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## Preliminary emergency appeal Philippines: Typhoon Nesat

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**Emergency appeal n° MDRPH007**  
**GLIDE n° [TC-2011-000147-PHL](#) and [TC-2011-000149-PHL](#)**  
**4 October 2011**

This Preliminary Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 3,550,719 in cash, kind, or services to support the Philippines Red Cross to assist 50,000 families (250,000 persons) for 8 months. The operation will be completed by 31 May 2012 and a final report will be made available by 31 August 2012 (three months after the end of operation).

CHF 280,000 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation. Unearmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.

**Summary:** Typhoon Nesat pounded the Philippines early Tuesday, 27 September 2011, with strong gusts and heavy rains, triggering floods and widespread damage. It made landfall over Isabela and Aurora provinces and although it weakened as it made its way across land, adverse conditions were reported across the entire island of Luzon. The typhoon fuelled monsoon rains, resulting in overflowing rivers and extensive flooding. In some mountainous provinces, landslides triggered by continuous rains blocked roads, rendering the areas inaccessible. Release of water from several reservoirs has worsened the situation, and up to now, several cities and villages remain submerged.



Owing to the effects of the back-to-back typhoons, some portions of Bulacan are experiencing their worst flooding in decades.

**Photo:** Romulo Godinez/PRC

Even before the country could recover, another powerful storm, Typhoon Nalgae, struck on Saturday, 1 October 2011, following almost the same route as Typhoon Nesat. Nalgae hit Isabela province and although it did not cause widespread adverse conditions, heavy rains in the Cordillera mountain region pose a new threat of flash floods and landslides as water from the soaked slopes makes its way to tributaries and rivers in Central Luzon. The back-to-back typhoons have left swathes isolated, with parts of Bulacan, Nueva Ecija and Pampanga submerged as of this moment. The authorities have projected that the floodwaters would take days, if not weeks, to recede.

The latest National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) update indicates that the combined effects of the two typhoons have led to at least 59 deaths and 70 injuries, with 31 people still missing. More than 3.2 million people have been affected, more than 80 per cent of them in Cagayan Valley and Central Luzon regions. Thousands have opted not to leave their homes, and instead moved to the rooftops of their inundated houses. The national weather bureau has warned that there is the potential for a third storm hitting later this week, which would exacerbate the already dire predicament of communities struggling to recover. There is, therefore, an urgent need for affected families to be provided with immediate relief assistance.

Philippines Red Cross (PRC) started its response immediately Typhoon Nesat entered the region, and issued advisories and regular updates to its chapters in the projected typhoon path. Specialized rescue units – equipped with amphibious vehicles, rubber boats, rescue trucks and ambulances – were on standby and deployed shortly after the typhoon made landfall. They helped to take more than 2,500 people from at risk areas to evacuation shelters. Subsequently, more than 170 staff and 2,300 volunteers have been mobilized to support various relief activities, ranging from manning welfare desks in evacuations centres, to providing psycho-social support, serving ready-to-eat meals to evacuees, and distributing food and non-food items. To date, PRC has served ready-to-eat meals to some 14,000 evacuees, distributed food packages to 6,800 families (approximately 34,000 persons) and non-food packages to at least 300 families.

With DREF funds already secured, more food packages have been procured – or are in the process of being procured – and rations sufficient for 5,000 families were dispatched to Aurora, Bulacan and Isabela on 2 October 2011. Regarding non-food items, pre-positioned stocks are being released for immediate dispatch to the most affected areas. Intensive distributions will be conducted beginning this week, starting with the hardest-hit areas, as access to marooned areas improves. The PRC has in stock, items sufficient to meet the needs of at least 14,000 families; these include IFRC-provided stocks that are adequate for 10,000 families.

Based on the situation, this Preliminary Emergency Appeal responds to a request from the PRC and focuses on providing support to take an appropriate and timely response in delivering immediate assistance as its staff and volunteers undertake assessments that will serve as the basis for further operational adjustments to the strategy and budget in the coming weeks. This operation will focus on delivering food, non-food and emergency shelter assistance to 50,000 families (250,000 persons) in affected provinces in Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon and Cordillera Administrative regions.

Through this intervention, 50,000 families will receive food packages sufficient for two days, with 20,000 most vulnerable also receiving essential non-food items, i.e. blankets, sleeping mats and jerry cans. The PRC will also undertake basic hygiene promotion to those 20,000 families assisted with non-food items with a view to contributing towards reducing the risk of waterborne and water-related diseases. To meet immediate water needs of those in evacuation centres, PRC aims to supply clean water to those centres in most need. Some 6,000 households will receive assistance to repair or rebuild their homes, with 1,000 who will benefit from transitional shelter also to be provided with livelihoods grants.

[<click here to view the attached budget; here to link to map of the affected area; and here to view contact details>](#)

## The situation

Typhoon Nesat, a powerful storm, pounded the Philippines early Tuesday, 27 September 2011, with strong gusts and heavy rains, triggering floods and widespread damage. It made landfall over the mountainous Isabela and Aurora provinces in northern Luzon, with winds of up to 140kph and gusts of 170kph. The typhoon weakened as it crossed the rugged terrain of the Sierra Madre mountain range, before exiting into the sea west of the Philippines the following day, 28 September 2011. It fuelled monsoon rains, and adverse conditions were reported across the entire island.

Dramatic flooding in Manila, resulting from sea surges that shattered and breached a seawall along the Manila Bay, forced the evacuation of people in informal settlements in low-lying sections. Strong waves also battered other coastal communities across the island of Luzon, and falling trees and toppled power lines cut electricity in several towns and cities. Extensive flooding was reported in cities, urban centres and villages. In some mountainous provinces, landslides triggered by continuous rains blocked roads. The situation has been worsened by spilling of water from several reservoirs, which has left several cities and villages submerged.

Even before the country could recover, another powerful storm, Typhoon Nalgae, struck on Saturday, 1 October 2011, following almost the same route as Typhoon Nesat. Nalgae hit Isabela province and although it did not cause widespread adverse conditions, heavy rains in the Cordillera mountain region pose a new threat of flash floods and landslides as water from the soaked slopes makes way to tributaries and rivers in Central Luzon. The back-to-back typhoons have left swathes of land marooned, with parts of Bulacan, Nueva Ecija and Pampanga submerged as of this moment. This is in part due to the swelling of Angat and Pampanga rivers as well as the spill of water from reservoirs.

The latest National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) update indicates that the combined effects of Typhoon Nesat and Typhoon Nalgae have led to at least 59 deaths and 70 injuries, with 31 people still missing. A total of 699,909 families (3,250,104 persons) have been affected, of which 52,383 families (266,103 persons) have sought refuge in 655 evacuation centres.

**Table 1: Effects of typhoons Nesat and Nalgae - as of 4 October 2011 (Source: NDRRMC)**

Details	Typhoon Nesat	Typhoon Nalgae	Total
Deaths	55	4	59
Injured	65	5	70
Missing	28	3	31
# of evacuation centres	483	172	655
# of persons in evacuation centres	206,381	19,722	266,103
<b>Persons affected</b>	<b># of families (persons)</b>	<b># of families (persons)</b>	<b>Total # of families (persons)</b>
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	7,720 (40,219)	896 (3,412)	8,616 (43,631)
Cagayan Valley (Region 2)	99,211 (417,138)	21,991 (105,113)	121,202 (522,251)
Central Luzon (Region 3)	414,677 (1,952,315)	38,743 (153,003)	453,420 (2,105,318)
Other Regions	87,182 (422,695)	29,489 (156,209)	116,671 (578,904)
<b>Total # of affected persons</b>	<b>608,790 (2,832,367)</b>	<b>91,119 (417,737)</b>	<b>699,909 (3,250,104)</b>
Totally damaged houses	6,141	1,556	7,697
Partially damaged houses	36,971	4,718	41,689
<b>Total # of damaged houses</b>	<b>43,112</b>	<b>6,274</b>	<b>49,386</b>

As well as human casualties, the typhoons have caused extensive damage or destruction to houses, infrastructure and agriculture. A total of 49,386 houses have been damaged, 7,697 totally and 41,689 partially. Authorities have estimated that the cost of damage to agriculture and infrastructure is PHP 8.8 billion (CHF 182.6 million or USD 201 million), with the likelihood of increasing as a clearer picture of the typhoons' impact emerges.

At the moment, detailed assessments cannot be undertaken in some of the most affected areas because portions remain marooned or inaccessible. Similarly, rescue and relief efforts have been hampered by the refusal of hundreds of residents to leave their homes, instead opting to move to the rooftops of their inundated houses. According to the Philippine atmospheric, geophysical and astronomical services administration (PAGASA), a third storm could hit later this week, meaning that urgent relief is required to assist affected people whose coping mechanisms have been weakened. Based on the situation, this appeal is being launched on a preliminary basis. Further adjustments to the strategy and budget will be done in the coming weeks based on assessment results.

## Coordination and partnerships

**Movement coordination:** Coordination is crucial for the success of this operation. The Red Cross Red Crescent operational coordination mechanism has been activated, and PRC has provided updates on its response plan. It is upon a request from the PRC that the IFRC released DREF funds and is launching this Preliminary Emergency Appeal. The IFRC encourages funding for this operation to be channelled through the appeal framework to minimize overlap or duplication of efforts, and to reinforce accountability.

Partners continue to hold coordination and ad hoc meetings to discuss the latest developments. The IFRC sent out two relief/recovery delegates to complement PRC rapid assessments, and has specialized personnel, emergency supplies and resources available in country and in the region for immediate mobilization. The ICRC has released some funds to support PRC's emergency response and has indicated readiness to deploy its WatHab team to support the PRC's action, if required. The Australian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, and The Netherlands Red Cross offices in the Philippines have also placed their technical delegates on standby for assessments and to support PRC action.

**Coordinating with authorities:** PRC maintains a long-standing and strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with the following: (i) the NDRRMC; (ii) local disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) local government units. PRC is participating in NDRRMC meetings as well as coordinating with department of social welfare and development (DSWD), department of health (DOH), and disaster risk reduction and management councils at the provincial, municipal and Barangay levels. Building on the momentum gained from the Typhoon Ketsana operation, IFRC will support the humanitarian diplomacy efforts of PRC, especially with regard to obtaining safer land to resettle displaced families, where such needs are noted.

**Inter-agency coordination:** Since the successive typhoons struck while another IFRC-supported operation is ongoing, the coordination mechanisms already in place will be maintained. The IFRC country office will continue to participate in humanitarian country team (HCT) meetings as well as relevant inter-agency standing committee (IASC) cluster meetings. While the emergency shelter cluster has not yet been activated – with regard to the latest typhoons – agencies involved in shelter interventions are coordinating among themselves. IFRC will also maintain close collaboration with other partners, outside the Philippines, including European Commission’s humanitarian aid and civil protection (ECHO). ECHO’s programme officer for Philippines has consistently been updated on Red Cross action.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

PRC started its response immediately Typhoon Nesat entered the region, and issued advisories and regular updates to its chapters in the projected typhoon path. Specialized rescue units – equipped with amphibious vehicles, rubber boats, rescue trucks and ambulances – were on standby and deployed shortly after the typhoon made landfall. They helped to take more than 2,500 people from at risk areas to evacuation shelters.

Subsequently, more than 170 staff and 2,300 volunteers have been mobilized to support various relief activities, ranging from manning welfare desks in evacuations centres, to providing psycho-social support, serving ready-to-eat meals to evacuees, and distributing food and non-food items. As of 3 October 2011, the PRC had served ready-to-eat meals to some 14,000 evacuees, distributed food packages to 6,800 families (approximately 34,000 persons) and non-food packages to at least 300 families.



Philippine Red Cross has rescued hundreds of stranded resident in Bulacan and provided them with food packages.

Photo: Romulo Godinez/PRC

With DREF funds already secured, more food packages have been procured – or are in the process of being procured – and rations sufficient for 5,000 families were dispatched to Aurora, Bulacan and Isabela on 2 October 2011. As regards non-food items, pre-positioned stocks are being released for immediate dispatch to the most affected areas. Intensive distributions will be conducted beginning this week, starting with the hardest-hit areas, as access to marooned portions improves. The PRC has in stock items sufficient to meet the needs of at least 14,000 families; these include IFRC-provided stocks that are adequate for 10,000 families.

This Preliminary Emergency Appeal operation will focus on delivering food, non-food, shelter, and livelihoods assistance to 50,000 families (250,000 persons) in selected affected provinces in Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon and Cordillera Administrative regions.

### The needs

At the moment, detailed assessments cannot be undertaken in some of the most affected areas because portions remain marooned or inaccessible. However, PRC chapters, bolstered by a team from the national headquarters, have identified priority, urgent needs of affected communities. Detailed assessments will be conducted in the coming days, and will serve as the basis for further adjustments to the strategy and budget in the coming weeks.

**Immediate needs:** The PRC will undertake one-off distribution of two-day ration of food [rice, noodles and sardines] to the most vulnerable displaced families. Non-food items to be provided comprise blankets, sleeping mats and jerry cans. To meet immediate water needs of those in evacuation centres, PRC aims to supply clean water to those centres in most need. Basic hygiene promotion will be undertaken alongside distribution of relief items with the view of contributing towards reducing the risk of water borne and water related diseases including dengue and malaria.

**Longer-term needs:** Owing to the significant number of damaged houses reported, shelter assistance is a top priority. Already, some affected households have requested their Red Cross chapters for assistance to repair or rebuild their homes. PRC and IFRC consider provision of shelter assistance to be fully in line with helping people to restore their everyday lives and to enable them to live in decent conditions. This operation will provide shelter repair kits to families whose houses have been partially damaged and transitional shelter – together with linked livelihood assistance – to families whose houses have been completely destroyed.

In addition to meeting the direct needs of affected people, the operation will support the development of some of the Red Cross chapters that have been significantly impacted. There is the need for chapter capacity building and disaster preparedness with a view of enabling them to respond swifter in case of future potential disaster.

**Beneficiary selection:** In general, this operation targets typhoon-affected families as whole rather than individual members of family units. Lists of beneficiaries will be obtained from the DSWD. Respective PRC chapters will revalidate the lists, with volunteers undertaking surveys in affected areas. Other aspects considered in PRC's selection criteria, especially as regards shelter, is prioritizing families headed by women [widows, divorced or separated] without income, families headed by children, families with persons with disabilities, families with young children or elderly family members, families from ethnic minorities and other socially excluded groups. Women, men, girls and boys will attend orientation sessions before receiving assistance.

## The proposed operation

This Preliminary Emergency Appeal focuses on providing support to take an appropriate and timely response in delivering immediate assistance as PRC staff and volunteers undertake assessments that will serve as the basis for further adjustments to the strategy and budget in the coming weeks. It will focus on delivering food, non-food, shelter and livelihoods assistance to 50,000 families (250,000 persons) in affected provinces of Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon and Cordillera Administrative regions.

Through this intervention, 50,000 families will receive food packages (rice, noodles and sardines) sufficient for two days, with 20,000 most vulnerable of them also receiving essential non-food items, i.e. blankets, sleeping mats and jerry cans. To meet immediate water needs of those in evacuation centres, PRC aims to supply clean water in evacuation centres at most need. The PRC will also undertake basic hygiene promotion to the benefit of 20,000 families assisted with non-food items, with a view of contributing towards reducing the risk of waterborne and water-related diseases including dengue and malaria. Some 6,000 households will receive assistance to repair or rebuild their homes, with 1,000 who will benefit from transitional shelter also provided with livelihoods grants. The National Society will ensure that distributions are orderly, safely and done respectfully. Post-distribution surveys will be undertaken to capture the perspectives of people assisted as regards the suitability, timeliness, of the assistance provided, among others. A mid-term review of will be undertaken in February/March 2012.

Besides delivering direct assistance to displaced families, this operation will support the development of some of the Red Cross chapters that have been significantly impacted by the typhoons. Two chapters will be assisted to set up volunteer structures and will be equipped with water search and rescue teams while one chapter will be provided with a vehicle. A wide volunteer network and search and rescue capacity will contribute towards enhancing the disaster response capacity of assisted chapters while the vehicle will contribute towards improving programme-monitoring capacity of the assisted chapter. The IFRC will also provide technical materials and technical support to PRC. Delegates engaged for this intervention will support PRC training opportunities by facilitating relevant sessions based on their expertise. For instance, the logistics delegate will conduct on-the-job training in logistics core areas (procurement, warehousing, and transport and fleet management) for PRC staff and volunteers at national headquarters and targeted chapters. All training related to the operation will refer to the new version of Sphere standards. Separate introductory training will be arranged, where needed.

### Relief distributions (food items)

<b>Outcome: Emergency food needs of 50,000 typhoon-affected families in three regions are met through provision of appropriate food items in adequate quantities and quality within 3 months.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
The immediate food needs of 50,000 typhoon displaced families and host families are met through one-off food distributions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a beneficiary focusing strategy and distribution protocols.</li> <li>• Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols.</li> <li>• Identify, register and verify beneficiaries.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize validated beneficiaries for food distributions.</li> <li>• Arrange pre- and post-relief distribution volunteer meetings.</li> <li>• Provide food (rice, noodles and sardines) to 50,000 families (250,000 persons).</li> <li>• Conduct post-distribution surveys.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on distributions.</li> </ul>
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### Relief distributions (non-food items)

**Outcome: The status of 20,000 affected families in three regions improved through timely provision of appropriate non-food items within 4 months.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
The immediate needs of 20,000 typhoon affected families are met through distributions of non-food items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system.</li> <li>• Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols.</li> <li>• Register and verify beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Mobilize validated beneficiaries for distributions.</li> <li>• Arrange pre- and post- distribution volunteer meetings.</li> <li>• Distribute blankets (two per family), sleeping mats (two per family) and to 20,000 families (100,000 persons).</li> <li>• Provide jerry cans (1 per household for 20-litre or 2 per household for 10-litre) for household level water storage, to 20,000 families (100,000 persons).</li> <li>• Track movement of items from point of dispatch to end-user.</li> <li>• Undertake real-time needs/capacity assessments to identify gaps.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on distributions.</li> </ul>

### Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

**Outcome: The risk of waterborne and water-related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion to 20,000 families (100,000 persons) in three regions.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Basic water, sanitation and hygiene promotion needs of affected families identified to enable design of appropriate solutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the basic water, sanitation and hygiene promotion needs and likelihood of water and sanitation-related diseases.</li> <li>• Survey the availability of safe drinking water for people sheltered in evacuation centres.</li> <li>• Coordinate with the WASH cluster.</li> </ul>
Safe water is provided to affected families in evacuation centres as floodwater subsides and damaged systems are restored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide potable water storage tanks and tap stands [flexible tanks as bladders ] at targeted evacuation centres as per needs.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on activities.</li> </ul>
Appropriate household sanitation facilities provided to 1,000 families assisted with transitional shelter in three regions for eight months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support construction of pour-flush latrines and septic tanks as integral components of transitional shelters.</li> <li>• Ensure that construction of pour-flush latrines takes into account unique needs of people with disabilities, where required.</li> <li>• Provide sanitation kits comprising a 20-litre jerry can, a 60-litre water container, a dipper and a toilet brush (1 per targeted family) to families assisted with transitional shelters.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on activities.</li> </ul>
Basic hygiene practices among 20,000 families improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize existing trained community health volunteers.</li> <li>• Undertake baseline surveys to determine the level of awareness of water related illnesses and hygiene practices in targeted communities Mobilize community members for hygiene promotions sessions.</li> <li>• Distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials to 20,000 families (100,000 people) in the target communities.</li> <li>• Disseminate relevant hygiene and health messages to 20,000 families</li> </ul>

	<p>(100,000 people) in the target communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake final surveys to determine level of improvement in awareness and practices.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on activities.</li> </ul>
The scope and quality of the Philippines Red Cross hygiene promotion services are improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruit and train community health volunteers.</li> <li>• Produce IEC materials relevant for hygiene promotion.</li> </ul>

### Early recovery: Shelter

**Outcome: Some 6,000 typhoon-affected households in three regions have safer shelter solutions through the provision of locally appropriate materials, tools and guidance on improved building techniques within 8 months.**

<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
5,000 families have refurbished or restored their houses that were damaged as a result of the typhoons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the extent of the shelter needs and shelter solutions preferred by typhoon-affected communities.</li> <li>• Conduct orientation of volunteers to be involved in shelter project.</li> <li>• Select beneficiaries from lists provided by DSWD.</li> <li>• Undertake door-to-door surveys to validate beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Provide volunteers with training that promotes an understanding of typhoon resilient construction.</li> <li>• Conduct orientation of beneficiaries (by chapter volunteers).</li> <li>• Using relevant methodologies, e.g. distribution of materials, tools, cash etc, provide adequate and appropriate shelter repair solutions to 5,000 families whose houses were partially damaged by the typhoons.</li> <li>• Coordinate with the emergency shelter cluster if, activated.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on activities.</li> </ul>
1,000 families whose houses were totally destroyed as a result of the typhoons have rebuilt applying resilient techniques.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the extent of the shelter needs and shelter solutions preferred by typhoon-affected communities.</li> <li>• Conduct advocacy for access to appropriate land sites.</li> <li>• Conduct orientation of volunteers to be involved in shelter project.</li> <li>• Select beneficiaries from lists provided by DSWD.</li> <li>• Undertake door-to-door surveys to validate beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Provide carpenters and project volunteers with training that promotes awareness and understanding of typhoon resilient construction.</li> <li>• Conduct orientation of beneficiaries (by project volunteers).</li> <li>• Construct model houses in select localities within operational areas.</li> <li>• Provide appropriate transitional shelter materials and tools to 1,000 families whose houses were destroyed.</li> <li>• Promote safer, typhoon resilient shelter, where possible, by providing technical assistance and guidance.</li> <li>• Ensure shelter programming includes access to required water and sanitation services and linked livelihoods grants.</li> <li>• Ensure shelter programming takes into account unique needs of people with disabilities, where required.</li> <li>• Promote increased awareness and understanding of shelter response programming with the National Society and affected communities.</li> <li>• Coordinate with the emergency shelter cluster, if activated.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on activities.</li> </ul>

### Early recovery: Livelihoods

**Outcome: Coping mechanisms of 1,000 typhoon-affected families improved through enhanced livelihoods opportunities.**

<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Families assisted with transitional shelter are able to re-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consult targeted households on their preferred livelihoods solutions.</li> <li>• Organize orientation sessions for targeted households on the scope of</li> </ul>

<p>establish basic means of household income and to increase livelihoods opportunities.</p>	<p>livelihoods assistance to be provided under the operation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide targeted households with application forms for livelihood assistance.</li> <li>• Review application forms for livelihood assistance submitted by beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Using relevant methodologies, e.g. cash grants, provide livelihoods assistance to 1,000 families whose houses were destroyed.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on activities.</li> </ul>
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### National society disaster preparedness and capacity building

**Outcome: The disaster preparedness and response capacity of PRC national headquarters and two chapters in affected regions strengthened.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>PRC national headquarters and two chapters in operational areas have improved their disaster response capacities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train and equip two land and water search-and-rescue teams.</li> <li>• Equip one PRC chapter with a land cruiser, geared for flood situations</li> <li>• Support two PRC chapters in improving on their volunteer management structures.</li> <li>• Provide technical materials and technical support to PRC national headquarters and chapters targeted by operation.</li> <li>• Conduct on-the-job training in logistics core areas (procurement, warehousing, and transport and fleet management) for PRC staff and volunteers at national headquarters and targeted chapters.</li> <li>• Assist PRC in their training activities by providing delegates as facilitators based on their expertise.</li> <li>• Identify and map the overall and essential preparedness gaps in capacities and resources.</li> </ul>

### Logistics

Professional logistics support to the operation will be provided in accordance with the IFRC standards, procedures and processes. Activities will include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Mobilizing relief items pre-positioned in IFRC's regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur for emergencies and ongoing operations.
- Coordinating within IFRC and PRC programme managers and the regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur for timely and cost-efficient sourcing option for items required in the operation
- Coordinating mobilization of goods and reception of incoming shipments
- Utilizing existing warehousing facilities and vehicles for storage and efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution points
- Supporting PRC in securing adequate storage solutions
- Ensuring that local procurement of goods, services and transport is in line with IFRC procurement standards and procedures
- Liaising and coordinating actions with other key actors so that that the IFRC logistics operation processes use all information to be as efficient and effective as possible
- Providing and maintaining an up-to-date mobilization table on the IFRC's disaster management information system (DMIS).

IFRC will work on mobilizing specific relief items to respond to needs in the field. As such, donors should coordinate with the RLU regarding outstanding needs. The RLU will provide shipping instructions and issue a consignment tracking number before any goods are shipped to the operation. Procurement of goods and transport can also be arranged through RLU.

### Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders is vital for fundraising, advocacy and maintaining the profile of emergency operations. A steady flow of timely and accurate information will be maintained between those working in the field and other stakeholders, including the media and donors, to promote greater quality, accountability, and transparency. This will support the objectives of this Preliminary Emergency Appeal, increase the profile, funding and other support for PRC and IFRC, and provide a platform on which to advocate in the interests of vulnerable people.

Communications support to this operation will ensure that needs, achievements and challenges are profiled to enhance funding, other support, accountability and to provide a platform for advocating in the interests of typhoon-affected populations. Donors and national societies will receive information and materials they can use to promote the operation. Relevant information and publicity materials, including audio-visual products, will be channeled through IFRC's public website – [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org).

Activities will include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Producing press releases, news stories and beneficiary case studies
- Proactive engagement with media (national, international based in the Philippines and international based around the world) to highlight the needs of the storm-affected and to profile the response of the Red Cross. This will include the use of established IFRC social media tools.
- Developing media packages, including facts and figures, questions and answers, issue briefs and audiovisual products for distribution to partner national societies, partner organizations and media
- Developing and producing communications products that highlight achievements of the operation
- Supporting field visits by communications colleagues from partner national societies and donor agencies
- Supporting programme teams in designing and producing project-specific materials, including forms, banners, pamphlets, brochures, posters and signage
- Supporting programme teams to ensure consistent and two-way engagement with beneficiaries as part of the IFRC's commitment to greater accountability to affected communities.

### Capacity of the National Society

PRC is the nation's largest humanitarian organization and is recognized by 'Republic Act No. 10072' – also known as 'Philippine Red Cross Act of 2009' – as an independent, autonomous organization auxiliary to the authorities in the humanitarian field. The PRC works through 100 chapters covering all administrative districts and major cities of the nation. In delivering services, PRC relies on a team of skilled, trained and experienced staff and volunteers with different specializations. Currently, it has approximately 1,000 staff at the national headquarters and chapter levels and approximately one million volunteers and supporters, some 500,000 of them active volunteers. Below the national headquarters level, a professional administrator, who doubles as the manager in charge of operations and administrative functions, represents each chapter of PRC.

The PRC is in partnership with a number of national societies, some maintaining offices in the Philippines. Australian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Spanish Red Cross and The Netherlands Red Cross maintain offices within PRC. PRC also enjoys a close working relationship with many other partner national societies and works closely with the ICRC.

Outside the Movement, PRC works in partnership with the government and non-government agencies as well as private groups in achieving effective networking and delivery of services. It is the only organization outside the government structure that has a wide network, presence and mandate, ranging from the capital, Manila, to the grassroots level.

### Capacity of the IFRC

IFRC maintains a country office in the Philippines, housed within PRC's national headquarters. The office is headed by a country representative and has delegates and staff supporting an ongoing operation in response to the typhoons of late 2009. However, most of these delegates complete their missions at the end of October 2011. In view of the latest typhoon, the country office will be strengthened with an operations coordinator, and delegates or staff specializing in the following areas: finance and administration; logistics; relief/recovery; reporting and information; shelter, and; water and sanitation. The Southeast Asia regional office in Bangkok and the Asia-Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur are also available to provide technical and operational assistance in the following areas: logistics; communications; resource mobilization; planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting; and finance.

### Monitoring and evaluation

PRC and IFRC are committed to improving the quality of their humanitarian programmes. As a contribution to meeting this commitment, PRC, supported by its partners, will capture lessons for this operation. The IFRC will facilitate a real-time review of the operation with the aim of determining the quality of the initial response, identifying areas that needed improvement and capturing early lessons learnt. Throughout the operation, PRC

and the IFRC country office will facilitate monitoring visits by interested partners. An internal evaluation will be undertaken within three months of completing the operation.

### Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Mathias Schmale  
Under Secretary General  
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta  
Secretary General

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## Contact information

**For further information specifically related to this operation, please contact:**

- **Philippine Red Cross:** Gwendolyn Pang, secretary-general; phone +63 2 525 5654; fax +63 2 527 0857; email: [gwendolyn.pang@redcross.org.ph](mailto:gwendolyn.pang@redcross.org.ph)
- **IFRC Philippine country office:** Selvaratnam Sinnadurai, country representative; phone +63 2 309 8622; mobile +63 917 880 6844; email: [selvaratnam.sinnadurai@ifrc.org](mailto:selvaratnam.sinnadurai@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC regional office for Southeast Asia:** Anne Leclerc, head of regional office; phone +66 2661 8201; mobile +66 85 661 7464; email: [anne.leclerc@ifrc.org](mailto:anne.leclerc@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Asia Pacific zone office (phone: +60 3 9207 5700, fax +60 3 2161 0670):**
  - Al Panico, head of operations; email: [al.panico@ifrc.org](mailto:al.panico@ifrc.org)
  - Heikki Väättämoinen, operations coordinator, email: [heikki.vaatamoinen@ifrc.org](mailto:heikki.vaatamoinen@ifrc.org)
  - Jeremy Francis, regional logistics coordinator, email: [jeremy.francis@ifrc.org](mailto:jeremy.francis@ifrc.org)
  - Patrick Fuller, communications manager, email: [patrick.fuller@ifrc.org](mailto:patrick.fuller@ifrc.org)
  - Alan Bradbury, head of resource mobilization and PMER; email: [alan.bradbury@ifrc.org](mailto:alan.bradbury@ifrc.org)Please send all pledges of funding to [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org)



**Click here**

1. **Emergency Appeal budget and map [below](#)**
2. **[Return](#) to the title page**

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#), which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
  2. Enable healthy and safe living.
  3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
-

# EMERGENCY APPEAL

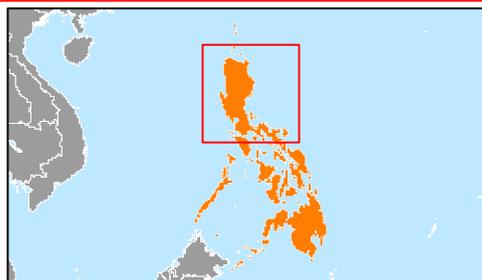
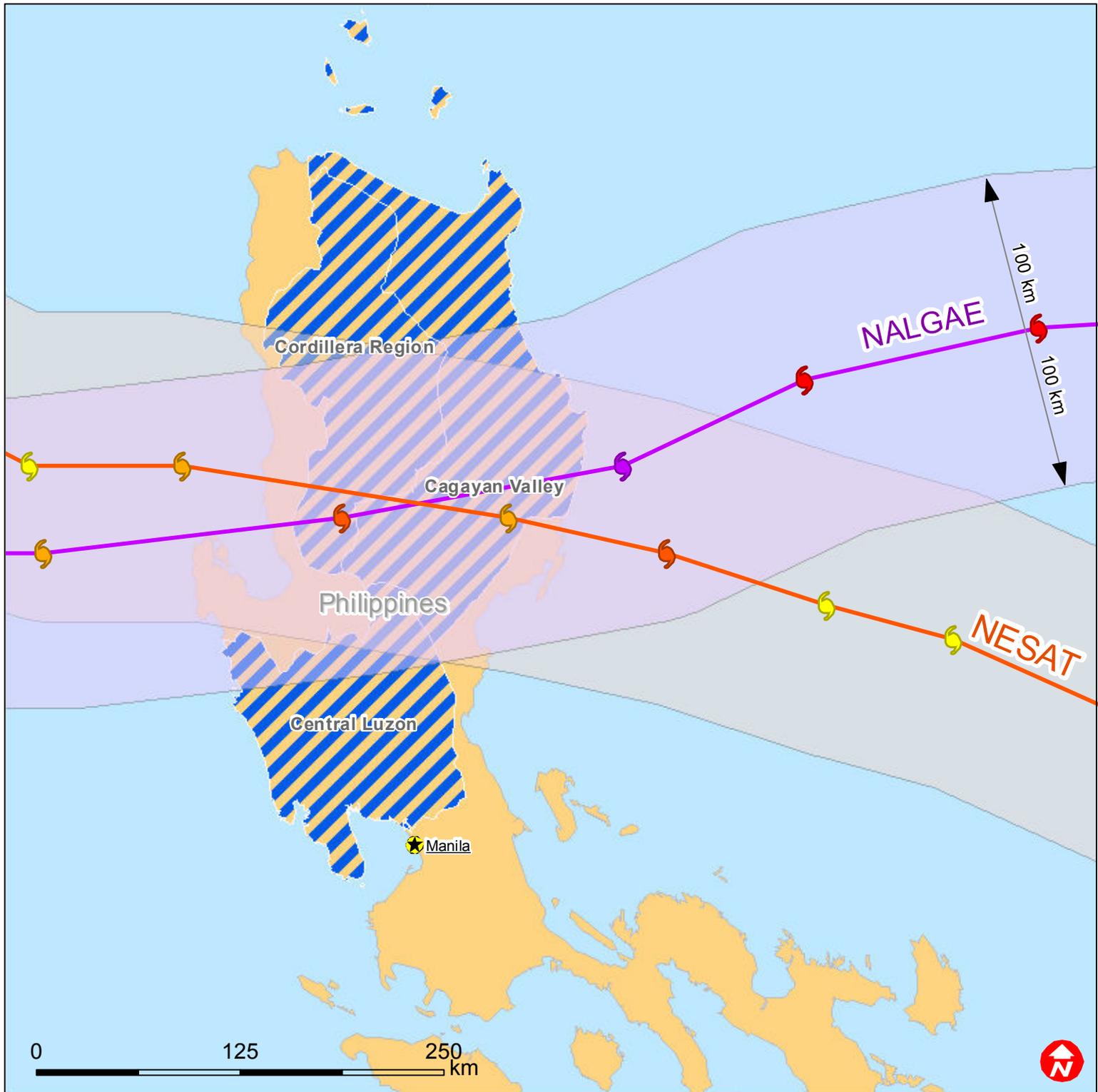
## MDRPH007 PHILIPPINE TYPHOONS

03-10-11

Budget Group	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	750,000
Shelter - Transitional	1,400,000
Clothing & Textiles	262,000
Food	225,000
Seeds & Plants	150,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	62,200
Other Supplies & Services	12,000
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>2,861,200</b>
Vehicles Purchase	30,000
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>30,000</b>
Storage, Warehousing	8,592
Distribution & Monitoring	16,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	32,000
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>56,592</b>
International Staff	324,000
National Staff	29,600
National Society Staff	12,800
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>366,400</b>
Travel	4,000
Information & Public Relations	1,000
Office Costs	4,800
Communications	4,800
Financial Charges	4,000
Other General Expenses	1,216
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>19,816</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	216,711
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>216,711</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>3,550,719</b>



# Philippines: Typhoons



-  TROPICAL DEPRESSION
-  TROPICAL STORM
-  TYPHOON-1
-  TYPHOON-2
-  TYPHOON-3
-  TYPHOON-4
-  SUPER TYPHOON-4
-  Affected regions

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 a territory or of its authorities.

Map data sources: ESRI, DEVINFO, UNISYS, International Federation - MDRPH07.mxd