

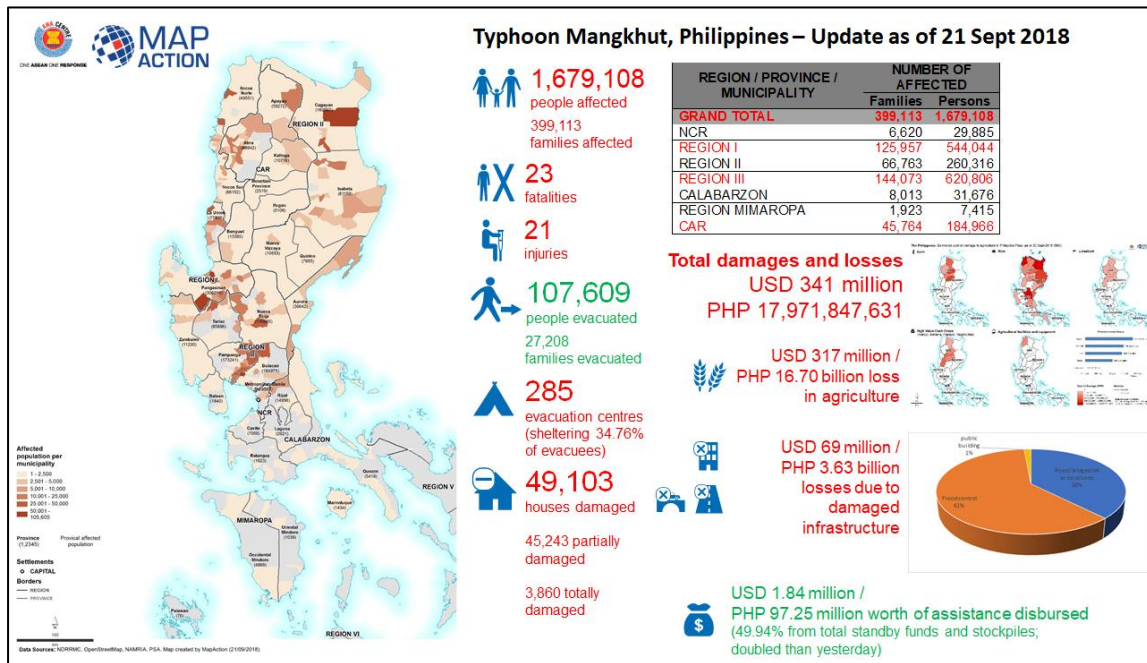


SITUATION UPDATE No. 7 Typhoon Mangkhut (Ompong) The Philippines

No. 7

adinet.ahacentre.org/reports/view/1304 | https://reliefweb.int/disaster/tc-2018-000149-phi
Friday, 21 September 2018, 20:00 hrs (UTC+7)

This Situation Update is provided by the AHA Centre for use by the ASEAN Member States and relevant stakeholders. The information presented is collected from various sources, including but not limited to, ASEAN Member States' government agencies, UN, IFRC, NGOs and news agencies.



1. HIGHLIGHTS

- Based on Situation Report Number 33 from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council ([NDRRMC](#)) of the Philippines, a total of **399,113 families or 1,679,108 people** were affected in 4,540 barangays, 476 cities/municipalities, and 31 provinces in in Regions I, II, III, Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), National Capital Region (NCR), CALABARZON, and MIMAROPA. The number of temporarily displaced people slightly increased to around 107,000 people inside and outside evacuation centres, i.e. a further decrease from previous report.
- An updated initial estimation suggests the total cost damages and losses in Regions I, II, III, CALABARZON, V, and CAR is PHP 17,971,487,631 (around USD 341 million). This is accounted for around PHP 14.33 billion (USD 265 million) in loss of agriculture sector and PHP 3.63 million (USD 69 million) damages to infrastructure. Until 21 September, around PHP 97.25 million assistance has been provided from OCD, DOH, DSWD, LGUs, and NGOs to Regions I, II, III, MIMAROPA, NCR, and CAR ([NDRRMC](#)), i.e. close to half of the initial pre-positioned stocks and standby funds.
- Department of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the Government of Philippines, has officially welcomed the offer of support from the ASEAN Secretariat and the AHA Centre. At operational, level the assistance will be coordinated by the NDRRMC and the AHA Centre. Accordingly, the NDRRMC has also officially welcomed assistance from the AHA Centre.
- The AHA Centre is mobilising ASEAN-ERAT regional specialists on information management to the Emergency Operations Centre of the NDRRMC on 22 September 2018 with the main objectives to gain exposure on the emergency response



operations and support information management towards early recovery. In addition, the AHA Centre is conducting local procurement to meet needs in Region II and CAR. Accordingly, one logistician from the AHA Centre has arrived on 21 September.

- e. Compilation of Situation Updates, Flash Updates, and other information products of the AHA Centre is accessible through the following link:
<https://ahacentre.org/typhoon-mangkhut-ompong-updates/>

2. SUMMARY OF EVENTS, FORECAST AND ANTICIPATED RISK

- a. Typhoon Mangkhut has caused landslides at several sites in the provinces of Antique, Kalinga, Mountain Province, Benguet (Itogon and Tuba), and Baguio city.
- b. Accumulated report until 21 September 2018 indicates that a total of 400 areas were flooded in Region I, III, CALABARZON, and MIMAROPA. On average the flood water level is around 2-3 meters. The Pampanga river basin and the San Roque and Magat dams remain under flood watches. The deepest flood water level was reported in Camias area, San Miguel, Bulacan Province, with around 3-4 meters. Recent progress suggests flood water already subsided in 122 areas (30.5%) within Bautista, Pangasinan Province (Region I), Butaan Province (Region III) and Occidental Mindoro Province (MIMAROPA) ([NDRRMC](#)).
- c. Tropical Depression 28W is currently brewing in the northwest of Guam. It may transform into a tropical storm (will be named “Paeng” in Philippines), with a likelihood as a typhoon category 4 on 24 September 2018. As can be seen in the figure below, current forecast suggests it will slightly enter the north-eastern part of Philippines Area of Responsibility, although without a risk of landfall to Northern Luzon. However, it may bring heavy rainfall, high wave, and strong winds affecting Region I, II, and CAR. PAGASA and [NDRRMC](#) have started releasing warning messages due to TD28W. According to NDRRMC, it may affect Batanes Islands. Extreme Northern Luzon and the Eastern section of the country will experience moderate to strong winds coming from Northeast to Northwest direction. Coastal waters will be moderate-to-rough with 1.2 to 2.8 meters wave height ([NDRRMC](#)).

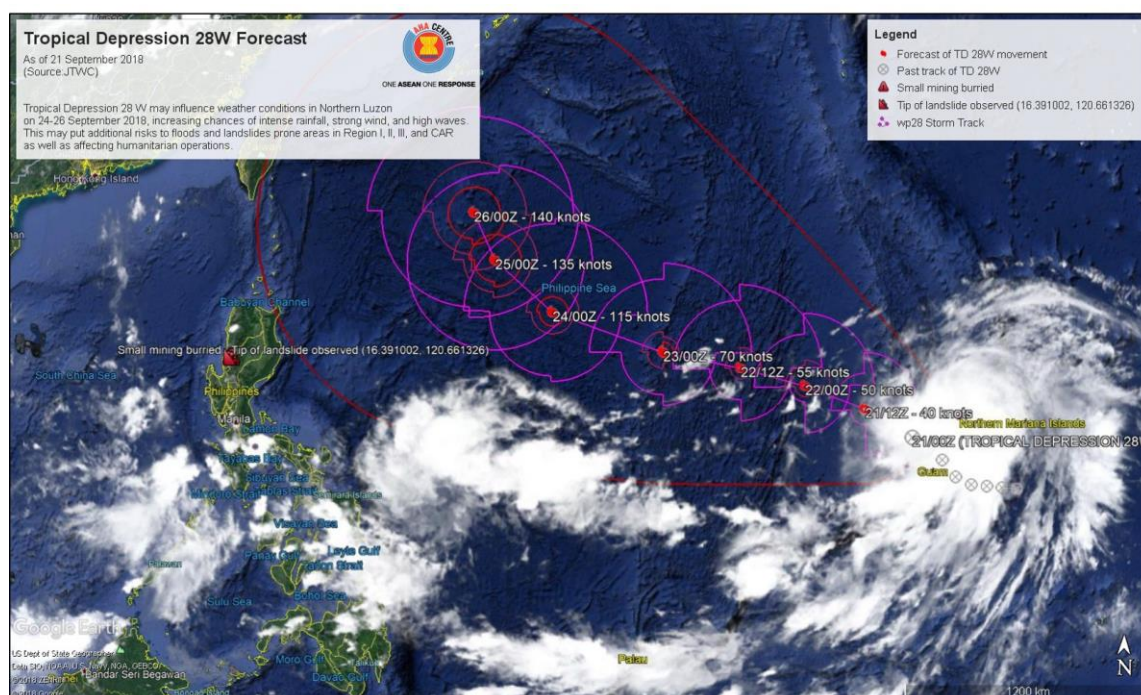


Figure 1 Tropical Depression 28W Forecast (as of 21 September 2018)

3. ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGE, IMPACT, AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

- a. As of 21 September 2018, the NDRRMC has confirmed and verified 23 fatalities, 21 injuries and 2 missing persons in Region I, III, CAR, and NCR ([NDRRMC](#)). The related authorities are still in the process of validating number of fatalities and missing persons in the affected areas.
- b. Based on Situation Report Number 33 from the [NDRRMC](#), a total of **399,113 families or 1,679,108 people** were affected in 4,540 barangays, 476 cities/municipalities, and 31 provinces in in Regions I, II, III, CAR, NCR, CALABARZON, and MIMAROPA. The accumulation of affected people was due to the fact that until 21 September, 948 cities suspended classes in all levels of education and 228 cities suspended work activities in government offices.
- c. A total of 107,609 people / 27,208 families are taking refuge inside and outside evacuation centres across the affected regions ([NDRRMC](#)). There are currently 285 evacuation centres open, sheltering 37,414 people / 9,844 families (around 34.76 % from the total IDPs). It is a further decrease from the record reported in the previous day, with the distribution of IDPs remains concentrated in Region I, II, III, and CAR.
- d. The confirmed number of damaged houses (total and partial damages) in Region I, II, III, and CAR has further increased to 49,103 houses ([NDRRMC](#)). This includes 3,860 totally damaged houses and 45,243 partially damaged houses. Accordingly, potentially this is accounted for around 17,000-210,000 displaced people in mid-to-long-term period (minimum to maximum scenario). This number should be treated as worst-case scenario and need to be triangulated with the number of temporarily displaced people for determining the final caseload for mid-term humanitarian operations and subsequently recovery needs. The distribution of the updated housing damages information can be found in Figure 2.
- e. Until 21 September 2018, a total of 198 areas in Region I, CALABARZON, V, VIII, IX, X, CAR, and NCR experienced power interruption. Loss of power may be caused by affected transmission facilities of National Grid Corporation of the Philippines or distribution facilities of electric cooperatives. In the most recent report, 132 areas were already restored ([NDRRMC](#)). This figure on the resumption of power services has doubled than the previous update. In addition, 82 transmission lines were reported affected by the weather disturbance in North and South Luzon.
- f. Accumulation until 21 September indicated that a total of 308 road sections and 7 bridges were affected in Regions I, II, III, V, and CAR, with 263 road sections and 5 bridge already passable, i.e. around 80.39% of road sections in the region. ([NDRRMC](#)). This is a significant increase for resource mobilisation operations in Region III and V. The remaining impassable road sections are located in Region I, II, and CAR as fully detailed in Tab H of NDRRMC situation reports.
- g. An updated initial estimation suggests the total cost damages and losses in Regions I, II, III, CALABARZON, V, and CAR is PHP 17,971,487,631 (around USD 341 million). This is accounted for around PHP 14.33 billion (USD 265 million) in loss of agriculture sector (around 79.74% of total loss) and PHP 3.63 million (USD 69 million) damages to infrastructure (around 20.26%).
- h. The estimated cost of damage to agriculture sector in Region I, II, III, Calabarzon and CAR stays at around PHP 14.33 billion (around USD 317 million) ([NDRRMC](#)). From the total amount of damage cost in the five regions, around 62.5% is attributed to damage to rice fields followed by damage cost to corn fields (31.4%), high-value commercial crops HVCC (5.5%), agri-infrastructure (0.1%), and livestock and poultry (0.03%).

Figure 3 exhibits the location of agricultural loss by commodities, and by provinces. Distribution of loss to rice producer is triggering humanitarian needs to be fulfilled in short-to-medium term. Meanwhile, loss to other commodities may be accounted for the recovery needs.



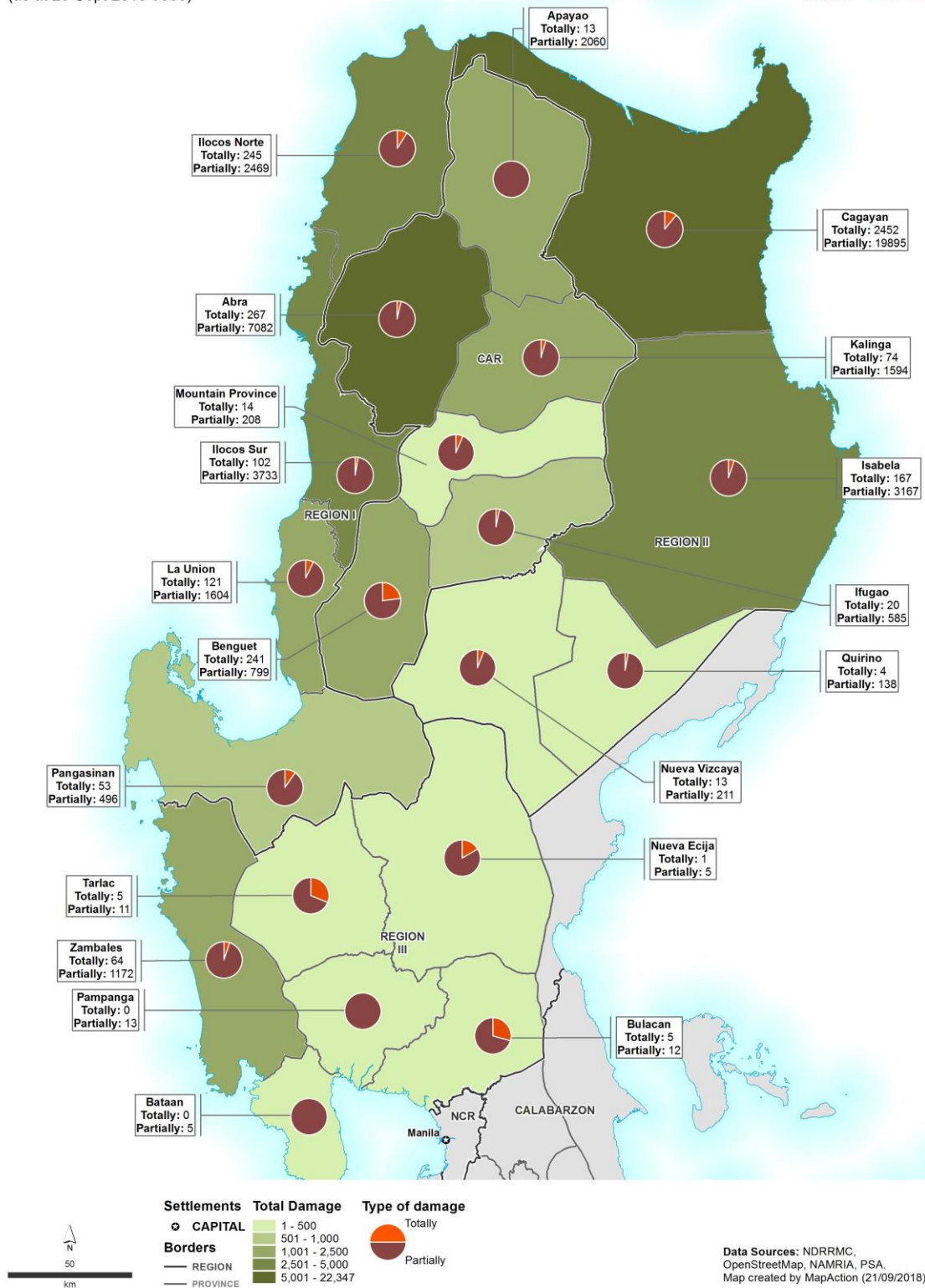


Figure 2 Distribution of Damages Houses reported until 21 September

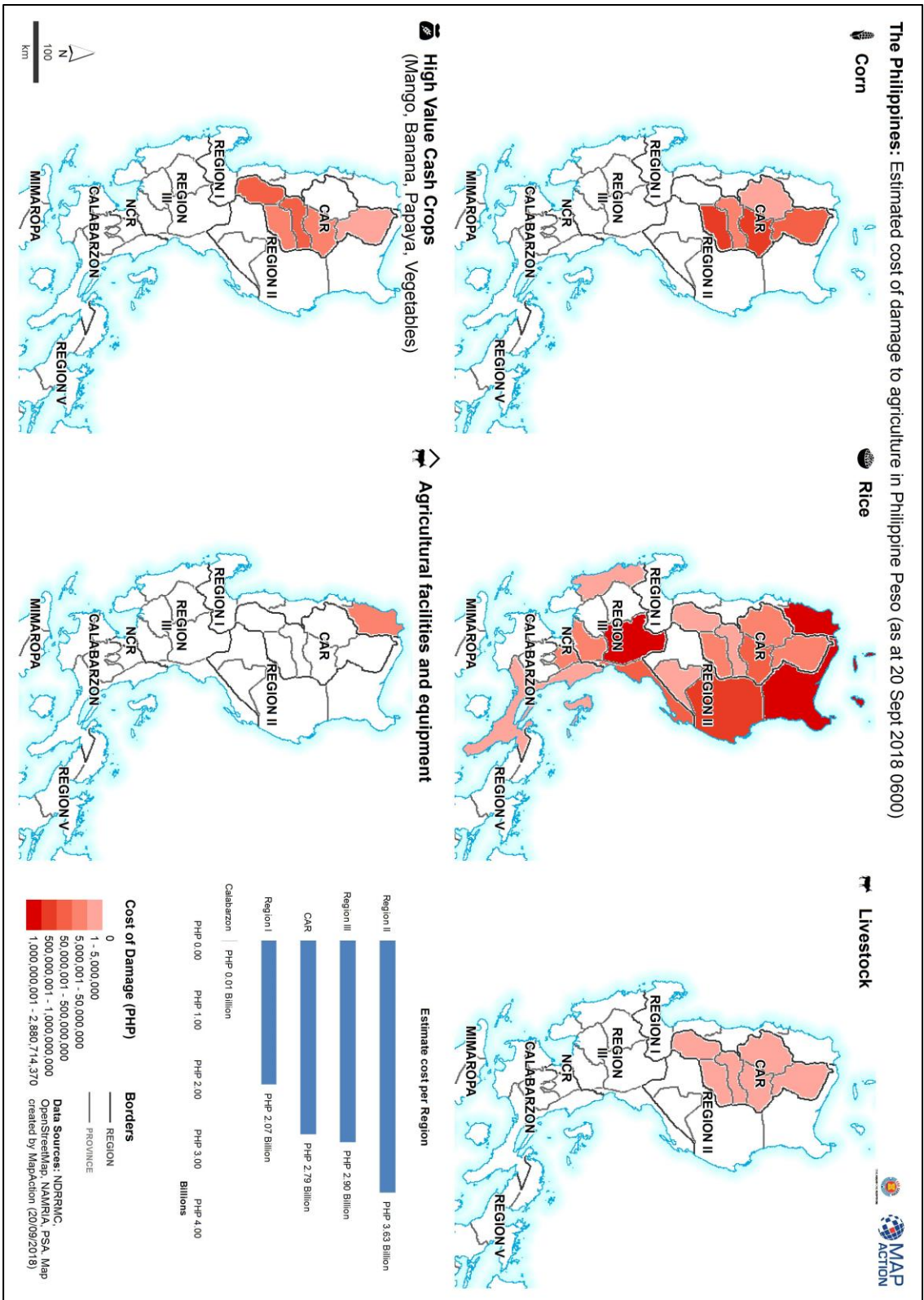


Figure 3 Estimated Cost of Damage to Agriculture in Philippines Peso (as of 20 September 2018, based on NDRRMC data)

4. ACTIONS TAKEN AND RESOURCES MOBILISED

Response by Government of the Philippines

- a. A total of 38,515 families / 151,872 people were pre-emptively evacuated by the Government in Regions I, II, III, CALABARZON, V, CAR, and NCR prior to the landfall ([NDRRMC](#)). Throughout the preparedness and emergency response period, the NDRRMC has sent a total of 45 Early Alert and Warning Messages (EAWM) to the public, starting from 13 September 2018. The release of EAWM will be continued for alerting the public on TD 28W.
- b. Regional/Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (R/LDRRMCs) in Regions I, II, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V, VI, VII, VIII, CAR, and NCR are leading the preparedness and emergency response operations. Based on each LGU's resolution, the following LGUs have declared state of calamity:

Region I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Province of Ilocos Norte (declared on 17 Sept) • Province of La Union (declared on 18 Sept) • City of Vigan, Province of Ilocos Sur (declared on 18 Sept) • Luna, Province of Union (declared on 15 Sept) • San Fabian, Province of Pangasinan (declared on 17 Sept)
Region II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Province of Cagayan (declared on 16 Sept) • Province of Quirino (declared on 17 Sept) • Province of Isabela (declared on 17 Sept) • City of Ilagan, Isabela Province (declared on 15 Sept) • City of Tuguegarao, Cagayan Province (declared on 16 Sept)
Region CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Province of Kalinga (declared on 16 Sept) • Province of Apayao (declared on 16 Sept) • Mountain Province (declared on 18 Sept) • Mayoyao, Ifugao Province (declared on 15 Sept) • Aginaldo, Ifugao (declared on 17 Sept)

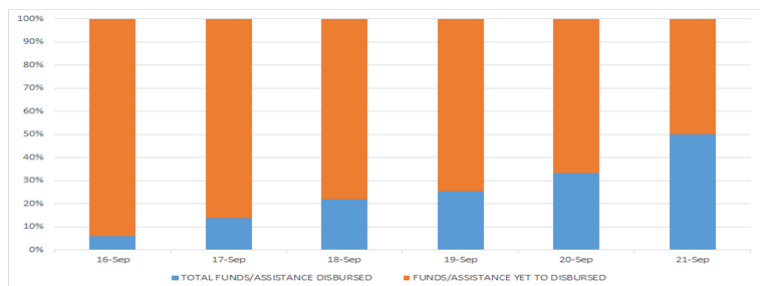
- c. A Cash-for-Work (CFW) programme has been confirmed by [DSWD](#) to support the Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation efforts inline with the national recovery plan. The programme is designed to engage affected families in a community work in the areas of: mangrove rehabilitation and maintenance, as well as the establishment of green walls. A total of PHP 20 million (USD 370,530) has been allocated to operationalise the CFW plan in Ilocos Norte, Region I.
- d. Road reconstruction activities are ongoing and led by the Department of Public Work and Highways ([DPWH](#)) in the national capital region of the Philippines, including Quezon City, Pasig City, and Manila.
- e. In addition to the damage to the agricultural society, Typhoon Mangkhut has also affected the fisheries sector with an estimated loss of PHP 82 million or USD 1.52 million. At the same time, damage to livestock is recorded at approximately PHP 5.5 million or USD 101,784. ([PIA](#)).
- f. The National Food Authority ([NFA](#)) of the Philippines stresses that rice supply is sufficient in Luzon, with more supplies being mobilised to Region II. However, food distribution is clouded by the weather. Further details of the mobilisation of food items is made available by the Philippines Information Agency ([PIA](#)).
- g. As of 20 September 2018, Department of Energy (DOE) has restored 76.2% of energy supply in the affected areas. Identified areas that are still under-electrified (less than 50%) are in Region II (Cagayan I and II) and Region III (Cabra, Kalinga, and Apayao provinces). DOE continues its operation in 14 provinces and aims to restore 3 transmission lines in Cagayan province by 24 Sept 2018.
- h. A total of PHP 97,257,375 (around USD 1.84 million) worth of assistance has been provided by Office of Civil Defense, Department of Health, Department Social Welfare



and Development, Local Government Units, and NGOs ([NDRRMC](#)) until 21 September, i.e. significantly increased from around PHP 9 million on the first day of landfall (15 September). From the latest amount, around PHP 76.91 million worth of assistance has been channeled to be absorbed at the local level, i.e. around 49.54% of the standby assistance and stockpiles prior to the landfall (an increase of around 17% from report in previous day).

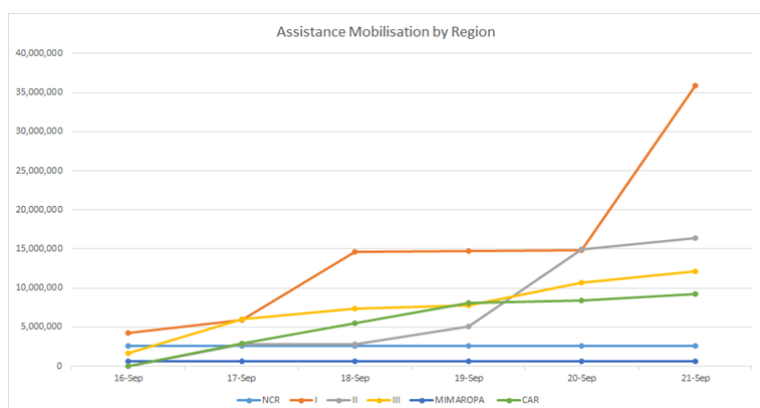
Figure 4a below provides distribution of assistance until 21 September, in comparison with the previous day and to the stand-by funds and assistance prior to the landfall. Overall, there has been a steady increase on a daily basis. As of 21 September, it is clear that around 49.54% of standby funds and stockpiles have already been mobilised. In anticipation, it is recommended for concerned parties to reassess whether humanitarian needs in mid-term will be met by the time all pre-positioned stockpiles disbursed.

Figure 4a
Progress of Assistance Disbursement and Mobilisation by OCD, DOH, DSWD, LGUs and NGOs until 21 September 2018 (based on data from NDRRMC)



Furthermore, Figure 4b shows the progress of disbursement and mobilisation by region. As can be seen absorption at Region I is performing well, in comparison to other regions. However, it seems there are challenges for mobilisation to Region II, CAR, and III, despite steady progress and significant increased on mobilisation to Region II. Potentially this can be explained with the number of road sections that still cut-off in those regions, as reported in the [NDRRMC](#) report. A further analysis on the disbursement and mobilisation on types of assistance with its geographical distribution is required in the near future approaching to the final first week from the landfall. In addition, the following figure provides an illustration on the ratio of the disbursed funds and assistance until 21 September 2018.

Figure 4b Progress of Assistance Disbursement and Mobilisation by OCD, DOH, DSWD, LGUs and NGOs until 21 September 2018: Value of assistance distribution (in PHP) by region (based on data from NDRRMC)



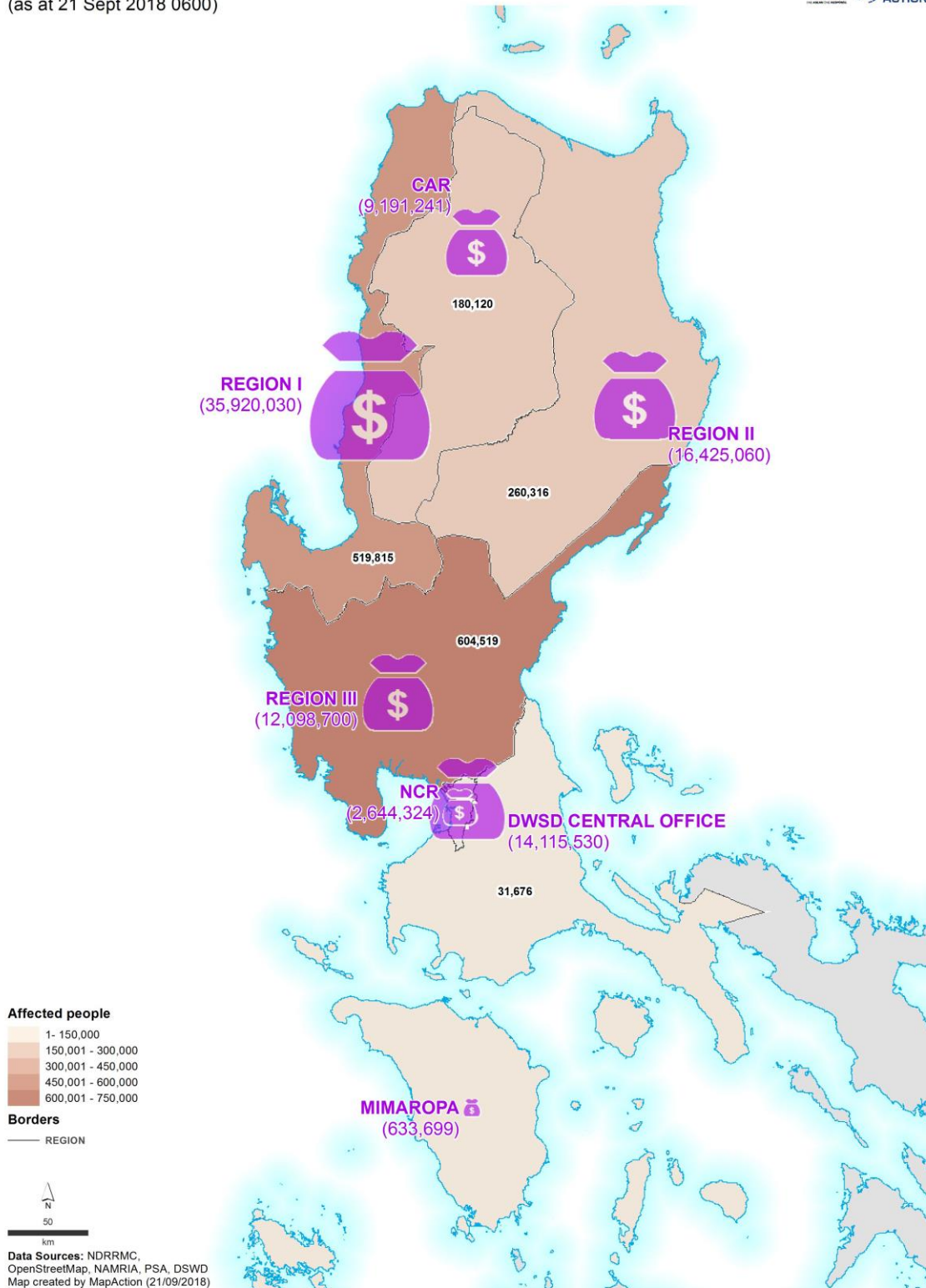


Figure 5 Total Cost of Assistance Mobilised until 21 September 2018 per region

As a baseline, Figure 6 indicates the distribution of stockpiles prior to the landfall. As can be seen, this can explain the rate of performance on mobilization and absorption of assistance in each region. In particular it explains how the Region I has performed relatively well.

Standby funds



Family Food Packs



Food



NFI Standby funds

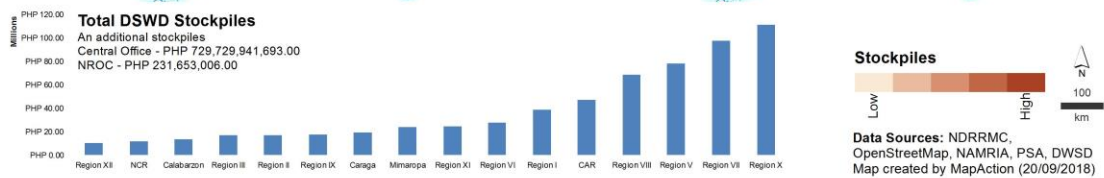


Figure 6 Funds and Stockpile Pre-Positioned prior to landfall of Typhoon Mangkhut

Response by the AHA Centre

- a. The AHA Centre's ICLT has established direct coordination with the NDRRMC since 15 September 2018.
- b. Department of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the Government of the Philippines, has officially welcomed the offer of support from ASEAN Secretariat and the AHA Centre. At operational level, the assistance will be coordinated by the NDRRMC and the AHA Centre. Accordingly, the NDRRMC has officially welcomed assistance from the AHA Centre. Following this, the AHA Centre is currently conducting for local procurement of rice, generators, and tarpaulins to fill the needs requested. AHA Centre's logistician has been dispatched on 21 September to accelerate the process. Given the recent development, potentially AHA Centre's assistance will be mobilised to both Region II and CAR.
- c. The AHA Centre is mobilising ASEAN-ERAT regional specialist on information management to the Emergency Operations Centre of the NDRRMC on 22 September 2018 with the main objectives to gain exposure on the emergency response operations and supporting information management towards early recovery.
- d. The AHA Centre ICLT conducted a courtesy visit to the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines, Swiss Development Cooperation Agency and World Food Program (WFP) on 21 September 2018. The AHA Centre is in close coordination with the ASEAN Plus-Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR) and the WFP on the assessment and preparation for mobilisation of more rice assistance to Typhoon Mangkhut affected areas.



Figure 7 Courtesy Visit of AHA Centre's ICLT to the Department of Foreign Affairs (left) and Coordinating Meeting with the WFP (right)

Response by Humanitarian and other Partners

- a. The [Philippines Disaster Resilience Forum](#) is coordinating and mobilising support from its corporate members. In addition to the logistical support which was mentioned in the [AHA Centre Situation Update No.3](#), the private sector in the Philippines has been providing among others: food items, restoration of water services, and restoration of telecommunications network and charging stations. Furthermore, PDRF reiterates their commitment in extending their support for the following needs listed in Table 1.
- b. As of 21 September 2018, [World Vision Philippines](#) has distributed hygiene kits to 700 families in Tuao and Baggao. At the same time, the organisation is establishing a child-friendly space (CFS) to provide psychosocial support for children in Benguet, Itogon. The CFS adds on to the relief items provided in Itogon, which include: kitchen sets, emergency shelter kits, mats, and mosquito nets.



Table 1 Summary of PDRF Members' Commitment to Typhoon Mangkhut Response

Type of assistance committed	Logistics	Fuel & energy	SAR & Medical	Infra-structure	Water	Food Items	NFIs	Telco
Corporate Partners								
Pacific Global 1	✓							
Ayala	✓		✓					
UPS	✓							
DHL	✓							
NLEX	✓							
Meralco		✓						
Clark Electric		✓						
Hybrid Social Solutions		✓						
Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corporation		✓						
WISAR			✓					
PLDT			✓					
Monark				✓				
Metro Pacific Water					✓			
Maynilad					✓			
Manila Water					✓			
Jollibee Group Foundation						✓		
PHOA							✓	
Cebuana Lhuillier							✓	
RETT Ph								✓
lone								✓
Clark Tel								✓
PLDT-SMART								✓
Globe								✓
Punongbayan & Araullo (P&A)							✓	
Aboitiz						✓	✓	



5. RECOMMENDATIONS AND PLANNED ACTIONS

Recommendations to be considered by humanitarian partners

- a. Humanitarian partners are advised to monitor weather forecast through PAGASA and public advisory from NDRRMC on a daily basis at 0400, 1100, and 1600 hrs local time. [NDRRMC](#) is emphasizing on the needs of proactive actions (evacuation) rather than rescue if TD28 has transformed into a tropical storm or typhoon. Accordingly, humanitarian partners may wish to develop their own security plan for anticipating TD28.
- b. The AHA Centre and Sentinel Asia's DANs are requesting for ground feedback on flooded areas. In addition, based on the recent disaster impact observation, humanitarian partners are advised to enable geotagging function during field assessment for improving understanding on the geographic of the impact.
- c. Humanitarian partners conducting operations following onsite assessment are advised to share their findings with the national response cluster coordinated by the NDRRMC. In addition, humanitarian partners are advised to share their activities and types of relief items or assistance provided to the community. Based on the shared data from partners, the AHA Centre is currently computing the overall gaps on humanitarian needs and assistance provided in the Region I, II, III, and CAR.
- d. Recommended hashtags that are being used to share updates related to Typhoon Mangkhut are #OmpongPH, #walangpasok (class suspension), #laginghanda (preparedness measure), #ResponsePH, and #ReliefPH

AHA Centre's plans

- a. The AHA Centre's ICLT will continue to coordinate closely with the NDRRMC on assistance to be provided by the AHA Centre.
- b. The AHA Centre is conducting local procurement to provide rice, generators, and tarpaulins to fulfill gaps on operations in Region II and CAR, as well as mobilizing ASEAN-ERAT regional specialists on information management.
- c. The AHA Centre will issue only one Situation Update between 22 and 23 September 2018.

Prepared by:

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ABOUT THE AHA CENTRE

The AHA Centre - ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management - is an inter-governmental organisation established by 10 ASEAN Member States – Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam - to facilitate the cooperation and coordination among ASEAN Member States and with the United Nations and international organisations for disaster management and emergency response in the region.

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