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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°3 18 February 2013

Period covered by this Operation

Update: 5 January to 8 February 2013

Appeal target (current): CHF 16,267,217

Appeal coverage: The appeal is 32 per cent covered. Donations are urgently needed to enable Philippine Red Cross to meet the immediate needs of the most vulnerable typhoon-affected families.

[<Click for attached financial report; donor response list, or contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- 21 December 2012: An [emergency appeal](#) launched for CHF 16,267,217 to assist 40,000 families (some 200,000 people) for 18 months.
- 5 December 2012: A [preliminary emergency appeal](#) issued 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 to support the national society in its initial response to this disaster.



Distribution of non-food items in Palawan is yet to be completed as transport of items in the province entails overcoming significant logistics challenges.

Photo: Hajime Matsunaga/IFRC

Summary: Two months after Typhoon Bopha lashed the Philippine archipelago, Philippine Red Cross (PRC) has intensified its relief operations as early recovery interventions also take shape. As of 8 February 2013, the national society had assisted some 72,500 families with food packages, with some 66,600 also receiving essential non-food items including blankets, sleeping mats and water containers. Distributions are ongoing.

Of the total number distributed so far, food packages for 12,700 families, non-food packages for 16,400 families, hygiene kits for 14,350 families and tarpaulins for 1,400 families have been covered by this IFRC emergency appeal operation. The support provided under this operation has mainly covered the provinces of Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Compostela Valley, Palawan and Siquijor. PRC has also organized basic health and hygiene promotion sessions, linked to distribution of hygiene kits, for 14,350 families. Some 350 community health volunteers have been mobilized and they are facilitating detailed health and hygiene education sessions starting early February.

In addition to relief distributions, and health and hygiene promotion, PRC is also putting equal attention on providing safe drinking water and ensuring that typhoon-affected families in 'tent cities' have improved access to sanitation. Under this operation, as of 8 February, PRC had distributed 136,000 litres of safe drinking water to displaced families in three 'tent cities' established and operated by the national society in New Bataan

Municipality, Compostela Valley Province. The national society also set up kitchen areas, constructed 14 emergency latrines and bathing areas, dug/constructed drainage systems, and poured gravel to minimize muddy areas around the three ‘tent cities’.

The water and sanitation assistance provided under this IFRC emergency appeal operation thus far is being delivered through a joint partnership with German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. The activities have been implemented using the cash-for-work approach, with evacuees providing the labour and the Red Cross paying daily rates for the people to get some income to meet daily needs. The setting up of water bladders, installation of water tanks, digging or construction of drainage systems, construction of emergency latrines and kitchen areas, and clearing debris have all been done using this modality. In total, some 300 persons were engaged for these tasks. Those involved in clearing debris have been equipped with appropriate equipment such as shovels, mattocks, wheel barrows and machetes, as well as chainsaws.

With regard to early recovery, during the reporting period, focus was on revalidation of beneficiaries to receive shelter repair kits. A total of 3,500 were identified in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon and Compostela Valley. Orientation of the selected beneficiaries is underway and distribution of shelter repair kits to these families is set to be undertaken in mid-February. Meanwhile revalidation continues in Compostela Valley and Palawan with the view of reaching an overall of 5,000 families– which is the maximum number that can be provided with shelter repair kits in line with the donations received to date.

To date, contributions towards the IFRC emergency appeal have been received from Red Cross Red Crescent partners, government partners and institutional partners – including the European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO). Red Cross Red Crescent partners who have contributed are American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Danish Red Cross/Danish government, Japanese Red Cross Society, Red Cross of Monaco, New Zealand Red Cross/New Zealand government, Swedish Red Cross, and Taiwan Red Cross Organization. The governments of Italy and Japan have also given donations. Swiss Red Cross has provided bilateral contribution directly to PRC.

On behalf of PRC, IFRC would like to thank partners and donors for their immediate response to this present appeal. It is worth noting that shelter inputs form more than half of the emergency appeal budget. However, with the donations received to date, IFRC can only deliver shelter repair materials to 5,000 of the targeted 15,000 families and typhoon-resilient shelter to 600 of the targeted 4,000 families. These are very small numbers compared to the needs on the ground. As such, funds are urgently needed to enable PRC to meet shelter needs of the most vulnerable typhoon-affected families.

The situation

Typhoon Bopha (locally known as Pablo) lashed the eastern coast of Mindanao island on 4 December 2012 with winds of 260 kph, wiping away villages and plantations in Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental, two of the hardest-hit areas. After making landfall in Baganga municipality in Davao Oriental, it slightly weakened but continued to traverse the upper portion of Mindanao and southern Visayas, mainly affecting Compostela Valley, Bukidnon and Siquijor. It then continued in a northwest direction, making another landfall in Northern Palawan on 5 December. As the storm weakened and moved away from the country, it moved north-northwest, threatening the northern portion of Luzon, bringing rains and winds. Finally on 9 December, it became a low pressure area and dissipated.



“In Memory of Typhoon Pablo Victims”
A memorial stone was built in Barangay Andap in New Bataan, Compostela Valley, one of the hardest-hit communities as houses were completely wiped out during the height of Typhoon Bopha (Pablo).
Photo: Patrick Fuller/IFRC

The effects of Typhoon Bopha were massive with a reported 1,067 deaths and 2,666 injured. In the aftermath of the typhoon, which affected some 6.3 million people across 34 provinces, more than 233,000¹ houses were left damaged or destroyed, forcing thousands of families to seek temporary shelter in evacuation centres. In addition to loss of lives, displacement of people and destruction to homes, the storm caused extensive damage to agriculture and other forms of livelihood. The authorities have estimated that the total damage on agriculture amounted to PHP 27 billion.

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 food-for-work approach. At the same time, the authorities, led by the Mines and Geoscience Bureau (MGB) are doing assessments in order to identify areas which are 'no build zones' by quantifying the risks of floods and landslides in particular sites. This also serves as a guide to reducing risk and mitigating impact of natural hazards.

However, during the second half of January 2013, heavy rains pounded parts of Mindanao – including Davao del Norte, Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley provinces – leading to flooding and forcing new evacuations. The rains further stretched the vulnerability of people who are struggling to recover from Typhoon Bopha's impact. Although the rains have since eased, thousands of families who have not undertaken repairs to their damaged homes remain exposed to the harsh weather elements. The situation is worse for those whose homes were flattened but lack the capacity to rebuild. In all, according to the latest Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Centre (DROMIC) update, around 2,400 families remain in evacuation centres while hundreds of thousands have temporary accommodation with friends or relatives. As such, massive shelter needs remain.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination: The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement operational coordination mechanism continues to engage at national headquarters and field levels. During the reporting period, PRC arranged one meeting to brief IFRC, ICRC and partner national societies with in-country offices – Australian Red Cross, German Red Cross (GRC), Finnish Red Cross (FRC), The Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC) and Spanish Red Cross (SRC) – on its response plan and activities on the ground. Movement partners also continue to hold ad hoc meetings on the latest developments and to share plans so as to ensure that their support does not overlap or duplicate, but rather, is complementary. IFRC deployed its resilience coordinator to support Movement coordination efforts in Davao City. Between 4 and 7 February, a representative of Canadian Red Cross undertook a monitoring visit to Philippines which included visits to the most affected areas in Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental.

Coordinating with authorities: As an auxiliary to public authorities – and as mandated in Republic Act 10072 – PRC continues to maintain 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 participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with disaster risk reduction and management councils at the provincial, municipal and barangay levels, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Health (DOH) and the relevant government-led clusters that have been activated. The national society is also engaging the relevant authorities in preparation for fulfilling its mandate of leading relief distributions during the election period.

Inter-agency coordination: PRC and IFRC continue to participate in meetings on inter-agency coordination. The cluster approach is implemented in the Philippines on an open-ended basis with IFRC as the shelter cluster co-lead in natural disasters. During the reporting period, IFRC participated in two humanitarian country team (HCT) meetings in Manila. Red Cross partners are also participating in cluster meetings in Davao City. From 28 January to 6 February, ECHO conducted a monitoring visit to areas covered by this operation. During the visit, ECHO and the Red Cross consortium partners discussed the progress made, challenges and remaining needs.

Shelter cluster coordination: IFRC continued to provide overall coordination for agencies working in the shelter sector. The shelter cluster coordination team includes the cluster coordinator, information manager, and technical advisor. The team has provided technical guidance on appropriate shelter interventions, identified gaps and overlaps, and is liaising with the government, donors and organizations working in shelter to ensure consistency of the response with humanitarian principles. The coordination team has also worked to ensure that the shelter cluster was well represented in the UN appeal process and works in close coordination with other clusters (including water, sanitation and hygiene - WASH, protection, early recovery and livelihoods clusters) to ensure a holistic approach.

¹ According to the disaster response operations monitoring and information center (DROMIC) of DSWD

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

During the reporting period, PRC scaled up its relief operations – particularly in the 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 Compostela Valley, PRC distributed safe drinking water in the three ‘tent cities’ established in the area. The groundwork for delivery of shelter repair kits has been set, with revalidation of 3,500 beneficiaries completed.

Progress towards outcomes

Relief distributions (food items)

Outcome: Immediate food needs of 17,000 typhoon-affected families (85,000 persons) are met through the provision of appropriate food items within three months.

Output (expected result)	Activities planned
The immediate food needs of 17,000 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 17,000 families (85,000 persons). • Undertake real-time needs assessments to identify families in need of additional relief assistance. • Monitor and report on distributions.

Progress

As of 8 February, PRC had provided food packages to some 72,500 families (approximately 362,000 persons) in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Compostela Valley, Davao del Norte, Davao Oriental, Gingoog, Palawan, Siquijor and Surigao del Sur. Of these, packages for 12,700 families in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Compostela Valley, Palawan and Siquijor were covered by this IFRC emergency appeal operation. Distribution of food under this operation has been undertaken jointly with German Red Cross, who have specifically supported distribution of 3,000 food packages, i.e. for 1,000 families each in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon and Compostela Valley.

Table 1. Number of families assisted with food items through IFRC support

Area	No. of families
Agusan del Sur	5,000
Bukidnon	2,500
Compostela Valley	5,000
Palawan	10
Siquijor	190
Total	12,700

Challenges

Distribution of food packages has not been completed in Bukidnon, Palawan and Siquijor owing to a combination factors. Firstly, while other items that comprise the package were obtained during early January, it took time to obtain proper authorization for PRC to withdraw rice from National Food Authority (NFA) stores in the three provinces. This meant that packing of the items had to wait until rice – which is the staple food – was delivered. Secondly, transport of items to distribution points in Palawan entails overcoming logistics challenges. Palawan is the largest province in the Philippines and the areas most affected by Typhoon Bopha are far-flung islands – Araceli, Cagayancillo, Culion and Linapacan – reachable only by small motorized boats. Items cannot be transported in bulk and each trip can take up to 12 hours from the main island of Puerto Princesa. Thirdly, and last, in early January 2013, Palawan was hard hit by Tropical Storm Auring, which forced the PRC chapter to divert its staff to respond to immediate needs in the south of the main island. These three challenges notwithstanding, the remaining distributions are on track to be completed during February as the rice has since been delivered, all packaging completed, and arrangements with boat operators finalized to ensure that the packages are delivered to the various distribution points over the next seven days.

Relief distributions (non-food items)

Outcome: The living conditions of 17,000 affected families (85,000 persons) are improved through the provision of appropriate non-food items within four months.

Output (expected result)	Activities planned
The immediate needs of 17,000 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 17,000 families (85,000 persons). • Distribute jerry cans, for household level water storage, to 17,000 families (85,000 persons). • Distribute hygiene kits to 17,000 families (85,000 persons) (<i>see also health and care</i>). • Distribute kitchen sets to 2,200 families (11,000 persons). • Undertake real-time needs assessments to identify families in need of additional relief assistance. • Conduct post-distribution surveys. • Monitor and report on distributions.

Progress

Two months after Typhoon Bopha, PRC has distributed non-food items (NFI) to 66,600 families (approximately 333,000 persons) in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Compostela Valley, Davao del Norte, Davao Oriental, Palawan, Siquijor and Surigao del Sur. Specifically, items for 16,400 families and hygiene kits for 14,350 families in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Compostela Valley, Palawan and Siquijor have been covered by the IFRC emergency appeal operation. A standard PRC non-food item package under this operation comprises two blankets, two sleeping mats, one jerry can and one hygiene kit. The package for Palawan also contains two mosquito nets because the province is considered Malaria endemic.

Table 2. Families assisted with non-food items (NFI) through IFRC support

Chapter	Blankets	Sleeping mats	Jerry cans	Mosquito nets	Hygiene kits
Agusan del Sur	5,000	5,000	5,000	n/a	2,950
Bukidnon	5,000	5,000	5,000	n/a	5,000
Compostela Valley	5,000	5,000	5,000	n/a	5,000
Palawan	900	900	900	900	900
Siquijor	500	500	500	n/a	500
Total	16,400	16,400	16,400	900	14,350

Challenges

Distribution of NFI in Palawan has not been completed owing to two main factors. Firstly, as with food mentioned above, transport of items to distribution points in the province entails overcoming significant logistics challenges to reach Palawan's most affected areas of the Araceli, Cagayancillo, Culion and Linapacan islands by small motorized boats which can only take limited amounts and up to 12 hours from Puerto Princesa. Transportation of jerry cans by small boats is not feasible because the jerry cans take up a lot of space. To address this, the boat operators opted to tie together several jerry cans using rope and tow them while the more



Two months after Typhoon Bopha, IFRC has supported distribution of hygiene kits to 14,350 families.

Photo: Patrick Fuller/IFRC

compact items such as hygiene kits and mosquito nets are ferried on board. Towing of jerry cans was however not advisable during rough seas as strong waves could break the rope and the items could be swept away by strong currents. As such, jerry cans could only be transported to the respective islands during periods of calmer seas. Secondly, in early January 2013, Palawan was hard-hit by Tropical Storm Auring, which forced the PRC chapter to divert its staff to respond to immediate needs in the south of the main island. These two challenges notwithstanding, arrangements with boat operators have been finalized to ensure that the packages are delivered over the next seven days.

Health	
Outcome: The immediate health risks of 40,000 typhoon-affected families (200,000 persons) as well as teachers and students in 30 schools are met through disaster prevention and health promotion activities in communities within 16 months.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
40,000 families, as well as teachers and students in 30 schools have improved knowledge in the prevention and home care of waterborne, water related and other infectious diseases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake rapid surveys to determine baseline and end-line levels of awareness on priority water-borne, water-related and other infectious diseases in communities impacted by the typhoon. • Produce and distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials relevant for disease prevention and health promotion, and distribute to priority families in target communities and in 30 schools alongside awareness/education campaigns (<i>these include the 5 to be supported in rehabilitating/constructing water and sanitation facilities</i>). • Provide hygiene kits to 17,000 families (85,000 people) to reinforce safe hygiene practices (<i>see also non-food relief</i>). • Mobilize families, as well as teachers and students in 30 schools, for the dissemination of relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages and conduct activities to promote health².
PRC capacity to plan and manage health components of the typhoon emergency response and recovery programme (including future emergencies) is enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit and induct/train short-term health staff/workers and volunteers to manage and implement community health services. • Coordinate and collaborate with health authorities and humanitarian partners at different levels. • Conduct periodic field monitoring and reviews, as well as an evaluation of the health component of the flood response. • Towards the end of the operation, develop/update emergency health preparedness and response plan and mechanisms, as part of the overall PRC response. • Train selected staff at headquarters and chapters on emergency health response management.
Psychosocial wellbeing of affected communities and emergency responders promoted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide psychosocial support to affected community members and responders involved in the operation. • Monitor and report on activities.

Progress

PRC continued to undertake disease prevention and health promotion activities. In order to ensure that families assisted with relief items receive tips on proper household and personal hygiene as well as proper handling of drinking water, basic hygiene promotion sessions are being conducted alongside distribution of hygiene kits. In this regard, the 14,350 families assisted with hygiene kits under the IFRC emergency appeal operation (see *breakdown in Table 2*) were also reached with basic hygiene promotion sessions.

Meanwhile, community health volunteers (CHVs) who were previously trained and mobilized for the Tropical Storm Washi operation as well as from other chapters in Mindanao continued to support their counterparts in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental to prepare for or undertake disease prevention and health promotion using the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation in emergency response (PHASTER) approach. As of 8 February, a total of 349 CHVs (25 in Agusan del Sur, 25 in Bukidnon, 52 in Compostela Valley, 197 in Davao Oriental, and 50 in Surigao del Sur) had been mobilized. Prior to initiating

²Such as clean-up and sanitation campaigns, community mobilization for nutrition promotion or immunization

health and hygiene promotion, the CHVs undertook baseline surveys to determine the existing knowledge and practices of the community pertaining to health and hygiene behaviour.

Guided by baseline survey findings, disease prevention and health promotion activities using the PHASTER approach are ongoing in Bukidnon and Compostela Valley while these are scheduled to start in the other provinces in late February. It comprises sessions on personal hygiene and environmental sanitation, waterborne diseases, safe water and proper food handling, and mother and child care. These activities are being implemented jointly with German Red Cross.

During the period, PRC health teams in Manila and field have continued to update health activities and plans the department of health and health cluster lead, as well as participate in health cluster coordination meetings.

Water and sanitation	
Outcome: 5,000 families (25,000 persons) as well as students and staff in five schools have improved access to water or sanitation facilities as well as improved environmental sanitation in 16 months.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
5,000 families in communities have access to safe water and improved environmental sanitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setup of temporary water storage points in communities and evacuation centres for distribution to affected communities. • Rehabilitate/construct water points (tube wells fitted with hand pumps) pending connection of potable water by the authorities. • Support clearing of debris, drainage de-clogging, and rehabilitation of damaged small-scale water and sanitation facilities in affected communities (through cash for work). • Transport collected debris to proper deposit sites in coordination with local authorities. • Monitor and report on activities.
4,000 families that receive typhoon-resilient shelter assistance also have improved access to sanitation facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide appropriate latrine and septic tank construction materials to 4,000 families whose houses were destroyed. • Provide guidance to the targeted 4,000 families on construction of pour-flush latrines and septic tanks as integral components of transitional shelters (<i>see also typhoon-resilient shelter</i>). • Monitor construction of pour-flush latrines and septic tanks – as integral components of transitional shelters – where necessary ensuring that the construction takes into account the unique needs of people with disabilities.
Students and staff in five schools have improved access to water and sanitation facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with the Department of Education (DepEd), principals and local authorities in identifying five schools that will be supported in rehabilitating/constructing water and sanitation facilities. • Coordinate with local authority engineers and principals of five identified schools on the design of appropriate water and sanitation facilities. • Rehabilitate/construct water and sanitation facilities in five schools that have been used as evacuation centres or have been severely affected by the typhoon. • Support the five schools in forming water and sanitation committees to spearhead proper maintenance of the facilities. • Mobilize teachers and students in the five schools, for the dissemination of relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages and conduct activities to promote health (<i>these form part of the 30 targeted water and sanitation section</i>).

Progress

PRC is also paying equal attention to providing safe drinking water and ensuring that typhoon-affected families in 'tent cities' have improved access to sanitation. Under this operation, as of 8 February, PRC had distributed 136,000 litres of safe drinking water (using bladders, tanks and trucking) to displaced families in three 'tent cities' established and operated by the national society in New Bataan Municipality, Compostela Valley Province. The national society also set up kitchen areas, constructed 14 emergency latrines and bathing areas, dug/constructed drainage systems, and poured gravel to minimize muddy areas around the three 'tent cities'. Some four

community brigades in New Bataan Municipality, Compostela Valley, were equipped with cleaning materials – such as shovels, mattocks, wheel barrows, machetes and chainsaws – and mobilized to undertake debris clearing.

The water and sanitation assistance provided under this IFRC emergency appeal operation thus far is being delivered through a joint partnership with German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. The activities have been implemented using the cash-for-work approach, with some 350 evacuees mobilized thus far to provide the labour and the Red Cross paying them daily rates to get some income for meeting daily needs. The setting up of water bladders, installation of water tanks, digging up or construction of drainages, construction of emergency latrines, construction of kitchen areas and debris cleaning have all been done using this modality.

Shelter	
Outcome: 19,000 affected families have safer shelter solutions through the provision of locally appropriate materials, tools and guidance on improved building techniques within 18 months.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
15,000 families whose houses were damaged by the typhoon have received shelter repair materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form a shelter project team that will lead identification and orientation of beneficiaries, including creating awareness on typhoon-resilient construction techniques. • Undertake detailed sector-specific assessments for shelter to inform the selection of beneficiaries and prioritization by locality. • Conduct market research to establish prices of essential shelter materials, identify and map suppliers of shelter materials, and recommend potential suppliers/shops to beneficiaries. • Identify, verify and register affected families that will receive shelter repair materials and tools. • Mobilize targeted beneficiaries, provide them with orientation on the programme purpose and distribution process, and promote better building techniques. • Provide tarpaulins and/or shelter repair tools for up to 1,400 families. • Provide PHP 10,000 conditional cash grants or vouchers to 15,000 families for exchange with shelter repair kits. • Monitor and report on activities.
4,000 families whose houses were destroyed as a result of the Typhoon Bopha have rebuilt transitional shelters applying typhoon-resilient techniques.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form a shelter project team that will lead identification and orientation of beneficiaries, including creating awareness on typhoon-resilient construction techniques. • Conduct market research to establish prices of essential shelter materials, identify and map suppliers of shelter materials, and recommend potential suppliers/shops to beneficiaries. • Undertake detailed sector-specific assessments for shelter to inform the selection of beneficiaries and prioritization by locality. • Identify, verify and register affected families who will receive shelter repair materials and tools. • 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. • Conduct advocacy for access to appropriate land sites to resettle affected families living within areas demarcated as 'no-build zone' by the authorities. • 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. • Construct model houses in selected localities to demonstrate better building techniques and to provide beneficiaries with visual demonstration on how to construct their houses. • Provide appropriate transitional shelter materials and tools to 4,000

	<p>families whose houses were destroyed for them to reconstruct using better building techniques with the help of their fellow community members.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor construction works being undertaken by beneficiary families with the help of their fellow community members, and provide relevant technical assistance and guidance. • Undertake a house occupancy survey and report on activities.
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Progress

During the reporting period, distribution of tarpaulins for 1,400 families (1,000 in Compostela Valley and 400 in Bukidnon) was completed. The tarpaulins were provided to families in dire need of emergency shelter repairs, pending provision of shelter repair kits. Focus has now turned to revalidation of beneficiaries who will receive repair kits. Some 3,500 families were identified in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon and Compostela Valley. Orientation of the selected families is underway and distribution of the kits to these families is set to be undertaken in mid-February. Revalidation continues in Compostela Valley and Palawan with the view of reaching an overall of 5,000 families – which is the maximum number that can be reached with shelter repair kits in line with the donations received to date.

At the same time, preparations to assist families whose houses were destroyed, to rebuild typhoon-resilient shelter, were initiated. In this regard, IFRC delegates supported in undertaking rapid market surveys to determine the availability of shelter material in targeted areas. Indications are that the corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets available in the local markets are relatively thinner and therefore, not well suited to withstand typhoon-strong winds. The thicker gauge CGI sheets are highly priced and beyond the purchasing power of many of those affected. As such, international procurement of higher quality – but lower cost – CGI sheets sufficient to meet typhoon-resilient shelter needs of 600 families has been initiated. In the coming weeks, model houses will be erected in selected areas across the targeted provinces.

Challenges

Rapid market survey undertaken by IFRC delegates determined that families in far-flung villages in Veruela Municipality, Agusan del Sur, would have to shoulder high transport costs if they were to be provided only with cash grants or vouchers to obtain shelter repair materials. To address specific needs of the 250 families in these villages, an adjusted approach has been adopted in that PRC will provide them with a combination of shelter toolkits (worth PHP 3,000), eight pieces of high quality CGI sheets (worth PHP 3,500), three pieces of marine plywood (worth PHP 1,000) and cash grants worth PHP 2,500 (for smaller items such as nails). Already, CGI sheets, plywood and toolkits have been procured and will be delivered to the beneficiaries during the third week of February. For others who are not in remote areas far from main markets – and where markets are functioning well – shelter repair kits will be delivered using conditional cash grants or vouchers.

Survivors who lived in areas within the ‘no build zones’ will have to relocate. However, based on past experience and an analysis of the current situation, relocation is significantly constrained by challenges relating to obtaining suitable land outside the ‘no build zones’. In the coming weeks, PRC will start delivering typhoon-resilient shelter assistance to families who own land or have land tenure security outside the ‘no build zones’ and have obtained permission from the authorities to rebuild on that land. However, based on the current appeal coverage, IFRC can only deliver shelter repair materials to 5,000 of the targeted 15,000 families and typhoon-resilient shelter to 600 of the targeted 4,000 families. As such, funds are urgently needed to enable PRC to meet shelter needs of the most vulnerable typhoon-affected families. According to the shelter cluster, funding constraints for this emergency imply that significant gaps remain in the shelter and broader humanitarian response. Unfortunately, only a quarter of emergency shelter needs have been met, with agencies collectively providing emergency shelter to 72,000 families.

Livelihoods	
Outcome: Coping mechanisms of 5,000 affected families are improved in 18 months through voucher or cash-based solutions for restoring livelihoods.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
5,000 affected families have restored their livelihoods, strengthening their self-reliance through the provision of vouchers or cash grants.	<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. • Establish chapter cash-based programming (CBP) teams – comprising Red Cross staff and volunteers – in provinces/cities

	<p>where livelihoods assistance is most needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Undertake social mapping, participatory consultations and create a short-list of the most vulnerable households in need of livelihoods assistance. • 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. • 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. • Provide selected 5,000 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. • Identify and engage a suitable cash remittance service provider with a network in affected areas and capacity to disburse livelihoods grants to selected families. • Disburse PHP 10,000 grants – in two instalments – to 5,000 households through the cash remittance service provider engaged or provide PHP 10,000 vouchers. • Monitor and report on the disbursement and utilization of the vouchers/grants and the progress of livelihood activities for the 5,000 households supported.
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Progress

Although no activity has been undertaken under this sector, as mentioned under the water and sanitation sector, setting up of water bladders, installation of water tanks, digging up or construction of drainage systems, construction of emergency latrines and kitchen areas, and clearing debris have all been done using the cash-for-work modality. The 350 evacuees mobilized for these activities received some income to meet their daily 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 18 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 five search-and-rescue teams. • Undertake rehabilitation and improvement works on one of PRC’s main regional warehouses, for de-centralized pre-positioning of stocks. • Facilitate the improvement and provision of essential office equipment for three PRC chapter offices. • Provide a vehicle for one chapter to assist in response and monitoring. • Provide two Rubb halls to PRC national headquarters. • Provide essential training and workshops in relevant disaster preparedness and response sectors.

Progress

In order to ensure that PRC’s national headquarters and respective chapters have adequate capacity to implement activities under this operation, IFRC has committed to supporting the salaries of some of the National Society’s operational staff. This operation also supports salaries of PRC’s shelter project engineer, shelter and early recovery officer and project assistants in three chapters. At the request of the national society, IFRC delegates and technical staff have organized basic orientation sessions for PRC staff and volunteers in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Palawan and Siquijor regarding undertaking relief and early recovery interventions. To

enhance the capture of project monitoring data by PRC, IFRC has procured computers and other essential office equipment for two chapters covered by this operation. These items will be handed over to the respective chapters in mid-February.

Logistics

To provide better support to this operation, the IFRC in-country logistics team – which currently comprises one delegate and two officers – will be strengthened in the coming weeks. Already the position of logistics delegate, with strong national society capacity building skills, has been closed, interviews conducted and a successful candidate is expected to start in early March. The process of recruiting an additional logistics officer to be based in Manila and a field logistics officer has also advanced. The expanded logistics team will support PRC in the procurement of goods, coordinating the international mobilization of items via the zone logistics unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur, identifying, negotiating and liaising with suppliers, and tracking the movement of goods from suppliers or Red Cross warehouses to individual distribution points.

Relief distributions have drawn largely from pre-positioned stocks, and the procurement process relating to NFI to replenish those dispatched/being dispatched has advanced. Blankets, sleeping mats and jerry cans have been procured locally while hygiene kits, tarpaulins, and CGI sheets are being procured via the ZLU in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. All donors are requested to [coordinate with ZLU](#) regarding outstanding needs.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The PRC and IFRC communication teams continue to work closely to highlight the needs of the affected communities and Red Cross Red Crescent response, ensuring a steady flow of timely and accurate information targeted at key stakeholders including the media, national societies, and prospective donors. During the reporting period, the communications team continued to provide updated factsheets with talking points for National Society communicators and spokespeople.

The IFRC Asia Pacific communications manager undertook a field assignment in the Philippines during the last week of January during which he visited the worst-affected areas in Compostela Valley, and gathered beneficiary profiles, news stories as well as audio-video materials. A web story has since been posted on the IFRC website: [“Typhoon Bopha - two months on and there are still huge challenges ahead”](#) while a B-roll has been shared with media and national society communicators via the [IFRC Video Newsroom](#), including [interview clips](#) with beneficiaries. An opinion piece was also published on [AlertNet](#), [CNN](#) and [IFRC website](#).

Communications support to the operations will continue to be provided by the IFRC Southeast Asia regional office in Bangkok and the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur. 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:

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- **IFRC Philippines country office:**
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 - Necephor Mghendi, operations manager; email: necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org; phone +63 2 309 8622; mobile +63 928 471 2335

- **IFRC Southeast Asia regional office, Bangkok:**
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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;
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Please send all pledges for funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org



Click here

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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.



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.
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MDRPH011 - Philippines - Typhoon Bopha

Appeal Launch Date: 05 dec 12

Appeal Timeframe: 05 dec 12 to 31 jul 14

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/12-2013/1
Budget Timeframe	2012/12-2014/7
Appeal	MDRPH011
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget	16,267,217					16,267,217	
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>	45,779					45,779	
<i>British Red Cross</i>	354,931					354,931	
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	307,338					307,338	
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	1,306,718					1,306,718	
<i>Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund</i>	241,692					241,692	
<i>Japanese Government</i>	1,117,318					1,117,318	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	149,300					149,300	
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	386,578					386,578	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	12,442					12,442	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	708,891					708,891	
<i>Taiwan Red Cross Organisation</i>	45,600					45,600	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	306,597					306,597	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	2,000					2,000	
C1. Cash contributions	4,985,184					4,985,184	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	4,985,184					4,985,184	
D. Total Funding = B +C	4,985,184					4,985,184	
Coverage = D/A	31%					31%	

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
C. Income	4,985,184					4,985,184	
E. Expenditure	-196,972					-196,972	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	4,788,213					4,788,213	

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/12-2013/1
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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		16,267,217					16,267,217	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	3,544,684						3,544,684	
Shelter - Transitional	7,360,000	116				116	7,359,884	
Clothing & Textiles	231,200						231,200	
Food	391,000	85,419				85,419	305,581	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	483,000						483,000	
Utensils & Tools	128,080						128,080	
Other Supplies & Services	180,000						180,000	
Cash Disbursement	1,175,000						1,175,000	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	13,492,964	85,534				85,534	13,407,430	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	30,000						30,000	
Computers & Telecom	8,100						8,100	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	38,100						38,100	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	172,000	5,068				5,068	166,932	
Distribution & Monitoring	48,000	1,111				1,111	46,889	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	59,900	8,179				8,179	51,721	
Logistics Services	40,000						40,000	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	319,900	14,357				14,357	305,543	
Personnel								
International Staff	840,750	39,222				39,222	801,528	
National Staff	224,450	1,742				1,742	222,708	
National Society Staff	21,600	165				165	21,435	
Volunteers	34,400	31				31	34,369	
Total Personnel	1,121,200	41,160				41,160	1,080,040	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	76,750	14,055				14,055	62,695	
Professional Fees	6,500	2				2	6,498	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	83,250	14,057				14,057	69,194	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	20,000						20,000	
Total Workshops & Training	20,000						20,000	
General Expenditure								
Travel	40,500	17,253				17,253	23,247	
Information & Public Relations	30,000	2,079				2,079	27,921	
Office Costs	19,050	5,423				5,423	13,627	
Communications	21,250	2,056				2,056	19,194	
Financial Charges	3,600	452				452	3,148	
Other General Expenses	10,100	6				6	10,094	
Shared Office and Services Costs	74,468	2,531				2,531	71,937	
Total General Expenditure	198,968	29,801				29,801	169,167	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	992,835						992,835	
Total Indirect Costs	992,835						992,835	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		44				44	-44	
Total Pledge Specific Costs		44				44	-44	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		16,267,217					16,267,217	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)		16,267,217	184,953				184,953	16,082,264
VARIANCE (C - D)		16,082,264					16,082,264	