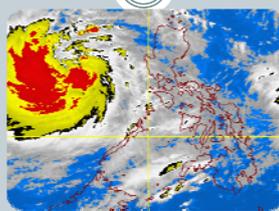


The Last Quarter Storms of 2009 Philippine Experience



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QUEZON CITY, PHILIPPINES
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Scope of Presentation

- The Disaster
- Consolidated Effects (Casualties, Damage and Losses)
- Humanitarian Response and Early Recovery
- Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
- Reconstruction Strategy: Partnership
- Emerging Innovative DRM Approaches and Practices
- Identified Gaps/Areas for Improvement
- Challenges Ahead

The Disaster

- Tropical Storm "Ondoy" (Ketsana)**

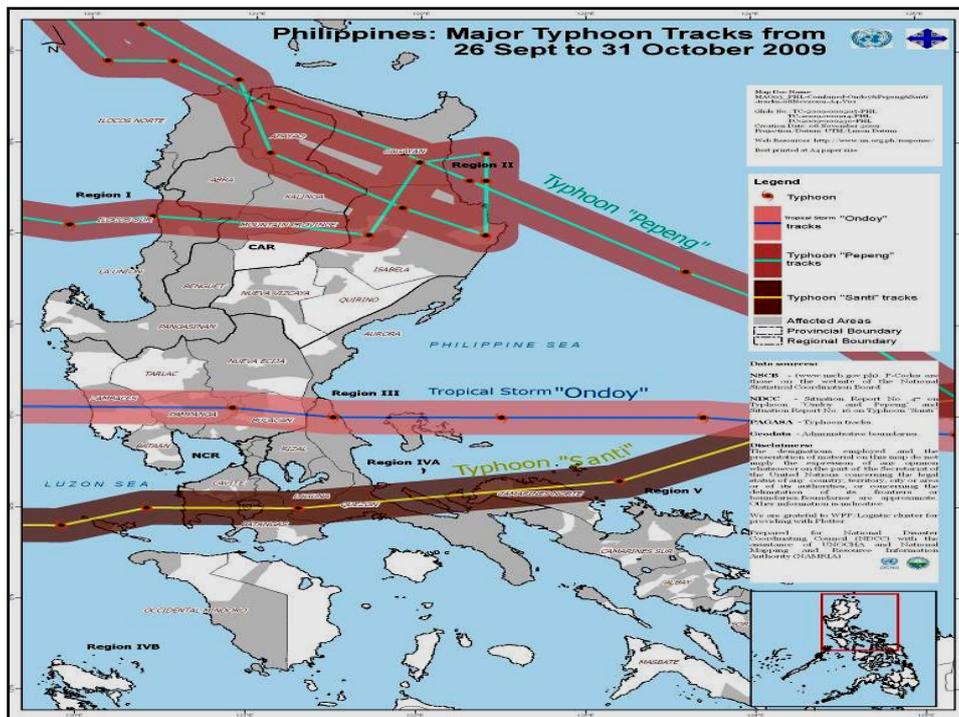
Maximum Winds: 105 kph Gustiness: 135 kph
 Duration : Sept. 24 – 27, 2009
 Highest 24-hr Recorded Rainfall: 455.0 mm (Quezon City, Sept. 26)
 Landfall : Aurora, Northern Quezon Area, Sept. 26 , 9 AM

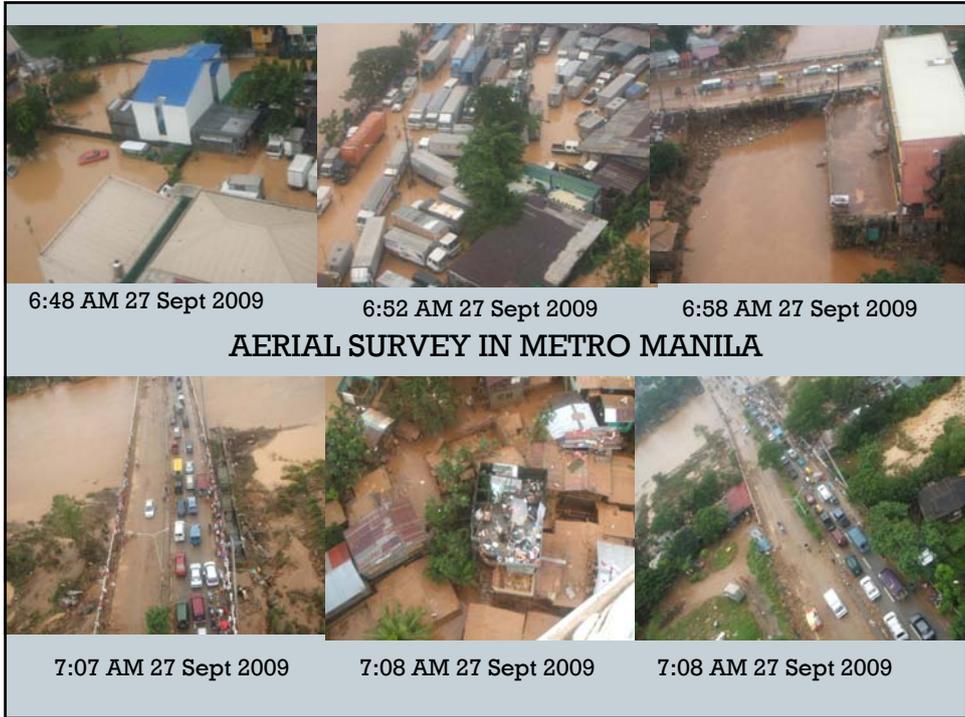
- Typhoon "Pepeng" (Parma)**

Maximum Winds: 195 kph Gustiness: 230 kph
 Duration : Sept. 30 – Oct. 10, 2009
 Highest 24-hr Recorded Rainfall: 685.0 mm (Baguio City, Oct. 8)
 Landfall: Eastern Coast of Cagayan (Oct 3, 5PM), Ilocos Norte (Oct 6, 11PM),
 Eastern Coast of Cagayan (Oct 8, 5PM)

- Typhoon "Santi" (Mirinae)**

Maximum Winds: 150 kph Gustiness: 185 kph
 Duration : Oct. 28 – November 02, 2009
 Highest 24-hr Recorded Rainfall: 350.0 mm (Alabata, Oct 30-31)
 Landfall: Southern Aurora, Quezon (Oct 31, between 1-2 AM)







Affected Areas/Population



AFFECTED AREAS	TS "ONDOY" (KETSANA)	TY "PEPENG" (PARMA)	TY "SANTI" (MIRINAE)	TOTAL
Regions	12	9	5	26 (12)
Provinces	26	27	13	66 (38)
Cities	16	36	22	74 (41)
Municipalities	172	364	131	667
Barangays	2,018	5,486	1,250	8,754
Families	985,732	995,245	184,578	2,145,555
Persons	4,869,326	4,641,692	795,074	10,308,092

Casualties

CASUALTIES	TS "ONDOY" (KETSANA)	TY "PEPENG" (PARMA)	TY "SANTI" (MIRINAE)	TOTAL
Dead	386	492	23	901
Missing	37	47	5	89
Injured	529	207	20	756
TOTAL	952	746	48	1,746



Displacements

EVACUATED POPULATION	TS "ONDOY" (KETSANA)	TY "PEPENG" (PARMA)	TY "SANTI" (MIRINAE)	TOTAL
Families	15,798	3,258	35,593	55,649
Persons	70,124	14,892	179,669	264,685
Evacuation Centers	244	54	152	450



Damaged Houses

DAMAGED HOUSES	TS "ONDOY" (KETSANA)	TY "PEPENG" (PARMA)	TY "SANTI" (MIRINAE)	TOTAL
Totally Damaged	16,088	6,055	7,100	29,243
Partially Damaged	145,140	52,652	54,818	252,610
TOTAL	161,228	58,707	61,918	281,853



Focused Action Plans to Make a Difference

- Humanitarian Response Operations (1-3 Months)
- Early Recovery (3-6 Months)
- Long-term Reconstruction (6 Months onwards)

Humanitarian Response

UN Cluster Approach has been adopted by the NDCC as a coordination tool to ensure a more coherent and effective delivery of humanitarian assistance by mobilizing groups of agencies, organizations, and NGOs to respond in a strategic manner across all key sectors or areas of activity.

Cluster	GoP Lead	UN-IASC Lead
Food and Non-Food Items	DSWD	WFP
Camp Management	DSWD	IOM
Shelter and Livelihood	DSWD	IFRC
WASH, Health, Nutrition, & Psychosocial Services	DOH	UNICEF, WHO
Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications	OCD	WFP
Education	DepEd	UNICEF
Agriculture	DA	FAO
Early Recovery	OCD	UNDP





Post Disaster Needs Assessment

Philippine Government requested the World Bank to provide data to donors as basis for reconstruction aid

Done by state agencies and development partners using the globally accepted UN ECLAC methodology

Covers damages or replacement value of items destroyed, losses or reduction/loss of income or output, and socio-economic impacts, poverty, employment and livelihood

Needs include measures for better disaster risk reduction and response

Damages and Losses

- Total Damages and Losses**

Php 207.9 B (US\$ 4.4 B)
or 2.7% of GDP

- Biggest Damages**

Housing : US\$ 541.6 M
Commerce: US\$ 256.2 M
Industry: US\$ 209.2 M
Transport : \$ 138.7 M

- Largest Losses**

Commerce: US\$ 1,644.4 M
Agriculture: US\$ 769.2 M
Industry: US\$ 194.1
Housing US\$ 188.8

Table 2: Summary Table for Each Sector (in US\$ million)

Sector	Damages and Losses		
	Damages	Losses	Total
Productive Sectors	557.8	2,661.7	3,219.5
Agriculture	80.1	769.2	849.3
Industry	209.2	194.1	403.3
Commerce	256.2	1,644.4	1,900.6
Tourism	12.3	54.0	66.2
Social Sectors	706.5	212.5	919.0
Housing	541.6	188.8	730.3
Education	53.5	4.9	58.4
Cultural Heritage	6.0	0.5	6.5
Health	105.5	18.3	123.8
Infrastructure	181.1	56.2	237.3
Electricity	15.2	18.7	33.9
Water and Sanitation	7.9	16.4	24.3
Flood Control, Drainage and Dam Management	15.3	0.0	15.3
Transport	138.7	21.2	159.8
Telecommunication	4.1	0.0	4.1
Cross-Sectoral	6.3	0.9	7.1
Local Government	6.3	0.9	7.1
Social Protection	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Sector	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disaster Risk Management & Reduction	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,451.7	2,931.3	4,383.0
Total in Php million (1 USD = 47 Php)	66,228.4	137,770.3	205,998.7

Note: Scope of PDNA only covered TS "Ondoy" and TY "Pepeng"

Cost of Rebuilding

- Total: US\$ 4.422 B**
 Recovery US\$ 942.9 M
 Rebuilding US\$ 3.48 B
- Biggest Needs**
 Housing: US\$1.8 M
 Businesses: US\$ 1.2 M
 Agriculture: US\$.35 M
- Who Needs It**
 Public: US\$ 2.43 B (55%)
 Private: US\$ 1.98 B (45%)

Table 5: Recovery and Reconstruction Needs by Implementation Period (in Php million)

Sector	Short-term	Medium-term	Total
Productive Sectors	80,581.9	2,808.0	83,389.9
Agriculture	13,704.0	2,808.0	16,512.0
Industry	11,103.6	0	11,103.6
Commerce	54,540.6	0	54,540.6
Tourism	1,233.7	0	1,233.7
Social Sectors	30,719.1	54,036.4	84,755.5
Housing *	25,391.3	50,344.1	75,735.4
Education	1,633.2	1,844.1	3,477.3
Cultural Heritage	183.2	168.0	351.2
Health	3,511.4	1,660.2	5,191.6
Infrastructure	2,692.7	17,963.1	20,655.8
Electricity	713.1	0	713.1
Water and Sanitation	24.4	137.1	161.5
Flood Control, Drainage and Dam Management	0	8,050.0	8,050.0
Transport	1,955.2	9,776.0	11,731.2
Telecommunication	0	0	0
Cross-Sectoral	10,388.6	8,690.5	19,079.1
Local Government	273.1	37.8	310.9
Social Protection	9,018.9	7,817.7	16,836.6
Financial Sector	141.6	0	141.6
Disaster Risk Management & Reduction	955.0	835.0	1,790.0
Total	124,382.3	83,498.0	207,880.3
Total in USD million (1 USD = 47 Php)	2,646.4	1,776.6	4,423.0

Reconstruction Strategy: Partnership

Special National Public Reconstruction Commission (Public Commission)

Philippine Disaster Recovery Foundation (Private Sector)

Created pursuant to Executive Order No. 838 & Administrative Order 271

Cooperation Agreement 23 October 2009

Chair DOF
Members DND/C, NDCC
 DSWD
 HUDCC

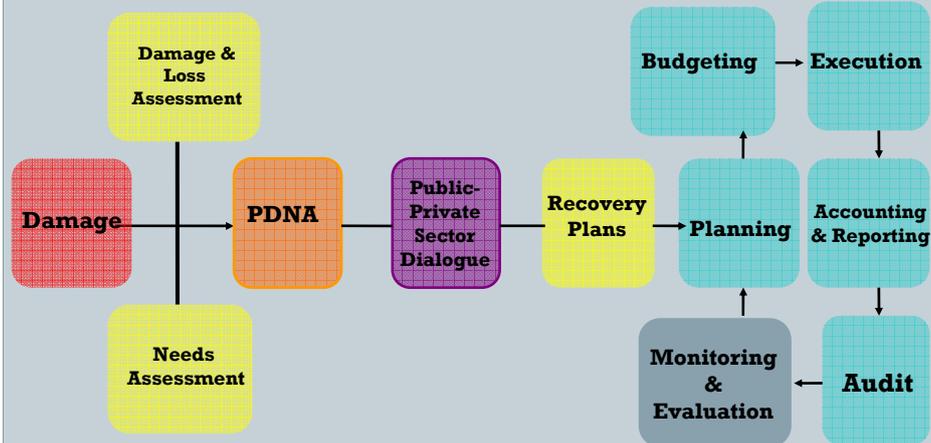
Secretariat Sec Saludo
 OCD
 NEDA



Chair
 PLDT Chairman
 Manny Pangilinan

Co-Chair
 Cebu Archbishop
 Cardinal Vidal

Mobilizing and Executing Reconstruction



General Strengths and Good Practices

- Predictable leadership - clusters, clusters, clusters!
- Adequate experts for Critical Incident Stress Debriefing
- Initial funding support for repair of damaged infrastructure was timely provided
- Cash/Food for Work Program was able to engage affected population in the “rebuilding” process
- “Disaster Resiliency” --- 20 typhoons a year is a world record peculiar to the Philippines

Emerging Innovative DRM Approaches

- Technology works ! - - - digital maps
- Early action - - - pre-emptive evacuation
- Advance deployment and pre-positioning of assets (police and military's resources and discipline)
- Use of indigenous materials (e.g. waterbeds, ice chest, surfing board, etc) to transport victims and properties
- Common sense is the first line of defense!

Identified Gaps/Areas of Improvement

- Much can still be done to improve early warning system (i.e. procurement of advanced technology, community participation, end to end, etc.)
- Delayed provisions of relief assistance in isolated areas
- Redundancy of communications, back-up system
- Standardization of reports to improve information management – garbage in, garbage out
- Involvement and accountability of local government units
- Brain drain - technical scientific personnel (forecasters/weather specialists) are being pirated to work abroad

Building Back Better...Building Back Elsewhere



Challenges Ahead

- UN, ASEAN and other partners– not competing but complementing...
- Multi-lateral response – preparedness at all levels
- Sharing of resources and information - coordination is key!
- Sustaining Multi-stakeholder Partnerships
- Collaborative aspects between and among LGUs particularly on EWS (alliance, “brotherhood”, complementation of services)...disaster knows no borders...

Challenges Ahead

- Increase investment on technical tools for accurate and timely weather prediction (e.g. Doppler radar, rain gauges)
- Capacity building of LCEs and key role players at the local DCCs
- Establishment of safe, resilient permanent evacuation centers
- Vulnerability and resource mapping
- Development of DRR-sensitive contingency plans for “extreme weather events”

“Experience is the harshest teacher because the test comes first and the lesson second...We have been sobered to the reality that the best practices which have served us well in the past are no assurances that we have adequate skill and knowledge to tackle all possible scenarios. As the problems that confront us continuously evolve, so should we.”

Keynote Message of Secretary of Social Welfare and Development

“Lessons Learned Workshop”
Astoria Plaza, Pasig City
17-18 December 2009

Thank you...

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