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**MALACAÑANG PRESS BRIEFING HOSTED BY MS. DAPHNE OSEÑA-PAEZ WITH
NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (NDRRMC)
UNDERSECRETARY ARIEL NEPOMUCENO
NOVEMBER 8, 2024**

MS. OSEÑA-PAEZ: Good morning, Malacañang Press Corps, and welcome to our second briefing today.

Through the directive of Defense Secretary Gilberto Teodoro Jr., the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council has reactivated the Inter-Agency Coordinating Cell (IACC). This serves as the primary mechanism overseeing the immediate preparatory rescue and relief for areas affected by recent calamities and provides operational and tactical support to cabinet level council members of the NDRRMC. The government is also continuing its disaster efforts from Typhoon Marce.

To give us details about these, we have with us today NDRRMC Undersecretary Ariel Nepomuceno. Good morning, Usec.

NDRRMC USEC. NEPOMUCENO: Good morning, ma'am. Good morning to everyone.

To more accurately contextualize where we are, we have to consider we're still in the middle of the recovery efforts for the other two typhoons 'di ba – iyong Kristine and Leon. And even before that, mayroon tayong Julian, so halos sunud-sunod iyan. So, in terms of all the efforts, we have to consolidate all figures, though at the moment we are focused on handling Marce. And then may parating pa, hopefully huwag mangyari but there might be another one sometime November 14 thereabouts according to PAGASA.

So, right now, sa Marce—in fact, until at this point, we're still receiving and waiting for the reports from the field dahil ongoing pa rin naman iyong dinadanas nila doon ano. For the meantime, as of 9 A.M. for example, we already have 17,019 persons inside the evacuation centers in Regions I, II and the Cordillera Administrative Region. Divided as follows: For Region I, we have 522 persons or that's 201 families but we expect that to increase; and for Region II, we have 5,223 families inside the evacuation centers or that's 15,631 persons; and for CAR, we have 288 families, that would translate to 866 persons.

Now, with regard to supporting them, huwag tayong mag-alala kasi naka-preposition naman ang mga pantulong sa kanila. Kabilin-bilinan sa amin ni—malinaw iyong pag-uutos ni President Bongbong na siguraduhin iyong kanilang tubig, meaning potable water; second will be the food packs from the DSWD; and the non-food items such as the hygiene kits, importante iyan para maiwasan iyong pagkakasakit ng mga kababayan natin na nasa loob ng evacuation centers, and the medical kits from the Department of Health.

Iyon nga lang, sabi ko nga baka magkaroon pa ng karagdagang tao doon sa evacuation centers. Although we're glad when the IACC being directly managed by Chairman of the NDRRMC, the Secretary of Defense – Secretary Gilbert Teodoro – nagkaroon naman tayo ng panawagan with our local government units to immediately implement the preemptive evacuation, so tinupad naman nila iyan.

And then, we also prepositioned the assets of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, the Philippine Coast Guard also and the Philippine National Police. We have the data kung ano rin iyong mga assets na iyan, then pinahanda rin ni Presidente iyong generator sets. Kagandahan naman, na-deploy na natin iyan especially in Ilocos area.

So, right now also, we received partial reports regarding the situation in the area... we have received that there are five bridges that are not passable in Region II; and there are eight road sections that are not passable in Regions I, II and CAR; then, there are reported landslides particularly in Adams, Ilocos Norte and Peñablanca in Cagayan. The seawall in Pagudpud has been reported also to have collapsed because of the strong rains.

We don't have reports yet regarding the damage to agriculture and infrastructure. However, again, we will receive the reports later but they should be computed as a cumulative figure starting from Kristine. Sabi nga, hindi ito biro ano, baka wala nang maiulat na masyadong agricultural damages dahil in the first place sira na eh, so we have to use cumulative figures for the three typhoons. So ngayon wala pa, iyong for the particular impact of Marce.

Wala pa tayong reports on the casualties but after lunch, probably we will have one—[COVERAGE CUT]—we'll have those reports.

So, for Regions I, II and CAR, directly or technically we call it "severely affected families, the number is 10,792 affected families, that would translate to about 32,138 persons. And as I mentioned, inside the evacuation centers, totally 17,019 persons or 2,059 families.

Marami nang reports or mga ulat na mga nag-brownout or nawalan ng kuryente. So, as of now, there are 14 LGUs that are experiencing power interruptions or brownouts in Regions I, II and CAR.

And the initial report regarding the total family food packs and other assistance provided to the families, that will total to, already 187,875. But definitely, this will increase because we have yet to pursue the relief operations maybe beginning this afternoon. Gumanda na daw nang kaunti iyong panahon 'no, however malakas pa rin iyong hangin. So, siguro iyon na muna.

MS. OSEÑA-PAEZ: Okay, thank you Undersecretary Nepomuceno. Any questions? Okay, Chona Yu, People's Journal.

CHONA YU/PEOPLE'S JOURNAL: Usec., nandito pa rin po ba iyong mga air assets na pinahiram ng Brunei, Singapore? Hanggang kailan po sila dito?

NDRMC USEC. NEPOMUCENO: Umalis na iyong galing ng Singapore and Malaysia. Iyong sa Brunei nandito pa but I will check kung ano na iyong flights that they have. I don't have the exact figure kung ilan na iyong mga nagawa nila. But in a while, I'll get the data. I can provide that later.

MS. OSEÑA-PAEZ: Okay. Mikhail Flores, Reuters.

MIKHAIL FLORES/REUTERS: Sir, good morning. Iyong landslide incidents that you mentioned, are these in heavily populated areas or sparsely populated just to have an idea how many..?

NDRRMC USEC. NEPOMUCENO: Sa may highway iyon eh. So, to prevent possible accidents, pinasara na ng DPWH iyong highway. So, that's landslide doon sa slope noong...and then iyong isa naman sa seawall.

MIKHAIL FLORES/REUTERS: At saka, sir, for our guidance also iyong reporting of incidents and effects of Marce, will it [unclear] that to other typhoons just for our guidance or will there be separate situation report?

NDRRMC USEC. NEPOMUCENO: May separate ano...of course definitely we'll do a separate report or figures for specific for Marce but then we will also have to do accumulative report or figures for the three typhoons kasi nga dugtung-dugtong eh 'di ba, parang wala pang two weeks tayong nagpahinga 'no. So, kaya dugtung-dugtong talaga siya.

MIKHAIL FLORES/REUTERS: Thank you.

MS. OSEÑA-PAEZ: Tuesday Niu.

TUESDAY NIU/DZBB: Hi, Usec. Kamakailan po ay naglabas ang DENR ng listahan ng mga barangays na prone to landslides. So, moving forward, sir, ano ang gagawin ng pamahalaan natin sa mga barangay na ito, will they be relocated po o papaano po?

NDRRMC USEC. NEPOMUCENO: Tama. Thank you. Buti mapag-usapan iyan. The good news is very conscious na ngayon iyong government agencies to take advantage of available data...well, scientific data to help us in the predictive analysis of what will happen – isa diyan iyong ibinibigay sa atin na ngayon na regular ng MGB of DENR.

The direction is this, mayroon tayong common geohazard map and then we will populate that with important and critical data one of which is the one from MGB which will point out exactly what are the vulnerable areas or communities, for example, doon sa mga landslide prone areas – up to barangay level iyon. Kasama din diyan halimbawa iyong storm surge prone areas with specific predictions. But of course, kaunting disclaimer, we will always—iyan ang direksiyon na binigay sa amin ni Secretary Teodoro at bilin din ni Presidente Bongbong, kailangan sa pagbibigay namin ng analysis ang magiging recommendations namin eventually will be on the conservative side – meaning, mas mabuti nang exaggerated iyong preparasyon kaysa later on dahil kulang sa paghahanda ay magsisisi tayo at magsisisihan 'di ba.

So, going back, maganda iyong mga ibinibigay sa amin ng MGB and we will also use the data coming from Phivolcs for example and other information from foreign agencies also, foreign apps para magkaroon ng analysis na mas relevant doon sa tao. Halimbawa, until today we don't fully believe that the 100; 200; 250 millimeter and up 24-hour rain would really be understandable sa mga mamamayan natin 'di ba. So, these figures should be translated to for example, babaha sa inyo nang hanggang baywang, hanggang leeg 'di ba at gaano kabilis and this can already be predicted again in a conservative recommendation – iyon ang ginagawa natin. That's why if you would recall, this is the first time that we have recommended for a Luzon-wide suspension of classes and work in government twice in a row because the government took the safe side. Imagine kung natakot tayo...in fact there was an internal discussion before we proceeded with that and thanks to Secretary Jonvic, siya iyong very adamant to really push for the Luzon-wide suspension which we just supported because traditionally that has not been done – hindi naman ginagawa iyan dati. So, we always now take the safe side.

Now, so first step to answer that question, ginagamit na ng national agencies to come out with conservative recommendations as our anticipatory actions to be recommended for the communities; and second, we would like to make sure that the LGUs will fully utilize the recommendations and the scientific data being provided to them. Tandaan natin, ang paghahanda at pagresponde sa kalamidad talagang nasa balikat ng local government units natin. Hindi ito turuan ng responsibilidad 'no. Ito ay paglililinaw lang...ano, let's be practical about it.

Ang local government units ang mas kabisado nila, sila ang may mas alam doon sa detalye noong sitwasyon nila doon sa kanilang mga komunidad at kapag nagkaroon ng kalamidad, physically sila iyong nandoon sa areas. The national government is fully committed to augment or reinforce the efforts and capabilities of our local government units. Subalit physically it will take more time for the national government to be there through the Philippine Coast Guard, the Armed Forces of the Philippines – meaning ang Army, Navy, Air Force, including the Marines of course, and the PNP. It will take time bago kami makarating doon, we have very dedicated personnel. Nationwide ang well-trained to do rescue work mga 20,000 personnel iyan belonging to roughly 2,000 teams nationwide. Nadi-deploy natin iyan almost anywhere at—hindi naman anytime, kapag mayroon nang pagkakataon, like in Batanes hindi ganoon kasimple, it will take time.

So, again all this scientific data should be given the correct value by the LGUs – kailangang gamitin talaga iyan upang talagang maiwasan iyong magkakaroong ng mga mamamatay na mga kababayan natin.

MS. OSEÑA-PAEZ: Usec., in keeping what you said about the approach should be very localized – this is a global thing. If you look at the best practices around the world, risk reduction and management during disasters the first responders really are the local ones.

But going back to the scientific data, is the GeoRisk map the same as the Hazard Hunter or different?

NDRRMC USEC. NEPOMUCENO: Magkaiba po. Ang gumawa ng Hazard Hunter is the DOST and its focus...halos pareho lang but ang DOST is focused initially doon sa fault systems, trenches. But we will populate that also to the common geohazard map. Actually, this was initiated by Sec. Toni Loyzaga. We're lucky Sec. Toni is a practitioner of resilience including climate change issues. So, siya iyong nag-propose and we're pursuing that.

MS. OSEÑA-PAEZ: Yeah. It's a great tool for local governments to use but in addition, on a personal level you can look at Hazard Hunter now and see, put your address and see what are the identified risks – they have there landslides and flood and tectonic for earthquakes.

NDRRMC USEC. NEPOMUCENO: Yes. That's right.

MS. OSEÑA-PAEZ: So, I think, our citizens and you as homeowners and parents should also have the awareness maybe to use these tools in addition to what the local governments and the national governments are doing.

NDRRMC USEC. NEPOMUCENO: Very practical po iyan. Halimbawa, bibili ka ng condominium or bibili ka ng lupa – siyempre pera mo iyan, sayang ang investments mo kung later on wala kang peace of mind 'di ba. Makikita mo using Hazard Hunter iyong specific address kung gaano kalayo iyan or kalapit sa fault systems; sa active volcanoes – 'di ba, kapag active volcano mayroon iyang mga permanent danger zones – so, makikita mo kung pasok ka doon o gaano ka kalayo; including storm surges. So, practical na kailangang gamitin iyan ng mga kababayan natin.

MS. OSEÑA-PAEZ: Okay. Jinky Baticados, IBC.

JINKY BATICADOS/IBC: Usec., good afternoon po. Sir, updates lang po doon sa mga hindi passable na mga daanan sa Regions I, II and sa CAR – kumusta na po ang updates doon sa mga tulay, sa roads na hindi madaanan? And then also po iyong may power interruption sa lugar – kailan babalik ang trabaho, ang school ng mga bata. Ano po ang mga updates doon, sir?

NDRRMC USEC. NEPOMUCENO: Sa ngayon, talagang hindi pa siya passable. Well, the report has been given to us, as of 9 AM, but until now, we don't expect na passable na iyon although, hindi na ganoon kalakas iyong ulan, iyong hangin na lang probably, dahil wala nang habagat. So, that is the better sign of it. Iyong pagbabalik kasi ng kuryente hindi natin masabing ilang oras or araw kaagad iyan, dahil iyan, maingat iyon—the restoration of the power or electricity should be done really carefully. Halos bawat metro, sinisipat ng mabuti iyan, kasi para masiguradong wala diyang sira. Dahil kapag bigla mong ibinalik iyong kuryente at mayroon diyang mga sira, baka magkaroon pa ng aksidente o may masaktan. So, hindi natin masabi iyong sa kuryente.

But of course, to use the term, ASAP naman lahat talaga pagdating sa kuryente. Ang madalas naman talaga, after any calamity, iyon munang relief goods should be there, again tubig, pagkain at gamot. And then, iyong pagbabalik ng lifelines nila, roads, kuryente. But at this point, ang maganda naman iyong communication lines ng mga government agencies, kumpleto naman, nakakapag-usap-usap kami, hindi nawala iyong command and control in the area. So, we are able to really operate and do our responsibilities.

MS. OSEÑA-PAEZ: Chona Yu, People's Journal.

YU/PEOPLE'S JOURNAL: Sir, can you give us an update on President's order to utilize iyong EDCA sites for relief operations. Ilan po ang mga nagamit sa mga EDCA sites?

NDRRMC USEC. NEPOMUCENO: Ganito naman iyon, ma'am. Automatic naman kasi iyong EDCA sites, in the first place, ang EDCA sites, while it's essentially meant for national security issues, primarily EDCA sites are also there for HADR concerns, meaning humanitarian assistance efforts. So, automatic na iyan, halos hindi na ipinag-uutos ni Presidente iyan, that's automatic. In the areas in particular, halimbawa iyong nasa Batanes, lahat ng EDCA sites we're using that for warehousing, staging points. So, meaning for logistical support nagagamit natin iyong EDCA sites talaga, automatic po iyon. Wala na kaming ini-invoke na treaty or any agreement, automatic na siya.

YU/PEOPLE'S JOURNAL: Sir, ito iyong first time na ginamit itong EDCA sites?

NDRRMC USEC. NEPOMUCENO: Hindi naman, lagi na naming ginagamit, ma'am. Minsan hindi lang nairi-report iyon. Automatic iyan for HADR.

Q: Usec., recently sinabi po ninyo na dapat i-maximize ng LGUs iyong paggamit ng GeoHazard Map at sinabi rin ninyo na ang mga LGUs dapat iyong first responders. So, doon po sa mga naapektuhan in Region I, II at saka CAR lalo na po doon sa Region II na madami po iyong na-evacuate, nakapagbigay po ba sila ng report kung kailangan na ba nila ng mga personnel doon at ilan na po iyong personnel na na-deploy sa kanila?

NDRRMC USEC. NEPOMUCENO: I'll go to that list, mayroong hiniling iyong mga LGUs, iyong kanilang needed support. But to further discuss iyong GeoHazard Map application, kung mapansin ninyo iyong nangyari sa Talisay, iyong nag-landslide during Kristine, kapag tiningnan

ninyo iyong mapa that came from MGB, iyong mga nasa kulay pula, iyon iyong delikado sa landslides. Iyong Talisay and those other adjacent areas, nandoon iyon sa area na pulang-pula. So, kumbaga looking back on a hindsight, kung wala doon iyong mga communities at kung iyong locations nila ay sumunod doon sa mga mapa na iyon, probably hindi nangyari iyong ganoong sakuna. That is why in the bigger context and moving forward, the LGU should really look more seriously on these maps.

And then, let's admit, hindi ganoon kadali mag-relocate, alam naman natin iyan but it has to start sooner dahil medyo paulit-ulit naman itong mga bagyong dadanasin natin eh, automatic naman iyon 'di ba. Hindi ito pagsisihan, but this is really an appeal to our local government units and Secretary Jonvic knows this very well at mukhang haharapin naman nila talaga iyan.

Q: So, ilang personnel na po iyong na-deploy natin sa mga areas na natamaan po ng bagyo?

NDRRMC USEC. NEPOMUCENO: Yes, I'll go doon sa niri-request mo na LGUs and then we will answer iyong ilan na iyong na-deploy. So, coming from the LGUs, iba-iba, usual iyong family packs na kailangan nila and in particular they also have requested for hygiene kits, shelter, iyong repair kits, iyan iyong mga martilyo and panggawa ng bahay. Then, they requested immediately road clearing and aircraft for assessments and deliveries.

Sa Batanes, medyo we experience a challenge prior to the arrival of Marce because according to the DSWD, ang comfort level natin sa Batanes, there has to be at least 7,000 family food packs at any given time as a prepositioned provision for them. Kaya lang dahil sa nagamit na iyan during Kristine at Julian pa nga dati, naubos na iyan to around 1,500 to 2,000. So, kinakabahan kami noon, dahil hindi na makabiyahe iyong air assets ng Philippine Air Force, even the C-130. Nagkaroon pa nga ng aksidente iyong C-295, nasa news naman iyon.

And then, even the Naval ship from Subic, hindi rin namin mapa—dahil delikado for them and even the Philippine Coast Guard ship has to take refuge in Pangasinan, ganoon iyong situation natin. But ngayon, hopefully—pero dumating na sa Batanes iyong barko from Philippine Coast Guard. I will just get the data iyong mga na-deploy.

Nandito iyan, para hindi ko hulaan. There are specific assets already deployed. Ito iyong dedicated for Regions—medyo isa-isa, granularized kasi, from the AFP for these Regions I, II and CAR, mayroong dedicated teams diyan na 1,210 teams actually; vehicles 1,364 land assets; watercrafts, 88, national ito, wala kaming bilang noong LGUs kasi. Aircrafts, dedicated for that, 12. So more than enough naman. Coast guard, they have dedicated 81 land assets, 132 watercrafts. PNP, they dedicated around 10,000 personnel, on call. So, that's it.

MS. OSEÑA-PAEZ: Can we release that?

NDRRMC USEC. NEPOMUCENO: Yes.

MS. OSEÑA-PAEZ: If you need the details, we can give you the chart.

NDRRMC USEC. NEPOMUCENO: Para eksakto.

MS. OSEÑA-PAEZ: Christian Yosores, Radyo 630.

YOSORES/RADYO 630: Hi, sir. You mentioned consolidating pa rin naman po kayo doon sa figures. Pero may initial tally na po ba as to kung may casualty, injured?

NDRRMC USEC. NEPOMUCENO: So far, wala pa naman pong reported injured o iyong namatay, wala pa naman. But probably this afternoon, mas updated na.

YOSORES/RADYO 630: Opo, tapos one follow-up lang po. Noong time ni Bagyong Kristine, ang naging challenge po iyong mga pagbaha and landslide, and then iyong kay Leon, iyong mahirap makapasok sa Batanes. Pero this time, sir, anong challenges iyong kaibahan natin sa paghahatid ng tulong sa mga apektado?

NDRRMC USEC. NEPOMUCENO: Ganito kasi, iyong Ilocos, CAR ang Region II, kasi Luzon lang naman iyon eh, so parang usual operations lang naman kami diyan. Kaya lang iyong Batanes pa rin kasi, very isolated. So, hindi naman sa hindi kami kinakabahan, ang context kasi natin, sunud-sunod, iyong pagod ng mga tao natin, hindi naman magrireklamo iyan. So, iyon lang huwag silang mapagod. But in terms of systems, the good news is, nakalatag naman na lahat iyong dapat gawin ng pamahalaan meaning, the national government agencies through the, of course the Office of Civil Defense, the AFP and the other uniformed services including again PNP and Coast Guard, nakalatag naman lahat iyan.

So, for now, hindi kami nakakakita ng malaking suliranin kung paano abutin iyong mga kababayan natin, except the clearing of the landslide area doon sa Pagudpud area, dapat malinis kaagad iyon para kung mayroong communities na isolated beyond that, marating. Subalit may air assets naman tayo, huwag tayong kabahan doon, the Philippine Air Force has enough Blackhawks dedicated for our operations in even including small fixed wing aircrafts.

MANGALUZ/PHIL. STAR: Good afternoon po. Sabi po recently ni President na wala na iyong QRF. So, are we using the NDRRMF now and if we run out of QRFs, ma-affect ba iyong future operations natin with typhoons?

NDRRMC USEC. NEPOMUCENO: Technically kulang na iyong QRF ng mga agencies at paubos na rin iyong calamity fund, iyong NDRRM fund natin ano, which is lodged, final approval diyan ang Office of the President. However, we got of course the commitment from the President himself, that they [will] replenish this. So, theoretically, hindi tayo magkukulang doon sa pangangailangan nating pondo dahil ibibigay naman iyan ng Office of the President. And President Bongbong already mentioned that they will replenish.

As of today, iyong calamity fund ng NDRRM fund nasa 200 million-plus. Tama ba, Attorney? 300—about 300 million. Kulang na kulang na iyon, kasi halos per calamity tayo, halos nag-a-average tayo ng mga between 400 to 500 million, minsan nagshu-shoot up pa iyan ng—because Kristine is huge, hindi bumababa sa 500 million iyong direct assistance being given by the national government. Iyan iyon, again, food packs, tubig, cash assistance and so on, so forth.

MS. OSEÑA-PAEZ: Okay, Eden Santos. All the way in the back.

EDEN SANTOS/NET25: Sir, mayroon pa pong dalawang bagyo na ini-expect na papasok, iyong Nika and Opel at sabi po iyong Opel, mas malakas din, same track din po, iyong mga dinaanan nitong...

NDRRMC USEC. NEPOMUCENO: Sana hindi mangyari iyong sinasabi mo.

EDEN SANTOS/NET25: Kristine, Leon at itong Marce ano po, papaano po tayo mas maghahanda pa para ma-sure na bago pa man dumating iyong dalawang bagyo, huwag naman

sanang ganoon nga ho, ay in place na rin iyong mga pangangailangan po ng ating mga kababayan doon sa mga areas na maaari pong daanan ulit. Since, sabi ninyo nga po ay nahihirapan 'no, may mga challenges sa bawat bagyo, para hindi na ho natin masyadong maging problema iyong paghahatid po ng tulong doon sa ating mga kababayan?

NDRRMC USEC. NEPOMOCENO: Ang susi talaga na natutunan namin sa paghahanda, iyong prepositioning of the relief goods for them. Ang DSWD, ang target niya at any given time, around two million family food packs ang nakalatag in their warehouses. Kapag nagkulang sa isang area, kukunin lang sa kabilang area naman iyon.

Ang ginagampanan naman ng Office of Civil Defense is to make sure on the logistic side, makarating sa pupuntahan iyong mga galing ng DSWD. So, ang susi ay iyong prepositioning of the relief goods.

Ang kinababahala lang namin ngayon, dahil saturated na iyong mga lupa, na dinaanan ng Kristine, dinaanan ng Leon at ngayon ng Marce. Kung doon ulit dadaanan iyan, ang implication ano, ang implication, hopefully hindi mangyari, ang implication niyan, iyong landslide prone areas will be more vulnerable. Therefore, as part of the preparation, kapag kinakailangan, gawin ulit ng local government units iyong preemptive or forced evacuations, especially in those areas.

Ganito, huwag na dapat maging kaisipan ng mga kababayan natin na dati hindi naman kami binabaha, dati wala naman landslide, iba na iyong panahon talaga. The issue on climate change is no longer a debate, hindi na iyan theory—dinadanas na natin iyan. So, iyong ma kababayan natin at mga pinuno ng mga kasama natin sa local government units, again, huwag nang mag-desisyon base sa mga nakaraang experience decades ago, hindi na valid iyon, iba na ngayon. Kung mapansin ninyo parang ang bilis—nabanggit rin iyan ni President Bongbong eh, ang bilis mabuo ng mga bagyo ngayon eh, kapag tiningnan ninyo iyong satellite, when we look at the satellite last weekend, sa kagustuhan naming magpahinga, siyempre 'di ba mga tao rin lang naman, noong nakita naming sunod-sunod na mayroon pang tatlong nakapila, hindi ka makapaniwala eh, but that's a reality.

So, the level of preparedness being done by the national government and the local government units should be scaled up also. And then, i-set aside ninyo iyong dating naging karanasan.

EDEN SANTOS/NET25: Usec., wala po ba tayong mga natanggap na mga reports na mga government agencies na napinsala po iyong mga regional offices, gaya po ng DSWD, ng NDRRMC okay naman po ba lahat iyong mga government..?

NDRRMC USEC. NEPOMOCENO: We expect a lot of damages, dahil itong Bagyong Marce, talagang hangin iyong ano eh, napakalakas. Initially, according to the reports from the field, from Ilocos Norte and in Cagayan, lalo na sa Apayao, napakalakas noong hangin simula kagabi. So, we expect heavily damaged structures, again, kasama iyong nangyari pa noong Kristine ha, pero ngayon kumbaga lalong mas malakas pa iyong mga hangin eh. We expect the damages in a lot of structures, including government structures.

EDEN SANTOS/NET25: Thank you po.

MS. OSEÑA-PAEZ: Okay, well thank you so much, Usec. Nepomuceno, and thank you Malacañang Press Corps, this concludes our press briefing, but we'll be back shortly, so enjoy you quick break. Thank you.

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