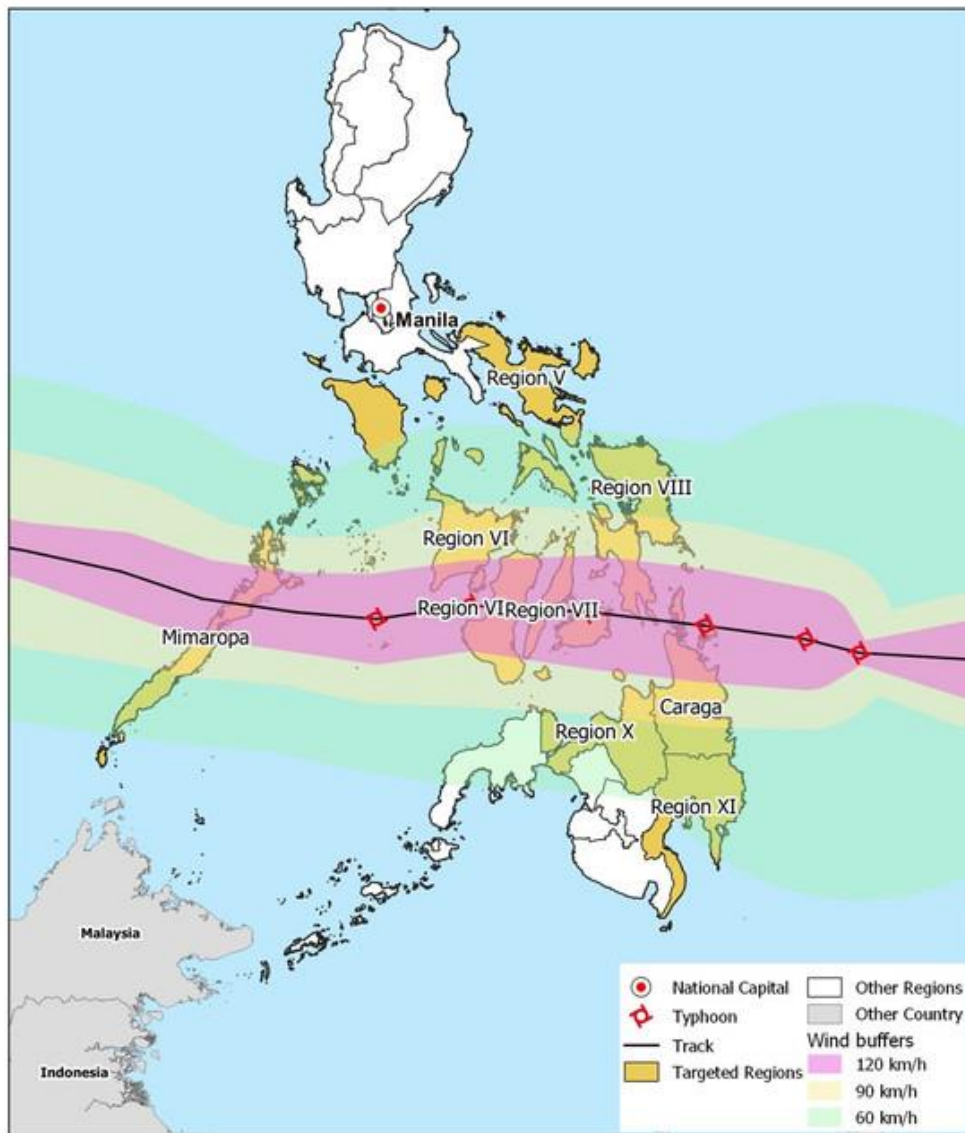


OISCA's Response to typhoon Odette/Rai in Negros, Philippines

OISCA INTERNATIONAL



Typhoon`s Extent of damage in the Philippines



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of territory or its authorities. Map data sources: OCHA, OCHA Contributors, ICRC, IFRC, GEBCO (20 December 2021)

Super Typhoon Rai (locally known as Odette) brought rains, winds, mudslides, floods and storm surges to **Visayas and Mindanao Islands**, with maximum winds of **195 km/h** and gustiness of **260km/h**.

AFFECTED POPULATION



1,814,538

Affected Families



6,047,666

Affected Persons



11 Regions
38 Provinces
530 Cities/Municipalities
5,904 Barangays



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Center, Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City, Philippines

Situational Report for TC ODETTE (2021)

SitRep No. 29 for Typhoon ODETTE (2021)

January 11, 2022 08:00 am

CASUALTIES



405

Dead



65

Missing



1261

Injured



BREAKDOWN OF CASUALTIES PER SEX AND AGE GROUP



DAMAGED HOUSES



1,360,447

Damaged Houses



991,971 - Partial...
 368,476 - Totally...



Estimated Cost of Damaged Houses

P 30,699,018

DAMAGE TO INFRASTRUCTURE



677

Damaged Infrastructure



- Government Facilities
- Flood control
- Bridges
- Roads
- Health facilities
- Schools
- Utility Services Facilities
- Others



Estimated Cost of Damaged Infrastructure

P 17,728,976,164.8

DAMAGE TO AGRICULTURE



111,594.1239

Hectares of Crops



1,554,266

Livestock and Poultry



6,186.2

Agricultural Infrastructure/ Equipment



Estimated Cost of Damage to Agriculture

P 10,966,341,622

STATE OF CALAMITY

A total of **361** cities/municipalities in MIMAROPA, Region 6, Region 8, Region 10, CARAGA had declarations of State of Calamity

OISCA's Silk Production Background in the Philippines



□ With our base located at Barangay Tabunan, Bago, Negros Occidental, our presence in Negros Islands is already 50 years.

□ Programs: mangrove and upland reforestation, **silk production**, vegetable and rice production, and educating of children.

Impact of the Silk Production to local communities



Sericulture farmers
while feeding the
worms with mulberry
leaves





□ **Increase in income of farmers resulted to the following:**

- a. Ability to send their children to school (before corona)

- b. Improved purchasing power (can buy motorcycle for mobility- a need especially for those living in the mountainous areas)
- c. They were capable of renovating their houses for more comfortable lives and expand their farmlands.



□ **Our silk industry provides stable jobs for women. It resulted to the improved status of women in the community.**

Opportunities

- Our local technicians were trained in Japan to learn about the whereabouts of sericulture.
- Our breeding facility enabled us to develop silkworm eggs suitable to the local condition. We could easily supply the silkworm demands of the local farmers at anytime of the year.
- The silk we produce supplies the 90% domestic need of the country. To increase the silk production, we were tapped by the government to replicate our project in rural areas across the Philippines.



Our silk yarns were used in making the traditional Filipino dress worn by the foreign leaders and dignitaries during the APEC summit in Manila in 2015.

However, typhoon Odette/Rai paralyzed our operation. It adversely affected the 200 families directly benefiting from our project.



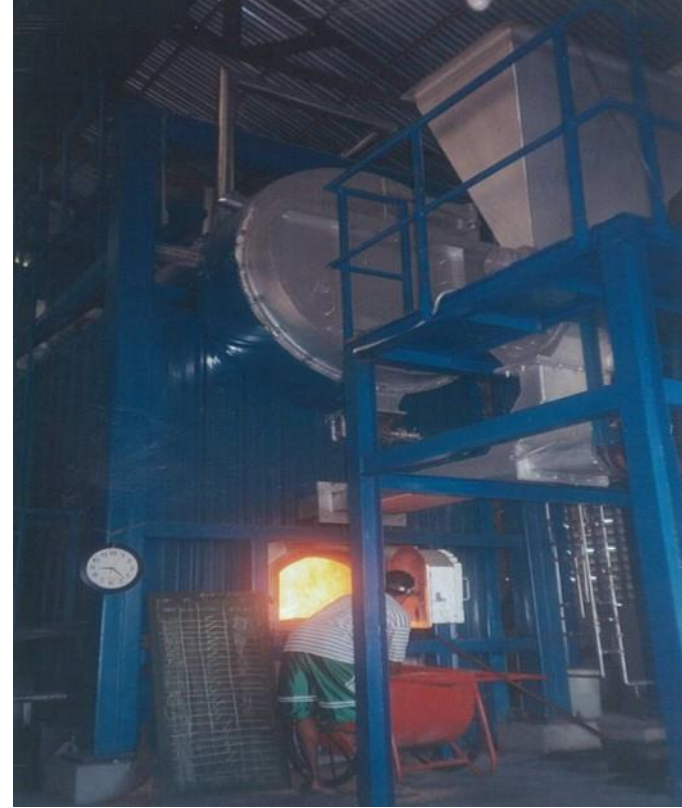
□ The strong winds toppled the trees which damaged our buildings (where we educate new sericulture farmers from the different provinces), silk production facilities and equipment, as well as the rearing houses of our sericulture farmers.

□ There are about 200 families, including our staff, machine operators, weavers, and farmers who are directly benefiting from our silk industry. When we cannot operate, it would be difficult for them to make ends meet.

Damage to OISCA Training Center Buildings and Facilities



Steam Boiler Roof Before the typhoon



Steam boiler is the backbone of our production. It would be difficult for us to process the collected cocoons if our boiler will not work.



Steam Boiler Roof After the typhoon



Lecture room for the farmers and trainees after the typhoon.



Steam Boiler Repair- 6,000 USD
Dormitory for farmers- 6,000 USD
Lecture Room- 5,000 USD



Dormitory and kitchen : Before the typhoon



Dormitory and kitchen: After the typhoon



Dormitory and kitchen: After clearing



Dormitory: Before the typhoon



Dormitory: After the typhoon

Damage to our Sericulture Farmers







Mulberry leaves

❑ There is an urgent need for us to help farmers to rebuild or construct new rearing houses by the end of February. Mulberry leaves will be plenty by March to feed the silkworms.

❑ New rearing house: 1,600 USD x 15 houses = 24,000 USD

❑ Repair: 600 USD x 10 houses = 6,000 USD

Total amount needed: 30,000 USD

Images of the materials needed for the repair/building of new rearing houses.





We feel responsible to local communities (silk production beneficiaries) devastated by the typhoon. We felt the urgent need to reach out to them. However, since the extent of damage is truly overwhelming, we find it difficult to raise funds both for the repair of our center damaged facilities (particularly the steam boiler) and for the farmers' rearing houses.

We are grateful for the 5,000 USD promised by GlobalGiving, but if it is not asking too much, we hope that you could entrust us with more. It will enable us to help more farmers whose rearing houses are in need of repair or in need to build new one.