

*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 11 to 13 October 2009 and addresses Typhoon Parma as well as Tropical Storm Ketsana. The next situation report will be issued on or around 15 October.*

*For a full National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) report on the Government response, please visit [www.ndcc.gov.ph](http://www.ndcc.gov.ph)*

## **I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES**

- **According to the NDCC, 2,546,101 people have been affected by Typhoon Parma (*Pepeng*) as of 13 October, with 311 deaths confirmed and 80,262 people staying in 245 evacuation centres. Regions I, II, III and Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) have been most severely affected.**
- **Assessments led by the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team are ongoing in areas affected by Typhoon Parma, with the focus so far on Pangasinan province in Region I. Additional WASH and health needs have been identified in most areas visited. Further assessments are ongoing.**
- **Government agencies and humanitarian organizations continue to provide humanitarian assistance in areas hardest hit by Tropical Storm Ketsana (*Ondoy*). Latest NDCC figures indicate that 4,320,699 people were affected by the storm, with 216,941 people currently staying in 443 evacuation centres. With the population of the evacuation centres continuing to fall, there is a need to increase assistance provided outside the camps.**
- **The Emergency Relief Coordinator, Mr. John Holmes, concluded a two-day visit to Manila on 13 October, having met with the president, senior government officials, Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) agencies and partners, and members of the donor community. Mr. Holmes also visited areas affected by Tropical Storm *Ondoy* in Pasig City, Metro Manila.**

## **II. Situation Overview**

Typhoon Parma (*Pepeng*) has now left the Philippines, but scattered rainfall and thunderstorms are forecast over southern Luzon. Flood waters are reportedly receding in affected areas in Regions I, II, III and CAR. The NDCC reports 2,546,101 individuals (533,856 families) affected<sup>1</sup> by Parma as of 13 October, with 80,262 people (16,583 families) now staying in 238 evacuation centres. This is a reduction of approximately 20,000 people since the last situation report on 11 October. A total of 26,175 houses were damaged, of which 3,132 are uninhabitable. The official death toll stands at 311. Of these deaths, 238 were caused by landslides in CAR. A significant number of people drowned in Pangasinan and La Union provinces in Region I.

NDCC figures indicate that Tropical Storm Ketsana (*Ondoy*) affected 4,320,699 persons, mainly in Region IV-A, Region III and in the National Capital Region (NCR). More than two weeks after the storm, 216,941 persons (45,129 families) are staying in 443 evacuation centres. This number has continued to fall, highlighting the need to provide increased levels of humanitarian assistance outside the centres. The number of houses reported as damaged has increased. As of 13 October, this figure stands at 101,278, which includes 25,259 houses rendered uninhabitable. Power is yet to be restored in parts of Rizal province in Region IV-A.

The Emergency Relief Coordinator, Mr. John Holmes, concluded a two-day visit to Manila on 13 October, having met with the president, senior government officials, IASC agencies, and partners and members of the donor community. At his meeting with President Arroyo, Mr. Holmes expressed his personal sympathy for the more than 6 million people who have been affected by the storms, and conveyed his condolences to the

<sup>1</sup> NDCC defines "affected population" as persons who experience a destructive event and are affected in a direct or indirect manner. Affected in this context should not be read as necessarily meaning in need of humanitarian assistance.

Government and families of the more than 500 people who lost their lives. "This is a major crisis, and a major tragedy for so many people. UN agencies and non-governmental organizations are glad to be able to help the Government's relief efforts," said Mr. Holmes. Mr. Holmes noted the excellent response to the disaster by the Government of the Philippines, especially the extensive search and rescue operations and the quick release of emergency relief supplies. "Our cooperation has been exemplary so far, and we are determined to work together even more closely as the relief operations continue and early recovery operations start," Mr. Homes added. Mr. Holmes also visited areas affected by Tropical Storm Ketsana in Pasig City, Metro Manila.

### III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

#### Needs Assessments and Priorities

UNDAC rapid-needs assessment teams continue to visit areas affected by Typhoon/Tropical Depression Parma. On 11 October, teams carried out rapid-needs assessments in Paniqui municipality in Tarlac province (Region III); Rosales and Villisas municipalities in Pangasinan province (Region I); and Nampcuan and Cayapo municipalities in Nueva Ecija province (Region III). The following day teams visited areas that, according to initial reports, were worst affected by Parma.

After meeting with the Provincial Disaster Management Committee (PDCC) in Lingayen, three teams conducted assessments of Dagupan City; the city's Astrodome evacuation centre; Bayambang; Calasiao; Urdaneta; Manaoag; San Jacinto; Binalonan; San Manuel; Asingan and Tayug municipalities; and the San Roque Dam (in San Manuel municipality). Water appears to be receding slowly. Some evacuation centres that opened at the height of the flooding are now closing, with evacuees returning to their homes.

Despite a robust response by national and local authorities, some gaps in the response were recorded where international humanitarian assistance would prove valuable. While needs varied between the areas assessed, WASH needs are the highest in most areas. Water purification tablets; water containers; additional portable toilets; and hygiene education and promotion are required. The most common illnesses encountered were acute respiratory illnesses, with a slight increase in skin infections and diarrhoeal diseases, particularly among children, and some wounds. There were no indications of disease outbreaks at the time of the assessment. Although most of the affected population had received food assistance, there were several areas in which the food package was insufficient and should be augmented. In other areas, food was distributed only on a meal-by-meal, day-by-day basis, creating communities dependent on food assistance. The distribution of family food-assistance packages covering a week or longer would enable evacuees to return to their homes, decrease dependencies and encourage a return to normalcy. A Government-led shelter assessment is currently underway. Figures on damaged and destroyed homes are still being compiled. There are some shelter needs in evacuation centres that remain open. Throughout the areas surveyed, many schools were closed due to flooding or flood damage, and crops were either under water or severely affected, posing significant challenges for early to mid-term recovery.

On 13 October, teams carried out assessments in Guimba (Nueva Ecija) and Rosales (Pangasinan) municipalities, and met with the Tarlac and Nueva Ecija PDCCs. Details from these meetings will be available on 14 October.

#### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

*Humanitarian Needs:* Continued need for access to safe water, sanitation facilities and hygiene items in evacuation centres and many residential areas. Rehabilitation and improvement of drainage, solid waste collection and vector control.

*Humanitarian Response:* Cluster partners are asked to share information on ongoing and proposed activities to cluster coordinator Tim Forster (tforster@unicef.org). Key recent activities include Oxfam distribution of 750 hygiene kits in Dulong Bayan barangay, Rizal province and Calamba City, Laguna province; provision of three water points (bladders) in Marakina, providing 25,000 litres/day; distribution of 2,000 hygiene kits and 60 community clean-up kits by Action Contre le Famine; distribution of 7,000 hygiene kits by the Philippines Red Cross, with plans for distribution of an additional 15,000 kits in Quezon City (where they also run six water points); and distribution of 7,300 hygiene kits by Medicines Sans Frontieres (further 12,800 planned) in the Laguna area.

*Gaps and Constraints:* A sector-specific WASH assessment has yet to be carried out. A full map of actors working on garbage collection is not yet available.

## **Food**

### *Humanitarian Response*

World Food Programme (WFP) is conducting a prioritization exercise with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and developing a food distribution plan for the affected areas of Typhoon Ketsana. The exercise is designed to maximize the efficient use of limited resources to assist the most vulnerable communities. Weekly food cluster coordination meetings are being organized (Tuesdays). Increased participation of NGOs has been taking place. WFP is identifying possible cooperating partners in Ketsana-affected areas in preparation for large-scale food distribution planned in coming weeks. It was confirmed that Community and Family Services International, a WFP cooperating partner in Mindanao, will support Government-WFP food assistance. NGOs including the Save the Children, ADRA, Plan International and Salvation Army are also active in the food cluster.

### *Gaps and Challenges*

Full funding of existing requirements is urgently needed to ensure full coverage for those affected by Tropical Storm Ketsana, and the increased needs being identified from Typhoon Parma and San Roque dam flooding.

## **Camp Management and Camp Coordination and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

*Humanitarian Needs:* The cluster continues to work closely with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) on identifying registration and management modalities of each evacuation centre. Food accounts for an estimated 90 percent of assistance being provided in evacuation centres. Delivery of NFIs needs to be scaled up and systematised. Ongoing UNDAC-led assessments in Region III will identify needs in evacuation centres.

*Humanitarian Response:* International Organization for Migration has received 110mt of WASH NFIs on behalf of the cluster from the United States Government. This is for distribution in Region IV-A and NCR.

*Gaps and Challenges:* WASH and health are key concerns, specifically in terms of potable water and sanitation, and the risk of illness from the lack of those services. Information sharing on commodity distribution needs to be improved. Priority areas for distributions need to be identified at the *barangay* level.

## **Education**

*Humanitarian Needs:* As of 11 October, the Department of Education reports that 1,546 schools were damaged by the two storms (465 by Parma, 1,081 by Ketsana). A total of 308 schools were used as evacuation centres. According to DSWD, 20 percent of day care centres in Ketsana-affected areas are still submerged.

*Humanitarian Response:* Community and Family Services International has carried out psychosocial assessments in the evacuation centre in the University of Life Track and Field Arena (ULTRA), in Pasig City. United Nations Children's Fund has dispatched five Early Child Care and Development packs, eight tarpaulins and eight mattresses for educational activities at ULTRA. PLAN has reported that 1,759 sets of school supplies with hygiene kits are ready for distribution to all Grade 1 pupils in district 1, Tanay municipality, Rizal province. The Department of Education's Bureau of Secondary Education is already coordinating with teachers in Pasig City to implement education in emergencies for high school students. The education cluster will now meet at 2.30 p.m. each Friday.

*Gaps and Constraints:* Gaps in terms of temporary learning spaces have been identified in Victoria municipality, Laguna province. Funding is needed urgently for an increased response in the education sector in all affected areas.

## **Child Protection**

*Humanitarian Needs:* Psychosocial support and registration of missing, unaccompanied and separated children in all affected areas. Children are vulnerable to trafficking, violence, sexual abuse and exploitation in the worst affected areas. There is growing concern about the disaster's impact on street and working children in Metro Manila.

*Humanitarian Response:* A total of 595 volunteers are mobilized and actively undertaking psychosocial support and registration activities in more than 45 evacuation centres in the Metro Manila area. A total of *The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.*

2,800 children are being reached daily with psychosocial support and structured play activities; 104 separated, unaccompanied and missing children have been registered.

*Gaps and Constraints:* Despite the high number of volunteers mobilized, partners' geographic focus limits the reach. On 9 October, partner organizations agreed to a new strategy to scale-up child protection activities. Volunteers will focus their efforts on mobilizing and capacity-building, and accompanying community-based child protection networks to undertake psychosocial support; registration; awareness raising; prevention; and identification and referral of children vulnerable to violence, abuse and exploitation. Access difficulties and the lack of partners in northern areas is a major constraint.

### **Emergency Telecommunications**

*Humanitarian Response:* Initial reports from Pangasinan province in Region I indicate that GSM is operational, as is EDGE/3G, albeit at lower speeds. There is no need for a United Nations/humanitarian sub-office at this stage. PSTN lines are operating at pre-Parma levels and GSM/GPRS/EDGE/3G are available in Cagayan and Isabella provinces in Region II.

*Next steps:* Please refer to previous situation report.

### **Logistics**

*Next steps:* Two WFP-contracted Mi-171 helicopters will begin operations on 14 October.

### **Agriculture**

*Humanitarian Needs:* The Department of Agriculture estimates that crop damage has reached more than US\$143 million for Tropical Storm Ketsana and \$105 million for Typhoon Parma, with a total of 395,591 hectares of agricultural land affected. An estimated 395,000 farmers are affected. A detailed assessment of the damage to agriculture, fisheries and livestock still needs to be undertaken. Immediate needs in terms of inputs include seeds; fertilizers; poultry; small animals; livestock; and fingerlings.

*Humanitarian Response:* Preparations for a recovery programme in farming areas affected by Tropical Storm Ketsana are ongoing. They include inventories of available seeds and pre-positioning of necessary resources. Similar preparation activities for areas affected by Typhoon Parma have yet to begin, with many still flooded and the focus still being on emergency relief. The agriculture cluster has held discussions with Premier Urgence (an international NGO planning agriculture interventions). The cluster is coordinating with the early recovery cluster in assessing local governmental capacity to carry out early-recovery interventions related to agriculture (initial assessments by the early recovery cluster have focused on Metro Manila, which does not have an agriculture sector). The cluster recommends that provincial and municipal agriculture officers closely coordinate with provincial and municipal disaster coordinating councils to facilitate delivery of emergency assistance.

*Gaps and Constraints:* Most farmers affected by Tropical Storm Parma in northern Luzon still need assistance. Geographic coverage of the Flash Appeal is limited to Region IV-A and NCR, but will be revised in due course to include Regions I, II and III, where most damage was done to the agricultural sector. There is currently limited funding for rehabilitation packages.

### **Early Recovery**

*Humanitarian Needs:* In Pasig City, NCR, the restoration of vital local government services should focus on health services and education over the next three months. Pasig City General Hospital and 28 public schools have suffered damage to critical assets, with significant disruption to their ability to deliver services. In Marakina (NCR), immediate cash-for-work programmes are needed for workers in the informal economy and those who have lost their jobs. Programmes should provide immediate workforce needs, e.g. disposal of flood debris and restoration of community infrastructure, such as waterways, health centres and schools.

*Humanitarian Response:* On 12 October, a scoping meeting was convened with the Chief Executive of Pasig City and local government officials.

*Next Steps:* The early recovery cluster will map out existing and immediately available resources. This is so that needs identified during the discussion in Pasig City will be addressed on a phased approach basis. Resource mobilization will be discussed in the next cluster meeting.

#### IV. Funding/Flash Appeal

A total of \$18 million has now been committed or pledged against the Flash Appeal by seven countries or donor agencies, including rapid response grants from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) in the amount of \$6.8 million. This represents just over 26 percent of required funding. A further eight countries have pledged support for the Flash Appeal, without yet allocating funds to specific projects.

*All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform the Financial Tracking Service of cash and in-kind contributions by sending an email to: [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int)*

#### V. Contact

Manila: Ann Kristin Brunborg  
Humanitarian Affairs Officer  
United Nations Coordination Office  
Manila  
Tel: +63 2 901 0265  
Mobile: +63 917 513 9924  
Email: [ann.brunborg@undp.org](mailto:ann.brunborg@undp.org)

Manila: Robert MacTavish  
Humanitarian Affairs Associate  
United Nations Coordination Office  
Manila  
Tel : +63 2 901 0200 ext 238  
Email: [robert.mactavish@undp.org](mailto:robert.mactavish@undp.org)

Mindanao: Matthew Serventy  
Humanitarian Affairs Officer  
United Nations Coordination Office  
Cotabato  
Mobile: +63 917 5878179  
Email: [matthew.serventy@undp.org](mailto:matthew.serventy@undp.org)

#### **IASC Coordination and Communications Center (NDCC, Camp Agilnado)**

Ann Kristin Brunborg, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, +63 (0)9175139924, [ann.brunborg@undp.org](mailto:ann.brunborg@undp.org)  
Maps and Information Management: John Marinos, +63(0)9173588666, [marinosj@un.org](mailto:marinosj@un.org)  
Logistics Cluster Coordinator (WFP): Bernard Kerblat, +63 (0)9175942451, [Bernard.Kerblat@wfp.org](mailto:Bernard.Kerblat@wfp.org)  
Emergency Telecommunications Coordinator (WFP): John Bursa, +63(0)9175942450, [John.Bursa@wfp.org](mailto:John.Bursa@wfp.org)

#### **UNDAC Team Leader**

Sebastian Rhodes Stampa, +63 (0)9199599422 [rhodesstampa@un.org](mailto:rhodesstampa@un.org)

#### **Flash Appeal Focal Point**

Shane Doherty, +63 (0)9162395401 [dohertys@un.org](mailto:dohertys@un.org)

#### **IASC Focal Point at NDCC Operations Center**

Agnes Palacio, OCHA National Disaster Response Advisor: +63 917804332 [agnes.palacio@undp.org](mailto:agnes.palacio@undp.org)

#### **OCHA:**

Bangkok: Mr. Terje Skavdal, Head of Office, OCHA Regional Office for Asia Pacific [skavdal@un.org](mailto:skavdal@un.org)  
New York: Ms. Pia Hussein, Associate Humanitarian Affairs Officer, OCHA New York [huseeinp@un.org](mailto:huseeinp@un.org)  
Geneva: Mr. Anvar Munavvarov, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, OCHA Geneva [munavvarov@un.org](mailto:munavvarov@un.org)

**Please email [humanitarian.info@undp.org](mailto:humanitarian.info@undp.org) to be added or deleted from the mailing list**