



TYPHOON HAIYAN - Philippines

ECHO FACTSHEET

Facts & Figures

HUMANITARIAN IMPACT:

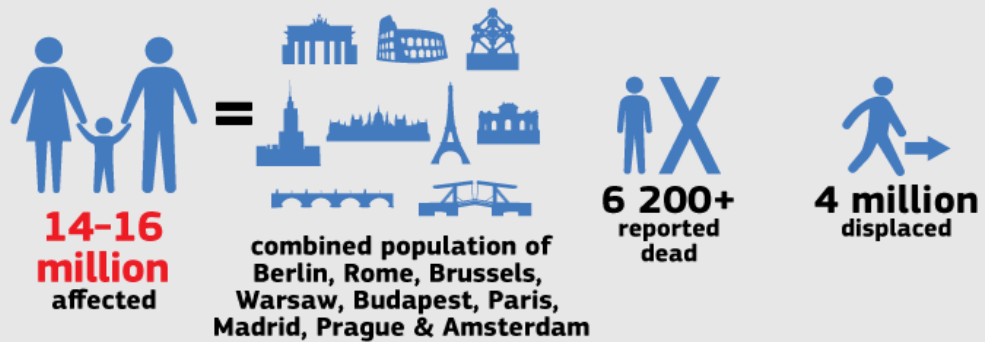
- Over 6 200 reported dead
- 4 million displaced, mostly returned home
- 14 to 16 million affected

(Source: Philippine Government, United Nations)

EUROPEAN UNION'S RESPONSE

- €30 million in humanitarian assistance and €10 million in early recovery
- All EU Member States providing in-kind and/or financial contributions worth € 180 million
- EU Civil Protection Mechanism activated to ensure coordination of European relief efforts and facilitate logistics

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Key messages

- One year after Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) struck in the Philippines, the EU remains committed to assisting the recovery. Commission's assistance alone made a direct difference for **around 1.2 million people** in the emergency phase.
- The European Commission has provided **€40 million** in humanitarian assistance and early recovery interventions to help those affected by Haiyan. Including the assistance from EU Member States, the total EU aid amounts to over € 180 million.
- A team of European Commission's humanitarian experts was deployed to the worst-hit areas within hours after the typhoon struck to conduct a **needs assessment**.
- Priority has been given to the most severely affected people providing them with life-saving assistance, such as **shelter, food, water, sanitation and healthcare**, as well as livelihood and reconstruction support.
- In the immediate aftermath of the disaster, the **EU Civil Protection Mechanism*** was activated to coordinate and support the delivery of assistance offered to the Philippine government by EU Member States. The European Commission provided around € 3.6 million, in addition to the main contribution of € 40 million, to co-finance transport of Member States' assistance material and response teams.



* All the latest ECHO
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Humanitarian situation and needs

Background

Typhoon Haiyan, locally known as Yolanda, was one of the most destructive cyclones ever recorded. It crossed the Philippines in early November 2013, causing heavy rainfall, flash floods and landslides throughout the archipelago but especially in the Visayas regions: Leyte, Samar, Cebu, Bohol and Panay.

Despite preparedness measures and evacuations undertaken by the national authorities, humanitarian impact was colossal. The government has reported **over 6 200 dead, some 28 000 wounded and 4 million displaced. Between 14 and 16 million people are considered to have been affected** by the disaster, out of which almost 6 million are children.

Areas up to 100 kilometres from the eye of the typhoon suffered 80% to total destruction of public facilities, houses and commercial establishments. Most affected zones suffered loss of communications, electrical power and transport access, with initial security problems gradually getting under control. On 11 November, the President of the Philippines declared a **national state of calamity** to help expedite relief operations, avoid over-pricing and hoarding of basic commodities, as well as let international support come in immediately to support the relief efforts.

The **United Nations** together with humanitarian partners launched the Typhoon Haiyan Strategic Response Plan (SPP) and requested € 577.4 million for relief assistance and early recovery for a period of 12 months, so as to complement the government's Yolanda Recovery and Rehabilitation Plan. The UN has recently announced the completion the SPP. The **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies** (IFRC) issued an appeal of € 59 million for cash, in-kind contributions and services for a year and a half, and later a revised appeal of € 103 million.

The European Union's response

Humanitarian Aid

Within hours after the disaster struck, the European Commission's experts had been deployed to identify priority needs. Through its Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO), the European Commission has made available € 30 million to help the survivors of the typhoon with **food assistance, shelter, water and sanitation, health and nutrition, short-term livelihood support, reconstruction of schools, emergency logistics and coordination of relief efforts.**

Currently, the Commission's is implementing its assistance mainly through the following partner organisations: the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), the World Food Program (WFP), the Spanish and German Red Cross, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and two NGO consortia led by Save the Children and PLAN International.

ECHO's contribution is directly making a difference for around 1 200 000 women, men and children in the affected areas.





The map illustrates the projects currently funded by the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO).

EU Civil Protection Mechanism

To ensure coordination of European relief efforts, the EU Civil Protection Mechanism was activated. Participating States have supplied personnel and material for the Philippines' population in the aftermath of the disaster.

The Mechanism, coordinated by the Commission's Emergency Response and Coordination Centre (ERCC), also supported the transport of civil protection assets to the region with around € 3.6 million.

Early Recovery and Rehabilitation

In addition to humanitarian funds, the European Commission has released € 10 million from the EU's development funds to help rebuild people's lives by assisting in recovery and rehabilitation. The government of Philippines has proclaimed the end of the emergency phase and has replaced humanitarian cluster coordination system with the government led coordination structure through the Office of Presidential Assistant for Recovery and Rehabilitation (OPARR).

The Philippines is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, with developed crisis management capacities. However, with the incessant occurrence of strong typhoons and storms, often back-to-back, the European Commission has recurrently stepped in to deliver urgently needed humanitarian assistance. Since 1997, ECHO has allocated € 72.7 million to the country in response to natural disasters, and nearly € 8 million to strengthen the response capacity of local communities to prepare for and protect themselves from catastrophes through its dedicated Disaster Preparedness Programme (DIPECHO).

See the [Philippines factsheet](#) for further information on EU humanitarian aid to the country.



Examples of EU-funded humanitarian projects for the victims of Haiyan

In the aftermath of Haiyan, food insecurity was a major concern among all the affected populations, with little to eat, markets not fully accessible and millions of families having lost their livelihoods. In the emergency phase, 1.2 million people benefitted from **EU-financed food assistance**; almost all of them also received basic non-food items, such as sleeping materials, cooking utensils and water containers. Over 100 000 children and pregnant/lactating women received supplementary feeding and other humanitarian nutrition support. To deliver assistance to victims, the EU supported for instance the **World Food Programme**, who ensured general food distribution in the immediate aftermath of the disaster and then implemented 'cash for work' initiatives to help restore livelihoods in vulnerable communities. © EU/ECHO



The EU also allocated funds to the **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** and **national Red Cross societies** to provide thousands of families with shelter repair kits, as well as support for livelihoods recovery and WASH assistance. In total, over 3 000 households were given emergency shelter materials such as tarpaulins, lumber and carpentry tools to immediately put a roof over their heads. An EU-funded project led by the national Red Cross societies delivered non-food items such as blankets or water storage containers and made available unconditional cash grants to the most vulnerable families, improving sanitation facilities and restoring primary healthcare services including medicines, disease prevention and hygiene awareness sessions.



A consortium including **Plan International** and **OXFAM** is giving support to the most affected households. Recovery of livelihoods, distribution of cash for work vouchers, rehabilitation of public service infrastructure, including child friendly spaces, classrooms, day care centres and health stations were the main objectives of this project. The action continues to be implemented in Eastern and West Samar by Plan International. Close to 27 000 children have regained normal schooling with new and rebuilt school classrooms and buildings thanks to the EU and its partners. © EU/ECHO

Around 4 million people were left homeless by the typhoon. The European Commission is funding the **International Organization for Migration (IOM)** to improve the well-being and living conditions of those who are displaced, have returned or are planning to go back to their places of origin, with special attention to persons with disabilities and other special needs. The project has provided shelter repair kits to the affected populations, as well as ensured quality management of displacement sites and timely information on communities' return and relocation processes. Furthermore, vulnerable groups targeted by the initiative have received health services, psycho-social support and non-food items such as blankets. Shelter assistance was provided to over 20 000 households by IOM and other partners, mostly providing core shelters and repair to some with partially damaged houses. © IOM

