

Operations update



Philippines: Typhoon Megi

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH006
GLIDE n° [TC-2010-000205-PHL](#)
Operations update n° 1
10 November 2010

Period covered by this operations update: 26 October to 8 November 2010

Appeal target: CHF 4,183,640 (USD 4.31 million or EUR 3.08 million)

Appeal coverage: With contributions received to date, the appeal is 17 per cent covered in cash and kind, with more contributions in the pipeline. Further contributions are urgently needed to enable the Philippine Red Cross to meet the needs of most vulnerable typhoon-affected families.

[<click here for the attached emergency appeal budget>](#)



A beneficiary collects his share of relief supplies at Ilagan municipality, Isabela. To date, the Red Cross has distributed non-food items to some 4,900 typhoon-affected families.
(Photo: Isabela Chapter/Philippine Red Cross)

Appeal history:

- [Emergency Appeal](#) launched 26 October 2010 for CHF 4,183,640 (USD 4.31 million or EUR 3.08 million) for 12 months to assist 12,000 families (approximately 60,000 people).
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 214,855 was allocated from IFRC's [DREF](#) on 22

October to support Philippine Red Cross in its initial response and rapid assessments.

Summary: Typhoon Megi [the strongest storm to hit the Philippines since typhoon Durian in 2006] battered northern parts of Luzon on 18 October 2010, with winds of more than 220km/h and heavy rains, killing 31 people and injuring 42 others. Some 428,000 families (approximately 2 million people) were affected, with around 148,000 houses damaged, 30,000 of them totally and 118,000 partially. Overall, more than 95 per cent of damaged houses are located in the Isabela, Kalinga, Pangasinan, Cagayan and La Union provinces.

Philippine Red Cross (PRC) launched a first response, initially by deploying experienced and well-trained search and rescue teams hours before the typhoon made landfall. Staff and volunteers played a key role in providing assistance to displaced persons in evacuation centres, including hot meals for 460 families in Cavite, Pangasinan and Zambales, and providing clean water in Pangasinan using two bladders.

DREF support covered immediate needs and rapid assessments, setting foundation to launch this emergency appeal operation on 26 October 2010. The operation targets the most vulnerable typhoon-affected families from the five worst hit provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, Kalinga, La Union and Pangasinan. Since then, PRC has distributed food packages – composed of rice, noodles and sardines – to some 10,200 families, 8,000 of them in the five provinces covered by this operation.

Relief distributions have intensified, with standard non-food items [comprising blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, jerry cans] delivered to some 4,900 families. Around 5,700 families have received hygiene kits while at least 1,800 families in the worst hit province of Isabela have received tarpaulins for emergency shelter. On 31 October, Philippine Red Cross dispatched – via sea – relief supplies for 2,100 families to isolated areas of Divilacan and Maconacon, which remain largely inaccessible. The supplies include food items, tarpaulins, standard non-food items and hygiene kits. PRC has also provided cleaning materials for 250 households in Pangasinan and used clothes to 3,000 families in Isabela and Kalinga. Relief distributions continue.

While distribution of relief items continues, trained community health volunteers have started to deliver hygiene messages [hygiene promotion]. Also going hand-in-hand with relief distributions is identification of beneficiaries for shelter interventions. Selection of beneficiaries is taking into account the presence of other organizations and whether the said people have received or are receiving assistance from the government or other agencies. PRC's presence on the ground – through its chapters – gives it a due advantage in identifying communities with needs that have not been met by other actors.

Preparatory work for shelter interventions has advanced. Learning from previous operations, the IFRC logistics team in-country has supported PRC in undertaking a rapid mapping of suppliers of shelter materials. Already several potential suppliers – who have sufficient capacity to deliver wood materials – have been identified. This will ensure that shelter activities are rolled out in a timely manner, once the funding situation permits.

Meanwhile, continuous heavy rains – caused by tail-end of a cold front affecting northern and central Luzon – have affected Cagayan, Isabela and Kalinga provinces, causing localized flooding and landslides in some cases. Some 115,500 families have been affected, a majority of them in areas that were worst hit by Typhoon Megi. Several families whose houses were damaged by Typhoon Megi now face even more vulnerabilities as they are yet to repair or rebuild their homes.

To date, cash and/or in-kind contributions have been received from the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government and the Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates. Further contributions from the Canadian Red Cross/ Canadian government, Finnish Red Cross/ Finnish government, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross Society and the Netherlands Red Cross are in the pipeline.

On behalf of Philippine Red Cross, IFRC would like to thank all partners and donors for their generous and invaluable contributions to this appeal. However, funds are urgently needed to strengthen the recovery of affected families.

The situation

Typhoon Megi battered the Philippines on Monday, 18 October 2010, with winds of more than 220km/h and heavy rains. The typhoon made landfall as a Category V storm near Divilacan Island on the eastern coast of Isabela province. It weakened as it moved across the northern part of the country, exiting through La Union to

the South China Sea on 19 October 2010. In total, 23 provinces were affected, with Cagayan, Kalinga, Isabela, La Union and Pangasinan worst hit.

Table 1. Casualties and damage caused (Source: NDRRMC)

Details	Number (as of 30 October 2010)
Deaths	31
Injured	42
Missing	4
Persons affected	427,962 families (2,008,984 persons)
Total number of houses damaged*	118,174*
Houses damaged in Isabela	72,828
Houses damaged in Kalinga	12,753
Houses damaged in Pangasinan	8,378
Houses damaged in Cagayan	14,737
Houses damaged in La Union	5,560
Total number of houses destroyed*	30,048*
Houses destroyed in Isabela	25,186
Houses destroyed in Kalinga	1,778
Houses destroyed in Pangasinan	1,095
Houses destroyed in Cagayan	1,048
Houses destroyed in La Union	545

*Includes houses damaged/destroyed in all 23 affected provinces

Human casualties were minimal, mainly due to pre-disaster procedures put in place by national, regional and local disaster risk reduction and management councils [well before Megi made landfall] and complemented by the Red Cross and other agencies. The authorities enforced pre-emptive evacuation of people from Megi's track in Cagayan, Isabela and other areas.

While the direct impact on lives was low, the typhoon caused significant damage to houses, livelihoods and infrastructure. The damage to houses and buildings was mainly because of powerful winds, considering that Megi made landfall as a Category IV storm. Flooding, resulting from heavy rains, also had an impact in some areas. Overall, more than 95 per cent of all destroyed or damaged houses are located in Cagayan, Kalinga, Isabela, La Union and Pangasinan.

Philippine Red Cross (PRC) played a crucial role in disaster response, deploying experienced and well-trained search and rescue teams hours before the typhoon made landfall. After the typhoon hit, staff and volunteers provided assistance to displaced persons in evacuation centres while undertaking rapid assessments to determine the magnitude and nature of needs on the ground. Shelter was identified as the top priority, especially in the worst affected provinces of Cagayan, Kalinga, Isabela, La Union and Pangasinan.

Meanwhile, two weeks after Typhoon Megi, heavy rains [brought by tail-end of a cold front affecting northern and central Luzon] have affected Cagayan, Isabela and Kalinga provinces, causing localized flooding and landslides in some cases. According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), eight lives have been lost in Isabela, three in Cagayan and one in Kalinga. A total of 115,563 families (460,168 persons) have been affected across six provinces.

A majority of the families affected by the ongoing rains, and flooding, are in areas that were worst hit by Typhoon Megi – 54,766 families (189,058 persons) in Isabela, 45,272 families (192,680 persons) in Cagayan and 660 families (2,940 persons) in Kalinga. Ongoing rains have rendered many families whose houses were destroyed by the typhoon even more vulnerable to harsh weather elements. Some families are living in makeshift structures assembled from bits and pieces salvaged from damaged houses as well as tarpaulins provided by the Red Cross or other actors. They need urgent shelter assistance.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination: PRC is coordinating its response with Red Cross Red Crescent partners with in-country presence, i.e. IFRC, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. These partners hold regular coordination – as well as ad hoc – meetings, complemented by updates from PRC. IFRC delegates who were already in-country supporting the response to the typhoons of 2009 are also supporting this latest operation.

Coordinating with authorities: A long-standing and strong relationship exists between PRC and government bodies through the national society's participation and/or working relationship in/with the following: (i) NDRRMC; (ii) local disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) local government units. PRC also coordinates with the department of social welfare and development (DSWD), department of health (DOH) and department of education (DepEd). PRC continues to participate in NDRRMC meetings as well as coordinating with DSWD, DOH, and disaster risk reduction and management councils at the provincial, municipal and barangay levels.

Inter-agency coordination: The IFRC country office continues to participate in humanitarian country team (HCT) meetings as well as relevant inter-agency standing committee (IASC) cluster meetings. The shelter cluster activated during the typhoons of 2009 – now led by UN Habitat – has coordinated shelter plans relating to the latest typhoon. IFRC delegates attend cluster meetings. Via this mechanism, PRC and IFRC monitor where other organizations are working in the same sector so as to build synergies and prevent duplication. IFRC has also maintained collaboration with other partners, outside the Philippines, including European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO).

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Given its mandate and role of auxiliary to the authorities, PRC acted way before the typhoon made landfall. The national society complemented pre-disaster procedures put in place by national, regional and local disaster risk reduction and management councils. It also disseminated information on measures that communities should take before, during and after the storm. In addition, the national society deployed a water search and rescue (WASAR) team to Cagayan, with additional teams on standby at the national headquarters and Isabela, La Union, Olongapo, Pangasinan and Zambales chapters. Emergency response units, emergency water treatment, storage and distribution equipment, ambulances and vehicles were also readied for deployment.

When the typhoon made landfall, dangerous weather conditions delayed the deployment of rescue teams. However, where safety conditions permitted, Red Cross rescuers helped move people out of harm's way even with the storm overhead. As soon as the storm subsided and safety conditions eased, the PRC emergency response units and specialized volunteers, who were on standby, immediately began delivering food and non-food items to families in evacuation centres. To date, the national society – supported by Red Cross Red Crescent partners – has delivered food items to 10,198 families, non-food items to 4,897 families, hygiene kits to 5,682 families and tarpaulins to 1,819 families. Distributions continue.



These children are among the persons served at Tumauni municipality, Isabela. At the peak, Philippine Red Cross provided hot meals for 460 families in evacuation centres. (Photo: Romulo Godinez/Philippine Red Cross)

Progress towards objectives

Relief distributions (food items)

Outcome: Emergency food needs of 7,000 typhoon-affected families are met within one month.

Outputs	Activities planned
The immediate food needs of 7,000 typhoon displaced families and host families are met through one-off food distributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a beneficiary focusing strategy, including distribution protocols Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols Register and verify beneficiaries

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify displaced families hosted by other families • Mobilize validated beneficiaries for food distributions • Arrange pre- and post-relief distribution volunteer meetings • Provide food (rice, noodles and sardines) to 7,000 families (35,000 persons) as well as to host families • Conduct post-distribution surveys • Monitor and report on distributions
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Achievements

In the immediate aftermath of the typhoon, PRC provided hot meals and assorted food items, such as biscuits, to displaced persons in evacuation centres. In this regard, 462 families were assisted with hot meals [cooked food] and 1,316 with biscuits.

As displaced families moved out of evacuation centres, the national society planned one-off food distributions targeting the most vulnerable families, including those hosted by other families or friends as well as their hosts.

To date, standard food packages – comprising rice, noodles and sardines – have been delivered to 10,198 families across 10 affected provinces. Of those assisted, 8,007 families are from Cagayan, Kalinga, Isabela, La Union and Pangasinan provinces. Some food packages were dispatched by PRC’s national headquarters from existing stocks while others were procured locally at the chapter level.

Table 2: Families assisted with food items in Cagayan, Kalinga, Isabela, La Union and Pangasinan provinces

Chapter	Standard food package	Hot meals	Biscuits
Cagayan	598	N/A	N/A
Isabela	3,637	N/A	N/A
Kalinga	2,078	N/A	193
La Union	758	N/A	N/A
Pangasinan	936	78	186
Total	8,007	78	379

Less than a month after the disaster, all the families targeted with standard food packages, under this emergency appeal operation, have been assisted. Nevertheless, donations are urgently needed to replenish stocks that were advanced using the DREF allocated on 22 October 2010.

Relief distributions (non-food items)

Outcome: The status of 10,000 affected families improved through timely provision of appropriate relief items within four months.

Outputs	Activities planned
The immediate needs of 10,000 typhoon affected families are met through relief distributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a beneficiary focusing strategy, including distribution protocols • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols • Register and verify beneficiaries • Identify displaced families hosted by other families • Mobilize validated beneficiaries for relief distributions • Arrange pre- and post-relief distribution volunteer meetings • Distribute blankets (two per family), sleeping mats (two per family) and insecticide-treated mosquito nets (two per family) to 10,000 families (50,000 persons) <i>Note: Items for additional 2,000 families to be provided by PRC using own resources</i> • Provide 20-litre jerry cans (1 per targeted family) for household level water storage, to 10,000 families (50,000 persons) <i>Note: Jerry cans for additional 2,000 families to be provided by PRC using own resources</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with other sectors (such as water and sanitation, for distribution of mosquito nets, jerry cans and hygiene kits) • Track movement of items from point of dispatch to end-user • Conduct post-distribution surveys • Monitor and report on distributions
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Achievements

For relief items, volunteers are carrying out re-validation before embarking on distributions. Relief items are distributed per family, not per individual. Priority is on the economically disadvantage families, especially those whose livelihoods were completely destroyed or those who incurred heavy losses of essential household items.

Two weeks after the typhoon, PRC has distributed non-food item (NFI) kits to 4,897 families, hygiene kits to 5,682 families, cleaning materials to 250 families and used clothes 3,011 families. A standard NFI kit comprises two blankets, two mosquito nets, two jerry cans and two sleeping mats.



Beneficiaries register to receive relief items at Rizal municipality, Kalinga. Philippine Red Cross staff and volunteers are carrying out revalidation of beneficiaries before embarking on relief distributions. (Photo: Hajime Matsunaga/IFRC)

Table 3: Families assisted with relief items in Cagayan, Kalinga, Isabela, La Union and Pangasinan provinces

Chapter	Non-food item kits	Hygiene kits
Cagayan	598	496
Isabela	2,297	3,989
Kalinga	1,000	768
La Union	N/A	N/A
Pangasinan	242	419
Total	4,137	5,672

Challenges

Over the past four days, distribution of relief items in Cagayan, Isabela and Kalinga has been hampered by continuing heavy rains. The rains have resulted in flooding in some areas, and have diverted the attention of respective PRC chapters, which had to respond to immediate needs prompted by the flooding. The rains have reduced over the past 24 hours and where weather conditions permit distributions will be done at an intensified rate to make up for lost time. PRC’s operations centre is monitoring weather forecasts to help logistics and relief teams to schedule distributions appropriately, thus making most use of favourable weather spells.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	
Outcome: Risk of water-related and hygiene-related diseases reduced among 10,000 families in typhoon-affected areas.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Household level water treatment and safe storage as well as improved hygiene behaviour is practiced amongst the target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify families in need of emergency household water treatment • Provide water purification solutions to identified families in need, through trained volunteers • Provide 20-litre jerry cans (1 per targeted family) for household level

population	<p>water storage, to 10,000 families (50,000 persons) <i>Note: Jerry cans for additional 2,000 families to be provided by PRC using own resources – see also relief distribution: non-food items.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide hygiene kits (1 per targeted family) to 10,000 families (50,000 persons) <i>Note: Kits for additional 2,000 families to be provided by PRC using own resources</i> • Conduct post-distribution surveys to determine water treatment and safe storage practices (where water purification solutions provided) • Coordinate with other sectors (such relief distributions for water storage containers and hygiene kits) • Mobilize existing trained community health volunteers • Recruit and train new/additional community health volunteers • Undertake baseline surveys to determine level of awareness and hygiene practices in project communities • Produce and distribute information, education and communication materials • Mobilize community health volunteers and members for hygiene and health promotions sessions • Disseminate relevant hygiene and health messages in the target communities • Undertake final surveys to determine level of improvement in awareness and practices • Monitor and report on activities • Ensure continuity by linking to the community health education project under the annual appeal programme
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Achievements

Hygiene kits have been provided alongside relief distributions, with a total of 5,672 families assisted to date. A complete hygiene kit contains 5 toothbrushes, 1 tube toothpaste, 1 bottle of shampoo, 5 pieces of bathing soap, 5 plastic combs, 1 pack cotton buds (with 200 pieces), 1 pack of sanitary napkins (with 10 pieces), 1 nail cutter/clipper, 1 bar of washing soap, 2 packs of disposable razors, 2 rolls of toilet paper and 5 face towels.

In conjunction with the distribution of relief items, trained community health volunteers (CHVs) in Kalinga and Pangasinan have distributed information materials bearing hygiene messages. The two chapters have 45 and 60 CHVs, respectively, who were trained under a separate ongoing intervention in response to typhoons Ketsana and Parma of 2009.

Challenges

So far, hygiene promotion has been limited to distribution of IEC materials, and only in Kalinga and Pangasinan. Community mobilization for hygiene promotion sessions is planned for the coming weeks after rains have subsided.

Early recovery (shelter)

Outcome: 12,000 typhoon-displaced families are sheltered from harsh weather elements, with dignity, at the end of the operation.

Outputs	Activities planned
Typhoon-affected households have shelter after rebuilding or refurbishing their damaged homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute tarpaulins to 1,400 families in Isabela for emergency shelter • Coordinate with the department for social welfare and development as well as local government authorities to map potential beneficiaries • Mobilize or recruit volunteers for shelter interventions • Conduct orientation of project volunteers • Select beneficiaries • Undertake door-to-door surveys to validate beneficiaries • Conduct orientation of beneficiaries (by chapter volunteers) • Identify and engage project carpenters • Form project teams comprising volunteers and carpenters

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide project teams with training that promotes awareness and understanding of typhoon-resistant construction (by IFRC shelter delegates) • Provide posters that promote awareness and understanding of typhoon resistant construction to 2,000 families whose houses were destroyed by the typhoon • Provide to 2,000 families, whose houses were destroyed by the typhoon, with training that promotes awareness and understanding of typhoon resistant construction (project teams) • Identify and map suppliers of shelter materials • Provide house repair materials and tools to 12,000 families whose houses were damaged or destroyed by the typhoon (using a commodity voucher system) • Conduct post-distribution surveys • Monitor and report on assistance provided to beneficiary families
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Achievements



A Red Cross volunteer interviews a typhoon-affected family, in Isabela province, to determine they meet the beneficiary selection criteria. The process of identifying beneficiaries for shelter interventions has advanced. (Photo: Romulo Godinez/Philippine Red Cross)

Also going hand-in-hand with relief distributions is the provision of tarpaulins for emergency shelter in Isabela. To date, 1,819 families have been assisted with tarpaulins.

At the same time, the process of identifying beneficiaries for shelter interventions has advanced. PRC's presence on the ground – through its chapters – gives it a due advantage in identifying communities with needs that have not been met by other actors. The eight municipalities of Isabela that this operation aims to cover have since been identified. They are Cabagan, Delfin Alban, Gamu, Ilagan, Quezon, Roxas, Santo Tomas and Tumauni. Volunteers for shelter interventions have been mobilized in Isabela and are scheduled to receive the necessary orientation during this week.

As most of the damage to houses was caused by powerful winds, as opposed to flooding, materials that were not blown off can be re-used. Based on the needs determined during assessments, shelter interventions comprise of two components of PRC-standard shelter repair kits, Category I for partially damaged houses and Category II for totally damaged houses. The beneficiary selection criteria for both categories have been set.

For Category I of the shelter repair kit ([see annex 1 for list of materials](#)), which targets those whose houses were partially damaged, for a family to benefit, it should meet the following ten conditions:

- i. Be permanent resident of the barangay for one year
- ii. Be owner of the damaged house
- iii. Be a family – composed of parent(s) and children
- iv. Be willing to sign a contract committing to complete rebuilding within two weeks of receiving the complete set of materials
- v. Location of the house should not be in an area classified as hazard-prone by the authorities or that has already been declared as non-habitable
- vi. Priority will be given to disadvantaged families such as the unemployed, single parent families and people with disabilities
- vii. There should be no physical damage to any of the house's foundation or posts
- viii. Not more than 50 percent of the house is damaged

- ix. Posts should be able to bear additional weight upon placement of materials such as roofing
- x. Not recipients of any shelter assistance from the government or other actors

For Category II of the shelter repair kit (*see annex 2 for list of materials*) – which targets those whose houses were totally destroyed – for a family to benefit, it should meet the following eight conditions:

- i. Be permanent resident of the barangay for one year
- ii. Be owner of the destroyed house
- iii. Be a family – composed of parent(s) and children
- iv. Be willing to sign a contract committing to complete rebuilding within two weeks of receiving the complete set of materials
- v. Location of the house should not be in an area classified as hazard-prone by the authorities or that has already been declared as non-habitable
- vi. Priority will be given to disadvantaged families such as the unemployed, single parent families and people with disabilities
- vii. House is totally destroyed or damaged beyond repair
- viii. Not recipients of any shelter assistance from the government or other actors

Preparatory work for shelter interventions has advanced based on PRC/IFRC’s successful experience in previous operations. Learning from previous operations, the IFRC logistics team in-country has supported PRC in undertaking a rapid mapping of suppliers of shelter materials. Already several potential suppliers – who have sufficient capacity to deliver wood materials – have been identified. This preparatory work will ensure that shelter activities are rolled out in a timely manner, once the funding situation permits. Analysis in Isabela has showed that it would be a challenge to obtain coconut lumber. As such, provision of good lumber as an alternative is being considered.

National Society capacity building and preparedness

Outcome: The disaster preparedness capacity of chapters in affected provinces increased within 12 months.

Outputs	Activities planned
PRC chapters in operational areas have improved their disaster response and overall capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train and equip three water search-and-rescue teams • Equip Isabela and Kalinga chapters with two land cruisers, geared for flood situations • Repair and refurbish Isabela, Kalinga and Pangasinan chapter office buildings • Increase training of the chapter disaster response teams in key hazard areas • Provide training and orientation for volunteers at targeted chapters in disaster preparedness and response skills • Support overall chapter development, including in administration, finance and logistics

Achievements

IFRC delegates are supporting PRC chapters in Isabela, Kalinga and Pangasinan in organizing relief distributions. Preparations have advanced to support the Isabela chapter to secure additional warehousing capacity. On-the-job coaching of staff and volunteers will extend from preparing contracts, checking/validating invoices to arranging payments and following up with suppliers.

Meanwhile, considering the nature of needs and amount of work needed on the ground in Isabela, the IFRC will establish a satellite hub in Isabela from which it will provide technical support to the local Red Cross chapter as well as Cagayan and Kalinga chapters. IFRC delegates will be embedded to the chapter office. Besides strengthening the operational capacity of the chapters, the satellite hub will also serve in the overall chapter development, including in administration, finance and logistics.

Logistics

The IFRC’s regional logistics unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur has supported international mobilization of items such as 20,000 mosquito nets and 1,400 tarpaulins, which were dispatched from the RLU warehouse. Procurement of hygiene kits, corrugated galvanized iron sheets and galvanized plain sheets will also be supported by the RLU

once funding levels permit. All donors should [coordinate with the RLU](#) regarding outstanding needs.

Other quantities – such as blankets, jerry cans and sleeping mats – are being procured locally with the technical support of RLU. The in-country logistics team comprises two logistics delegate and two logistics officers. The team has supported PRC to secure additional transport capacity, to map suppliers of shelter materials, prepare contracts and follow up with suppliers. Support is also extending to fleet management, with some vehicles leased from IFRC's fleet base in Dubai to facilitate movement and monitoring in the field.

Communications – advocacy and public information

Since Typhoon Megi made landfall, IFRC and PRC have maintained a steady flow of information to Red Cross Red Crescent partners and other major stakeholders. PRC leadership and the IFRC country representative conducted interviews with various local and international media outlets. Various communications materials, including photos and a video, have been shared with partners to highlight the needs on the ground and the progress made by the intervention thus far. Previous stories, information bulletins and a press release on Typhoon Megi operation are available on the [Philippine field operations](#) page of IFRC public website. Regular updates and stories are also being posted on PRC's website, <http://www.redcross.org.ph/>

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of [Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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.

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.

Contact information

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

In the Philippines

- Philippine Red Cross (phone: +63.2.525.5654, fax: +63.2.527.0857):
 - Gwendolyn T. Pang, secretary-general; email: gwenpang@redcross.org.ph
mobile: +63 920 952 7268
- IFRC country office (phone: +63.2.309.8622, fax +63.2.524.3151):
 - Sandro Kushashvili, head of operations, email: alexander.kushashvili@ifrc.org;
mobile: +63 917 806 8521
 - Selvaratnam Sinnadurai, head of country office, email: selvaratnam.sinnadurai@ifrc.org;
mobile: +63 917 880 6844

IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur (phone: +60.3.9207.5700, fax +60.3.2161.0670):

- Jagan Chapagain, head of operations; email: jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org
- Heikki Väättämoinen, operations coordinator, email: heikki.vaatamoinen@ifrc.org;
mobile: +6012 230 7895, phone: +603 9207 5729
- Jeremy Francis, regional logistics coordinator, email: jeremy.francis@ifrc.org;
mobile: +6012 298 9752, phone: +603 9207 5753
- Patrick Fuller, zone communications manager, email: patrick.fuller@ifrc.org
mobile: + 60 12 230 8451, phone: +603 9207 5705
- Alan Bradbury, head of resource mobilization and PMER; email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org
phone: +603 9207 5775
- Please send all pledges of funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org

[<Appeal budget below; click here to return to title page>](#)

Annex 1: List of materials for Category I shelter repair kit

No.	Description	Unit
1	Corrugated galvanized iron 10' x 3' Supreme	pcs
2	Lumber 2"x6"x12'	pcs
3	Lumber 2"x4"x10'	pcs
4	Lumber 2"x3"x12'	pcs
5	Lumber 2"x2"x10'	pcs
6	Marine Plywood (4'x 8' x 1/4")	pcs
7	Umbrella nails, twisted 2.5"	kg
8	Common Wire Nails 4"	kg
9	Common Wire Nails 3"	kg
10	Common Wire Nails 2"	kg
11	Vulca Seal, 220 gms squeeze pack	pcs
12	Claw hammer, 16 oz, standard 11", wooden handle	pcs
13	Handsaw 18", 6 teeth / 7 points, manganese tempered steel	pcs
14	Wood chisel, 3/4" manganese steel, drop forge	pcs
15	Electric Wire, 2.0mm ² TW	m
16	Socket, external with dual outlet	pcs

Annex 2: List of materials for Category II shelter repair kit

No.	Description	Unit
1	Corrugated galvanized iron 10' x 3' Supreme	pcs
2	Lumber 2"x6"x12'	pcs
3	Lumber 2"x4"x10'	pcs
4	Lumber 2"x3"x12'	pcs
5	Lumber 2"x2"x10'	pcs
6	Marine Plywood (4'x 8' x 1/4")	pcs
7	Umbrella nails, twisted 2.5"	kg
8	Common Wire Nails 4"	kg
9	Common Wire Nails 3"	kg
10	Common Wire Nails 2"	kg
11	Vulca Seal, 220 gms squeeze pack	pcs
12	Claw hammer, 16 oz, standard 11", wooden handle	pcs
13	Handsaw 18", 6 teeth / 7 points, manganese tempered steel	pcs
14	Wood chisel, 3/4" manganese steel, drop forge	pcs
15	Electric Wire, 2.0mm ² TW	m
16	Socket, external with dual outlet	pcs
17	4 Steel bars (10mm dia x 6m)	pcs
18	4 Steel bars (8mm dia x 6m)	pcs
19	6 lumber posts (6"x6"x10" or 4"x4"x10")	pcs
20	3 bags cement (40kg each)	bg

MDRPH006 - PHILIPPINES TYPHOON MEGI

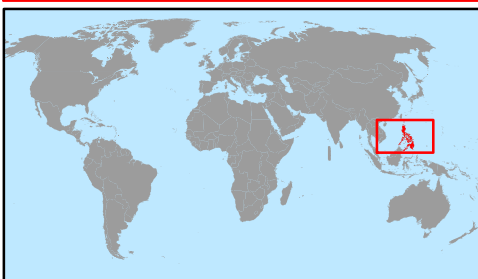
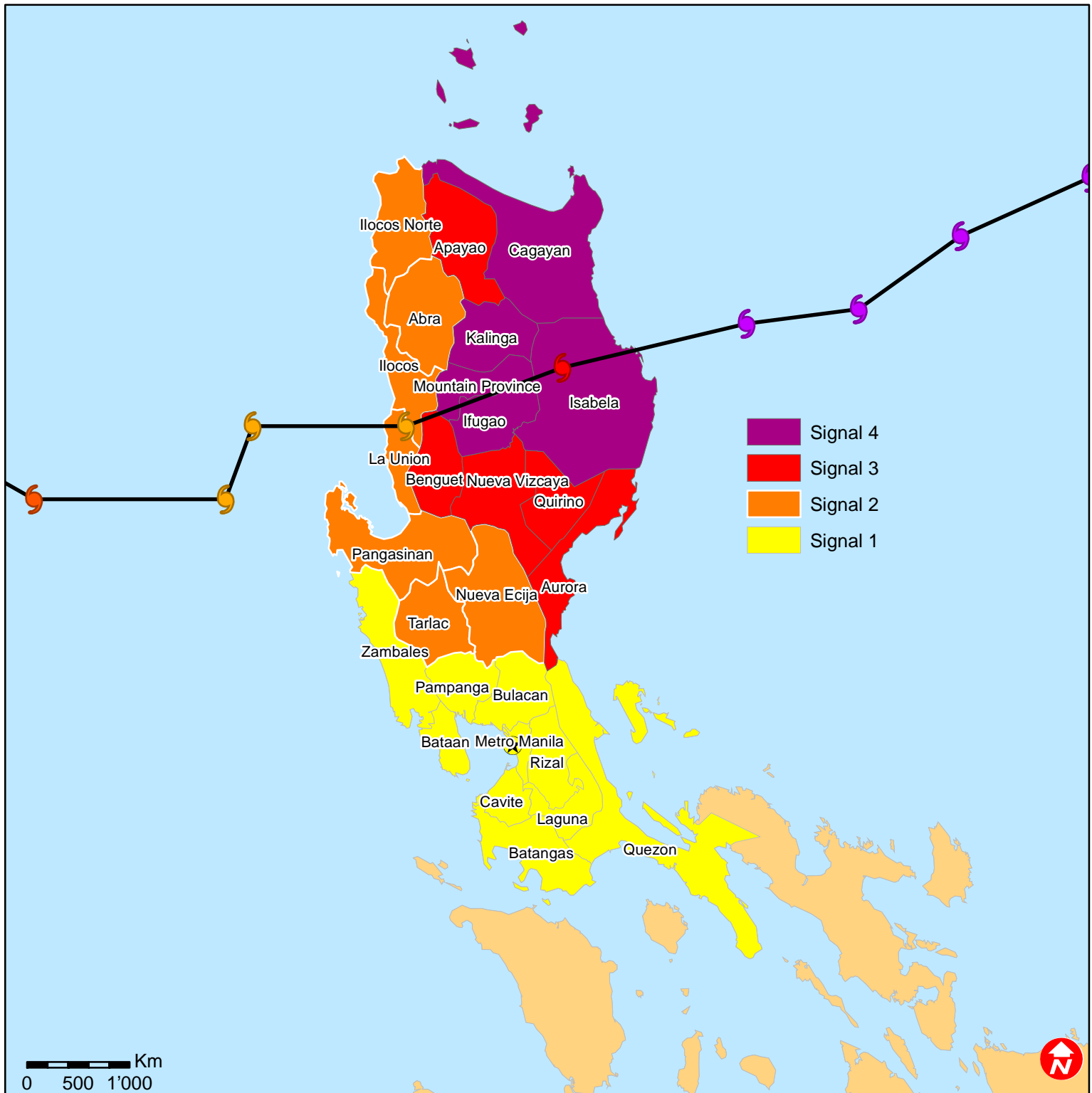
26-10-10

BUDGET SUMMARY

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	TOTAL BUDGET CHF
Shelter - Relief	2,441,000	2,441,000
Clothing & Textiles	240,000	240,000
Food	31,500	31,500
Utensils & Tools	30,000	30,000
Other Supplies & Services & Cash Disbursements	351,000	351,000
Total Supplies	3,093,500	3,093,500
Vehicles	60,000	60,000
Computer & Telecom	4,800	4,800
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	64,800	64,800
Storage	36,000	36,000
Distribution & Monitoring	50,000	50,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	52,000	52,000
Total Transport & Storage	138,000	138,000
International Staff	372,000	372,000
National Staff	48,000	48,000
National Society Staff	48,000	48,000
Consultants	25,000	25,000
Total Personnel	493,000	493,000
Workshops & Training	30,000	30,000
Total Workshops & Training	30,000	30,000
Travel	18,000	18,000
Information & Public Relation	3,000	3,000
Office Costs	54,000	54,000
Communications	27,000	27,000
Financial Charges	5,000	5,000
Other General Expenses	2,000	2,000
Total General Expenditure	109,000	109,000
Program Support	255,340	255,340
Total Programme Support	255,340	255,340
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	4,183,640	4,183,640



The Philippines: Tropical Cyclone MEGI



- SUPER TYPHOON-5
- TYPHOON-4
- TYPHOON-3
- TYPHOON-2
- TYPHOON-1
- TROPICAL STORM
- TROPICAL DEPRESSION

The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the 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, GRUMP, International Federation, UNISYS - IB191010.mxd