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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Philippines: Typhoon Hagupit

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation: MDRPH016	GLIDE n° TC-2014-000160-PHL
Date of issue: 14 December 2014	Date of disaster: 6 December 2014
Manager responsible for this DREF operation: Patrick Elliott, operations manager, surge capacity	Point of contact: Philippine Red Cross Gwendolyn Pang, secretary-general
Operation start date: 13 December 2014	Operation end date: 31 March 2015
Operation budget: CHF 266,257	DREF allocated: 13 December 2014
Number of people assisted: 35,000 people (7,000 families)	
Host National Society Philippine Red Cross is the nation's largest humanitarian organization and works through 100 chapters covering all administrative districts and major cities in the country. It has at least 1,000 staff at national headquarters and chapter levels, and approximately one million volunteers and supporters, of whom some 500,000 are active volunteers. At chapter level also, a programme called 143 volunteers is in place to enhance the overall capacity of the National Society to prepare for and respond in disaster situations.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The National Society works with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the Spanish Red Cross in this operation.	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Typhoon Hagupit (locally known as Ruby) made its first land fall on Saturday evening, 6 December 2014 in Dolores municipality, Eastern Samar province with maximum sustained winds up to 160 kph and gusts up to 195 kph. The typhoon then continued to head northwest, making landfall across Masbate, Oriental Mindoro, Marinduque and Batangas in Southern Luzon. Downgraded to a tropical depression, the slow-moving weather system continued to sustain maximum winds of up to 85 kph and gusts of 100 kph, finally crossing Pagasa Island, Palawan, and leaving the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) on the evening of 10 December 2014. ([see map](#))

Despite its slow movement, however, Hagupit caused rough sea conditions in the Northern and Central Luzon seaboards, threatening fishing boats and small sea craft. At its peak, the rainfall brought by the typhoon reached up to 22 mm per hour within the 600 km diameter of the system.



Packing relief food items at the National Headquarters in Manila for distribution in Hagupit-affected areas, PRC volunteers and staff are also supporting the distribution of relief items and field assessments.

(Photo: Kate Marshall/IFRC)

As of early morning, 13 December 2014, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) [reports](#) that Hagupit had affected 3.5 million people (some 824,000 families) across Central Luzon; Calabarzon; Mimaropa; Bicolandia; Western, Central and Eastern Visayas; Caraga, and National Capital Region (NCR), of whom more than 1.4 million were displaced. To date, 18 deaths have been reported with 916 other people sustaining injury as a result of Hagupit.

Intensive evacuation measures taken by authorities prior to landfall moved more than one million people out of the storm's path, to evacuation centres. As of 13 December 2014, the NDRRMC also reports that 306,192 people (or 62,768 families) are still being provided with services in 1,064 evacuation centres across the affected areas. This number, which reached up to 1.4 million at its peak, continues to reduce quickly as people have already begun to return to their homes.

Damage to houses is now reported at some 58,000, with some 9,600 destroyed and the remaining 48,500 or so sustaining partial damage, across Romblon, Sorsogon, Masbate, Albay, Camarines Sur, Cebu, Biliran, Leyte, Northern Samar, Samar, Southern Leyte, and Surigao del Norte. The highest number of houses damaged is in East Samar where the typhoon made its first landfall. Reports indicate that the majority of houses damaged are likely to have been made with light materials such as bamboo, plywood and nipa¹. Also, from field assessments, the Philippine Red Cross reports 22 rural health units, 21 barangay health stations, and seven local hospitals sustaining some damage as well.

Hagupit's sluggish movement across the region brought heavy rainfall which resulted in several floods and landslides; to date, 17 areas in Quezon province, Laguna, Marinduque and Biñan have reported flooding, some of which has subsided. This flooding has also impacted crops and fisheries. Other incidents reported as a result of Hagupit are landslides in Oriental Mindoro and Batangas, and rockslides in Marinduque. No casualties from these incidents have been reported as yet.

Also, as of 13 December 2014, damage to agriculture and infrastructure alone amounts to an estimated PHP 3.349 billion (CHF 72.6 million or USD 75.1 million). A summary of damages caused by Typhoon Hagupit according to the NDRRMC is as follows:

Table 1: Summary of damages caused by Typhoon Hagupit (as of 13 December 2014)

Deaths	18
Injuries	916
Houses destroyed/damaged	58,119
Evacuation centers	1,064
No. of families in evacuation centers	62,768

(Sources: [NDRRMC](#))

In the wake of Hagupit, the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) has signaled the approach of another low pressure area that may enter the PAR from the Pacific, though this is not expected to become a typhoon.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) has been on the alert and prepared for response since Typhoon Hagupit was sighted. Emergency teams were on standby and immediately dispatched when needed. To date, the National Society has mobilized some 810 staff and volunteers to provide relief assistance, conduct disease prevention education, offer psychosocial support, and distribute clean water. PRC also deployed ambulances, hot-meal vehicles, water and fuel tankers, and all-terrain vehicles to affected areas in Sorsogon and Samar.

In support of those displaced, PRC also set up 112 welfare desks in affected areas, providing some 35,300 hot meals, psychosocial support and referrals to over 1,500 people. To date, the National Society has also been distributing food packages good for 2-3 days to more than 5,000 families as well as relief items (including hygiene kits, blankets, jerry cans and sleeping mats). PRC has also conducted hygiene promotion for over 1,874 families overall, and deployed a water tanker to Albay to provide safe, drinking water to the affected people.

¹ A palm tree with creeping roots

Table 2. Summary of assistance PRC provided for Hagupit-affected families as of 12 December 2014

Areas		Families			Individuals		
Chapters	Provinces	Food rations	Hygiene kits	Jerry cans	Hot meals	Psycho social support	Hygiene promotion
Southern Luzon/Bicol	16	1,845		578	6,373	645	265
National Capital Region	6	120			12,062	69	1,544
Rizal	1	72			2,908	65	65
Visayas Region	17	2,993	250	10	14,011	313	
Mindanao	2					425	
Total	42	5,030	250	588	35,354	1,517	1,874

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in-country

The Philippine Red Cross works with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as well as with the American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent.

Most of the Red Cross Red Crescent partners mentioned are involved in the overall Typhoon Haiyan recovery operation. Discussions are presently ongoing as to partner support for response to Typhoon Hagupit in the areas which are not covered by the ICRC or the Typhoon Haiyan operation.

Movement Coordination

The IFRC has an overall Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordinator in place who liaises frequently and supports coordination with the Philippine Red Cross, ICRC, Partner National Societies in-country, and external organizations as needed.

The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement as a whole is supporting PRC in its response to people affected by Typhoon Hagupit. An agreement on the different roles, responsibilities, and the coordination of these, has been made through a joint statement agreed and signed on 8 December 2014. PRC continues to take the lead in the response, while IFRC supports through assessments, relief and recovery assistance, and organizational development in areas other than those covered by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). IFRC will also coordinate international communication directly related to Hagupit and the possible mobilization of its international and regional response mechanisms. In areas where ICRC takes the lead, IFRC support will be complementary to their interventions. Participating National Societies can work either directly with PRC or through IFRC and ICRC. All support is made through the Movement coordination mechanism for Typhoon Hagupit.

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in-country

Coordinating with the authorities

As auxiliary to the public authorities, PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with (i) the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC); (ii) the provincial, municipal and barangay (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) the local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management act from 2010.

PRC participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Department of Health, and the NDRRMC at provincial, municipal and barangay levels.

Inter-agency coordination

At country level, PRC and IFRC participate in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) forums held both during disasters and non-emergency times. PRC and IFRC are involved in relevant Cluster information sharing, planning, and analysis at all levels while IFRC supports PRC coordination efforts through representation in other relevant Clusters as required. Regionally, the IFRC Asia Pacific zone office participates in regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) meetings, while globally, IFRC has taken part in the IASC Principles and Emergency Director meetings on the Philippines.

IFRC is the lead agency of the IASC Shelter Cluster in the Philippines and is maintaining a Shelter Cluster coordinator (from the Typhoon Haiyan Shelter Cluster) in Manila this week and part of the next one. For Typhoon Hagupit, the

coordinator has been supporting the Humanitarian Country Team and donors, and held a meeting with agencies on 10 December 2014. At this time, there does not appear to be a long term need for the IFRC to lead the Shelter Cluster for this response. If the need for regional Shelter Cluster coordination arises in Eastern Samar, which is an ICRC operational area, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) may assume coordination of activities requested by the Government of Philippines.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

Needs assessments

Following Typhoon Hagupit making landfall, and taking into account the safety situation, the PRC national headquarters has deployed teams to Mindoro, Marinduque and Romblon to further assess the needs in these areas, as well as provide technical support to chapter disaster operations in Sorsogon and Romblon. A composite team to carry out assessments, rescue operations and medical services has been deployed to Samar Island, which appears to have borne the brunt of Hagupit at this time. The assessments continue to provide a clearer picture of Hagupit's impact on the Philippines as more information is gathered. Assessments activities are also supported by in-country Partner National Societies who have ongoing programmes in the affected areas. Information is shared which help to further inform the overall planning for response by PRC, IFRC and all partners to the affected communities.

An emergency aerial assessment was also carried out by PRC and IFRC management along with the delegation's communications delegate. The reports from this assessment helped verify the scale of the damage and triangulate the assessment information which has been slow to enter and limited due to poor access. From this assessment, it is clear there has been significant damage within the typhoon's path, but this is not as widespread or as severe as feared. As well as storm surge and wind damage, many houses and infrastructure were destroyed due to flooding. Agriculture too has been significantly affected, with banana plantations destroyed by strong winds, and rice and other crops flooded in the most affected areas.

With damage to more than 58,000 houses across Romblon, Sorsogon, Masbate, Albay, Camarines Sur, the Visayas region, and Surigao del Norte as reported by the NDRRMC There is an obvious need for emergency shelters as well as for emergency food rations, and essential non-food household items, including water containers. While the area hardest hit by Hagupit is Eastern Samar where response interventions are being led by the ICRC, other areas where Hagupit made landfall have also been affected. The assessments being carried out will help ascertain the extent of needs.

More concrete information on Typhoon Hagupit's impact continues to be updated in the aftermath and the needs that arise are further determined with the aid of assessments. In its operations centre at the national headquarters in Manila, PRC continues to maintain a 24/7 monitoring of the typhoon response efforts. Relevant information is exchanged with the chapters, through text messaging, emails, telecommunications and social media. The operations centre shares updated information twice-daily with IFRC and Partner National Societies about its typhoon-related activities.

Public information from the NDRRMC and DSWD is also being monitored as well as information received through the national and regional cluster systems and HCT meetings.

Beneficiary selection

Through its wide chapter's network, PRC has been present in the affected areas even before Typhoon Hagupit made landfall and therefore has good insight into the composition of the local populations and the extent to which the typhoon impacted them. In addition to the lists of affected populations obtained from the DSWD, PRC chapters also come up with listings based on their own revalidation done in close coordination with local government units. Prior to inclusion of beneficiary names in final lists, volunteers conduct house-to-house visits in affected communities to countercheck that those selected fit PRC's general vulnerability criteria. PRC also maintains details of people in tent cities that it is supporting.

The main criteria for validation prioritize the most vulnerable families among the populations, directly affected by the disaster and who have not received sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations. Other considerations are given to people staying in evacuation centres, makeshift shelters, tent cities or with relatives in affected communities; those who lack relevant resources to cope with basic humanitarian needs on their own; those belonging to the socially vulnerable households, including women-headed households and those with many dependent children; those working as tenant farmers or vendors; persons with disabilities and of low economic resources; the sick and elderly with low economic base, and indigenous communities. Before the start of each activity, specific beneficiary lists are re-validated and updated.

Once beneficiaries are identified, each is given a PRC beneficiary card with their names and those of family members. The card will form the basis for the official recognition of bearers as beneficiaries of the PRC. During implementation,

PRC volunteers will countercheck if the names on the card are listed in distribution sheets. Upon receipt of any items or assistance, beneficiaries will sign award sheets or participating lists. With these records, cases of double-counting can be eliminated.

Feasibility and delivery capacity

There is solid trust in the capacity and experience of PRC and IFRC, coupled with a mutually shared commitment to address the immediate needs of typhoon-affected communities in a timely manner with the resources available.

B. Operational strategy and plan

This operational plan is fully in line with current PRC and IFRC policies, procedures, and commitments, and seeks to provide immediate and subsequent support to the most affected communities.

The Philippine people are renowned for their resilience to hardship, including their ability to adapt, paired with strong family bonds and community spirit. Since the typhoon hit, the majority of people affected have commenced their own recovery, although their capacity to recover is severely limited by pre-existing high levels of poverty in some of the most affected areas.

With the average of 20 typhoons striking the country every year, pre-positioned disaster preparedness stock is always in high demand and the danger of insufficient stock is a constant risk.

This DREF allocation aims to support community resilience and to mitigate the circumstances of the affected people through the ready provision of emergency food items, household non-food items and emergency shelter materials. The help should ensure that immediate food needs are met and shelter conditions improved, thereby reducing the prevalence of illness and disease. Any existing disaster preparedness stocks currently available in the warehouses have been deployed and are being distributed to support immediate needs of vulnerable affected people; this DREF allocation will help ensure that such stocks will continue to be available through immediate replenishment in preparation for future disaster.

Areas supported by this DREF allocation are those affected by Typhoon Hagupit, not covered by the Typhoon Haiyan recovery areas of operation, and outside the areas in which the International Committee of the Red Cross is taking the lead.

This operation is expected to be implemented over three months, and will therefore be completed by March 2015. A Final Report will be made available three months after the end of the operation.

Overall objective

Given the Philippine Red Cross's constant response to frequent and multiple disasters, the need to ensure the availability of disaster preparedness stocks is crucial with the annual rainy season, and the current typhoon season. This DREF operation aims to support the Philippine Red Cross in meeting essential immediate needs of people affected by Typhoon Hagupit, especially those who suffer damage to their homes and are compelled to move. Displaced families will be provided with emergency food items, household relief items and emergency shelter materials as needed.

Proposed strategy

This DREF request from the Philippine Red Cross seeks funding support for the replenishment of disaster preparedness stock including emergency food items, household non-food items and emergency shelter. It also covers the related distribution and logistics costs, including support for PRC volunteers who are at the frontline of disaster response. Taking into account the annual typhoon season, and the frequency and ever-increasing force of weather events hitting the Philippines every year, the very real threat of stocks running low must be mitigated in order to ensure that people affected by disastrous weather events are able to receive immediate basic assistance. All distributions of relief items and needs assessments will be led and carried out by the Philippine Red Cross staff and volunteers.

This DREF allocation also focuses on areas that were affected by Typhoon Hagupit which (1) do not fall under the Typhoon Haiyan recovery operation, or (2) are not being supported by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). These include (but are not limited to) Sorsogon, Romblon, Marinduque, Camarines Sur, Camarines Norte, Masbate and Catanduanes.

Operational support services

Human resources

Philippine Red Cross is the nation's largest humanitarian organization and works through 100 chapters covering all administrative districts and major cities in the country. It gathers at least 1,000 staff at PRC national headquarters and chapter levels, and approximately one million volunteers and supporters. Of the latter, about 500,000 are active volunteers. At chapter level, a programme called 143 volunteers is in place to enhance the overall capacity of the National Society to prepare for and respond in disaster situations. The volunteers participating in this response have existing domestic insurance.

The IFRC country delegation in the Philippines is led by a Head of Delegation and consists of some 50 national and 28 international staff in Manila and in various parts of the country where the IFRC supports PRC in ongoing operations and longer-term development programming.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics support is provided by the in-country IFRC team led by one logistics coordinator together with field hub coordinators and delegates specialized in warehousing, procurement and fleet management as well as national staff based in Manila and the chapters covered by the operations.

The logistics team will effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, clearance, storage and forwarding to distribution sites following IFRC logistics procedures with full audit trail requirements. They also effectively support a fleet to facilitate the movement of operational staff and supplies.

Information technology and telecommunications

Given the existing digital divide between the current state of information and communication technology (ICT) skills and future operational needs in the field and among offices, IFRC supports sustainable skills training and equipment maintenance knowledge of PRC staff and volunteers.

Support in elevating staff/volunteer skills in new technologies, including efficient electronic data collection tools such as the Open Data Kit (ODK) and electronic reporting, is being implemented, and is aligned with PRC's strategic objectives.

Communications

PRC and IFRC communications teams work together through the media to highlight the work in the Philippines, and how it improves the lives of the most vulnerable. IFRC and PRC share materials and maintain close contact, especially for media conferences, Red Cross events and updates on ongoing operations.

The IFRC delegation's communications delegate and a surge delegate from the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur were both deployed to the field in support of the response. The surge delegate moved from Manila to Southern Quezon while the communications delegate covered the area further south over Samar. Both reported on the impact of Hagupit on the communities and the subsequent response by PRC.

The communications teams generate stories, videos and photos for use on the IFRC and PRC multimedia platforms, and target print, broadcast and multimedia outlets. They also work with potential and existing media partners and individual journalists. Staff and volunteers can also contribute their own blogs and photos to the main IFRC website.

Internally, PRC and IFRC produce key messages, fact sheets and case studies. These include media releases and alerts for updates and notable events, such as disaster response, volunteer outreach and health promotions. Through broadcast media, the team holds local and international media conferences and has a proposed package of short episodes for commercial television to highlight Red Cross programmes to a wider public audience. Through multimedia, IFRC and PRC utilize their respective public websites as well as a broad range of social media tools such as Twitter, Facebook, Flickr, Instagram and YouTube to access a diverse audience.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER)

Monitoring of distributions is carried out through the use of beneficiary distribution lists, and feedback from beneficiary households themselves. Reporting on the operation is made in accordance with the IFRC minimum reporting standards and is published on the IFRC public website.

Administration and Finance

The IFRC finance and administration team in Manila comprises one finance coordinator, one finance manager, and three finance officers as well as two administration officers and five drivers who also provide transport support in the field when required.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming

Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation														
Output 1.1 Initial needs assessments are updated according to current findings														
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.1.1 Conduct assessment														
1.1.2 Prepare sectorial plans with activities meeting specific beneficiary needs, including consideration of identified vulnerability factors														
1.1.3 Develop operational objectives and activities which reflect the needs and concerns of disaster-affected people														
Output 1.2: Selected food and non-food items are considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan														
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.2.1 Inform programme design with existing organizational experience and existing beneficiary needs														
1.2.2 Include in sectorial plans that the distribution of selected food and non-food items has been considered and incorporated where appropriate based on consultation with beneficiaries														

Shelter and settlements (and household items)

Needs analysis: Based on current reports from the NDRRMC and needs assessment findings, Typhoon Hagupit damaged at least 58,000 houses, and displaced 1.4 million people, many of whom are presently being housed at evacuation centres. The need for emergency shelter is clear, as well as the need for basic household non-food items. Emergency shelter is considered a priority at this time by the Government of the Philippines.

Population to be assisted: Up to 3,000 families will be assisted with emergency shelter and/or essential household non-food items. This takes into consideration the findings from needs assessments, consultation with the barangay committees and affected people. Issues of gender, disability, age, and social exclusion also constitute part of the Philippine Red Cross's established beneficiary selection criteria.

Outcome 1: The immediate shelter needs of 2,000 families from the disaster affected population are met.														
Output 1.1: Standard IFRC tarpaulins are distributed to 2,000 vulnerable families														
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.1.1 Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on the beneficiary revalidation process and distribution protocols.														
1.1.2 Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions.														
1.1.3 Procurement and transport of emergency shelter non-food items – tarpaulins.														
1.1.4 Distribute emergency shelter items to families														
1.1.4 Monitor and report on distributions ²														
1.1.5. Conduct a post-distribution survey.														

² Final report on overall operation to be made three months after the operation closes.

Output 1.2: Standard IFRC household non-food items are distributed to 3,000 vulnerable families. (Household non-food items consist of plastic mats, blankets, mosquito nets, jerry cans and hygiene kits)																	
<i>Activities planned</i>	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
1.1.1 Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on the beneficiary revalidation process and distribution protocols.																	
1.1.2 Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions.																	
1.1.3 Procurement and transport of household non-food items – plastic mats, blankets, mosquito nets, jerry cans and hygiene kits.																	
1.1.4 Distribute household non-food items to families																	
1.1.4 Monitor and report on distributions ³																	
1.1.5. Conduct a post-distribution survey.																	

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

Needs analysis: Based on current reports from the NDRRMC and needs assessment findings, Typhoon Hagupit has displaced up to 1.4 million people, many of whom are presently being housed at evacuation centers. The typhoon has also destroyed crops and food stocks, leaving families with few resources for food or proper nutrition. Sufficient supplies of emergency food rations are essential towards ensuring that immediate food and nutrition needs are met during the response phase.

Population to be assisted: Up to 7,000 families will be assisted with emergency food rations in the event of a disaster. This takes into consideration the findings from needs assessments, consultation with the barangay committees and affected people. Issues of gender, disability, age, and social exclusion constitute part of the Philippine Red Cross's established beneficiary selection criteria.

Outcome 1: Immediate food needs of 7,000 families from the disaster affected population are met																	
Output 1.1: Appropriate food rations are distributed to 7,000 vulnerable families.																	
<i>Activities planned</i>	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
1.1.1 Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on the beneficiary revalidation process and distribution protocols.																	
1.1.2 Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments																	
1.1.3 Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance																	
1.1.4 Procurement and transport of relief supplies and materials																	
1.1.5 Emergency food assistance distributed																	
1.1.6 Monitor the relief activities and provide reporting on distributions																	
1.1.7. Conduct a post-distribution survey.																	

³ Final report on overall operation to be made three months after the operation closes.

ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS TABLE TEMPLATE

ASSUMPTIONS & RISKS	LIST IF SPECIFIC AFFECTED SECTORS OR STATE 'ALL'	Likelihood	Impact	CAN CONTROL; MITIGATE / INFLUENCE; OR ONLY FACTOR-IN
Adequate support (technical, material, and financial) is available for the operation	All	M	H	Can mitigate
Future disasters do not impact upon the same areas affected by Hagupit and/or different areas, distracting resources and implementation schedules	All	H	H	Factor into disaster preparedness
Access and logistics for delivery of materials, including to remote locations, is not hampered by rough sea and/or bad weather conditions	All	H	H	Factor into logistics planning
Health issues such as dengue do not affect availability of programme management staff and volunteers	All	M	M	Factor programme planning

DREF OPERATION

12/12/2014

MDRPH016 Philippines Typhoon Ruby

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	75,829
Clothing & Textiles	53,603
Food	52,623
Utensils & Tools	11,767
Other Supplies & Services	2,179
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	196,001
Storage, Warehousing	2,179
Distribution & Monitoring	13,074
Transport & Vehicle Costs	11,671
Logistics Services	10,000
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	36,924
National Society Staff	6,700
Total PERSONNEL	6,700
Travel	1,874
Information & Public Relations	1,634
Office Costs	981
Communications	892
Financial Charges	5,000
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	10,381
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	16,250
Total INDIRECT COSTS	16,250
TOTAL BUDGET	266,257

Contact information

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

Philippine Red Cross:

- Gwendolyn Pang, Secretary General; phone +63 2 525 5654, email: gwendolyn.pang@redcross.org.ph

IFRC Philippines country office, Manila:

- Kari Isomaa, Head of Delegation; phone: +63 2 336 8622, email: kari.isomaa@ifrc.org
- Patrick Elliott, Operations Manager; phone: +63 9 98 960 6282

IFRC Southeast Asia regional office, Bangkok:

- Anne Leclerc, Head of Regional Office; +66 2 661 8201; anne.leclerc@ifrc.org

IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur:

- Martin Faller, Head of Operations; +60 39 207 5704; martin.faller@ifrc.org
- Christine Strater, Operations Coordinator; phone: +60 12 213 0149, email: Christine.strater@ifrc.org
- Peter Ophoff, Head of Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER); +60 3 9207 5775; email: peter.ophoff@ifrc.org
- Emilia Koski, Relationship Manager; mobile: +60 12 230 7548, email: Emilia.koski@ifrc.org

IFRC Geneva:

- Christine South, Operations Support; phone: +41 22 730 4529, email: Christine.south@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 (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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

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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

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

