

This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Philippines. It covers the period from 30 Sept to 4 Oct. The next SitRep will be issued on 6 October.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

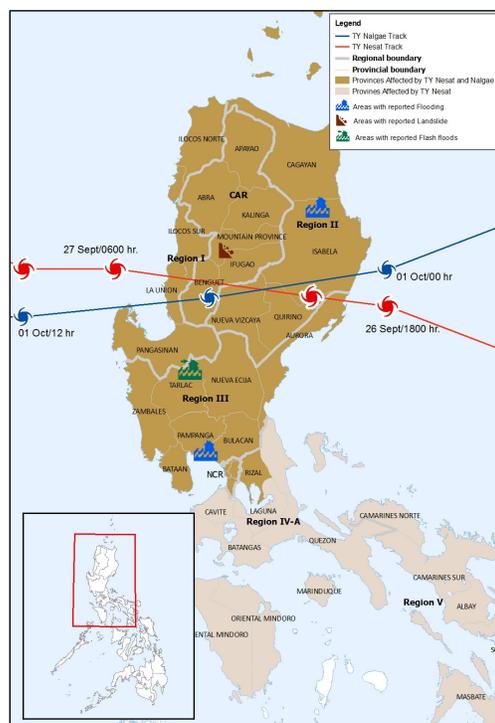
- Typhoon Nalgae (Quiel) traced its path along the track of Typhoon Nesat (Pedring) compounding the devastating impact on residents of northern and central Luzon.
- Philippines Red Cross highlighted food, emergency shelter, water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) and non-food items as the most urgent needs.
- Access remains a challenge to flooded and isolated areas, with communication and power lines down.
- Eight provinces bore the brunt of Typhoon Nalgae. Four Municipalities remain under water in Bulacan and Pangasinan Provinces.
- Joint Government / HCT assessments planned in Bulacan and Pangasinan Provinces.
- No request for international assistance by Government to date.

II. Situation Overview

Typhoon Nalgae, locally known as *Quiel*, hit the Philippines on 1 October and traced its path over the devastation left by Typhoon Nesat (locally known as *Pedring*) on 28 September across northern and central Luzon. Sixteen provinces were affected by Typhoon Nalgae in four Regions, which were hit four days earlier by Typhoon Nesat that affected 34 Provinces. The eight hardest hit areas by Typhoon Nalgae were Bulacan, Pangasinan, Pampanga, Ifugao, Isabela, Nueva Ecija, Quirino and Aurora Provinces.

PAGASA forecasts indicate that Tropical Storm Ramon has dissipated to a tropical disturbance, with no likelihood of developing into a typhoon. Nevertheless, the NDRRMC remains on alert as the weather systems remain dynamic and further tropical storms could develop in the coming days. Precipitation from the tropical disturbance is also forecast to bring further rainfall to the flood affected areas of central and northern Luzon.

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) reported a total of 59 typhoon related deaths this past week, four deaths from Typhoon Nalgae and 55 deaths from Typhoon Nesat, as of 4 October. Twenty eight people remain missing from Typhoon Nesat. Typhoon Nalgae caused 6,900 families (27,000 people) to seek shelter in 172 evacuation centers in Ilocos Region (Region I), Cagayan Valley (Region II) and central Luzon (Region III), as of 4 October. Meanwhile, 483 evacuation centres are listed by the NDRRMC for almost 45,500 families affected by the previous Typhoon Nesat. In addition to those in the evacuation centers, almost 110,000 families not sheltered in evacuation centers received Government assistance, according to the NDRRMC Situation Update Number 6 for Nalgae and Situation Update Number 18 on Nesat issued on 4 October. NDRRMC reported that more than 107,000 families (537,000 people) were affected by Typhoon Nalgae, while 512,000 families (2.4 million people) were affected by Typhoon Nesat.



Typhoon Nalgae and Typhoon Nesat destroyed an estimated US\$159 million worth of crops, livestock and fisheries. Infrastructure, including school buildings, health facilities, roads and bridges incurred damages that cost at least \$29 million. Almost 6,300 houses were damaged, of which 1,500 were destroyed and the remaining 4,700 incurred partial damages by Typhoon Nalgae, according to the NDRRMC report. Typhoon Nesat damaged 43,100 houses, of which 6,140 were destroyed. The cumulative impact and cost of Typhoon Nalgae and Typhoon Nesat is expected to increase as assessment data is compiled and verified.

Flood waters have receded in the majority of the typhoon affected areas. However, isolated areas due to floods remain in Bulacan and Pangasinan Provinces that were hardest hit by Typhoon Nalgae on 1 October. In Bulacan Province, NDRRMC confirmed that four Municipalities remain under water including Calumpit (29 Barangay), Hagonoy (26 Barangay), Pulilan (4 Barangay) and Paombong (14 Barangay).

The Government of the Philippines combined resources allocated \$1.7 million (PHP 73.5 million) for the Typhoon Nalgae response in addition to almost \$113,000 (PHP 5 million) for the Typhoon Nalgae response, as of 4 October. These resources were mainly distributed through the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Local Government Units (LGUs) and Department of Health.

Assessments

The Office for the Civil Defense (OCD) led an aerial assessment on 2 October with DWSD, USAID, Logistics Cluster Lead and OCHA over the prioritized typhoon affected Provinces of Pampanga, Bulacan Ifugao and Nueva Ecija. The aerial assessment found that many areas in Pampanga and Bulacan Provinces remain isolated due to flooding. The assessment team recommended that two detailed joint Government / HCT assessments led by the OCD be prioritized in Pampanga (Candaba, Mexico and Arayat) and Bulacan (Calumpit, Hagonoy and Paombong).



The Philippines Red Cross (PRC) initial rapid assessment indicated that the immediate needs for Typhoon Nalgae and Typhoon Nesat include food, non-food items (NFI), hygiene and sanitation kits especially in the evacuation centers. Many water systems were heavily damaged resulting in the urgent need for potable water and water containers. PCRS rapid assessment found that many evacuation centers are congested in Bulacan and Pampanga. There is also a need to ensure delivery of assistance to the affected population that remain in their houses. A detailed ground assessment is required of the affected areas to measure impact and need for shelter, water and sanitation and livelihoods. The United Nations Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) to the Philippines is concerned for the exacerbated long-term impact that the typhoons will have on the livelihoods, water supplies and shelter, in particular in the triple typhoon affected areas of northern and central Luzon.

Challenges

The typhoon damaged infrastructure and floods continue to obstruct need assessments and the delivery of relief materials in the flooded and isolated areas. Communication has also been cut in areas where power lines are also down. Drinking water in the affected areas is a concern as many water pipes are underwater, increasing the risk of water-borne diseases due to water contamination. There is no indication when electricity, telecommunications and water services will resume. The PRC observed that many people located in flooded areas will not evacuate, which is problematic for the Government and relief agencies to provide assistance to these people. Flood waters are receding slowly in the typhoon affected areas. The PRC observed that the flood situation continues to change abruptly in the typhoon affected areas, as water levels increase in the catchment areas.

The Philippines Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) stands ready to provide international assistance if requested. No request for international assistance by the Government of the Philippines was issued to date. However, some Line Ministries have accepted specific offers of assistance from humanitarian partners.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response



HEALTH

Needs: All families in evacuation centers require essential health services including medical consultations, immunization particularly for measles and tetanus, health risk communication and advisories. Continued flooding expose affected populations to health risks such as leptospirosis and diarrheal disease outbreaks. Three district hospitals and one rural health unit (Calumpit and Hagonoy in Bulacan, La Paz in Tarlac Province) were rendered non-functional by the floods. The top five morbidities noted in the past few days in evacuation centers in Bulacan, Pampanga, and Tarlac were due to Acute Respiratory Infections, skin diseases, open wounds and bruises, high blood pressure, and acute watery diarrhoea.

Response: The Department of Health deployed nine medical teams to four municipalities in Bulacan. The Department of Health – Health Emergency Management (DOH-HEMS) augmented medicines and medical supplies of the affected regional health offices. Disease surveillance system (SPEED) has been activated in Bulacan, Tarlac and Pampanga. Field hospitals will be set up to restore the services of the two district hospitals rendered non functional. WHO facilitated requests for materials and supplies by the DoH to WFP and UNFPA required for the operation of tent hospitals. WHO will provide basic hospital equipment and supplies. WHO supports the SPEED system activation in the typhoon affected areas.

Gaps & Constraints: The increasing number of evacuees in the evacuation centers following Typhoon Nalgae results in needs for additional resources to provide essential health services and revitalization of health facilities rendered non-functional by the floods. Health Cluster members require funding support to help address the needs of the affected population inside and outside evacuation centers.



WATER SANITATION HYGIENE

Needs: Department of Health (DOH) identified the provision of water purification (hyposol) and jerry cans as the priority for the prolonged displacement in evacuation centers. Sanitation is a major problem both in the evacuation centers and flooded areas. Flood affected people were unable to bring soap, toothpaste, toothbrushes or require hygiene kits. Hygiene/health promotion in the evacuation centers is required to prevent the spread of water-borne diseases. In Bulacan, drinking water is required to be trucked in or distribution of water bottles to evacuation centers and flooded areas. Queues for water are long and often require people to walk long distances. In evacuation centers outside the flooded areas, existing water utilities function, but water pressure is low and supply does not meet demand. Submerged water pipes may cause water contamination.

Response: A WASH assessment was completed by CRS in Bulacan, and is compiled by the PRCS. Assessments are underway by Plan International in Isabela. Humanitarian Response Consortium/Oxfam in the Nueva Ecija towns of San Leonardo, San Antonio, Jaen and Zaragosa. Manila Water provided a mobile treatment plant and tanker in Calumpit, Balacan to supply drinking water to the evacuation centers.

Gaps & Constraints: Assessments are on-going, with restricted access to some flooded locations. Funding for WASH activities is limited as there is no request for international assistance.



AGRICULTURE

Needs: Based on the Department of Agriculture initial damage report on Typhoon Nesat from 30 September, the consolidated reports from CAR, Regions I, II, III, IVA, and V indicate losses to agriculture amounts to \$158 million (PHP 6.9 billion). The highest loss was in rice with about 333,502 hectares of rice land affected, particularly in Region III resulting to the loss of 448,469 MT of palay or 92 percent of total loss in the sector. Partially affected provinces in Region III are Nueva Ecija, Bulacan, Tarlac, and Bataan. About 21,481 hectares of corn land was affected, in particular in Ifugao, Quirino, and Nueva Ecija Provinces. The loss for high value commercial crops was \$3.8 million (PHP 169 million): vegetables mostly in CAR and Region III; banana in CAR; and mango in Zambales province. The total area damaged for high value commercial crops was 1,334 hectares. Farmers, particularly in Region III, dependent on livestock for livelihoods lost a number of livestock and poultry valued at \$50,000 (PHP 2.2 million). The fisheries sector reported loss of \$90,000 (PHP 4 million), primarily involving two commercial fishing vessels and one municipal fishing vessel in Quezon province.

Response: FAO remains on stand-by to assist with post-disaster needs assessment, jointly with Department of Agriculture and other Government and humanitarian counterparts.

Gaps & Constraints: To restore livelihoods of Typhoon Nesat affected farmers and fishers, the provision of certified rice seeds and fertilizer support to 333,502 hectares and provision of corn seeds and fertilizer for

21,481 hectares is required. Lack of information on actual damage and affected farmers and fishers remains a challenge in planning appropriate response.



CAMP COORDINATION/MANAGEMENT

Needs: As of 4 October, the NDRRMC reports a total of 52,383 families (233,586 people) continue to be displaced and reside in 655 evacuation centers in nine regions (NCR, I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, CAR). These figures represent the displacement caused by both typhoons Nalgae and Nesat. Regional and Provincial Social Welfare and Development Offices report that the immediate needs identified among the various evacuation centers continues to be food, water, NFIs, hygiene kits and medicine.

Response: The Government, through the respective LGUs, continues to provide management and coordination of humanitarian support in the evacuation centers. The following agencies have provided relief assistance to the displaced population: DSWD, WFP (food packs), World Vision, IFRC/PRC, Filipino Chamber of Commerce, GMA Kapuso Foundation, Sagip Kapamilya (ABS-CBN). Continuous need assessments of evacuation centres in Region III are conducted by DSWD Region III staff and IOM.

Gaps & Constraints: Specific information on humanitarian needs and gaps in each of the evacuation centres, as well as the profile of the displaced population remains a challenge.



NUTRITION

Needs: A rapid assessment conducted by DoH-HEMS in Bulacan and Pampanga on 3 October. Vitamin A coverage for 2011 was found to be low in Bulacan province (27.3 - 35.3%). Breastfeeding support groups are yet to be mobilized. To date, no rapid nutritional assessments were conducted but more detailed assessments are expected to be conducted by the LGU within the coming days.

Response: There was no formal request for assistance from the Department of Health for nutrition interventions. However, there are planned Vitamin A supplementation activities and mobilization of breastfeeding support groups in the evacuation centers. The Nutrition Cluster will provide support through supplies (Vitamin A and breastfeeding education materials). Other partners such as Save the Children have ongoing assessments with results pending. DoH-HEMS reiterated Government policies prohibiting donation of milk products (infant formula, powdered milk, milk bottles and/or teats) and has alerted its regional offices to continue to monitor violations.

Gaps & Constraints: Access to areas with continuous floods remains limited.



CHILD PROTECTION

Needs: Awareness raising on child abuse and trafficking prevention needed, as well as the establishment of child friendly spaces for direct psychosocial support and integrated services. Conduct child protection-focused rapid assessment in severely affected municipalities, including assessment if there is a need, for rapid registration of unaccompanied and separated children.

Response: Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) convened on 4 October to discuss response provided, identify gaps, and organize CPWG activities. Child Protection trained rapid assessment team on standby for deployment. Psychosocial support volunteers for establishing child friendly spaces also on stand-by for deployment. 348 Kits available for quick establishment of child friendly spaces. Materials available on child abuse, psychosocial support and avoiding separation. Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC) is coordinating a rapid assessment in the following week to cover severely affected municipalities in Isabela, Quirino, Tarlac, Bulacan, Pangasinan, Apayao, and Kalinga provinces.

The Gender Based-Violence sub-Cluster will send a representative on the rapid needs assessment. UNHCR continues to monitor the situation.



EDUCATION

Needs: The Department of Education's Rapid Damage Assessment Report (RADAR) that 300 schools were affected by Typhoon Nesat amounting to an estimated damage of about \$3.1 million (PHP 139 million). Besides the need for major repairs in almost 70 percent of these school, there was also the need to replace damaged textbooks and other learning materials. Suspension of classes brought about both by Typhoons Nesat and Nalgae caused the need for more make-up classes for the 162,000 children enrolled in the 300 affected schools in the 26 provinces/cities of Regions I, II, III, IV-A, V, CAR, and National Capital Region (NCR). Much of these affected school children are in Regions III and V where more than half of the 704 damaged classrooms are located, specifically in the provinces/cities of Pampanga, Bulacan, San Jose del

Monte, Catanduanes and Masbate. The use of about 112 schools as evacuation centers will require post-disaster school repair works.

Response: The Department of Education's operation centre is monitoring damages in affected schools. The Department of Education's Quick Response Teams will conduct rapid assessment and needs analysis in the affected areas. Other field validation/assessment of damages is on-going or planned by Cluster members. Education Cluster members providing relief include DWSD, Save the Children (Calumpit, Bulacan) and World Vision (Bulacan and Baseco). UNICEF has prepositioned education materials. Education Cluster members are prepared for a comprehensive response if requested by the Government.

Gaps & Constraints: Alternative delivery learning modes/materials should help affected school children catch up better in terms of learning milestones or competencies; Need to assess the teacher Alternative Delivery Modes related capacities and adequacy of Alternative Delivery Learning Modes materials; Information on actual extent of damaged textbooks and other learning materials; Tracking of pupils/students at risk of dropping out from school to initiate appropriate interventions to help them continue their studies through the Alternative Delivery Learning Modes of providing education to affected school children.



LOGISTICS

Needs: For the status of affected infrastructure, flood obstructed roads and damaged bridges, please refer to the NDRRMC Situation Update on Typhoon Nesat Number 18.

Response: On 1 and 3 October, a total of 215 metric ton of food was delivered from WFP Taguig warehouse to Regions I, II and III in Luzon. On 2 and 3 October, a total of 18,000 food family packs of 4.6kg each were transported from the DWSD National Resource Operations Center (NROC) to San Fernando (Pampanga Province). A truck with the mobile warehouse and 190 plastic pallets for Malolos in Bulacan will be dispatched on 4 October from WFP Taguig Warehouse. The warehouse was assembled by DSWD/WFP staff at Bulacan State University. One truck with blankets and clothes was dispatched on 4 October from NROC to Malolos in Bulacan Province.

Gaps & Constraints: Many areas remain inaccessible in Bulacan and Pangasinan Provinces. Flooded roads / damaged bridges obstruct the delivery of relief materials.

IV. Coordination

The NDRRMC Under Secretary Ramos called a Joint Government t/ HCT inter-Cluster coordination meeting at 18:00pm on 4 October in the Office for the Civil Defense to organise the joint Government/HCT needs assessment missions. The meeting was attended members of the Technical Working Group on Humanitarian Assistance and Cluster Leads from the Food, Health (including Nutrition), WASH, CCCM, Logistics, Shelter and Coordination. The NDRRMC also issued a Memo to the Regional DRRMCs with the Need Assessment Guidance encouraging them to conduct rapid need assessments in affected provinces in coordination with the Provincial DRRMCs.

An ad hoc Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) was Chaired by the RC/HC, facilitated by OCHA, on 4 October in Manila to discuss the response to typhoons Nesat and Nalgae, preparedness for the remainder of the typhoon season and agree on next steps for the assessments and coordinated response. As a complement to Government assistance, assessments were also conducted by INGOs including World Vision International, ADRA, Caritas Philippines, Save the Children, Children International and Catholic Relief Services (CRS). OCHA is tracking assessments and 3w (who, what, where) on the website: <http://ph.one.un.org/response>.

On 2 October, the NDRRMC convened a high level briefing to the President of the Philippines. The RC/HC *ad interim*, UN acting Designated Official for security and OCHA participated in the briefing on the impact of Typhoon Nalgae and Typhoon Nesat and the status of the relief efforts. The RC/HC *ad interim* reiterated the readiness of the international humanitarian community to provide assistance if requested by the Government.

For detailed information of the impact of Typhoon Nalgae and Typhoon Nesat and the Government of the Philippines response to date, please refer to the website: <http://www.ndrrmc.gov.ph/>

V. Funding

The Philippines Red Cross launched an appeal for donations on 4 October to support its on-going relief services, and support long-term intervention for the hardest struck cities and provinces through Rehabilitation and Recovery, Shelter, Livelihood, Water and Sanitation, Hygiene Promotion, Disease Prevention, and Capacity Development programs. Visit: <http://www.redcross.org.ph/donatenow>

USAID and AusAID stand ready to provide assistance through humanitarian partners if a state of calamity is requested. ECHO is assessing the situation and prepared to provide support through its local partners. The World Bank maintains the standby fund for calamities that provides budget support for the Government with a focus on long-term response, which is triggered by a national declaration of state of calamity.

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org.

VI. Contact

Please contact:

Manila, Philippines: David Carden, Head of Office, OCHA Philippines
carden@un.org, (+63) 917-513-9924

Manila, Philippines: Maria Agnes Palacio, OCHA Philippines
palacio@un.org, (+63) 917-552-8413

For more information, please visit <http://ph.one.un.org/response/>, <http://reliefweb.int/>.

To be added or deleted from this Sit Rep mailing list, please e-mail: addawe@un.org