

## **Aftermath of TY Nina (Sock-Ten) in the Philippines Situation Report # 5 (31 December 2016)**



### **CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY**

- On 23 December, typhoon Nina became the 13th typhoon of the 2016 season. It was predicted by both the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) and the Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) to westward/ west-north westward track across the Bicol and Southern Tagalog regions.
- On 25 December, TY Nina made its first landfall over Bato, Catanduanes and second landfall over Sagnay, Camarines Sur. It was a Category 4 tropical cyclone when it made landfall with one-minute sustained winds of 260 kilometers per hour. The typhoon brought little rain but the winds damaged whole plantations of crops (see picture above).

- TY Nina made 6 additional landfalls over San Andres, Quezon; Torrijos, Marinduque; Verde Island, Tingloy Island, and Calatagan, all of Batangas; and Lubang Island, Occidental Mindoro.
- Tropical Cyclone Warning Signals were hoisted over 33 provinces in regions V (Bicol), CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Central Luzon, Western, Eastern, and Central Visayas.
- A total of 192 passenger ships were stopped from leaving port while 337 domestic and 5 international flights were cancelled due to the bad weather conditions, resulting in thousands of stranded passengers.
- The provinces of Catanduanes and Camarines Sur declared a state of calamity due to the severity of the damage in both provinces. Twenty-one landslides were reported in Catanduanes along the national highway between the towns of San Miguel, Viga, and Gigmoto.
- As of this writing, the typhoon has already traversed the Philippine landmass and the West Philippine sea as the tropical storm. It was declared out of the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) at 11:40 PM of 27 December 2016.
- More data is being gathered from the ground by the regional centers via its disaster preparedness committees (DPCs).



*Our DPC head in Barangay JMA Asgad, San Andres, Catanduanes, inspects the extent of devastation in the community as part of their damage assessment and needs analysis.*

## PREPAREDNESS & MITIGATION ACTIVITIES

Preemptive evacuation was reportedly done in Tinambac, Camarines Sur a day before the typhoon hit. This mirrors the province-wide preparedness measures instigated by local disaster risk reduction and management offices. The Bicol region is noted for its excellent disaster awareness and preparedness.

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) has reported the preemptive evacuation of a total of 87,059 families (429,485 individuals) in the regions of CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V (Bicol), and VIII (Eastern Visayas).

Additionally, the NDRRMC issued memorandum no. 82, which enjoined all local counterparts in areas affected by the typhoon to regularly monitor weather advisories, gale warnings, flood warnings, and severe weather bulletins. It also conducted a pre-disaster risk assessment at its operations center in Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo in Quezon City via video conferencing with its local offices.



*LCDE staff prepare the sacks of rice and other relief goods for repacking.*

All of the regional centers under the CDRN network that would be affected by typhoon Nina were on alert status as early as December 21. The following were advised to activate preparedness measures such as community-based early warning systems and office and staff safety: Alay-Bayan Luzon Inc. (ABI); Community Response for Enlightenment, Service, and Transformation (CREST); Southern Tagalog People's Response Cen-



ter (STPRC); Tarabang para sa Bikol Inc. (TABI); and Leyte Center for Development, Inc. (LCDE). The CDRC Emergency Protocol Structure was activated and closely monitored the typhoon's track and movement.

Stand-by emergency relief assistance funds (ERAF) were prepared for possible release to TABI, LCDE, and STPRC. LCDE prepositioned goods ready for distribution. The Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management (APAD) had prepositioned non-food items at the TABI office. Meanwhile, CDRC partner CARE Philippines committed funds for damage, needs, and capacities assessment (DNCA) and initial relief delivery to LCDE and TABI. In the following photo, LCDE staff ensure that the goods are ready for repacking and distribution.

Other iNGOs who signified willingness to fund relief operations were Oxfam Philippines, American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC) and Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH). Efforts may be also coordinated with those of CDRC's co-convenor under APAD, the private sector network Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation (PDRF) and the Disaster Risk Reduction Network Philippines (DRRNet Phils).

## **CURRENT SITUATION**



*A farmer makes a makeshift tent for shelter in San Andres, Catanduanes.*

Information received by the network from its disaster preparedness committees (DPCs) in Camarines Sur, Quezon province and Calapan City, Mindoro revealed that a sizable number of families have lost their houses to the typhoon. See details in the following table.

Table 1. Damage to Infrastructure

<b>TOWN/PROVINCE</b>	<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>Status</b>
Hacienda Matias, Quezon Province	700 houses	Partially to totally damaged
Calapan City, Mindoro	2,815 houses	Partially damaged -422 Totally damaged -1,971
Boac, Marinduque	10,108 houses	Partially damaged- 7,607 Totally damaged - 2,501
Tinambac, Camarines Sur	993 houses	Partially damaged- 905 Totally damaged - 88
Catanusan, Minalabac, Camarines Sur	183 houses	Partially damaged - 83 Totally damaged - 100
Camarines Sur (provincial report)	69,750 houses	Partially damaged - 49,665 Totally damaged - 20,085 houses
San Andres, Catanduanes	6,058 houses	Partially damaged - 3,825 Totally damaged - 2,233
San Miguel, Catanduanes	1,076 houses	Partially damaged - 93 Totally damaged - 163
Virac, Catanduanes	2,894 houses	Partially damaged - 710 Totally damaged - 2,184
Gigmoto, Catanduanes	2,129 houses	Partially damaged - 1,936 Totally damaged - 196
Caramoran, Catanduanes	1,405 houses	Partially damaged - 1,336 Totally damaged - 69
Bato, Catanduanes	3,120 houses	Partially damaged - 2,028 Totally damaged - 1,092
Baras, Catanduanes	2,001 houses	Partially damaged - 1,311 Totally damaged - 690
Catanduanes (province)	11 school buildings	Partially damaged
Region 4-B (region)	13 roads and 3 bridges	Partially damaged

Meanwhile, the same community-based disaster-preparedness committees were first to report to CDRN and the municipal disaster risk reduction and management officers (MDRRMO) the number of evacuees now in various evacuation centers in both Bicol and MIMAROPA areas under the watch of network members Tarabang para Bicol Inc. (TABI) and Southern Tagalog People's Response Center (STPRC).

In Tinambac, Camarines Sur, 23 affected barangays were reported. A total of 4,661 families (25,051 individuals) were monitored in evacuation centers. However, an additional 3,332 families (18,024 individuals) were listed as affected outside the evacuation centers. Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Office head Romil Estolan provided the data to CDRC and A-PAD Philippines country coordinator Marion Ramirez. See following table for more information.

Table 2. Number of Evacuated Families

<b>TOWN/PROVINCE</b>	<b>Number of Families</b>	<b>Number of Individuals</b>
Camarines Sur (province)	70,027 families	307,429 individuals
Calapan City, Mindoro	4,278 families	12,984 individuals
Polangui/Pioduran/ Malinao/Legazpi/Manito/ Guinobatan/Camalig, Albay	11,361 families	76,399 individuals
Boac, Marinduque	1,671 families	5,237 individuals
Baras, Catanduanes	3,229 families	12,848 individuals
Bato, Catanduanes	3,284 families	16,198 individuals
Caramoran, Catanduanes	1,109 families	10,337 individuals
San Andres, Catanduanes	4,267 families	16,658 individuals
Virac, Catanduanes	11,073 families	52,253 individuals

The provinces of Catanduanes and Camarines Sur top the most number of evacuees. In an update issued December 27, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) reported that 145 schools with 477 classrooms were used as evacuation centers. Barangay halls and gyms were also used. However, in many areas,

evacuees were still drenched in rain and subjected to high winds that blew off the roofs of evacuation centers.

Damage to agriculture was reported by the Catanduanes PDRRMO at over 215 million pesos, with the most damage to abaca crops at 192 million and coconut at 13 million.

Table 3. Damage to Agriculture

TOWN/PROVINCE	Damage in PhP	Type of Crops
Catanduanes	215,565,187	Abaca (191,598,400) Coconut (13,681,700) Rice (4,108,287) Banana (3,750,000) Others (root crops, vegetables, fruit-bearing trees, rattan)
Camarines Sur	1,031,729,320	Rice (642,289,157) Corn (361,995,857) High Value Crops (27,444,306)



*Damaged crops were observed by TABI staff on the way to Virac from San Andres, Catanduanes.*



## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

### I. From Government

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) has called for volunteers to help the 35 AFP personnel deployed in the repacking of relief goods in its national warehouse in Chapel Road, Pasay City. It has already started relief delivery operations in affected areas in Catanduanes.

According to the NDRRMC, a total of Php 7,109,686 was approved for relief assistance by the DSWD to the provinces of Albay, Camarines Sur, and Sorsogon in Region V. Apart from the relief operations, the Office of Civil Defense provided hot meals to stranded passengers in Abra de Ilog port in Mindoro. In Poctoy port, the Coast Guard provided meals to stranded passengers.

A total of 7,993 families or 43,075 individuals have been given relief assistance in Tinambac, Camarines Sur. The Catanduanes PDRRMO reported that 6,780 families or 16,333 individuals have been given food packs, or 34.62% of the total number of evacuees (19,579 individuals).

### II. From CDRN & Partners



LCDE and TABI have sent out rapid assessment teams to ascertain damage and needs of the affected population in their respective areas. The teams also conducted an



initial delivery of relief goods. In the pictures in this section, LCDE staff conduct an inventory of the prepositioned goods and a pre-relief briefing for its staff.



## IDENTIFIED NEEDS

Based on the damage assessments, different needs were identified for the affected communities. The CDRC-TABI teams conducted the assessments in the most remote and least served barangays and came up with the following table.

Table 4. Identified Needs of Affected Communities

BARANGAY/TOWN/PROVINCE	Identified Need/s
Catanusan, Minalabac, Camarines Sur	Food, Water, Farm Inputs, Shelter, Toilets
Fabrica, Bula, Camarines Sur	Food, Water, Farm Inputs, Shelter
Ombao Pulpog, Bula, Camarines Sur	Food, Water, Farm Inputs, Shelter
San Miguel, Bula, Camarines Sur	Food, Water, Farm Inputs, Shelter
Putting Baybay, San Andres, Catanduanes	Food, Toilets, Shelter, Livelihood

BARANGAY/TOWN/PROVINCE	Identified Need/s
JMA Asgad, San Andres, Catanduanes	Food, Shelter, Livelihood
Batalay, Bato, Catanduanes	Food, Water, Shelter, Livelihood
Cabugao, Bato, Catanduanes	Food, Shelter, Livelihood
Binanwahan, Bato, Catanduanes	Food, Shelter, Livelihood
Sipi, Bato, Catanduanes	Food, Shelter, Livelihood
Inalmasinan, Caramoran, Catanduanes	Food, Shelter, Livehood
Danicop, Virac, Catanduanes	Food, Water, Shelter, Livelihood

The province of Catanduanes, having suffered the first landfall of Typhoon Nina naturally suffered the most damage both to agriculture and infrastructure, 90% of which were residential houses made of light materials. See photos of the devastation wrought in the island.

Meanwhile, Camarines Sur, where the typhoon made its second landfall, comes second to the number of houses and crops lost. Together with Catanduanes, these two provinces could be pronounced as the most affected by the typhoon.

The PDRRMO of Camarines Sur also issued a call for rehabilitation assistance, particularly for the construction of resilient houses to at least 50% of the families who suffered total damage to their houses. They also appealed for the construction of evacuation centers in the coastal barangays of Lagonoy, Presentacion, Sangay, Caramoan, Garchitorena, Siruma, Balatan, San Fernando, Pasacao, and Cabusao.

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#### Data Sources:

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6. Southern Tagalog People's Response Center (STPRC)
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8. Leyte Center for Development (LCDE)
9. Tarabang para sa Bicol Inc. (TABI)
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