

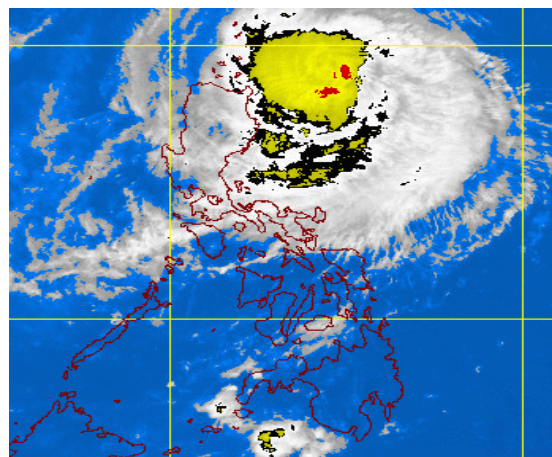
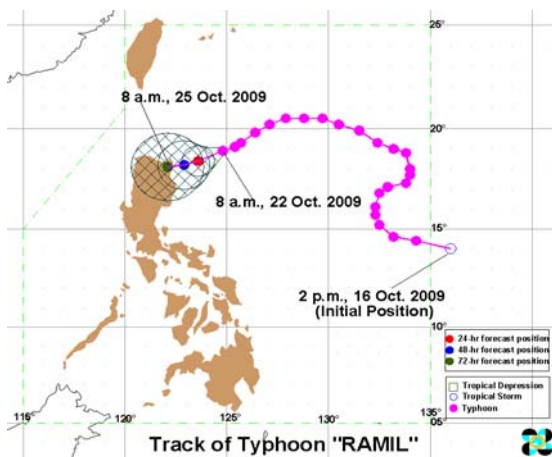
This report was issued by OCHA New York based on inputs from the OCHA Regional Office for Asia Pacific (ROAP) and OCHA Philippines. It covers the period from 20 to 22 October 2009 and addresses Typhoon Parma, Tropical Storm Ketsana and preparations for Typhoon Lupit (Ramil). The next report will be issued on or around 26 October.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- According to the National Disaster Coordination Council (NDCC), Typhoon Lupit is expected to make landfall on Saturday 24 October, mainly affecting northern Luzon.
- The second United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team arrived in Manila on 20 October. Planning for rapid joint assessments and possible deployment of up to two sub-On-Site Operations Coordination Centres (OSSOCs) to the northern regions is underway.
- As of 22 October, 27.3 percent of the Flash Appeal was covered. Critical funding gaps remain in life-saving sectors, while agriculture and protection are currently the least-funded sectors. To date, the majority of funding contributions are from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Japan and the European Commission.

II. Situation Overview

PAGASA Track as of 8 a.m., 22 October 2009 **Satellite Picture at 10 a.m., 22 October 2009**



On 22 October at 4:00 a.m. local time, Typhoon Ramil (Lupit) was located at 350km east northeast of Aparri, Cagayan, with maximum sustained winds of 160km per hour near the centre and gustiness of up to 195 km per hour. It is forecast to move west southwest slowly. According to NDCC, Typhoon Lupit is now expected to make landfall on Saturday 24 October.

Emergency preparedness measures are ongoing. On 20 October, the second UNDAC team arrived in Manila to assist the NDCC, the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the humanitarian country team in coordinating the anticipated response. Liaison has begun with OCHA staff in-country and the United Nations cluster coordinators. Three UNDAC members accompanied the Secretary of the National Defense on his visit to review preparedness of the Regional Disaster Coordinating Council (RDCC) representatives, governors, mayors, civil defense focal points and Philippine Red Cross) in Region II (at Tuguegarao) and Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) (at Baguio). Planning for possible rapid joint assessments and possible deployment of up to two sub-OSSOCs to the northern regions is underway. Pre-positioning of emergency relief supplies for possible effects of Typhoon Lupit is ongoing. The logistics cluster has sent two three-truck

convoys to deliver a total of 92mt of relief goods to Region I. It is now hiring five trucks to provide more assistance. The LET (UPS, Agility and TNT) will also provide some capacity for transport to northern Luzon. A map showing Government storage facilities has been produced and is available at <http://www.logcluster.org/phl09a/map-centre/government-storage-facilities>.

Responding to Tropical Storm Ondoy and Typhoon Pepeng, WFP, in coordination with the Philippine Air Force, is supplying logistics support to transport relief supplies to the affected areas in Regions I, II and CAR, especially to previously inaccessible areas on the islands of Calayan and Fuga, Aparri, both in the provinces of Cagayan in Region II and Kibungan and Mankayan, province of Benguet in CAR. A detailed description of the response is outlined below.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

Agriculture

Humanitarian Needs:

Updated statistics from the Department of Agriculture (DA) still show an increase of production losses caused by extensive rainfall following Tropical Storm Ketsana and Typhoon Parma. As of 16 October the commodity losses increased up to an amount of US\$496,964,584 including the livestock and fisheries sectors. In addition, the total cost of damages to irrigation and other agriculture facilities and infrastructure reached \$58,149,781. Rice is the most severely affected crop with a total loss of 1.149mt, with the majority of the damages caused by Typhoon Parma (849,492mt). Region I lost 348,236mt (with worst hit province Pangasinan) and Region III lost 469,798mt (with worst hit provinces Nueva Ecija, Pampanga and Tarlac). Region II featured mostly losses in corn production (29,161mt out of the total loss of 53,29mt) [sources: *Report on Damages, DA, 16 October 2009*].

As of 22 October, the joint FAO and DA assessment team that started its mission on 17 October is in Ilocos Sur and assessed so far Region III (Nueva Ecija: Bambang and Bagabag municipalities); Region II (Isabela: areas around Cauayan and Cagayan: Tuguegarao, Iguig, Amulung, Allacapan, Abulog, Ballestetos and Claveria); and Region I, Ilocos Norte. The most urgent needs identified by the team are rice seeds and fertilizers for the November to December planting season. In some areas immediate repairs of irrigation systems are needed. In several areas, irrigation systems are blocked due to landslides. In Bamban, Nueva Viscaya there was concern regarding the affected forest and the consequences for charcoal production.

Humanitarian Response:

FAO is co-leading the agriculture sector with DA, supported by the Asian Development Bank in the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA). This is initiated by the Department of Finance and coordinated by the World Bank. Compilation is ongoing of the available data on the damages and losses in terms of crops, livestock, fisheries, irrigation, equipment and farm roads. A PDNA field assessment is scheduled to take place from 27 to 29 October and will be conducted by four teams in four different regions (I, II, IV and CAR). The DA and other Government departments, the World Bank, FAO, ADB and JICA plan to participate in the assessment. The selected teams will assess other areas that the currently ongoing FAO/DA assessment team has not covered to ensure complementarities in identifying gaps in information on needs. The FAO Emergency and Rehabilitation team continues its effort to boost the emergency response as well as focus on strengthening cluster coordination in close collaboration with the DA and other relevant Government actors. The agriculture cluster is revising the Flash Appeal and is including the latest data on damages and losses from the affected areas.

Gaps and Challenges:

Although agriculture is one of the worst-affected sectors following Tropical Storm Kestana and Typhoon Parma, no funding has been received for immediate relief assistance for affected farmers. Farmers urgently need seeds and fertilizers as soon as possible for the rice planting season in October/November. If timely support is not provided, farmers will struggle to recover and this will negatively impact the food supply during the next harvest season. In addition, it will impact the short- and longer-term food and livelihood security of affected populations at household level.

Camp Coordination

Humanitarian Needs: The current humanitarian needs related to Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and non-food items (NFIs) are increasing. Most estimates put the current assistance to vulnerable/affected at lower than 17 percent being reached with NFIs, and coverage/monitoring of collective centres at approximately 50 percent of the total identified sites.

Humanitarian Response: The cluster is increasing its teams to cover more municipalities and *barangay* over shorter periods of time. Formal camp settings are increasing and close monitoring and advocacy is extremely important at this stage. The cluster is encouraging all partners to report on hot spots and areas of concern.

Gaps and Challenges: Adequate data is a general concern in the areas of Region IV-A where many *barangay* have yet to be reached due a lack of accurate accounts of the displaced and affected populations.

Early Recovery

Humanitarian Response:

The IASC Early Recovery cluster met on 21 October to discuss the upcoming revision of the Philippine Flash Appeal, as well as the engagement of cluster members in the PDNA process. ILO will participate in the PDNA sectoral group on employment, while continuously coordinating with DOLE on emergency employment in the form of cash-for-work programmes in selected flood-affected areas in Metropolitan Manila and Calabarzon.

Education

Humanitarian Needs: Approximately 1 million school-aged children have been affected by Ketsana and Parma. The education cluster will focus interventions on 40 percent of these children located in the most vulnerable areas. Most of them have lost school supplies and textbooks. Schools being used as evacuation centres have dropped from 132 to 100, housing 13,906 IDPs.

Emergency Shelter

Humanitarian Needs: Based on Shelter Cluster gaps analysis, the worst-affected areas in terms of shelter needs are Region I, III, IV-A and NCR. Estimates are that 255,728 houses have been damaged, approximately 80 percent partially damaged and 20 percent totally damaged. Three cut-off villages in northern Luzon were identified as not having received aid since Typhoon Parma. UNHAS is providing flights into San Gabriel La Union to bring assistance.

Humanitarian Response: To date, eight organizations have indicated to become active in shelter activities. Pending detailed assessments, capacity and funding, they will address the shelter needs of approximately 40,000 households. There are concerns that support from more organizations is needed and the cluster expects to find more active NGOs, especially local NGOs. To date, 12 organizations reported completion of NFI distribution for 17,586 households, ongoing distribution for 31,756 households, and planned distributions for an additional 15,014 households. A total of 42,242 households are targeted for shelter support once funding is approved. This information has been shared with the NFI cluster. The shelter cluster has agreed on priority target populations and geographic areas. Minimum standards are being determined for materials in the shelter kits and modalities of distribution.

Gaps and Challenges: Currently, the shelter requirements under the Flash Appeal have only received approximately 23 percent funding. Additional funding requests will be submitted in the revision.

Emergency Telecoms

Humanitarian Response: Telecoms Sans Frontieres (TSF) is on standby for response to Typhoon Lupit with the UNDAC team. Security VHF telecomms repeater installation at RCBC completed and testing of coverage in Metro Manila and Region IV-A is commencing. Negotiations are ongoing with authorities together with UNDSS to secure repeater sites in Metro Manila and frequency licensing. The cluster continues to provide technical/call-centre support to the humanitarian community in Metro Manila.

Gaps and Challenges: Northern Metro Manila VHF security communications repeater coverage is limited. Wide-area security communications repeater coverage is also limited (region IV-A).

Food

Humanitarian Needs:

Requirements for food will be approximately double the requirements initially forecast for response to Typhoon Ketsana.

Humanitarian Response:

Due to the soaring needs for food assistance in Luzon, WFP is preparing a budget revision to include additional requirements covering the operational period up to March 2010. Dispatch of 4,800mt of locally purchased rice is underway in coordination with Provincial Level Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) offices in Regions I, II, III, IV-A, CAR and NCR. An initial distribution of 25kg of rice is being provided to each family in October. WFP is procuring food commodities locally to make timely deliveries. The Salvation Army will provide food packages for 28,000 people through DSWD and in coordination with WFP. Save the Children has distributed high energy biscuits (HEBs) to 2,500 families in Region IV-A. The HEBs were a complement to a non-food distribution targeted at severely affected households. Community and Family Services International is active in food distribution in Region III in

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coordination with Provincial Disaster Coordinating Councils and WFP. The WFP Executive Director, Josette Sheeran, is visiting the Philippines from 21 to 23 October. She visited typhoon-affected areas and is having meetings with the Government, donors and NGOs to advocate humanitarian response in the country.

Gaps and Challenges:

As of 20 October, \$12.4 million has been confirmed out of \$19.7 million required for food assistance in the EMOP (the current Flash Appeal figure). A total of \$2 million out of \$6.7 million has been mobilized for the two special operations. It is likely that the required funding will increase as per higher needs for food aid than previously expected.

Health

Humanitarian Needs:

The National Epidemiology Center has confirmed an outbreak of leptospirosis in three *barangay* in Marikina (Tumana, Concepcion and Malanday). The number of new cases in the weeks following Ketsana surpassed the epidemic threshold. This was especially noted in NCR, Regions III and IV-A, the regions most affected by flooding, which showed a 174 percent, 275 percent, and 300 percent increase, respectively. As of 22 October, 1,963 cases of leptospirosis have been reported causing 148 deaths. On 20 October 87 cases of food poisoning were reported in Sioland Evacuation Center, San Pedro, Laguna. The cause is still under investigation. Seventeen Government hospitals, 110 municipal health centres and seven Local Government Unit (LGU) hospitals are reportedly damaged.

Humanitarian Response:

The Department of Health (DOH), in cooperation with the LGUs, has developed a strategy for leptospirosis prevention, control and treatment. The DOH started distribution of prophylaxis for leptospirosis on 17 October 2009. As of 21 October, 4,811 individuals had received leptospirosis prophylaxis (3,555 people in Marikina and 1,256 people in Rizal). The DOH has requested a Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN) mission to provide assistance in managing the outbreak. As of 21 October, the following health services have also been provided to NCR, CHD III and CHD-IV: 16,178 individuals have received medical care through ambulatory response and hospital referral; 3,797 individuals received psychosocial intervention; 19,779 individuals received measles immunization; and 21,696 under-five children received Vitamin A. A total of 194 water sources have undergone water testing and 661 toilets facilities have been inspected.

Gaps and Challenges:

Some areas are still inaccessible due to flooded and damaged roadways, hampering access to aid. Disease-surveillance systems and reporting systems must be strengthened urgently.

Logistics

Humanitarian Needs: Three cut-off villages in northern Luzon which had received no aid since Typhoon Parma were identified. Needs for relief cargo in the north are expected to increase with the arrival of Typhoon Lupit.

Humanitarian Response: As of 20 October, 67 rotations have been carried out by the two MI-171 helicopters serving the humanitarian mission. The majority of the cargo transported has been for DSWD. Fuel pre-positioning has been arranged for Wallace Airbase and Tuguegarao to increase the number of possible sorties. The majority of current transport requests concern pre-positioning goods in preparation for the coming typhoon. The logistics cluster has already sent two three-truck convoys to deliver 92mt of relief goods to Region I. It is now hiring five trucks to provide more sustained assistance to this process. The LET (UPS, Agility and TNT) has also committed to providing some capacity for transport to northern Luzon. A map showing Government storage facilities has been produced and is available at:

<http://www.logcluster.org/ph/09a/map-centre/government-storage-facilities>.

Gaps and Challenges: The DSWD has 250mt of goods awaiting road transport and requests support with these deliveries.

Protection

Humanitarian Needs: Missing, unaccompanied and separated minors need to be registered. Issues of concern include lack of child security; trafficking; gender based violence (GBV); sexual abuse; water and sanitation services in evacuation centres; and the disasters' impacts on street and working children. Psychological well-being is deteriorating in most affected areas.

Humanitarian Response: Initial reports from ongoing registration of separated or unaccompanied children show that there were five unaccompanied children, 10 separated children and 36 missing children in 58 affected communities and evacuation centres. Psychological support to children is being undertaken by 47 NGOs and CBOs in 98 areas around NCR, Rizal, Laguna, Bulacan and Benguet, reaching more than 11,000

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children. Sets of play materials were distributed to children while regular play activities and art workshops are conducted by 405 psychosocial volunteers.

Gaps and Challenges: Local organizations' lack of response experience, supplies and resources are major constraints. Child protection (CP) activities cannot reach more affected areas in the north due to lack of partners and difficult access. Psychosocial support and other CP activities, including training, capacity-building and distribution of supplies are underway. Alternative care arrangements for separated/unaccompanied children need to be established.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Humanitarian Needs:

Access to safe water, sanitation facilities and hygiene items in relocation camps and residential areas affected by the floods is needed. Priority needs are rehabilitation and improvement of drainage, solid waste collection and vector control.

Humanitarian Response: A team of sanitation experts from UNICEF is undertaking an assessment of flood-related waste management issues. Areas visited to date include Pasig, Patereros and Taguig. Water levels in Pasig are now falling, as the municipality is now de-watering flooded neighbourhoods. Three *barangay* out of 30 are still submerged. Solid waste collection is ongoing, but the removal of the backlog of accumulated waste was completed last Sunday. Waste collection services are almost back to normal, though removing debris from private houses is still ongoing. In Pateros, no more *barangay* are submerged. For Taguig, four out of the 28 *barangay* are still under water. The backlog of accumulated waste has been removed, and waste management services are returning to normal. River cleaning is ongoing in Taguig and there is a request for Personal Protection Equipment for people involved in river cleaning. Handicap International undertook a rapid-needs assessment in Cainta, Binangonan and Angono. Water was available to most of the areas visited, but people in *Barangay* Rayap reported that nine deep tube wells are flooded and there is no access to clean water. There are concerns that water collection points are not accessible to vulnerable groups such as the disabled and elderly. The accumulation of solid waste in these evacuation centres is a concern. In areas where toilets are limited, people are using plastic bags. The bags are being disposed of indiscriminately, sometimes directly into flood waters (i.e. Angono National High School). In preparedness for the incoming typhoon, UNICEF has dispatched a contingency stock of water kits to Pangasinan, Baguio, La Union and Tuguegarao. The WATER cluster is mobilizing WASH partner staff for any eventual UNDAC needs. An assessment mission to the north and a sub-cluster coordination meeting took place in Laguna. Further meetings are being planned. Two Technical Working Groups have been called to look at issues of contingency planning and excreta disposal in flooded areas.

Gaps and Challenges: The major concern of organizations operating in flood-affected areas is to reduce the health risks associated with waterborne diseases, i.e. diarrhea, Acute Watery Diarrhea and cholera. High water levels continue to prevent access in areas in Pasig, Marikina, Taguig, Cainta, Antipolo, Laguna and Rizal. The main difficulty is identifying the most vulnerable areas. Identifying appropriate means for safe excreta disposal in flooded/high water tables is challenging for all the WATER/WASH actors. WASH/WATER partners have requested the cluster to review standard hygiene kits contents, as items are expensive.

IV. Coordination

On 21 October, a cluster leads meeting took place to discuss the upcoming revision of the Flash Appeal and preparations for Typhoon Lupit. Clusters convene meetings with their partners on a regular basis.

V. Funding

On 22 October, 27.3 percent of the Flash Appeal was funded. There are still critical funding gaps in life-saving sectors, while agriculture and protection are currently the least-funded sectors. So far, the Central Emergency Response Fund, Japan and the European Commission have contributed most funds.

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform FTS of cash and in-kind contributions by sending an email to: fts@reliefweb.int.

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For more information on the humanitarian response in the Philippines, please visit:

<http://www.un.org.ph/response.html>