



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Super Typhoon Goni, locally referred to as Rolly, made landfall on 1 November 2020 in the Philippines, roughly following the same path as Typhoon Molave that hit just days earlier. Super Typhoon Goni severely affected Albay and Catanduanes provinces, negatively impacting their economies, which were already reeling as a result of the coronavirus 2019 pandemic.

The typhoon damaged rice, corn, abaca and other high-value crops. It also destroyed boats, fishing gear, agricultural equipment and other livelihood resources, significantly affecting those who are dependent on farming and fishing as their primary or secondary source of livelihood. It is expected that these vulnerable households' production capacities and incomes will be disrupted, adversely impacting food security and nutrition in the coming months.

The typhoon also damaged backyard gardens, which are vital in contributing to families' nutritional intake, promoting crop diversification, serving as a source of cash and in some cases articulating the role of women and children in household food production and security.

Moreover, the typhoon has halted the provision of supplements, washing away local government units' (LGUs) stores of supplements and other medicinal supplies, further threatening vulnerable people's nutrition. Detailed sectoral nutrition assessments are needed to understand the current nutrition situation.

Lack of food diversity and access to low-cost nutritious food is a perennial issue in the Philippines and has contributed to high levels of undernutrition, particularly in Catanduanes Province where there is a high level of malnutrition. The typhoon has only exacerbated these vulnerabilities.



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The Philippines

Super Typhoon Goni 2020

Urgent call for assistance



to assist

14 000 smallholder farming and fishing households



FAO requires

USD 4.5 million



period

**December 2020–
November 2021**



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Response

As part of the United Nations appeal, and working closely with the government, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) aims to support affected farmers and fishers by helping them re-establish their livelihoods and improving their food security and nutrition. FAO also plans to assist abaca and coconut farmers with alternative sources of livelihoods, as it takes an estimated two or more years for these crops to reach productive stages. This will help vulnerable households avoid reliance on food aid, which could further contribute to their poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition. Timely recovery and rehabilitation assistance will restore production and link farmers and fishers to markets and agribusiness value chains.

Objectives

- ▶ To restore the lost agricultural and fisheries resources through the provision of agriculture and fisheries inputs.
- ▶ To provide multi-purpose cash transfers to meet immediate food needs and allow farmers and fisherfolk to restart their agricultural and fisheries activities.

Proposed interventions

Immediate

- provide fertilizers (to complement corn and high-value crop seeds to be provided by the Department of Agriculture), assorted vegetable seeds and garden tools;
- provide seeds and planting materials to intercrop with damaged coconut trees;
- provide livestock/poultry, vaccines and livestock shelters;
- provide fisheries inputs, including boat repair kits and fishing gear;
- provide multi-purpose cash transfers to cover immediate food needs, support alternative livelihoods or restoration of livelihoods of affected households; and
- conduct assessments and field validation activities.

Medium- to long-term

- provide access to inputs, including seeds, tools and equipment for the 2021 cropping season;
- provide technical support and capacity-building activities to improve productivity and resilience of farming systems, including contingency planning for livestock and poultry;
- support crop diversification and enhance linkages to markets along the value chain; and
- strengthen institutional capacity for shock responsive social protection and early warning systems.

Situation analysis



Typhoon Goni was a Category 5-equivalent “super typhoon” with 10-minute sustained winds of 220 km/h and 1-minute sustained winds of 315 km/h



About **1.9 million** people affected in eight regions



126 233 ha of agricultural land damaged, affecting 42 697 farming and fishing households

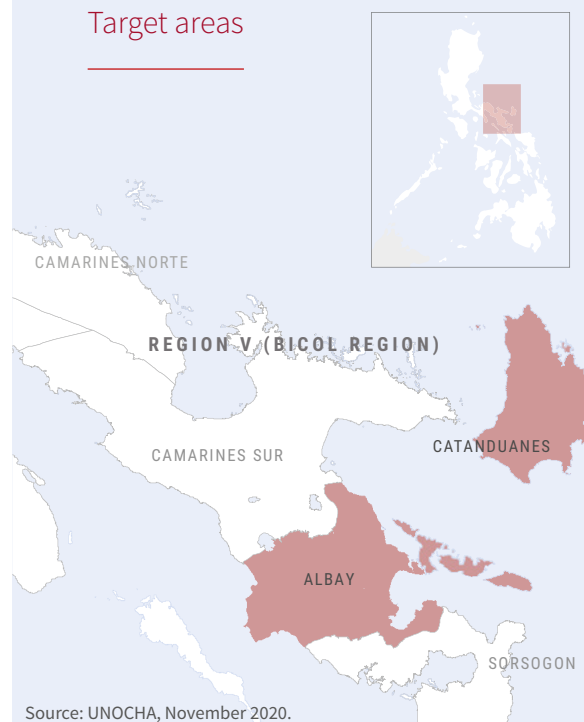


About **USD 103.3 million** worth of agri-fishery products damaged or lost



182 189 tonnes of crops lost

Target areas



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