

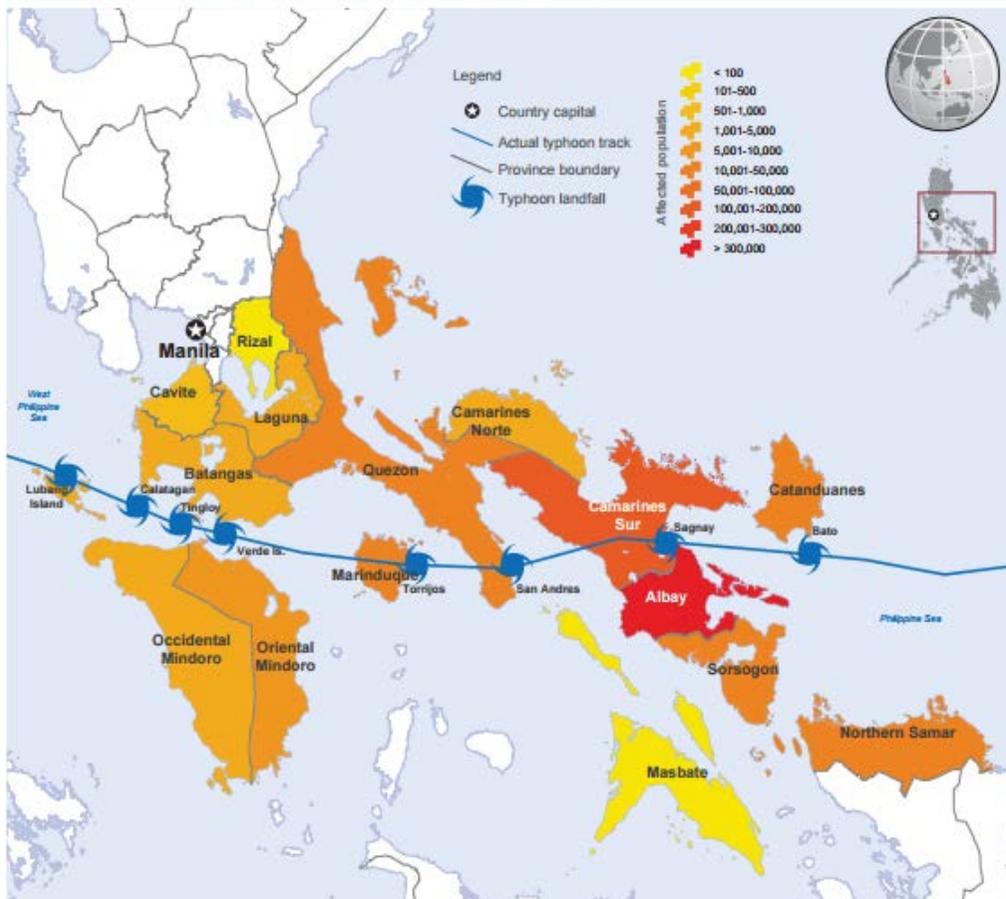
PHILIPPINES

Super Typhoon Nock Ten, Bicol Category 4



Need for international assistance	Not required	Low X	Moderate	Significant	Major
Expected impact	Very low	Low	Moderate X	Significant	Major

Philippines: Typhoon Nock-Ten (Nina) Snapshot as of 28 December 2016



Crisis overview

Typhoon Nock Ten (locally known as Nina) struck the Philippines, making eight landfalls between 25 and 26 December, with gusts of up to 285 km/h and winds of 235 km/h. Affected areas are the Bicol region (Region V), Mimaropa, Calabarzon and Eastern Visayas (Region VIII). Nearly 2 million people were affected and at least three people were killed. 1.4 million of the affected are in Cantanduanes, Albay, and Camarines Sur, in Bicol.

Catanduanes was the first province hit by the typhoon on 25 December. As of 2 January, nearly 60% (153,861 people) of the population was affected and more than 20,000 people were still in evacuation centres. Albay and Camarines Sur provinces, in the same region, are also severely affected.

Affected areas	Resident pop. (2015)	No. people affected (2 Jan.)	% affected	People in evacuation centres (2 Jan.)	Houses destroyed (2 Jan.)
Bicol region	5,796,989	1,545,924	26.7%	229,712	56,584
Catanduanes	260,964	153,861	59%	20,970	7,415
Albay	1,314,826	596,326	45.4%	64,648	10,923
Camarines Sur	1,952,544	681,907	34.9%	144,094	38,240

Source: NDRRMC 02/01/2017

Key findings

Anticipated scope and scale	Some people have returned home. Severe damage to crops is likely to have a long-term impact, especially in Catanduanes province, where the population relies on abaca fibre production, as plants need to grow for three years before harvesting can begin.
Priorities for humanitarian intervention	Shelter: Nearly 250,000 houses have been damaged, of which more than 70% are located in Bicol region. Livelihoods: Crops sustained severe damage, which will likely impact households that depend on farming activities. WASH: Clean water is limited in Catanduanes. Waterborne disease outbreaks could occur.
Humanitarian constraints	Damage to infrastructure and communication impede needs assessments in remote areas.

Catanduanes province is landlocked, and most relief delivery depends on Virac airport. Power cuts and other damage to the airport have limited the supply of relief.

Limitations

Reports are mostly provided by governmental agencies.

Prior to the first landfalls, 95,000 people were forecast to be in need of assistance and 4 million affected (OCHA 26/12/2016). Figures are still increasing, but so far 1.98 million have been reported affected, with no numbers on people in need.

Crisis impact

As of 2 January, 1,986,960 people (446,496 families) had been affected by Typhoon Nock Ten due to large-scale destruction of houses and livelihoods. An undetermined number of people are relying on food, water, shelter, and NFIs provided by government agencies and NGOs. Worst-affected locations are Catanduanes, Albay and Camarines Sur, in Bicol region, which account for over 1.4 million of the affected.

According to the government, three people were killed and 21 are missing. However, other sources indicated that up to eight people were killed (NDRRMC 02/01/2017; Rappler 31/12/2016; Inquirer 02/01/2017).

487,825 people (98,771 families) were pre-emptively evacuated, of whom 230,097 people (46,850 families) are still in 282 evacuation centres.

Shelter and NFIs: As of 2 January, 248,380 houses had been damaged, of which 28% were destroyed. More than 70% of damaged houses are in Bicol region. In Albay, 36,657 houses are damaged, including 30% destroyed. In Camarines Sur, 114,584 houses are damaged, including 33% destroyed. In Catanduanes, 27,046 houses are damaged, including 27% destroyed (NDRRMC 02/01/2017).

Food: As of 30 December, 86,000 hectares of agricultural land were reported damaged and 360 metric tons of rice, maize, and other crops were lost (OCHA 30/12/2016). In Catanduanes, more than 29,000 hectares of abaca fibre plant were damaged, of which 6,000 hectares are reportedly completely lost (IFRC 29/12/2016; IBT 31/12/2016).

WASH: On 27 December, in Albay, some villages in upland and remote areas reported low water supplies, due to lack of power. Villagers were relying on drinking water from stores. Authorities were expecting water supplies to have resumed by 29 December, although water pressure would be low (Inquirer 27/12/2016).

Health: Several health facilities were reportedly destroyed across the Philippines (Inquirer 31/12/2016). Flooding was reported and may have contaminated water pipes. Drinking water is also becoming scarce in Catanduanes (World Vision 27/12/2016; Inquirer 03/01/2017)

Education: 18 schools and 51 classrooms were still being used as evacuation centres as of 29 December (NDRRMC 02/01/2017). As of 30 December, 386 classrooms were destroyed damaged and 968 damaged (OCHA 30/12/2016). In Albay, in some schools, teaching materials are also lacking and the resumption of classes might be delayed by a week (Inquirer 31/12/2016). In Naga city, Camarines Sur, classes will be cancelled from 3 to 7 January (Manilla Times 02/01/2017).

Impact on critical infrastructure

As of 2 January, one bridge in Cagayan Valley, in the north of Rizal province, CALABARZON, and four national roads in Mindoro Oriental, Mimaropa, were not passable due to flooding. Four local roads were not passable in Quezon, Calabarzon, and in Marinduque, Mimaropa due to fallen trees and electric poles (NDRRMC 02/01/2017).

In Catanduanes, at least 21 landslides have been reported (Inquirer 26/12/2016).

Since 25 December, 151 areas have experienced power cuts, including 93 in Bicol region, which had not been restored as of 2 January (37 in Camarines Sur, 18 in Albay, and 11 in Catanduanes) (NDRRMC 02/01/2017). 50%–70% of Catanduanes had no access to power because of fallen electricity poles as of 26 December (Rappler, 26/12/2016). Operations to restore power in Albay, Catanduanes, and Camarines Sur are continuing. (ABS CBN 01/01/2017).

Communications are also disrupted in 12 provinces of Calabarzon, Mimaropa, and Bicol region. In Albay, Camarines Sur, and Catanduanes, the level of communications services depends on the provider (NDRRMC 02/01/2017).

Vulnerable groups affected

In Catanduanes, according to the 2010 census, older people make up 6.4% of the population, compared to 4.9% in the whole of Bicol region.

Children under five comprise 11.4%–12.3% of the population in Albay, Camarines Sur and Catanduanes provinces.

Humanitarian and operational constraints

Power in Virac airport, Catanduanes, was restored on 31 December, improving relief operations, as the province is landlocked (Rappler 01/01/2017).

Needs assessments in remote areas are difficult to implement because of power and communication cuts (OXFAM 26/12/2016).

Aggravating factors

Sarika and Haima typhoons

Mid-October, two successive typhoons hit the northern and central parts of Luzon islands. More than 400,000 hectares of crops were affected, alongside significant destruction of shelter and infrastructure. Landslides and power cuts were also reported in Catanduanes, Albay, and Camarines Sur (FAO 16/11/2016; The Standard 17/10/2016).

Agricultural dependence

60% of Catanduanes's population relies on abaca fibre production as its main source of income. 6,000 hectares were reportedly adversely impacted. New abaca plants may take up to three years to be harvestable (IFRC 29/12/2016).

Disease outbreaks

A diarrhoea epidemic was reported in Virac, Catanduanes in early December. 215 cases were reported from 27 November to 10 December (Inquirer 03/01/2017). Suspected cholera was reported during a diarrhoea outbreak in Virac in 2012 (NDRRMC 19/06/2012).

Response capacity

Local and national response capacity

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council coordinates response with the Department of Social Welfare and Development. All warning signals had been lifted by 27 December. Pre-emptive evacuations were set up and health clinics were deployed in evacuation centres to prevent epidemic outbreaks. A state of calamity was declared in several areas of the four affected regions. Rice provision was set up by the National Food Authority (NDRRMC 02/01/2017; PhilStar 27/12/2016).

Catanduanes province was placed under a state of calamity on 26 December (Rappler 26/12/2016). Albay and Camarines Sur were placed under a state of calamity on 25 and 26 December, respectively (NDRRMC 02/01/2017).

In Catanduanes, private companies and local electric cooperatives may be tasked with helping restore power in the province by the Department of Energy (ABS CBN 26/12/2016).

International response capacity

A wide range of international NGOs and UN agencies have offices and operations in the Philippines. On 29 December, the International Federation of Red Cross launched an appeal to support the Philippines Red Cross to assist affected people in the Catanduanes province (IFRC 29/12/2016).

Information gaps and needs

- Most of the information is being provided by governmental agencies.
- Overall population in need and needs breakdown per sectors are still not available.
- Lack of information regarding any potentially inaccessible areas.

Lessons learned

- Although public schools are currently being used as evacuation centres, this will end as soon as more appropriate buildings are built, to avoid the disruption of school activities and ensure better protection of the evacuated population (Rappler 28/12/2016).
- Despite pre-emptive evacuations, forced evacuations were carried out by authorities because many people refused to leave on Christmas day (The Guardian 25/12/2016).
- Health clinics were deployed in evacuation centres to prevent epidemic outbreaks (PhilStar 27/12/2016).
- Buildings with stronger foundations have progressively been built across the country after previous typhoon-related disasters (IFRC 29/12/2016).
- During previous disasters the destruction of livelihoods has been one of the biggest issues for the host population. In the past, this has led to an increase in the demand for casual labour. Cash for work interventions by government and international organizations have had a positive effect in rehabilitating livelihoods (MCNA 20/12/2013).

Key characteristics

Key indicators	Bicol region	Albay	Camarines Sur	Catanduanes
Total population (2015)	5,796,989	1,314,826	1,952,544	260,964
% population in rural areas (2010)	84.7%	81.7%	79.9%	97.3%
Gender and age distribution of population (2010)	M:F 51:49 Under 5: 12.3% 5-19: 36.6% 20-64: 46.2% 65+: 4.9%	M:F 50.7:49.3 Under 5: 11.4% 5-19: 35.3% 20-64: 48.3% 65+: 5.1%	M:F 51.1:48.9 Under 5: 12.3% 5-19: 36.5% 20-64: 46.5% 65+: 4.7%	M:F 51.3:48.7 Under 5: 11.7% 5-19: 36.5% 20-64: 45.3% 65+: 6.4%
State capital (2015)		Legazpi	Pili	Virac
Total population (% Region total population)		196,639 (15%)	89,545 (4.6%)	73,650 (28.2%)
Lighting and cooking sources (2013)	Cooking with wood: 44.8%; 22.4% in urban areas, 65.5% in rural areas Cooking with gas: 36.1%; 55.9% in urban areas, 17.8% in rural areas Access to electricity: 87.5%; 94.1% in urban areas, 81.5% in rural areas			
WASH (2013)				
Access to improved sources of drinking water	95.2%: 98.6% in urban areas, 92.2% in rural areas			
Access to improved sanitation	70.1%: 73.7% in urban areas, 66.8% in rural areas			
Health (2013)				
Infant mortality	Philippines: 23/1,000 live births; Bicol region: 21/1,000			
Under-five mortality	Philippines: 31/1,000 live births; Bicol region: 33/1,000			
Food security				
Nutrition (2013)				
Severely wasted (0-5 years)	Philippines: 2.8%; Bicol region: 2.5%			
Moderately wasted (0-5 years)	Philippines: 5.1%; Bicol region: 4.8%			