

Monday, 16 November 2020, 20:00 hrs (UTC+7)

This Situation Update is provided by the AHA Centre for use of the ASEAN Member States and relevant stakeholders. The information presented is collected from various sources, including but not limited to ASEAN Member States' Government Agencies, UN, IFRC, NGOs, Humanitarian and Dialogue Partners, and News Organisations.

SUPER TYPHOON GONI PHILIPPINES

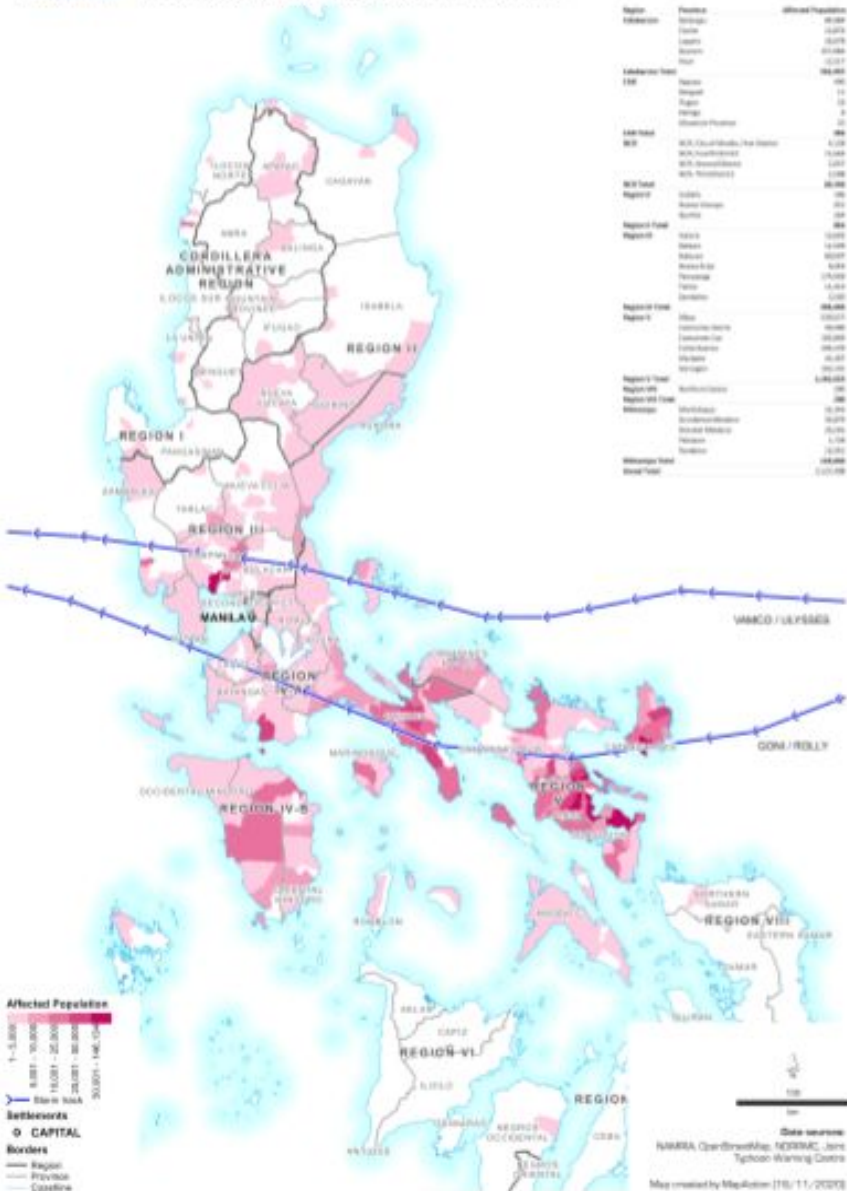


Figures are the latest updates, correct as of 15 November 2020



The Philippines: Typhoons Goni (Rolly) and Vamco (Ullyses)
Affected population by Municipality (as at 16 Nov 2020)

MA007 v4



KEY FIGURES

-  **2.1M**
AFFECTED PERSONS
-  **85K**
DISPLACED PERSONS (NOW)
-  **464**
EVACUATION CENTRES (NOW)
-  **25**
DEAD
-  **399**
INJURED
-  **6**
MISSING
-  **183K**
DAMAGED HOUSES
-  **\$267 million**
USD WORTH OF DAMAGES TO INFRASTRUCTURE
-  **\$104 million**
USD WORTH OF DAMAGES TO AGRICULTURE

Note: Estimations are based on data reported/confirmed by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) of the Philippines and other verified sources

1. HIGHLIGHTS

- a. On **01 November 2020**, Super Typhoon GONI (locally known as ROLLY) made its **first landfall** in the vicinity of **Bato, Catanduanes (Bicol Region)** with **maximum sustained winds** of **225 km/h** (equivalent to **Category 4** in the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale) and gustiness of up to 280 km/h. It made a total of four (4) landfalls, and resulted in direct **wind damage, storm surge hazard, flooding, landslide, lahar, mudflow, and rock slides** along its path.
- b. On 31 October 2020, the **NDRRMC Response Cluster** was activated to monitor and facilitate emergency response and humanitarian assistance.
- c. **Impact to population** in the regions of Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Bicol, Eastern Visayas, CAR, and NCR are as follows:
 - i. A total of **546,155 families** or **2,127,408 persons** were affected.
 - ii. Out of the **296,271 families** or **1,156,322 persons** displaced, **20,652 families** or **84,799 persons** are still being served inside and outside evacuation centres.
 - iii. Out of the **7,153 evacuation centres**, **464 evacuation centres** are still being used by internally displaced persons.
 - iv. **178 COVID-19 patients** and **417 medical/support staff** in 11 mega and local quarantine/testing facilities were evacuated.
 - v. There are **25 dead**, **399 injured**, and **6 missing** persons.
- d. Status of **Critical Lifelines**:
 - i. **12 road sections and 6 bridges are still not passable.**
 - ii. **All airports and seaports** in the affected areas are now **operational.**
 - iii. A total of **122 cities/municipalities** are still experiencing **power interruptions/outages.**
 - iv. A total of **32 cities/municipalities** are still experiencing **water interruptions/outages.**
 - v. A total of **56 cities/municipalities** are still experiencing **telecommunications network interruptions/outages.**
- e. On 06 November 2020, NDRRMC accepted the AHA Centre's offer of humanitarian assistance; specifically, the mobilisation of regional stockpiles in the **Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA)** Satellite Warehouse in Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City, Philippines. These regional stockpiles are funded by the **Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF)** and **Direct Relief**. The AHA Centre is currently facilitating the mobilisation of DELSA stockpiles and local procurement of tarpaulins, in coordination with the NDRRMC - Office of Civil Defense (OCD).
- f. The DELSA stockpiles were initially scheduled to be mobilised on 09 November 2020; however, to give way to Government preparedness measures and life-saving



missions for **Typhoon VAMCO**, the mobilisation of **DELSA stockpiles were temporarily put on hold**, and will resume after the onslaught of Typhoon VAMCO.

- g. On 11 November 2020, **Typhoon VAMCO** (locally known as ULYSSES) made its first landfall in the vicinity of Patnanungan, Quezon (CALABARZON). Typhoon VAMCO is the sixth tropical cyclone to hit the Philippines within three weeks.
- h. On 13 November 2020, the transportation of **DELSA stockpiles** from the **Satellite Warehouse in Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City** to the **Port of Manila** (for loading to the Philippine Navy vessel that will transport the goods to Bicol Region) started.
- i. On 18 November 2020, **DELSA regional stockpiles** are scheduled to be delivered to **Bicol Region** to augment the capacities of the Philippine Government to address the needs of the affected families. The logistics of relief items are arranged by the Office of Civil Defense, and will be transported via a Philippine Navy vessel from the Port of Manila.
- j. The mobilisation of the **remaining DELSA stockpiles** to Bicol and MIMAROPA are **still being coordinated** with the Office of Civil Defense.

2. SUMMARY OF EVENTS

- a. According to the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration ([PAGASA](#)), at 0350h of **01 November 2020**, Super Typhoon GONI (locally known as ROLLY) made its **first landfall** in the vicinity of **Bato, Catanduanes (Bicol Region)** with **maximum sustained winds of 225 km/h** (equivalent to a **Category 4** hurricane in the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale) and gustiness of up to 280 km/h.
- b. Super Typhoon GONI made a total of **four landfalls** as it made its way through the regions of Bicol and CALABARZON.



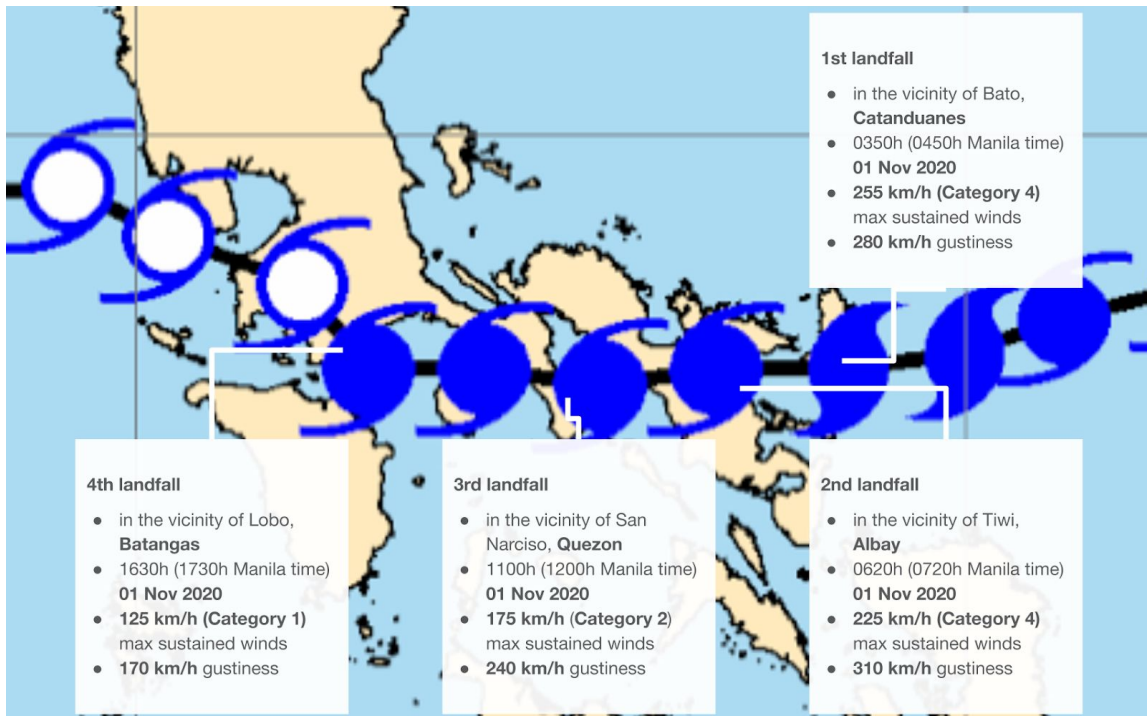


Figure 1. Landfall areas of Super Typhoon GONI (Source: [PAGASA](#))

- c. Super Typhoon GONI reportedly brought **direct wind damage, storm surge hazard, flooding, landslide, lahar, mudflow, and rock slides** along its path. These hazards resulted in impact to the **population** and damages to **properties, infrastructures, and agriculture**.
- d. Super Typhoon GONI is comparable to **Typhoon ANGELA** (locally known as ROSING) and **Super Typhoon HAIYAN** (locally known as YOLANDA).
- i. Super Typhoon GONI and Typhoon ANGELA share a **similar typhoon track** — made landfall in the Bicol Region, moved towards Southern Luzon and Metro Manila, and exited in the West Philippine Sea. While being stronger than Typhoon ANGELA, Super Typhoon GONI has almost the **same level of impact to the population**.
 - ii. Super Typhoon HAIYAN is just **10 km/h stronger** than Super Typhoon GONI upon landfall, in terms of maximum sustained winds. However, running figures show that Super Typhoon GONI's **impact on the population is about 13%** of that of Super Typhoon HAIYAN's.



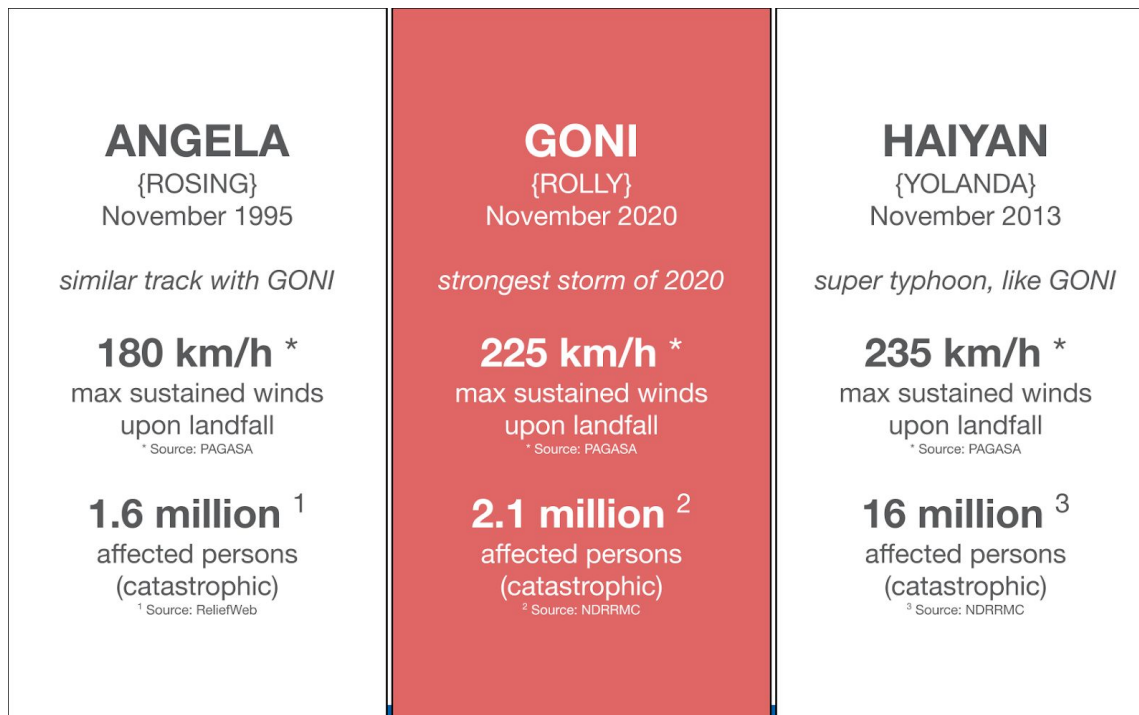


Figure 2. Comparison of Super Typhoon GONI with similar tropical cyclones — Typhoon ANGELA and Super Typhoon HAIYAN (Sources: [NDRRMC](#), [PAGASA](#), [ReliefWeb](#))

- e. The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council ([NDRRMC](#)) of the Philippines attribute this significant reduction in risk (and in spite of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic globally) to their **time-tested preparedness measures**, shaped by its rich experiences.
 - i. NDRRMC disseminated a total **41 emergency alerts and warnings** to the general public prior to experiencing the hazards. This allowed the general public to be guided in their preparations.
 - ii. **Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA)** meetings were also conducted multiple times (28, 30, and 31 October 2020) at all levels of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (DRRMC). This allowed respective DRRMCs to prepare their responses accordingly, based on the changing risks as the tropical cyclone approaches.
 - iii. **Pre-emptive Evacuation** of a total **505K persons** residing in at-risk areas in exposed localities was also conducted by local DRRMCs.
- f. On 31 October 2020, the **NDRRMC Response Cluster** was activated to monitor and facilitate emergency response and humanitarian assistance.
- g. On 01 November 2020, the AHA Centre sent a letter to NDRRMC to **convey sympathy to the affected population** and **show solidarity** with the Government of the Philippines by offering humanitarian assistance and operational support.
- h. On 06 November 2020, NDRRMC accepted the AHA Centre’s offer of humanitarian assistance; specifically, the mobilisation of regional stockpiles in the **Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA)** Satellite Warehouse in Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City, Philippines. These regional stockpiles are funded by the **Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF)** and **Direct Relief**.



- i. At 2130h of **11 November 2020**, a tropical cyclone trailing Super Typhoon GONI – **Typhoon VAMCO** (locally known as ULYSSES), made its **first landfall** in the vicinity of **Patnanungan, Quezon (CALABARZON)** with **maximum sustained winds** of **150 km/h** (equivalent to a **Category 1** hurricane in the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale) and gustiness of up to 205 km/h.
- j. Typhoon VAMCO made a total of **three landfalls** as it made its way through the regions of CALABARZON, Central Luzon, and Metro Manila.

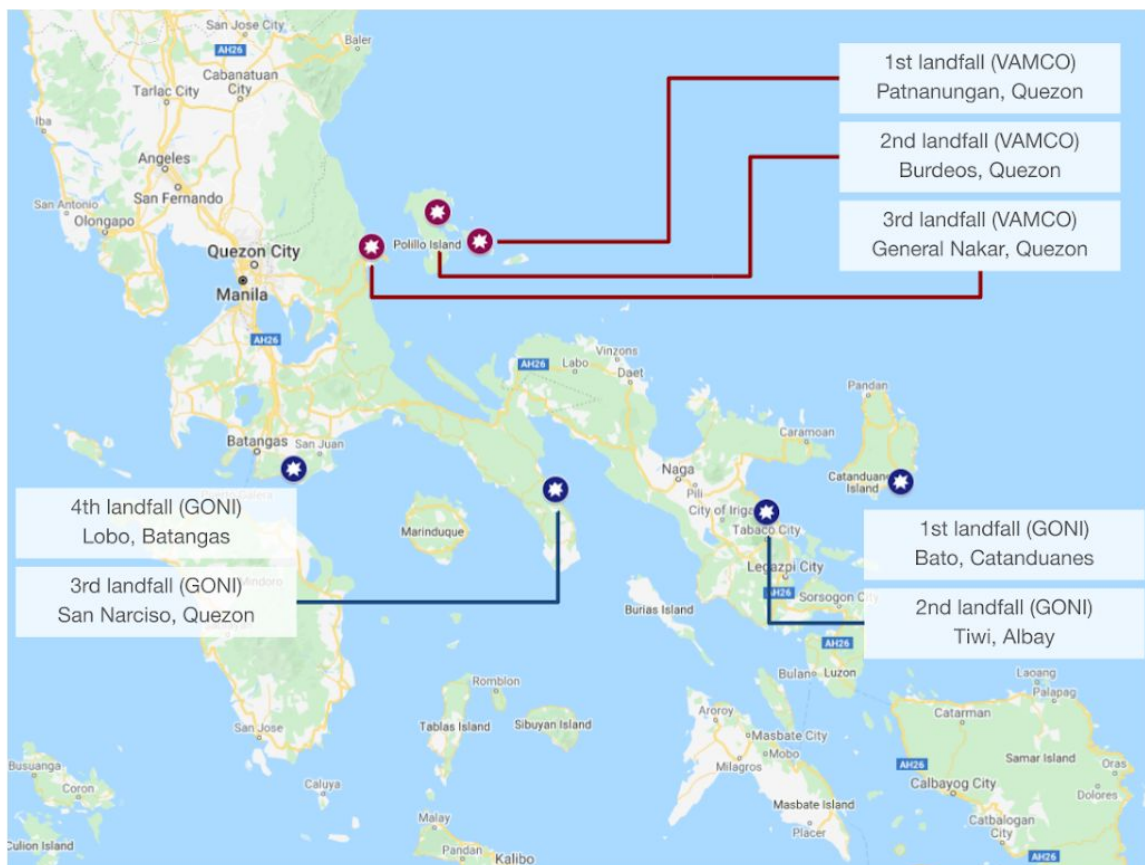


Figure 3. Landfall areas of Super Typhoon GONI and Typhoon VAMCO (Source: [PAGASA](#))

- k. Within just a short span of **three (3) weeks**, a total of **six (6) tropical cyclones** hit the Philippines – Tropical Storm SAUDEL, Typhoon MOLAVE, Tropical Storm ATSANI, Super Typhoon GONI, Tropical Storm ETAU, and Typhoon VAMCO. The quick succession of these tropical storms undermined the water absorption capacity of the soil and the storage capacity of water reservoirs, resulting in widespread **flash floods and landslides**.
- l. On 18 November 2020, **DELSA regional stockpiles** are scheduled to be delivered to **Bicol Region** to augment the capacities of the Philippine Government to address the needs of the affected families. The logistics of relief items are arranged by the Office of Civil Defense, and will be transported via a Philippine Navy vessel from the Port of Manila.



3. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT, HUMANITARIAN NEEDS, AND ANTICIPATED RISKS

Hazards

- a. On 31 October 2020, the Pacific Disaster Center ([PDC Global](#)), through the ASEAN Disaster Monitoring & Response System ([DMRS](#)), forecasted several hazards associated with Super Typhoon GONI, and each hazard's respective risk level.
 - i. About **\$232 billion USD worth of infrastructures** (total replacement value) are exposed to **moderate to severe damaging winds**.



Figure 4. Wind damage to infrastructure in Catanduanes province (Bicol Region) (Source: [OCD](#))

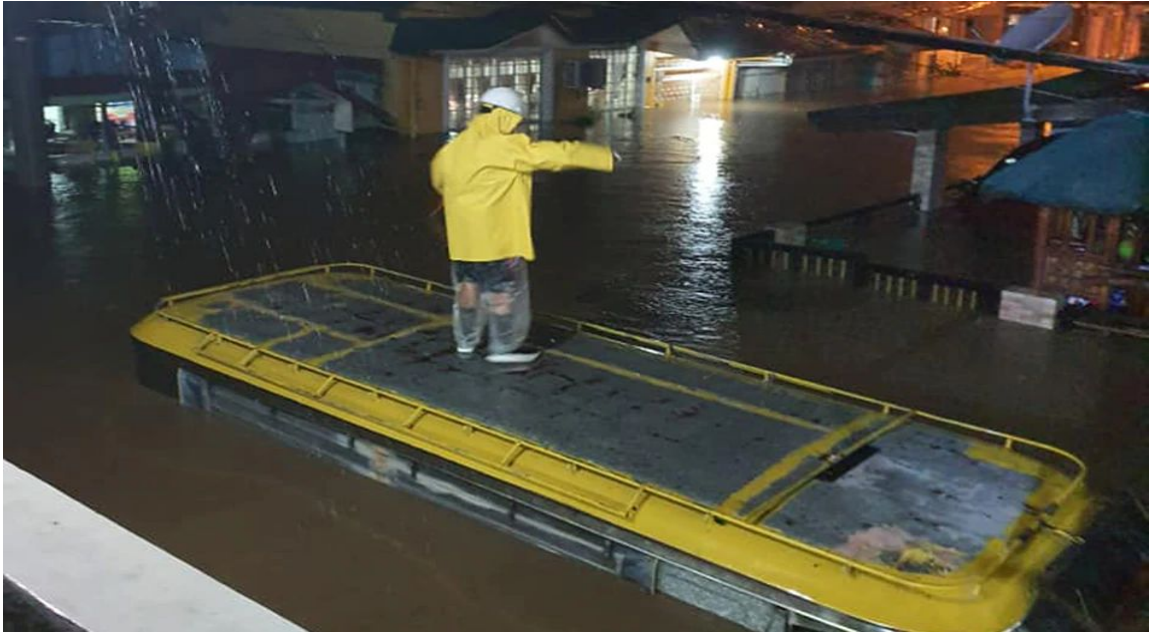
- ii. Up to **6 m high potential storm surges** in the eastern coasts of Bicol Region and CALABARZON.



Figure 5. Storm Surge in Quezon Province (CALABARZON) (Source: [GMA News Online](#))



- iii. **230 to 300 mm** of estimated **tropical cyclone rainfall** in Bicol Region, CALABARZON, Central Luzon, and Metro Manila.



Figures 6 & 7. [TOP] Flooding in Batangas Province (CALABARZON) (Source: [ABS-CBN News](#)) and [BOTTOM] Landslide in Catanduanes Province (Bicol Region) (Source: [OCD](#))

- b. According to [PAGASA](#), **101 to 300 mm** of cumulative rainfall are reported in the provinces along the track of Super Typhoon GONI.



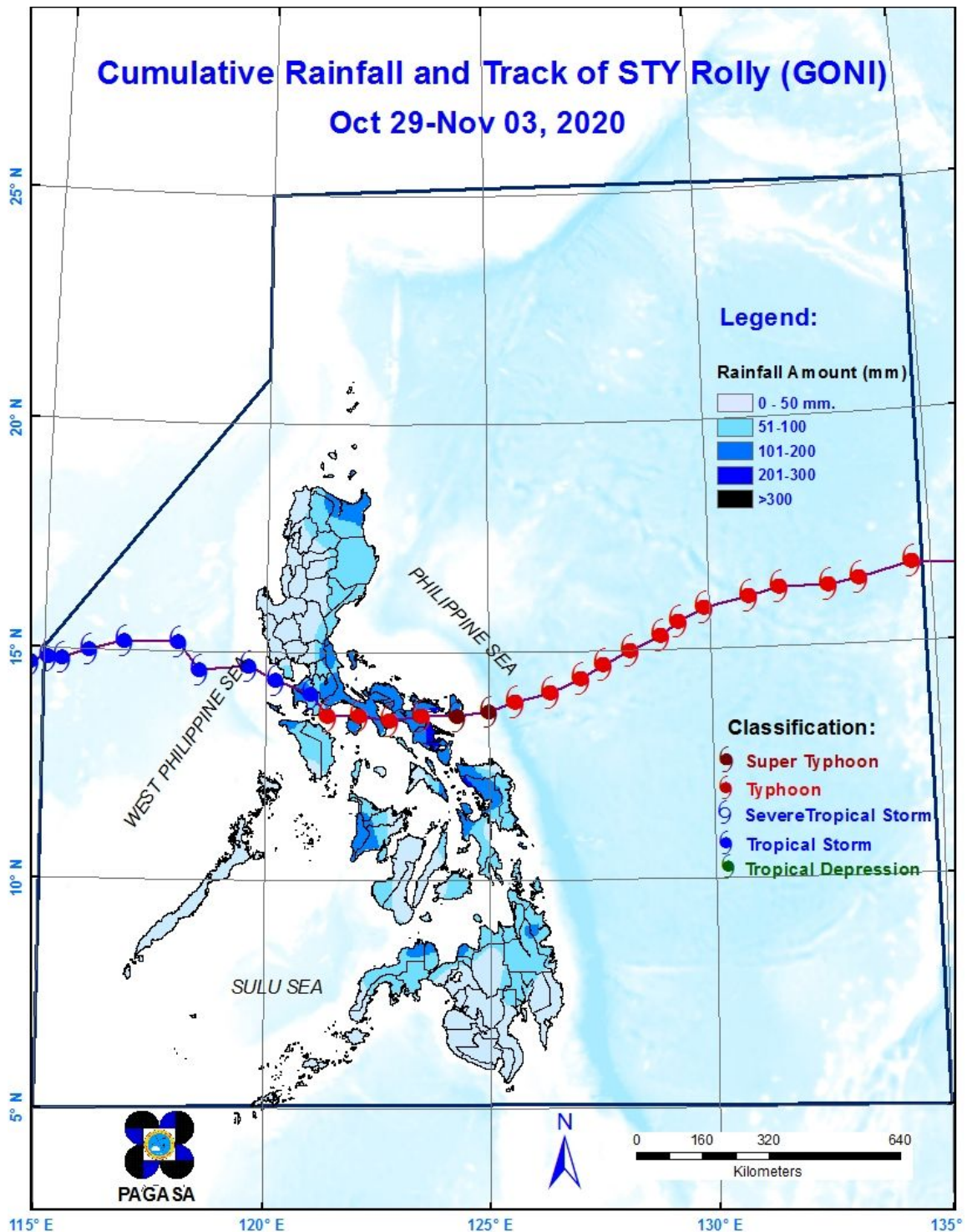


Figure 8. Tropical Cyclone Associated Rainfall for Super Typhoon GONI (Source: [PAGASA](#))

- c. On 30 October 2020, the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology ([PHIVOLCS](#)) issued advisories on potential **lahar and mudflow** in communities surrounding the volcanoes of Mayon (Bicol Region), Taal (CALABARZON), and Pinatubo (Central Luzon).





Figure 9. Lahar in Albay Province (Bicol Region) (Source: [The Filipino Times](#))

Impact to Population

- a. A total of **546,155 families** or **2,127,408 persons** were affected in the regions of Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Bicol, Eastern Visayas, CAR, and NCR. Of which, **304,100 families** or **1,181,623 persons** are in the **Bicol Region**, or about 56% of the total affected population.
- b. A total of **296,271 families** or **1,156,322 persons** were displaced. To date, **20,652 families** or **84,799 persons** are still being served inside and outside evacuation centres in the regions of Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Bicol, CAR, and NCR. Of which, **20,353 families** or **83,600 persons** are in the **Bicol Region**, or about 99% of the currently displaced population.
- c. A total of **7,153 evacuation centres** were used. To date, **464 evacuation centres** are still being used by internally displaced persons in the regions of Central Luzon, CALABARZON, Bicol, and NCR. Of which, **448 evacuation centres** are in the **Bicol Region**, or about 97% of the currently used evacuation centres.
- d. **178 COVID-19 patients** and **417 medical/support staff** in 11 mega and local quarantine/testing facilities were evacuated.
- e. There are **25 dead**, **399 injured**, and **6 missing** persons in the regions of Ilocos, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, and Bicol.

Status of Critical Lifelines

- a. A total of **60 road sections** and **7 bridges** are affected by flooding, landslides, uprooted trees, and/or fallen electric utility posts in the regions of Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, CALABARZON, Bicol, and CAR. **Of which, 12 road sections and 6 bridges are still not passable.**
- b. **All airports and seaports** in the affected areas are now **operational**.



- c. A total of **122 cities/municipalities** in the regions of CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Bicol, and Eastern Visayas are still experiencing **power interruptions/outages**.
- d. A total of **32 cities/municipalities** in the regions of MIMAROPA and Bicol are still experiencing **water interruptions/outages**.
- e. A total of **56 cities/municipalities** in the regions of MIMAROPA and Bicol are still experiencing **telecommunications network interruptions/outages**.

Damages

- a. A total of **183,015 damaged houses** are reported in the regions of CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Bicol, CAR, and NCR.

TOTALLY-DAMAGED HOUSES	PARTIALLY-DAMAGED HOUSES
41,302	141,713

Table 1. Distribution of Damaged Houses by category (Source: [NDRRMC](#))

- b. To date, an estimated of **\$267 million USD worth of damages to infrastructures** was incurred in the regions of Ilocos, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Bicol, Eastern Visayas, CAR, and NCR. Majority of the damages is recorded in the **Bicol Region**, amounting to approximately **\$254 million USD** or about 95% of the total worth of damages to infrastructures.

REGION	DAMAGE TO INFRASTRUCTURE (in PHP – reported)	DAMAGE TO INFRASTRUCTURE (in USD – approximate)
Bicol Region (Region V)	12,226,469,893.60	253,749,501.08
CALABARZON	238,545,000.00	4,950,789.17
MIMAROPA	226,499,800.18	4,700,801.77
Central Luzon (Region III)	114,500,000.00	2,376,345.59
Cagayan Valley (Region II)	37,000,000.00	767,975.33
CAR	8,000,000.00	166,048.72
Ilocos (Region I)	7,500,000.00	155,670.68
NCR	5,000,000.00	103,770.55
Eastern Visayas (Region VIII)	3,500,000.00	72,646.32
GRAND TOTAL	12,867,014,693.78	267,043,549.21

Table 2. Cost of Damages to Infrastructures (Source: [NDRRMC](#)). Decrease in figures are due to field validation conducted by the NDRRMC.

- c. To date, an estimated of **\$104 million USD worth of damages to agriculture** (crops, livestock, fisheries, and agricultural facilities) was incurred in the regions of



Ilocos, Central Luzon, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Bicol, Eastern Visayas, CAR, and NCR. Majority of the damages is recorded in the **Bicol Region**, amounting to approximately **\$74 million USD** or about 71% of the total worth of damages to agriculture.

REGION	DAMAGE TO AGRICULTURE (in PHP – reported)	DAMAGE TO AGRICULTURE (in USD – approximate)
Bicol Region (Region V)	3,581,704,608.00	74,335,091.42
CALABARZON	1,335,182,531.00	27,710,525.12
Central Luzon (Region III)	67,745,484.00	1,405,997.23
MIMAROPA	16,300,000.00	338,324.27
CAR	6,111,656.00	126,841.98
NCR	1,156,000.00	23,994.04
Eastern Visayas (Region VIII)	173,491.00	3,600.99
Ilocos (Region I)	56,410.00	1,170.85
GRAND TOTAL	5,008,430,180.00	103,945,545.90

Table 3. Cost of Damages to Agriculture (Source: [NDRRMC](#))

State of Calamity

- a. Three (3) provinces declared a State of Calamity:
 - i. Cavite Province (CALABARZON) - 01 November 2020
 - ii. Catanduanes Province (Bicol) - 02 November 2020
 - iii. Camarines Sur Province (Bicol) - 02 November 2020
- b. One (1) municipality declared a State of Calamity:
 - i. Mulanay, Quezon Province (CALABARZON) - 05 November 2020

Humanitarian Needs

- a. Food & Non-Food Items
- b. Temporary Shelter
- c. Restoration of Critical Facilities



Anticipated Risks

- a. According to the Joint Typhoon Warning Center ([JTWC](#)), there are currently **no tropical cyclones** or suspect areas that may develop into a tropical cyclone in the Northwest Pacific.

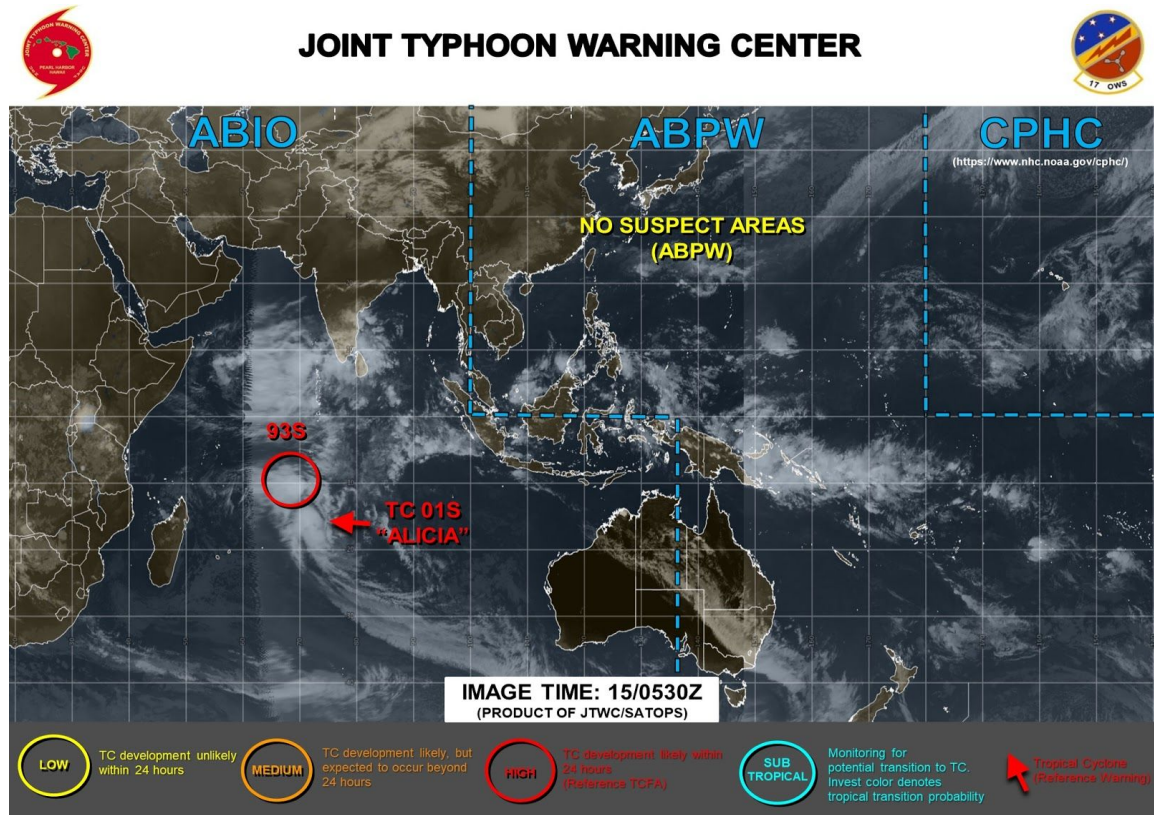
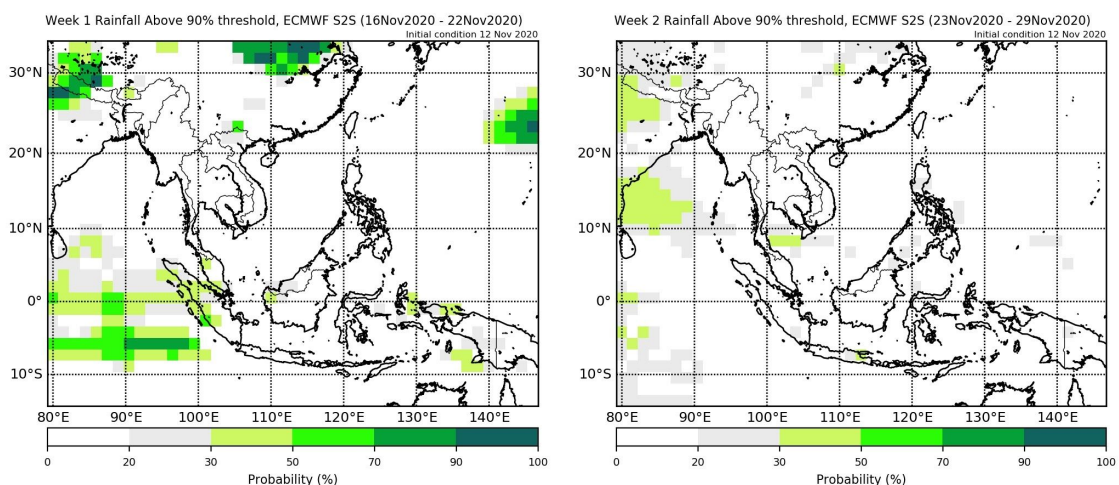


Figure 10. No Current Tropical Cyclone Warnings in the Northwest Pacific (Source: [Joint Typhoon Warning Center](#))

- b. According to the ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre ([ASMC](#)) Seasonal to Subseasonal Forecast (pilot project with the AHA Centre), there is **low chance of heavy rainfall** in the Philippines in the next two weeks.



Figures 11 & 12. Assessment of heavy rainfall potential for [LEFT] 16 to 22 November 2020 and [RIGHT] 23 to 29 November 2020 (Source: [ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre](#))



4. ACTIONS TAKEN AND RESOURCES MOBILISED

Response by the Government of the Philippines

- a. On 31 October 2020, the **NDRRMC Response Cluster** was activated to monitor and facilitate emergency response and humanitarian assistance.

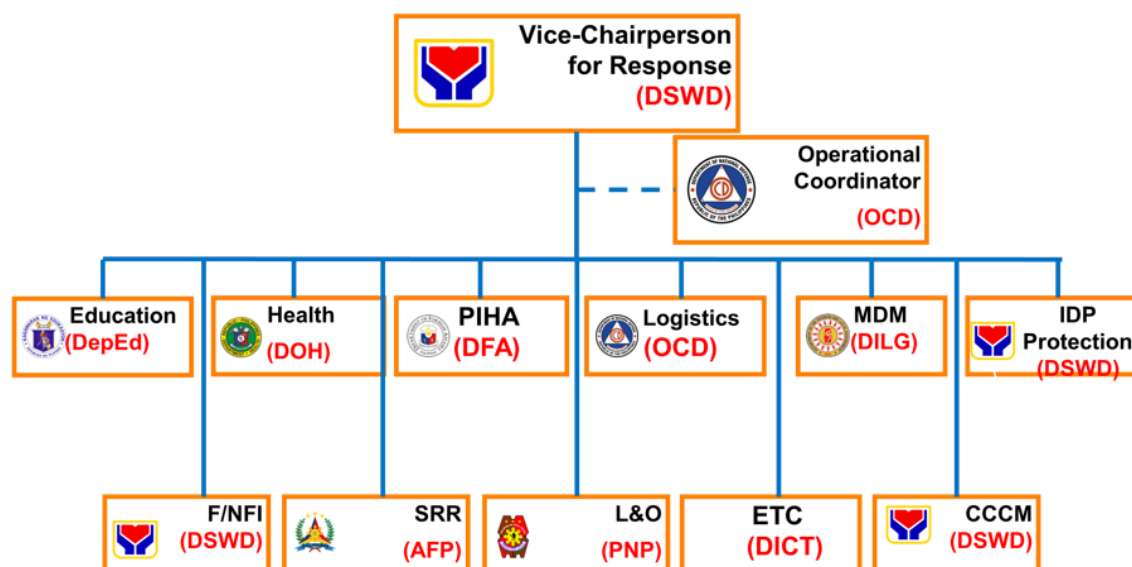


Figure 13. NDRRMC Response Cluster and respective Leads (Source: [NDRRMC](#))

- b. In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Response Cluster is conducting regular meetings through a **Virtual Coordinating Centre (VCC)**.
- c. Deployed an **NDRRMC Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA)** Team to Catanduanes province from 05 to 09 November 2020. The composite team is composed of representatives from the Department of Social Welfare and Development, Office of Civil Defense, Department of Public Works and Highways, Department of Energy, Department of Agriculture, Department of Health, and Presidential Communications Operations Office (PCOO).
- d. **Regional DRRMCs** also deployed **RDANA Teams** to cover their areas of responsibilities.
- e. An estimated **\$2.1 million USD worth of assistance** from DSWD, DOH, Local Government Units (LGU), and Non-Government Organisations (NGO) were provided to the affected families in the regions of Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Bicol, CAR, and NCR.
- f. Issued **COVID-19 Operational Guidance for Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and Protection** to strengthen infection prevention and control measures inside evacuation centres. **Lactation facilities** and **child-friendly spaces** were also established in evacuation centres.
- g. Provision of **Food & Non-Food Items (FNFI)** is still ongoing (\$1.1 million USD worth of DSWD augmentation to LGUs). Transportation of FNFI to affected regions is facilitated by OCD, with support from various organisations.



- h. The NDRRMC Emergency Telecommunications Team re-established communication links with the Provincial Government of Catanduanes on 02 November 2020. **Restoration of communication links** (and other critical infrastructures) in the affected areas is still ongoing.
- i. Assessment of damages to **educational infrastructures** is ongoing. Infrastructure and non-infrastructure interventions to affected schools are also ongoing.
- j. **\$454K USD** worth of medical commodities and **\$744K USD** worth of financial assistance has been provided by the DOH to its regional offices and hospitals in the regions of Central Luzon, CALABARZON, Bicol, and NCR.
- k. **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)** commodities and **psychosocial interventions** were provided to affected communities.
- l. **Personnel and cargo aircrafts** of the military are being used to support ongoing Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) operations. About **50 trucks** are also available to deliver relief items to affected areas. Logistics assets are being coordinated by the OCD.
- m. **Personnel and logistics assets** of several uniformed services and private organisations are mobilised to conduct **Search, Rescue, and Retrieval operations**.
- n. **Aerial surveys** to quickly assess situations were also conducted.
- o. To date, the Philippines has **no calls for international assistance** yet.

Response by the AHA Centre

- a. On 01 November 2020, the AHA Centre sent a letter to NDRRMC to **convey sympathy to the affected population** and **show solidarity** with the Government of the Philippines by offering humanitarian assistance and operational support:
 - i. Mobilisation of ASEAN relief items from the **Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA)** or DELSA Satellite Warehouse in Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City, Manila and/or through local procurement. Depending on the needs and availability, the relief items could consist of shelter tool kits, family kits, indoor family tents and tarpaulins;
 - ii. **Information management** support; and
 - iii. Facilitating deployment of **ASEAN assets and capabilities**, including but not limited to airlift capabilities.
- b. To facilitate operations coordination with NDRRMC, the AHA Centre deployed its **In-Country Liaison Team (ICLT)** on 01 November 2020. The ICLT is based in the NDRRM Operations Centre in Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City, Philippines.
- c. On 04 November 2020, the AHA Centre organised an online **Executive Briefing** to **facilitate strategic coordination** between NDRRMC and potentially assisting ASEAN Member States, Humanitarian Partners, and Diplomatic Missions. NDRRMC Philippines Executive Director, Undersecretary Ricardo B. Jalad, shared



the latest situation and immediate needs in the Government-led response, as well as conveyed appreciation to the offers of support.

- d. The Executive Briefing was attended by ASEAN Secretary General Dato Lim Jock Hoi and over 60 representatives from other ASEAN Member States, ASEAN Secretariat, AHA Centre, Diplomatic Missions to ASEAN, Foreign Embassies based in Jakarta, UN OCHA, WFP, UNOSAT, PDC, TSF, DHL, SDC, MSB, and the EU.
- e. On 06 November 2020, NDRRMC accepted the AHA Centre's offer of humanitarian assistance; specifically, the mobilisation of regional stockpiles in the **Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA)** Satellite Warehouse in Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City, Philippines. These regional stockpiles are funded by the **Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF)** and **Direct Relief**.
- f. Subsequently, the **AHA Centre Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)**'s Alert Level was raised to **RED**. Coordination within the EOC is conducted virtually.
- g. In coordination with OCD, the AHA Centre is currently facilitating the mobilisation of **DELSA stockpiles** and local procurement of tarpaulins.

No	Stockpile/Relief Items	Qty	Unit
Direct Relief			
1	Family Kit with ASEAN & Direct Relief Logo	700	Kit
2	Family Tent Indoor with ASEAN & Direct Relief Logo	250	Pcs
JAIF			
3	Tarpaulin 4x60m	446	Roll
4	Shelter Repair Kit	100	Kit
5	Family Tent Outdoor with ASEAN Logo	74	Pcs
6	Mosquito Net	5.000	Pcs
7	Family Kit with ASEAN Logo	5.000	Kit
8	Kitchen Set with ASEAN Logo	1.000	Kit
9	Jerry Can with 10 litre capacity	5.010	Pcs
10	Family Tent Indoor with ASEAN Logo	750	Pcs
Direct Relief + JAIF (Co-Funding)			
11	Tarpaulin 8ft x 100 Meter	2.500	Roll
Grand Total			

Figure 14. DELSA stockpiles to be mobilised to augment the response capacities of the Philippines

- h. The DELSA stockpiles were initially scheduled to be mobilised on 09 November 2020; however, to give way to Government preparedness measures and life-saving missions for **Typhoon VAMCO**, the mobilisation of **DELSA stockpiles were temporarily put on hold**, and will resume after the landfall of Typhoon VAMCO.
- i. On 13 November 2020, the **DELSA stockpiles were formally handed-over to the NDRRMC - OCD**.





Figure 15. Handover of DELSA stockpiles from the AHA Centre to the NDRRMC - OCD

- j. On 13 November 2020, the transportation of **DELSA stockpiles** from the **Satellite Warehouse in Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City** to the **Port of Manila** (for loading to the Philippine Navy vessel that will transport the goods to Bicol Region) started.





Figure 16. DELSA Satellite Warehouse in Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City, Philippines

- k. On 18 November 2020, **DELSA regional stockpiles** are scheduled to be delivered to **Bicol Region** to augment the capacities of the Philippine Government to address the needs of the affected families. The logistics of relief items are arranged by the Office of Civil Defense, and will be transported via a Philippine Navy vessel from the Port of Manila.
- i. 5,100 Family Kit
 - ii. 1,000 Kitchen Set
 - iii. 1,446 Tarpaulin rolls
 - iv. 100 Shelter Repair Kit
 - v. 800 Family Indoor Tent
 - vi. 74 Family Outdoor Tent
 - vii. 5,000 Mosquito Nets
 - viii. 5,010 Jerry Cans (10L)





Figures 17 & 18. Mobilisation of DELSA stockpiles supported through the [TOP] Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF) and [BOTTOM] Direct Relief



- I. The mobilisation of the **remaining DELSA stockpiles** to Bicol and MIMAROPA are **still being coordinated** with the Office of Civil Defense:
 - i. 600 Family Kit
 - ii. 1,500 Tarpaulin rolls
 - iii. 200 Family Indoor Tent

Response by Other Humanitarian / Operational Partners

- a. Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF) and Direct Relief are supporting the mobilisation of DELSA stockpiles.
- b. The Pacific Disaster Center (PDC) is supporting the AHA Centre through disaster monitoring & analysis.
- c. The Philippines Disaster Resilience Foundation (PDRF) is coordinating with the AHA Centre, and provided logistical support.
- d. Map Action is supporting the AHA Centre through maps and other spatial analysis products.
- e. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT) is continuously providing information products that can support the ongoing emergency response.
- f. Sentinel Asia and Earth Observatory Singapore (EOS) ARIA-SG provided several raw and analysed satellite images that can support the ongoing emergency response.
- g. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) donated 500 modular tents to DSWD.
- h. The World Food Programme (WFP) provided logistical support.
- i. DHL's Disaster Response Team (DRT) in the Philippines provided logistical support.
- j. Maynilad, facilitated by the DSWD, donated bottled waters to affected communities in Catanduanes.
- k. World Vision provided ready-to-use supplementary food to children in the Bicol Region.
- l. Save the Children deployed teams to support the assessments in CALABARZON and Bicol.
- m. Philippine Red Cross supported Search, Rescue, and Retrieval operations and provided relief items, medical, and psychosocial interventions to the affected communities.



5. RECOMMENDATIONS AND PLAN OF ACTIONS

The AHA Centre's Plan

- a. The AHA Centre stands ready to support and facilitate regional and international assistance, if and when requested by NDRRMC.
- b. The AHA Centre will continue its close coordination with NDRRMC and will issue necessary updates accordingly.

Prepared by:

The AHA Centre - Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)

ABOUT THE AHA CENTRE

The AHA Centre - ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management - is an inter-governmental organisation established by 10 ASEAN Member States – Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam - to facilitate the cooperation and coordination among ASEAN Member States and with the United Nations and international organisations for disaster management and emergency response in the region.

The ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre), Graha BNPB 13th Floor, JL Raya Pramuka Kav 38, East Jakarta, 13210, Indonesia
Phone: +62-21-210-12278 | www.ahacentre.org | email: info@ahacentre.org

Contact:

- 1) Lawrence Anthony Dimailig, Assistant Director for Disaster Monitoring & Analysis, lawrence.dimailig@ahacentre.org
- 2) Keith Paolo Landicho, Disaster Monitoring & Analysis Officer, keith.landicho@ahacentre.org
- 3) Mohammad Fadli, Pacific Disaster Center, mfadli@pdc.org



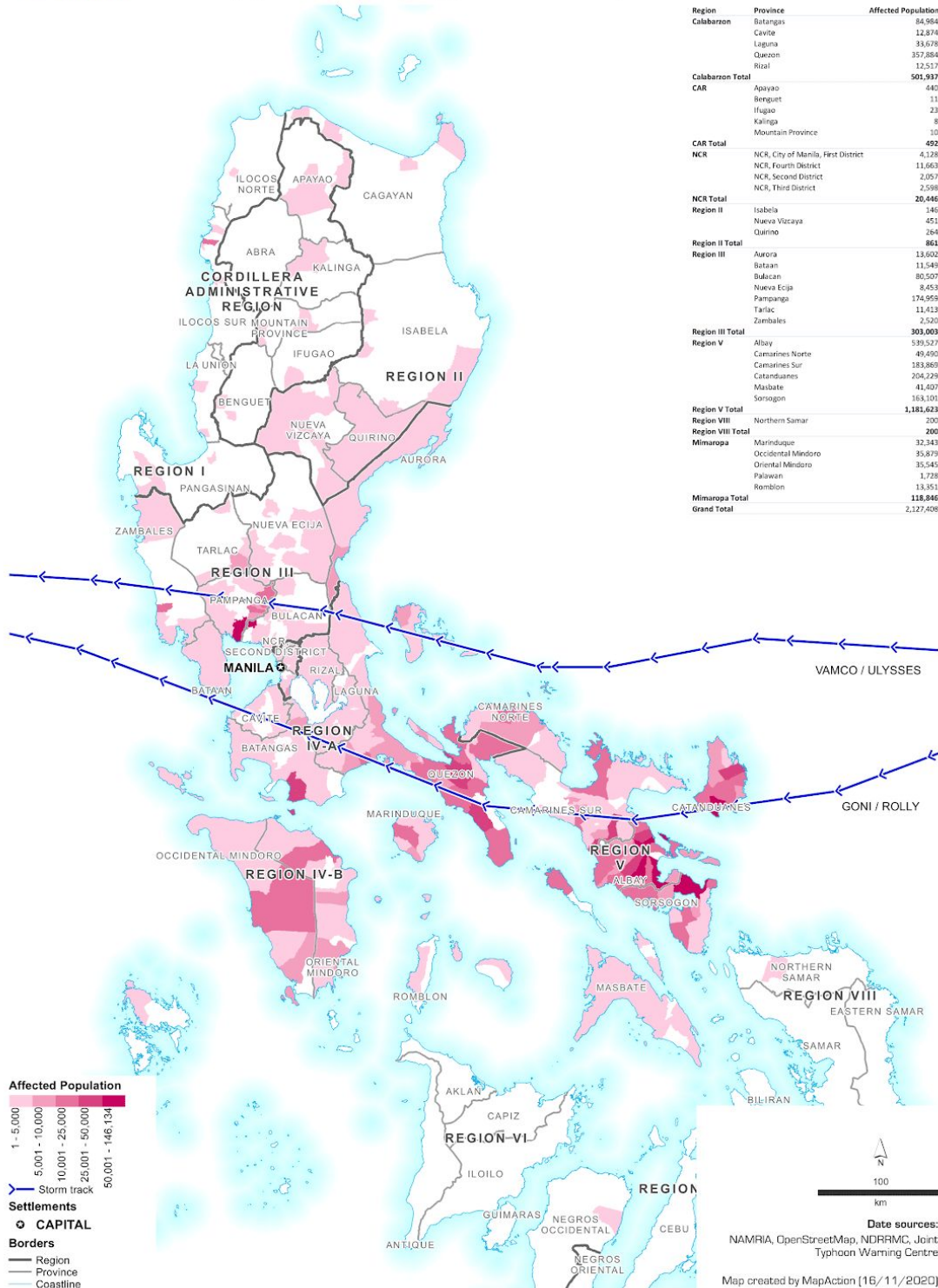
ANNEX: Information Products from Partners

MAP ACTION



The Philippines: Typhoons Goni (Rolly) and Vamco (Ulysses)
 Affected population by Municipality (as at 16 Nov 2020)

MA007 v4



Region	Province	Affected Population
Calabarron	Batangas	84,984
	Cavite	12,874
	Laguna	33,578
	Quezon	357,884
	Rizal	12,517
Calabarron Total		501,937
CAR	Apayao	440
	Benguet	11
	Ifugao	23
	Kalinga	8
Mountain Province		10
CAR Total		492
NCR	NCR, City of Manila, First District	4,128
	NCR, Fourth District	11,663
	NCR, Second District	2,057
	NCR, Third District	2,598
NCR Total		20,446
Region II	Isabela	146
	Nueva Vizcaya	451
	Quirino	264
Region II Total		861
Region III	Aurora	13,602
	Bataan	11,548
	Bulacan	80,507
	Nueva Ecija	8,453
	Pampanga	174,959
	Tarlac	11,413
Zambales		2,520
Region III Total		303,003
Region V	Albay	539,527
	Camarinés Norte	49,490
	Camarinés Sur	283,869
	Catanduanes	204,229
	Masbate	41,407
Sorsogon		168,101
Region V Total		1,181,623
Region VIII	Northern Samar	200
	Region VIII Total	
Mimaropa	Marinduque	32,343
	Occidental Mindoro	35,879
	Oriental Mindoro	35,545
	Palawan	1,728
	Romblon	13,351
Mimaropa Total		118,846
Grand Total		2,127,408

