

# Operations update



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Philippines: Typhoon Megi

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH006  
GLIDE n° **TC-2010-000205-PHL**  
Operations update n° 2  
26 November 2010

**Period covered by this operations update:** 9 to 25 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 24 per cent covered in cash and kind, with more contributions in the pipeline. Further contributions urgently needed to enable the Philippine Red Cross to meet the needs of most vulnerable typhoon-affected families.

[<click here for the donor response list<sup>1</sup>>](#)

### Appeal history:

- An [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 completely 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.

One month after the launch of this emergency appeal operation, Philippine Red Cross (PRC) continues to provide assistance to typhoon-affected families. The national society is supported in its efforts by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. Relief activities initiated immediately after the typhoon were continued during this reporting period. Food distributions have largely been concluded, with some 13,200 families provided with food packages composed of rice, noodles and sardines – 11,000 of them in the five provinces covered by this operation.

Distribution of non-food items in the first half of November was challenged by fresh rains, mainly in Cagayan, Isabela and Kalinga provinces. Localized flooding, mudslides and landslides rendered some road sections impassable. The implementation rate has picked up after the rains eased, and distribution of non-food items is on track to be completed during the first quarter of 2011. To date, some 12,400 families have been assisted with items such as blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets and jerry cans. Distributions are ongoing.



Beneficiaries head home after receiving relief supplies in Pinukpuk, Kalinga. To date, the Red Cross has delivered food items to some 13,200 families and items such as blankets and sleeping mats to some 12,400 households. (Photo: Hajime Matsunaga/IFRC)

<sup>1</sup> The first financial report for this operation is still under process and will be attached to the next operations update

Hygiene kits are being distributed alongside other non-food items, with 11,000 assisted with the kits as of 25 November 2010. Information materials bearing hygiene messages are being distributed concurrently. Also, planning for hygiene promotion activities has advanced, with community health volunteers being mobilized.

Also going hand-in-hand with relief distributions is delivery of tarpaulins for emergency shelter and identification of beneficiaries for shelter interventions to support early recovery. Some 2,600 families in Isabela have been provided tarpaulins. Revalidation of beneficiaries and preparations for the roll-out of shelter interventions have hit top gear. Suppliers with the capacity to deliver shelter materials have already been identified and delivery of shelter assistance is scheduled to start early December, funds permitting.

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

On behalf of PRC, IFRC would like to thank all partners/donors for their generous and invaluable contributions to this appeal. However, more funds are needed urgently 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 by Typhoon Megi (Source: NDRRMC)**

Details	Number (as of 30 October 2010)
Deaths	31
Injured	42
Missing	4
<b>Persons affected</b>	<b>427,962 families (2,008,984 persons)</b>
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
<b>Total number of houses destroyed*</b>	<b>30,048*</b>
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

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.

Half a month after Typhoon Megi, heavy rains affected Cagayan, Isabela and Kalinga provinces, causing further damages. According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), as of 12 November 2010, eight lives were lost in Isabela, three in Cagayan and one in Kalinga. In all, 123,979 families (533,685 persons) were affected across six provinces. A majority of the families affected by the latest rains are in areas that were worst hit by Typhoon Megi – 48,036 families (185,783 persons) in Isabela, 60,253 families

(268,721 persons) in Cagayan and 662 families (2,953 persons) in Kalinga.

The latest 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. It is also worth remembering that Kalinga, La Union and Pangasinan were severely affected by typhoons Ketsana and Parma of late 2009. Typhoon Megi, therefore, brought additional burden on already stretched community coping capacities.

## 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 (DG ECHO).

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action



A Red Cross volunteer readies blankets for distribution at Defin Albano municipality, Isabela. To date, the Red Cross has provided blankets to over 11,600 typhoon-affected families in Cagayan, Isabela, Kalinga and Pangasinan.  
(Photo: Hajime Matsunaga/IFRC)

During the emergency phase, PRC deployed specialized units, such as water search and rescue team, to provide immediate assistance. The support extended to displaced families that sought shelter in evacuation centres. At the same time, PRC undertook rapid assessments – with support of IFRC, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross – to determine the nature and extent of needs. Shelter was identified as top priority.

Relief operations have progressed during the period under review. Thousands of typhoon-affected people have received food, non-food items and hygiene kits. Distributions continue, and the relief phase is on track to be completed in the first quarter of 2011.

For shelter support, PRC chapters are undertaking the process of revalidating beneficiary lists. Revalidation of beneficiaries has advanced in Isabela and Kalinga, and will soon start in Cagayan, La Union and Pangasinan.

Based on the contributions received to date, the emergency appeal is 25 per cent covered, with a majority of the funds earmarked for relief items. Further contributions – especially for shelter – are urgently needed to enable PRC to strengthen the

recovery of typhoon-affected families.

## 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"> <li>Establish a beneficiary focusing strategy, including distribution protocols</li> <li>Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols</li> <li>Register and verify beneficiaries</li> <li>Identify displaced families hosted by other families</li> <li>Mobilize validated beneficiaries for food distributions</li> <li>Arrange pre- and post-relief distribution volunteer meetings</li> <li>Provide food (rice, noodles and sardines) to 7,000 families (35,000 persons) as well as to host families</li> <li>Conduct post-distribution surveys</li> <li>Monitor and report on distributions</li> </ul>

### Achievements

Following the effects of fresh rains during the second half of November 2010, PRC served hot meals and assorted emergency food items such as biscuits to families that sought shelter in evacuation centres. This brings the total number of families assisted with hot cooked meals to 1,120 and those served with biscuits to 1,523.

Besides assorted food items, the national society has undertaken one-off food distributions for displaced families, including those hosted by other families. Some food packages were dispatched by PRC's national headquarters from existing stocks while others were procured locally at the chapter level. Standard food packages – comprising rice, noodles and sardines – have been delivered to 12,228 families across ten affected provinces, including Benguet, Tarlac and Zambales, which are outside this operation. Table 2 below provides a breakdown of families served in the five provinces covered by this operation as of 25 November 2010.

**Table 2: Families assisted with the standard food package in Cagayan, Kalinga, Isabela, La Union and Pangasinan**

Chapter	Number of families assisted
Cagayan	910
Isabela	6,402
Kalinga	2,078
La Union	758
Pangasinan	936
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,084</b>

With this, the objective for food distributions has been fully achieved. Nevertheless, donations are urgently needed to replenish DREF funds, allocated on 22 October 2010, that were utilized for this objective.

### Relief distributions (non-food items)

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

Outputs	Activities planned
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a beneficiary focusing strategy, including distribution</li> </ul>

The immediate needs of 10,000 typhoon affected families are met through relief distributions	<p>protocols</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols</li> <li>• Register and verify beneficiaries</li> <li>• Identify displaced families hosted by other families</li> <li>• Mobilize validated beneficiaries for relief distributions</li> <li>• Arrange pre- and post-relief distribution volunteer meetings</li> <li>• 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></li> <li>• 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></li> <li>• Coordinate with other sectors (such as water and sanitation, for distribution of mosquito nets, jerry cans and hygiene kits)</li> <li>• Track movement of items from point of dispatch to end-user</li> <li>• Conduct post-distribution surveys</li> <li>• Monitor and report on distributions</li> </ul>
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### Achievements

Distribution of relief items continued during the reporting period. Priority was on meeting immediate needs using pre-positioned stocks, thus in some cases just components of the non-food item (NFI) kit – which comprises two blankets, two mosquito nets, two jerry cans and two sleeping mats – have been provided. The remaining items are being provided as new stocks procured locally or mobilized from IFRC's regional warehouse in Kuala Lumpur arrive. To date, PRC has distributed a variety of relief items to 12,402 families across ten provinces, including Benguet, Tarlac and Zambales, which are outside this operation. Table 3 below provides a breakdown of families served in the five provinces covered by this operation as of 25 November 2010.

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

Chapter	Blankets	Sleeping mats	Mosquito nets	Jerry cans	Hygiene kits
Cagayan	910	910	910	0	910
Isabela	7,709	7,709	7,709	4,643	6,769
Kalinga	1,781	1,781	1,781	1,000	1,781
La Union	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pangasinan	1,242	1,242	1,242	1,000	1,419
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,642</b>	<b>11,642</b>	<b>11,642</b>	<b>6,643</b>	<b>10,879</b>

### Challenges

During the better part of November, distribution of relief items in Cagayan, Isabela and Kalinga was constrained by fresh rains. The rains caused flooding in some areas, and diverted the attention of respective PRC chapters, which had to respond to immediate needs prompted by the flooding. The rains have since subsided, distributions are ongoing and the relief phase is on track to be completed by end of the first quarter of 2011. In addition, delivery of relief items to affected families in isolated areas of Divilacan and Maconacon, in Isabela province, was initially constrained. The two localities remained inaccessible weeks after the typhoon made landfall, prompting PRC to dispatch relief supplies via sea on 31 October 2010. The items arrived during the first half of November and have since been distributed to families in need.

## Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

**Outcome: Risk of water-related and hygiene-related diseases is 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 population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify families in need of emergency household water treatment</li> <li>• Provide water purification solutions to identified families in need, through trained volunteers</li> <li>• 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 – see also relief distribution: non-food items.</i></li> <li>• 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></li> <li>• Conduct post-distribution surveys to determine water treatment and safe storage practices (where water purification solutions provided)</li> <li>• Coordinate with other sectors (such relief distributions for water storage containers and hygiene kits)</li> <li>• Mobilize existing trained community health volunteers</li> <li>• Recruit and train new/additional community health volunteers</li> <li>• Undertake baseline surveys to determine level of awareness and hygiene practices in project communities</li> <li>• Produce and distribute information, education and communication materials</li> <li>• Mobilize community health volunteers and members for hygiene and health promotions sessions</li> <li>• Disseminate relevant hygiene and health messages in the target communities</li> <li>• Undertake final surveys to determine level of improvement in awareness and practices</li> <li>• Monitor and report on activities</li> <li>• Ensure continuity by linking to the community health education project under the annual appeal programme</li> </ul>

### Achievements

Distribution of hygiene kits and jerry cans is being done as part of the overall relief operation. To date, 10,879 families have been assisted with hygiene kits and 6,643 with jerry cans [see also Table 3 above]. Information materials bearing hygiene messages have been provided alongside hygiene kits. A standard PRC hygiene kit contains five toothbrushes, a tube of toothpaste, a bottle of shampoo, five pieces of bathing soap, five plastic combs, one pack of cotton buds (with 200 pieces), one pack of sanitary napkins (with ten pieces), a nail cutter/clipper, a bar of washing soap, two packs of disposable razors, two rolls of toilet paper and five face towels.

### Challenges

During the first month of this operation, hygiene promotion was limited to the distribution of information materials bearing hygiene messages – and only in Kalinga and Pangasinan. Planning for hygiene promotion activities is underway, with community health volunteers (CHVs) being mobilized. The Cagayan, Kalinga, La Union and Pangasinan chapters of PRC have CHVs who were trained under previous response operations to typhoons Ketsana and Parma of 2009. The volunteers will play a key role in the planned hygiene promotion activities.

## 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribute tarpaulins to 1,400 families in Isabela for emergency shelter</li> </ul>

<p>have shelter after rebuilding or refurbishing their damaged homes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with the department for social welfare and development as well as local government authorities to map potential beneficiaries</li> <li>• Mobilize or recruit volunteers for shelter interventions</li> <li>• Conduct orientation of project volunteers</li> <li>• Select beneficiaries</li> <li>• Undertake door-to-door surveys to validate beneficiaries</li> <li>• Conduct orientation of beneficiaries (by chapter volunteers)</li> <li>• Identify and engage project carpenters</li> <li>• Form project teams comprising volunteers and carpenters</li> <li>• Provide project teams with training that promotes awareness and understanding of typhoon-resistant construction (by IFRC shelter delegates)</li> <li>• Provide posters that promote awareness and understanding of typhoon resistant construction to 2,000 families whose houses were destroyed by the typhoon</li> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• Identify and map suppliers of shelter materials</li> <li>• Provide house repair materials and tools to 12,000 families whose houses were damaged or destroyed by the typhoon (using a commodity voucher system)</li> <li>• Conduct post-distribution surveys</li> <li>• Monitor and report on assistance provided to beneficiary families</li> </ul>
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**Achievements**

During the reporting period, PRC continued to distribute tarpaulins, for emergency shelter, alongside relief items. To date, 2,580 families have been assisted with tarpaulins in Isabela, including in isolated coastal areas of Divilacan and Maconacon.

Meanwhile, the process of identifying beneficiaries continues. Shelter project volunteers were mobilized in Isabela in the course of November. They have since received orientation from PRC staff and IFRC delegates, and are currently assisting in the revalidation of beneficiaries. The revalidation process entails cross-checking whether listed beneficiary families meet PRC’s selection criteria, including by visiting the actual sites where their damaged homes stand or destroyed homes stood to assess the extent of damage. This is to ensure that the Red Cross serves the most vulnerable who have not received assistance from other actors.



Red Cross volunteers interview a beneficiary in Tumauni, Isabela, to determine whether her family meets PRC’s selection criteria. Some 1,615 beneficiary families have already been revalidated in Isabela. (Photo: Hajime Matsunaga/IFRC)

**Table 4: Families already identified and revalidated for shelter assistance in Isabela (as of 18 November 2010)**

Municipality	Category I shelter repair kit	Category II shelter repair kit
Delfin Albano	31	36
Gamau	42	61

Ilagan	615	602
Tumauini	130	98
<b>Total</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>797</b>

The process of revalidating beneficiaries is ongoing in Isabela and Kalinga while it is scheduled to start in the coming weeks in Cagayan, La Union and Pangasinan. In Kalinga, some 350 families have been identified and revalidated to receive Category I of shelter repair kit assistance.

Further to revalidation of beneficiaries, other preparatory work for shelter interventions has advanced, informed by PRC/IFRC's experience from previous operations. PRC, supported by IFRC, has identified and mapped suppliers in Cagayan and Isabela as well as in neighbouring provinces. This takes into consideration the possibility that the capacity of local suppliers may not be adequate to cover supply needs on the ground. At the same time, PRC and IFRC are maintaining a list of qualified suppliers – with sufficient capacity to deliver shelter materials and tools – who proved reliable in previous operations. In this regard, contact has been maintained with suppliers engaged to supply materials and tools in Kalinga, La Union and Pangasinan relating to the response to typhoons Ketsana and Parma of late 2009. This preparatory work will ensure that delivery of shelter materials and tools – through a commodity voucher system – will be rolled out in a timely manner as soon as the revalidation process is completed, and within the remits of available funding.

**Challenges**

Delivery of tarpaulins to affected families in isolated coastal areas of Divilacan and Maconacon, in Isabela province, was initially constrained. The two localities remained inaccessible weeks after the typhoon made landfall, prompting PRC to dispatch tarpaulins alongside relief supplies via sea on 31 October 2010. The items arrived during the first half of November and have since been distributed to families in need.

An analysis undertaken in Isabela by the IFRC logistics team revealed that it would be a challenge to obtain coconut lumber. As such, the alternative would be to provide good lumber. However, this alternative would imply an increase in the cost of the shelter repair kits. There is also the likelihood that the supply chain of shelter materials could be affected by a high demand for shelter materials. These possibilities, plus the fact that donations to this emergency appeal have been slow in coming, could constrain the ability of PRC to provide much-needed assistance to vulnerable populations whose coping mechanisms have been dealt a double blow – by Typhoon Megi and recent rains. Further contributions are needed to enable PRC to strengthen the recovery of typhoon-affected families.

**National Society capacity building and preparedness**

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

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

**Achievements**

IFRC delegates are supporting concerned PRC chapters in relief distributions and laying the groundwork for shelter interventions. In order to provide better support to the national society, IFRC has established a satellite hub in Isabela from which it will provide technical support to typhoon-affected chapters in north Luzon – mainly Cagayan, Isabela and Kalinga. IFRC delegates will be integrated into the chapter office and will work alongside PRC staff and volunteers thereby providing on-the-job coaching, mentoring and technical advice.

## Logistics

The IFRC's regional logistics unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur has supported international mobilization of items such as 4,200 hygiene kits, 20,000 mosquito nets and 1,400 tarpaulins, which were dispatched from the RLU warehouse. Other items such as corrugated galvanized iron sheets, galvanized plain sheets, blankets, jerry cans and sleeping mats are being procured locally with the technical support of RLU. Local procurement of 3,500 blankets, 3,500 sleeping mats and 10,000 jerry cans is complete. An updated mobilization table is available on IFRC's disaster management information system ([DMIS](#)). All donors should [coordinate with the RLU](#) regarding outstanding needs relating to items listed in the mobilization table. RLU will provide shipping instructions and issue a consignment tracking number before any goods are shipped to the operation.

The IFRC in-country logistics team – which comprises two logistics delegate and two logistics officers – continues to support PRC in securing additional transport and warehousing capacity, identifying/mapping suppliers, preparing contracts and follow up with suppliers. Support also extends 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 thus far. Most recently, the serious lack of funding for this emergency appeal operation was profiled on IFRC's public website under the heading: "[More funding needed as Typhoon Megi survivors face fresh deluge](#)". 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

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