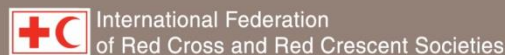


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Information bulletin

Philippines: Typhoon Nock-Ten



Date of issue: 27 December 2016	Date of disaster: 25 December 2016
Host National Society: Philippine Red Cross	Point of contact: Atty. Oscar Palabyab, Secretary General

This bulletin is being issued for information only, and reflects the current situation and details available at this time. After the typhoon's landfall, and based on assessments, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) have determined that a request will be made to the Disaster Emergency Relief Fund.

The situation

Typhoon Nock-Ten made landfall on Catanduanes Island on Sunday evening, 25 December, with maximum winds of 185 kph and gusts of 255 kph. Nock-Ten (locally known as Nina) maintained its strength before weakening as it crossed the Bicol Region and moved southwest. The typhoon brought damaging winds and heavy rainfall on Sunday and Monday across the Bicol region, leaving five people reported dead, uprooting trees and powerlines, destroying homes, causing flooding and landslides. The typhoon, caused power cut in five provinces in Bicol at the height of the storm, displaced tens of thousands of people and stranded thousands of holiday travelers.

Typhoon Nock-Ten has left the landmass and is now in the West Philippine Sea after making 8 landfalls in the following areas:

- Bato, Catanduanes – 6:30 pm, Sunday, December 25
- Sagñay, Camarines Sur – 9:30 pm, Sunday
- San Andres, Quezon – 2:00 am, Monday, December 26
- Torrijos, Marinduque – 4:30 am, Monday
- Verde Island, Batangas – 9:15 am, Monday
- Tingloy Island, Batangas – 10:10 am, Monday
- Calatagan, Batangas – 11:40 am, Monday
- Lubang Island, Occidental Mindoro – 1:00 pm, Monday

Nock-Ten is expected to exit in the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) evening today on 27 December.

Metro Manila, which had been forecasted to be struck with storm force winds and moderate to heavy rainfall was mostly spared as the Typhoon weakened and the track moved slightly south. Only isolated low floods in some areas were reported in the capital.

The main focus of the impact now appears to be closer to where the typhoon first made landfall in the provinces of Catanduanes, Albay and Camarines Sur which were affected by strong winds, heavy rains and storm surge. The three provinces are under a state of calamity allowing the local government to access funds to help them respond to needs of typhoon victims. The prices of basic commodities will also be controlled for 60 days, emergency workers will get extra pay, and no-interest loans may be extended by the government to people most in need.

Damage reports are now starting to come in as assessment teams assess their towns and move out into the rural areas and report back. However, at the moment there is no full statistical picture of the damage. The initial reports from the field indicate wind and flood damage to shelters, infrastructure and agriculture. According to some reports, Catanduanes has yet to regain power due to fallen trees damaging electricity posts. Fallen electricity posts, trees and several landslides have made many of the roads impassable, hampering assessments. Officials in Albay,

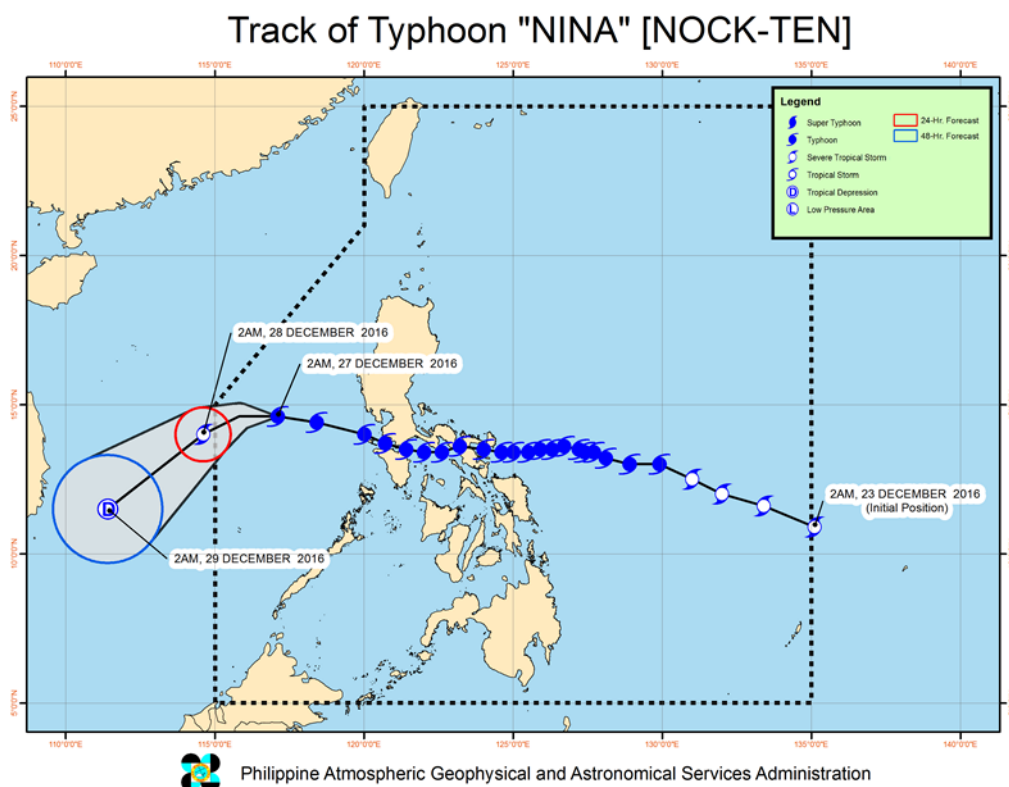
initially reported more than 15,800 houses in Polangui town and 6,800 houses in Libon town either destroyed or damaged, also with damage to infrastructure and agriculture.

According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), as of 26 December 2000H, a total of 85,773 families or 424,659 people were in at least 300 evacuation centers in Regions CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Bicol and Eastern Visayas.

The Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) reported that 10,968 passengers are still stranded due to Typhoon Nock-Ten as of 0800H. A total of 86 flights were cancelled due to bad weather condition. Of which, 70 are domestic flights and 16 international flights. Five international flights have been re-scheduled.

With regards to updates in the two active volcanos in Bicol (Mt. Mayon and Bulusan), both remains under Alert Level 1 which means that there were observed abnormalities in its condition with only 1 (each) reported volcanic earthquake within 24 hours. The public is still advised to refrain from entering the 6-km radius permanent danger zone.

It should be noted that the information is still coming in so all figures are subject to change in the coming hours and days.



Action by the authorities

The NDRRM Operation Centre issued [Situation Report #5](#), at 2000H, 26 December. UN OCHA also issued an [infographic](#) on the effects of Nock-Ten.

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) is providing augmentation assistance amounting to P206 million to typhoon-affected local government units (LGUs). The assistance to 27 LGUs includes 580,857 family food packs, 2,459 ready-to-eat meals, 1,585 malong (traditional clothing), 885 mosquito net, 885 blankets, and 585 dignity kits. The LGU's and the Department of Public Works and Highways are busy restoring basic facilities in certain areas, as well as clearing of major roads within their area of responsibility.

As reported by OCHA on Monday 26 December, the NDRRMC held a meeting to discuss the impact of the typhoon with a focus on Catanduanes, Albay and Camarines Sur. The extent of damage and humanitarian needs, particularly in Catanduanes, where the impact is believed to be greatest, is not yet clear as mobile communication there is still limited and infrastructures were damaged hindering assessments. NDRRMC is preparing to deploy a

Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA) team from Manila to support the Region V RDANA team. While subject to confirmation, the HCT has been invited to join the assessment.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Philippine Red Cross (PRC) issued the 4th emergency response update on evening of 26 December. PRC reported actions on provision of hot meals to a total of 681 individuals (Catanduanes – 406 individuals and Northern Samar – 275 individuals), ready to eat meals to 1,084 individuals (Sorsogon – 1,084) transported 1 individual and conducted first aid management in Catanduanes.



PRC providing first-aid and other welfare services as passengers are stranded in Batangas port due to Typhoon Nock-Ten. **Photo: PRC**

The PRC, with the support of IFRC, deployed two teams (composed of 5 personnel each – with one team composed of joint PRC and IFRC communications and assessment teams) to augment the Chapter in conducting rapid assessment and document the impact of typhoon in Camarines Sur and Catanduanes. PRC will also deploy additional two teams to conduct rapid assessments (one in Marinduque, one in another to-be-confirmed location). The teams will be deployed until 31 December 2016. PRC also reported that they will be deploying drone flyers to Catanduanes and Albay for aerial survey and reach the municipalities which are currently unreachable due to landslides.

PRC emergency response capacity for water search and rescue, welfare services, health and disaster relief

are all activated both at the NHQ and Chapter levels. PRC Emergency Relief Funds (ERF) amounting to PHP 100,000 has been made available for release to Chapters, as needed, and all services of PRC are on standby for further response need.

PRC Chapters affected have a capacity to respond to 300 families and have activate their chapter and community volunteers. PRC has significant quantities of disaster preparedness stocks pre-positioned in its main warehouses located in Cebu, Mandaluyong City, Manila and Subic Bay. The stocks include IFRC-provided preparedness items which comprise of various quantities of essential non-food items (blankets, jerry cans, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, mosquito nets and sleeping mats), tarpaulins, shelter toolkit, and corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets – normally sufficient to meet the needs of at least 20,000 households. However, some stocks are lower as they are being replenished after being dispatched for response to two previous typhoons.

IFRC is currently supporting PRC in disseminating updates to Movement partners and coordinating with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). Technical specialists in the IFRC Country Office for Philippines, who are supporting other ongoing operations of PRC, especially the Typhoon Haiyan recovery programme, can be mobilized to augment the National Society's response. The IFRC Country Office has also set up a coordination and technical structure to support any initial response required by the National Society. Delegates, technical national staff, communications, logistics and fleet have been placed on standby. The IFRC Country Office is having regular communication with the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) to update about in-country preparedness measures. APRO identified one Disaster and Crisis Unit team member remains on standby for deployment to the Philippines should the situation warrant. At the same time, two teleconferences of the Joint Task Force meeting of the DCPRR Geneva, APRO and Country Office have been organized by APRO to ensure effective management and information flow.

IFRC continues to coordinate closely with the National Society concerning any request for support. Based on the information coming from the chapters, PRC has confirmed that they will request for the Disaster Emergency Relief Fund (DREF). PRC and IFRC are currently working on the Emergency Plan of Action for the request.

Based on the information available at this point, the planned response of PRC will be resourced via the DREF. Detailed assessments are underway and may recommend further scaling up of the PRC response if the magnitude of needs is determined to be higher. Mobilization of global response tools is not envisioned although PRC will welcome one member of the Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT). Mobilization of RDRT or any other requested surge capacity will be done in line with the operational response framework, the SOPs for disaster response and recovery in Asia Pacific, and the SOPs for Asia Pacific RDRT. Partners who wish to support the response may replenish DREF or provide financial contributions directly to PRC. However, PRC has requested that potential support from partners outside the Philippines – both multilateral and bilateral – should be well communicated and coordinated through the IFRC and provided in accordance with the Principles and Rules for Red Cross Red Crescent Humanitarian Assistance.

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All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.
