian operations. This APO secured more information from the PDRRMO head Levi M. Nicart and additional data were gathered from the Provincial Health Office HEMS Coordinator designate Mrs. Grace Salas. By satellite phone, this APO relayed to UNFPA Assistant Representative the warm response of the governor and his verbal request for assistance.

**Hurdling challenges on communication**

By 12 November 2013, this UNFPA APO and a UNFPA Borongan-based driver travelled for three hours one way to send initial reports and pictures to UNFPA Country Office in Catbalogan City. On that same day while this APO was away in Catbalogan, Plan Philippines called up a meeting and organized the Provincial WASH Cluster. Upon learning this development, this APO offered assistance to the governor to help in the organizing of other clusters, which apparently have not been organized and met yet. The Governor and the PDRRMO head accepted the offer warmly and facilitated the invitation of all PDRRMC members for a meeting the following day.

**Visit to Balangkayan, Hernani, Salcedo, Mercedes and Guiuan**

On 13 November 2013, the UNFPA team made an ocular visit to the municipalities of Maydolong, Balangkayan, Llorente, Hernani, General Mc. Arthur, Mercedes, Salcedo, and Guiuan. Only Maydolong, Llorente and General Mac Arthur were not heavily devastated. The team walked with Mayor Christopher Sheen Gonzales of Guiuan, Dr. Jean Marie Egargo, the DOH PHT Leader for Eastern Samar, Dr. Lilia Daguinod – Chief of Hospital of Felipe Abrigo Memorial Hospital in Guiuan.

At that time, we found out that Guiuan had a total of 45,395 persons affected, or a total of 9,079 families. In terms of casualties, there were 86 dead, 23 missing, and 449 injured. There was 100 percent damaged in all infrastructures, meaning all houses, government buildings, hospitals, rural health unit and barangay health stations have no roofs. Guiuan Mayor Christopher Sheen Gonzales was coordinating humanitarian response at the municipal hall. Distribution of relief goods was course through all barangay captains; hence no crowding of people was seen in the area to get relief goods.

People were not concentrated in a formal evacuation center, most people set up makeshift shanties near or on the land where their houses once stood. Despite this, the mayor still erected a tent near the plaza for families to take refuge should they want to, particularly in case of rains.
The Felipe Abrigo Memorial Hospital, a CEmONC district hospital, has been destroyed. All hospital buildings have no roofs, and broken window panes were scattered all around. Dr. Lilia Dagunod, the Chief of Hospital, and an Obstetrician, asked UNFPA to provide tents, delivery tables, instruments, medical supplies and medicines so she can improvise a birthing center in the area. In the past two days, she assisted two deliveries in her house. As a CEmONC facility, Dr. Dagunod also wanted to setup a tent for Caesarian Section to cater to the pregnant women needing CS from the municipalities of Guiuan, Mercedes, Salcedo, Gen. Mac Arthur, and Hernani which were the most heavily devastated municipalities.

Dr. Jean Marie Egargo, the PHTL, informed that there were 300 consultations daily were received in makeshift tents set up outside the roofless RHU. Patients were generally those who sustained injuries and pregnant women due for prenatal consultation. Dr. Egargo, who was the one coordinating the availability of volunteer doctors and nurses, said that they were running out of stock of antibiotic drugs. They also have very limited number of medical supplies like cottons, gloves, syringes and needles.

**UNFPA Team sent Tents, Delivery Table, Hospital Bed, Generator, Refrigerator, and Hygiene Kits**

On 14 November 2013, the UNFPA team was able to send 2 tents, 1 delivery table, 2 midwifery kits, and four hospital recovery beds to Guiuan for Dr. Lilia Dagunod, as a response to her request to put up a birthing place. The 150 hygiene kits, refrigerator and generator were eventually sent by UNFPA to Guiuan on 18 November 2013. Through the PHO, the UNFPA has also provided one midwifery kit each to Balangkayan and Hernani RHUs. A total of 30 hygiene kits were also provided to Hernani municipality.

**Organizing the Cluster System**

At 4pm on 13 November 2013, this UNFPA APO facilitated a meeting of all PDRRMC members and organized them into Cluster Approach/System. The organized clusters at the provincial level were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORGANIZED CLUSTERS</th>
<th>PROVINCIAL LEAD AND MEMBERS</th>
<th>UN COUNTERPARTS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH CLUSTER (WASH, HEALTH, NUTRITION AND RH SUB CLUSTERS)</td>
<td>Lead Agency: PHO Members: PGO DOH CHD PLAN International BCWD PPDO HRC OXFAM BFP DTI DEPED</td>
<td>WHO Lead UNICEF UNFPA</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Lead Agency</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Lead Agency</th>
<th>Members</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FOOD &amp; NON-FOOD CLUSTER</td>
<td>PSWD</td>
<td>PDRRMC, PHO, PVO, NFA, DA, DTI, BOF, PRC, PLAN PHIL, OXFAM, ESCC, AFP/PNP, FAITH BASED ORG., SOCIAL ACTION CENTER, MEDIA GROUP</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMP MANAGEMENT /EMERGENCY SHELTER AND PROTECTION CLUSTER (CHILD AND GBV SUBCLUSTERS)</td>
<td>PSWD</td>
<td>DepEd, CHED, PRC, AFP, 546 ENGINEERING BATALLION, PNP, PLAN PHILIPPINES, OXFAM, PHO, DPWH, BWD, PEO, SOCIAL ACTION CENTER, MEDIA GROUP</td>
<td>IOM</td>
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<tr>
<td>PERMANENT SHELTER &amp; LIVELIHOOD</td>
<td>PSWD</td>
<td>PEO, AFP (Engineering Battalion), PNP, DTI, DA, CDA, DOLE, TESDA, DAR, DENR</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>Lead Agency</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>Partners</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOGISTICS &amp; EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS</td>
<td>Lead Agency: PDRRMC</td>
<td>PTO, PHO, SMART, GLOBE, AFP, PNP, MEDIA GROUP</td>
<td>WFP</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td>Lead Agency: Dep Ed</td>
<td>TESDA, ESSU, PLAN PHILIPPINES, SAVE THE CHILDREN, PSWD, BSP, GSP, SOCIAL ACTION CENTER, DOST</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
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<td>AGRICULTURE</td>
<td>Lead Agency: OPAS</td>
<td>PVO, DAR, ESSU, DENR, PCA, NFA, BFAR, PAS, SOCIAL ACTION CENTER, MEDIA GROUP</td>
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<tr>
<td>EARLY RECOVERY</td>
<td>Lead Agency: PDRRMC</td>
<td>PWDO, AFP, PNP, PEO, DPWH, PHO, OPAS, PCA, BOF, SOCIAL ACTION CENTER, MEDIA GROUP</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
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Food and Non Food Cluster Updates

The Food and Non-Food Cluster was meeting every day at 10 am during weekdays at the Knowledge Center of the PSWDO. The highlights of their last two meetings revolved around the need to monitor the available relief from the province and those being provided by external actors. The cluster was also able to prioritize nine most affected municipalities which will be the recipient of food relief for two months. These were the municipalities of Guiuan, Hernani, Salcedo, Mercedes, Balangkayan, and the appendix towns of Quinapondan, Balangiga, Giporlos, and Lawaan. They were also able to calculate the estimate food needs of all these affected municipalities, which for rice was pegged at 1,250 sacks per day. Their calculation will be presented in the upcoming inter cluster meeting. The representative from NFA admitted that their local supply was not enough to provide for the needs of affected population. In their last meeting, the available food relief of the province was only good for two days, and more support was needed.

Camp Management, Emergency Shelter and Protection Cluster Updates

Immediately every Food and Non Food Cluster Meeting, the Camp Management, Emergency Shelter and Protection Cluster meets together. In the last Protection Cluster Meeting, UNFPA presented the need to organize the GBV sub cluster, and outlining basic interventions for GBV prevention and response during emergencies. The PSWDO admitted that while all social workers in the province have been trained on stress debriefing, the GBV referral system was only in place in the municipalities of Maydolong, Llorente and Sulat. There was a need to train and put in place the GBV referral system in the nine most affected municipalities, and disseminate these to the communities.

A DSCA –JP representative, Fr. Alex Galo, Jr., informed the group that incidence of rape has been reported in Basey, Western Samar a few days after the typhoon. And the group unanimously agreed that key interventions for GBV protection and response should be put in place the soonest possible time. And the PSWDO was asking UNFPA to provide technical assistance on this regard.

Health, WASH Cluster Updates

The WASH Sub Cluster has already met twice and was schedule to meet again this coming 19 November 2013 at 6:00 in the evening in the PGO Conference Hall. Said meeting was largely stirred by Plan International, and there was a need to broaden it to include the general health cluster, including nutrition and RH sub clusters. In the meantime, a small RH sub cluster meeting was attended by PHO, PRC and UNFPA, and a follow through meeting was to be done immediately after the WASH sub cluster meeting. Apart from PRC, UNFPA and PHO, invited to this follow through meetings were medical professional associations like Eastern Samar Medical Society, local chapters of Philippine Nursing Association, PAMET, IMAP and AMHOP. In that meeting, we also found out that there was only one POGS member in the whole province of Eastern Samar. PRC informed the group that they were recently
trained by FPOP on MWASP, and 1,000 hygiene kits were coming from their national office. The PHO estimates 9,450 hygiene kits were needed to cover the pregnant and lactating mothers in nine municipalities.

In the last WASH cluster meeting, it was learned that Plan International was working in the three worst hit municipalities of Hernani, Balangkayan and Salcedo. They were able to provide jerry cans, water kits and hygiene kits in these areas. They assured the group that they can cover the requirement of these three municipalities for hygiene kits.

**Other Clusters**

Other clusters like agriculture and education were heard to have conducted their own separate cluster meetings. But the inter-cluster meeting is yet to be scheduled. Despite the regularity of individual cluster meeting, most of these remain helpless particularly in the logistical requirements of addressing food and non food needs as well as moving relief goods and other non-food items to the nine worst hit municipalities.

It is therefore highly recommended that UN agencies begin helping the province the soonest possible time. As of this writing, a UNICEF contingent of 3 vehicles have arrived Borongan City. Intra and inter-cluster coordination remains to be strengthened and OCHA’s expertise is highly needed by the province.

**Key Persons in the Province**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Contact Details</th>
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<tr>
<td>Provincial Governor</td>
<td>Conrado B. Nicart, Jr.</td>
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<td>PDRRMO</td>
<td>Mr. Levi M. Nicart</td>
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<tr>
<td>PHO</td>
<td>Dr. Marian Epefania Isiderio</td>
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<td>PSWDO</td>
<td>Mr. Gil N. Rebamontan</td>
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<tr>
<td>FMHS COH</td>
<td>Dr. Lilia Daguinod (based in Guiuan)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PHTL</td>
<td>Dr. Jean Marie Egargo (based in Guiuan)</td>
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<td>Prov. RH Coordinator</td>
<td>Ms. Teresita Dala</td>
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<td>Prov. HEMS Coord.</td>
<td>Ms. Divina Grace Salas</td>
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<td>Asst. Prov. RH Coord.</td>
<td>Ms. Edna Tumandao</td>
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<td>Guiuan Mayor</td>
<td>Hon. Christopher Sheen Gonzales</td>
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<td>Guiuan MHO</td>
<td>Dr. Ma. Socorro Flores – 09173247524</td>
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<td>Hernani Mayor</td>
<td>Hon. Edgar C. Boco</td>
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<td>Hernani MHO</td>
<td>Dr. Ezra Valido</td>
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<td>Balangkayan Mayor</td>
<td>Hon. Allan Contado</td>
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<td>Balangkayan MHO</td>
<td>Dr. Nelsie L. Labro - 09158651995</td>
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<td>Salcedo Mayor</td>
<td>Hon. Melchor L. Melgar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salcedo MHO</td>
<td>Dr. Ma. Socorro S. Campo - 09065863809</td>
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<td>Mercedes Mayor</td>
<td>Hon. Enrique A. Cabos</td>
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<td>Mercedes MHO</td>
<td>Dr. Salvacion Macapugas</td>
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<td>Lawaan Mayor</td>
<td>Hon. Candida E. Gaborones</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lawaan MHO</td>
<td>Dr. Ma. Chona Cardoso – 055-5795004</td>
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<td>Balangiga Mayor</td>
<td>Hon. Viscuso S. De Lira</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balangiga MHO</td>
<td>Dr. Rosarita Enciso – 055-5783018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Giporlos Mayor</td>
<td>Hon. Mark S. Biong</td>
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Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) Updates

The UNFPA leads the discussion and tasking on the conduct of the MIRA at PGO Conference Hall last 18 November 2013. Participants to the discussion include staff from UNICEF, Plan International, Oxfam, UNFPA, DILG, PDRRMO and PGO. The group had the following agreements:

- The group will inform the Humanitarian Country Team that the initial five municipalities (Jipapad, Taft, Dolores, Borongan and Oras) they identified for the MIRA has been replaced. They do not represent the damages incurred by the province.
- The new five new areas are Guiuan, Hernani, Lawaan, Salcedo, and Balangiga. They were chosen based on accessibility and intensity of the damages.
- Three coastal barangays from each of these municipalities will be assessed.
- The new MIRA form will be used by all teams in all areas for consistency. Other information or details that each agency may want to cover can done at later time.
- In terms of tasking, Plan International and Oxfam will be covering Hernani and Salcedo, UNICEF will be covering Guiuan and Lawaan, while UNFPA will be covering Balangiga.
- UNFPA will take charged of the reproduction of MIRA forms and the sending of raw documents to HCT.
- PDRRMO will take charged of introductory letter to Mayors for MIRA.
- The group will be meeting again at 9:00 in the morning on Friday, 22 November 2013, for consolidation.

General Information:

- Humanitarian personnel to be detailed in Eastern Samar should be advised that hotel accommodation might not be available, and must be prepared to sleep at service vehicles when necessary.
- While commercial shops and groceries are back to normal operation, they are not honoring credit cards and there are no available online ATMs in the area. They are, therefore, advised to bring cash.
- Water stations are already open in Borongan City where one can buy purified drinking water.
- Butane cartridges for portable gas stoves are available, but their prices have gone up, so as other basic commodities.
- Scarce commodities in Eastern Samar are rice, dried fish and canned goods. Fresh meat and fish are widely available in the local wet market of Borongan City.
- A mobile generator is being used by the Provincial Capitol after its old generator broke down. Despite this, electricity has been on and off depending on the availability of diesel secured by the province. The UNFPA office is located inside the Provincial Capitol. UNFPA staff benefits from this as they can conduct office even at night and they can charge their satellite and cellular phones and laptops at the office. It has also a functional cable TV where national news are monitored.
Updates on Regular UNFPA Project

The implementation of our regular project here in Eastern Samar has been put to halt since Typhoon Haiyan devastated the province. Focal persons have been busy attending to the humanitarian response. Last week, regular offices have not resumed office, so financial processes were also put to halt. Based on the report of Ms. Oculam, available funds that still needs to be moved/utilized per funding source are as follows: FPA90 is pegged at 500,000 and while UDJ14 is pegged at 800,000. This APO will discuss this week on how these funds can still be utilized by brainstorming on how planned activities can still be done.

On Surigao Del Sur Implementation

As regards Surigao Del Sur implementation, the assigned AFA needs to be dispatched to Tandag City as soon as possible to oversee the payment of suppliers, either through remaining funds at the province or through UNFPA direct payments. Last 7 November 2013, this APO facilitated a meeting with partners about the results of the 2014-2016 UNFPA Strategic Plan and the need to draft 2014 Annual Work Plan accordingly. Participants were given templates, asked to do respective consultations, draft respective 2014 activities, and submit these on 15 November 2013. The APO will facilitate follow through meeting to consolidate and agree on the draft 2014 AWP before submitting them to the UNFPA Office. There is therefore a need for the APO to follow up on this.

But given the current situation in Eastern Samar, particularly the difficulty of shuttling to and from Borongan City to Tandag City, my recommendation is for Mr. Ernesto Casiple, Jr. to back up the project implementation there in Surigao Del Sur. This would also provide opportunity for him to gradually transition to the area which he is expected to handle by 2014 should the requested changes of areas among APOs materialize.

Important Logistical Requirements of UNFPA Team in Eastern Samar

Check Up, Change Oil, Tune up. Mr. Zaldy Casamina solicited a quotation from Engine Care Center Borongan City, for the much needed checkup, change oil, brake pad, and tune up amounting to P15,760. In addition, the price of 1 piece Motolite Battery gold 32MF was P6,550. Thus, the total amount needed by Mr. Casamina amounts to P22,310. Given our current situation here in Eastern Samar, may this be released to Mr. Casamina as cash advance immediately, so that when we do full blast in our humanitarian response, we will no longer have a problem with our vehicle. Attached with this report was the scanned copy of the quotation the lone car service center in Borongan City.

Cash Advance on Diesel. Mr. Casamina estimated that its needs 30 liters of diesel for the UNFPA Toyota 4 x 4 vehicle pick up to go back and forth from Borongan to Guiuan Municipality. That was P2,100 per day, and if five trips will be done in a week, that amounts to P10,500. Mr. Casamina suggested that cash advance be also provided to him for the diesel of the vehicle, given that fleet cards were not being honored in any part of Samar Island.

Satellite Phone, two-way radios, and generator set. If UNFPA’s humanitarian response to Eastern Samar will be a long haul, there was a need to provide its office with one generator set, several two way radios, and a satellite phone. At present, the satellite phone being used was actually for Surigao Del Sur. If Paul Ong will join Ronel Villas in Tacloban City, I suggest that he leaves the satellite phone with us so we will have something to use in Eastern Samar. Anyway, Ron has a satellite phone there in Tacloban

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City. May we inquire from our IT Manager if we have a satellite phone that can be used to send data via email so we won’t need to go to Catbalogan City every time we have to send email messages?

**Office Supplies.** Our field office here has already run out of ink in its printer and photocopier. While we have submitted request for ink months ago at the country office, Mr. Allan Fermin from Procurement said that there was no budget yet for these, hence, they could not provide us with our much needed ink at the office. My special request was that our field office be provided with inks for printer and photocopier, 3 reams each of letter, A4 and, Officio II sized band papers. We also need assorted office supplies of paste, glue, cutter, paper clips, staple wires, folders, small and long brown envelopes.

**Life Jackets and replacement of expired medicines.** Mr. Casamina has submitted requests through emails of the inventories of first aid medicines that have expired and life jackets, but these have to be responded yet by the Country Office. His email was sent directly to UNFPA CO Security Focal Point.

Prepared by:

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