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Emergency appeal operation update

Philippines: Typhoon Bopha

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH011
GLIDE n° TC-2012-000197-PHL
Operation update n°1
13 December 2012

Period covered by this operations update:
5-13 December 2012

Appeal target (current): CHF 4,523,369

Appeal coverage: 19.1%

[<see the updated donor response report, or contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- 5 December 2012: A preliminary emergency appeal was launched for CHF 4,523,369 to cover 10,000 families (some 50,000 people) for 11 months.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 393,198 was allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the national society in its initial response to this disaster.

Summary:

On 4 December 2012, Typhoon Bopha (local name: Pablo) made landfall in the Philippines. Its passage across the country took five days and left extensive damage and devastation in its wake. The storm made multiple landfalls which delayed efforts to establish the extent of the damage. In addition, tidal surges that pounded coastal areas affected coastal communities while heavy rains caused landslides and flash floods in the interior areas. The impact of the typhoon was mostly felt in Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley provinces where flash floods and mudslides caused loss of life, and wiped out homes, lifelines, livelihoods and infrastructure. The death toll has surpassed 900, with some 934 still unaccounted for. Damage to shelter and livelihoods has been massive, with some 88,090 houses damaged (partially) and 60,797 destroyed (totally), as per latest figures. In all, some 5.47 million people have been affected across 30 provinces.



Packing maximum sustained winds of 175kph, Typhoon Bopha lashed the province of Compostela Valley resulting in deaths and loss of livelihoods.

Photo: Mollie Godinez/Philippine Red Cross

Philippine Red Cross (PRC) has been on the ground responding to the immediate needs. Ten days on, PRC has intensified emergency and relief interventions as access to the interior improves. Needs assessments by PRC continue in the hardest-hit areas on Mindanao island, including Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Surigao del Sur, Misamis Oriental, Misamis Occidental, Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, Iligan City, Cagayan del Oro, and especially Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley, which bore the brunt of Bopha's destruction. Information is being gathered to gauge the situation more clearly at present, and will be consolidated to focus appropriate

response where it is most needed. Access to some portions of affected areas has been challenging due to both geographical factors and security considerations.

As of early morning of 13 December, PRC has distributed food relief to 8,806 families (some 45,138 people) in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Compostela Valley, Davao Oriental, and Surigao del Sur in Mindanao, and Siquijor in Visayas. In terms of non-food items, 2,431 families (12,155 people) have received blankets, sleeping mats, and jerry cans. The distribution of hygiene kits is also accompanied by hygiene promotion activities to address the possibility of water-borne and related diseases. Water purification units, tanks and bladders with tap stands have been set up in Bukidnon and Iligan, and to date, 3,151 families (15,755 people) have received clean water.

Distributions undertaken thus far in Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley have utilized stocks that were prepositioned in Davao City with the support of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). As assessments continue, stocks from Manila – including those supplied by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) – have been readied and the process of dispatching them to affected areas is ongoing. The items will be distributed in the coming weeks alongside emergency health, water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion interventions as well as delivery of emergency shelter assistance. Detailed sector-specific assessments are in the pipeline to identify the most vulnerable families to be assisted with early recovery interventions including shelter, livelihoods and related needs.

Contributors to the appeal at present include New Zealand Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Taiwan Red Cross Organization. Other contributions are currently in the pipeline. On behalf of Philippine Red Cross, IFRC would like to thank partners and donors for their immediate response to this present appeal.

The situation

On 4 December 2012, Typhoon Bopha (locally known as Pablo) made landfall in Davao Oriental province on the east coast of Mindanao Island. The national Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) reports that at that time, the typhoon swept through with maximum winds of 175 kph and gusts of up to 210 kph. The storm made its exit through northern Palawan to the west of Mindanao at a much slower pace, and curled northward to douse the northwest coast of Luzon and finally dissipate in the South China sea. In all, some 5.47 million people have been affected across 30 provinces, mostly in Mindanao.

The impact of Bopha was most felt in Mindanao Island's Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley provinces where it triggered flash floods, mudslides and tidal surges, causing loss of life, and wiping out homes, lifelines, livelihoods and infrastructure. As of 12 December, the National Disaster Risk reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) has reported as many as 902 people dead, 934 missing and 2,661 sustaining physical injury. The NDRRMC has also stated, as of 13 December, some 528,750 families (approximately 5.47 million people) are affected across 30 provinces (Regions IV-B, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII and CARAGA). In the existing 63 evacuation centres, almost 19,215 families (some 79,885 people) are still being housed.

The typhoon heavily impacted food and non-food supplies because food stocks and household items were washed away or soaked in floodwater. The daily income of affected persons has also been hampered and some families have lost purchasing power.

Availability of clean water is constrained in some affected localities while sanitation has been impacted, due to debris and muck left by floods and landslides. The health service system in Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental was not spared as an estimated 67% of health facilities in the provinces have been damaged. Health authorities also reported that all health facilities in Cateel and Baganga towns (Davao Oriental) have been totally damaged, including a district hospital which served as referral for three nearby towns.

Damage to shelter has been massive, with the NDRRMC reporting destruction to some 148,890 houses, of which 60,797 were flattened and 88,090 sustained partial damage. Details on the extent of Bopha's impact on the Philippines continue to emerge amidst the challenge of access to affected areas which have been cut off due to geographical factors.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination: The Red Cross Red Crescent operational coordination mechanism is active, with PRC arranging meetings to brief IFRC, the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) and partner national societies

with in-country offices on its response plan. Red Cross Red Crescent partners continue to hold meetings on the latest developments

Coordinating with authorities: As an auxiliary to public authorities – and as mandated in Republic Act 10072 – PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with the following: (i) the NDRRMC; (ii) provincial, municipal and barangay (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) local government units. PRC is participating in NDRRMC meetings and coordinating with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and Department of Health (DOH), while relevant clusters that have been activated, and disaster risk reduction and management councils at the provincial, municipal and barangay levels.

Inter-agency coordination: PRC and IFRC continue to participate in meetings on interagency coordination. The cluster approach is implemented in the Philippines on an open-ended basis with IFRC as the shelter cluster lead in natural disasters. Several humanitarian country team (HCT) meetings have been held since Bopha's landfall, with IFRC participating. Red Cross Red Crescent partners are also participating in cluster meetings.

Shelter cluster coordination: As inter-agency standing committee (IASC) clusters have been activated for this emergency, PRC and IFRC have mobilized accordingly. IFRC has deployed a shelter coordination team (SCT), comprising a coordinator and information manager, with financial contributions from British Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross respectively. The SCT also includes an assessment manager and a GIS/database expert provided through an agreement with ACTED, a partner organization of the Global Shelter Cluster. A shelter technical coordinator will be deployed at the end of December to provide additional support to humanitarian shelter agencies in defining shelter specifications and standards as well as provide technical advice on shelter programming. The SCT arrived during the weekend of 8-9 December and is currently on the ground, leading the coordination of the emergency shelter cluster at the national level. International Organization for Migration (IOM) is leading shelter coordination hubs in areas that are considered conflict-affected by the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The SCT is exclusively dedicated to the task of cluster coordination, independent of PRC and IFRC operations. A local staff of the IFRC delegation acting as shelter cluster liaison officer has been providing additional support to the team. Prior to the deployment of the SCT, IFRC had deployed its shelter coordinator for Asia-Pacific to the Philippines to participate in inter-cluster coordination meetings and start setting up the cluster. The Asia-Pacific shelter coordinator has stayed on providing critical support to the SCT in establishing the shelter coordination structures and liaising with the government and international humanitarian agencies in the process of planning a shelter response.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

PRC is on the ground responding to immediate needs and has intensified emergency/relief interventions as access to the interior improves. So far, the national society has served ready-to-eat meals to some 15,836 people; distributed food and non-food relief to 45,138 people (8,806 families) and 12,155 people (2,431 families) respectively. The national society has also helped provide clean water to 15,755 people (3,151 families) through the use of water purification units, tanks and bladder tanks.

Needs assessments by PRC continue in the hardest-hit areas of Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley in Mindanao, with findings being sent to the PRC national headquarters in Manila. Situation and monitoring reports are prepared by PRC field staff at chapters in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Compostela Valley, Davao Oriental, Surigao del Sur, Misamis Oriental, Misamis Occidental, Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, Iligan City and Cagayan de Oro. The reports have provided invaluable information on overall



Philippine Red Cross staff and volunteers work round the clock to assist families affected by Typhoon Bopha in Compostela Valley.

Photo: Nilo Lagasca/Philippine Red Cross

context and gaps on the ground, and consolidation of this

information is helping to clarify coordination and action to be taken by respective partners to avoid overlap of activity and facilitate a smoother operation overall.

Access to affected areas has been challenging due to geographical factors and security considerations. Assessments are being carried out as access to the hardest-hit areas is gained, as well as in other areas which were affected by Typhoon Bopha to a lesser extent. The IFRC team working on the earlier Typhoon Washi operation in Cagayan de Oro is lending support as able.

This appeal is presently designed to cover the areas of Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Cagayan de Oro, Compostela Valley, Davao Oriental, Gingoog, Iligan City, Surigao del Sur, and Palawan. As more information clarifies the situation in the near future, this may be adjusted to accommodate new findings.

Progress towards outcomes

Philippine Red Cross (PRC) has been on the ground responding to the immediate needs and has, to date, reached up to 11,237 families (57,293 people) with food and non-food relief items in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Compostela Valley, Davao Oriental, and Surigao del Sur in Mindanao, Siquijor in Visayas, and Palawan. Food relief has reached 8,806 families (45,138 people) whereas for non-food items, 2,431 families (12,155 people) have received blankets, sleeping mats, and jerry cans. The distribution of hygiene kits is also accompanied by hygiene promotion activities to address the possibility of water-borne and related diseases. Water purification units, tanks and bladders with tap stands have been set up in Bukidnon and Iligan, and to date, 3,151 families (15,755 people) have received clean water.

To inform the longer-term recovery activities under the water and sanitation, shelter, and livelihoods sectors, assessment teams which include PRC, IFRC and partner national society staff will carry out detailed assessments in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Palawan, and Negros and Siquijor in Visayas.



Philippine Red Cross staff and volunteers work round the clock to provide first aid, relief assistance and psychosocial support among others, to assist individuals affected by Typhoon Bopha in Davao Oriental.

Photo: Cirnar Atta for Philippine Red Cross

Relief distributions (food items)

Outcome: Emergency food needs of 10,000 typhoon-affected families (50,000 persons) are met through the provision of appropriate food items within one month.

Output (expected result)	Activities planned
The immediate food needs of 10,000 families are met through food distributions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. • Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for food distributions. • Distribute food packages to 10,000 families (50,000 persons). • Undertake real-time needs assessments to identify families in need of additional relief assistance. • Monitor and report on distributions.

As of 13 December, PRC has distributed food items to 8,806 families (45,138 people) in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Compostela Valley, Davao Oriental, and Surigao del Sur in Mindanao; and Siquijor in Visayas. Hot meals were also served to 15,836 people in Agusan del Sur, Davao Oriental, Davao del Norte, Gingoog, Surigao del Sur, Iligan, and Surigao del Norte in Mindanao; and Bohol in Visayas.

Red Cross volunteers have been mobilized and provided orientation on distribution procedures and protocols. Beneficiaries are also being identified and registered for upcoming distributions.

Food relief has been procured and is currently being delivered to the PRC chapter in Palawan by sea, and is estimated to arrive there within the next few days. These will be delivered to the warehouse and delivered to distribution points after arrival.

Relief distributions (non-food items)	
Outcome: The living conditions of 10,000 affected families (50,000 persons) are improved through the provision of appropriate non-food items within four months.	
Output (expected result)	Activities planned
The immediate needs of 10,000 families that have incurred losses or damage to household items are met through distribution of non-food items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. • Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions. • Distribute blankets (two per family) and sleeping mats (two per family) to 10,000 families (50,000 persons). • Distribute jerry cans, for household level water storage, to 10,000 families (50,000 persons). • Distribute hygiene kits to 10,000 families (50,000 persons). • Undertake real-time needs assessments to identify families in need of additional relief assistance. • Conduct post-distribution surveys. • Monitor and report on distributions.

Distributions undertaken thus far in Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley have utilized stocks that were prepositioned in Davao City with the support of ICRC. As assessments continue, stocks from Manila – including those supplied by IFRC – have been readied and the process of dispatching them to affected areas is ongoing. The items will be distributed in the coming weeks.

Relief distributions are being undertaken utilizing pre-positioned stocks. Apart from food packages, PRC seeks to provide non-food items such as sleeping materials (blankets and sleeping mats), jerry cans, hygiene kits and kitchen sets.

To date, the distribution of non-food items has been made to 2,431 families (12,155 people) in Bukidnon Compostela Valley, Surigao del Sur in Mindanao and in Palawan. Distributions in Palawan comprised 661 hygiene kits for an equal number of families (3,305 people).

Non-food items including blankets, plastic mats, jerry cans and hygiene kits have also been delivered to the Davao City warehouse on 12 December to replenish PRC pre-positioned stocks. Together with these items, 44 pallets of drinking water were also dispatched.

Non-food items will also be delivered to the Palawan chapter. These are bound for Puerto Princesa City, the province capital, and Coron in northern Palawan; as follow:

Non-food items	No. of units	No. of families	Location
Blankets (2 per family)	3,000	1,200	Puerto Princesa City
		300	Coron
Plastic mats (2 per family)	3,000	1,200	Puerto Princesa City
		300	Coron
Jerry cans	1,500	1,200	Puerto Princesa City
		300	Coron
Hygiene kits	1,500	1,200	Puerto Princesa City
		300	Coron

As with the distribution of food, existing volunteers have been mobilized and briefed on the identification and registration of beneficiaries. Procedures and protocols of distribution are also part of the orientation in order to ensure distributions are efficient, well-organized and respectful of beneficiaries.

Health and care

Outcome: The immediate health risks among 10,000 families (50,000 persons) as well as teachers and students in 10 schools are reduced through provision of preventive health services in nine months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
10,000 families, as well as teachers and students in 10 schools have improved knowledge of preventing waterborne, water related and other infectious diseases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit, train and/or mobilize existing community health volunteers. • Undertake surveys to determine baseline and endline levels of awareness on priority water-borne, water-related and other infectious diseases in communities impacted by the typhoon. • Produce information, education and communication (IEC) materials relevant for disease prevention and health promotion, and distribute to priority families in target communities, and in 10 schools. • Mobilize 10,000 families (50,000 persons) as well as teachers and students in 10 schools, and disseminate relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages to them. • Monitor and report on activities.

Existing community health volunteers have been mobilized with new recruits receiving training in order to be deployed as needed. Surveys to provide baselines on community awareness of water-borne and related communicable diseases have been initiated. In support of better health and care practices, hygiene promotion interventions such as education on disease prevention, health and hygiene will be carried out in parallel with the distribution of hygiene kits and related items.

PRC will also undertake disease prevention, health and hygiene education and support cleaning campaigns in the near future to contribute toward improving environmental sanitation and to reinforce good personal hygiene practices in the bid to lower the risk of diseases.

To ensure continued delivery of basic health services in areas with damaged facilities, PRC has deployed a rubble hall in Cateel, Davao Oriental, where local doctors and nurses in totally damaged district hospital treat patients. An emergency medical post donated by Qatar Red Crescent was also dispatched to Baranga town in the same province; this is now run by five doctors and 19 nurses.

Water and sanitation

Outcome: 10,000 families (50,000 persons) affected families in relocation sites as well as six schools and community facilities have improved access to water and sanitation facilities in 11 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
10,000 families in relocation sites have access to safe water pending connection of potable water by the authorities and adequate sanitation which meets the Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate/construct water points (tube wells fitted with hand pumps) and washing areas in relocation sites, pending connection of potable water by the authorities. • Ensure school latrines are cleaned and maintained and construct emergency sanitation facilities if necessary. • Monitor and report on activities.
Appropriate water and sanitation facilities provided to 1,000 families as well as six schools and community facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support construction of 1,000 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. • Coordinate with the Department of Education (DepEd), principals and local authorities in identifying six schools and community facilities that will be supported in rehabilitating/constructing water and sanitation facilities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with local authority engineers and principals of identified six schools and community facilities on the design of appropriate water and sanitation facilities. • Rehabilitate or construct water and sanitation facilities in six schools and community facilities that have been used as evacuation centres or have been severely affected by the typhoon. • Support the six schools and community facilities in forming water and sanitation committees to spearhead proper maintenance of the facilities. • Monitor and report on activities.
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The availability of clean water is reduced in some affected localities while sanitation has been impacted, due to debris and muck left by floods and landslides. PRC will supply clean water through trucking, setting up water purification units, bladders and tanks to meet immediate water needs of 10,000 families. To date, clean water has been distributed to 3,151 families (15,755 people) in Bukidnon and Iligan. PRC helped mobilize water treatment units including 5,000-litre tanks, five 10,000-litre water bladders, and three 5,000 water bladders with tap stands to distribution points. PRC will also organize clearing of debris, drainage de-clogging, and small-scale improvement of water and sanitation facility in affected communities in the near future.

Detailed assessments are being planned to determine the water and sanitation needs of the most vulnerable families being assisted in early recovery interventions.

Emergency shelter	
Outcome: Displaced families have accessed temporary shelter assistance, with 2,000 receiving assistance to repair their damaged homes within four months.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Displaced families provided with temporary accommodation using tents and Rubb halls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide PRC with support to deploy tents and Rubb halls to affected areas. • Support PRC in guiding beneficiaries to install tents. • Support PRC in demobilizing temporary tents and Rubb halls and shipping them back to main warehouses.
2,000 families whose houses were damaged by the typhoon have received shelter repair materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form a shelter project team composed of local carpenters, masons, PRC volunteers and staff, and IFRC staff/delegate. • Provide members of the shelter project team with awareness on typhoon-resilient construction techniques (<i>by IFRC staff/delegate</i>). • Conduct market research to establish prices of essential shelter materials, identify and map suppliers of shelter materials, and recommend potential suppliers/shops to beneficiaries (<i>by logistics team, shelter project team and relevant PRC chapters</i>). • Undertake detailed sector-specific assessments for shelter to inform the selection of beneficiaries and prioritization by locality (<i>by shelter project team and relevant PRC chapters</i>). • Identify, verify and register affected families that will receive shelter repair materials (<i>by shelter project team and relevant PRC chapters</i>). • Mobilize targeted beneficiaries, provide them with orientation on the programme purpose and distribution process, and promote better building techniques (<i>by shelter project team</i>). • Provide conditional cash grants worth PHP 7,000 each (for exchange with required shelter materials and tools) to 2,000 families. • Monitor and report on activities.

Emergency shelter assistance is currently under discussion and action will be taken on this in the coming weeks, in parallel with water and sanitation, emergency health and hygiene promotion interventions.

Transitional shelter

Outcome: 1,000 affected households have safer shelter solutions through the provision of locally appropriate materials, tools and guidance on improved building techniques within 11 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>1,000 families whose houses were destroyed as a result of the Typhoon Bopha have rebuilt transitional shelters applying typhoon-resilient techniques.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form a shelter project team composed of local carpenters, masons, PRC volunteers and staff, two engineers and IFRC staff/delegate. • Undertake detailed sector-specific assessments for shelter to inform the selection of beneficiaries and prioritization by locality (<i>by shelter project team and relevant PRC chapters</i>). • Identify, verify and register affected families who will receive transitional shelter assistance (<i>by shelter project team and relevant PRC chapters</i>). • Validate that each selected family owns the land or has permission to rebuild on the land proposed, and that the site is outside the area demarcated as 'no-build zone' by the authorities (<i>by shelter project team and relevant PRC chapters</i>). • Conduct advocacy for access to appropriate land sites to resettle affected families living within areas demarcated as 'no-build zone' by the authorities (<i>by PRC and IFRC leadership</i>). • Where relocation sites are available, advocate for the authorities to undertake basic site preparation, including site clearing, lot subdivision and demarcation, construction of roads, provision of piped water, and connection of electricity. • Conduct market research to establish prices of shelter materials, identify and map suppliers of shelter materials, send out requests for quotations/tender documents, and undertake procurement of materials in line with existing procedures (<i>by logistics team</i>). • Construct model houses in selected localities to demonstrate better building techniques and to provide beneficiaries with visual demonstration on how to construct their houses (<i>by shelter project team</i>). • Provide appropriate transitional shelter materials and tools to 1,000 families whose houses were destroyed for them to reconstruct using better building techniques with the help of their fellow community members. • Monitor construction works being undertaken by beneficiary families with the help of their fellow community members, and provide relevant technical assistance and guidance (<i>by shelter project team</i>). • Undertake a house occupancy survey and report on activities.

Detailed sector-specific assessments are in the pipeline to identify the most vulnerable families to be assisted with early recovery interventions including shelter, livelihoods and related needs.

Livelihoods

Outcome: Coping mechanisms of 2,000 affected families improved in 11 months through cash-based solutions for restoring livelihoods.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>2,000 affected families have restored their livelihoods, strengthening their self-reliance through the provision of cash grants.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a cash-based programming (CBP) working group – comprising PRC staff and IFRC delegates – to provide overall guidance for the project. • Undertake detailed assessments to identify specific communities in most need of early recovery assistance. <i>(Led by CBP working group)</i> • Establish chapter cash-based programming (CBP) teams – comprising Red Cross staff and volunteers – in provinces/cities where livelihoods assistance is most needed. <i>(Facilitated by chapter CBP working group)</i> • Organize orientation sessions and support identified communities in forming barangay programming committees (BPC) – comprising community members, community leaders, members of the civil society and religious groups, among others – that will lead the beneficiary selection process. <i>(Led by chapter CBP teams and CBP working group)</i> • Undertake social mapping, participatory consultations and create a short-list of the most vulnerable households in need of livelihoods assistance. <i>(Led by BPC with guidance of chapter CBP teams and CBP working group)</i> • Organize participatory community sessions to select - from the short-list - the most vulnerable households that will receive livelihoods assistance in accordance with PRC’s beneficiary selection criteria. <i>(Led by BPC, with guidance of chapter CBP teams and CBP working group)</i> • Organize beneficiary orientation sessions for households that are selected to receive livelihoods assistance and guide them on the conditions they need to fulfil in order to receive the grants. <i>(Led by BPC, with guidance of chapter CBP teams and CBP working group)</i> • Provide selected 2,000 households with relevant forms to apply for livelihoods assistance and guide them in preparing proposals outlining their preferred solutions to a maximum of PHP 10,000 per family. <i>(Led by chapter CBP teams)</i> • Identify and engage a suitable cash remittance service provider with a network in affected areas and capacity to disburse livelihoods grants to the selected 2,000 households. • Disburse PHP 10,000 livelihoods grants – in two instalments – to 2,000 households through the cash remittance service provider engaged. • Monitor and report on the disbursement and utilization of the grants and the progress of livelihood activities for the 2,000 households supported.

Detailed sector-specific assessments are in the pipeline to identify the most vulnerable families to be assisted with early recovery interventions including shelter, livelihoods and related needs.

National society preparedness for response

Outcome: The disaster preparedness and response capacity of PRC national headquarters and selected chapters in affected areas strengthened within seven 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 four land and water search-and-rescue teams. • Undertake improvement works in one of PRC’s main regional warehouses, for de-centralized preposition of stocks • Provide one vehicle geared for flood conditions. • Support overall development, including cash-based programming capacity, and essential equipment of four chapters in operation areas. • 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.

The IFRC team in country – which was in place relating to Tropical Storm Washi, monsoon floods and the now-closed Typhoon Nesat operations – are providing technical support to PRC assessment teams on the ground for initial assessments and response interventions. One delegate based in Cagayan De Oro is supporting assessments in Bukidnon, another delegate whose base is Luzon is now in Palawan to support assessments and monitor distribution of IFRC-provided relief items, and a third is supporting PRC in assessing the impact of the typhoon in the Visayan islands of Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental and Siquijor. The delegates are mentoring their counterparts as they undertake joint field assignments.

The Asia Pacific zone office has provided technical support in terms of disaster management, emergency shelter cluster coordination and reporting. Additional support is expected from the zone office, with an emergency health coordinator being deployed to support PRC in developing a plan relating to the deployment of medical support teams. The Southeast Asia regional office will deploy a communications delegate to provide interim support to the country office. Meanwhile, planning for preparedness activities listed under this appeal has advanced.

Logistics

The IFRC in-country logistics team of one delegate and two officers, supports PRC in the local procurement of goods. Practically, this support involves identifying, negotiating and liaising with suppliers, and tracking the movement of goods from suppliers or Red Cross warehouses to individual distribution points.

While assessments continue in the aftermath of Bopha, logistics support from the zone logistics unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur is also at the ready, which will support the operation in terms of international mobilization of goods in coordination with the IFRC in-country team and their PRC counterparts.

Relief distributions will draw largely from the DREF advance and pre-positioned stocks. Donors who wish to cover items procured locally are requested to give earmarked cash instead of in-kind donations. Those who wish to cover hygiene kits should note that the items will be procured ex-stock from the ZLU warehouse in Kuala Lumpur.. All donors are requested to coordinate with [ZLU](#) regarding outstanding needs relating to non-food items and hygiene kits.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

Even before Typhoon Bopha 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, 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: “[Massive humanitarian needs emerge in the wake of Typhoon Bopha](#)”. Previous articles can be found on the Philippine field operations page of [IFRC public website](#) and [IFRC Flickr stream](#). Regular updates and stories are also posted on [PRC’s website](#).

Contact information

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

- **Philippine Red Cross:** Gwendolyn Pang, secretary-general;
email: gwendolyn.pang@redcross.org.ph; phone +63 2 525 5654; fax +63 2 527 0857;
- **IFRC Philippines country office:**
 - Selvaratnam Sinnadurai, country representative; email: selvaratnam.sinnadurai@ifrc.org;
phone +63 2 309 8622; mobile +63 917 880 6844
 - Necephor Mghendi, operations manager; email: necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org; phone +63
2 309 8622; mobile +63 928 471 2335;
- **IFRC regional office, Bangkok:**
 - Anne Leclerc, head of regional office, email: anne.leclerc@ifrc.org;
phone: +662 661 8201; fax: +662 661 9322
- **IFRC Asia Pacific zone, Kuala Lumpur:**
 - Al Panico, head of operations, email: al.panico@ifrc.org; phone: +603 9207 5700,
fax: +603 2161 0670
 - Raul Paredes Toledo, operations coordinator, email: raul.paredes@ifrc.org;
phone: +603 9207 5771, mob: +6012 230 8249
 - Florent Chané, zone logistics coordinator; email: florent.chane@ifrc.org,
phone: +603 9207 5753; mob: +6012 298 9752
 - Alan Bradbury, head of resource mobilization and PMER, email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org;
phone: +603 9207 5775, fax: +603 2161 0670.
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1. **[Return](#) to the title page**

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.