

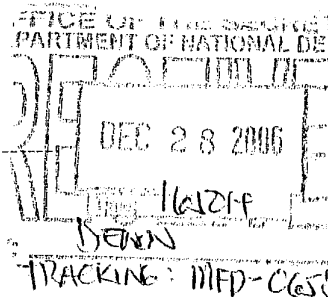


## MEMORANDUM FOR THE SND AND CHAIR, NDCC

FROM : Administrator, OCD and Executive Officer, NDCC

SUBJECT : **Final Report on the Effects of Typhoon "Reming" (Durian)**

DATE : 27 December 2006



## I. Humanitarian Context

## A. Background

- On 28 November 2006, the tropical storm east of Visayas has entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) and was named Reming (international name: Durian) . It intensified further as it continued to threaten Luzon area.
- On November 29, 2006, it intensified into a typhoon and increased its threat to Luzon. It further intensified into a super typhoon and endangered the Bicol Region as it moved closer to the area.
- On November 30, 2006, it weakened slightly as it approached the Bicol area. At 10:30 AM the same day, it made its landfall over the southern part of Catanduanes and headed towards Camarines Provinces. It changed its course while traversing Camarines Sur area, weakened after crossing the Bicol Region and headed towards Batangas-Mindoro area.
- On December 1, 2006, it weakened further while in the vicinity of Puerto Galera as it traversed the northern coast of Mindoro. It continued to move eastward towards the South China Sea
- Its maximum sustained winds ranged from 95 to 195 kph, with gustiness from 120 to 230 kph and its movement from 15 to 26 kph. The Public Storm Warning Signals reached up to No 4.

## B. Early Warning and Response Preparedness

- The NDCC Emergency Operations Center was fully activated on 29 November 2006.
- Severe Weather Bulletins and Advisories were issued to Chairmen, RDCCs, OCDRCs and concerned Provincial Governors of Regions I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VIII, CAR, and NCR and provided the AFP Command Center, DOH-HEMS, DA, DSWD-DROMIC and PNRC with advisories to initiate preparedness measures and to effectively respond to any possible effects in their respective areas of responsibility.
- The local disaster coordinating councils (DCCs) concerned were directed to undertake monitoring and precautionary measures and further advised them to alert response teams/units in their respective regions.
- Residents in areas under PSWS Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 were alerted against possible flashfloods, landslides and storm surges.
- Classes were suspended in Elementary and High School Levels in the Provinces of Sorsogon, Northern Samar and Eastern Samar.
- DSWD Field Offices and Quick Action and Response Teams (QUARTs) were alerted to provide any technical assistance and resource augmentation.

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## II. Effects

- A total of **707,966** families or **3,536,342** persons were affected in **3,507** barangays of **163** municipalities and **13** cities in **14** provinces of Regions **IV-A, IV-B and V**, out of which, **258,962** families or **1,338,810** persons were evacuated in **909** evacuation centers established in the disaster-stricken areas.
- There were **734** dead, **2,360** injured and **762** missing persons in the said three regions.
- A total of **588,037** houses were damaged; **228,436** totally and **359,601** partially and The estimated cost of damage to agriculture and infrastructure amounted to **PHP5,448,609,476.00**.

## III Humanitarian Response

### A. Emergency Response

- On December 3, 2006, President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo declared a state of National Calamity due to the cumulative effects of TYs Milenyo (Xangsane), Paeng (Cimarron), Reming (Duriran)). With this declaration, the Philippine Government through the NDCC has been accepting/receiving offers of assistance from international humanitarian communities, foreign governments, aid agencies and the United Nations.
- The President issued the following guidance during the NDCC/Cabinet level meeting on 06 December 2006 at Camp Ola, Legaspi City, Albay:
  - Department of Health and Department of Social Welfare and Development as the frontliners in the emergency relief operations
  - Rationalize and optimize all resources available to support life-saving requirements at the field level in affected areas
  - Start to develop an early recovery plan or rehabilitation plan, looking into permanent solution such as resettlement /relocation of people and geo-hazard assessments of relocation sites
  - Fast track DPWH projects in Bicol to pump-prime the local economy such as the Bicol River Basin project Daang Maharlika Highway.
- An inter-agency meeting conducted at the PDCC Albay on Dec 8, 2006 formulated a relocation plan for those affected by the landslides wherein three (3) sites (at 10 hectares each) were identified: Bgy Bagumbayan in Legaspi City, Bgy Anislag in Daraga and Bgy San Andres in Sto Domingo which were declared as safe from geo hazards
- A donors coordination meeting was held in UNICEF on December 8, 2006 wherein the donors were briefed on the priority requirements and the coordination mechanism for an effective donation/aid management
- The "Malacañang to Bicol Mercy Mission" rolled off to Bicol on 12 December 2006. Consisting of more than 200 trucks loaded with relief supplies, the mercy mission was organized to deliver priority relief supplies to Bicol Region and alleviate the plight of disaster victims and drum-up government and private sector partnership in relief operations. The mission was participated by the NDCC member agencies, government offices, non-government organizations (NGOs) and private organizations. A total of 158 vehicles were loaded with relief supplies (food, construction materials, clothing materials, etc) and other vehicles were utilized by personnel to deliver emergency services such as road clearing, medical missions and relief distribution.

## **B. Search and Retrieval Operations**

- Search and retrieval operations in the landslide areas in Legaspi City, Daraga and Guinobatan all in Albay were effected through the concerted efforts of various emergency responders on the ground: Spanish Rescue (3 Man-team); K-9 SAR unit, PDMC SOLERT (11-man team), PMSEA (50 man-team), Lafayette Mining Corporation (50-man diggers/rescuers), AFP elements under SOLCOM (70 man team composed of PCG, Task Force Tiwasay, 901<sup>st</sup> Bde, 65 IB, CRS-AFP, SMOU, 2 IB, 42 IB, 31 IB, 9ID and EBn), 9ID medical team, PRO 5 PAF, Leighton Contractors, Benguet Mining Corporation (12-Man team) and Subic Bay (30-man team), ATLAS Consolidated Mining Corporation (12-man miners), PNP Recruits team, SAVERS, PNOC and MERIT/CERIT

## **C. Emergency Relief**

- Relief and recovery efforts of the government continued with donations coming from the national and local government agencies, private sector, non-government organizations and international donors.
- As of this report, the estimated cost of assistance provided amounted to PhP **79,114,942.00**: NDCC, DSWD, DOH, LGUs and NGOs – P64,262,242.20 and cash foreign donations through OCD-NDCC account – P14,935,800.00

### **1. NDCC –OCD**

- Facilitated the release of 22,300 sacks of rice worth PhP18,955,000.00: 1,950 sacks for Region IV-A, 3,000 sacks for Region IV-B and 17,350 sacks for Region V and airlift of donated relief goods to Legaspi City and Catanduanes via C-130 aircraft

### **2. AFP**

- The Philippine Air Force airlifted the donated relief supplies, medicines, SAR equipment, medical teams and rescue volunteers to Bicol Region via PAF C-130 aircraft.
- From December 2 to 17, 2006, a total of 15 air sorties were made nine (9) to Legaspi City, Albay and six (6) to Virac, Catanduanes). Details of donated relief supplies, manpower and equipment airlifted are on

### **3. DSWD**

- Provided augmentation support in the form of food and non-food commodities to the LGUs in Regions IV-A, IV-B and V consisting of 1,057 pieces tents amounting to P5,290,000.00 rice and other relief supplies amounting to P14,740,000.00; provided technical assistance to the LGUs on rehabilitation planning, activated the Alliance of Network for Assistance to Stranded in the affected areas and maintained sufficient standby funds and stockpile of relief commodities readily available for augmentation.
- Mobilized a 13-man team from DSWD –CO NCR field offices III and VIII to assist DSWD-FO V in the distribution of supplies and conduct of stress debriefing to the survivors, injured and bereaved families of dead victims
- Managed the distribution of local and international assistance from foreign countries Japan, Malaysia and Singapore.
- Transported relief goods from DSWD 5 to Ligao City and Guinobatan, Albay utilizing 2 PA M35 trucks and dumptrucks from PDCC Albay

### **4. DOH**

- HEMS augmented assorted drugs, medicines and medical supplies to CHD Region V amounting to PhP2,666,623.40 to include 150 pieces sleeping bags and 60 pieces tent

(good for 6 person each) worth PhP156,000 and 1,300 pieces cadaver bags worth P634,712.00

- DOH V conducted psychosocial stress debriefing; deployed psychiatrists to handle acute traumatic disorders; continued its disease surveillance and regular rapid health assessment surveys, augmentation of medicines supplies and other logistics, medical and technical assistance to the LGUs and monitoring of health status in all affected area;
- Provided vaccination on measles and OPV booster for children below five years old in evacuation camps and completed the vaccination in Brgy TabonTabon, Bascaran and Binitayan evacuation centers in Daraga, Albay; deployed environmental sanitation team in all affected areas in Albay; provided chlorine granules, medicines, ATS vials, other logistics and cadaver bags; managed proper burial and handling of dead persons; conducted epidemiological investigation of increased diarrhea cases admitted in Bicol Regional Teaching and Training Hospital (BRTTH);
- The Albay PHO collected water samples for PHC testing in all the public wells in 4 Districts of Albay (15 municipalities excluding Jovellar and Rapu-Rapu) and conducted information and education campaign on environmental sanitation, health information, education and communication activities especially on food and waterborne diseases;
- The local government unit (LGU) of Legaspi City deployed the City Health Office staff to barangays with increased diarrhea cases to ensure household container disinfection
- LGUs of Albay Province initiated the following activities: disinfection of household container to ensure safe drinking water and adequate water supply for domestic use (bathing, washing, etc) prioritize garbage disposal and maintenance of environmental cleanliness; provide temporary latrines (WHO standard –1 latrine for 20 individuals) and open dump pits (WHO standard- 1 pit per 500 individuals) for waste disposal; continue monitor health conditions in the evacuation centers and in the communities; decongest densely populated evacuation centers by opening new evacuation centers /or provision of tents; continue regular rapid health assessment survey; ensure regular garbage collection for areas without identified garbage site; conduct of IEC on proper waste disposal especially in areas with inadequate toilet facilities and garbage collection system; maintain environmental sanitation and encourage personal hygiene; and continue networking with other agencies and NGOs for timely sharing of information

#### 5. RDCC V

- Allocated 50 units portalets in various evacuation centers: 29 in Daraga, 7 in Guinobatan, 11 in Legaspi City and 3 in Camalig all in Albay;
- The NBI forensic team stationed in Guinobatan, Albay conducted disaster victim identification in the area.
- RDCC Chairman and RDs of DSWD and OCD conducted ocular inspection in Gogon, Binitayan and Guinobatan Elementary Schools as part of the initial assessment of evacuees' condition and camp needs
- The local and volunteer electric cooperatives/ corporations provided services in terms of power lines restoration and LGUs concerned conducted clean-up operations.
- Utilization of PNP recruits, AFP reservists in the loading and unloading of relief goods donated by Malaysian Government
- LGU in Tiwi opened additional evacuation centers to decongest evacuees
- BFP and private owners of private tankers rationed potable waters to hospitals and evacuation centers
- DSWD 5 conducted Critical Incidents Stress Debriefing (CISD) sessions to affected families both inside and outside evacuation centers

- CHD 5 deployed medical teams to Oro site in Legaspi City and mapped up missed children in Busay and Malabog evacuation camps in Daraga, San Andres and Bacacay Elementary Schools in Sto Domingo , Albay.

#### 6. International Donor Community

- The United Nations through the UN Country Team launched the flash appeal for the Philippines on 17 December 2006. The appeal – "Philippines 2006 Typhoon Appeal" seeks an additional \$46M to meet the urgent relief and early recovery requirements of the most vulnerable population affected by the four most recent typhoons.
- The UN System in the Philippines has received funding in the amount of \$2,654,255 support from the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' (UN-OCHA) Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to support emergency relief and life-saving activities. The CERF is intended for the local purchase of emergency relief supplies to further boost the local economy. This amount will cover the following and shall be implemented by relevant UN agencies:

Sector	Implementing Agency	Budget Allocation
Health	WHO	411,000
Nutrition and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	UNICEF	450,000
Food Aid and Logistics Support	WFP	500,000
Emergency Shelter, WFIs and Logistics	UNDP/IOM	600,000
Emergency Family Care and Support Packages	UNICEF	350,000
Emergency Maternal Care	UNFPA	243,255
Agriculture	FAO	100,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$2,654,255</b>

#### Donations - (In Kind and In Cash)

- NDCC implementing agencies received donations from the following international donors; aid agencies, foreign governments and international non-government organizations (INGOs): Governments of Canada, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Korea, Singapore, Spain, Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Mercy Malaysia Medical and Humanitarian Response Mission to Philippines, OXFAM Great Britain, Telecoms Sans Frontieres; US Agency for International Development (USAID), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Vision. We have also pledges from the governments of Canada, Malaysia, Israel, and Vietnam, Global Medic, Plan International and Saipan;
- Local donations in cash, goods, services and other forms of contributions from 48 private sectors were either directly provided to the victims or through the NDCC member agencies: DSWD, DOH, and PNRC

#### Priority Needs and Requirements

At the height of the emergency relief operations, the following requirements were identified and provided to affected areas:

- Water and Sanitation Hygiene (WASH) - drinking water, water purifier, purifying tablets and water containers
- Health - medical teams, medicines, anti-tetanus vaccine
- Food -ready-to-eat-food, relief goods, canned goods, rice assistance
- Non-food Items (NFI) - blankets, mattresses, candles, mosquito nets, cooking utensils (frying pan and kettle), gas stoves, clothing (children, ladies and men's wear)
- Emergency Shelter -- tarpaulins, tents GI sheets and construction materials
- Logistics and Communications - internet access, generator sets and water purification system

#### Areas Declared Under State of Calamity

- Provinces of Albay (still in effect since Typhoon "Milenyo"), Marinduque and Camarines Sur

#### NDCC Priority Actions

- Coordinate relief and aid assistance from the international community and aid agencies to ensure proper allocation, distribution and accounting;
- Sustain emergency relief operations in all critical and affected areas;
- To formulate and develop the early recovery plan (beyond relief) in areas affected by TYs Milenyo, Paeng, Reming and Seniang

### IV. Sectoral Assessment/Interventions

#### A. Agriculture

- Based on the assessment of the Department of Agriculture, the impact of the losses on the national and regional target production for rice and corn (July-December season) is very minimal primarily because most crops were harvested during this time and most farmlands were already prepared for the next cropping season. Details of the impact on the production of rice and corn are as follows:

Region	Target Production (July-December)	Production Loss Volume (MT) % Loss	
Rice			
Philippines	8,800,346	32,741	0.37
IV-A	154,016	304	0.20
IV-B	519,615	15,355	2.96
V	440,904	17,081	3.87
Corn			
Philippines	3,537,439	9,710	0.27
IV-B	63,738	5,029	8.83
V	77,491	4,081	5.27

#### B. Health

- The leading causes of consultation in most of the evacuation centers were cough, colds, and fever. There was no increasing trend in the number of diarrhea cases in the evacuation centers in Daraga and Legaspi City. There were 142 diarrhea cases in Legaspi City and admittance in Bicol Regional Teaching Training Hospital (BRTTH) from December 2-13, 2006.

- Environmental surveillance - there was an improvement in the availability of water supplies in most of the evacuation centers. However the required number of shelter and latrines remains inadequate.

#### C. Water

- In Catanduanes, water refilling stations offered a uniform rate of P40.00 per container and MHO conducted water analysis.

### V. Early Recovery Plan (Beyond Relief)

#### A. Department of Agriculture Planned Interventions

- DA's planned interventions to off-set and provide assistance to affected farmers are the following:
  - Distribution of early maturing certified rice seeds at 50:50 subsidy scheme (PhP440/bag/hectare) for completely damaged area estimated at 7,477 hectares for a total cost of P3.3M;
  - Distribution of hybrid corn seeds at 50:50 subsidy scheme (P1,200/bag/hectare) for completely damaged area estimated at 2,526 hectares for a total cost of P3.1M;
  - Rehabilitation of damage areas and recovery of silted farm lands through desilting (feasible at P60,000/hectare or shifting/converting the planted crop/rice to other suitable crops like peanuts, watermelon, tomato, etc.);
  - Distribution of assorted vegetable seeds and other commercial crops (e.g. fruit trees ) planting materials;
  - Provision of fish fingerlings to affected fish farmers; and
  - Provision of veterinary drugs and biologics to affected livestock and poultry farmers.

#### B. Resettlement/Permanent Relocation

- Identification of relocation sites declared geologically safe by the Mines and Geosciences Bureau of the DENR, PHIVOLCS and PAGASA in close consultation with the LGUs concerned.
- Ground breaking in Barangay Taysan, Legaspi was held on December 21, 2006 to jumpstart the construction of houses under the DSWD-Gawad Kalinga Shelter Program-Kalinga Luzon.



RABONZA

cc: OES, PSR, USPDR, OPCEN-DND, DOE  
 AFP Command Center, DOI-HEMS, DPWH  
 DA, DSWD-DROMIC, PNRC, NDCC Consultant  
 DII