

# 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

## PHILIPPINES: TYPHOON XANGSANE

Revised Appeal no.  
MDRPH002  
TC-2006-000144-PHL  
19 October 2006

*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 185 countries.*

### In Brief

**THIS REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL SEEKS CHF 5,704,261 (USD 4,563,408 OR EUR 3,610,292) IN CASH, KIND, OR SERVICES TO SUPPORT THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL RED CROSS IN ASSISTING 126,000 BENEFICIARIES FOR NINE MONTHS.**

#### Appeal history:

- Launched on 2 October 2006 for CHF 5,704,261 (USD 4,563,408 or EUR 3,610,292) for three months to assist 126,000 beneficiaries.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 100,000 (USD 80,000 or EUR 63,291).

This revision takes into account the findings and recommendations of four joint Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC) and Federation assessment teams that assessed the needs in the most affected provinces of Laguna, Camarines Sur, Albay, Sorsogon and Quezon during a two week mission. The teams concluded that the actual damage caused by Xangsane is far higher than originally expected and well beyond the coping capacities of the communities involved and of the competent authorities at local and provincial levels. The teams confirm that at least 70,000 houses were fully destroyed and another 189,000 severely damaged by the typhoon country-wide.



**Some 70,000 families are made homeless by typhoon Xangsane.**

These figures are well within the overall estimation of about 400,000 houses that were fully or totally damaged according to the Philippine National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC). Since most of the affected identified by the assessment teams are amongst the poorest of the poor, relevant humanitarian assistance is needed to prevent a worsening of these families' vulnerability. Inadequate attention given to this disaster by national and international news media, partly a result of major disruptions in the electricity grid and telephone systems in the days following the disaster, and the absence of an explicit request for international assistance by the Philippine authorities have resulted in a very low response to the preliminary appeal launched on 2 October by the International Federation.

Philippine National Red Cross has adopted a scaled approach in providing immediate assistance. In view of current available funds, it has started the implementation of a very basic operation in favour of only 5,500 of the poorest families. More funds are urgently requested to support another 25,000 identified families i.e. one third of the 70,000 families that have completely lost their homes and all belongings as confirmed by the concerned Red Cross chapters and the assessment teams.

[<click here to link directly to the attached revised appeal budget>](#)

[<click here to link directly to the attached map>](#)

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**The situation**

A low pressure area developed into a tropical depression on 25 September and was named *Xangsane* or *Milenyo* in the Filipino language. It intensified into a tropical storm the next day and into a typhoon on 27 September and made landfall over East of Catarrman, Northern Samar. Intensifying further, it approached Sorsogon in the afternoon and by 11pm, battered Sorsogon and Albay provinces with gusts of up to 185 kmph. The fury of the typhoon was felt in Metro Manila on 28 September, seriously disrupting power and communication grids and uprooting hundreds of trees. A state of emergency was declared over southern Luzon province. *Milenyo* passed Metro Manila early afternoon on Friday while it continued its way out to the South China Sea.

Understanding the scope of the disaster was delayed by almost a week as a result of serious damage to mobile telephone networks, landlines and electricity grids in Manila and in the provinces. Electricity has still not been restored to large parts of Sorsogon. With the re-establishment of communication, an increasingly more worrying but also more accurate picture of the real levels of damage has emerged. Sadly, media attention by then had shifted to other issues and the true scale of the disaster was never flagged to the international community. The national disaster coordinating council and the department for social welfare (DSWD) are now estimating the total number of damaged houses at well over 400,000 with at least 106,254 totally destroyed. DSWD reports that a total of 753,066 families (mostly living in coastal areas) were affected (3,993,399 persons). Of the 416 evacuation centres that provided temporary shelter to 240,895 persons immediately after the disaster, 112 centres still function, sheltering some 22,930 persons. About 920,818 people are still living with friends and relatives (source: DSWD).

In all, 21 provinces, 32 cities, 234 municipalities and some 4,160 *barangays* (*village communities*) have reported significant damage. At least 185 persons died, 564 were injured and another 66 are still missing as a direct result of the typhoon. Many fishing boats, large quantities of fishing equipment and nets and large surfaces of farmland were damaged while many farmers lost the seeds or seedlings they need for the next harvest.

On 1 October, PNRC deployed three multi-sectoral (relief, health, water and sanitation, psycho-social assistance and logistics) assessment teams to assess the needs in the most affected provinces of Laguna, Albay, Sorsogon and Camarines Sur. A fourth team was added on 9 October to verify incoming information regarding major damage in Quezon. All teams included at least one of five expatriate disaster management experts from the South East Asia regional disaster response team and from the field assessment and coordination team (FACT), the Federation's international disaster response system.

The main findings of the teams are as follows:

- The damage caused by the typhoon is indeed far more extensive than was originally understood at the Manila level and as was reported initially by national and international news media. The power blackout, including large parts of the capital and still continuing today in Sorsogon, and the major damages to the telecommunications system, all caused by the typhoon, caused severe difficulties in getting an adequate picture of the situation in the provinces to the competent offices in Manila and hence the severity of the disaster was not appreciated in its full extent.
- While the Red Cross does not in any form wants to dispute the figures provided by the NDCC and DWSD, it can only confirm the data related to the areas it has physically visited. The real, total volume of damage is thus certainly higher than what is reported by the Red Cross teams who did not have the resources to visit all of the affected territory.
- The teams confirm that at least 70,000 houses were fully destroyed country-wide and at least another 189,000 severely damaged, i.e. either roofs fully lost or two main walls destroyed (in case of *nipa* houses- made of palm) or the fully collapsed of at least 50 percent of a main external wall. Moreover, the teams report severe damage to livelihood as many fishermen incurred damages to fishing boats or lost nets and other fishing equipment. Large areas of farm land were damaged and significant stocks of seeds were destroyed leaving many families in real food insecurity until the next harvest.
- While there are at least pockets of major, concentrated damage in all of the provinces of Quezon, Sorsogon, Albay, Camarines Sur and Laguna, the worst affected provinces are Albay, Sorsogon and Quezon where the damage is at a much more general level than in the other areas where provincial authorities might still have some resources to cope with the aftermath of the typhoon. In Albay, Sorsogon and Quezon the scope of the damage is beyond the capacity of these authorities. One needs to bear in mind that Albay and, to some extent Sorsogon, already depleted their emergency stocks and funds in response to the evacuation of at risk communities in view of increased volcanic activity of Mt. Mayon and Bulusan.



**While some schools and community halls now provide temporary shelter to families who've lost their homes, thousands more continue to live in make-shift shelters like this.**

### **Red Cross and Red Crescent action**

In line with its reputation for speed and professionalism in disaster response, PNRC chapters in the affected provinces have linked with the respective local government units (LGUs) to ensure a well coordinated disaster relief effort. They have immediately deployed their volunteers to support the evacuation of families and assist some of the most vulnerable in the evacuation centres through hot meals and emergency food items. In all, some 16,212 families (66,097 persons) received initial assistance but the response was hampered by the fact that much of the emergency reserves were already depleted since the Albay and Sorsogon chapters had been assisting communities that had been temporarily displaced from their homes in view of the risk of volcanic eruptions at Mount Mayon and Mount Bulusan. Disaster response teams were involved in initial search and rescue actions and responded to several flash floods and land slides. Sadly enough they could only recover a few bodies as many were covered by thick layers of mud.

From the start of the disaster an operations centre was maintained on a 24 hrs basis at the PNRC headquarters. Close communication was ensured with the competent Philippine authorities through a full membership in the country's NDCC. Volunteers from all concerned chapters, often directly affected themselves, quickly managed to overcome the many communication problems as many land lines and parts of the mobile phone network were blown out of order by Milenyo. They have provided the operations centre at the PNRC national headquarters with a

good overview of the extent of the damage and have allowed the PNRC Disaster Management Service to well target a more in-depth assessment by four specialized multi-sectoral teams (see above).

CHF 100,000 has been rapidly released from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to allow PNRC to continue its emergency response.

On 2 October, a preliminary emergency appeal was launched by the International Federation seeking an amount of CHF 5.7 million (USD 4.5 million or EUR 3.6 million) in cash, kind or services to support PNRC in assisting 25,000 of the most affected families. Sadly enough, the lack of sufficient media attention and of a clear appeal for or at least an explicit welcoming of international assistance by the Philippine authorities have resulted in a very low response to this appeal so far. This is all the more regrettable since the preliminary appeal was based on partial information as no more was available at the time and reflects a clear under-estimation of the scope of this disaster. The actual damage is indeed at least five times as high, both in terms of damage to houses as to the damage to the families' livelihood as was known at the time of writing of the preliminary appeal.

Sufficient funding permitting, the PNRC and the Federation stand by their initial intention to support at least 25,000 of the most affected families, chosen amongst those who completely lost their house and belongings amongst the poorest of the poor. In fact, these 25,000 families represent less than one third of all families that were confirmed as having completely lost their house and all belongings. It is only a fraction of those who badly need assistance including those who are left with remains only, however severely damaged of what was once a very basic house.

On 16 October, the PNRC Chairman Hon. Richard J. Gordon embarked on an awareness raising campaign mobilizing the national media and major communications companies in an effort to raise support nationally and internationally for a concerted action involving government and non-government actors in support to the most affected communities.

## **The needs**

The PNRC (through the assessment teams) has identified the following challenges in the affected areas:

1. Insufficient provision of food to the affected families: families that lost their house also lost whatever food reserves they had in the process. Many of them also incurred major losses to their livelihood as fishermen lost fishing nets and other equipment while their boats were damaged. Farmers at times lost crops that were still in the fields and almost always lost seeds or seedlings for the next harvest. Most families who suffered damage are explicitly asking for food support in order to enable them to give full priority to the repair or reconstruction of their house. While food support should be short term only except in the case of a specific group of farmers who not only lost crops that were to be used for own consumption but also the crops that serve as their main source of income. Given the damage to seeds or seedlings their food security will remain fragile until the next harvest.
2. While the quantity of available drinking water is sufficient in all visited locations, the quality of many of the usual sources needs to be tested to contain the risk of an outbreak of waterborne diseases. A short-term, highly focused health campaign is needed to promote hygiene and the treatment of water for drinking and cooking and to ensure that mothers will react effectively in individual cases of diarrhoea.
3. Some of the affected families are in a state of shock and have indicated a need for a sustained, professional psychological support that reaches well beyond the initial low-level interventions by some of the Red Cross chapters. A larger scale, well managed psychosocial campaign will help to time limit the effects of the disasters on the mental health of the affected.
4. Clean-up kits, wheelbarrows, shovels and similar tools will be needed to help people rapidly to return to normalcy. Support to minimal repairs and reconstruction through the provision of reconstruction materials and basic tools will be needed.

5. Plastic plates, spoons and forks, plastic bowls, blankets, mosquito nets, plastic mats, water containers, and cooking pots are needed to replenish the minimal household equipment that was lost due to the typhoon.
6. Support is urgently needed to upgrade the emergency power supply at the PNRC headquarters in view of the strategic role of its blood bank and to allow it to maintain efficient communication and response capacities when disaster strikes. The same issue needs attention at the chapter level.
7. Resources are needed to capture and document the lessons that can be learned from the response to this disaster and to facilitate continuous learning by PNRC volunteers and disaster managers.



**PNRC volunteers were quick to provide badly needed assistance.**

### **Coordination**

Close coordination between the PNRC and its government counterparts is guaranteed through its presence in the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) and its good working relations with the LGUs. All PNRC response planning is done transparently in close collaboration with the Federation's head of Philippines delegation based in Manila and the South East Asia regional disaster response team (RDRT) and regional delegates from Bangkok. Several RDRT members, technical delegates from other regional delegations and a FACT member were fully integrated in the above mentioned assessment teams.

Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders is vital for fundraising, advocacy and maintaining the profile of emergency operations. During an operation, communications between affected populations and the Red Cross and Red Crescent, as well as with the media and donors, is an essential mechanism for effective disaster response and the cornerstone to promote greater

quality, accountability, and transparency. The communications activities outlined in this appeal are aimed at supporting the national society to improve their communications capacities and develop appropriate communications tools and products to support effective operations. These activities are closely coordinated with the communications department of the Federation's secretariat in Geneva.

### **The proposed operation**

Three weeks after the typhoon devastated private and public property in 21 provinces, a more accurate scope of the disaster has been obtained. Data from the assessment teams indicate the loss of at least 70,000 houses, mainly in the coastal areas in Albay, Sorsogon and Quezon. At least 189,000 houses have been severely damaged but are still worth repairing. The damage is far worse than initially expected and reported by the national and international media. Many of the affected families were already living in make-shift houses before the typhoon. Their capacity to rebuild their livelihood, and to buy new clothes, bedding, cooking and kitchen utensils is very limited. There is an urgency to ensure that the poorest, already vulnerable and not yet recovered from the effects of a previous disaster, can start to live a life with at least some level of dignity and self-confidence.

PNRC and the Federation maintain the amount sought for in the initial appeal. That amount, if found, will only cover the needs of 35 percent of the 70,000 families that completely lost their house and belongings. It will not cover the needs of all those families whose house is in urgent need of repairs and who unfortunately may also have lost a large part of their belongings. The proposed operation and the requested funds are far from sufficient in view of the needs. But while any emergency assistance should be proportional to the needs only, it is *de facto* equally and even more proportional to the available funding. The equal ratio between relief and operational costs instead of the preferred 80:20 is due to the high distribution and monitoring costs in line with the affected areas. Most times, distribution areas are very remote and involve traveling times of some 12 to 18hrs by land and at times, involving the use of boats.

**For that reason, PNRC will define its response through a series of scaled up phases:**

Phase 1: The needs of 5,500 most affected families from Albay, Sorsogon and Quezon provinces in terms of food and non-food items will be covered immediately.

- In Albay the focus will be on short term (one week) food assistance to 1,053 families at Rapu Rapu Island and on non-food support to 599 families in Legaspi City.
- In Sorsogon 2,352 families will be supported with food. The same families have indicated a need for more psycho-social support.
- In Quezon approximately 950 families in Patabug, Mulanay will receive non-food support while another 350 will receive both food (up to one month of supplies) and non-food assistance in Busok-Busukan.

The above assistance is a less than a minimal answer to the needs of the families involved. But it is tailor made to the priorities they themselves expressed in discussions with the assessment teams. All proposed food support is short term only, basically covering one week of food intake but was time and time again insisted upon by the affected families. Support in Quezon will have to continue for up to four weeks in view of the fact that many farmers have lost crops, seeds and seedlings which not only affects the volume of food that is at their disposal for private consumption but also the main source of their income. In short, part of them not only lack food but also the income that would pay to compensate for a lack of food.

Phase 2: As soon as more funds become available, up to 15,000 families in Albay, Sorsogon and Quezon will be supported through similar activities as the above mentioned. In other words equally affected beneficiaries are added to the program while the type of assistance remains unchanged. Indeed, the 5,500 that were selected initially represent only a priority within a larger priority group. In fact their level of needs is very similar to those of the wider (25,000 families) target group but their capacity to cope is even less than the average of this already vulnerable group.

Phase 3: If the appeal turns out to be sufficiently covered, additional severely affected families in Laguna and Camarines Sur will be added. These families are living in areas that represent concentrated pockets of severe damage within a province that is, *on average*, less affected. Activities will, furthermore, be expanded to include the provision of selected construction materials (mainly corrugated iron sheets and nails) and basic repair tools including shovels, hammers and wheel barrows.

The following objectives reflect the commitment from PNRC and the Federation to support 25,000 of the most affected families:

Based on the available information from the PNRC and local chapter assessments in the disaster affected areas, the PNRC, supported by the Federation, will focus on the provision of food and non-food items, the provision of hygiene kits, focused health education and immediate psychosocial support to the affected and the provision of some of the equipment and materials needed for the cleaning and repair of families' houses. A basic upgrade of the PNRC emergency power provision and the urgent replacement of some equipment in the PNRC blood bank are needed to avoid a break-down of the vital supply of blood to hospitals in Metro Manila. A wide-scale evaluation is needed at the end of the operation to ensure institutional learning from this disaster. The transfer of acquired knowledge to a future response to disasters will be guaranteed through a skills upgrade training of the disaster management (DM) training of trainers and key staff.

## Objectives and activities planned

### Food and nutrition

**Objective: At least one week emergency food ration consisting of rice, instant noodles, canned food and iodized salt for approximately 25,000 families (125,000 affected persons), representing one third of the families that completely lost house and belongings,.**

In some already identified locations, including Quezon, the initial support will need to be extended to up to four weeks to address real issues of food insecurity of farmers who lost crops and their source of the income that is needed to compensate for the loss of crops for private consumption.

#### Planned activities:

- Beneficiaries have already been identified in consultation with the local communities.
- Procurement of food items based on Federation logistics standards.
- Organization of transport to the distribution point.
- Organization of the various distributions by the concerned local chapters.
- Distribution of emergency food items with proper recording.
- Monitoring and evaluation.

### Non-food items

**Objective: Basic household kits composed of cooking and kitchen utensils, mosquito nets, blankets, plastic mats and towels for 12,500 families, representing one sixth of the families that lost house and belongings, is provided.**

#### Planned activities:

- Finalize the identification of beneficiaries through criteria agreed upon between PNRC and the local communities.
- Procurement of items for the basic household kits based on International Federation logistics standards.
- Organization of transport and distribution system for the basic household kits by each of the local chapters concerned.
- Distribution of basic household kits with proper recording.
- Monitoring and evaluation.

### Shelter

**Objective: Selective construction materials and tools to repair 5,000 severely damaged houses are provided.**

#### Planned activities:

- Identification of selective construction materials and tools.
- Procurement and distribution.
- Monitoring and evaluation.

### Health including water and sanitation

**Objective: An outbreak of waterborne diseases is prevented and contribution to better overall hygiene of 25,000 families is made.**

#### Planned activities:

- Organize health volunteers in the affected community.
- Orientation on highly focused health education activities addressing the prevention and home level treatment of diarrhoea and the importance of hygiene.
- Procurement of basic health and hygiene kits including bath and laundry soap, toothbrush and toothpaste, a towel and a water container.
- Procurement, distribution and training of the use of oral rehydration salts (ORS).
- Selection of beneficiaries together with the community.

- Distribution of basic health and hygiene kits with proper recording.
- Monitoring and evaluation.

**Objective: Stress debriefing and immediate psycho-social support to the affected families and individuals is provided.**

**Planned activities:**

- Conduct general stress debriefing sessions.
- Identification of individuals that are “at high risk” of developing stress related disorders
- Therapeutic activities for at-risk individuals.

**Institutional learning and capacity building**

**Objective 1: Community-based disaster management (CBDM) training and organization of *barangay* disaster action teams (BDAT) is provided.**

**Planned activities:**

- Formulation of training design based on local situation and RCRC experience.
- Selection of participants through the recommendations of local officials.
- Identification of training venue and purchase of training materials.
- Organization of CBDM training.
- Organization of volunteers/BDAT.
- Submission of post training evaluation.

**Objective 2: Institutional learning and skills upgrade is ensured.**

**Planned activities:**

- Workshop to review, improve and ensure a nationwide use of standard PNRC needs assessment templates.
- Upgrade the assessment skills, monitoring, evaluation and planning templates.
- Workshop on programme and response planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting skills.
- Development of training curriculum.
- Organization of training.
- Monitoring and evaluation.

**Capacity of the National Society**

The PNRC is established under Philippines Law and mandated to act as the leading humanitarian organization providing relief, health and welfare assistance to the most vulnerable sector of the society. In its role as an independent and highly professional humanitarian organization, the PNRC enjoys nationwide recognition and respect, coupled with long and strong experience of disaster management.

The society and its provincial branches have extensive knowledge in conducting 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 a total of 94 chapters and sub-chapters. Each chapter has a professional administrator who acts as manager in charge of operations and administrative functions. The PNRC works in partnership with the government and non-government agencies as well as private groups in achieving effective networking and implementation of its services. It is also in partnership with a number of sister national societies, including work on preparedness. The Spanish Red Cross has a permanent delegate based in Manila with the PNRC on an integrated primary health care and disaster management programme to strengthen the local capacities of people and communities situated in high risk areas. They also enjoy the support of The Spanish International Cooperation (AECI), Australian Agency for International Development (AUSAID), US Agency for International Development (USAID), Japanese Red Cross and their local population.

### Capacity of the Federation

The International Federation is represented by a head of delegation with a team of committed local staff supporting the PNRC in the monitoring of ongoing relief programmes and in further organizational development of the institution. The country team has been strengthened with three regional disaster response team (RDRT) members that are focusing on water and sanitation activities and logistics as well as one FACT member with expertise in general disaster management skills. A regional water and sanitation engineer has been made available by the South East Asia regional delegation office. The Federation's Philippine country delegation is monitored and assisted by the Federation's Southeast Asia regional delegation in Bangkok. The regional delegation comprises a head, a programme coordinator and specialist delegates in disaster management, health and care, water and sanitation, organizational development, planning, monitoring and evaluation and information, backed by a committed team of regional and local staff as well as the Asia Pacific service centre and relevant technical departments at the headquarters in Geneva.

### Monitoring and evaluation

The Federation's country delegation will provide technical monitoring support and advice to the PNRC throughout the proposed operation. In case of any additional needs, support will be provided by the South East Asia regional delegation, backed up by the Federation's disaster management units in Kuala Lumpur and/or Geneva. The PNRC will deploy field-based staff to oversee the day-to-day activities. Support will also be provided locally. The preparation and provision of regular operational updates and a final report will be completed according to Federation reporting standards. The Federation's country and South East Asia regional delegation will also assist PNRC in its monitoring and evaluation role as necessary.

### Budget summary

See Annex 1 for details.

Susan Johnson  
Director  
National Society and Field Support Division

Markku Niskala  
Secretary General

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

*The International Federation undertakes activities that are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".*

*Global Agenda Goals:*

- *Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.*
- *Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.*
- *Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.*
- *Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.*

*All International Federation 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 is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.*

*For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>*

**REVISED BUDGET SUMMARY**

Annex 1

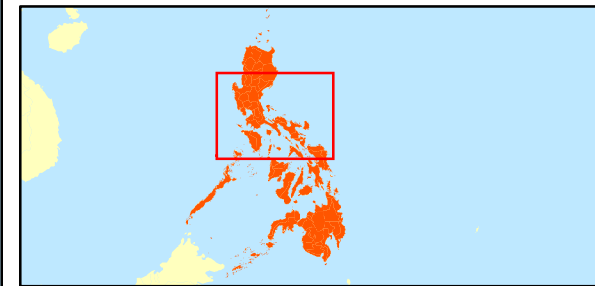
Philippines - Typhoon Xangsane

MDRPH002

	<b>ORIGINAL</b> VALUE IN CHF	<b>REVISED</b> VALUE IN CHF	<b>VARIANCE</b> VALUE IN CHF
<b><u>RELIEF NEEDS</u></b>			
Shelter & Construction Materials	1,000,000	581,875	418,125
Clothing & Textiles	1,619,500	1,012,188	607,313
Food	712,882	712,882	0
Water & Sanitation	100,000	0	100,000
Utensils & Tools	882,190	437,619	444,571
Other Supplies & Services	275,000	156,830	118,170
<b>Total Relief Needs</b>	<b>4,589,572</b>	<b>2,901,393</b>	<b>1,688,179</b>
<b><u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u></b>			
Vehicles Purchase	60,000	60,000	0
Computers & Telecom Equipment	103,750	35,750	68,000
Medical Equipment	75,000	75,000	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0	90,000	-90,000
<b><u>TRANSPORT, STORAGE &amp; VEHICLES</u></b>			
Storage - Warehouse	0	21,250	-21,250
Distribution & Monitoring	62,500	1,197,825	-1,135,325
Transport & Vehicles Costs	20,000	125,350	-105,350
<b><u>PERSONNEL</u></b>			
International Staff	87,500	274,890	-187,390
Regionally Deployed Staff	0	30,000	-30,000
National Staff	0	44,125	-44,125
National Society Staff	125,000	125,000	0
<b><u>WORKSHOPS &amp; TRAINING</u></b>			
Workshops & Training	115,163	168,328	-53,166
<b><u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u></b>			
Travel	20,000	50,000	-30,000
Information & Public Relations	22,500	28,750	-6,250
Office running costs	7,500	32,500	-25,000
Communication Costs	15,000	20,000	-5,000
Other General Expenses	30,000	53,323	-23,323
<b><u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u></b>			
Programme Support - PSR	370,777	370,777	0
<b>Total Operational Needs</b>	<b>1,114,689</b>	<b>2,802,868</b>	<b>-1,688,178</b>
<b>Total Appeal Budget (Cash &amp; Kind)</b>	<b>5,704,261</b>	<b>5,704,261</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Less Available Resources</b>		<b>186,900</b>	
<b>Net Request</b>	<b>5,704,261</b>	<b>5,517,361</b>	



# Philippines: Typhoon Xangsane



While the full impact of the typhoon is still not clear as several regions can not yet be reached by telephone, the figures so far obtained from the various Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC) chapters confirm that major damage occurred in at least 116 municipalities, 12 cities and a total of 1,295 barangays. As Milenyo moved westwards torrential rains caused flooding in the provinces of Laguna, Cavite, Quezon and triggered landslides in Laguna and Cavite.

Typhoon Xangsane	
	TROPICAL DEPRESSION
	TROPICAL STORM
	TYPHOON-1
	TYPHOON-2
	TYPHOON-3
	TYPHOON-4
	TYPHOON-5

The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Map data sources: ESRI, SALB, Unysis, Federation