

EMERGENCY APPEAL



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

THE PHILIPPINES: TYPHOONS

Appeal no. 26/04

Revised

15 December 2004

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 181 countries.

In Brief

THIS REVISION OF EMERGENCY APPEAL NO. 26/04 SEEKS CHF 4,193,878 (USD 3,634,146 OR EUR 2,731,487) IN CASH, KIND, OR SERVICES TO ASSIST 60,000 FAMILIES (SOME 300,000 BENEFICIARIES) FOR SIX MONTHS. ([CLICK HERE TO GO DIRECTLY TO THE ATTACHED APPEAL BUDGET](#))

Appeal history:

- Preliminary appeal launched on 2 December 2004 for CHF 2,011,000 (USD 1,749,036 or EUR 1,316,738) for three months.
- Final report is due in September 2005.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 150,000.

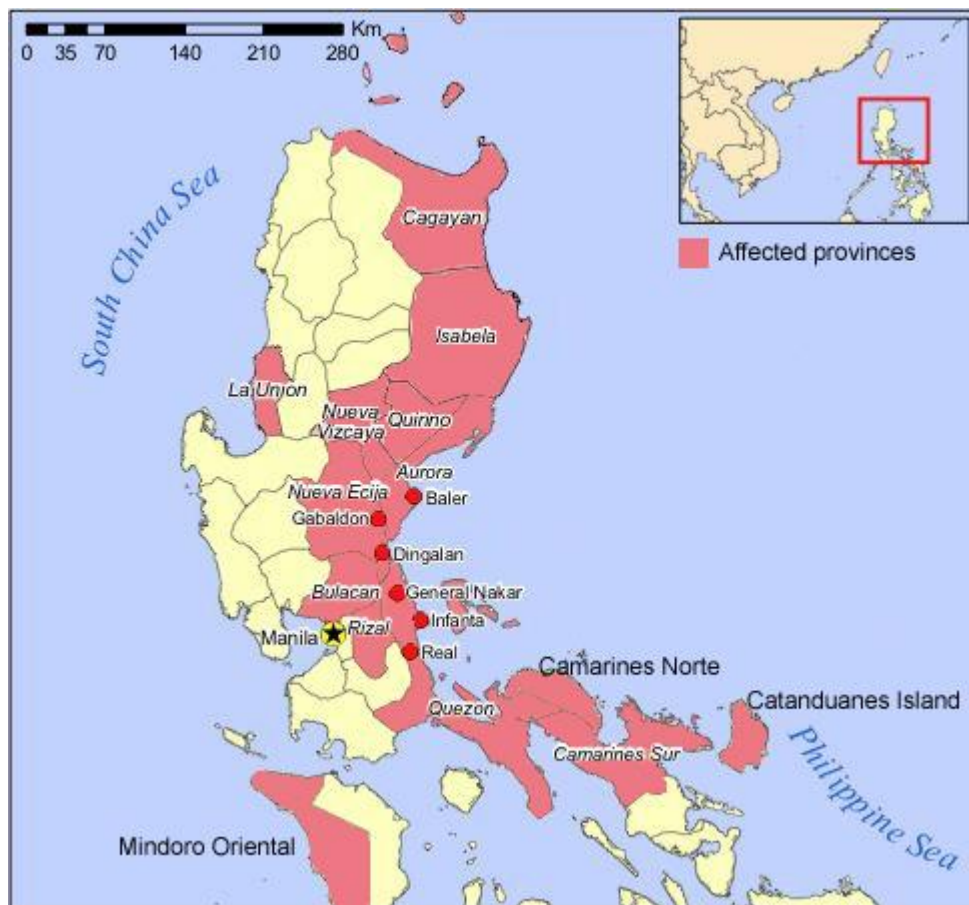
Summary: Since mid-November, the Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC) has been in the forefront of response activities following a devastating series of typhoons and tropical depressions, which has brought widespread death and destruction to the northern and eastern provinces of this most disaster prone country. To date the Society has assisted some 110,000 people with distributions of food and household items, temporary shelter and health interventions. The International Federation's preliminary appeal, launched in early December, has been well supported with more than CHF two million pledged/received – but now much more assistance is essential. Building on priority needs and recommendations from the PNRC/Federation assessment teams, previous experience in relief operations in the Philippines and the capacity of the national society, the Federation is launching this revised appeal, jointly with the UN Flash Appeal, to support PNRC relief activities in the worst hit areas, particularly where humanitarian aid to date has been inadequate and affected households face an extended recovery period from the massive disruption to their lives.

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- *In the Philippines:* Victor Liozo, Secretary General, Philippine National Red Cross, pnrcnhq@redcross.org.ph, phone +632 5278384, fax +632 5270887; Floyd Barnaby, Head of Delegation, ifrc44@ifrc.org/floyd_barnaby@yahoo.com, phone +63 2 5278386/5270866, fax: +63 2 5270857;
- *In Bangkok:* Dr Ian Wilderspin, Head of Regional Disaster Risk Management Unit, or Jenny Iao, Regional Liaison and Reporting Delegate, Southeast Asia Regional Delegation, Bangkok, Thailand, ifrc42@ifrc.org/ifrc43@ifrc.org, phone +66 2 6408211, fax +66 2 6408220;
- *In Geneva:* Charles Evans, Asia-Pacific Regional Officer, email charles.evans@ifrc.org, phone +41 22 7304320, fax +41 22 730 0395.

The situation

Nearly 1,800 people have been killed or reported missing in eastern and northern provinces of the Philippines as a result of floods and landslides provoked by a series of storms since mid November. The combined impact of these events has caused significant loss of life and damage to the agricultural economy, severe disruption to daily life and infrastructure in the country. According to the latest government report, the disaster has affected some three million people, including 650,000 displaced; 939 people are dead, 837 still missing and 752 injured. Damage to crops, fishing and infrastructure is estimated at 4.69 billion pesos (around 96 million Swiss francs). The vast majority of the casualties were caused when tropical depression Winnie set off landslides and flooding at the end of November that enveloped the coastal towns of Real, Infanta and General Nakar in Quezon province.



Map courtesy of OCHA; website: <http://www.reliefweb.int>.

Development of the storms	Major impact ¹																										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typhoon Muifa lashed southern Philippines in a retracting movement that affected both the northern and southern portions of Luzon. The worst hit area of the typhoon was the province of Mindoro Oriental where over 2,000 houses were destroyed, leaving the agriculture-based economy in ruins. • Tropical depressions Merbok and Winnie brought torrential rains in eastern Luzon which caused hundreds of landslides in the upland areas and brought cascading mud and debris to the towns of Infanta, Real, and Nakar, province of Quezon. Almost 80 percent of the infrastructure of these three towns was damaged, which were also cut off from Manila by landslides and collapsed bridges. Electricity, potable water supply and communications systems are all seriously affected. In the adjacent Aurora province, remote villages were isolated by floods and landslides. • Due to the destruction already wreaked by Muifa, Merbok and Winnie, the fourth weather disturbance in the series, typhoon Nanmadol, with 220-240 kilometer per hour winds brought comparatively little further damage and passed swiftly through the Philippines. Nevertheless, the devastation remains huge. 	<table> <tr><td>Dead</td><td>939</td></tr> <tr><td>Injured</td><td>752</td></tr> <tr><td>Missing</td><td>837</td></tr> <tr><td>Houses totally destroyed</td><td>32,256</td></tr> <tr><td>Houses partially destroyed</td><td>94,477</td></tr> <tr><td>Families affected</td><td>597,847</td></tr> <tr><td>People affected</td><td>3,018,992</td></tr> <tr><td>People displaced</td><td>650,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Road networks disrupted</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>Bridges rendered impassable</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>Hectares of crops and fisheries affected</td><td>334,424</td></tr> <tr><td>Schools affected</td><td>924</td></tr> <tr><td>Health facilities destroyed</td><td>N/A</td></tr> </table>	Dead	939	Injured	752	Missing	837	Houses totally destroyed	32,256	Houses partially destroyed	94,477	Families affected	597,847	People affected	3,018,992	People displaced	650,000	Road networks disrupted	11	Bridges rendered impassable	25	Hectares of crops and fisheries affected	334,424	Schools affected	924	Health facilities destroyed	N/A
Dead	939																										
Injured	752																										
Missing	837																										
Houses totally destroyed	32,256																										
Houses partially destroyed	94,477																										
Families affected	597,847																										
People affected	3,018,992																										
People displaced	650,000																										
Road networks disrupted	11																										
Bridges rendered impassable	25																										
Hectares of crops and fisheries affected	334,424																										
Schools affected	924																										
Health facilities destroyed	N/A																										

The Philippine armed forces and coast guards were actively involved in the search, rescue, evacuation of the affected population to evacuation centres, conduct of relief and recovery operations in the severely devastated areas.

¹ NDCC (National Disaster Coordination Council) comprehensive damage assessment report of 9 December 2004. With more assessment information coming in and a new landslide in Camarines Sur on 13 December, more devastation will be recorded. Casualty figures from various sources are still not coherent.

Rescue efforts have ended despite the discovery on 9 December of four survivors who were buried in a collapsed building for 11 days in Real, one of the worst hit towns of Quezon province. According to the Department of Social Welfare, there is enough food to prevent starvation and no sign of epidemics. The main concern, however, is to ensure that relief efforts are reaching the most remote areas, particularly villages that have been cut off for weeks due to disruption of road communications.

With the end of the search and rescue phase, the government and aid agencies are shifting their attention towards relief and recovery. Although half of the road communications are restored, it will still take weeks to restore power to the worst-hit areas including Quezon and Aurora provinces, clear roads and rebuild bridges in all affected areas. With more people returning to their destroyed properties, while basic infrastructure, including health facilities are not rehabilitated, fears of increasing incidents of waterborne disease and an outbreak of malaria are growing. The department of health has deployed assessment and medical teams to Quezon and Aurora provinces and provided medical supplies to affected regions and conducted health surveillance and environmental sanitation.

The government is stepping up rehabilitation efforts as private and foreign donations are coming in, sufficient to provide relief supplies for those affected by the storm. Around 87 million pesos (around CHF 1.7 million) have been used for immediate disaster relief and another PHP 500 million (CHF 10.2 million) set for additional relief and rehabilitation.

The needs

Top priorities for assistance identified by joint Philippines National Red Cross (PNRC)/Federation assessment teams, PNRC chapters, UNDAC and the authorities are:

Food and household items: The sudden onslaught of mudslides and flashfloods did not provide ample time for residents in the affected communities to save their belongings. Almost all material possessions, which may have taken some families a lifetime to establish were buried and carried by rampaging mud and water. There was almost nothing to salvage in places where mud is up to four feet deep. Most of the people who have completely lost their houses and material goods – some 650,000 are displaced according to government estimates – are now totally dependent on relatives and friends with whom most have taken temporary refuge. It would be impossible for those who provided refuge to sustain these families in the long run. A few other families have taken refuge in evacuation centres. With the devastation of their dwelling and compounded by the loss of livelihood, people are now totally dependent on external support. These people are in need of food and basic family starter kits consisting of items such as cotton blankets, sleeping mats, cooking and kitchen utensils, buckets and mosquito nets.

PNRC has distributed through local chapters some food, household items and used clothing to the affected people along with relief items from the government. Other local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have also mobilized their resources for distribution of assorted food and non-food items.

Shelter: Most of the houses destroyed – more than 32,000 – were made of locally available organic materials (wood) which collapsed due to the onslaught of mudslides, flashfloods, and hurricane-strength winds. Most of these houses belonged to the marginalized sectors of the community, comprising fishermen from coastal villages and peasant farmers from the upland areas. The devastation has erased almost all semblance of investment of these marginalized sectors both in their housing and material commodities. Construction of temporary shelters in previous high-risk dwelling sites must be discouraged. Several of the houses destroyed were located at the banks of major waterways. Hazard/risk mapping will be needed to ensure that communities will not be reconstructing shelters in high-risk areas. Temporary shelters made of organic materials are needed, with galvanized iron roofing and carpentry tool kits to be used for the construction of temporary shelters.

PNRC has sent some plastic sheeting to Mindoro Oriental, the first heavily affected province. This is insufficient to meet the needs. PNRC has successful shelter construction projects in Luzon and community-based disaster reduction programmes in the country. Lessons learned and experience gained will also provide a new direction on the dynamics of working with communities and partner agencies. The UN Development Programme (UNDP) in the Philippines has also included the shelter component in their international appeal. As yet, there has been limited coordination with other international NGOs in this sector.

Water and sanitation: The water supply was disrupted or contaminated in many affected areas. Although repair works are ongoing and no epidemic/disease outbreaks are reported, there is a major concern on the quality of water supply and inadequate sanitation facilities in evacuation centres and affected communities. The provision of basic hygiene items and water purification tablets is essential.

Health services: There is a scarcity of health personnel, medicines, medical equipment and supplies for common emergencies across the disaster zone. There is a need for a comprehensive health assessment and primary health services. The lack of water and sanitation facilities and/or good hygienic practice and limited presence of organized *barangay*² health workers in most of the affected areas are posing increasing health risks. There is an urgent need to rehabilitate some of the primary health facilities and services and conduct community health awareness education to prevent malaria and diarrhoeal diseases.

On 11 December, a team of PNRC medical volunteers from St. Luke's medical centre went to Aurora province. The volunteers visited the villages in Baler municipality with *barangay* health workers. On the same day, another team of five PNRC health volunteers left for Infanta in Quezon province. They have set up a health station at the Red Cross camp and are providing services such as first aid, community health surveillance, nutritional surveillance of target population, assistance to doctors from the department of health. The team comprises two critical care nurses, two recently graduated nurses and a volunteer from one of the Red Cross chapters. Assessment reports from the two teams are being compiled. Initial findings indicate urgent need for food supplies and mineral water. The headquarters has responded by arranging for medicines to be airlifted to Infanta.

In consultation with NDCC, PNRC has agreed to undertake rehabilitation of two health centres and 22 health stations in Quezon and Aurora provinces. To ensure access to primary health care services during the rehabilitation period, PNRC will establish 12 temporary dispensary units, staffed with local nurses and volunteers, and equipped with basic medicines, materials and equipment, including materials and equipment for health education activities. The dispensary units will provide basic primary health care services and operate as centres for community health activities, working closely with volunteers from their area. In addition, PNRC will establish 6 mobile medical teams to provide basic preventive and curative health services for the affected *barangays*. The medical teams will be staffed with local doctors and nurses and will visit the dispensary units on a rotation schedule.

Disaster response capacity: There are no organized *barangay* disaster action teams to assist and/or lead the affected population in managing their situation in the aftermath of the disaster. Accordingly it is essential to establish a team of trained disaster response volunteers in affected communities and particularly to improve the field assessment and reporting system of the PNRC local chapters and to integrate the experience into a more comprehensive training curriculum for the chapter disaster response teams.

Red Cross and Red Crescent response so far

Responding to the disaster in the aftermath of the storms and consequential flashfloods and landslides, the PNRC staff and volunteers are in the forefront of one of the country's most extensive disaster response operations of recent times. The PNRC chairman has taken a lead role in mobilizing resources for the relief operation and planning for the recovery phase. With additional international and local resources coming in, the PNRC has stepped up its extensive relief operations. Ten disaster response teams have so far been sent to assist with the relief operation and assess priority needs of the displaced families in the worst hit areas of Luzon, Mindoro Oriental, Aurora, Quezon, Nueva Ecjia and Camarine provinces. Relief supplies including food stuffs, sleeping materials, kitchen utensils and medicines have been transported either by truck, boat or helicopter, in coordination with the NDCC, Philippine Air Force, Navy and Coast Guard.

As of 14 December, through various chapters and local volunteer network, the PNRC has assisted more than 21,800 families (about 110,000 people) in over 500



² The *barangay* is the smallest administrative unit in the Philippines and is typically composed of some 50-100 families or 250-500 people.

barangays. A total of 2,310 rice sacks, 988 cartons of noodles, 361 cartons of sardines, 848 cartons of assorted biscuits, 870 BP-5 compact food, 172 sacks of used clothing, 6,664 blankets, 150 mosquito nets, 1,850 plastic mats and 65 pieces of plastic sheeting have been dispatched to 17 local chapters including Aurora, Bulacan, Cagayan, Caloocan, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, Ifugao, Isabela, Laguna, La Union, Mindoro Oriental, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Palawan, Pampanga, Pasay City, Quezon – Lucena City, Quirino and Rizal.

Chapter staff and volunteers were also involved in the search, rescue and retrieval operations together with the Philippine Army. Local PNRC chapters in adjacent provinces trekked through extensive landslides blocking the roads to reach the isolated towns in Quezon and Aurora to conduct emergency medical response. Some medical supplies were transported to Quezon, Nueva Ecija and Aurora provinces. Volunteers and disaster response teams operating in the affected areas also conducted psychosocial support services for those families traumatized by the disaster. The society is mobilizing mobile health teams to be deployed in General Nakar, Infanta and Real, with the aim of mobilizing community health volunteers to assess the situation at the evacuation centres and to provide hygiene and health education. The PNRC is using the action plan of the health ministry as a reference tool to ensure coordinated response.

In Manila, the PNRC mobilized two ambulances and initially worked with several staff from the Malaysian Red Crescent Society (MRCS) as part of a daily ambulance service at the airbase of the Philippine Air Force by unloading and providing care to injured people being flown in by helicopters from the disaster areas. The two-member team from the MRCS has been on duty with the PNRC safety services at the airbase, providing support to medical evacuation. In Nakar, PNRC is distributing bottled water to the affected population.

With over 800 people missing, the PNRC has deployed tracing officers in the affected region in order to assess the tracing and needs to restore family links. However, some areas are still isolated and cannot be reached due to landslides and rockslides. The society is collecting lists from evacuation centres and hospitals and is establishing a master list of dead and missing persons. The society is also accepting tracing requests from national societies and individuals overseas. Discussions are underway with the ICRC on setting up a family links web page.

There has been a strong response to the preliminary appeal, which, including funds pledge/received just exceeds the initial target of CHF 2,011,000. Among contributing governments and Red Cross and Red Crescent societies are those from: Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Japan, Korea (Rep.), Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Singapore, Sweden and Switzerland. The PNRC is also receiving a significant number of direct donations – including AusAID, Spanish Red Cross/ECHO and USAID – with Southeast Asian neighbor the Malaysian Red Crescent being the first national society to respond to the disaster with an immediate deployment of qualified staff and a cash contribution of USD 10,000.³ (*also please refer to annex 2 for a provisional plan for utilization of major foreign cash donations (by chapter and households)*).

Coordination

The NDCC is charged with heading the response to the disaster, in conjunction with the Defense Department. The NDCC is supported by the UN in-country team and a UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team. Both the Federation and the PNRC participated in the UNDAC assessments in the affected areas, and, accordingly, this appeal reflects the joint outcome of the assessments. Federation representatives in Manila are attending meetings of NDCC and are liaising with the ECHO office in Manila and also the UNDAC team.

The Spanish Red Cross, which has bilateral development projects with the PNRC, was involved in the revision of the appeal to ensure coordination and complementarity between all Red Cross Red Crescent response and rehabilitation activities in the wake of the disaster. The Federation delegation and the Spanish Red Cross will work closely together to support the overall PNRC relief and rehabilitation operation. The contributions which are channeled through the Spanish Red Cross (e.g. ECHO funding) will be used to cover the needs outlined in this revised appeal. Plans are on the way to fully integrate technical delegates from the Spanish Red Cross in the

³ In addition, as of 13 December 2004, the following have also provided significant support to the appeal in direct contributions to the PNRC (all figures in CHF equivalent): Agencia Espanola Cooperacion Internacional (with the Spanish government) (90,300, in kind), AusAID (179,000); Caltex Philippines (20,500); Ford Group (31,800); GLOBE Pasaload (12,300); ICRC (5,700); Murant Phils. Foundation (30,800); Office of the Senate (5,100); Philip Morris (41,000); Smart (20,500); USAID (113,000). *Note: list not exhaustive.*

Federation delegation. The Federation delegation will support PNRC and the Spanish Red Cross to fulfil operational and logistical requirements. To streamline the operation organization, the PNRC has set up an operational center (OC) in the headquarters where all departments involved in the operation are present. All information from the field, including assessment and distribution reports are captured by the OC staff and build the basis of the overall action and distribution plan.

Security

Security is of concern in some of the areas where the PNRC will undertake the response operation and the Federation delegation will be in close consultation with the ICRC, the UN and the government to ensure the safety of the personnel operating in the area and to also safeguard relief supplies.

The proposed operation

With improved access to isolated areas and additional assessments completed, the devastation of the storms and the humanitarian needs have become clearer. Building on priority needs and recommendations from the PNRC/Federation assessment teams, previous experience in relief operations in the Philippines and the capacity of the national society, the Federation is launching this revised appeal, jointly with the UN Flash Appeal – thus furthering the coordination and complementarity imperative – to support PNRC relief activities in the worst hit areas, particularly where humanitarian aid to date has been inadequate and affected households face an extended recovery period from the massive disruption to their lives. This revised appeal extends the operational timeframe to six months, and reinforces the planned relief and rehabilitation activities to ensure holistic and quality assistance to up to 60,000 selected families (approximately 300,000 people⁴). The appeal, as an integral part of the entire PNRC relief operation, will focus on the provision of emergency food items, basic household supplies, semi-permanent shelter kits, basic hygiene items, water purification tablets and basic health care. Incorporated in the appeal are also activities to strengthen the disaster response capacity of the national society at the community level. Where possible, all procurements of relief supplies under this appeal will be undertaken in the country.

Objectives and activities planned

Emergency relief (food and non-food)

Objective: 60,000 affected families (approximately 300,000 people) receive basic food and non-food items to help recover their losses arising from the damage caused by the recent severe weather disturbances.

Activities planned to reach this objective:

- Identify beneficiaries according to the criteria agreed upon between the PNRC and the local communities.
- Procure:
 - family food parcels (daily ration of three kg rice, five packs instant noodles, three tins of sardines) for 60,000 families for seven days.
 - basic household starter kits for 25,000 families (125,000 people), each comprising a cooking set, kitchen utensils, 2 plastic mosquito nets, two cotton blankets, two plastic sleeping mats and one 16-litre plastic container.
 - 10 multi-purpose tents for storage and distribution of relief items and temporary office/health centres accommodation.
- Organize packing, transport, warehousing and distribution system by each of the local chapters concerned.
- Distribute food and non-food items with proper registration.

Shelter

Objective: 5,000 affected families (approximately 25,000 people) are able to return home through the provision of semi-permanent shelter kits.

Activities planned to reach this objective:

- Identify families with totally damaged houses in collaboration with the communities.
- Conduct hazard/risk mapping of areas targeted for temporary shelter construction.
- Identify proper sites for dwellings.
- Conduct food for work programme with the selected families and provide tools (claw hammer, wood saw and carpentry measuring tape) and material (flex boards, corrugated galvanized iron sheets and leaded roofing nails).

⁴ The standard family size of five is used by the Philippine government.

- Monitor construction.

Health and water and sanitation

Objective: 25,000 families (approximately 125,000 people) have improved access to primary health care services, water and sanitation facilities.

Activities planned to reach this objective:

- Rehabilitate two main health centres in Quezon province and 22 health centres in Quezon and Aurora provinces, and equip with medical and non-medical items.
- Establish 12 dispensary units to provide basic primary health care services for 24 affected *barangays* for a three month period, while health centres and stations are being rehabilitated. The dispensary tents will be staffed with local nurses and volunteers and equipped with basic medicines, materials and equipment, including materials and equipment for health education activities.
- Establish six mobile medical teams to provide basic preventive and curative health services for 24 affected *barangays* for a three month period. The medical teams will be staffed with local doctors and nurses and will visit the dispensary units on a rotation schedule.
- Organize community health volunteers and provide them with primary health care/health education kits to conduct community-based health and hygiene awareness activities, monitor potable water sources, and provide basic primary health care.
- Reproduce health and education material (posters and teaching aids).
- Provide 25,000 selected households each with five pieces of body soap and two bars of laundry soap.
- Provide 2 water testing kits for the health team, chlorine powder, water purification tablets, and water buckets (with covers) for 8,000 selected households.

Institutional capacity building

Objective: The capacity of the PNRC and the affected communities to respond to emergency situations is increased.

Activities planned to reach this objective:

- Conduct a workshop for PNRC national headquarters staff from the Disaster Management Services, Community Health and Nursing, Safety and Social Services to standardize emergency humanitarian needs assessment and reporting templates.
- Conduct a workshop to develop standard curriculum for disaster response team (DRT) training.
- Organize disaster response training courses participated by three representatives from each of the 88 local chapters of PNRC.
- Organize a workshop to develop standard operating procedures for DRT deployment.
- Procure individual and team equipment for the chapter DRTs.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement – Principles and priorities

The operation will adhere to the Sphere standards and the Code of Conduct, and aim to ensure quality of humanitarian assistance and respect for human dignity. The revised appeal has taken into account the link between relief and development. Risk mapping, risk reduction, community participation, community-level and institutional capacity building are incorporated in the plan of action.

Communications – advocacy and public information

The PNRC communications department has been active in profiling the overall situation and the national society's response to the disaster through weekly press statements, regular updates of its website <http://www.redcross.org.ph>, and the presence of senior officials in television talk shows. The department and the Federation regional information unit have jointly prepared several news stories for the Federation website. Photographs have been posted on the web to accompany human interest stories. In addition, the Federation has established a special focus page for the Philippines typhoons on its disaster management information system (DMIS) website – accessed via <https://www-secure.ifrc.org/dmis/links/continents/asia/SEAsia/philippines.asp> – including operation and media reports, maps, photographs and a tracing section. The revised appeal will strengthen the PNRC communication department with a digital camera, a laptop and a short-term media officer to assist in writing stories and with media relations.

Capacity of the National Society

The PNRC is established under Philippine Law and mandated to act as auxiliary to the government in providing relief, health and welfare assistance to the most vulnerable sectors of the society. In its role as an independent and professional humanitarian organization, the PNRC enjoys nationwide recognition and respect, coupled with extensive experience and knowledge in disaster management, relief and rehabilitation programmes in the wake of natural disasters, which occur regularly in the Philippines. It is represented in almost all provinces and major cities with 84 chapters and nine sub-chapters. Each chapter has a professional administrator who acts as manager in charge of operations and administrative functions. The society has hundreds of thousands of volunteers across the country. Many of these have undertaken first aid and disaster response training. The society owns a fleet of 151 vehicles, a total of 152 communication facilities throughout the country, a central warehouse, and nine regional and 25 chapter warehouses. A sound telecommunications network is also established.

The PNRC works in partnership with the government and non-government agencies as well as private groups and is effective in networking and partnerships to implement its services. The PNRC has bilateral projects with a number of sister national societies, including the Danish Red Cross, which supports an integrated community disaster planning programme, targeted at building the capacities of disaster-prone communities in disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness. The Spanish Red Cross is also working with the PNRC on an ECHO-funded community vulnerability reduction programme in high risk areas.

Capacity of the Federation

Since 11 December, with the deployment of a head of delegation and a logistics coordinator in Manila, a Federation delegation has been established for the duration of the operation in the Philippines which will assume the management, cooperation and implementation responsibilities at the country level. A liaison/reporting delegate has also been assigned to the Southeast Asia regional disaster risk management unit (DRMU). The need for additional delegates is being carefully considered, specifically with regards to support in finance, relief coordination and health intervention. The regional DRMU and other regional units in Bangkok will continue to provide technical support to the PNRC.

The Bangkok-based Federation Southeast Asia regional delegation comprises a head, a programme coordinator and specialist delegates in disaster management, health and care, organizational development and information. These are supported by a committed team of regional and local staff. The Asia Pacific and relevant technical departments at the Geneva Secretariat provide further overall managerial and operational support. Since the onset of the current series of severe weather disturbances, the Federation disaster management specialist, out-posted in the Philippines, has worked with the PNRC. Further support was provided promptly by another colleague from the Bangkok regional delegation's DRMU. In recent days, the regional delegation has also deployed experienced personnel covering water-sanitation, information/visibility and finance as well as the regional programme coordinator to lead the Federation team. The team has been engaged with the range of PNRC NHQ departments, including the Disaster Management, Community Health and Nursing, Social and Safety Services and the secretary general's office.

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring with regard to the implementation of activities outlined in this appeal will be carried out jointly by the PNRC and the Federation country and regional delegations. The PNRC through its DMS unit will provide technical monitoring support throughout the operation. Six PNRC staff based in each of the three command posts established in Aurora, General Nakar and Quezon provinces will be deployed to oversee the day-to-day activities, supported by local disaster response teams as necessary. Standard Federation logistics procedures, and regular narrative and financial reporting, including a final report at the end of the operation will be ensured. The PNRC DMS will be supported by the DRMU and in-country Federation team. Different technical units of the Federation delegation in Bangkok will also assist PNRC in its monitoring and evaluation role. An evaluation and review workshop will be organized with the PNRC to capture lessons learnt at the end of the operation.

Susan Johnson
Director
National Society and Field Support Division

Markku Niskala
Secretary General

[*click here to return to the title page and contact information.*](#)

**ANNEX 1
BUDGET SUMMARY
PHILIPPINES - TYPHOONS**

APPEAL No.

26/2004

	Preliminary	Revised	Variance
TYPE	VALUE IN CHF	VALUE IN CHF	VALUE IN CHF
RELIEF NEEDS			
Shelter & constructions	100,000.00	1,168,158	1,068,158
Clothing & textiles	215,000	420,408	205,408
Food & seeds	850,000	857,143	7,143
Water & sanitation	-	92,094	92,094
Medical & first aid	80,000	402,653	322,653
Teaching Materials	-	10,396	10,396
Utensils & tools	230,000	285,969	55,969
Other Relief Supplies	250,000	80,816	-169,184
TOTAL RELIEF NEEDS	1,725,000	3,317,637	1,592,637
CAPITAL EQUIPMENT			
Computers & telecom equipments	5,000	29,700	24,700
PROGRAMME SUPPORT			
Programme support (6.5% of total)	131,000	272,602	141,602
TRANSPORT STORAGE & VEHICLE COSTS			
Distribution & Storage	50,000	30,000	-20,000
Transport & vehicle costs	20,000	110,000	90,000
PERSONNEL			
Expatriate staff	30,000	280,000	250,000
National staff	20,000	36,000	16,000
WORKSHOPS & SEMINARS			
External Workshops & Seminars	-	60,939	60,939
ADMINISTRATIVE & GENERAL SERVICES			
Travel & related expenses	10,000	30,000	20,000
Information Expenses	5,000	8,000	3,000
Administrative & general expenses	15,000	19,000	4,000
TOTAL OPERATIONAL NEEDS	286,000	876,241	590,241
TOTAL APPEAL CASH, KIND, SERVICES	2,011,000	4,193,878	2,182,878
LESS AVAILABLE RESOURCES (-)		0	0
NETT REQUEST	2,011,000	4,193,878	2,182,878

ANNEX 2**Philippine National Red Cross Operational Overview****Provisional plan for utilization of major foreign cash donations (by chapter and households)**

Chapters	Food Items (households)				Non-food items (households)				Shelter Material (households)	
	USAID	Spanish Red Cross*	AusAID	IFRC Revised Appeal	USAID	Spanish Red Cross*	AusAID	IFRC Revised Appeal	IFRC Revised Appeal	Spanish Red Cross*
Aurora	2,000		1,000	6,000	4,000		1,000	6,000	500	
Quezon	1,000	3,000		4,000	5,000	3,000				1,000
Camarines Sur	2,000		2,000	7,000			2,000	4,000	1,000	
Catanduanes	1,000		2,000	3,000			2,000	3,000	300	
Mindoro Oriental	2,000		5,000	5,000			5,000		1,000	
Nueva Ecija	2,000		1,000	7,000			1,000	4,000	500	
Nueva Vizcaya			1,000	6,000			1,000	2,500	1,000	
Quirino			1,000	6,000			1,000	1,500	200	
Kalinga Apayao			2,000	2,000			2,000			
Isabela				3,000				2,000		
Cagayan				1,000						
Bulacan				5,000				2,000		
Camarines Norte				5,000					500	
Total	10,000	3,000	15,000	60,000	9,000	3,000	15,000	25,000	5,000	1,000

* Funding from the European Community Humanitarian Office