


www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency appeal Philippines: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH010 GLIDE n° [FL-2012-000130-PHL](#) 30 August 2012

This emergency appeal seeks CHF 1,772,243 in cash, kind, or services to support the Philippine Red Cross to assist 20,000 families (some 100,000 persons) for 7 months. The operation will be completed by 31 March 2013 and a final report will be made available by 30 June 2013 (three months after the end).

Appeal history:

- A [preliminary emergency appeal](#) was launched on 9 August 2012 for CHF 922,700 to assist 15,000 families (75,000 people) in five months
- CHF 180,837 was advanced from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 9 August 2012 to initiate distributions and to support detailed assessments.



Several neighbourhoods in Laguna and Rizal provinces (surrounding Laguna de Bay) remain swamped. It will take up to four months for floodwaters to recede. Households in such areas will need extended humanitarian assistance.

Photo: Rudelly Cabutin/PRC

Summary: In early August 2012, the Philippines were battered by heavy rains fuelled by the southwest monsoon enhanced by Typhoon Saola and Tropical Storm Haikui. The government's weather agency reported that the rains were the heaviest recorded in three years and exceeded half of the average monthly for August. Flood water swamped swathes of land in the capital Manila and neighbouring provinces, damaging 9,608 houses, destroying 3,354 others and forcing more than 500,000 persons to seek temporary shelter in evacuation centres. The national disaster authorities report that the floods left 109 fatalities and affected more than four million people across the islands of Luzon and Visayas.

As relief operations to assist those affected by the flooding continued, on 15 August the third storm to impact Philippines within a month (Typhoon Kai-Tak) made landfall in the northern tip of Luzon Island. Typhoon Kai-Tak brought moderate-to-heavy rains, mainly in Northern Luzon, killing ten people and forcing the evacuation of 2,500 families to safer areas. Additionally, two new typhoons (Tembin and Bolaven) which were hovering in the Philippine Sea brought a renewed threat of more flooding as it was feared they would enhance the southwest monsoon although they were not expected to make landfall in the Philippines. Alert levels were lowered as both typhoons moved away from the Philippines.

Nevertheless, while floodwater has receded in Metro Manila, several neighbourhoods in nearby provinces of Laguna and Rizal (surrounding Laguna de Bay) remain swamped. Based on past experience and projections by the residents, it will take up to four months for the floodwater to recede. Families in such areas are expected to stay in evacuation centres for extended periods; as such humanitarian needs will remain for months. The situation may evolve as the threat of fresh rains remains. The Philippines is hit by an average of 20 typhoons each year, usually between May and October although the cycle has extended to December in recent years.

The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) has been on the ground responding to the immediate needs, initially supporting pre-evacuation efforts of the local authorities and later conducting rescue operations, bringing more than 2,500 persons to safety. The Red Cross emergency response teams were equipped with ambulances, an amphibian vehicle, rubber boats and trucks. As well as serving ready-to-eat meals to some 86,000 persons in evacuation centres, Red Cross social workers provided psychosocial support and referral services to some 2,600 persons. The Red Cross response has intensified after the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched a preliminary emergency appeal to support PRC in delivering urgent humanitarian assistance to 15,000 flood-affected families.

Utilizing items released from its pre-positioned stocks, funds advanced from IFRC's DREF and resources mobilized from individual and corporate partners, the national society has since distributed food rations to 50,000 families and non-food packages to some 26,000 families. Distribution of relief items continues, with additional supplies already dispatched from the capital, Manila, to affected areas. The Red Cross is also distributing clean water in selected evacuation centres, and thus far has delivered more than 70,000 litres to families in need. Red Cross volunteers and staff have been mobilized and are undertaking clean-up campaigns in their communities while disease prevention, health and hygiene education efforts have so far reached some 5,200 families.

To get a clearer picture of the needs on the ground, PRC deployed multi-sectoral teams to undertake rapid assessments in Caloocan, Malabon, Navotas and Valenzuela (CAMANAVA), Bataan, Bulacan, Laguna, Olongapo City, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Rizal, Quezon City and Zambales. The teams have since completed the necessary groundwork. This emergency appeal is being issued to align the overall IFRC-supported response to the actual needs on the ground. It is envisioned that this intervention will be completed within seven months.

Assessment findings indicate that by large, food and non-food relief needs of affected families have been met or are being met by a number of actors, including the Red Cross and local government units. As such, the target will remain as outlined in the preliminary emergency appeal. However, affected families in low-lying parts of Laguna and Rizal – surrounding Laguna de Bay – will need support to meet food and non-food needs until floodwater recedes. As such, this operation will provide PHP 3,000 (CHF 70) cash grants for additional relief (for beneficiaries to meet basic needs such as food or to replenish consumables such as toothpaste and bathing soap, etc.) targeting 1,000 families that will stay in evacuation centres for an extended period.

Major health concerns in the affected areas remain athlete's foot, skin diseases, fungal infections, diarrhoea and leptospirosis. Local health units are providing medicines and have adequate capacities to meet such needs. However, there is a clear need to reinforce health and hygiene education, focusing on disease prevention. Families that will stay in evacuation centres for an extended period will also require some psychosocial support as some concerns have been noted. Under this operation, health and hygiene education will be provided to 20,000 families in communities as well as to teachers and students in 15 schools in flood-affected areas. Psychosocial support will be provided to targeted persons who will stay in evacuation centres for an extended period.

Assessment teams observed that while safe water supply is now restored in several cities and provinces, there is a need to continue water distribution in parts where access is not yet fully restored. Environmental sanitation activities, particularly cleaning campaigns and de-clogging of blocked drainages, are necessary as are efforts to improve access to sanitation facilities in some evacuation centres. This emergency appeal operation will support PRC in undertaking water distribution, cleaning campaigns and de-clogging of blocked drainages in communities still in need. De-clogging of drainages will be done through the cash-for-work modality, thereby ensuring a two-pronged solution: contributing to environmental sanitation and providing beneficiaries an opportunity to get some money which they can use to cover basic needs. This operation will also support rehabilitation or construction of water and sanitation facilities in five schools as it was observed that the facilities provided in previous operations contributed to improved access to water and sanitation for evacuees.

Assessments observed that emergency shelter needs of displaced persons had been met through evacuation centres. However, those who lost their homes will not have a place to return to once evacuation centres are closed. Many used to live in areas prone to hazards, which have been declared 'no build zones.' A majority, especially in urban areas, did not own the lots but rented the structures that were damaged. In affected areas of CAMANAVA, the primary source of income of affected families was day-to-day labour or petty trading. In Bulacan, Laguna, Pampanga and Rizal, some families practised fish breeding, some had fish pens and others rice fields – which were washed away or submerged by floodwater. In view of the complex urban context, this operation will provide PHP 10,000 (CHF 230) cash grants for affected families to find their own early recovery solutions, including rental of shelter outside 'no build zones', replacing assets and to start-up or re-start of livelihood projects. However, further specific assessments were recommended to identify families in most need of such

assistance. As well as providing direct assistance to families that were affected by the floods, this operation will support the improvement of PRC's disaster preparedness and response capacity. Two PRC chapters will be supported in forming, equipping and training water and land search and rescue teams. The national society will also be supported to conduct relevant training and one vehicle geared for flood conditions will be provided to enhance preparedness for response. Improvement works will be undertaken in one of PRC's main warehouses in Manila, where preparedness stocks are stored. Finally, procurement of standard non-perishable food items will be undertaken (dependent on the response to the appeal) and pre-positioned for immediate mobilization in future potential disasters, thus ensuring that the national society responds faster to needs, without worrying much about meeting necessary but strict and sometimes lengthy procurement processes during the emergency phase.

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

The situation

In early August 2012, the Philippines were battered by heavy rains fuelled by the southwest monsoon and enhanced by two storms – initially Typhoon Saola and later Tropical Storm Haikui. The Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) reported that the rains were the heaviest recorded in three years and exceeded half of the average monthly for August. The resultant floods have been compared to those caused by Typhoon Ketsana in 2009 (which is considered the worst in the Philippines' recent history) as flood water swamped swathes of land in the capital Manila and neighbouring provinces.

The national disaster risk reduction and management council (NDRRMC) update issued on 17 August 2012 indicates that the floods left 109 fatalities. A total of 9,608 houses were damaged and 3,354 destroyed. In an update released by the Department of Social Welfare and Development's disaster response operations monitoring and information centre on 24 August, it is estimated that 41,848 families (183,682 persons) remain in 593 evacuation centres. At the peak, there were 1,765 evacuation centres providing temporary shelter to 164,181 families (758,031 persons). In all, more than four million people were affected in the National Capital Region (Metro Manila) and regions I (Ilocos), III (Central Luzon), IV-A (CALABARZON)¹, IV-B (MIMAROPA)², and VI (Western Visayas). Authorities have estimated that the total cost of damage to infrastructure and agriculture is PHP 3.05 billion (CHF 69 million).

Table 1: Effects of floods – as of 17 August 2012 (Source: NDRRMC)

Details	Total
Deaths	109
Injured	14
Missing	4
# of affected persons	934,285 families (4,236,151 persons)
Totally damaged houses	3,354
Partially damaged houses	9,608

As relief operations to assist those affected by the flooding continued, on 15 August the third storm to impact Philippines within a month (Typhoon Kai-Tak) made landfall in the northern tip of Luzon Island. Typhoon Kai-Tak brought moderate-to-heavy rains, mainly in Northern Luzon, killing ten people and forcing the evacuation of 2,500 families to safer areas. Additionally, two new typhoons (Tembin and Bolaven) which were hovering in the Philippine Sea brought a renewed threat of more flooding as it was feared they would enhance the southwest monsoon although they were not expected to make landfall in the Philippines. Alert levels were lowered as both typhoons moved away from the Philippines.

Nevertheless, while floodwater has receded in Metro Manila, several neighbourhoods in nearby provinces of Laguna and Rizal (surrounding Laguna de Bay) remain swamped. Based on past experience and projections by the residents, it will take up to four months for floodwaters to recede. Families in such areas are expected to stay in evacuation centres for extended periods; as such humanitarian needs will remain for months. The situation may evolve as the threat of fresh rains remains. Philippines is struck by an average of 20 typhoons each year – usually between May and October, although the cycle has in recent years extended to December. More than 10 moderate to severe storms are expected to affect the archipelago during the remaining months of 2012.

¹ Provinces of Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, and Quezon

² Provinces of Mindoro (Occidental and Oriental) Marinduque, Romblon and Palawan

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination: The Red Cross Red Crescent operational coordination mechanism has been activated since the launch of separate ongoing interventions in response to Typhoon Nesat and Tropical Storm Washi. Red Cross Red Crescent partners continue to hold meetings. PRC has briefed the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), IFRC, Australian Red Cross, German Red Cross, The Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross representatives in Manila on the latest developments and updates on its response. It is upon a request from PRC that the IFRC launched a preliminary emergency appeal and is issuing this emergency appeal. IFRC, German Red Cross, The Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross have coordinated and planned a joint action within the context of a proposal to the European Commission's Directorate General Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO). The four partners are implementing the DG ECHO-funded action on a consortium basis. Under the consortium, The Netherlands Red Cross is covering non-food relief, hygiene kits and related hygiene promotion specifically focusing on the Valenzuela chapter of PRC where it is providing long-term disaster risk reduction support. German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross are covering the water and sanitation components of this operation, with the former focusing on sanitation activities (cleaning of debris and de-clogging of blocked drainages) and the latter focusing on the water aspects (water trucking and installation of water storage capacity in evacuation centres and affected communities).

Coordinating with authorities: As an auxiliary to public authorities – and as mandated in Republic Act 10072 – PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with the following: (i) the NDRRMC; (ii) provincial, municipal and barangay disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) local government units. PRC is participating in NDRRMC meetings as well as coordinating with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Health (DOH), relevant government-led clusters, and disaster risk reduction and management councils at the provincial, municipal and barangay levels. The national society will maintain close collaboration with the Department of Education (DepEd) and principals of schools that will be supported in rehabilitating water and sanitation facilities. Selection of beneficiaries who will be assisted with early recovery grants will be done through a participatory approach that will involve coordination with local government units, community leaders, religious groups and representatives of the civil society at the grassroots level.

Inter-agency coordination: PRC and the IFRC country office are participating in humanitarian country team (HCT) meetings. The Red Cross Red Crescent is represented in meetings of relevant clusters. Although Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) clusters have not been activated for this intervention, IFRC has been undertaking analysis with regard to the emergency shelter cluster to support the HCT discussions. PRC and IFRC provided support to a DG ECHO fact-finding mission to Caloocan, Malabon, Navotas and Valenzuela (CAMANAVA) on Sunday 12 August 2012. IFRC, German Red Cross, The Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross have coordinated with Action Contre la Faim (ACF) and Save the Children on specific localities where the respective organizations are implementing activities so as to avoid duplication and to build synergies.

IFRC has put a provision in the budget to recruit a shelter cluster focal person. The shelter cluster focal person will be based in the Philippines on long-term basis to focus on preparedness for response, independent of PRC and, IFRC and PRC operations. In the meantime, the shelter cluster focal person will receive coaching and mentoring from experienced colleagues based in Kuala Lumpur and Geneva. However, should the HCT indicate the need for IFRC to provide leadership of the shelter sector in future interventions, the in-country staff will be supported by a shelter coordination team that would be deployed.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

PRC has been active on the ground since the disaster unfolded, initially supporting pre-evacuation and later conducting rescue operations. In the wake of the heavy rains, the national society deployed emergency response teams equipped with ambulances, an amphibious vehicle, rubber boats and trucks among others. The teams helped to evacuate 8,000 persons and rescued 2,500 to safety. In support of those displaced, PRC has served ready-to-eat meals to some 86,000 persons in evacuation centres. Red Cross social workers set up 90 welfare desks and have also provided psychosocial support and referral services to some 2,600 persons.

Given its response to frequent disasters in the country, PRC has gained extensive experience and knowledge in undertaking massive relief and early recovery programmes. The national society has consistently provided quality humanitarian services through its pool of trained, skilled and experienced staff and volunteers. Building on this experience and based on its mandate outlined in Republic Act No. 10072 [Philippine Red Cross Act of 2009], PRC will undertake activities covering the sectors of food and non-food relief, health and care, water and

sanitation, and early recovery to the benefit of flood-affected communities through this IFRC-supported operation. Utilizing items released from pre-positioned stocks, funds advanced from IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and resources mobilized from individual and corporate partners, PRC has distributed food rations to 50,000 families and non-food packages to some 26,000 families. Specific to this operation, all the 15,000 food and non-food packages and the 10,000 hygiene kits planned under the appeal were delivered to respective chapters and distributions have been largely completed, with the remaining distributions scheduled to be completed during September 2012. The national society is also distributing clean water in selected evacuation centres, and thus far more than 70,000 litres have been delivered to families in need. Red Cross volunteers and staff have been mobilized and are undertaking clean-up campaigns in their communities while community health volunteers are conducting disease prevention, health and hygiene education efforts.

The needs



Salvador Talma, 73, and his family have been living in this house located on the shores of Laguna de Bay since 1993. From that time, their village – Barangay Wawa in Lumban Municipality, Laguna – has been affected by floods in five different instances.

"However, these [current floods] are the worst I have seen since I started living here," he says. While his village has been swamped by floodwater for a month now, his house is still habitable as it is built on wooden stilts. His neighbours who did not build on stilts were not as lucky because their houses are submerged and inhabitable.

With the intensity of flooding projected to increase due to climate change, Salvador knows that it only a matter of time before nature forces them to relocate. "If I could leave this place, I would," he says. "But I cannot afford land elsewhere."

This Red Cross intervention will provide families like Salvador's with PHP 3,000 cash grants for basic needs. Those whose houses have been destroyed and/or livelihoods washed away will receive PHP 10,000 cash grants for early recovery solutions.

Photo and story: Afrhill Rances/IFRC

To get a clearer picture of the needs on the ground, PRC deployed multi-sectoral teams to undertake rapid assessments in Calocan, Malabon, Navotas and Valenzuela (CAMANAVA), Bataan, Bulacan, Laguna, Olongapo City, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Rizal, Quezon City and Zambales. IFRC assigned one delegate to support the team deployed to Laguna, where large low-lying portions remain swamped and humanitarian needs are likely to remain for months. All teams have since completed the necessary groundwork. This emergency appeal is being issued to align the overall IFRC-supported response to the actual needs determined through assessments. In all, it is envisioned that this intervention will be completed within seven months.

Food and non-food relief

Food stocks and household items were damaged by floodwater, leaving some families dependent on relief support. Assessment findings indicate that by large, food and non-food item needs of affected families have been met or are being met by a number of actors, including the Red Cross and local government units. In all areas covered by the assessments, availability of food and non-food items is not of concern as sufficient supplies are available in the local markets whose operations have started to normalize after

disruption by the floods. However, affected families in low-lying parts of Laguna and Rizal – surrounding Laguna de Bay – will need support to meet food and non-food needs until floodwater recedes because some shops are flooded. This operation will retain the original target of providing food and non-food relief packages to 15,000 families and hygiene kits for 10,000 families. However, PHP 3,000 (CHF 70) cash grants will be provided to a select of 1,000 families that will stay in evacuation centres for an extended duration. The grant will enable the families to meet basic needs or to obtain food and consumable items such as toothpaste and bathing soap.

Health and care

The Department of Health (DOH) has reported that more than 780 suspected cases of leptospirosis, with 35 fatalities, have been recorded in government hospitals. The risk of leptospirosis therefore remains, especially in areas that are still flooded and are likely to remain swamped for months. Owing to this, PRC will administer doxycycline for staff and volunteers at high risk after they participate in activities that demand them to wade through floodwater. The medicines will be administered on case-by-case basis by medical doctors within the national society's blood services.

Other health concerns in the affected areas remain athlete's foot, skin diseases, fungal infections, acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea. Local health units have been able to continue the delivery of health services, and at the moment have adequate capacities to meet the increasing demand for health services due to the floods. However, there is a clear need to reinforce health and hygiene education efforts of authorities, focusing on disease prevention. Health education will be linked to provision of hygiene kits and activities aimed at providing safe water and addressing environmental sanitation. Under this operation, health and hygiene education will be provided to 20,000 families in communities as well as to students and teachers in 15 schools in flood-affected areas.

Families that will stay in evacuation centres for an extended period will also require psychosocial support as some concerns have been noted – such as parents displaying signs of helplessness, adverse emotional reaction, and children displaying stress reactions. Psychosocial support will be provided to targeted persons who will stay in evacuation centres for an extended period. As well as providing psychosocial support to affected persons in evacuation centres, PRC will provide similar assistance to humanitarian workers and volunteers involved in the operations. The support provided will enable staff and volunteers to deal positively with the emotional impact of their work.

Water and sanitation

Assessment teams observed that while safe water supply is now restored in several cities and provinces, there is a need to continue water distribution in parts where access is not yet fully restored. In some municipalities of Bulacan, Laguna and Rizal, water supply was contaminated by floodwater thus rendered unsafe for drinking. This emergency appeal operation will support PRC in undertaking water distribution to meet the needs of those in evacuation centres and affected communities. PRC will supply clean water through trucking and bladders and will provide jerry cans for water storage as well as providing families in need of emergency household water treatment with appropriate water purification solutions.

Environmental sanitation activities, particularly cleaning campaigns and de-clogging of blocked drainages, are necessary as are efforts to improve access to sanitation facilities in some evacuation centres. It was observed that in several evacuation centres, availability of latrine facilities is limited while drainage systems in some communities are clogged due to muck and uncollected debris. In areas that are still flooded, more environmental sanitation challenges will emerge as floodwater recedes. In view of the situation, this operation will support cleaning campaigns and de-clogging of blocked drainages in communities. De-clogging of drainages will be done through the cash-for-work modality, thereby contributing to environmental sanitation and at the same time providing beneficiaries an opportunity to get some money which they can use to cover basic needs. This operation will also support rehabilitation or construction of water and sanitation facilities in five schools that served as evacuation centres. It was observed that the facilities provided in previous operations contributed to improved access to water and sanitation for evacuees.

Early recovery support

Assessments observed that emergency shelter needs of displaced persons had been met through evacuation centres. However, those who lost their homes will not have a place to return to once evacuation centres are closed. Many used to live in areas prone to hazards, which have since been declared as 'no build zones.' A majority, especially in urban areas, did not own the lots but rented the low-cost structures that were damaged. However, based on experience and considering that the disaster is highly urbanized, there will be massive challenges in obtaining suitable land to resettle displaced families that used to live in hazard-prone areas. In fact, some of the families in evacuation centres in Navotas have been staying there for more than 10 months as they were displaced by Typhoon Nesat of September 2011. They were still waiting to be resettled on safer land when they were affected by the recent flooding.

In affected areas of CAMANAVA, the primary source of income of affected families was day-to-day labour or petty trading. In Bulacan, Laguna, Pampanga and Rizal, some families practised fish breeding, had fish pens and others rice fields – which were washed away or submerged by floodwater. Majority of the crops and fishing equipment were either still under floodwater or destroyed.

In view of the complex urban context, this operation will not provide transitional shelter assistance owing to challenges involved in obtaining suitable land to resettle displaced families that used to live in hazard-prone areas. Instead, 1,000 targeted families will be provided with PHP 10,000 (CHF 230) conditional cash grants to find their own early recovery solutions, including immediate rental of shelter outside 'no build zones', replacing assets and to start up or re-start livelihood projects. The methodology is building upon approaches that have been tried locally by agencies such as Oxfam and proved successful in meeting people's immediate needs. However,

further specific assessments were recommended to identify families in most need of such assistance.

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, two PRC chapters will be supported in forming, equipping and training water and land search and rescue teams. Repair works will be undertaken in one of PRC's main warehouses in Manila, where preparedness stocks are stored. Finally, procurement of standard non-perishable food items will be undertaken (dependent on the response to the appeal) and pre-positioned for immediate mobilization in future potential disasters, thus ensuring that the national society responds faster to needs, without worrying much about meeting necessary but strict and sometimes lengthy procurement processes during the emergency phase.

Throughout the operation, IFRC will provide technical materials and technical support to PRC. Delegates and staff 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 2011 Sphere³ standards. The national society will also be supported to conduct relevant sector-specific trainings and one vehicle geared for flood conditions will be provided to enhance preparedness for response.

The proposed operation

This emergency appeal operation will focus on providing relief and early recovery support, with the view of assisting up to 20,000 families (100,000 people). The sectors to be supported are as follows: food relief; non-food relief; health and care; water and sanitation, early recovery; and national society disaster response capacity enhancement. The geographical areas that will be covered by this operation are Caloocan, Malabon, Navotas and Valenzuela (CAMANAVA) and Quezon City in Metro Manila, Olongapo City, and the provinces of Bataan, Bulacan, Laguna, Rizal, Pampanga and Pangasinan.

Relief distributions (food items)

Outcome: Emergency food needs of 15,000 flood-affected families (75,000 persons) are met through the provision of appropriate food items within one month and cash for relief within three months.

Output (expected result)	Activities planned
The immediate food needs of 15,000 flood-displaced families are met through food distributions and cash for relief.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. • Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for food distributions. • Distribute food packages to 15,000 families (75,000 persons). • Undertake real-time needs assessments to identify families in need of additional relief assistance. • Provide PHP 3,000 cash grants to 1,000 families in need of additional assistance. <i>(See also non-food objective)</i> • Monitor and report on distributions.

Relief distributions (non-food items)

Outcome: The living conditions of 15,000 flood-affected families (75,000 persons) are improved through the provision of appropriate non-food items and cash for relief within three months.

Output (expected result)	Activities planned
The immediate needs of 15,000 flood-affected families that incurred losses or damage to household items are met through distribution of non-food items and cash for relief.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. • Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions. • Distribute blankets (two per family) and sleeping mats (two per family) to 15,000 families (75,000 persons). • Distribute jerry cans, for household level water storage, to 15,000 families (75,000 persons). • Distribute hygiene kits to 10,000 families (50,000 persons). • Undertake real-time needs assessments to identify families in need of additional relief assistance. • Provide PHP 3,000 cash grants to 1,000 families in need of additional assistance. <i>(See also food objective)</i>

³ Humanitarian charter and minimum standards in humanitarian response

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct post-distribution surveys. • Monitor and report on distributions.
--	--

Health and care

Outcome: The health and welfare risks among 20,000 families (100,000 persons) as well as teachers and students in 15 schools reduced through provision of preventive health services, including psychosocial support, in seven months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
20,000 flood-affected families as well as teachers and students in 15 schools have improved knowledge of preventing waterborne, water related and other infectious diseases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit, train and/or mobilize existing community health volunteers. • Undertake surveys to determine baseline and endline levels of awareness on priority water-borne, water related and other infectious diseases in communities impacted by flooding. • Produce information, education and communication (IEC) materials relevant for disease prevention and health promotion. • Mobilize 20,000 families (100,000 people) as well as teachers and students in 15 schools, and disseminate relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages to them. • Distribute IEC materials to 20,000 families (100,000 people) in the target communities as well as teachers and students in 15 schools. • Monitor and report on activities.
Emergency responders at risk have received preventive medical support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with health authorities in providing preventive medical support to those at risk from leptospirosis. • Provide preventive medical support to staff and volunteers at risk from leptospirosis and other infectious diseases.
Psychosocial wellbeing of affected communities and emergency responders promoted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train psychosocial support providers in selected chapters. • Provide psychosocial support to affected community members and responders involved in the operation. • Monitor and report on activities.

Water and sanitation

Outcome: 3,000 families in communities have access to safe water and improved environmental sanitation and five schools have improved access to water and sanitation facilities in seven months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
3,000 families in evacuation centres and affected communities have received clean water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake real-time needs/capacity assessment to identify families in need of clean water distribution. • Setup of temporary water storage points in evacuation centres and communities. • Distribute clean water, including through trucking, in evacuation centres and affected communities. • Monitor and report on activities.
Families in evacuation centres and affected communities have safe water storage containers and water treatment solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 to families in need. • Monitor and report on activities.
Main clogged drainages and public areas in targeted communities have been cleaned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake real-time needs/capacity assessment to identify communities in which debris and garbage is yet to be cleared. • Mobilize volunteers and community members to undertake cleaning of debris and garbage in affected communities. • Mobilize community members to undertake de-clogging of drainages in affected communities through cash for work. • Transport collected debris and garbage to proper deposit sites in

	<p>coordination with local authorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and report on activities.
Appropriate water and sanitation facilities provided to five schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with the Department of Education (DepEd), local authorities and principals in identifying five schools that will be supported in rehabilitating/constructing water and sanitation facilities. • Coordinate with local authority engineers and principals of identified five schools on the design of appropriate water and sanitation facilities. • Rehabilitate or construct water and sanitation facilities in five schools that were used as evacuation centres or were severely affected by flooding. • Support the five schools assisted with rehabilitation/construction of water and sanitation facilities in forming water and sanitation committees to spearhead proper maintenance of the facilities. • Monitor and report on activities.

Early recovery support

Outcome: Coping mechanisms of 1,000 flood-affected families improved in seven months through cash-based solutions for enhancing early recovery.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Flood-affected families that incurred losses to homes and livelihoods have received cash grants that enable them to pursue solutions that set the basis for self-reliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a cash based programming (CBP) working group – comprising PRC staff and IFRC delegates – to provide overall guidance for the project. • Undertake detailed assessments to identify specific communities in most need of early recovery assistance. <i>(Led by CBP working group)</i> • Establish chapter cash based programming (CBP) teams – comprising Red Cross staff and volunteers – in provinces/cities where early recovery assistance is most needed. <i>(Facilitated by chapter CBP working group)</i> • Organize orientation sessions and support identified communities in forming barangay programming committees (BPC) – comprising community members, community leaders, members of the civil society and religious groups, among others – that will lead the beneficiary selection process. <i>(Led by chapter CBP teams and CBP working group)</i> • Undertake social mapping, participatory consultations and create a short-list of the most vulnerable households in need of early recovery assistance. <i>(Led by BPC with guidance of chapter CBP teams and CBP working group)</i> • Organize participatory community sessions to select – from the short-list – the most vulnerable households that will receive early recovery assistance in accordance with PRC's beneficiary selection criteria. <i>(Led by BPC, with guidance of chapter CBP teams and CBP working group)</i> • Organize beneficiary orientation sessions for households that are selected to receive early recovery assistance and guide them on the conditions they need to fulfil in order to receive the grants. <i>(Led by BPC, with guidance of chapter CBP teams and CBP working group)</i> • Provide selected 1,000 households with relevant forms to apply for early recovery assistance and guide them in preparing proposals outlining their preferred solutions to a maximum of PHP 10,000 per family. <i>(Led by chapter CBP teams)</i> • Identify and engage a suitable cash remittance service provider with a network in affected areas and capacity to disburse early recovery grants to the selected 1,000 households. • Disburse PHP 10,000 early recovery grants – in two instalments – to 1,000 households through the cash remittance service provider engaged. • Monitor disbursement of the grants, and utilization by the 1,000 households 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 areas strengthened within seven 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. • Undertake improvement works in PRC's main warehouses in Manila, where preparedness stocks are stored. • Procure non-perishable food items for pre-positioning for immediate mobilization in potential interventions during this year's typhoon season. • Provide one vehicle geared for flood conditions. • Provide technical materials and technical support (including Sphere) to PRC national headquarters and chapters targeted by operation. • Support the development of PRC's cash based programming capacity, systems and processes. • 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.

Logistics

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

- Mobilizing relief items pre-positioned in IFRC's zone logistics unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur for emergencies and ongoing operations
- Coordinating within IFRC and PRC programme managers and the ZLU 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

Thus far, relief distributions have drawn largely from the DREF advance and pre-positioned stocks. Donors who wish to cover items procured locally are requested to give earmarked cash instead of in-kind donations. Donors who wish to cover hygiene kits should note that the items will be procured ex-stock from the IFRC zone logistics unit (ZLU) warehouse in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. All donors should coordinate with [ZLU](#) regarding outstanding needs relating to non-food items and hygiene kits.

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 flood-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 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 to highlight the needs of the affected populations and to profile the response of the Red Cross. This will include the use of established IFRC social media tools
- Developing packages and audio-visual products for distribution to partner national societies, partner organizations and media
- Developing and producing communications products that highlight achievements of the operation, especially cash based programming.
- 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. 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. As well as the IFRC, 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 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 responses. 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. However, to reinforce the support in view of other on-going operations, a field delegate will be recruited specifically for this operation. In addition, the country office will be strengthened with an operations manager. 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.

Lessons learned

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 lessons learned workshop at the end of this 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.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Jagan Chapagain
Acting Under Secretary General
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

Contact information

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

- **Philippine Red Cross:**
 - Gwendolyn Pang, secretary-general; email: gwendolyn.pang@redcross.org.ph
phone +63 2 525 5654; fax +63 2 527 0857;
- **IFRC Philippine country office:**
 - Selvaratnam Sinnadurai, country representative; email: selvaratnam.sinnadurai@ifrc.org
phone +63 2 309 8622; mobile +63 917 880 6844
 - Necephor Mghendi, operations manager; email: necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
phone +63 2 309 8622; mobile +63 928 471 2335;
- **IFRC regional office for Southeast Asia, Bangkok:**
 - Anne Leclerc, head of regional office; email: anne.leclerc@ifrc.org
phone +66 2 661 8201; mobile +66 85 661 7464;
- **IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur:**
 - Jerry Talbot, a.i. head of operations, email: jerry.talbot@ifrc.org
phone: +603 9207 5700; fax: +603 2161 0670
 - Raul Paredes Toledo, operations coordinator, email: raul.paredes@ifrc.org
mobile: +60 12 230 8249
 - Jeremy Francis, zone logistics coordinator, email: jeremy.francis@ifrc.org
mobile: +60 12 298 9752
 - Patrick Fuller, communications manager, email: patrick.fuller@ifrc.org
mobile: +60 12 230 8451
 - Alan Bradbury, head of resource mobilization and PMER; email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org,
phone: +60 3 9207 5775; fax: +60 3 2161 0670
Please send all pledges of funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org

æ

[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

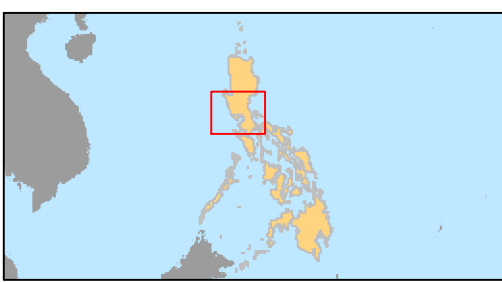
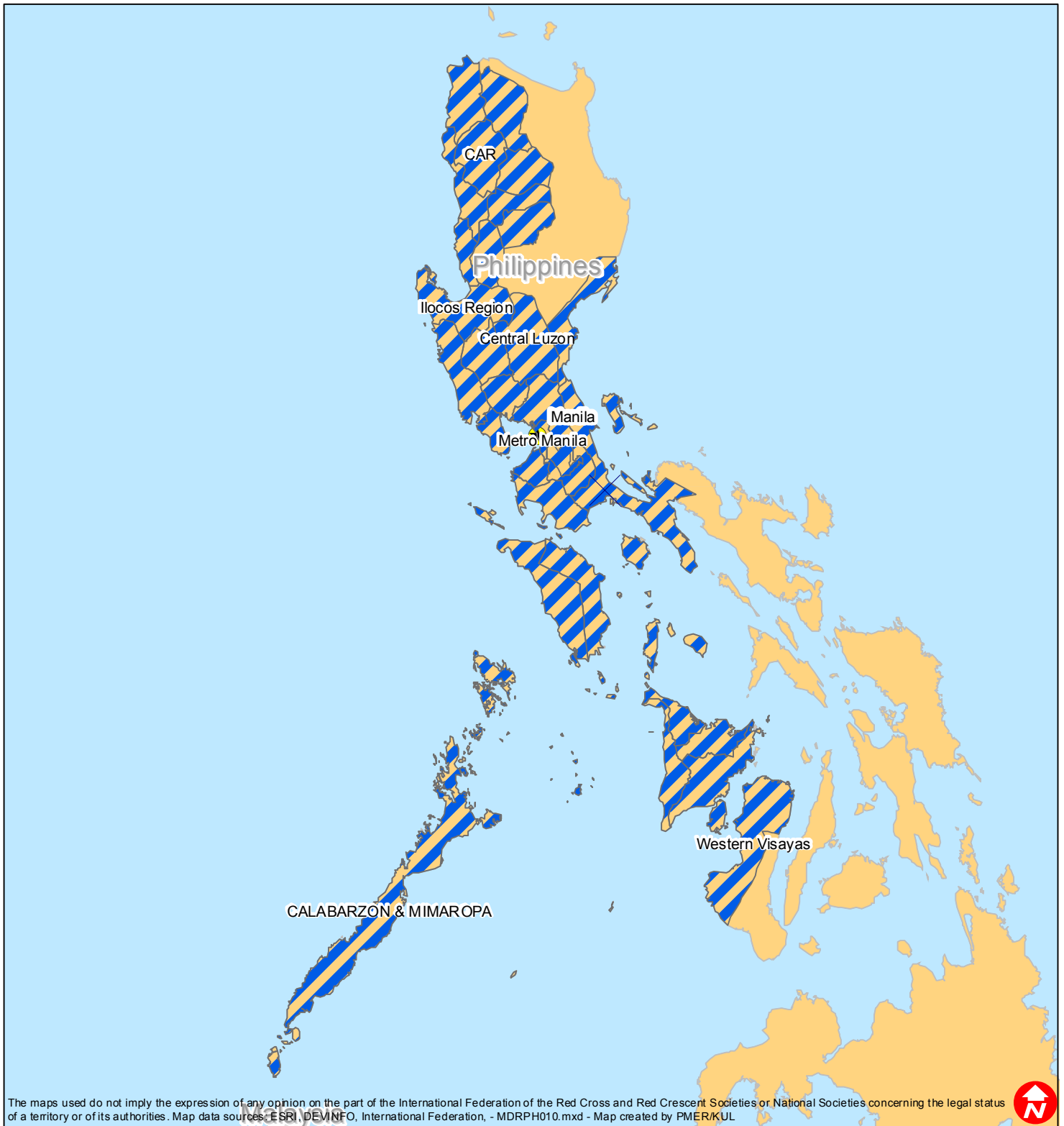
30/08/2012


MDRPH010 PHILIPPINES - FLOODS

Budget Group	Appeal Budget CHF
Clothing & Textiles	205,500
Food	122,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	161,698
Utensils & Tools	42,000
Other Supplies & Services	230,000
Cash Disbursements	313,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	1,074,198
Vehicles	30,000
Computer & Telecom Equipment	1,488
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	31,488
Storage, Warehousing	5,000
Distribution & Monitoring	21,628
Transport & Vehicle Costs	24,000
Logistics Services	10,000
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	60,628
International Staff	196,266
National Staff	56,649
Volunteers	17,478
Total PERSONNEL	270,393
Consultants	1,417
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	1,417
Workshops & Training	150,000
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	150,000
Travel	24,602
Information & Public Relations	21,181
Office Costs	8,000
Communications	9,063
Financial Charges	1,600
Other General Expenses	6,126
Shared Office and Services Costs	5,382
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	75,954
Programme and Services Support Recovery	108,165
Total INDIRECT COSTS	108,165
TOTAL BUDGET	1,772,243
Available Resources	
Multilateral Contributions	1,154,050
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,154,050
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	618,193



Philippines: Floods



 Affected regions