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| **Alert note** |
| Philippines: Typhoon Nalgae, 17 November 2022 |

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| The **alert note** is intended to alert all ACT Alliance members to an emerging emergency situation. It provides basic information to inform decision making within the Alliance regarding possible response options and it also forms the ‘immediate assessment’ of the situation and needs in the affected areas. An alert note should be completed **as soon as it becomes obvious there is a humanitarian emergency**.  The information in the alert note should be kept **short and concise**. Where you do not have information to address a question identified below simply state that the information is not currently available. You will not be expected to have all the information detailed below in the early stages of an emergency.  The alert note should be completed by the forum and sent to the Regional Humanitarian Programme Officer for review and circulation, with a copy to the Regional Representative. |

**Completed by: Sylwyn Sheen Alba-Salvador – Forum Coordinator**

**Date completed: 16th November 2022**

**Forum: Philippines**

**Type of emergency: Typhoon**

**Date of emergency (if rapid onset): 25th September 2022**

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| 1. **The nature of the emergency** |
| With the highest ranking in the World Risk Index recently released last September 2022, the Philippines have been struck by extreme weather events one after the other leaving little or no room for recovery and rehabilitation for the poor communities. A month after super typhoon Noru (locally named Karding) hit the country, another severe tropical storm Nalgae (locally named Paeng), unleashed torrential rain and strong winds that triggered flooding, flash floods and landslides in parts of Mindanao, the Visayas, and Luzon. The 16th tropical cyclone that entered the Philippine area of responsibility affected at least 5.5 million people as it traversed across 17 regions and 10,397 villages on 28-31 October according to the latest National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) update. Its impact was felt nationwide and most severely in Regions 2, 4A, 4B, 5, 6, 8, and the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) where the poverty incidence is high. |
| 1. **The impact and scale of the emergency** *(please include your source of information)* |
| On October 30, the NDRRMC recommended to President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. to declare a one-year state of national calamity after STS Nalgae battered almost the whole country and left 162 fatalities and caused gargantuan damage to infrastructures and livelihoods. However, the current administration has only issued the proposed proclamation for four regions (Regions 4A, 5, 6 and BARMM) with more than 1.4 million residents. Pre-emptively, the government evacuated over 356,000 persons but currently almost 349,000 persons are still displaced.  As the climate negotiations is currently taking place, the Philippines is living with massive loss and damage. STS Nalgae alone damaged 64,209 houses of which 57,888 are partially damaged while 6,361 are unliveable. While the damage to infrastructure and agriculture marks a skyrocketing cost of Php 12 billion particularly affecting 146,927 farmers and fisherfolk[[1]](#footnote-2). This is on top of the already huge loss and damage caused by the recent Typhoon Karding, some in the same areas hit by STS Nalgae. Relief efforts from the government, NGOs and other stakeholders have undertaken but much effort is needed to contribute to the recovery of the most vulnerable population affected by these climate-induced weather events. Reports from local partners, including churches and ecumenical networks, indicated that there are tremendous damages in Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, CALABARZON, Bicol, Western Visayas, Maguindanao, and Cotabato. Continuing assessments highlight the need for relief assistance, but much more, the always neglected need for early recovery and rehabilitation such as the provision of housing materials for repair and construction, support for livelihood restoration of farmers, fisherfolk and livestock owners, and relocation of IDPs to safer and more resilient areas. Further, protection and psychosocial needs of the affected population are often being set aside in this kind of crises which results to health and safety problems and harms the well-being of people most vulnerable to disasters. |
| 1. **Local and national capacity** |
| The struggling socio-economic situation of many Filipinos due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the soaring inflation rates of basic commodities, and the continuing environmental degradation which exacerbates the impact of the climate hazards underscore the high vulnerability of the poor communities. Based on observations from the ground, the government’s urgency to respond to the aftermath of the previous disasters, especially on the recovery and rehabilitation phase, has yet to be seen.  As of November 16, the Philippine government provided a total of Php 1.2 billion (approx. USD20.8 million) worth of assistance in the affected regions. The NDRRMC coordinates the overall response and provides regular progress reports. The areas placed under the state of calamity allows the local governments to use calamity funds for the continuous provision of basic services to the affected population. This assistance is still not enough to address the needs of the people which prompts various organizations, both local and international, to intervene and fill the gaps.  The faith-based organizations (FBOs) including the Catholic, Evangelical and Protestant groups initiated local responses, albeit with limited resources, and are actively coordinating through the FBO platform – the Philippine FBO Forum. |
| 1. **Key needs and gaps** |
| According to the Joint Rapid Needs Assessment conducted by BARMM government partners and the MHT, the priority humanitarian needs include food, WASH and NFIs including hygiene kits, sleeping  kits and kitchen/cooking sets. Most of the water sources are either destroyed or contaminated which is further damaging the health as toilets have been submerged or destroyed by floods. In the initial days of emergency people were evacuated to safer places, but they cannot stay long as many IDPs are concerned that if they stay much longer at the evacuation sites, as food assistance from the government is limited. Furthermore, the IDPs expressed the need to be assisted with the rehabilitation of their livelihoods. Agriculture is amongst the most affected sectors in the current disasters in Philippines which is affecting the overall food security issues for the local and also contributing to the price hike. In the current situation a more nexus focused approach to be adopted to have more focus on recovery but then inbuilt transition from recovery to development to enhance the resilience of the communities. Although this assessment is done in Mindanao, these needs likely reflects the same with other affected areas and can generalize for all the affected areas as food supply, especially rice and vegetables, is often local.  Relief assistance is indeed a priority need, however, based on the ACT Philippines Forum’s needs analysis, gaps on early recovery and rehabilitation is significant with limited support from the government. |
| Please indicate whether you are considering:   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | Indicate your intention with an **X** below | | Rapid Response Fund *(intended for small and medium scale emergencies)* |  | | Appeal *(intended for large scale emergencies)* | **X** |   If you indicate an intention to launch an appeal, the secretariat will activate an Emergency Steering Committee meeting within two working days on receipt of this alert. |
| Capacity details of forum members with the intention to respond are given below.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | ACT Member | Geographical focus | Sectors of expertise | Support required | Estimated Budget range | | National Council of Churches in the Philippines | Region 3 (Central Luzon)  Region 4A (CALABARZON)  Region 5 (Bicol)  Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) | With Regional Ecumenical Councils trained on EPRP in the affected regions  Rapid Assessment/Logistics/ Community Mobilization  Food Security/WASH/ Livelihood Support/Shelter/ Psychosocial/DRR | Increased visibility and communications  Coordination with other stakeholders  Sufficient funds to support planned response | USD 350,000 | | World Renew | Region 6 (Western Visayas) | With certified staff who are advocates of natural and diversified  farming methodologies | USD 150,000 | |
| 1. **Potential responses** |
| An ACT appeal will be jointly drafted by the implementing members – the National Council of Churches in the Philippines and World Renew.  The NCCP, a fellowship of mainline Protestant and non-Roman Catholic churches in the Philippines, has been established since 1963 and possesses rich humanitarian experience. The NCCP has expertise in delivering relief and rehabilitation assistance such as food, WASH, non-food items, shelter, and livelihoods. Highlights of its humanitarian work include response to Typhoon Haiyan (2013), Marawi siege (2017), Typhoon Mangkhut (2018), Mindanao Earthquakes (2020), COVID-19 pandemic (2020) and Typhoon Rai (2021).  The Council also serves as a coordination hub of its ten member churches and associate members. Initial assessment data on the impact of Typhoon Nalgae were submitted by member churches and ecumenical partners on the ground. Vulnerable sectors prioritized include farmers, fisherfolks and the indigenous people in the severely hit areas affected by floods and landslides.  For the first 50 years of its existence, World Renew was named the Christian Reformed World Relief  Committee, (CRWRC) which is the Relief and Development Agency of the Christian Reformed Church  in North America. implementing various disaster response and development programs, while simultaneously building up partner capacity. In recent years, World Renew had focused on providing continued capacity building support to the Christian Reformed Church in the Philippines which included Disaster Response Training in 2011, May and September 2013, before opening up offices again to work directly in the typhoon Haiyan response.  The NCCP plans to respond to the medium to long-term needs of around 1,500 to 1,750 families through multi-purpose cash grants, agricultural support and alternative livelihoods, and shelter repair kits. The response will be implemented together with the EcuDReaMCs present in the target regions namely Pangasinan and Central Luzon Ecumenical Assembly, Southern Tagalog Region Ecumenical Affairs Movement, NCCP Andurog Mayon-Bicol Regional Ecumenical Council, and Cotabato Regional Ecumenical Council. While World Renew plans to respond to the needs of estimated 500 to 750 families through cash-for-work and livelihoods. |

1. https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1188696 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)