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Emergency appeal operation update Philippines: Tropical Storm Washi

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH008 GLIDE n° TC-2011-000189-PHL Operation update n°4 6 March 2012

Period covered by this operations update:
11 January to 24 February 2012

Appeal target (current): CHF 5,705,280

Appeal coverage: The appeal is 64.8 per cent covered with funding in the pipeline.

[<click for donor response report or contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- An [emergency appeal](#) was launched on 20 January 2012 for CHF 5.69 million to assist 20,000 families (100,000 persons) in 12 months
- A preliminary [emergency appeal](#) was launched on a preliminary basis on 21 December 2011 for CHF 2.6 million to assist 5,000 families (25,000 people) in nine months
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 200,000 allocated to support the initial response of Philippine Red Cross.

Summary: Two months after Tropical Storm Washi lashed the northern coast of Mindanao, Philippine Red Cross (PRC) has scaled up its relief efforts. The National Society has so far provided food packages – comprising rice, noodles and sardines – to more than 32,000 families (approximately 160,000 persons) and non-food items to at least 26,000 families (approximately 130,000 persons). Non-food items comprise blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans and hygiene kits. Distributions continue.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and partner national societies, including Australian Red Cross, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross, are supporting the National Society in its response.



Philippine Red Cross has scaled up its relief efforts two months after Tropical Storm Washi lashed the northern coast of Mindanao. To date, it has provided food items to 32,000 families and non-food items to 26,000 families. In addition, PRC has provided clean water to 102,000 families (approximately 510,000 persons).
Photo: Mollie Godinez/PRC

Of the relief items distributed to date, food packages for 15,000 families, non-food items for 11,000 families and hygiene kits for 7,600 families have been supported through this emergency appeal operation. Also utilizing resources mobilized through this emergency appeal, PRC has conducted basic health education, with focus on hygiene promotion and disease prevention, reaching some 14,000 families. The National Society has also distributed 4 million litres of water – via trucking and bladder tanks – in affected areas of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan. Distribution of water in Cagayan de Oro has since been discontinued after local authorities restored water supply. In parts of Iligan, it continues, pending full restoration of a damaged water supply system.

Meanwhile, through IFRC support, PRC has provided 300 families with shelter repair kits. The shelter repair kits are being distributed using two approaches. In the first, beneficiary families are given a set of construction tools worth PHP 3,330 (CH 70) plus a commodity voucher worth PHP 6,670 (CH 140); in the second approach, beneficiary families are being provided with cash vouchers worth PHP 10,000 (CH 210) to purchase shelter repair or construction materials at recommended shops. The families have the choice of selecting items according to their individual needs – without being limited by pre-determined lists – but within the allocated amount. Delivery of shelter repair kits continues alongside revalidation of beneficiaries to be assisted with transitional shelter. The revalidation process entails crosschecking whether the listed beneficiary families have permission from the authorities to rebuild on the land they occupy, whether they have land tenure security, and whether they meet PRC’s beneficiary selection criteria. The exercise includes visiting the actual sites where their homes were damaged or destroyed, to assess the extent of assistance needed.

In addition to serving survivors of the tropical storm, this operation is also putting effort in improving the preparedness and response capacity of the Cagayan de Oro and Iligan chapters of PRC. In this regard, IFRC has so far provided computers and other office equipment to the two chapters. IFRC technical staff and delegates are working alongside chapter staff, thereby providing on-the-job coaching and mentoring, besides technical support. Also, the appeal [budget](#) has been revised upwards to accommodate remote inter-agency shelter coordination support by IFRC.

Red Cross Red Crescent partners who have contributed to this operation are American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, French Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Swedish Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross. Contributions to this operation have also been received from government partners and institutional partners, including the European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO) and VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief Fund. Donations have also been made by the governments Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Japan, New Zealand, Sweden, and The Netherlands.

A current listing of all contributors to this appeal is available in the [consolidated response to appeal](#) record on the IFRC’s public website. On behalf of PRC, IFRC would like to thank all partners for their generous and invaluable contributions to this appeal.

The situation

Tropical Storm Washi battered the northern coast of Mindanao island with heavy downpours on 17 December 2011, swiping away entire villages in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan – two of the hardest hits areas. Its effects were fatal: at least 1,200 lives were lost and 6,700 people injured. According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), the impact of Tropical Storm Washi was exacerbated by the combined effects of heavy rain [in the upstream parts of Cagayan de Oro River basin], flashfloods, accumulation of debris, occurrence of a high tide [that restricted the flow of floodwater], and the steep topography of the catchment.

Table 1: Effects of Tropical Storm Washi (Source: NDRRMC¹)

Details	Total
Deaths	1,268
Injured	6,071
Missing	181
Number of affected families	131,618 families (698,882 persons)
Number of totally damaged houses	13,585
Number of totally partially damaged houses	37,559

¹ NDRRMC: [Final report on the effects and emergency management re Tropical Storm Washi](#)

In the aftermath, homes of at least 51,000 families were damaged, with thousands of families forced to seek alternative safer shelter in evacuation centres. The authorities have estimated that the total cost of damage wrought by the disaster amounted to PHP 2 billion (CHF 43 million), of which PHP 1.3 billion (CHF 28 million) was from infrastructure including roads, bridges, school buildings and health facilities.

Two months on, local and international agencies have scaled up their relief and early recovery efforts. Debris clearing and clean-up activities, led by the authorities, continue through the food-for-work approach. At the same time, the authorities have completed assessments, demarcating some areas as 'no build zones'. Around 4,800 families (approximately 21,400 persons) remain sheltered in 22 evacuation centres that are still operational – 11 in Cagayan de Oro and 11 in Iligan – while some 46,100 others (approximately 262,800 persons) have opted to stay with host families, i.e. friends or relatives. While some survivors have repaired or are rebuilding their damaged homes, families that used to live in areas within the 'no build zones' will have to relocate. Relocation of affected families from hazard zones is constrained by challenges relating to obtaining suitable land outside these 'no build zones'.

Meanwhile, in the second week of February 2012, a low-pressure area brought moderate to heavy rains over parts of Mindanao and Visayas islands; in some cases, triggering flooding and landslides. Although no flooding was reported in Cagayan de Oro or Iligan, sustained rains worsened the condition of families in temporary shelters. The potential of more weather disturbances and rains remains, highlighting the need to speed up shelter solutions.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination: From the outset, PRC has been implementing emergency and relief interventions with the support of IFRC, ICRC and partner national societies with in-country presence. It is upon a request from PRC that IFRC released immediate resources using a DREF allocation and launched this emergency appeal operation. Partners continue to hold coordination and ad hoc meetings to discuss the latest developments. The latest meeting led by PRC on 22 February 2012 had the participation of IFRC, ICRC, Australian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, and The Netherlands Red Cross.

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 the department of social welfare and development (DSWD) and disaster risk reduction and management councils at the provincial, municipal and barangay levels. The leadership of PRC at national headquarters as well as at the Cagayan de Oro and Iligan chapter levels is engaging with local authorities with a view of obtaining suitable, 'safer' land to resettle families who used to live in 'no build zones'.

Inter-agency coordination: IFRC participates in meetings of the humanitarian country team (HCT), led by the UN resident coordinator. It is through these meetings that IFRC was requested to convene the emergency shelter cluster starting January 2012. A team of three – two international and one national staff – was deployed to Mindanao for this purpose. It assisted in coordinating the emergency shelter cluster, including processing/analyzing data for shelter planning and encouraging better information sharing with the authorities and humanitarian community. In mid February, an external evaluator was deployed to the Philippines to undertake a review of the cluster and recommend ways of improving coordination.

As well as participating in emergency shelter cluster meetings, the Red Cross – represented by IFRC, PRC, German Red Cross or Spanish Red Cross – participates in meetings of other clusters such as camp coordination management and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH). Information sharing with other agencies helps to determine localities in which the various actors are intervening, thereby preventing duplication and building synergies as regards the nature of assistance planned as well as the methodology of providing assistance. IFRC has also maintained collaboration with other partners, including European Commission - Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO).

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

In the immediate aftermath of the disaster, PRC staff and volunteers focused on supporting search and rescue efforts, search and retrieval [including provision of body bags], serving people in evacuation centres, including with cooked meals, providing clean drinking water, psychosocial support, and providing basic relief items. Red Cross staff and volunteers also undertook rapid assessments to determine who needed what and where. As some staff and volunteers in affected chapters were themselves affected by the tropical storm, surge capacity was sent from

the national headquarters and other chapters. A regional disaster response team was also deployed to support the initial efforts of the National Society.

During the reporting period, PRC scaled up its relief operations – particularly distribution of food packages and non-food items. Red Cross staff and volunteers also undertook basic health education, with focus on hygiene promotion and disease prevention. To meet the immediate water needs in affected areas of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan, the National Society has distributed 4 million litres of water using trucks and bladders. The groundwork for delivery of shelter assistance has been set, with revalidation of beneficiaries already advanced. Provision of shelter repair kits has kicked off, with some 300 families already assisted. Distributions continue.

Progress towards outcomes

Relief distributions (food items)	
Outcome: 30,000 emergency food parcels are provided in adequate quantities and quality within six months.	
Output (expected result)	Activities planned
The immediate 30,000 food parcels are distributed to displaced families are met through food distributions (two-day rations).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a beneficiary focusing strategy and distribution protocols. • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. • Identify, register and verify beneficiaries. • Mobilize validated beneficiaries for food distributions. • Arrange pre- and post-relief distribution volunteer meetings. • Provide 30,000 food parcels (rice, noodles and sardines) • Conduct post-distribution surveys. • Monitor and report on distributions. • Food parcels provided will include food-for-work for beneficiaries who will be constructing their own shelter.

Progress: To date, PRC has provided emergency food packages to 32,354 families (equivalent to 161,770 people): 3,063 families in Bukidnon, 17,263 families in Cagayan de Oro, 9,419 families in Iligan, 1,992 families in Negros Oriental and 617 families in Surigao del Sur. A standard PRC emergency food package comprises five kilograms of rice, five packs of noodles and five cans of sardines, and is generally sufficient for two-day needs of an average-sized family.

Of the emergency food distributed, packages for 15,000 families were provided using funds mobilized through this IFRC emergency appeal operation. Distributions of items under this emergency appeal operation has been undertaken by PRC with the support of IFRC and German Red Cross, with German Red Cross specifically supporting distribution of 5,000 food packages, i.e. for 2,764 families in Bukidnon, 1,132 families in Cagayan de Oro and 1,104 families in Iligan.

Table 2. Number of families assisted with food items through IFRC support

Area	No. of families
Bukidnon	2,764
Cagayan de Oro	6,132
Iligan	6,104
Total	15,000

Procurement of food packages for 15,000 more families has been finalized and distributions are set to be undertaken starting last week of February 2012. Plans have also been concluded to procure additional packages for up to 20,000 families, i.e. beyond the target set in the emergency appeal. The additional packages will complement what has already been provided, especially as families repair or rebuild their damaged homes. The additional packages will comprise five kilograms of rice, five packs of noodles, five cans of sardines, a packet of iodized salt and a half-litre of cooking oil.

Relief distributions (non-food items)

Outcome: The status of up to 15,000 affected families improved through provision of appropriate non-food items within three months.

Output (expected result)	Activities planned
The immediate needs of up to 15,000 affected families that incurred losses or damage to household items are met through distribution of non-food items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system. • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. • Register and verify beneficiaries. • Mobilize validated beneficiaries for distributions. • Arrange pre- and post- distribution volunteer meetings. • Distribute blankets (two per family) and sleeping mats (two per family) to 15,000 families (75,000 persons). • Provide jerry cans (one 20-litre per household or two 10-litre per household) for household level water storage, to 15,000 families (75,000 persons) • Provide hygiene kits to 15,000 families (75,000 persons). • Provide mosquito nets to 5,000 families (two per family). • Track movement of items from point of dispatch to end-user. • Undertake real-time needs/capacity assessments to identify gaps. • Monitor and report on distributions.

Progress: Thus far, using own resources and with support of its local and international partners, PRC has distributed non-food items to 26,594 families (approximately 132,970 persons), in Bukidnon, Cagayan de Oro, Iligan, Negros Oriental and Surigao del Sur. A standard PRC non-food item package includes two blankets, two sleeping mats, one jerry can and one hygiene kit. In malaria and dengue-prone areas, two long lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLITNs) complete the package.

Out of the 26,594 families assisted with non-food items, 11,000 were reached using funds mobilized through this IFRC emergency appeal operation: 5,500 have been assisted in Bukidnon, 4,200 in Cagayan de Oro and 1,300 in Iligan. IFRC-supported items distributed at the beginning were advanced from preparedness stocks. Procurement, shipment and packaging of additional items are largely completed, and distributions will be completed within the first quarter of 2012.

Table 3. Families assisted with non-food items through IFRC support

Chapter	Blankets	Sleeping mats	Jerry cans	Hygiene kits
Bukidnon	5,500	5,500	2,400	2,400
Cagayan de Oro	4,200	4,200	4,100	4,100
Iligan	1,300	1,300	1,100	1,100
Total	11,000	11,000	7,600	7,600

Although part of the relief package, distribution of hygiene kits and jerry cans is being done alongside basic health education, with focus on hygiene promotion and disease prevention. This is to ensure that families assisted with the items receive basic education on proper household and personal hygiene, as well as proper handling or treatment of drinking water.

In this regard, some 7,600 families have been assisted with hygiene kits and jerry cans using funds mobilized through this IFRC emergency appeal operation. A standard PRC hygiene kit contains five toothbrushes, a tube of toothpaste, a bottle of shampoo, five pieces of bathing soap, five plastic combs, a pack of cotton buds (with 200 pieces), a pack of sanitary napkins (with 10 pieces), a nail cutter/clipper, a bar of washing soap, two packs of disposable razors, two rolls of toilet paper and five face towels.

Health and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The immediate health risks of 15,000 families (75,000 persons) are reduced through targeted health prevention and promotion activities for 12 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>15,000 affected families have improved knowledge and practices essential for infectious disease prevention and health promotion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize existing trained community health volunteers. • Undertake surveys to determine baseline and end-line levels of awareness and preventive/care practices on priority infectious diseases in communities impacted by the tropical storm and floods. • Mobilize community members for disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion. • Disseminate relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages to 15,000 families (75,000 people) in the target communities. • Distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials to 15,000 families (75,000 people) in the target communities. • Promote proper disease prevention, health and hygiene practices among pupils in targeted schools. • Collaborate with relief and water and sanitation sectors in the conduct of disease prevention and health promotion activities integrated with relief item distributions, water trucking or latrine construction work. • Monitor and report on activities.
<p>The scope and quality of the Philippines Red Cross disease prevention and health promotion services are improved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit and train community health volunteers. • Produce IEC materials relevant for disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion. • Coordinate with national and local health authorities, ensuring activities are in line with priorities. • Support staff and volunteers on psychosocial health.

Progress: Although part of the relief package, the distribution of hygiene kits and jerry cans is being done alongside basic health education, with focus on hygiene promotion and disease prevention. This is to ensure that families assisted with the items receive basic education on proper household and personal hygiene as well as proper handling or treatment of drinking water.



PRC CHVs reached 14,800 families with health and hygiene promotion sessions in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan.
Photo: Brian Enriquez/PRC

Experienced Red Cross staff and community health volunteers (CHVs) from Luzon – which is often battered by tropical storms and typhoons – and other chapters of Northern Mindanao were deployed to support in training their counterparts in Cagayan de Oro, Iligan and Bukidnon chapters. During the emergency phase, they mobilized and provided orientation to 320 hygiene promoters from Cagayan de Oro and Iligan. Together, they conducted disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion in evacuation centres and communities, reaching 14,800 families (approximately 74,000 persons) in Bukidnon, Cagayan de Oro and Iligan.

The hygiene promoters have also worked alongside relief as well as water and sanitation teams to conduct hygiene promotion sessions before and during distribution of relief supplies and water. The health and hygiene promotion sessions were reinforced with distribution of posters bearing basic health and hygiene

messages, such as hand washing. They also undertook assessments to identify families in need of support for emergency household water treatment; the assessments revealed that there was no need for household water treatment at this time.

PRC has since organized a six-day training of trainers' session for 35 participants from Bukidnon, Cagayan de Oro and Negros Oriental chapters. Topics covered in the training included common diseases during emergencies, household water treatment, proper food preparation, proper hygiene, proper sanitation, and Red Cross distribution protocols. The facilitators are now geared to conduct training for community health volunteers (CHVs) who will undertake baseline surveys to determine levels of awareness and preventive/care practices on priority infectious diseases in communities impacted by the tropical storm. After the surveys, they will conduct detailed health and hygiene promotion in the affected communities.

Water and sanitation	
Outcome: The risk of water and sanitation-related diseases in targeted communities (10,000 families) has been reduced through the provision of safe water supply and improved sanitation facilities in 12 months.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Safe water is provided to 10,000 affected families as damaged systems are restored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide safe drinking water (through trucking) in areas where restoration of safe water supply systems is likely to take time. • Identify families in need of emergency household water treatment and provide them with appropriate water purification solutions. • Provide guidance to families assisted with water purification solutions on the proper use of the same. • Collaborate with the relief sector in providing safe water storage containers and hygiene kits to targeted families. • Collaborate with the health promotion sector in highlighting the linkage between safe water handling and storage at household level and prevention of waterborne and water related diseases. • Monitor and report on activities.
Appropriate water and sanitation facilities provided to 2,000 families and facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support construction of 2,000 pour-flush latrines and septic tanks as integral components of transitional shelters. • Ensure that construction of pour-flush latrines takes into account unique needs of people with disabilities, where required. • Provide sanitation kits comprising a 60-litre water container, a dipper and a toilet brush (one per targeted family) to 2,000 families assisted with transitional shelters. • Rehabilitate water and sanitation facilities for targeted schools used as evacuation centres or affected by the tropical storm. • Monitor and report on activities. • Provision of wells and washing areas in relocation sites if not provided by local governments.

Progress: As well as conducting disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion, hygiene promoters have undertaken assessments to identify families in need of emergency household water treatment. The assessments revealed that there was no need for household water treatment at this time. Nevertheless, PRC has been distributing water – using trucks and bladder tanks – in affected areas of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan. Some water distributions were supported using funds mobilized through this emergency appeal operation. Distribution of water in Cagayan de Oro has since been discontinued after local authorities restored the normal water supply. In parts of Iligan, it continues, pending full restoration of a damaged water supply system. At the peak, the National Society had positioned ten 10,000-litre bladder tanks, five each in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan.

Linked to shelter interventions, planning has advanced to start providing transitional shelter assistance. Already a model house has been completed at the Cagayan de Oro chapter office. The model house has a pour-flush latrine and septic tank integrated. The pour-flush latrine was selected based on suitability to local hygiene practices, availability of water for flushing, and capacity to maintain hygiene and comfort (i.e. able to be fitted with a water seal that prevents odour and insects from coming up from the septic tank into the latrines). The design utilizes materials available locally and is common in the Philippines; desludging companies are also available.

Meanwhile, the IFRC water and sanitation engineer is currently supporting the Cagayan de Oro and Iligan chapters of PRC in conducting assessments to identify schools whose water and sanitation facilities require rehabilitation. Based on need, IFRC will support selected schools – used as evacuation centres – to rehabilitate or

construct water and sanitation facilities. In the long run, construction or rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities for schools used as evacuation centres during the relief phase or affected by the tropical storm will help to restore or improve access to water and sanitation facilities by pupils, teachers and evacuees.

Transitional shelter and shelter repair kits

Outcome: 4,000 affected households have safer shelter solutions through the provision of locally appropriate materials, tools and guidance on improved building techniques within 12 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>2,000 families whose houses were destroyed as a result of the tropical storm have rebuilt transitional shelters applying resilient techniques.</p> <p>2,000 families whose houses were damaged will be given shelter repair kits applying resilient techniques.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake detailed sector-specific assessments for shelter to inform prioritization by locality. • Assess the extent of the shelter needs and shelter solutions preferred by affected communities in priority localities. • Conduct advocacy for access to appropriate land sites. • Conduct orientation of volunteers to be involved in shelter project. • Select beneficiaries from lists provided by DSWD. • Undertake door-to-door surveys to validate beneficiaries. • Provide carpenters and project volunteers with training that promotes awareness and understanding of typhoon resilient construction. • Conduct orientation of beneficiaries (by project volunteers). • Construct model houses in select localities within operational areas. • Provide appropriate transitional shelter materials and tools to 2,000 families whose houses were destroyed. • Promote safer, typhoon resilient shelter, where possible, by providing technical assistance and guidance. • Ensure shelter programming takes into account unique needs of people with disabilities, where required. • Provide house repair materials and tools to 2,000 families whose houses were damaged or destroyed by the tropical storm (using a commodity voucher system) • Promote increased awareness and understanding of shelter response programming with the national society and affected communities. • Monitor and report on activities.

Progress: Shelter assistance targets families that lack the capacity to repair or rebuild their damaged or destroyed homes. In addition to this denominator, the families to be assisted have to fall within the overarching selection criteria of PRC, which prioritizes families headed by women [widowed, divorced or separated], families without income, families headed by children, families with persons with disabilities, families with young children or elderly family members and families from socially excluded groups.

Through IFRC support, PRC has provided 300 families with shelter repair kits. The shelter repair kits are being distributed using two approaches. In the first, beneficiary families are given a set of construction tools worth PHP 3,330 (CH 70) plus a commodity voucher worth PHP 6,670 (CH 140); in the second, beneficiary families are provided with cash vouchers worth PHP 10,000 (CH 210) to purchase shelter repair or construction materials at recommended shops.



IFRC staff facilitate the distribution of shelter repair kits to 100 families in Cagayan de Oro.
Photo: Necephor Mghendi/IFRC

The families have the choice of selecting items according to their individual needs, within the allocated amount. They are also provided with print material showing how to construct typhoon-resilient shelters. Before they receive the necessary materials, they attend orientation sessions organized by project teams composed of carpenters, PRC volunteers and IFRC shelter delegates. The orientation sessions highlight basic better building techniques.

The rationale behind this is to encourage them to construct houses with steady foundations, placing poles in concrete footings with reinforcement. This is one component of a typhoon-resilient shelter. Subsequently, repair or construction is done through *bayanihan* – a Philippine tradition in which community members help each other. Through *bayanihan*, beneficiaries with limitations to participate in physical construction work [older people, people with disabilities, households headed by women, households headed by children] are supported by their fellow community members.

Planning for transitional shelter interventions continues alongside provision of shelter repair kits. PRC volunteers are undertaking door-to-door visits in affected areas to revalidate beneficiary families. The revalidation process entails crosschecking whether the beneficiary families – listed in rolls provided by DSWD and local government units – have permission from the authorities to rebuild on the land they occupy, whether they have land tenure security, and whether they meet PRC’s beneficiary selection criteria. Other preparatory work initiated alongside revalidation is identifying and mapping suppliers who can be contracted to provide the required shelter material.

The IFRC logistics team is on the ground in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan, supporting PRC in this process. This preparatory work will ensure timely delivery of shelter materials and tools – through a commodity voucher system – as soon as the revalidation process is completed. Already, a model house has been completed at the Cagayan de Oro chapter office while another one is under construction in Iligan. The model house has a pour-flush latrine and a septic tank integrated. The pour-flush latrine was selected based on suitability to local hygiene practices, availability of water for flushing, capacity to maintain and comfort (i.e. able to be fitted with a water seal that prevents odour and insects from coming up from the septic tank into the latrines). The design utilizes materials available locally and is common in the Philippines; desludging companies are also available.

Livelihoods	
Outcome: Coping mechanisms of 2,000 affected families improved in 12 months through inputs for enhancing livelihoods opportunities and return to normalcy.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Storm-affected families that incurred losses or damage to livelihoods and homes have accessed inputs that set the basis for pursuing self-reliance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize orientation sessions for targeted households on the scope of livelihoods assistance to be provided. • Provide targeted households with application forms for livelihood assistance for each to outline their preferred combination of solutions to a maximum of CHF 150 per family. • Consult targeted beneficiary families on their preferred livelihood solutions, review and endorse the livelihood assistance applications that they submit. • Cluster the 2,000 beneficiary families according to preferred solutions for ease of providing appropriate assistance. • Provide livelihood assistance (including farm inputs, seedlings, fingerlings, asset replacement and repair material) to 2,000 families through identified shops/suppliers. • Obtain invoices from shops/suppliers from which the targeted families obtain their livelihood inputs and process payments. • Monitor and report on activities. • The possibility of using cash transfer programme will be explored and implemented where possible.

Progress: As well as undertaking relief distributions, hygiene promotion and provision of shelter repair kits, the Red Cross partners involved in this action are revalidating assessment figures relating to shelter and livelihood interventions. This process will help in identifying families that most deserve assistance.

A rapid assessment on the livelihood situation is in progress and will intensify in the second week of March 2012. This will follow a livelihoods forum scheduled for 6-7 March, during which participants will be equipped with detailed livelihood assessment skills. Once trained, the participating staff and volunteers will be deployed to undertake detailed assessments in Cagayan de Oro, Iligan and other affected areas. Results of the detailed livelihoods assessment will help in outlining a detailed response plan covering the recovery phase.

National society disaster preparedness and response capacity building

Outcome: The disaster preparedness and response capacity of PRC national headquarters and selected chapters in affected regions strengthened within 12 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>PRC national headquarters and chapters in operational areas have improved their disaster response capacities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, train and equip two land and water search-and-rescue teams. • Form and train two national/chapter disaster response teams. • Upgrade chapter offices and warehouse for pre-position and stocking of preparedness stocks. • Equip one PRC chapter with a land cruiser, geared for flood situations. • Support two PRC chapters in improving on their volunteer management structures. • Provide technical materials and technical support to PRC national headquarters and chapters targeted by operation. • 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. • Assist PRC in their training activities by providing delegates as facilitators based on their expertise. • Identify and map the overall and essential preparedness gaps in capacities and resources. • Support the two chapters with basic office equipment such as computers, and an overhead projector, among others, in order to carry out the operations effectively. • Awareness on disaster risk reduction (DRR) related issues.

Progress: As well as serving survivors of the tropical storm, this operation is also putting effort on improving the preparedness and response capacity of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan chapters of PRC. In this regard, IFRC has so far provided computers and other office equipment to the two chapters. IFRC technical staff and delegates are working alongside chapter staff, thereby providing on-the-job coaching and mentoring, besides technical support. For instance, the IFRC water and sanitation engineer is currently supporting the Cagayan de Oro and Iligan chapters of PRC in conducting assessments to identify schools whose water and sanitation facilities require rehabilitation. By working together with the staff, the engineer will share knowledge relating to the respective assessments. In the same vein, the livelihoods forum scheduled for 6-8 March 2012 will equip participants with detailed livelihood assessment skills.

Challenges

Initially, activities such as relief distribution and health and hygiene promotion were challenged by a shortage of staff and volunteers in chapters within areas affected by Tropical Storm Washi. This was mainly because some Red Cross staff and volunteers were themselves affected by the storm. To mitigate the situation, PRC headquarters sent volunteers and staff from Manila and other chapters. These included staff and volunteers from chapters in Luzon that have, over time, developed adequate capacity to respond to typhoons owing to the frequency at which they respond to similar disasters. This surge capacity has not only enabled speeding up of distributions but also mentoring and skill transfer by experienced PRC colleagues as well as by technical delegates of IFRC and German Red Cross. Moreover, the staff and volunteers supported the recruitment and training of nursing students from colleges in affected areas who have been mobilized to boost health and hygiene education campaigns in evacuation centers and affected communities.

Meanwhile, for shelter, while some survivors have repaired or are rebuilding their damaged homes, families that used to live in areas within the 'no build zones' will have to relocate. Relocation of affected families from hazard zones is constrained by challenges relating to obtaining suitable land outside the 'no build zones'. The leadership of PRC is engaging with local authorities with a view of obtaining suitable, 'safer' land to resettle such families. Meantime – pending availability of suitable safer land – transitional shelter assistance will be delivered to families who have their own land or land tenure security outside the 'no build zones' and permission from the authorities to rebuild on the land.

As the National Society continues with its humanitarian diplomacy efforts aimed at obtaining suitable sites, partners are being encouraged to give contributions for shelter interventions. The emergency appeal is almost 65

per cent covered; further contributions would enable PRC to undertake shelter interventions, thereby strengthening the recovery of affected families.

Logistics

IFRC's zone logistics unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur has supported international mobilization of mosquito nets, kitchen sets, shelter repair kits and hygiene parcels from the zone warehouse in Malaysia. In addition, the ZLU have regionally procured 15,000 hygiene parcels which have started to arrive in Manila. All non-food items planned under this emergency appeal operation have been procured and there are no outstanding needs relating to items listed in the mobilization table. However, major gaps exist for shelter materials, which will be procured by the beneficiaries themselves, with the Red Cross providing commodity vouchers.

The IFRC in-country logistics team – which comprises one logistics delegate and two logistics officers – continues to support PRC in tracking the movement of items from Manila to respective distribution points, securing additional transport and warehousing capacity, identifying/mapping suppliers, preparing contracts and following up with suppliers. Requisition forms, waybills, good receipt notes and other standards documentation are in place.

A 2,000-square metre field central warehouse has been leased in Cagayan de Oro to function as the regional hub in terms of storing relief supplies dispatched from Manila or Kuala Lumpur. A steady presence of warehousing officers from PRC's national headquarters, together with IFRC and German Red Cross delegates, has been ensured to support chapter logistic officers and volunteers in offloading, repacking, loading for distribution and warehouse management. Items for Iligan are dispatched from the central warehouse one to two days prior to planned distributions, and then temporarily stored at the Iligan chapter.

All staff and volunteers involved in relief activities have been trained in basic Red Cross relief protocols, including maintaining records of beneficiaries that they have served. Chapters collate distribution reports and submit them to PRC's national headquarters. Reconciliation of figures is undertaken based on distribution forms that are signed by beneficiaries as proof of receiving entitled items.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Since Tropical Storm Washi hit, IFRC and PRC have maintained a steady flow of information to Red Cross Red Crescent partners and other key stakeholders. PRC leadership and the IFRC country representative conducted interviews with various local and international media outlets. Various communications materials, including photos and a video, have been shared with partners to highlight the needs on the ground and the progress made thus far. The most recent article posted on IFRC's public website is under the heading: "[Philippine Red Cross plans to double its Tropical Storm Washi response](#)". Previous articles can be found on the Philippine field operations page of [IFRC public website](#). Regular updates and stories are also posted on [PRC's website](#).

Contact information

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

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• **IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur:**

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 - Alan Bradbury, head of resource mobilization and PMER; email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org, phone: +603 9207 5775; fax: +60 3 2161 0670
- Please send all pledges of funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org



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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.

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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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

01-03-12

MDRPH008 TROPICAL STORM WASHI

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	400,000			400,000
Shelter - Transitional	2,800,000			2,800,000
Clothing & Textiles	244,500			244,500
Food	135,000			135,000
Seeds & Plants	300,000			300,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	561,650			561,650
Other Supplies & Services	30,000			30,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	4,471,150	0	0	4,471,150
Vehicles Purchase	30,000			30,000
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	30,000	0	0	30,000
Storage, Warehousing	55,000			55,000
Distribution & Monitoring	12,500			12,500
Transport & Vehicle Costs	36,000	900		36,900
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	103,500	900	0	104,400
International Staff	504,000			504,000
National Staff	62,400	3,000		65,400
National Society Staff	19,200			19,200
Volunteers	17,000			17,000
Total PERSONNEL	602,600	3,000	0	605,600
Consultants	10,000	42,770		52,770
Professional Fees		5,000		5,000
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	10,000	47,770	0	57,770
Workshops & Training	13,000			13,000
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	13,000	0	0	13,000
Travel	20,000	250		20,250
Information & Public Relations	20,000	0		20,000
Office Costs	12,000	500		12,500
Communications	12,000	900		12,900
Financial Charges	2,400			2,400
Other General Expenses	6,000	1,100		7,100
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	72,400	2,750	0	75,150
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	344,672	3,537	0	348,210
Total INDIRECT COSTS	344,672	3,537	0	348,210
TOTAL BUDGET	5,647,322	57,957	0	5,705,280