


**NDCC UPDATE**

**FINAL Report on Tropical Storm "ONDOY" {Ketsana}
(Glide No. TC-2009-000205-PHL) and
Typhoon "PEPENG" {Parma} (Glide No. TC2009-000214-PHL)
(September 24-27 and September 30-October 10, 2009)**

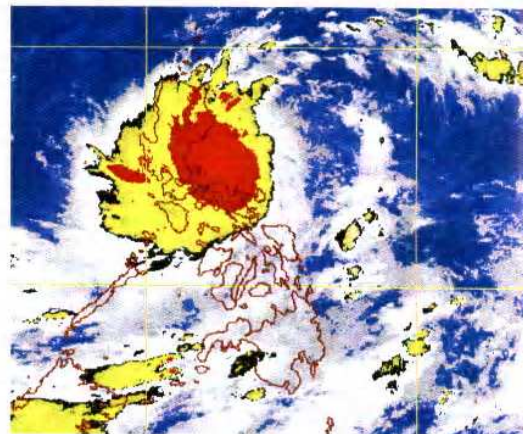
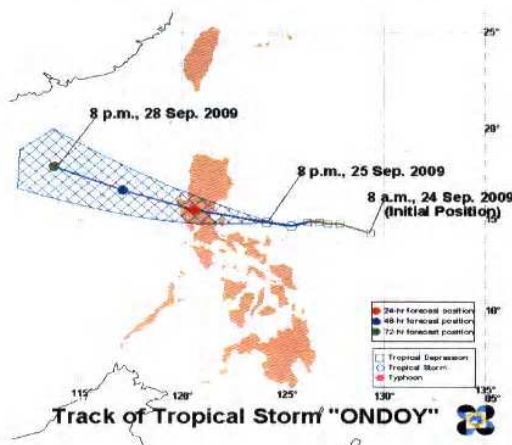
Releasing Officer:


GLENN J RABONZA
Administrator, OCD and
Executive Officer, NDCC

Sources: AFP, PNP, BFP, PCG, DOH, DSWD, DILG, DepEd, OCDRCs I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, CAR & NCR & UN-OCHA

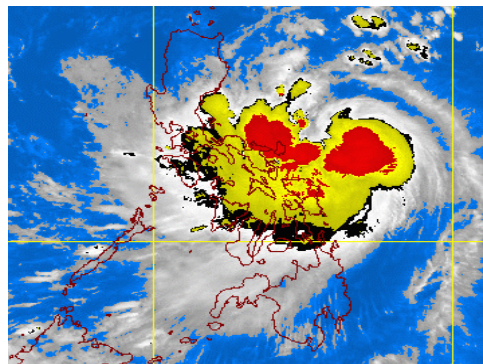
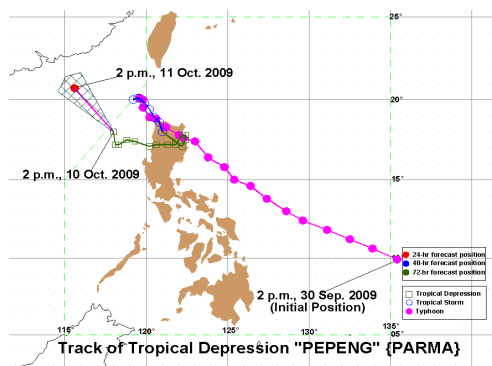
I. SITUATION OVERVIEW**A. CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS****1. TS ONDOY (September 24 – 27, 2009)**

- ❖ **Sept 24, 2009** - a low pressure area, East of Luzon developed into a Tropical Depression and was named "Ondoy."
- ❖ **Sept 25, 2009** - TS Ondoy maintained its strength as it moved closer to the west northwest in the general direction of Central and Northern Luzon and intensified into a tropical storm as it moved towards Aurora-Isabela area. PAGASA highlighted the occurrence of flashfloods and landslides
- ❖ **Sept 26, 2009** - accelerated further as it moved closer to Central Luzon, made its landfall at 9:00 AM near the boundary of Aurora and Quezon, crossed Central Luzon area for 12 hours and moved off the Coast of Zambales
- ❖ **Sept 27, 2009** - exited out of the country over the western border of PAR (South China Sea)
- ❖ Its maximum center winds was 105 kph with gustiness of 135 kph while its movement from 11 to 19 kph



2. TY PEPENG (September 29 - October 10, 2009)

- ❖ **Sept 29, 2009** - PAGASA issued initial advisory for TD Pepeng located 1,330 km east of Mindanao (over Caroline island)
- ❖ **Sept 30, 2009** - the typhoon east of northern Mindanao entered the Philippine area of responsibility and was named “Pepeng” with maximum winds of 120 kph and gustiness of 150 kph
- ❖ **Oct 1, 2009** - TY Pepeng gained more strength as it moved towards northern Luzon; intensified further and slowed down heading the direction towards Aurora-Isabela area
- ❖ **Oct 2, 2009** - maintained its strength while moving towards Aurora-Isabela area; traversed extreme northern Luzon slowly and changed course to the northwest direction as it headed towards Cagayan.
- ❖ **Oct 3, 2009** - accelerated west northwest as it moved off the coast of Cagayan; **made its 1st landfall over the eastern coast of Cagayan** and traversed extreme northern Luzon.
- ❖ **Oct 4, 2009** - weakened after crossing extreme northern Luzon and moved slowly as it interacted with another intense typhoon in the Pacific named “Melor” or Quedan coming from the Pacific Ocean (with maximum winds of 195kph and gustiness of 250 kph) and moved slowly towards the west northwest direction
- ❖ **Oct 5, 2009** - weakened into a tropical storm; maintained its strength as it moved northwest; and intensified slightly over extreme northern Luzon. Typhoon Quedan entered PAR
- ❖ **Oct 6, 2009** - TY Pepeng remained almost stationary over Luzon sea bringing rains and gusty winds over Ilocos Region; moved south westward slowly as it approached Ilocos Norte – Northern Cagayan area. It **made its 2nd landfall over the northern tip of Ilocos Norte** with maximum center winds of 105 kph and gustiness of 135 kph
- ❖ **Oct 7, 2009** - weakened into a tropical depression after traversing Ilocos Norte and headed over Sipacao, Apayao; and remained stationary at the vicinity off the coast of Cagayan
- ❖ **Oct 8, 2009** - moved westward slowly towards Isabela; **It made its 3rd landfall in the eastern coast of Cagayan** and traversed northern Luzon bringing heavy rains and gusty winds while Quedan has moved further away from the country
- ❖ **Oct 9, 2009** - TY Pepeng continued to move westward slowly; slightly accelerated over Luzon; and moved westward into the south China sea; and moved further away from the country
- ❖ **Oct 10, 2009** - remained almost stationary; accelerated as it moved towards the south China sea; and finally exited out of the country
- ❖ Its maximum center winds was 195 kph near the center with gustiness of 230 kph while its movement ranged from 9 to 26 kph



B. EMERGENCY INCIDENTS MONITORED

TROPICAL STORM ONDOY

- ❖ The enhanced southwest monsoon brought about by TS “Ondoy”, caused widespread floodings in almost all parts of Metro Manila Central and Southern Luzon and some parts of Visayas and Mindanao with 1,786 barangays flooded in 154 municipalities and 30 cities of 26 provinces of Regions I, II, III, IV-A IV-B, V, VI, IX, XII, ARMM, CAR and NCR
- ❖ A total of 239 barangays in Metro Manila were flooded broken down as follows: Pasig City (28,836); Quezon City (22,966), City of Manila (21,118), Caloocan City (18,110), Muntinlupa City (16,560); and Marikina City (15,631) the most heavily affected by flood waters ranging from knee/neck to roof top deep
- ❖ Three (3) landslide incidents also occurred along Mt Province-Cagayan via Tabuk (Tangalan section); Brgy. San Juan-Banyo, Arayat, Pampanga and Brgy. Bongalon, Sangay, Camarines Sur.. NIA prompted to open some gates of La Mesa Dam, Ipo Dam, Ambuklao Dam and Binga Dam as the water levels had already reached their critical status There were 520 barangays flooded In Region III with Pampanga (92,872) and Bulacan (78,806) heavily flooded
- ❖ At the height of the storm, there were 57 road sections rendered impassable either to light vehicles and /or all types of vehicles in Regions II, III, IV, CAR and NCR due to eroded shoulders, floodwaters and landslides. Thirty Seven (37) road sections in Metro Manila were not passable to light vehicles due to flooding. Isabela – Cabagan-Sta Maria overflow bridge in Sta Maria was not passable due to swollen Cagayan River. Nueva Viscaya – Daang Maharlika km 255+500 Abian Section Bambang - one lane passable due to landslide and eroded shoulders

TYPHOON PEPENG

- ❖ The high pressure area over Hongkong and the approaching westerly trough controlled the speed and movement of Pepeng plus the interaction of Typhoon Quedan behind resulted to almost stationary motion over extreme northern Luzon for about a week (Oct 3-9) which resulted to massive floodings which occurred in Pangasinan
 - Seven (7) municipalities namely: Rosales, Sison, Pozorrubio, San Jacinto, Mangaldan, Manaoag and San Fabian)- due to the breaching of dikes along Bued River;
 - Twenty one (21) bgys in Tayug, Pangasinan due to the collapsed Diraydipalog Dike in Tayug;
 - Seven (7) barangays in San Fabian due to erosion of dike;
 - Two (2) barangays in Nueva Era, Ilocos Norte and two (2) Brgys namely Barangobong and Uguis were isolated due to river swelling
- ❖ The previously damaged seawall in Santa, Ilocos Sur was further damaged by TS “Ondoy” and Typhoon “Pepeng” due to the collapse of dike

Damaged Lifelines

- ❖ There were reports of power outages/interruptions in Region I due to damaged cable wires and fallen trees. Water facilities in Ilocos Norte Water District Service (Ilocos Norte) was slightly brownish with presence of dirt brown particles in 26 barangyas of Bacarra, Ilocos Norte

- ❖ A total of fifty six (56) road sections and nine (9) bridges were affected and were rendered impassable/hardly passable to vehicular traffic while others were in close-open situation:

Roads – five (5) major roads leading to Baguio City; 27 in CAR; 7 in Region I; 2 in Region II; 9 in Region III, 5 in Region IV-A and 2 in Region IV-B.

Bridges – 9 (2 in CAR; 1 in Region I; 1 in Region II; 1 in Region III; 2 in Region IV-A and 2 in Region IV-B)

Bridges which incurred washed-out approach embankment/collapsed protection/scoured bridge approach were the following:

Ilocos Norte - Pasuquin Bridge, Buago Bridge; Subec Bridge, Nagpatayan Bridge, Maipalig Bridge and Cabaruan Bridge – One lane passable

Ilocos Sur - Quinarayan Bridge in Narvacan and Bayugao Bridge – One lane passable

La Union - San Vicente bridge in San Fernando

Pangasinan- Bued Bridge – two spans @40.50 m each collapsed at MNR in Sison, Pangasinan not passable to all types of vehicles and Ambayaoan Bridge in San Nicolas, Pangasinan collapsed

C. EFFECTS

1. Tropical Storm ONDOY

a) Affected Population

- ❖ A total of 993,227 families/4,901,234 persons were affected in 2,018 barangays, 172 municipalities, 16 cities of 26 provinces by Tropical Storm “Ondoy” in Regions I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI, IX, XII, ARMM, CAR and NCR
- ❖ The total number evacuated inside 244 evacuation centers were 15,798 families / 70,124 persons

b) Casualties

- ❖ Breakdown of casualties is as follows: **464** Dead, **529** Injured and **37** Missing

c) Damages

- ❖ Estimated cost of damage to infrastructure and agriculture amounted to **PhP11 Billion** (Infrastructure **PhP4.299 Billion** to include school buildings and health facilities and agriculture **PhP6.669 Billion**)
- ❖ A total of 1,382 school buildings were damaged: 1,131 elementary and 252 including instructional materials and school equipment amounting to PhP.642 Billion
- ❖ A total of 239 day care centers were damaged in Metro Manila
- ❖ A total of 203,477 hectares incurred losses of about 329.230 MT of crops (rice, corn, high value commercial crops), fishery products, livestock/poultry and facilities for irrigation, fishery and livestock/poultry production were damaged
- ❖ The total number of damaged houses were **185,004 (30,082 totally and 154,922 partially)**



2. Typhoon “PEPENG”

a) Affected Population

- ❖ Population affected in 5,486 barangays, 334 municipalities, and 33 cities in 27 provinces in Regions I, II, III, V, VI, CAR and NCR – 954,087 families / 4,478,284 persons Breakdown per Region
- ❖ The total number evacuated inside 54 evacuation centers were **3,258 families / 14,892 persons**

b) Casualties

- ❖ **Dead 465, injured 207 and 47 missing.** Reported deaths in CAR were mainly due to landslides while those in other regions were due to drowning (same figure in previous report)

c) Damages

- ❖ The total number of damaged houses were **61,869 houses** (6,807 totally / 55,062 partially)
- ❖ The estimated cost of damage to infrastructure and agriculture were **PhP27.297 Billion** (infrastructure to include school buildings and health infrastructure **PhP6.799 Billion**; agriculture **PhP20.495 Billion** and private property PhP 0.003 Billion)
- ❖ Agricultural area of 428,034 hectares incurred losses of 1,052.993 MT of crops (rice, corn, high value commercial crops, abaca and irrigation facilities)
- ❖ Education facilities damaged in Regions I, II, III, V and CAR: were 1,531 schools (1,280 Elementary and 251 High Schools) amounting to PhP767.45 Million

II. SUMMARY OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

TS ONDOY AND TY PEPENG

A. PREPAREDNESS MEASURES

- ❖ As early as 23 Sept, the NDCC OPCEN started sending weather advisories, to all local DCCs , OCDRCs and NDCC member agencies On the 24th OPCEN was put on red alert status and EOC was activated with PAGASA's issuance of Severe Bulletins. All NDCC member agencies were advised to send their representatives on 24 hour duty at OPCEN
- ❖ **NDCC-EOC** continuously disseminated weather bulletins and gale warning advisories to regions concerned through SMS, facsimile and website for further dissemination to their respective local disaster coordinating councils from the provincial down to the municipal levels
- ❖ **PNP, BFP and AFP** units prepositioned WASAR, rescue assets and other resources by regions and agencies concerned
- ❖ **PCG** closely monitored and rendered assistance for the security of passengers and vessels per strict implementation of (MC 01-09) guidelines on movement of vessels during heavy weather. As of 02:00 AM 02 October 2009, a total of 336 passengers, 29 trucks, 8 cars, 5 passenger buses and 4 vessels are stranded at Tabaco and Matnog ports

- ❖ **DSWD** doubled efforts to mobilize volunteers for repacking of goods in stockpiling foodpicks and forewarned local SWD Officers thru text and e-mail.
- ❖ **DOH-HEMS** placed all Centers for Health Development on code white alert and repositioned medicines and medical supplies to all regions.
- ❖ **BFP** Regional Offices were advised to identify high ground places in their area of responsibility to serve as safe refuge or evacuation center in case of flood. BFP Regions 2, 3, 4-IV A, IV-B, NCR, V and 8 had prepared contingency plans ready for implementation
- ❖ **RDCC-3** requested PDCCs of Aurora, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Bataan, Zambales, Pampanga and Bulacan to undertake close monitoring, precautionary measures and implement preemptive evacuation as situation warrants. PDCCs Nueva Ecija and Bulacan convened emergency meeting early this morning in preparation for possible effects of Typhoon Pepeng
- ❖ **Region I and CAR** conducted a joint meeting at San Fernando, La Union presided by the Secretary, DND and Chairman, NDCC. PDCCs concerned were instructed to conduct respective emergency meetings. DSWD CAR prepositioned 1,000 family packs and assorted relief items at the provincial levels
- ❖ **OCD Regional Centers concerned** conducted inventory of resources of respective local DCCs; RDCC members and support agencies; issued directive to DRRU's AFP Units to be on standby ready for deployment; prepositioned SAR assets; and closely coordinated with different units of NOLCOM and SOLCOM DRTF to ensure that DRRUs are operationally ready for any response activities

B. RESPONSES (MASSIVE RESCUE, EVACUATION & RELIEF OPERATIONS)

- ❖ On Sept 26, distress calls were received by the NDCC OPCEN from private citizens from Pasig, Cainta, Montalban, Marikina, Antipolo, Taguig and Quezon City All calls for rescue were relayed to NCRCOM, AFP Command Center ,AFPDRTFs (PAF, PA and PN)
- ❖ NDCC Chairman issued NDCC Circular to RDCC Chairmen directing to undertake necessary response measures, NDCC Memo 18 on the suspension of classes on 28 Sept at all levels in Metro Manila and Rizal Province and NDCC Memo 19 on the reiteration of Zero Casualty Policy During Calamities; directed all PNP and CSAFP's WASAR assets and all available trucks to conduct emergency rescue and evacuation of people calling for help, PNP to provide traffic management along the major streets flooded, rescue teams to report to the Incident Commander to get instructions from thereon and NDCC-OPCEN to establish a Forward Coordination Center in support of the Cainta Incident Command Post; and briefed the President of the actions undertaken and status of emergency operations; and recommended to the President for international assistance
- ❖ The President and NDCC established the first Incident Command Post in Marikina with the City Mayor as the Incident Commander and with MMDA as Deputy Incident Commander (IC). All rescue teams tasked to serve Marikina were directed to report to IC and get instructions

- ❖ On 27th of Sept various incident command posts were established in the following areas: Quezon City (City Hall), Cainta (Ever Gotesco Mall) and Pasig City (Rosario Bridge)



- ❖ The PAF conducted aerial survey to assess areas affected and areas flooded
- ❖ PGMA issued Proclamation No 1898 “Declaring a State of National Calamity to enhance preparations for incoming TY Pepeng
- ❖ On the 28th of Sept a joint NDCC-UN IASC CT conducted rapid damage assessment

C. ACCOMPLISHMENTS PER CLUSTER (TS ONDOY and TY PEPENG)

1. Extent of Humanitarian Assistance

- ❖ Extent of assistance provided by the National Government, LGUs, NGOs and other GOs for Food and NFIs, Early Recovery, and Shelter amounted to **PhP371 Million** broken down as follows:

AGENCY	TS ONDOY	TY PEPENG	TOTAL
OCD-NDCC	22,493,125	21,170,000	43,663,125

(rice)	(24,750 sacks)	(23,200 sacks)	(47,950)
DSWD	95,862,360	59,218,045	155,080,405
LGUs	25,169,867	71,370,735	96,540,602
NGOs/INGOs	17,740,150	57,809,036	75,549,186
Grand Total	PhP161,265,502	PhP209,567,818	PhP 370,833,320

1. Clusters Accomplishments

a) Food and NFIs

- ❖ **NDCC** facilitated the release of NDCC Rice assistance worth **P43.6 Million**
 - **Ty Pepeng - 23,200 sacks of rice** were distributed in Regions I (9,500), II (2,400), III (2,300), IV-A (1,000), IV-B (1,000), V (3,000), CAR (3,100) and NCR (900)
 - **TS Ondoy – 24,750 sacks** of rice were distributed in Regions III (4,550), IV-A (11,200); IV-B (1,000); X (200); and NCR (7,700)
- ❖ **DSWD** provided **PhP155.080 Million** worth of relief goods in the form of food (rice, bread, canned goods, noodles, etc) and non-food items (mats, blankets, clothing, water jugs, etc) The above amount includes the 700 metric tons assorted relief goods (food and NFIs) worth PhP83,108,332 from the National Resource Operation Center (NROC) at NAIA, Pasay City and were delivered to DSWD FOs I, II, III, CAR, NCR, IV-A, V and Malacañang Operation Center from September 27, 2009 to November 12, 2009 for TS “Ondoy” and Typhoon “Pepeng”. The amount of DSWD’s assistance included the cost of early recovery
- ❖ **World Vision** provided food and non-food relief packs equivalent to two-weeks ration for more than 20,000 families in Marikina, Pasig, Cainta & Rizal Province; established six Child-Friendly Spaces providing psychosocial intervention and distributed school supplies for 4,000 children
- ❖ **UN Food Cluster** expanded the initial distribution of 4,000 MT of locally purchased rice to Regions I, II, V and CAR in addition to the initial plan to distribute same in Regions III and IV-A affected by TS “Ondoy”
- ❖ **PAGCOR** distributed 11,144 relief packs in Pasig City, Laguna, Rizal, Pampanga, and Nueva Ecija
- ❖ **ICRC** allocated USD 30,000 and 3,000 essential household kits to PNRC to support its relief operations. Each kit contains kitchen sets, tarpaulins, blankets, jerry cans, plastic basins, buckets, mosquito nets, and hygienic items
- ❖ **OPLAN SAGIP BAYAN, Malacañang Palace** provided bottled water, canned goods and assorted relief supplies worth PhP25,369,827.79 with 260,195 families benefited
- ❖ **NFA** Rolling Store released 17,356 kilos of rice to 3,479 customers to 85 areas amounting to PhP628,065.00

b) Early Recovery

- ❖ The Early Recovery Cluster Meeting was held on October 26, 2009 at UNFPA/UNDP Conference Room. Highlights discussed were the procedures for revising Philippine Flash Appeal and ER Cluster Engagement in the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) Process and immediate provision of cash for work program among non-earners designed in such a way that it augments relief and life saving activities such as retrieval and disposal of flood debris
- ❖ DSWD implemented the following programs under its early recovery program :

b-1) Cash/Food-for-Work (CFFW) projects, a short intervention to provide temporary employment to the affected families by participating in or undertaking early recovery such as cleaning of waste/debris in evacuation centers as well as in the affected communities; dredging of canals/waterways and rehabilitation (repair of damaged community facilities) projects. Update on CFFW are the following :

FOs	Brgys Covered	CFW Workers Hired	CFW Grant Amount Paid	Road/Rivers/ Esteros Cleared	No. of trucks and Sacks of Garbage Hauled
NCR	77	2,200	PhP3,058,671	113 kms & 979 meters	1,221 dump trucks and 52 sacks of garbage
III	7	255	154,000		-
IV-A	3	87	131,439	2 km	-
Tot	87	2,542	PhP3,344,110	115 kms & 979 meters	1,121 dump trucks and 52 sacks of garbage

Note : The accomplishments contributed to the hygiene and sanitation of 39 barangays and or communities with a total of 202,687 covered

b-2) Relocation - transferred 1,332 families to the following relocation sites:

Relocation Site/Area	Families for Relocation	Amount of Pabaon Packs Released	Remarks
Towerville Housing Project, San Jose del Monte, Bulacan	249	249 at PhP3,250/pack worth PhP809,250.00	Families from barangays in Quezon City
Southville Housing Project, Sta. Rosa Laguna	480	480 at PhP3,250/pack worth PhP1,560,000.00	Families from Brgys Fortune, Nangka, Concepcion and Tañong, Marikina City
Southville 5A Housing Project, Biñan, Laguna	503	603 at PhP3,250/pack worth PhP1,959,750.00	Displaced families of Marikina City
Southvielle 7 Housing Project , Calauan , Laguna	54	54 at PhP3,250/pack worth PhP175,500.00	Families from Pasig City
Total	1,286	PhP4,504,500.00	

❖ **National Housing Authority** allocated 3,000 housing units for LGU-Pasig in Calauan Housing Project in Calauan, Laguna. The LGU Pasig conducted ocular visit on October 27, 2009

- ❖ **PhilHealth** agreed to provide 3 months advance reimbursement to all hospitals affected by the typhoon based on the President's directive
- ❖ **Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC)** conducted an inventory of relocation sites and noted that there was no much need for relocation of people in Pangasinan and La Union. HUDCC reported that there were 223 houses in Tuba, Benguet that can be used for housing project. Department of Agriculture (DAR) has available lands for resettlement
- ❖ **PAG-IBIG** allocated PhP 3 Billion for Calamity and housing repair loan
- ❖ **DOLE** had undertaken project proposal evaluation for emergency employment of displaced workers and for more permanent long-term livelihood projects
- ❖ **Department of Agriculture's** lot located at Marcos Highway was identified as the relocation site for displaced families in Baguio City

b-3) Balik Probinsiya Program

- ❖ Two hundred sixty nine (269) families were assessed by the NCR-Crisis Intervention Unit (NCR-CIU) and provided assistance amounting to PhP203,954.00
- ❖ Continuous coordination with partners and concerned LGUs for the identification of affected families who opt to avail of the Balik-Probinsiya Program

b-4) Financial Assistance

- ❖ DSWD provided **PhP2,280,000.00** burial assistance to **228 bereaved families** of the deceased in Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) broken down as follows:

LGUs	No. of Recipients	Amount
Baguio City	51	510,000
Benguet Province	139	1,390,000
Mt. Province	38	380,000

c. Shelter/Settlement and Livelihood Assistance

- ❖ Shelter cluster technical working group identified priority target population and recommended three (3) types of shelter supports: **repair kit; shelter kit; and transitional shelter kit**. The minimum shelter standard price of repair kit is PhP7,000.00, shelter kit (PhP15,000.00) and transitional kit (PhP40,000.00)
- ❖ **DSWD** engaged partnership with Habitat for Humanity Philippines Foundation (HHPF) Incorporated for the provision of shelter emergency assistance (SEA) for 10,000 families whose damaged houses were funded by local and international donors of HHPF
- ❖ **Rotary International** delivered 150 units of shelter box in La Trinidad, Benguet. **PMA** provided 2 units KM 450 trucks to deliver 25 units of tents to Itogon, Benguet

d. WASH, Health, Nutrition and Psychosocial Services

Health Cluster Response

- ❖ Continuous mobile health care services and psychosocial program coverage had been provided in affected areas through the concerted efforts of MSF, Australian Aid International, CNDR, IOM, MERLIN, Save the Children, CFSI, Plan

International, PNRG, UNFPA, Handicap International, CRWRC, MERCY Malaysia, and HUMA Japan

- ❖ Health expenditures released for TS “Ondoy” and TY “Pepeng” amounted to **PhP105,050,474.92**

Breakdown:

Particulars	Amount of Assistance
LGUs/Agencies	PhP 1,230,308
Sub-allotments	22,836,000
Others (portalets, health advocacy and promotion activities)	5,967,906
Central Office Operational Cost (HEMS Only)	191,205
Sub-Total *	PhP30,225,419
Center for Health Development **	36,096,174
Hospital ***	38,777,804
Sub-Total	PhP74,873,978
Grand Total	PhP105,099,398

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* Exclusive of emergency procurement and program stock mobilized to CHDs and donations

** Exclusive of emergency procurement and program stock mobilized from CO and donations received

***Based on available reports

- ❖ DOH-HEMS’ Responses for TS “Ondoy” and Typhoon “Pepeng”
 - Augmentation of manpower for rapid health assessment, drugs and medicines and replenishment of pre-positioned medical supplies of affected CHDs
 - Coordination with various local and international agencies through the health, nutrition and WASH clusters on the following:
 - Re-assessment and mapping of affected areas
 - Evaluation, acceptance, processing and deployment of donations of drugs and medicines, health kits, medical supplies, jerry cans and equipment
 - Evaluation, acceptance, processing, deployment and post-deployment of medical, WASH, public health and nutrition teams to the affected areas
 - Launched Health Emergency Relief Operations (HERO), an appeal for donations
 - Prepositioned emergency health kits containing assorted medicines via a CARAVAN to various LGUs in Camarines Sur, Pangasinan, Sorsogon, Albay and Catanduanes
 - Conducted health promotion and advocacy via print and broadcast media and web
 - Conducted disease surveillance with outbreak potential
 - Deployed daily medical mobile teams to evacuation centers to provide measles immunization and Vitamin A supplementation to children under 5 years old, mental health and psychosocial support for survivors and responders, nutritional assessment and counselling for children, lactating and pregnant mothers, microbiological and chlorine residual testing of water sources
 - Provided advisories to LGUs to conduct disinfection/treatment of contaminated water supply source, distribution of portalets and coordination for toilet facilities inspection in evacuation centers
 - **Summary of International Aid for Health, WASH and Nutrition as of Nov 14, 2009.** Details on **Tab A**

- ❖ Deployed Various teams as follows:
 - **TY “Pepeng”** affected areas/population, DOH deployed 35 teams with 310 personnel (5 medical with 21 personnel; 8 psychosocial with 105 personnel; 1 surveillance team with 2 personnel; 3 assessment team with 3 personnel; 8 public health with 55 personnel and 2 WASH teams with 4 personnel) and the total sites visited were 44
 - **Medical** - 2,444 acute and ambulatory care
 - **Psychosocial intervention** -1,748 individuals given psychosocial interventions and 1 referred to mental
 - **WASH** - 98 microbiological testing of water sources and 7 Toilet facilities inspected

 - **TS “Ondoy”** affected areas/population, DOH deployed 552 teams (297 medical, 58 psychosocial, 50 WASH, 4 nutrition, 86 public health, 22 assessment, 29 international/NGO and 6 disease surveillance); 2,959 personnel and visited 687 sites, local CHDs provided health services in terms of medical, psychosocial, public health, water sanitation and hygiene and nutrition services to 167,298 individuals (139,439 in NCR, 8,455 in Region III and 23,149 in Region IV-A)
 - **Medical** - 16,113 (acute and ambulatory care to 16,071 patients and referrals to hospitals 42)
 - **Psychosocial** - 8,553 (8,547 individuals given intervention and 6 were referred to mental)
 - **Public Health** -71,784 (16,859 persons were given measles immunization and 54,925 children under 5 yrs old given vitamin A supplementation)
 - **Water Sanitation and Hygiene** - 173 Microbiological testing of water sources; 76 portalets still on site; and 353 toilet facilities inspected)
 - **Nutrition** - 23,770 (16,622 children and pregnant mothers undergone nutritional assessment and 7,148 pregnant and lactating mothers undergone nutritional counselling and advocacy. DOH developed protocols on infant feeding in emergencies; conducted orientation for nutrition assessment team, breastfeeding support group coordinators, peer counselors and NGO partners)

❖ **DOH’s Strategies for Leptospirosis Outbreak**

- Formulated guidelines on prevention and control, active surveillance and monitoring of cases, distributed prophylaxis, augmentation of drugs and medicine, circulated public health advisories via multimedia, networking with hospitals for proper management and referral of cases
- From October 01 - November 19, 2009, the cumulative total of admission and deaths of leptospirosis in 15 Sentinel Hospitals in Metro Manila were **2,299** patients and 178 deaths respectively
- Liptospirosis cases and mortalities outside Metro Manila (Regions I, II, III, IV-A and CAR) : 1,090 cases, 71 mortalities with 19.3 case fatality rate

CHDs	Total Number of Cases	Mortalities	Case Fatality Rate
I	390	22	5.6
III	234	15	6.4
IV-A	464	34	7.3
CAR	2	0	0
Total	1,090	71	6.5 (average)

- ❖ From October 16, 2009 to November 19,2009, **421,642 persons** were given leptospirosis prophylaxis: (Doxycycline): **NCR (204,493) & Region IV-A (217,149)**. As of November 05, 2009, there were 2,220,000 doxycycline capsules provided to CHDs/Agencies distributed as follows: Region I (300,000); Region III (100,000); NCR (900,000); IV-A (720,000); AFP (50,000); PNP (50,000); BFP (50,000); and PCG (50,000)
- ❖ **CHD III, NCR and IV-A** reported that the top mortalities were drowning, Asphyxia 2nd, injuries, electrocution and heart attack due to panic while the top morbidities were 19,294 acute respiratory tract infection (53.8%), 6,587 skin infection/wounds (18.3%); 5,188 acute gastroenteritis/diarrhea (14.4%); 2,624 fibrile illness (7.3%); 2,064 Influenza-like illness (5.8%) and 87severe acute respiratory illness (0.2%) and 57 pneumonia (0.1%)
- ❖ **DOH-HEMS** continuously monitoring the water quality (sampling and testing), inspection of sanitation facilities in evacuation centers, provided hyposol (water disinfectant) in all evacuation centers and conducted 1 microbiological testing of water supply in Muntinlupa City
- ❖ **DSWD** engaged partnership with Habitat for Humanity Philippines Foundation (HHPF) incorporated for the installation of communal toilets in the evacuation centers in the cities of Marikina, Quezon, Muntinlupa and Pasig
- ❖ **WHO** conducted communicable disease risk analysis; ordered 60 basic health kits, 4 logistical kits and 20 diarrhea kits; provided basic emergency health kits to DOH, Save the Children and Plan International; donated 10,100 pieces of jerry cans distributed to NCR (5,100) and Region IV-A (5,000); and procured 12,500 hygiene kits, 15 midwifery kits and 2,000 clean delivery kits
- ❖ **UNFPA** provided pre-natal services to 48 pregnant women; procured 5,000 bottles of ferrous sulphate for distribution to pregnant women and provided 1,228 kits in various areas in Metro Manila
- ❖ **Medicines Sans Frontieres** constructed latrines in evacuation centers in San Pedro, Laguna to provide additional sanitation facilities
- ❖ **PNRC** conducted trainings on hygiene promotion and distributed hygiene items, drinking water and purification materials in Laguna and Rizal provinces
- ❖ **Maynilad** restored water supply to 99% of its customers in the West Zone (Manila; portions of San Andres and Sta. Ana; certain parts of Quezon City; certain parts of Makati City-west of the South Super Highway; cities of Calocan, Pasay, Parañaque, Las Piñas, Muntinlupa, Valenzuela, Navotas and Malabon; also included in the West Zone are Cavite City, towns of Bacoor, Imus, Kawit, Noveleta and Rosario, all in Cavite Province); and continue providing drinking water (in 330 ml bottles and 5 gallon containers) to affected customers in Marikina and Cainta
- ❖ **MWSS** deployed eight (8) vacuum tankers in areas of Pasig and Cainta for siphoning floodwaters based on calls/reports received through the MWSS action center; conducted water treatment in 170 barangays in Pangasinan; deployed mobile water treatment plant with 10 cubic meters static tank in the following areas in Pangasinan: Dagupan City (2 equipment with 4,000 liter/hr); Bayambang (2 equipment with 4,000 liter/hr and 750 liter/hr); Rosales (1 equipment with 4,000 liter/hr); Umingan (1 equipment with 4,000 liter/hr) ; and delivered containers in Dagupan City: 300 (5 gal) water filled containers; 10,000 (220 ml); cupped water and 1,000 (330 L) bottled water

e. Agriculture Sector

- ❖ Joint FAO/DA team conducted rapid needs assessment from October 17 - 22, 2009 in the worst affected areas of Regions I, II and III as basis of the detailed agricultural assistance plan

- ❖ Combined damage to agriculture sector as a result of TS “Ondoy” and Typhoon “Pepeng” covering 30 provinces in seven (7) regions amounted to PhP29.38 Billion
- ❖ Extent of damage to sub-sectors and infrastructure threatened food supply and distribution in Regions II, III and NCR. Damaged crops that are ready for harvest matured or at late vegetative stage where there is not enough time for another harvest within the cropping period

Consequences

- ❖ Losses in rice is 17.88% of the 4th quarter target of 6.478 Million metric tons which is equivalent to 21 days consumption of rice stocks
- ❖ Prices of food commodities would have increased beyond its seasonal average had a State of Calamity not been declared in Luzon that imposed price control measures
- ❖ Floods and continuous rains on harvestable rice crop resulted in substantial yield reductions, low farm gate prices, and delayed resumption to farm productivity

Rehabilitation Phase

- ❖ LGUs submitted farmer’s masterlist validated by the DA Regional Field Units; and distributed agricultural assistance in the form of 23,241 bags of certified palay seeds, 400 bags of corn seeds, 1,127 kgs of assorted vegetable seeds; and two (2) units of hand tractor
- ❖ The agriculture cluster formulated the rehabilitation plan to immediately enable farmers to recover their losses from the 2 weather disturbances and restore their farm productivity

Rehab Activities include the following:

- ❖ Provision of quality rice, corn and vegetable seeds, planting materials, animal stocks, fish fry and fingerlings, and other vital farm inputs; buffer stocking for rice and vegetable seeds; repair and rehabilitation of damaged national, communal and small irrigation systems; construction of new Small Water Impounding Systems (SWIPS); establishment of corn post-harvest processing and trading centers and installation of flatbed dryers; establishment of mariculture parks and fishponds structures; and rehabilitation and reconstruction of vital FMRs

Reconstruction Phase

- ❖ Create the capability for vulnerability mapping early warning and remote sensing damage assessment and monitoring; program intensive food production in moderate and low-risk area areas where the vulnerable production areas are recovering; accelerate farmers and fisherfolks acquisition of crucial on-farm production assets; expand irrigated areas with the construction of farmer-managed small water impounding projects; increase the establishment of post harvest and storage facilities; and construct farm-to-market roads

f. Education

- ❖ Continuous training on the implementation of alternative delivery of modes for affected high school students
- ❖ Distributed school packs for children and teachers packs with recreational materials for elementary and secondary schools in NCR
- ❖ Conducted clean-up operations and repair works in affected schools
- ❖ Distributed early childhood learning packages for Day Care centers in Marikina and Pasig
- ❖ Conducted psychosocial sessions for school children
- ❖ Distributed megaphones and flashlights in schools used as evacuation centers
- ❖ Established child friendly spaces in Metro Manila and Rizal with a total of 4,000 children

- ❖ UNICEF procured 9,500 school packs, 1,500 teacher's packs, 57 educational materials for schools for Typhoon Pepeng victims. Also procured 33,798 school packs for children, 1,500 teachers' packs, 60-100 book library sets with recreational materials for 40 elementary and secondary schools for Typhoon Ondoy for Metro Manila (Marikina City, Pasig City, Navotas City, Pateros, Parañaque City and Taguig City); Rizal and Laguna); early childhood learning packages for 115 day care centers in Marikina City and Pasig City
- ❖ Save the Children distributed 1,976 school kits in Muntinlupa City, and Caloocan City (NCR); Biñan and San Pedro, Laguna and Pangasinan
- ❖ Plan International provided 8,684 school hygiene kits, 259 jerry cans; hyposols and school cleaning equipment to 13 schools in Tanay, Rizal; distributed megaphones and flashlights and conducted psychosocial sessions for school and day care centers in Pililia, Jala- Jala, Baras and Talim Island, Rizal; and distributed 2,000 school packs in Pangasinan

g. Logistics Coordination

- ❖ The Logistic Cluster, UNHAS and government representatives conducted a two-day assessment mission to Northern Luzon, 1st week of November to assess the requirements and identified cut-off areas for a reinforced program for deliveries. Due to the need for assistance in inaccessible areas, UN helicopter support will be extended until end of November 2009.
- ❖ Staging areas were established in Laoag, Ilocos Norte, San Fernando, La Union and Baguio City, Benguet wherein mobile warehouses were set up and each location was provided with pallets. Mobile warehouses were staffed by DSWD and opened for inter-agency cargo
- ❖ The Army provided small tactical support trucks (4 mt) for surface transport out of Baguio City for isolated communities not reachable by larger vehicles, ferried cargo from warehouse for airlift at Wallace and Laoag and provided labor at each location to assist in the loading
- ❖ Operations at the 3 logistics cluster hubs in Northern Luzon at San Fernando, La Union, Laoag and Baguio continue both air and surface transport operations. Benguet State University gymnasium that has been used as major relief hub for Northern Luzon has dispatched its final truckload. Hence, sports practice resumed
- ❖ The AFP-PAF continued to support Logistics Cluster operations through the DSWD CO by providing staff and surface transport

Air Operations

- ❖ Two helicopters provided transportation for relief goods to isolated and affected areas in Northern Luzon, running sorties from mobile hubs in Baguio, Laoag and Wallace Airbase in San Fernando, La Union. Air operations were focused on reaching areas within CAR including provinces of Mt Province, Apayao, Abra and Benguet
- ❖ PAF-AFP and UNHAS helicopter sorties of UN-WFP transported food and NFIs consisting of family food packs from DSWD, family health kits from UNICEF, WHO and DOH; High Energy Biscuits (HEB) from WFP; and UN Aerial Assessment and NDCC Teams. Areas of Distribution were La Trinidad and Baguio City, Benguet; San Fernando, La Union; Laguna, Quezon; and Tuguegaro, Cagayan
- ❖ Summary of UN Helicopter Flights sorties and cargoes from October 16 to November 17, 2009

	<u>Rotations</u>	<u>Passengers</u>	<u>Weight of Cargoes</u>
MI-171 UN-31W	142	1,198	143,874 kg
MI-171 UN32W	143	774	152,309 kg
Total	285	1,972	296,183 kg

- ❖ Summary of Delivery by Trucks thru Commercial, LET, LET (UPS), LET (Agility) from October 14 to November 10, 2009
 - 565.6 metric tons and 15 (20 container & one 40 container) of food (High Energy Biscuits, rice, noodles and food packs) and NFIs (blankets, water jugs, water tanks, water purifier, bales of clothing, sleep mattresses, mosquito nets, plastic mats and plastic pallets inflatable boats); health/first aid kits, generator set, prefab warehouse; hygiene kits, tents, inflatable mattresses, camp beds, children's clothing and wheelchairs were distributed to various DRT warehouses and NROCs of the following areas, thru Commercial, LET, LET (UPS), LET (Agility)
 - Areas of Distribution – Warehouses in Pasig City and Marikina, Makati City, UNICEF, Villamor Airbase; NROC in San Fernando City, Pampanga, San Fernando City, La Union, Tuguegarao, Muntinlupa, Capinpin, Villamor, Baguio, Laoag, Wallace, Lucena and Cavite
- ❖ The PAF-AFP has delivered 580,570 lbs of various relief items with 381 sorties made, utilizing one (1) C-130, two (2) Fokker planes (F-27) and 16 helicopters

Infrastructure / Warehousing

- ❖ Since the start of the operation, the Logistics Cluster had utilized the gymnasium of Benguet State University with thousands of relief supplies transmitted. With the establishment of a mobile hub in Baguio, the final relief items were ferried on November 18, 2009
- ❖ Mobile hubs in Baguio, Laoag and Wallace Airbase and associated onward transport continuous to be available for inter-agency use
- ❖ The LET/UPS in Manila warehouse remained available for the Logistics Cluster until the end of November 2009
- ❖ In Camp Capinpin, a small military base in Region IV-A has been made available to Logistics Cluster members for air and road used as required

Transport

- ❖ The Logistics Cluster continuously provided surface transport to DSWD to facilitate the movement of supplies to Northern Luzon from their Manila warehouse (NROC) and to forward position suppliers for mobile hubs. Trucks were sent to San Fernando, Pampanga and Tuguegarao, Cagayan and Cavite

h. Emergency Telecoms

- ❖ Installed radio communication facility at Cainta Police Station and at the NDCC Operations Center
- ❖ NGCP restored power in various damaged sub-stations
- ❖ Deployed IBM and OCD personnel at the Ever Gotesco ACP with the Emergency Response Network (ERN) kit as back-up communication
- ❖ Installed GSM 900 repeater at the NDCC Operation Center by SMART Telecom to enhance mobile phone signal inside the OpCen Building
- ❖ Globe Telecom provided hotlines at the NDCC-OpCen to augment communication capability in responding to emergency calls in the affected areas
- ❖ Deployed 2 teams from Bangkok and installed a Telecom Centre with internet, phone, fax lines at the NDCC OpCen by the Telecom Sans

i. Camp Coordination/Camp Management

- ❖ Established referral system and NGOs/Donors desk in evacuation camps and deployed PNP personnel to provide security in relief goods distributions

j. Information Management

- ❖ Continuously provided disaster –related information ie advisories, disaster monitoring and humanitarian response through the NDCC website
- ❖ NAMRIA, OCHA, Map Action provided maps to humanitarian response agencies with support from Geodata SystemsTechnologies Inc.
- ❖ Developed a website for sharing information by the UN-OCHA and UNRCO

D. DONATIONS

- ❖ Summary of Donations received from International and local donors for TS “Ondoy” and Typhoon “Pepeng” received through the following agencies :

Received through NDCC Account	<u>Php20,852,633.87</u>	International (Cash & check)
	PhP 17,180,560.26	Local (Cash & check)
Total	PhP38,033,194.13	
Reported by DSWD	PhP256.84 Million	Worth of relief supplies thru (DSWD-NROC Pasay City and OPLAN Sagip Bayan, Malacañang, Manila)
	PhP120.67 million	Cash (local and foreign US\$257,004.00)
Total	PhP377.51 Million	
Reported by DOH	8.16 M	In kind
	0.36 M	Cash
Total	PhP 8.52 M	
Reported by PSDMN	PhP310,455,100.01 PhP267,649,568.85	In Kind (international and local) In Cash
Total	PhP578,104,668.86	
OTHERS	PhP1,344,603,203.38 Php 1,426,250.00	In Kind (International and local) In Cash
Total	PhP1,348,629,463.38	
Processed by ONE STOP SHOP	Airline shipments, port shipments and through Bureau of Customs	PhP2,436,356.34 (Food and Non-Food Items)
Received through PINGON	International and Local without consignee	Food and Non-Food Items (no costing)