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Emergency appeal

Philippines: Typhoon Nesat

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH007
GLIDE n° [TC-2011-000147-PHL](#) and [TC-2011-000149-PHL](#)
10 November 2011

This Revised Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 4,114,366 (USD 4.6 million or EUR 3.3 million) in cash, kind, or services to support the Philippine Red Cross to assist 25,000 families (125,000 persons) for 12 months. The operation will be completed by 30 September 2012 and a final report will be made available by 31 December 2012 (three months after the end of operation).

Appeal history:

- Preliminary Emergency Appeal was launched on 4 October 2011 for CHF 3,550,719 for eight months to assist 250,000 beneficiaries.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 280,000 was allocated to support this operation.



A woman receives relief items from the Philippine Red Cross in Calumpit Municipality, Bulacan, as other residents wait in the queue.

Photo: Pablo Reyes/IFRC

Summary: More than 4 million people in the Philippines were severely affected when typhoons Nesat and Nalgae hit the island of Luzon during the week of 26 September – 2 October 2011. National disaster authorities have placed the combined death toll from the twin storms at 101, with a further 103 injured and 27 missing. The estimated total cost of damage by the twin disasters is PHP 15 billion (CHF 320 million), exceeding that caused by Typhoon Ketsana in late 2009. Agriculture and infrastructure have been severely impacted, and more than 71,500 houses damaged or destroyed.

The hardest hit region is Central Luzon, which accounts for around 2.5 million of the total affected population. The typhoons left large areas isolated, submerging parts of Bulacan, Nueva Ecija and Pampanga. In the hardest-hit provinces of Bulacan and Pampanga, residents say the flooding is the worst they have experienced in decades. For now, floodwater has, by and large, receded and a clearer picture of the extent of damage and nature of needs has emerged. While the worst seems over for now, the risk remains of new storms hitting in the near future. Potential fresh rains and new storms would further weaken the coping mechanisms of people who have been hard hit already. The national weather bureau has advised that heavy rains brought by *La Niña* could last into 2012, including in Central and Northern Luzon.

The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) has been active since Typhoon Nesat was sighted. As the typhoon approached, the organization issued a series of advisories and early warnings to its chapters. When the storm hit, the PRC activated specialized response units that managed to ferry more than 2,500 people to evacuation shelters and water search and rescue teams that took around 2,600 trapped persons to safety. The national society also acted swiftly to rescue those affected by Typhoon Nalgae, which followed days after Nesat.

Based on the situation on the ground, concerned PRC chapters identified urgent needs of typhoon-affected communities. The PRC then requested the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to launch a preliminary emergency appeal for CHF 3,550,719 (USD 3,892,270) to assist 50,000 families (250,000 people). Prior to the launch, the IFRC advanced CHF 280,000 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to initiate the response of the national society. The operation launched on 4 October 2011 aimed at enabling the PRC to provide a combination of relief and early recovery support to 50,000 families (250,000 people). Drawing largely from the DREF allocation, the PRC has since distributed food to some 42,000 families and non-food items to around 12,500 families.

To get a clear picture of the needs on the ground, the PRC deployed five multi-sectoral assessment teams on 5 October 2011. The teams undertook assessments in Aurora, Bulacan, Ifugao, Isabela, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga and Quirino. Based on the assessment findings, the operation plan is being adjusted through this Emergency Appeal. Under this Emergency Appeal operation, the IFRC will support the PRC to provide relief, early recovery and recovery assistance to some 25,000 families (125,000 people) in Luzon. The sectors to be covered by this intervention are food and non-food relief distributions, health and hygiene promotion, water and sanitation, early recovery grants (for livelihoods restoration, farm inputs, asset replacement and essential shelter repairs), transitional shelter, and disaster preparedness and response capacity enhancement.

In the relief phase, this operation will cover food packages for 25,000 families, sleeping materials for 15,000 families, water storage containers for 20,000 families and hygiene kits for 8,000 families. Water treatment tablets will be provided on case-by-case basis in areas where restoration of safe water supply systems is likely to take time. Additionally, the PRC will undertake health and hygiene promotion targeting 20,000 families assisted with water storage containers to promote knowledge necessary for preventing water and sanitation-diseases.

In the recovery phase some 5,000 families that incurred losses or damage to livelihoods and homes will be assisted with grants (using the commodity voucher methodology) to obtain inputs that set the basis for pursuing self-reliance while the hardest-hit 1,000 will receive materials and guidance for construction of transitional shelter. Water and sanitation assistance will extend to rehabilitation of facilities that were damaged because of the twin storms. Finally, to increase the capacity of PRC to respond to hydro-meteorological disasters, disaster response as well as search and rescue teams will be formed, trained and equipped. The operation will be completed by 30 September 2012 and a final report will be issued by 31 December 2012.

[<click here to view the attached budget; here to link to map of the affected area; and here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

In late September/early October 2011, the Philippines was struck by back-to-back typhoons, Nesat and Nalgae, which mostly affected the northern and central regions of Luzon island on 27 September and 1 October respectively. National disaster authorities have placed the combined death toll from the two powerful storms at 101, with a further 103 injured and 27 missing. According to the last National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) update, issued on 12 October 2011, more than 4 million people were affected.

Table 1: Effects of typhoons Nesat and Nalgae - as of 12 October 2011 (Source: NDRRMC)

Details	Typhoon Nesat	Typhoon Nalgae	Total
Deaths	83	18	101
Injured	91	12	103
Missing	20	7	27
Persons affected	# of families (persons)	# of families (persons)	Total # of families (persons)
Cordillera Administrative Region	8,129 (41,881)	901 (3,435)	9,030 (45,316)
Cagayan Valley (Region 2)	99,211 (417,138)	71,412 (403,307)	170,623 (820,445)
Central Luzon (Region 3)	452,359 (2,124,002)	108,071 (466,398)	560,430 (2,590,400)
Other regions (28 provinces)	92,190 (447,734)	46,236 (240,623)	138,426 (688,357)
Total # of affected persons	651,889 (3,030,755)	226,620 (1,113,763)	878,509 (4,144,518)
Totally damaged houses	7,213	2,848	10,061
Partially damaged houses	46,130	15,393	61,523
Total # of damaged houses	53,343	18,241	71,584

The authorities have estimated that the total cost of damage wrought by the twin disasters is PHP 15 billion (CHF 320 million), exceeding that caused by Typhoon Ketsana in late 2009. Agriculture and infrastructure have been severely impacted, and more than 71,500 houses damaged or destroyed. The hardest hit region is Central Luzon, which accounts for around 2.5 million of the total affected population. The typhoons left large areas isolated, submerging parts of Bulacan, Nueva Ecija and Pampanga. In the hardest-hit provinces of Bulacan and Pampanga, residents say the current flooding is the worst they have experienced in decades.

As areas affected by typhoons Nesat and Nalgae set out on the road to recovery, a new storm – Tropical Depression Banyan (local name: Ramon) – crossed the central islands on Wednesday 12 October, leaving 10 people dead, and affecting some 16,700 families (75,600 people) in 164 villages across eight cities and 11 provinces. Tropical Depression Banyan brought rains and flooding, mostly in Visayas and Mindanao islands. Central and Northern Luzon were spared the full force.

For now, floodwater has mostly receded and a clearer picture of the extent of damage and nature of needs has emerged. However, at the time of drafting this appeal, the national weather bureau had reported that additional two or three tropical cyclones are expected to enter the Philippine territory before the end of 2011. The weather bureau has also advised that the effects of a weak *La Niña* likely to begin in December 2011 could bring heavy rains that may last into 2012, including in Central and Northern Luzon. As such, while the worst seems over for now, the risk remains of new storms hitting in the near future. Potential fresh rains and new storms would further weaken the coping mechanisms of people who have been hard hit already.

Prior to the typhoons, many of the affected people were engaged in agriculture – as owners or labourers. Stocks of food and items that affected people were relying on were damaged by floodwater, leaving many in the affected communities dependent on relief support. While a number of local organizations have distributed relief, humanitarian services in some sectors have not been provided according to SPHERE standards. Furthermore, there are gaps as regards demand for humanitarian services. There is therefore a need to provide more assistance to affected communities, ranging from relief to recovery.

Given its response to frequent disasters in the country, the PRC has gained extensive experience and knowledge in undertaking massive relief and rehabilitation programmes. The national society has consistently provided quality humanitarian services through its pool of trained, skilled and highly experienced staff and volunteers drawn from all facets of the community. Building on this experience and based on its mandate outlined in 'Republic Act No. 10072' [also known as Philippine Red Cross Act of 2009], the PRC has the responsibility to alleviate human suffering. As such, it needs the support of partners within and without the Philippines to deliver much-needed assistance that meets the SPHERE standards.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination: Coordination is crucial for the success of this operation. The Red Cross Red Crescent operational coordination mechanism is active and the PRC is providing updates on its response plan. It is upon a request from the PRC that the IFRC released DREF funds, issued a Preliminary Emergency Appeal and is launching this Emergency Appeal. Partners continue to hold coordination and ad hoc meetings to discuss the latest developments, with officials of the Australian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, and The Netherlands Red Cross based in-country outlining the support they plan to provide. The IFRC encourages funding for this operation to be channelled through the appeal framework for better coordination, to reduce duplication of efforts and to reinforce accountability.

Coordinating with authorities: PRC maintains a long-standing and strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with the following: (i) the NDRRMC; (ii) local disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) local government units. PRC is participating in NDRRMC meetings as well as coordinating with department of social welfare and development (DSWD), department of health (DOH), and disaster risk reduction and management councils at the provincial, municipal and *barangay* levels. Building on the momentum gained from the Typhoon Ketsana operation, the IFRC will support humanitarian diplomacy efforts of the PRC, especially with regard to obtaining safer land to resettle families that used to live in danger zones. For the project aimed at rehabilitating school water and sanitation facilities, coordination will be maintained with the department of education (DepEd) and school principals. The exact location, feasibility, designs, numbers and nature of facilities will all be discussed with these partners before implementation kicks off. Likewise, coordination will be maintained with respective agriculture authorities as regards provision of livelihoods grants.

Inter-agency coordination: Since the successive typhoons struck while another IFRC-supported operation is ongoing, the coordination mechanisms already in place has been maintained. The IFRC country office continues to participate in humanitarian country team (HCT) meetings. The IFRC and PRC are also maintaining close collaboration with other partners, including in mapping out areas of support with funding envisioned from the European Commission's humanitarian aid and civil protection (ECHO).

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

During the emergency phase, PRC assisted to ferry more than 2,500 people to evacuation shelters and deployed search and rescue teams that took around 2,600 trapped persons to safety. Red Cross staff and volunteers also provided a range of services to people who sought refuge in evacuation centres established in the affected areas. As well as serving hot, ready-to-eat meals to some 20,700 people in evacuation centres, the staff and volunteers provided psychosocial support, counselling, tracing, and referral services.



Benjie, a father of three, is among those who bore the brunt of twin storms Nesat and Nalgae. He and his family moved to Calumpit Municipality, Bulacan, around four years ago.

They had experienced the wrath of Typhoon Ketsana in September 2009 and were not expecting a recurrence of anything like it. "Typhoon Nesat was worse than Ketsana," he says. "Roof high floodwater destroyed our house, sweeping everything away except the clothes we were wearing."

Benjie has no stable job. He used to do casual jobs, including working in farms around his village, but with agriculture severely impacted, he will struggle to find work.

He received sleeping mats, blankets and jerry cans from the Red Cross. However, families like Benjie's need not only relief but also construction materials to rebuild their homes and grants to restore livelihoods.

Photo: Pablo Reyes/IFRC

collection of sector-specific data. They determined that the effects of the twin typhoons resulted in needs ranging from relief to rehabilitation.

Food and non-food relief: Prior to the typhoons, the affected people were mainly engaged in agriculture. Food stocks and household items were damaged by floodwater, leaving some families dependent on relief support. A number of organizations have distributed food and non-food packs, although in some instances the quantities provided were not consistent with Sphere standards. Because some of the needs have been met by other actors, the target outlined in the Preliminary Emergency Appeal is now reduced. This operation will thus provide food rations to 25,000 families whose stocks were destroyed or damaged and non-food relief items to 20,000 families

Relief distributions followed shortly after, and to date, the PRC has distributed food packages to 42,000 families and non-food materials around 12,500 families, drawing largely from the DREF allocation or pre-positioned stocks. The target for food has been met while distribution of non-food items (NFI) continues.

To get a clear picture of the needs on the ground, the PRC deployed five multi-sectoral assessment teams on 5 October 2011. It is based on the assessment results that the operation plan is being adjusted through this Emergency Appeal.

The needs

The PRC assessment teams visited the most affected communities/villages in Aurora, Bulacan, Ifugao, Isabela, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga and Quirino to observe the effects of the typhoons and to obtain first-hand data on the actual needs of affected populations. The teams interviewed key informants, including local government officials, *barangay* officials, community leaders, religious leaders and community members. Additionally, they reviewed available records – including updates from NDRRMC and local disaster risk reduction and management councils – and used structured questionnaires or assessment forms to facilitate

that suffered heavy losses in terms of basic household items, especially sleeping materials. Focus will be on communities that were hard to reach because of distance and accessibility issues.

Health and hygiene: The assessment teams observed that in several affected communities, hygiene conditions were poor due to non-availability of potable water and compromised sanitation systems, including in schools used as evacuation centres. Household latrines were flooded, and the presence of trash or human waste created conditions that could spur outbreaks of waterborne and water related diseases. Owing to a lack of bathing facilities and safe water, compounded by limited awareness of proper hygiene practices, some members of the affected communities have complained of diarrhoeal and skin diseases. There is therefore a need to activate and deploy community health volunteers to conduct health and hygiene promotion, linked to distribution of hygiene kits, household water treatment and storage containers. In the implementation of this operation, Red Cross health teams will conduct ongoing monitoring to ensure that interventions are appropriate to the evolving situation. Furthermore, operating chapters will monitor the occurrence of health problems including fungal infections and acute respiratory infections and coordinate with health offices of local government units for appropriate action.

Water and sanitation: The magnitude of typhoon-induced flooding resulted to a severe impact on existing water supply and sanitation systems in some municipalities of affected provinces, especially Bulacan. Water distribution networks, tube wells and hand pumps were damaged or contaminated. Household latrines, septic tanks and water and sanitation facilities in schools also suffered some damage. Some homes and schools had pour-flush latrines, but these were damaged or filled with sludge. There is a need to support local authorities in restoring water supply systems. To ensure that affected people have access to safe drinking water, water purification tablets shall be provided alongside jerry cans in areas where restoration of safe water supply systems is likely to take time. The state of water and sanitation facilities in schools used as evacuation centres shall be evaluated in detail and where need be, damaged facilities rehabilitated. Assessment teams recommended that distributions of food and non-food packages should be accompanied with provision of water storage containers [jerry cans or buckets] and hygiene kits. Additionally, household cleaning items appropriate to the needs of local populations should be provided as part of shelter interventions, with further needs to be identified based on continuous monitoring of the situation by concerned chapters.

Early recovery needs: Prior to the typhoons, the affected people were mainly engaged in agriculture – a sector that was heavily impacted by the ensuing flooding. In almost every village that the assessment teams visited, households reported to be or to have a member engaged in agriculture. People who do not own land worked as labourers in other farms. Both farmers and labourers have been affected as they have lost their sources of livelihood. As well as having their livelihoods impacted, some families – especially in Northern Luzon – also had their homes damaged or destroyed. The provinces of Isabela is one of those hardest hit in terms of damage to shelter, especially houses that were made of light materials. For instance, an estimated 30 per cent of houses in the municipality of Echague were damaged or destroyed. Families that have incurred heavy losses to sources of livelihoods and shelter need inputs that will set the basis for them to pursue self-reliance. The Red Cross considers provision of early recovery assistance to be fully in line with helping people to restore their everyday lives and to enable them to live in decent conditions.

Medium to long-term recovery needs: Owing to the significant number of damaged houses reported, there will be a need for shelter assistance, particularly rebuilding. Some local government units have indicated that they plan to undertake shelter interventions targeting families that have lost their houses. However, they have not provided an implementation schedule; based on experience, the assistance may take too long to get to those in need. The Red Cross is considering providing transitional shelter assistance to the most vulnerable among the people who lost their homes. However, the PRC will undertake detailed sector-specific assessments before the shelter plan is finalized. What is clear, though, is that rebuilding will need to take into account disaster risk reduction measures. Residents who used to live in areas at risk of flooding will be encouraged to relocate to safer land sites. The PRC and IFRC will advocate for the authorities to provide suitable land to relocate such beneficiaries.

Disaster preparedness and response capacity: In addition to meeting the direct needs of affected people, the operation will support the enhancement of PRC's capacity to respond to future potential disasters. Water search and rescue teams played a crucial role during the emergency phase, and as such, the concept will need to be improved upon by forming, training and equipping disaster response as well as search and rescue teams.

Beneficiary selection: In general, this operation targets typhoon-affected families as whole rather than individual members of family units. Lists of beneficiaries will be obtained from the DSWD. Respective PRC chapters will revalidate the lists, with volunteers undertaking surveys in affected areas. Other aspects considered in PRC's

selection criteria, especially as regards shelter, is prioritizing families headed by women [widows, divorced or separated] without income, families headed by children, families with persons with disabilities, families with young children or elderly family members, families from ethnic minorities and other socially excluded groups. Women, men, girls and boys will attend orientation sessions before receiving assistance.

The proposed operation

In view of assessment findings, this Emergency Appeal operation will focus on providing relief, early recovery and rehabilitation support to the benefit of up to 25,000 families (125,000 people). The sectors to be supported are as follows: food distributions (two-day rations); relief distributions (sleeping materials); health and hygiene promotion; water and sanitation (provision of water containers and hygiene kits); early recovery (a combination of livelihoods restoration and essential shelter repairs); rehabilitation (transitional shelter and rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities), and; national society disaster response capacity enhancement. However, detailed multi-sectoral recovery assessments will need to be undertaken before the rehabilitation phase is implemented.

This operation will cover Aurora, Bulacan, Cagayan, Ifugao, Isabela, La Union, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Quirino, Tarlac and Zambales provinces, and Navotas City of Metro Manila. Both food and non-food relief distributions have advanced, drawing largely from the DREF advance and pre-positioned stocks. As such, a proportion of the resources raised through this appeal will be used to replenish the stocks to ensure that the PRC's capacity to respond swiftly in future potential disasters is not weakened.

Throughout the operation, the IFRC will provide technical materials and technical support to PRC. Delegates engaged for this intervention will support PRC training opportunities by facilitating relevant sessions based on their expertise. All trainings related to the operation will refer to the new version of Sphere standards. Separate introductory training on the new version of Sphere standards will be arranged, where needed.

Relief distributions (food items)

Outcome: Emergency food needs of 25,000 typhoon-affected families are met through provision of appropriate food items in adequate quantities and quality within 3 months.	
Output (expected result)	Activities planned
The immediate food needs of 25,000 typhoon-displaced families are met through one-off food distributions (two-day rations).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a beneficiary focusing strategy and distribution protocols. • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. • Identify, register and verify beneficiaries. • Mobilize validated beneficiaries for food distributions. • Arrange pre- and post-relief distribution volunteer meetings. • Provide food (rice, noodles and sardines) to 25,000 families (125,000 persons). • Conduct post-distribution surveys. • Monitor and report on distributions.

Relief distributions (non-food items)

Outcome: The status of up to 20,000 typhoon-affected families improved through provision of appropriate non-food items within 4 months.	
Output (expected result)	Activities planned
The immediate needs of up to 20,000 typhoon-affected families that incurred losses or damage to household items are met through distribution of non-food items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system. • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. • Register and verify beneficiaries. • Mobilize validated beneficiaries for distributions. • Arrange pre- and post- distribution volunteer meetings. • Distribute blankets (two per family) and sleeping mats (two per family) to 15,000 families (75,000 persons). • Provide jerry cans (1 per household for 20-litre or 2 per household for 10-litre) for household level water storage, to 15,000 families (100,000 persons) • Provide hygiene kits to 8,000 families (40,000 persons).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide 10,000 mosquito nets to 5,000 families. • Track movement of items from point of dispatch to end-user. • Undertake real-time needs/capacity assessments to identify gaps. • Monitor and report on distributions.
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Health and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The immediate health risks of 20,000 families (100,000 persons) are reduced through targeted health prevention and promotion activities for 12 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
20,000 typhoon-affected families have improved knowledge and practices essential for infectious disease prevention and health promotion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize existing trained community health volunteers. • Undertake surveys to determine baseline and endline levels of awareness and preventive/care practices on priority infectious diseases in communities impacted by typhoons and floods. • Mobilize community members for disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion. • Disseminate relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages to 20,000 families (100,000 people) in the target communities. • Distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials to 20,000 families (100,000 people) in the target communities. • Promote proper disease prevention, health and hygiene practices among pupils in targeted schools. • Collaborate with relief and water and sanitation sectors in the conduct of disease prevention and health promotion activities integrated with relief item distributions, water trucking or latrine construction work. • Monitor and report on activities.
The scope and quality of the Philippines Red Cross disease prevention and health promotion services are improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit and train community health volunteers. • Produce IEC materials relevant for disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion. • Coordinate with national and local health authorities, ensuring activities are in line with priorities.

Water and sanitation

Outcome: The risk of water and sanitation-related diseases in targeted communities (5,000 families) has been reduced through the provision of safe water supply and improved sanitation facilities in 12 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Safe water is provided to 5,000 affected families as damaged systems are restored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide safe drinking water (through trucking) in areas where restoration of safe water supply systems is likely to take time. • Identify families in need of emergency household water treatment and provide them with appropriate water purification solutions. • Provide guidance to families assisted with water purification solutions on the proper use of the same. • Collaborate with the relief sector in providing safe water storage containers and hygiene kits to targeted families. • Collaborate with the health promotion sector in highlighting the linkage between safe water handling and storage at household level and prevention of waterborne and water related diseases. • Monitor and report on activities.
Appropriate water and sanitation facilities provided to 1,000 families and for targeted typhoon-affected schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support construction of 1,000 pour-flush latrines and septic tanks as integral components of transitional shelters. • Ensure that construction of pour-flush latrines takes into account unique needs of people with disabilities, where required. • Provide sanitation kits comprising a 60-litre water container, a dipper

	<p>and a toilet brush (1 per targeted family) to 1,000 families assisted with transitional shelters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate water and sanitation facilities for targeted schools used as evacuation centres or affected by the typhoons. • Monitor and report on activities.
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Livelihoods

Outcome: Coping mechanisms of 5,000 typhoon-affected families improved in 12 months through inputs for enhancing livelihoods opportunities and return to normalcy.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>Typhoon-affected families that incurred losses or damage to livelihoods and homes have accessed inputs that set the basis for pursuing self-reliance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize orientation sessions for targeted households on the scope of livelihoods assistance to be provided. • Provide targeted households with application forms for livelihood assistance for each to outline their preferred combination of solutions to a maximum of CHF 200 per family. • Consult targeted beneficiary families on their preferred livelihoods solutions, review and endorse the livelihood assistance applications that they submit. • Cluster the 5,000 beneficiary families according to preferred solutions for ease of providing appropriate assistance. • Provide livelihood assistance (including farm inputs, seedling, fingerling, asset replacement and repair material) to 5,000 families through identified shops/suppliers. • Obtain invoices from shops/suppliers from which the targeted families obtain their livelihood inputs and process payments. • Monitor and report on activities.

Transitional shelter

Outcome: 900 typhoon-affected households have safer shelter solutions through the provision of locally appropriate materials, tools and guidance on improved building techniques within 12 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>900 families whose houses were destroyed as a result of the typhoons have rebuilt applying resilient techniques.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake detailed sector-specific assessments for shelter to inform prioritization by locality. • Assess the extent of the shelter needs and shelter solutions preferred by typhoon-affected communities in priority localities. • Conduct advocacy for access to appropriate land sites. • Conduct orientation of volunteers to be involved in shelter project. • Select beneficiaries from lists provided by DSWD. • Undertake door-to-door surveys to validate beneficiaries. • Provide carpenters and project volunteers with training that promotes awareness and understanding of typhoon resilient construction. • Conduct orientation of beneficiaries (by project volunteers). • Construct model houses in select localities within operational areas. • Provide appropriate transitional shelter materials and tools to 900 families whose houses were destroyed. • Promote safer, typhoon resilient shelter, where possible, by providing technical assistance and guidance. • Ensure shelter programming takes into account unique needs of people with disabilities, where required. • Promote increased awareness and understanding of shelter response programming with the national society and affected communities. • Monitor and report on activities.

National society disaster preparedness and capacity building

Outcome: The disaster preparedness and response capacity of PRC national headquarters and selected chapters in affected regions strengthened within 12 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
PRC national headquarters and chapters in operational areas have improved their disaster response capacities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, train and equip two land and water search-and-rescue teams. • Form and train 10 national/chapter disaster response teams. • Upgrade one warehouse for stocking of preparedness stocks. • Equip one PRC chapter with a land cruiser, geared for flood situations. • Support two PRC chapters in improving on their volunteer management structures. • Provide technical materials and technical support to PRC national headquarters and chapters targeted by operation. • Conduct on-the-job training in logistics core areas (procurement, warehousing, and transport and fleet management) for PRC staff and volunteers at national headquarters and targeted chapters. • Assist PRC in their training activities by providing delegates as facilitators based on their expertise. • Identify and map the overall and essential preparedness gaps in capacities and resources.

Logistics

Professional logistics support to the operation will be provided in accordance with the IFRC standards, procedures and processes. Activities will include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Mobilizing relief items pre-positioned in IFRC's regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur for emergencies and ongoing operations.
- Coordinating within IFRC and PRC programme managers and the regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur for timely and cost-efficient sourcing option for items required in the operation.
- Coordinating mobilization of goods and reception of incoming shipments.
- Utilizing existing warehousing facilities and vehicles for storage and efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution points.
- Supporting PRC in securing adequate storage solutions.
- Ensuring that local procurement of goods, services and transport is in line with IFRC procurement standards and procedures.
- Liaising and coordinating actions with other key actors so that that the IFRC logistics operation processes use all information to be as efficient and effective as possible.

The PRC and IFRC are encouraging the local procurement of relief items to respond to needs in the field. As such, donors should coordinate with the RLU regarding outstanding needs. The RLU will coordinate with the country team as regards gaps to be covered. Thus far, relief distributions have drawn largely from the DREF advance and pre-positioned stocks.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

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. A steady flow of timely and accurate information will be maintained between those working in the field and other stakeholders, including the media and donors, to promote greater quality, accountability, and transparency.

Communications support to this operation will ensure that needs, achievements and challenges are profiled to enhance funding, other support, accountability and to provide a platform for advocating in the interests of typhoon-affected populations. Donors and national societies will receive information and materials they can use to promote the operation. Relevant information and publicity materials will be channelled through IFRC's public website, www.ifrc.org, as well as PRC's website, www.redcross.org.ph.

Activities will include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Producing press releases, news stories and beneficiary case studies.
- Proactive engagement with media (international based in the Philippines and international based around the world) to highlight the needs of the storm-affected and to profile the response of the Red Cross. This will include the use of established IFRC social media tools.
- Developing packages and audiovisual products for distribution to partner national societies, partner organizations and media.
- Developing and producing communications products that highlight achievements of the operation.
- Supporting field visits by interested colleagues from partner national societies and donor agencies.
- Supporting programme teams in designing and producing project-specific materials, including forms, banners, pamphlets, brochures, posters and signage.
- Supporting programme teams to ensure consistent and two-way engagement with beneficiaries as part of the IFRC's commitment to greater accountability to affected communities.

Capacity of the National Society

PRC is the nation's largest humanitarian organization and is recognized by 'Republic Act No. 10072' – also known as 'Philippine Red Cross Act of 2009' – as an independent, autonomous organization auxiliary to the authorities in the humanitarian field. The PRC works through 100 chapters covering all administrative districts and major cities of the nation. In delivering services, PRC relies on a team of skilled, trained and experienced staff and volunteers with different specializations. Currently, it has approximately 1,000 staff at the national headquarters and chapter levels and approximately one million volunteers and supporters, some 500,000 of them active volunteers. Below the national headquarters level, a professional administrator, who doubles as the manager in charge of operations and administrative functions, represents each chapter of PRC.

The PRC is in partnership with a number of national societies, some maintaining offices in the Philippines. Australian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Spanish Red Cross and the Netherlands Red Cross maintain offices within PRC. PRC also enjoys a close working relationship with many other partner national societies and works closely with the ICRC.

Outside the Movement, PRC works in partnership with the government and non-government agencies as well as private groups in achieving effective networking and delivery of services. It is the only organization outside the government structure that has a wide network, presence and mandate, ranging from the capital, Manila, to the grassroots level.

Capacity of the IFRC

IFRC maintains a country office in the Philippines, housed within PRC's national headquarters. The office is headed by a country representative and has three delegates and eight staff supporting an ongoing operation in response to the typhoons of late 2009. The three existing delegates and eight staff [specializing in finance and administration, logistics, relief/recovery, reporting and communications, shelter, water and sanitation] will take on additional responsibilities relating to this operation. In addition, the country office will be strengthened with an operations manager. The operations manager will be assisted by two relief/recovery delegates and one logistics delegate, who will all work alongside their PRC counterparts at all levels to assist in the capacity building of the national society.

The IFRC Southeast Asia regional office in Bangkok and the IFRC Asia-Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur are also available to provide technical and operational assistance in the following areas: communications; finance; health, water and sanitation; logistics; operation coordination, resource mobilization, and; planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Monitoring and evaluation

The PRC and IFRC are committed to improving the quality of their humanitarian programmes. As a contribution to meeting this commitment, PRC, supported by its partners, will capture lessons for this operation. The IFRC will facilitate a real-time review of the operation with the aim of determining the quality of the initial response, identifying areas that needed improvement and capturing early lessons learnt. Throughout the operation, PRC and the IFRC country office will facilitate monitoring visits by interested partners. An internal evaluation will be undertaken within three months of completing the operation.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Mathias Schmale
Under Secretary General
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

Contact information

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

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- **IFRC regional office for Southeast Asia:** Anne Leclerc, head of regional office; phone +66 2661 8201; mobile +66 85 661 7464; email: anne.leclerc@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Asia Pacific zone office (phone: +60 3 9207 5700, fax +60 3 2161 0670):**
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 - Jeremy Francis, regional logistics coordinator, email: jeremy.francis@ifrc.org
 - Patrick Fuller, communications manager, email: patrick.fuller@ifrc.org
 - Alan Bradbury, head of resource mobilization and PMER; email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.orgPlease send all pledges of funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org



Click here

1. **Emergency Appeal budget and map [below](#)**
2. **[Return](#) to the title page**

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross](#)

[and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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.

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



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.
-

EMERGENCY APPEAL

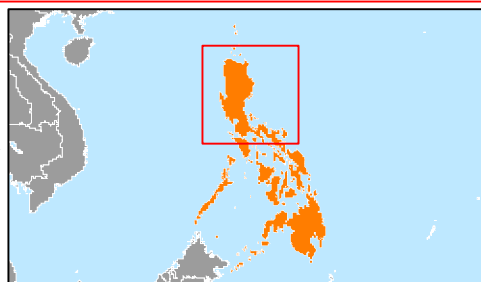
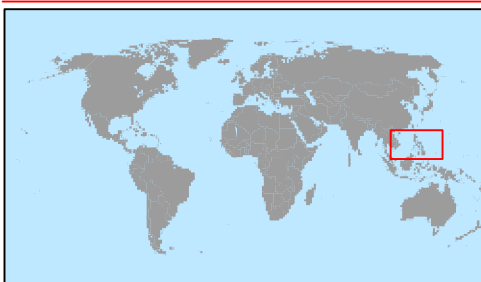
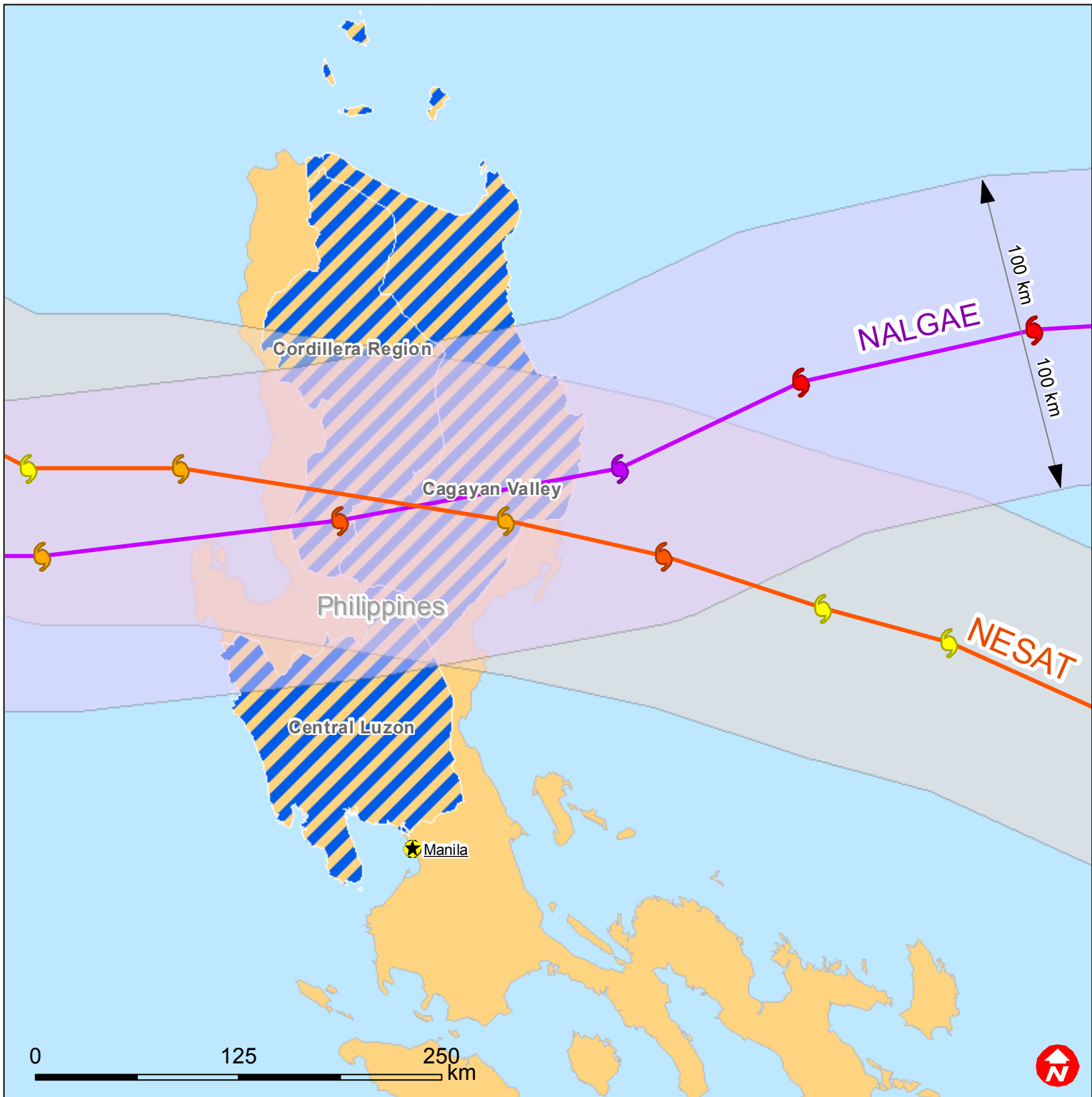
08/11/2011

MDRPH007 PHILIPPINE TYPHOONS

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Transitional	1,260,000	1,260,000
Clothing & Textiles	244,500	244,500
Food	112,500	112,500
Seeds & Plants	1,000,000	1,000,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	406,650	406,650
Other Supplies & Services	77,000	77,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	3,100,650	3,100,650
Vehicles Purchase	30,000	30,000
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	30,000	30,000
Storage, Warehousing	9,000	9,000
Distribution & Monitoring	30,000	30,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	50,000	50,000
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	89,000	89,000
International Staff	468,000	468,000
National Staff	44,400	44,400
National Society Staff	19,200	19,200
Volunteers	35,000	35,000
Total PERSONNEL	566,600	566,600
Workshops & Training	8,000	8,000
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	8,000	8,000
Travel	15,000	15,000
Information & Public Relations	10,000	10,000
Office Costs	24,000	24,000
Communications	12,000	12,000
Financial Charges	6,000	6,000
Other General Expenses	2,004	2,004
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	69,004	69,004
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	251,112	251,112
Total INDIRECT COSTS	251,112	251,112
TOTAL BUDGET	4,114,366	4,114,366



Philippines: Typhoons



- TYPHOON-1
- TYPHOON-2
- TYPHOON-3
- TYPHOON-4
- SUPER TYPHOON-4
- Most affected regions

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, DEVINFO, UNISYS, International Federation - MDRPH07.mxd