

Satellite image of typhoon "Pablo" (international name Bopha) as of 04:30 a.m. Monday, Dec. 5, 2012. Image from PAGASA

SITUATION OVERVIEW (4 December 2012 OCHA)

- **One of the worst typhoons:** Bopha (Pablo) is moving northwest at 24km/h with rainfall of 10-18mm/h, maximum sustained winds of 160km/h and with gusts up to 195km/h, across a 500 km diameter. This typhoon has twice the rainfall and three times the wind strength of Tropical Storm *Washi* which hit northern Mindanao a year ago, affecting over half a million people.
- **Landfall:** Bopha first made landfall in Baganga, Davao Oriental in the early morning of 4 December and during the day it moved across Region XI, CARAGA and Region X.
- **Impact:** High risk of flash floods, landslides and flooding in coastal areas.
- **High Risk Regions:** Mimaropa Region (IV-B), Central Visayas (Region VII), Eastern Visayas (Region VIII), Northern Mindanao (Region X), Davao (Region XI), Caraga (Region XIII), ARMM. **Total population of these regions are estimated to be 10.19 million.**
- **Evacuation:** Thousands have been evacuated with military and coast guard deployed to vulnerable areas. NDRRMC is on red alert.

► Projected High Risk Provinces as of 1pm 5 December (based on PAGASA Severe Weather Bulletin)

Wind Speed expected	Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
101-185 kph winds	► Northern Palawan incl. Calamian Group of Islands		
61-100 kph winds	► Rest of Palawan		
45-60 kph winds	► Mindoro Oriental ► Mindoro Occidental including Lubang Island and Romblon	► Antique	

Note: As of 5 December, all severe weather warning have been lifted off Minadano.

DRIVERS OF THE CRISIS



Storm Watch:

(5 December 2012 NDRRMC; PAGASA)

- **Current Location of the Typhoon:** As of 10 AM today, the center of Typhoon "Pablo" was located at 120km northeast of Puerto Princesa City. "Pablo" continues to weaken as it moves northwest across the West Philippine Sea at 19kph.

UNDERLYING FACTORS

Natural Disasters

- ▶ Typhoon Bhopa was projected to be three times more severe than Tropical Storm Washi (known locally as Sendong) which made landfall on 16 December 2011 in Surigao del Sur province on the north-eastern coast of Mindanao. The storm affected regions VII (Central Visayas), IX (Zamboanga Peninsula), X (Northern Mindanao), XI (Davao), XIII (Caraga) and the ARMM (Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao). (Emergency Revision - Humanitarian Action Plan for Philippines (Mindanao) 2012 - Response to Tropical Storm Washi)

Typhoon Washi facts:

- ▶ Some 625,000 people affected
- ▶ At least 430,900 people displaced
- ▶ More than 1,500 deaths
(Source: Philippines HAP 2013)
- ▶ **Analysis:** Seven provinces within the five regions affected by Typhoon Washi are affected again by Typhoon Bhopa (Pablo). These include:
 - ▶ Province: Surigao del Sur province region XIII Caraga,
 - ▶ Province: Agusan del Sur region XIII Caraga
 - ▶ Province: Negros Oriental regional VII Central Visayas
 - ▶ Province: Misamis Oriental, Region X Northern Mindanao
 - ▶ Province: Lanao del Norte, Region X Northern Mindanao
 - ▶ Province: Compostela Valley, Region XI Davao Region
 - ▶ Province: Lanao del Sur, ARMM
 - ▶ Province: Maguindanao
 - ▶ Province: Southern Leyte
 - ▶ Province: Iloilo
 - ▶ Province: Palawan(OCHA, 5 December 2012)
- ▶ **Philippines disaster profile 2011:** In 2011, 78 earthquakes, 121 episodes of flooding and flash floods, 66 rain-induced landslides, and 19 tropical cyclones occurred.

Conflict:

- ▶ **Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao:** Typhoon Bhopa made landfall in northern Mindanao. After four decades of conflict, a Framework Agreement, outlining a political settlement, was reached on 15 October 2012 between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). It defines the structure and powers of the Bangsamoro entity that will replace the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). It also sets the principles, processes and mechanisms for the transition until the regular election in 2016 for the new Bangsamoro autonomous political entity. The Agreement paves the way forward to the resolution of the historical divide between the Government and the Bangsamoro. (15 October 2012, OPAPP - Office of the President of the Philippines - Office of the Presidential Adviser on the peace process)
- ▶ **Analysis:** Typhoon Bhopa (Pablo) current path suggests that the focus of storm will impact Northern Mindanao province Misamis Oriental. There are 273,250 IDP residing in Northern Mindanao but most of the areas where there is existing large IDP population are not expected to be impacted. (Humanitarian Bulletin No. 11 November 2012, OCHA)

Poverty:

- ▶ **Poverty Profile:** Poverty is rampant in the projected areas to be impacted by the Typhoon. These include Caraga region XIII (45.1 – 47.8 million), Northern Mindanao region X and Eastern Visayas region VIII (39.6 – 43.1 million) are amongst the poorest regions in Philippines with high poverty incidence. (WFP Food and Security Nutrition Atlas for Philippines 2012)

Food Security and Nutrition:

- ▶ Eastern Visayas and Central Mindanao are among the top three regions with high underweight prevalence (25.7%) in the country. Based on the WHO cut-offs for public health significance, a very high amount of stunting has been observed in Eastern Visayas (41.7%). More than 30% of the children (under 5) are underweight in Davao Oriental. Levels of stunting (43.5%) and wasting (10%) in Central Mindanao remain at levels of public health significance. (WFP FNRI Philippines Nutrition facts and figures: 2009) (FNRI Updating of Nutritional Status of Filipino Children, 2011)
- ▶ **Analysis:** Rice production (the principal food crop) level in provinces at high risk to Typhoon Bhopa (Pablo) is very low, compared with other provinces

of the country. Corn production could be affected badly as a few of the top producers of corn regions (Davao, Central Visayas and Northern Mindanao) are in the direct path of typhoon Pablo. (OCHA analysis based on WFP Food and Nutrition Atlas 2012).

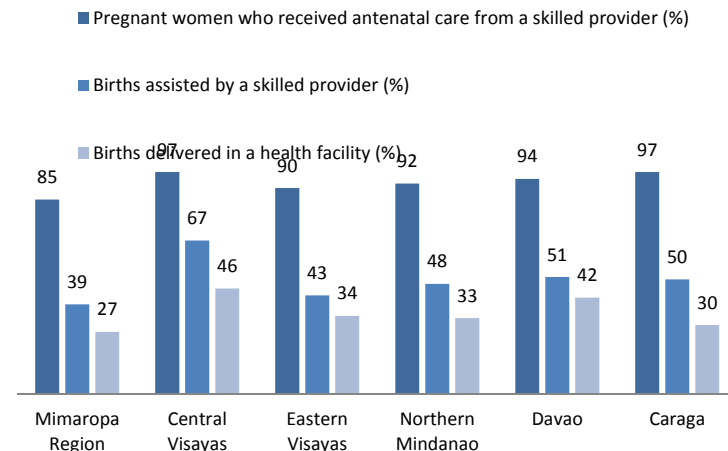
- **Analysis:** The livestock subsector accounted for 15.97 % of the total agricultural output in the country. Davao Region is one of the top goat producing regions in the country. Eastern Visayas (10.22%) is amongst the highest contributor in backyard and commercial farming. (OCHA analysis based on WFP Food and Nutrition Atlas 2012).



Health

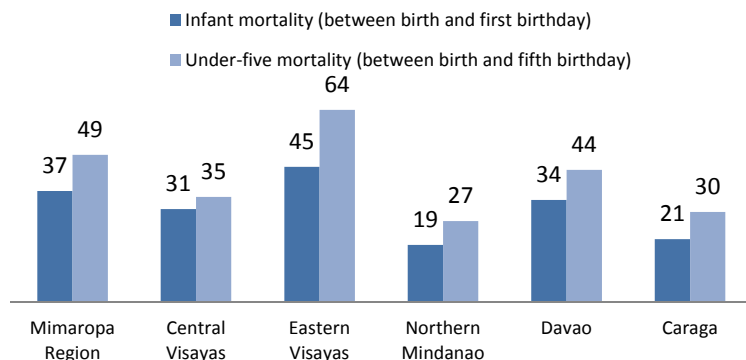
- **Baseline:** There are less than 20 barangay health stations in Dinagat Islands (Caraga region) and Samar (Eastern Visayas). Eastern Samar (Eastern Visayas) and Surigao Del Norte (Caraga region) have somewhere between 20-26 barangay health stations. (WFP Food and Nutrition Atlas 2012)
- **Maternal Health:** More than 90% of Filipino women receive at least some antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider, most commonly from a midwife (51%) or doctor (39%). Less than half of births in the Philippines (44%) occur in health facilities. Overall, 62% of births are delivered by a skilled provider (doctor, nurse, or midwife). Another 36% of births are assisted by a traditional birth attendant or hilot.
- **High Risk Areas:** Percentage of births assisted by skilled provider in Mimaropa, Eastern Visayas, Northern Mindano, Davao and Caraga regions is on the low side (between 39 % - 51%). Likewise percentages of births delivered in a health facility in these regions are also low: less than 34%, except for Davao region (42%). (National Statistics Office Philippines 2008)

Maternal Health in High Risk Regions



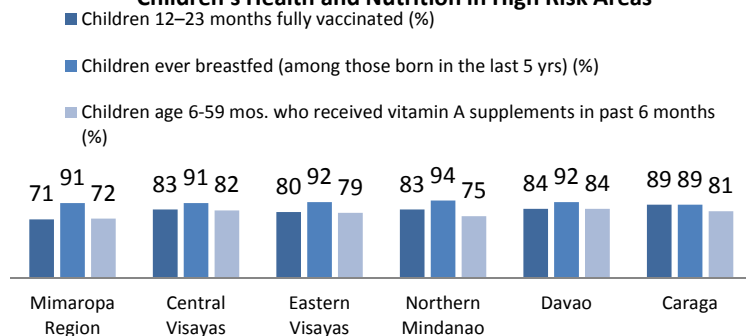
- **Child Mortality:** Childhood mortality is relatively low in the Philippines. Currently, of every 1,000 live births, 25 children die before their first birthday. In high risk areas infant mortality is lowest in Northern Mindanao (19) and highest in Eastern Visayas (45). Under-five mortality is highest in Eastern Visayas (64 deaths) and lowest in Northern Mindanao (27 deaths). There are only 17 under-five deaths per 1,000 live births in the wealthiest households compared with 59 deaths per 1,000 live births in the poorest households. (Philippines 2008 National Demographic and Health Survey)

Child Mortality in High Risk Regions



- ▶ **Children's Health and Nutrition:** According to the 2008 NDHS, 80% of Filipino children 12–23 months received all recommended vaccines. This is an increase from 2003 when only 70% had received all vaccinations by age two. Vaccination coverage is high in both urban and rural areas. Full coverage is above 80% in all above quoted regions except for Mimaropa region, where only 71% of children age 12-23 months have received all recommended vaccinations.

Children's Health and Nutrition in High Risk Areas



(Joint Monitor Program UNICEF/WHO)

Water and Sanitation

Country Water Profile: Throughout the Philippines, 93% of the population has access to improved drinking water sources. **Urban context:** Out of 93 % of the population that has access to improved drinking water sources, 61% have access to piped water while 32% to other improved water sources and only 7% depend on unimproved water sources. **Rural context:** Out of 93 % of the population that has access to improved drinking water source, 25% have access to piped water, 67% to other improved water source; only 7% depend on unimproved water sources and 1% on surface water.

Country Sanitation Profile: Country wise 74% of the population has access to improved sanitation facilities, 16% to shared facilities, 2% to unimproved facilities while 8% practice open defecation. **Urban context:** 79 % of the population has access to improved facilities and 17 % to shared ones, while 1% has unimproved sanitation facility 3% of urban population practice open defecation. **Rural context:** 69 % of the population has access to improved facilities and 16 % to share ones, while 3% has unimproved sanitation facility and 12% of rural population practice open defecation.

Risk Analysis: Water Supply

- ▶ Distribution of piped water distribution network
- ▶ Failure of energy supply may lead to shut down of water plant, pumping station and debris may lead to damages to water plants
- ▶ Heavy rain may cause flooding of water plants and risk of sediments carried out by flash floods may lead to silting problem in water sources.
- ▶ Risk of flooding/ silting of groundwater sources (boreholes)
- ▶ Heavy flash floods may cause breakdown on distribution pipe network with consequent contamination
- ▶ Disruption of other improved water sources (water wells protected /unprotected with/without pumps, gravity feed systems small networks)
- ▶ Flood of water wells and protected spring causing cross contamination
- ▶ Loss of water intake, springs and river intake due to shifting on water course, siltation debris
- ▶ With lack of available drinking water, risk of waterborne disease outbreak, increase of morbidity and mortality particularly within most vulnerable (women, children, older people)

Sanitation Risk Analysis:

- ▶ Flooding of existing sanitation infrastructures
- ▶ Private and shared (latrines, pit latrine, septic tanks) may cause infrastructure overflow leading to fecal material been carried by flash floods.

Solid Waste Risk Analysis:










- ▶ Solid waste may be carried by flash floods contaminated the environment

Vector Control Risk Analysis:

- ▶ Stagnant water may contribute to the increase of vector particularly malaria.

WASH details water sources mapped with GPS coordinates and details are available on <http://122.54.214.222/wdlocation.asp>

SCOPE OF THE CRISIS AND HUMANITARIAN PROFILE

 Affected Population 213,502 <small>(Region VII, VIII, X, XI, and CARAGA)</small>	 Inside Evacuation Centres 169,907	 Outside Evacuation Centres 9,983
 Missing N/A	 Injured 61	 Dead 95
 Houses Damaged 2,776 <small>(Region X and CARAGA)</small>	 Affected Education N/A	 Affected Health Facilities N/A

Source: NDRRMC, SitRep No. 9, Effects of Typhoon “Pablo” (Bhopa), 5 December 2012, 6:00 AM.

- ▶ **Analysis:** Seven regions and twenty provinces are at high risk due to Typhoon Bhopa (Pablo). The total population of these regions are estimated to be 10.19 million:

- ▶ Mimaropa (Region IV-B)
 - ▶ Central Visayas (Region VII)
 - ▶ Eastern Visayas (Region VIII)
 - ▶ Northern Mindanao (Region X)
 - ▶ Davao (Region XI)
 - ▶ Caraga (Region XIII)
 - ▶ ARMM
- (OCHA 5 December 2011)

STATUS OF AFFECTED POPULATION

Bopha first made landfall in Davao Oriental province in the early morning of 4 December and it moved across Mindanao toward Negros and Palawan. On 5 December, there have been 95 confirmed deaths and 61 people injured, however, the number of affected people and the death toll are expected to rise as more information becomes available.

On 30 November, the Government of the Philippines initiated preparedness measures such as early warnings and pre-emptive evacuations which reportedly limited the death toll.

Out of the 213,502 people affected, the Government is currently responding to a total of 179,104 people (37,225 families) including 169,907 people (36,142 families) in 377 evacuation centres in Regions VII, VIII, X, XI, and CARAGA.

NATIONAL CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

- ▶ **Public Storm Warning:** The Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration issued public storm warning signals in areas likely to be affected by the storm. One province in Region IV-B are expected to be subjected to winds between 101-185 Kph with likely widespread devastation. One province in Luzon will be subjected to winds between 61-100 Kph and 2 provinces in Luzon and one province in Visayas will be subjected to winds between 45 – 60 Kph. (PAGASA Severe Weather Bulletin 12, 5 December 2012)
- ▶ **The NDRRMC Operations Center** was on RED ALERT STATUS since 2 December 2012 to monitor and disseminate Weather Bulletins and 24-Hour Public Weather Forecasts to all (regional) RDRRMCs/OCDCs through SMS, facsimile and websites for further dissemination to their respective Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (LDRRMCs) from the provincial down to the municipal levels. The

NDRRMC directed concerned DRRMCs through the OCD Regional Centers to undertake precautionary measures in their respective areas of responsibility.

The NDRRMC OPCEN, in coordination with the UN Humanitarian Country Team (UNHCT) is currently conducting an initial rapid needs assessment in the following Regions:

- ▶ Region X
- ▶ Region XI
- ▶ Region XIII (CARAGA)

- ▶ **Department of Health:** Dept. of Health issued directives to CHDs (Council for Health Development) likely to be hit by Typhoon Bopha to raise code white alert status and activate their respective disaster operations center (DOCs) in Regions V, VI, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, CARAGA and ARMM. Continuously coordinate with CHD coordinators and retained hospitals and PHTLs for the necessary preparedness activities; placed all response teams on standby for possible deployment; and prepositioned drugs and medicines on all the concerned regions.
- ▶ **Department of Education:** DepEd Disaster Risk Reduction teams have been activated and readied schools for use as evacuation centres.
- ▶ Government has allocated PhP3.70 million stand-by funds and PhP38.64 million worth of relief supplies in all DSWD-FOs along the typhoon path, amounting to PhP42.35 million.

(NDRRMC Sitrep no. 2/3/9 - 3-5 December 2012)

INTERNATIONAL CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

Coordination

- ▶ OCHA stands ready to coordinate emergency preparedness and response. UNDAC team is in place and will support OCHA Country Office, as surge capacity.
- ▶ Coordination will take place through clusters, inter-cluster and with the OCD and government line agencies and Local Government Units.
- ▶ Letters have been written to the government on 4 December offering our international assistance.

- ▶ Today, the Humanitarian/Resident Coordinator met with President Benigno Aquino III and reiterated the international offer of humanitarian assistance.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- ▶ DSWD have 145 trained camp managers available, 46 in Iligan and the remainder in CDO.
- ▶ Pre-evacuation activities are presently under way.
- ▶ In central Visayas in August, the CCCM cluster trained about 40 camp managers in Negros Oriental.
- ▶ Capacity available in mapping evacuation centres (ECs) including geographical locations and demographical mapping of IDPs populations.
- ▶ The geographical mapping can be done within 24 hours.
- ▶ The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) tool can be rolled out within 48-72 hours to provide a profile of camp demographics.
- ▶ Plan International can offer GBV specialists and can fly them in to support the camp managers once the ECs are established.

Food Security and Agriculture

- ▶ WFP have 145 metric tons of high-energy biscuits (HEBs) that would meet 150,000 families for 2-3 days. They have 1,000 metric tons of rice that could be distributed any place in the country on an as-needed basis.
- ▶ There are a number of other commodities that are part of normal operations for conflict-affected areas of central Mindanao that could be borrowed for this response.
- ▶ Cluster is on standby in case Department of Agriculture seeks their support including for crop damage assessment.

Health

- ▶ The Department of Health has emergency health kits in stock. UNICEF has basic inter-agency emergency health kits, one kit is good for 1,000 people and they have three malarial disease kits.
- ▶ Equipment and supplies for health facilities which may be damaged in the typhoon. Three teams are on standby for rapid deployment to establish disease surveillance systems.
- ▶ UNFPA have kits for safe delivery of babies and family planning, which can serve 30,000-60,000 people. Most kits are prepositioned in Manila, Cotabato and Iligan so can be moved to the affected areas if required.

Shelter

- ▶ IOM, Habitat for Humanity, CRS and PRCS/IFRC are already active in the shelter in some of the affected areas of Mindanao.
- ▶ The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) which has NFIs for 20,000-30,000 families, including sleeping mats, blankets and mosquito nets. There are also jerry cans, 11,000 tents, and hygiene parcels. The PRC has rescue teams all over the country.

Water Sanitation and Hygiene

- ▶ WASH has stocks for 5,000 families in Manila and 3,000 families in Cotabato.
- ▶ Plan has a go-team being deployed on 4 December.
- ▶ Program units cover affected areas and Plan can assist with logistics including vehicles and distribution and will distribute hygiene kits and health kits in coming days.

Protection

- ▶ Currently UNHCR have no supplies but the regional warehouse in Dubai could mobilize depending on funding. NFI distribution will be coordinated with the CCCM cluster.

Nutrition

- ▶ Nutrition Cluster is well stocked with essential commodities for 20,000 families for two months including micronutrient support and equipment for rapid screening of malnutrition.
- ▶ WFP has 60MT of supplementary food for 46,100 children for one month.

Logistics

- ▶ The Logistics Cluster can support moving government cargo.
- ▶ Nine mobile storage tents can be erected in affected areas to store NFIs for all clusters. These tents are in Manila with some prepositioned in Cotabato.

Emergency Telecommunications

- ▶ Currently the ETC specialists at WFP are on standby and can support if requested.
- ▶ DSS have two emergency repeaters which were used in Iligan and CDO and are now in Manila but can be set up anywhere as required.

Security

- ▶ DSS can provide security and safety cover to UN offices and personnel in possible affected areas.
- ▶ To avail government helicopters, all HCT members requested to go through OCHA to DSS to the UN Designated Official for approval.

Education

- ▶ Education supplies are low but there are stand by agreements in place for rapid mobilisation of stocks.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- ▶ A total of 5,004 stranded passengers, 562 rolling cargoes, 90 vessels, and 20 motor boats (bancas) are stranded in ports all over the Philippines. (NDRRMC Sitrep no. 9, 5 December 2012)
- ▶ **Airports in High Risk Areas:** Davao city in Davao Del Sur (Davao Region), Silay city in Negros Oriental (Central Visayas), Sibulan in Negros Oriental and Puerto Princesa Palawan have international airports. Butuan in Agusan Del Norte (Northern Mindanao), Tagbilaran in Bohol (Central Visayas) have class 1 airports. Catarman in Northern Samar (Eastern Visayas), Tandag in Surigao Del Sur, Del Carmen and Surigao in Surigao Del Norte have class2 airports. Bislig city in Surigao Del Sur (Caraga region), where the typhoon Bhopa (Pablo) is expected to hit, has a community airport. Ozamiz in Misamis Occidental (N. Mindanao), Mati in Davao Oriental (Davao region) also has airports.
- ▶ **Typhoon Washi 2011 lessons learned:** Typhoon Washi interrupted power, water and communications in regions VII, X, XI, XIII. There were reports of 13 damaged or destroyed bridges and road sections in regions VII and X. High potential risk of landslide in region XI. High flooding events in regions VI, VII, IX, X XI. (Preliminary Scenario Definition Typhoon Washi 2011)

COVERAGE AND GAPS

From 5 to 6 December, the Government and humanitarian partners will undertake jointly rapid needs assessments in three regions known to be the worst affected so far: CARAGA, Region X and Region XI. The results of the needs assessment will highlight the immediate humanitarian priorities and existing gaps.

A preparedness analysis across clusters was conducted to assess in-country capacity to respond to the impact of Typhoon Pablo.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- ▶ A total of 145 trained camp managers in Iligan and Cagayan de Oro cities are on standby for deployment; additional 40 managers in Negros Oriental province are available to augment support in the Visayas region.
- ▶ Information management capacity is available in mapping evacuation centres once they are established using the Displacement Tracking Matrix tool; disaggregated profiles of camp demographics can be rolled out within 48-72 hours.



Early Recovery

- ▶ The cluster can implement cash-for-work and cash grant initiatives to meet basic food and other critical relief needs in the early weeks of response contingent upon resource mobilization.



Education

- ▶ The current level of education supplies is low; standby agreements are in place for rapid mobilization of stocks contingent upon resource mobilization.



Food Security and Agriculture

- ▶ Family food packs have been prepositioned at the local government level with additional packs currently being prepared for deployment.
- ▶ A total of 145 metric tons of high energy biscuits are in stock and is sufficient for 150,000 families for 2-3 day; 1,000 metric tons of rice can be allocated to affected areas on an as-needed basis.

- ▶ Other commodities, as part of normal operations for conflict-affected areas of Mindanao, can also be borrowed for response if needed.
- ▶ The Agriculture cluster is currently on standby to provide technical assistance for damage assessments if requested by the government.



Health

- ▶ The Government cluster lead has sufficient quantity of emergency health kits. Three malarial disease kits and interagency health kits are also available for 1,000 people.
- ▶ A total of 3,500 hygiene kits are prepositioned in Cotabato City, Bacolod, Negros Occidental, and Manila.
- ▶ Cluster partners currently have clean delivery kits available for 100,000 people, clinical delivery assistance kits for 300,000 people, and other reproductive health supplies for 300,000 people.
- ▶ An additional 30,000 dignity kits to be distributed to pregnant and lactating women in affected communities are currently being procured; these will be available in 5-7 days.



Nutrition

- ▶ The cluster is well prepared and stocked with essential commodities in Cotabato City for 10,000 families, and in Manila for 20,000 families including micronutrient support and equipment for rapid screening of malnutrition.
- ▶ A total of 60 metric tons of ready-to-use supplementary food is available for 46,100 children for one month.



Protection

- ▶ Protection specialists are available for deployment to provide assistance to camp managers once the evacuation centres are established.
- ▶ Trained partners on gender-based violence in emergencies are present in Cagayan de Oro, Iligan, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur, Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao, Bohol, Eastern Samar, Albay, and Masbate provinces and can be deployed to surrounding affected communities.



Emergency Shelter

- ▶ On 4 December, the IFRC deployed the Emergency Shelter cluster coordinator from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia to provide coordination support. An Information Manager, an Assessment Coordinator and a GIS Manager will also be in place by Friday.
- ▶ About 9,000-11,000 tents are currently available for affected families



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- ▶ The cluster has sufficient stocks of essential WASH commodities; supplies are available for 8,000 families with stockpiles in Manila and Cotabato City.



Emergency Telecommunications*

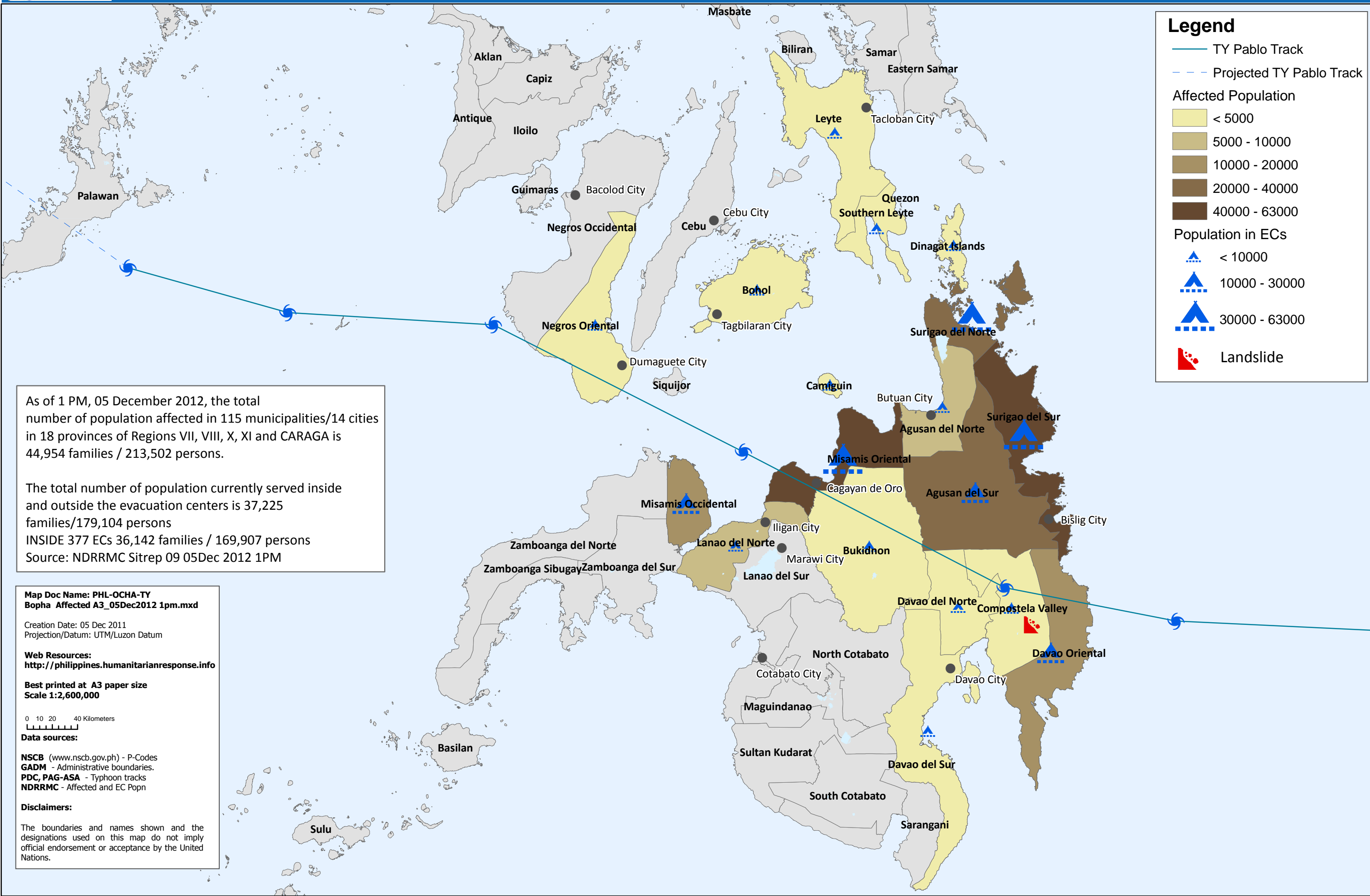
- ▶ Emergency telecommunication specialists are on standby and can provide support upon request.
- ▶ Two emergency repeaters in Manila can be deployed to areas affected to support response operations of humanitarian agencies.



Logistics*

- ▶ The Logistics cluster can provide assistance with moving government relief cargo.
- ▶ A total of 9 mobile storage tents in Manila and 3 in Cotabato City can be set up in affected areas to store food or NFIs for all clusters in the event the cluster is activated.

*cluster currently not activated



Legend

- TY Pablo Track
- - - Projected TY Pablo Track

Affected Population

- < 5000
- 5000 - 10000
- 10000 - 20000
- 20000 - 40000
- 40000 - 63000

Population in ECs

- ▲ < 10000
- ▲ 10000 - 30000
- ▲ 30000 - 63000

- ▲ Landslide

As of 1 PM, 05 December 2012, the total number of population affected in 115 municipalities/14 cities in 18 provinces of Regions VII, VIII, X, XI and CARAGA is 44,954 families / 213,502 persons.

The total number of population currently served inside and outside the evacuation centers is 37,225 families/179,104 persons
 INSIDE 377 ECs 36,142 families / 169,907 persons
 Source: NDRRMC Sitrep 09 05Dec 2012 1PM

Map Doc Name: PHL-OCHA-TY Bopha Affected A3_05Dec2012 1pm.mxd

Creation Date: 05 Dec 2011
 Projection/Datum: UTM/Luzon Datum

Web Resources:
<http://philippines.humanitarianresponse.info>

Best printed at A3 paper size
 Scale 1:2,600,000

0 10 20 40 Kilometers

Data sources:

NSCB (www.nscb.gov.ph) - P-Codes
GADM - Administrative boundaries.
PDC, PAG-ASA - Typhoon tracks
NDRRMC - Affected and EC Popn

Disclaimers:

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