



ONE ASEAN
ONE RESPONSE

SITUATION UPDATE No. 9 Typhoon Mangkhut (Ompong) The Philippines

No. 9

adinet.ahacentre.org/reports/view/1304 | https://reliefweb.int/disaster/tc-2018-000149-phl
Monday, 24 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.

Typhoon Mangkhut – General Updates (as of 24 Sept 2018)



REGION / PROVINCE / MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER OF AFFECTED	
	Families	Persons
GRAND TOTAL	508,198	2,141,777
NCR	6,620	29,885
REGION I	172,880	721,385
REGION II	121,147	512,582
REGION III	145,665	626,538
CALABARZON	8,013	31,676
REGION MIMAROPA	1,923	7,415
CAR	51,950	212,296

- 2,141,777** people affected
- 508,198** families affected
- 48,253** people evacuated
- 11,720** families evacuated
- 149** evacuation centres (sheltering 42.62% of evacuees)
- 117,685** houses damaged
- 10,334 totally damages
- 107,351 partially damages
- USD 265 million / PHP 14.33 billion** loss in agriculture
- USD 131 million / PHP 6.89 billion** damages & loss in infrastructure

Affected population per municipality

1 - 2,500
2,501 - 5,000
5,001 - 10,000
10,001 - 25,000
25,001 - 50,000
50,001 - 105,605

Province (1,2345) Provincial affected population

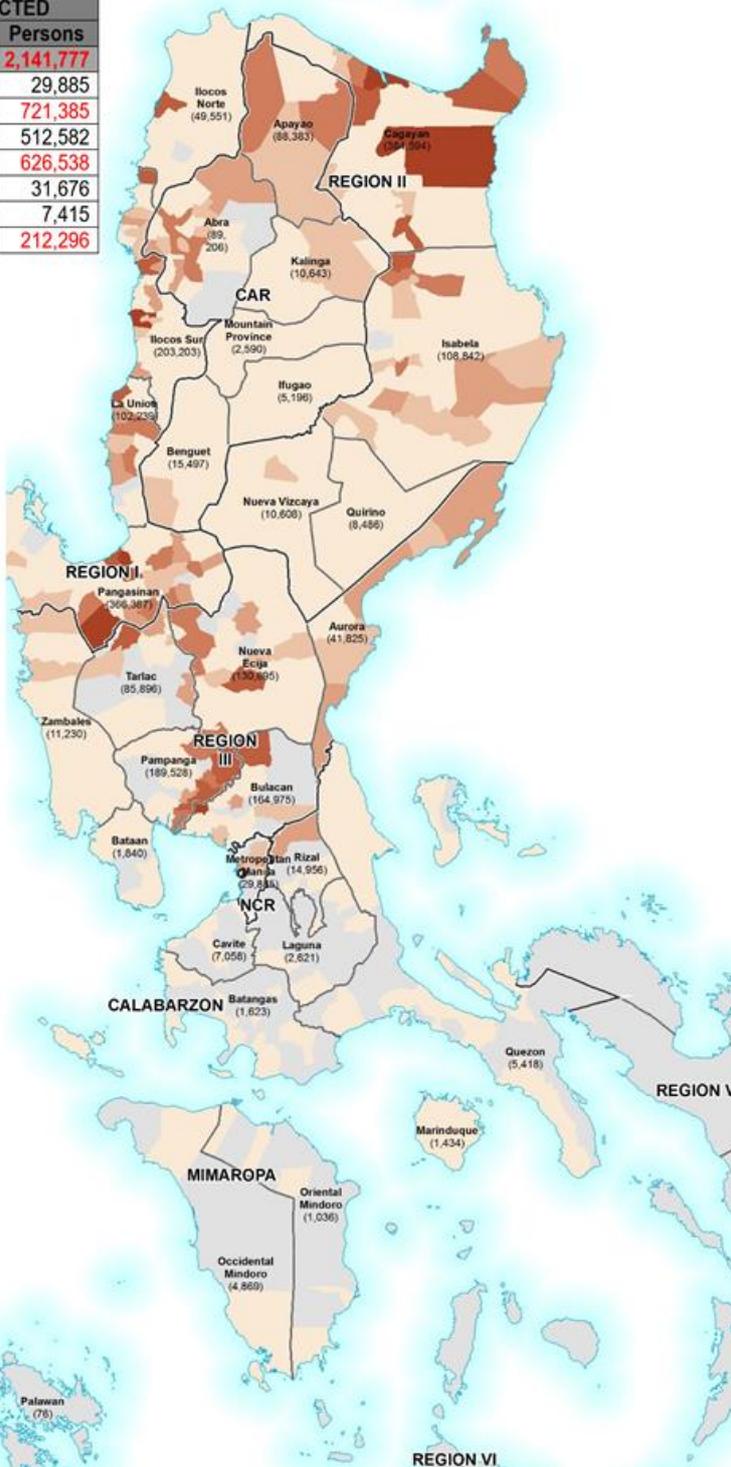
Settlements
○ CAPITAL

Borders
— REGION
— PROVINCE



Data Sources: NDRRMC, OpenStreetMap, NAMRIA, PSA. Map created by MapAction (24/09/2018)

Color code: Red indicates deterioration and Green indicates improvement of situation from the previous update



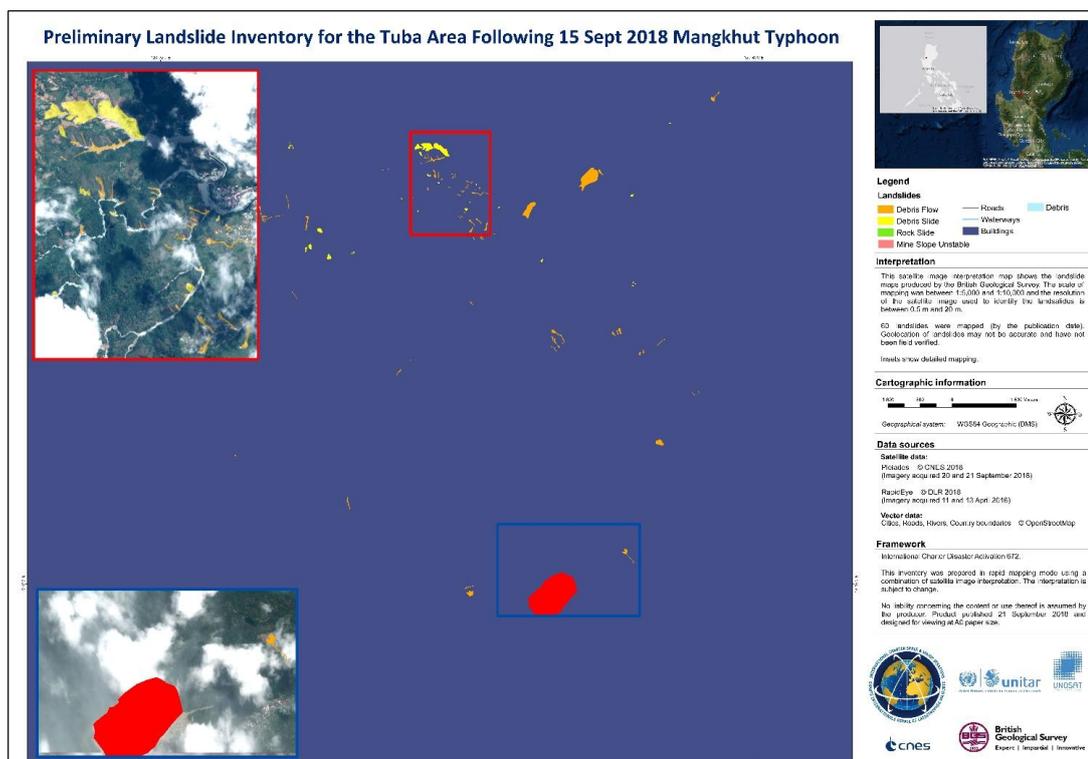
SITUATION UPDATE

1. HIGHLIGHTS

- a. Based on Situation Report Number 39 from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council ([NDRRMC](#)) of the Philippines, a total of **508,198 families / 2,141,777 people** were affected in 4,828 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 further decreased to around 48,253 people / 11,720 families inside and outside evacuation centres.
- b. An updated estimation suggests the total cost damages and losses in Regions I, II, III, CALABARZON, V, and CAR is around PHP 21.23 billion (USD 403 million) ([NDRRMC](#)). This accounted for around PHP 14.33 billion (USD 265 million) in loss of agriculture sector (no update) and PHP 6.89 billion (USD 131 million) damages to infrastructure (a significant increase of PHP 3.26 billion than the previous update).
- c. ASEAN-ERAT regional specialists are providing information management support for the Emergency Operations Centre of the NDRRMC. Locally procured ASEAN relief items are being delivered to the affected areas, starting from 24 September 2018. A generator set has been received by the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) in Region III.
- d. 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 Region CAR and II. UNOSAT has activated International Charter Space and Major Disasters, and provided landslide observation imagery in Figure 1, 2, and 3.



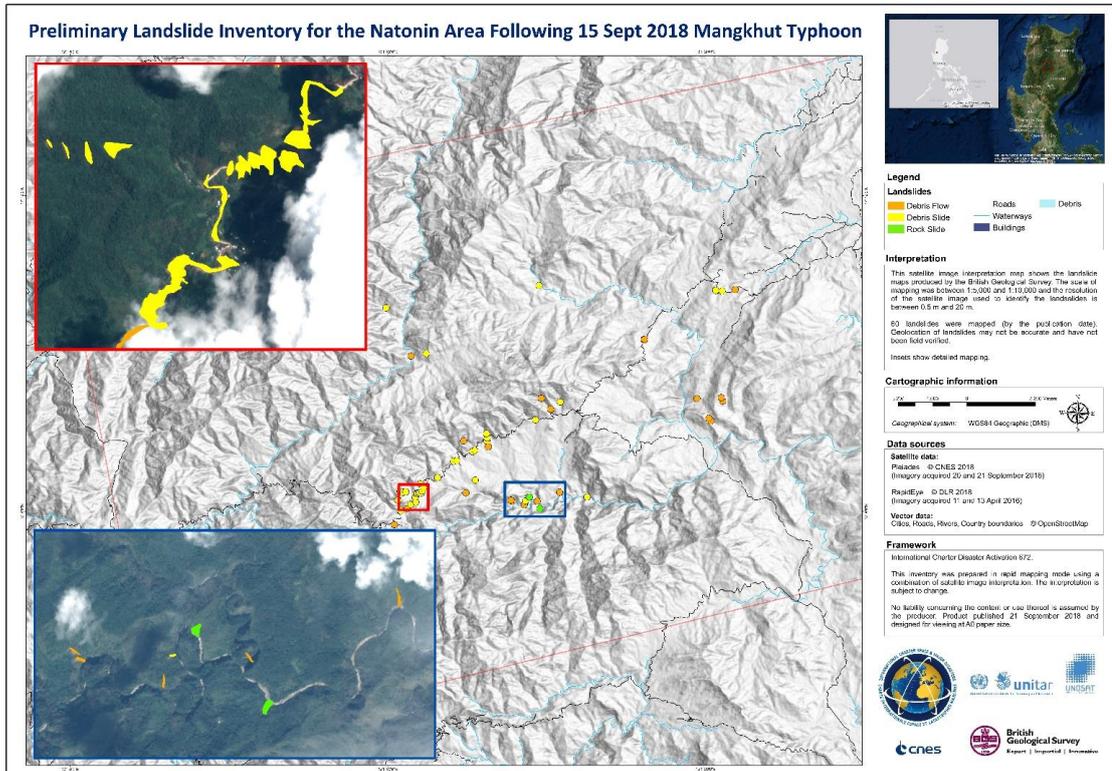


Figure 2 Preliminary Landslide Observation for the Natonin Area, Region CAR (UNOSAT)

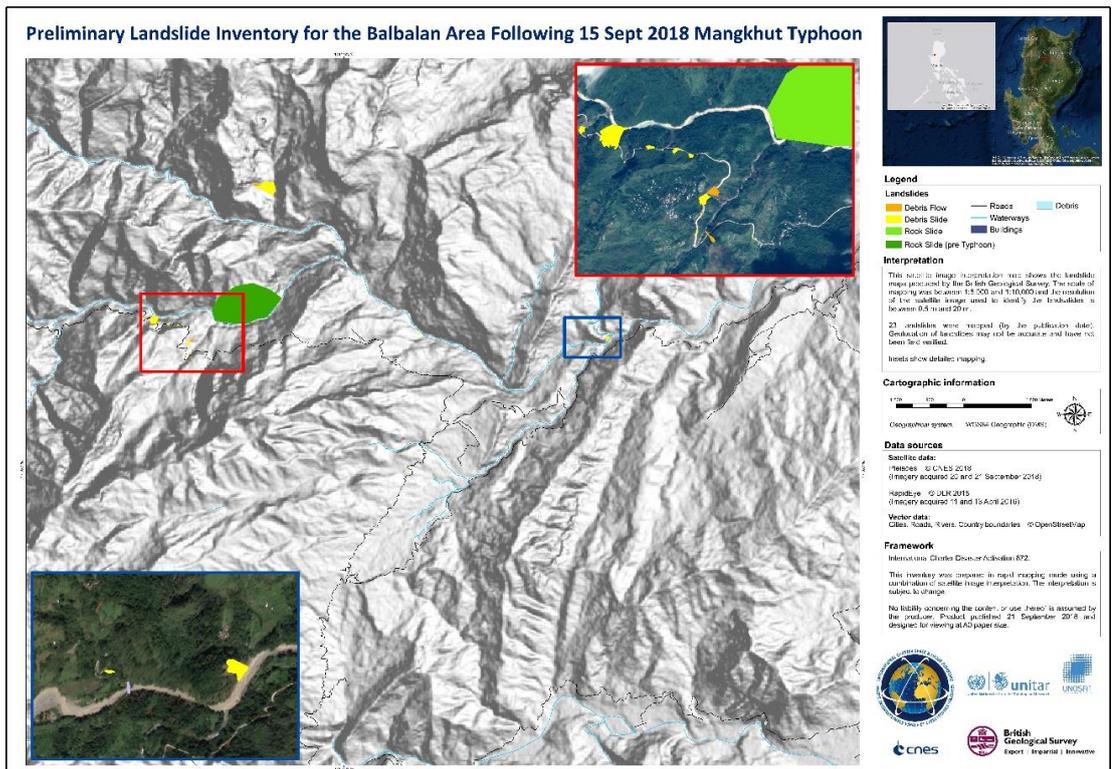


Figure 3 Preliminary Landslide Observation for the Balbalan Area, Region CAR (UNOSAT)

- b. Accumulated report until 23 September 2018 indicates that a total of 402 areas were flooded in Region I, III, CALABARZON, and MIMAROPA. Recent progress suggests flood water already subsided in 173 areas (43.03%) within Bautista, Pangasinan Province (Region I), Butaan Province (Region III) and Occidental Mindoro Province (MIMAROPA) ([NDRRMC](#)). There is no change yet on the subsided area in comparison to previous report. 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.
- c. Storm surges may occur for the Northern islands of the Philippines as Typhoon Trami “Paeng” passes through heading northwest towards Taiwan (See Figure 4). PAGASA is continuously monitoring the typhoon track as it progresses within the Philippines Area of Responsibility (PAR).
- d. Due to the typhoon and flooding, significant agricultural land area had been inundated and there is likely an increased demand for relevant food crops in the coming months. Livelihoods needs assessment would have to be done to understand and mitigate gaps prior to the next typhoon season.

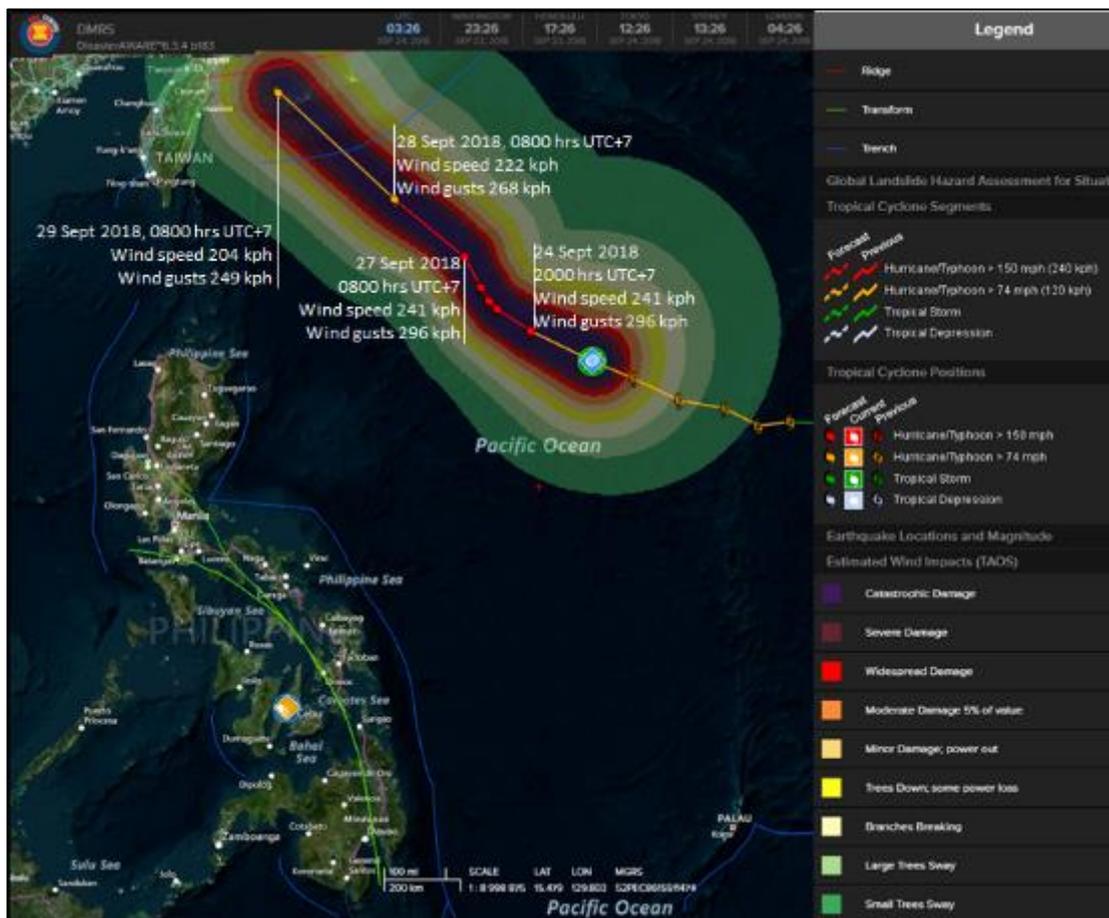


Figure 4 Tropical Storm Trami Forecast as of 24 September 2018 (ASEAN DMRS)

- e. Leptospirosis, dengue and other vector borne diseases are of concern throughout the monsoon season and furthermore with the recent heavy rainfall brought upon by the typhoon. Department of Health is closely monitoring the events on the ground and stockpiling necessary medication for the response



3. ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGE, IMPACT, AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

- a. As of 24 September 2018, the NDRRMC has confirmed and verified 23 fatalities, 134 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 39 from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council ([NDRRMC](#)) of the Philippines, a total of **508,198 families / 2,141,777 people** were affected in 4,828 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 suspension of classes in 948 cities and 228 work activities in government offices. As of 24 September, 876 cities/municipalities (92.4%) of affected areas have resumed their activities, indicating a resume to normalcy.
- c. A total of 48,253 people / 11,720 families are taking refuge inside and outside evacuation centres across the affected regions ([NDRRMC](#)). There are currently 149 evacuation centres still open, sheltering 20,570 people / 5,422 families (around 42.62 % from the total IDPs). It is a further decrease from the record in the previous report, 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 117,685 houses ([NDRRMC](#)). This includes 10,334 totally damaged houses and 107,351 partially damaged houses. It has doubled more than the previous report. The distribution of the updated housing damages information can be found in **Figure 6**. As can be seen in Figure 5, the significant increase of damaged houses came from Cagayan Province, with 7,788 houses totally damaged and 63,523 houses partially damaged. This province will be exposed to strong wind and intense rainfall brought by TS Trami, thus potentially the number damaged houses may increase in the following week.
- e. Until 24 September 2018, 134 areas have their electricity supplied (around 67%) from the total 198 areas experiencing power interruption in Region I, CALABARZON, V, VIII, IX, X, CAR, and NCR experienced power interruption ([NDRRMC](#)).
- f. As of 24 September 2018, 296 road sections have been cleared from rubbles and are passable. This is around 96.1% of the road sections affected following the typhoon landfall (initially 308 road sections closed down). In addition, 5 out of 7 affected bridges are now passable ([NDRRMC](#)).
- g. An updated initial estimation of damage and losses in Regions I, II, III, CALABARZON, V, and CAR suggests in total around PHP 21,236,371,241 (USD 403 million). This accounted for around PHP 14,339,237,631 (USD 265 million) in loss of agriculture sector no update) and PHP 6,897,133,610 (USD 131 million) damages to infrastructure (a significant increase of PHP 3.26 billion than the previous update). **Figure 5** on the right describe the proportion of damages to infrastructure in Region I, II, III, V, CALABARZON, and CAR. Detailed assessment for further detailing the breakdown is still ongoing. The damage cost to the health facilities has been calculated, i.e. around PHP 15.6 million (USD 296,468). Most of the damages observed from Region I, II, and CAR.

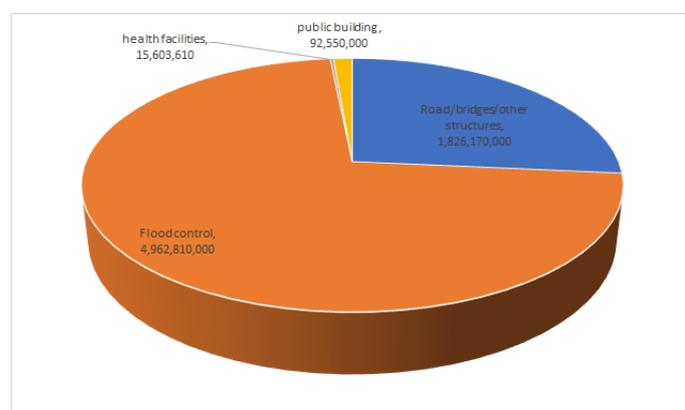


Figure 5 Cost of damages by sector (as of 24 September 2018, data source: [NDRRMC](#))

The Philippines: Reported number of partially and totally destroyed houses by province
(as at 24 Sept 2018 0600)

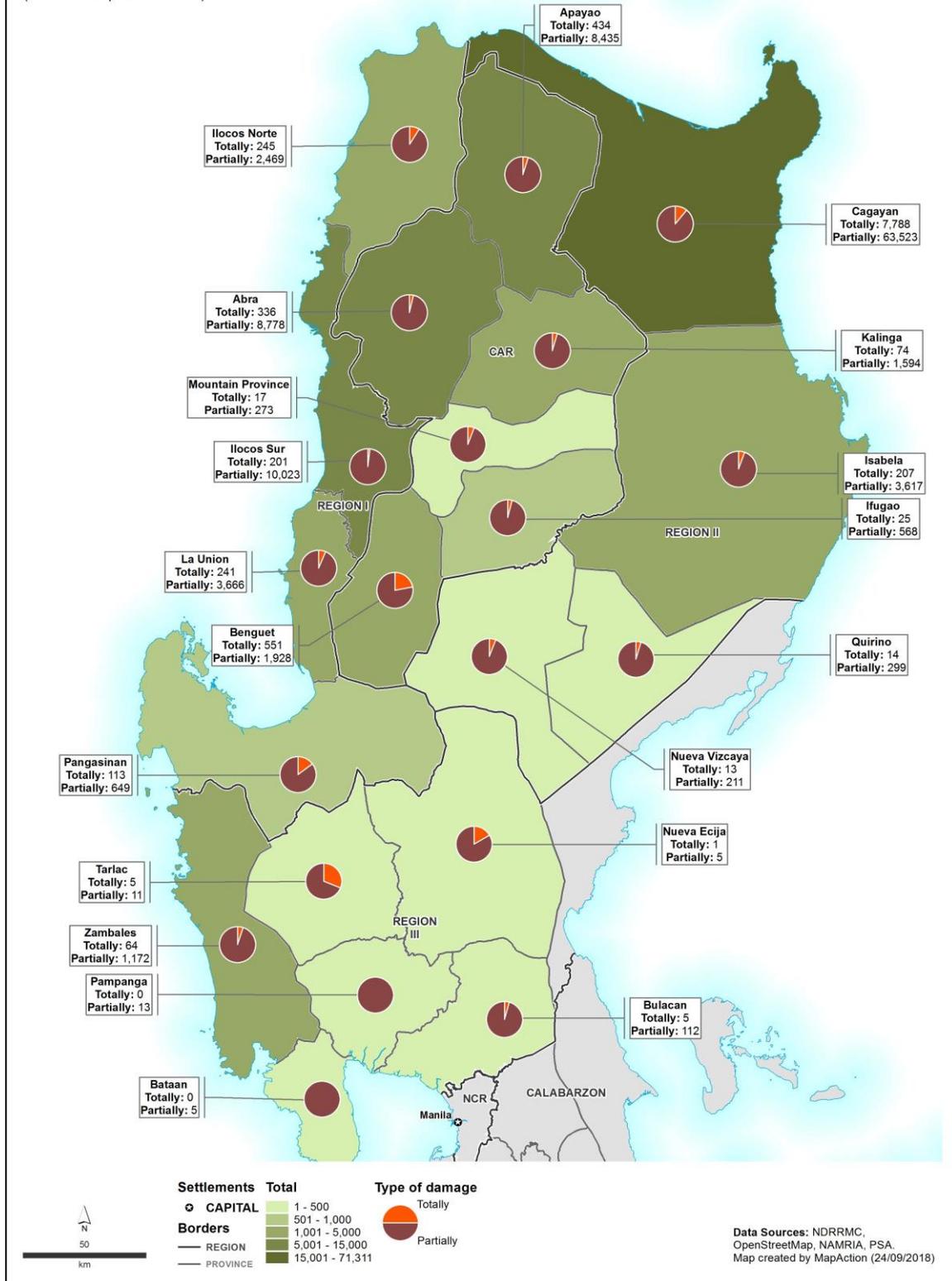


Figure 6 Distribution of Damaged Houses reported until 24 September 2018



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 for alerting the public on TS Trami is ongoing.
- 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)• Aguineldo, Ifugao (declared on 17 Sept)

- c. Rapid health assessment teams had assessed damages to health facilities and determined health needs to be included in their response. Medical services, drugs, WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene), and mental health and psychosocial support are currently priorities for the affected areas.
- d. A total of PHP 100,838,649 (around USD 1.91 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](#)) to Regions I, II, III, MIMAROPA, NCR, and CAR until 24 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 56.4% of the standby assistance and stockpiles prior to the landfall (an increase of around 15% from report in previous day). Figure 5a below provides distribution of assistance until 24 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.



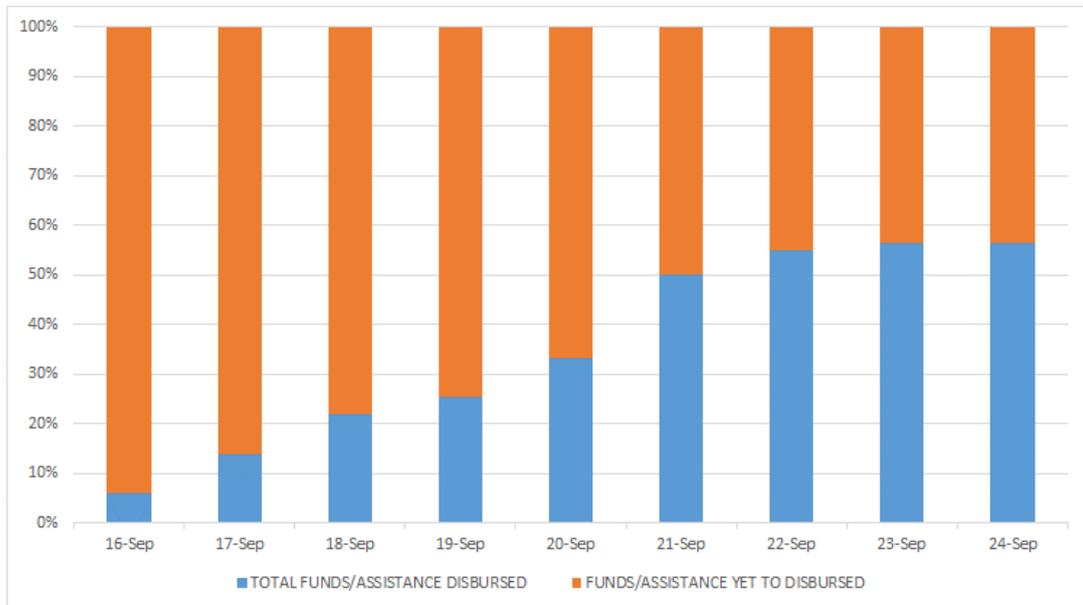


Figure 7a Progress of Assistance Disbursement and Mobilisation by OCD, DOH, DSWD, LGUs and NGOs until 24 September 2018 (based on data from NDRRMC)

Furthermore, Figure 7b shows the progress of disbursement and mobilisation by region. As can be seen absorption at Region I is performing well, meanwhile progress of disbursement in other regions has increased rather steadily. Two of the most affected areas, Region II and CAR, have been able to further absorb the available assistance.

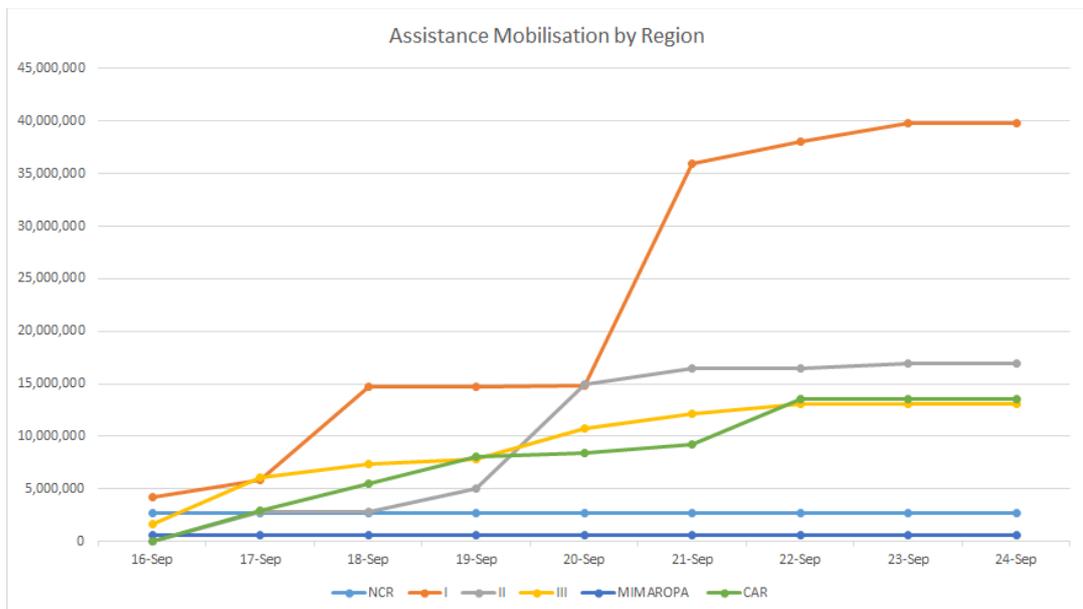


Figure 7b Progress of Assistance Disbursement and Mobilisation by OCD, DOH, DSWD, LGUs and NGOs until 24 September 2018: Value of assistance distribution (in PHP) by region (based on data from NDRRMC)

Response by the AHA Centre

- a. The AHA Centre’s ICLT has established direct coordination with the NDRRMC since 15 September 2018.
- b. ASEAN-ERAT regional specialists are providing information management support for the Emergency Operations Centre of the NDRRMC.



- c. Locally procured ASEAN relief items (including rice, generators, and tarpaulins) are being delivered to the affected areas, starting from 24 September 2018. A generator set has been received by the OCD in Region III.



Figure 8 Meeting of the National Focal Point (NDRRMC), Executive Director of the AHA Centre, and ASEAN-ERAT at NDRRMC-EOC (left) and ASEAN-ERAT's Presence at the EOC of NDRRMC (right)

Response by Humanitarian and Other Partners

- a. [Qatar Red Crescent Society](#) had conducted a field assessment of damage and needs to develop a response plan of mobilising 1,400 volunteers and rescue workers, technical and logistic resources. They have allocated USD \$100,000 from their Emergency Response Fund for initial intervention in 3 provinces (Cagayan, Isabela and Benguet). They are procuring and delivering relief aid targeting 5,100 beneficiaries in Cagayan. These items include 700 shelter kits, 500 tarpaulins, 1,000 blankets, 500 hygiene kits which are expected to serve the communities for 2 weeks.
- b. [Philippines Humanitarian Country Team](#) has released initial finding on the Inter-Agency Rapid Assessment on various sectors in affected areas in Region I, II, and III.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS AND PLANNED ACTIONS

Recommendations to be considered by humanitarian partners

- a. Humanitarian partners are advised to monitor weather forecast and warnings regarding anticipated risk due to movement of Tropical Storm Trami. PAGASA is providing tracking service to movement of TS Trami and general flood and landslide advisory: <http://bagong.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/>
- b. In particular, humanitarian partners working at hilly areas within Region CAR should anticipate landslide risk due to weather disturbance brought by TS Trami, which may expose loosen soil in the area. Meanwhile, in low lying area of Region II, extended period of rain may retain inundated areas and may give impetus for health risk in mid-to-long term.
- c. 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.
- d. Humanitarian partners are invited to further share their assessment results, humanitarian operations information, and other insight to the ASEAN-ERAT regional specialists and AHA Centre's EOC for shared analysis to inform collective response to situation in the Region I, II, III, and CAR.
- e. 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 and ASEAN-ERAT will continue to coordinate closely with the NDRRMC on assistance to be provided by the AHA Centre and other ASEAN stakeholders, i.e. in addition to the information management support and provision of relief items.
 - b. The AHA Centre will provide further updates as situation progresses and more information is available.
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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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