

PHILIPPINES

Typhoon Tisoy

Crisis Impact Overview

- Typhoon Kammuri (Tisoy in the Philippines) made landfall in Eastern Philippines, on 3 December with maximum sustained winds up to 210 km/h. It made landfall in the provinces of Sorsogon (Bicol region), Masbate (Bicol Region), Marinduque (Southwestern Tagalog Region) and Oriental Mindoro (Southwestern Tagalog Region) before exiting into the West Philippines Sea (DSWD 07/12/2019).
- The main affected regions are in the central Philippines: Bicol (Region V), Calabarzon, Eastern Visayas (Region VIII), Mimaropa and Central Luzon (Region III).
- Early reports indicate that **Eastern Visayas and Bicol region** have been particularly damaged, with destroyed houses and extreme flood warnings issued (DSWD 07/12/2019).
- Tisoy is the 20th tropical cyclone to hit the Philippines in 2019 (Rappler 05/12/2019). While Tisoy is no longer directly affecting the country, heavy rains are ongoing that could trigger flooding and landslides (PAGASA 11/12/2019).
- **Five deaths** have been reported and **322 people have been injured** in Bicol, Eastern Visayas, Calabarzon and Mimaropa regions. Around **90,000 people have been evacuated**, of whom **80,000** are sheltering in **335 evacuation centres**. The other 10,000 people receiving assistance are staying with families or in open spaces (NDRRMC 10/12/2019).

Key priorities



98,000
people evacuated



394,000
damaged or destroyed houses



335
Evacuation centres

National response capacity

- The National Disaster Response Bureau is on alert status.
- It is closely coordinating the response.
- Pre-emptive evacuations were implemented

International response capacity

- Main UN Agencies and large INGOs are active in the country.
- Preventive measure took place before the typhoon hit.

Anticipated scope and scale

- Latest reports estimate that almost 2 million people were affected by the typhoon. Bicol region has been the most affected with around 40,000 people displaced to evacuation centres.
- In Bicol and Eastern Visayas regions around 50,000 houses have been totally destroyed (DSWD 07/12/2019).
- A total of 196 areas were flooded in the main affected regions; most of the water has already subsided (NDRRMC 10/12/2019)

Humanitarian constraints



- Clearing operations are currently being carried out for the 9 national roads made impassable by flooding (DPWH 10/12/2019).
- Some regions, particularly Bicol, Eastern Visayas and CAR (Cordillera Administrative Region) still have power outages (NDRRMC 10/12/2019).
- There is conflicting information on the number of people affected and the needs of the affected population because assessments are ongoing.

Sectoral needs



Shelter and NFIs

- Across the country 395,000 houses were damaged, around 48,000 of them have been destroyed (NDRRMC 10/12/2019).
- Around 10,000 people are living outside of evacuation centres. The ones currently staying in open spaces particularly vulnerable to future flooding and in need of shelter.
- Flooding caused by the intense rainfall has resulted in affected families losing essential household items, such as blankets and sleeping mats.
- In some of areas, particularly in Bicol Region, homes are made of light materials. The heavy rainfall and the continuous flooding made these structures particularly prone to damage (IFCR 07/12/2019).



WASH

- Water supply systems, irrigation systems and water pumps have been partially damaged, particularly in Mimaropa region, leaving the population without reliable access to safe water (NDRRMC 10/12/2019).
- Water treatment, storage, and distribution facilities as well as adequate toilet and washing facilities need to be ensured in the evacuation centers.
- Contamination of water sources resulting from damage to sanitation facilities increases the risk of waterborne disease.



Health

- Bicol Region and the Eastern Visayas have the lowest population density of health workers and health facilities in the country (WHO, 2018).
- 33 health facilities have been damaged in Calabarzon, Mimaropa, Bicol and Eastern Visayas regions.
- 1 health facility has been destroyed in Eastern Visayas (NDRRMC 10/12/2019).
- Health services have been disrupted due to the weather conditions, leaving the affected population with reduced access to essential services (NDRRMC 10/12/2019).



Food and livelihoods

- Crops of corn, rice, and vegetables were damaged in Bicol, Eastern Visayas, Central Luzon and Calabarzon (AHA Center 06/12/2019).
- Loss of livestock and livelihood assets will affect the livelihoods and income of farmers, especially impacting poor households, and will worsen the food insecurity situation.



Education

- Education activities are disrupted in all the affected areas either because of damage to infrastructure or because approximately 100 schools are being used as evacuation centres in the most affected regions.
- 780 schools have been damaged, particularly in Bicol region (NDRRMC 10/12/2019).

Aggravating factors

Previous natural disasters: The Philippines is one of the most natural-disaster prone countries in the world. Tisoy is the 20th typhoon of the country in 2019. In November two consecutive tropical cyclones passed near or through Central Luzon region (that has also been affected by Typhoon Tyson) causing flooding and displacement and affecting near 31,000 people (OCHA 29/11/2019). These frequent storms and earthquakes increase people's vulnerability and food insecurity, forcing also their displacement.

Typhoon Tisoy (Kammuri) in the Philippines as of December 2

Source: ERCC (02/12/2019)

