Crisis Impact Overview

- 915,000 people are recorded as affected in the following areas: Eastern Samar, Leyte, Western Samar, San Jose (Occidental Mindoro), Malay (Aklan), Sigma (Capiz), Concepcion (Iloilo), Madridejos (Cebu), Borongan City, Tacloban City. No recent data concerning Kablog (Aklan) and Carles (Iloilo).
- There are 21,322 families or 88,087 persons taking temporary shelter in 577 evacuation centres in Regions MIMAROPA, VI, VIII and CARAGA. 57,555 are currently in the EC in the areas previously mentioned. (DSWD 29/12/2019)
- At least 50 people have died and 362 injured as a result of the typhoon. (NDRRMC 02/01/2020)
- Typhoon destroyed 17,369 houses and damaged 206,815.
- Damages of infrastructures and agriculture have been reported.
- Urgent needs are reported by many sectors: shelter, livelihoods and basic needs, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), migration, community disaster preparedness and risk reduction. (OCHA 31/12/2019).
- In the country, a total of 600,000 families or 2,500,000 persons are affected in 2,702 barangays in Regions MIMAROPA, VI, VIII and CARAGA.

Key priorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National response capacity</th>
<th>International response capacity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>915,000 affected people</td>
<td>Office of Civil Defence, Department of Health, Department of Social Welfare and Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>225,000 damaged or destroyed houses</td>
<td>UN OCHA, IFRC, Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation and Several INGO which are conducting initial damages assessments</td>
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<tr>
<td>99,000 displaced people</td>
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Anticipated scope and scale

- The full extent of the damage is yet to be determined.
- A magnitude 4.8 earthquake was also felt on 26 of December 2019 by the typhoon-affected areas surrounding of San Enrique, Iloilo. No damages from the earthquake have been reported. Strong winds, and storm surges are still expected, and rainfall can cause flooding and trigger landslides, resulting in more casualties, as well as in more damages to crops livelihoods, livestock, infrastructure and housing. (UN OCHA 27/12/2019)

Humanitarian constraints

- Restriction of movement has been reported as a result of the damage to the road infrastructure caused by the typhoon. Remote affected areas are currently hard to be accessed.
- The typhoon knocked out power and communication lines, uprooted trees, denuded farmlands and caused damage to infrastructure, health facilities, schools and homes made of light materials.
Aggravating factors

Recent natural disasters: The impact is aggravated by pre-existing vulnerabilities caused by previous typhoons in the affected areas. The Typhoon Phanfone traversed the same path as typhoon Haiyan in 2013 which caused severe flooding. Annually, an average of 22 tropical cyclones enter the Philippine Area of Responsibility of which around 6 to 7 cause significant damage. (OCHA 31/12/2019)

Displacement: The Philippines' location along the Pacific “typhoon belt” and “ring of fire” makes is particularly prone to typhoons, floods and earthquakes, which displace millions of people across the country each year. In the first half of 2019, about 572,000 new displacements were recorded, 484,000 by disasters and 88,000 by conflict and violence. (IDMC)

Economic situation: The country’s poverty rate measured by the World Bank middle-income poverty line of US$3.20/day is estimated to have declined from 26% in 2015 to 20.8% in 2019, and further declining to 19.7% in 2020, and 18.7% in 2021. The long-term risks of Typhoons include a rise in unemployment and underemployment, increased poverty levels, and deteriorations in human capital indicators. The analysis of the Typhoon of 2013, shows that the increased cost of living, coupled with the loss of livelihoods and productive assets, have undercut the ability of families to meet their basic needs. (World Bank)
Track of Typhoon 24 – 29 Dec 2019
Source: UN OCHA (02/01/2020)