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## Emergency appeal Philippines: Typhoon Haiyan

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**Emergency appeal n° MDRPH014**  
**GLIDE n° [TC-2013-000139-PHL](#)**  
**12 November 2013**

This emergency appeal is launched on a preliminary basis for CHF 72,323,259 (about USD 78,600,372 or EUR 58,649,153) seeking cash, kind or services to cover the immediate needs of the people affected and support the Philippine Red Cross in delivering humanitarian assistance to 100,000 families (500,000 people) within 18 months. This includes CHF 761,688 to support its role in shelter cluster coordination. The IFRC is also soliciting support from National Societies in the deployment of emergency response units (ERUs) at an estimated value of CHF 3.5 million. The operation will be completed by the end of June 2015 and a final report will be made available by 30 September 2015, three months after the end of the operation.



Red Cross staff and volunteers were deployed as soon as safety conditions allowed, to assess conditions and ensure that those affected by Typhoon Haiyan receive much-needed aid. Photo: Philippine Red Cross

CHF 475,495 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 8 November 2013 to support the National Society in undertaking delivering immediate assistance to affected people and undertaking needs assessments. Un-earmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.

### Summary

Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda) made landfall on 8 November 2013 with maximum sustained winds of 235 kph and gusts of up to 275 kph. The typhoon and subsequent storm surges have resulted in extensive damage to infrastructure, making access a challenge. Authorities are still determining casualty figures, with the latest update released by the government indicating over two million families (9.67 million people) affected across 41 provinces, with 128,303 families (615,774 people) sheltered in 1,444 evacuation centres, while up to 36,646 families (182,474 persons) have sought alternative shelter with family or friends.

While a clearer picture of the actual scale and scope of this emergency is expected to emerge gradually as access to isolated areas improves and damaged communication systems are restored, the humanitarian needs are massive. The national authorities have declared a state of national calamity and indicated that they will accept international assistance. Based on the extensive experience and knowledge the National Society has gained in undertaking emergency, relief and early recovery programmes relating to typhoons, PRC has

determined that on the basis of the typhoon's impact, a large scale humanitarian operation is needed and has requested the support of its national and international partners to deliver assistance to the survivors of Typhoon Haiyan.

In response, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners have committed to support PRC's efforts to ensure that assistance reaches the most vulnerable survivors. The Movement partners have engaged extensively and reached a mutual agreement on how they will best work together. Accordingly, the PRC, ICRC and IFRC have signed a joint statement, which outlines, among others, the different geographical areas of focus. In view of the importance of the operation and the need for a solid coordination practice the partners will develop a common narrative on operational developments. Partner National Societies, governments, institutional donors, foundations, corporations, private entities and individuals are therefore encouraged to provide donations to both the IFRC and ICRC appeals to ensure that the National Society's intervention reaches all affected areas.

The National Society has prioritized getting relief to the worst affected areas as quickly as possible to ensure that survivors – who are in urgent need of assistance – receive much-needed aid. Rapid assessments will be conducted alongside distributions. In identifying the needs, PRC has analyzed reports from its chapters and reviewed secondary data – including updates from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) and local disaster risk reduction and management councils – and media reports. As such, this appeal is being launched on a preliminary basis. Adjustments to the plan and budget will be done in the coming weeks based on detailed assessment results.

[<Click to see the emergency appeal budget; a map of the affected area; or contact details>](#)

## The situation

Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda) – the strongest typhoon to hit the Philippines this year – smacked Central Philippines on Friday 8 November 2013 with maximum sustained winds of 235 kph and gusts of up to 275 kph. It made an initial landfall in Guiuan, Eastern Samar, then tracked across Visayas, making multiple landfalls in the islands of Leyte, Cebu, Bantayan, and Panay before heading to northern Palawan and exiting to the sea west of Philippines. The humanitarian impact of the typhoon is massive as the combination of powerful winds, heavy rains and seawater – brought inland by storm surges – devastated buildings, communities and families. There has been extensive damage to critical infrastructure, making access a challenge. Authorities are still determining casualty figures.

The Department of Social Welfare and Development estimates that more than 5.4 million people have been affected by the storm across 40 provinces. Although Tacloban City, in the province of Leyte, is the hardest hit, the effects of Haiyan have been hard on other areas such as Guiuan in Eastern Samar, where it had made the first landfall, the northern tip of Cebu and Bantayan Island. Other affected areas include but are not limited to the provinces of Northern Samar, Samar, Southern Leyte, Bohol, Negros Occidental, Guimaras, Masbate, Biliran, Capiz, Aklan, Antique, Palawan and Romblon.

According the latest update released by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), a total of 2,095,262 families (9,679,059 persons) have been affected across 41 provinces, with 128,303 families or 615,774 people sheltered in 1,444 evacuation centres that are operational. Furthermore, 36,646 families (182,474 persons) have sought alternative shelter with family or friends. Devastation to people's homes has been extensive, and the numbers are expected to reach hundreds of thousands although as of 12 November 2013 the total reported damaged was 41,175 – 21,230 of them completely.



**The strongest typhoon this year – Typhoon Haiyan made landfall on 8 November 2013 over central Philippines and devastated buildings, communities and families. Photo: Philippines Red Cross**

A clearer picture of the actual scale and scope of this emergency is expected to emerge gradually as access to isolated areas improves and damaged communication systems are restored. Nevertheless, based on the extensive experience and knowledge it has gained in undertaking emergency, relief and early recovery programmes relating to typhoons, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) has determined that on the basis of what has already emerged as regards the typhoon's impact, a large scale humanitarian operation is needed. The National Society has therefore prioritized getting relief to the worst affected areas as quickly as possible to ensure that survivors – who are in urgent need of assistance – receive much-needed aid. Rapid assessments will be conducted alongside distributions.

Given the scope of the disaster and the corresponding intervention required, the national authorities have declared a state of national calamity and indicated that they will accept international assistance. On its part, PRC has requested the support of its national and international partners to deliver assistance to the survivors of Typhoon Haiyan. The request takes into account the fact that the National Society has in the past weeks been responding to multiple disasters – including typhoons and floods in Luzon, the crisis in Zamboanga and most recently the magnitude 7.2 earthquake that struck Central Visayas – and its capacity is stretched. In response, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners have committed to support PRC's efforts to ensure that assistance reaches survivors of Typhoon Haiyan.

It is in the above context that this emergency appeal is being launched. The focus of the operation is to enable PRC to provide emergency, relief and early support to people affected by Haiyan. Movement partners have engaged extensively and reached a mutual agreement on how they will best work together in supporting PRC to meet humanitarian needs relating to the typhoon. In delivering assistance in the provinces of Samar, Eastern Samar, Northern Samar, Masbate, Negros Occidental and Sorsogon, PRC will be supported by the ICRC. This emergency appeal operation will cover the most affected province of Leyte as well as Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Cebu, Guimaras, Iloilo, Leyte, Palawan, Southern Leyte and other affected provinces, besides those in which PRC is being supported by the ICRC. Partner National Societies, governments, institutional donors, foundations, corporations, private entities and individuals are encouraged to provide donations to both the IFRC and ICRC appeals to ensure that the National Society's intervention reaches all affected areas.

## **Coordination and partnerships**

### **Movement coordination**

Coordination is crucial for the success of this operation. The Movement operational coordination mechanism is active, with PRC arranging meetings to brief IFRC, ICRC and partner national societies on its response plan. Movement partners have extensively discussed latest developments and have mapped out how they will collectively support PRC interventions. It is through these deliberations that a mutual agreement has been reached to have the ICRC and IFRC supporting PRC interventions in different geographical areas.

The IFRC Asia Pacific zone office continues to facilitate updates on PRC's response and planned activities to Movement partners who do not have in-country presence in the Philippines. Besides the usual country team of delegates and staff, additional personnel mobilized to provide specific support for PRC response to Typhoon Haiyan include a shelter delegate and water and sanitation surge delegate. Also, an emergency communications delegate has been seconded by the British Red Cross to the IFRC and an IFRC operations coordinator has been deployed from the Asia Pacific zone office disaster management unit (DMU).

As well as the IFRC and ICRC, some partner national societies are providing bilateral support to PRC. These include the German Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross. Offers of direct support have been received from several other Movement partners, either through in-kind logistical support or the deployment of experts for surge capacity or deployment of emergency response units. Many partner national societies are launching national fundraising appeals. The Finnish Red Cross has deployed a two-member communications support team to work with PRC while the German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross have deployed two delegates each to provide additional support. The ICRC is bringing in rapid deployment teams; it is currently coordinating with various National Societies for the deployment of needed expertise.

### **Coordinating with authorities**

As an auxiliary to public authorities, PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with the following: (i) the NDRRMC; (ii) provincial, municipal and barangay (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) local government units. PRC is participating in NDRRMC meetings and is coordinating with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and Department of Health (DOH), and disaster risk reduction and management councils at the provincial, municipal

and barangay levels. Based on lessons learned from the Haiti Earthquake, IFRC will deploy a disaster law expert to provide advice as needed to PRC and other Movement partners, to humanitarian partners and to the authorities as needed on early steps to facilitate and regulate international disaster relief.

### **Inter-agency coordination**

PRC and IFRC participate in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings which are held during disaster and normal times. As the government has indicated that it will accept international assistance, the HCT clusters have been activated for this response. PRC and IFRC will participate in relevant cluster meetings. IFRC will support PRC's coordination efforts by participating in other relevant clusters that the National Society may not be able to organize representation.

### **Shelter cluster coordination**

The shelter cluster in the Philippines in response to Typhoon Haiyan has been convened by the IFRC, in coordination with the government lead, DSWD. As co-chair of the shelter cluster, IFRC has deployed an inter-agency shelter coordination team (SCT). The current SCT is composed of seven members (coordinator, regional hub coordinator, information manager, technical coordinator, assessment coordinator, GIS/database expert, and administration officer). This team will be strengthened in the coming days with further deployments. In addition to IFRC, several partner national societies (Australian, British, Canadian, Philippine, Swedish), ACTED<sup>1</sup>, ECHO<sup>2</sup>, IMPACT<sup>3</sup>, IOM<sup>4</sup>, UNHCR<sup>5</sup>, and UNOSAT<sup>6</sup> have contributed human, material, technical or financial resources to the current SCT. Other global shelter cluster partners have also expressed interest in contributing to the shelter coordination efforts in response to Typhoon Haiyan. The SCT is exclusively dedicated to the task of cluster coordination, independent of IFRC operations, and will work closely with humanitarian shelter agencies and national and local authorities, providing technical advice, coordination and information management, assessment, strategic planning, advocacy, monitoring, evaluation, reporting and capacity building services to ensure the core cluster functions are met.

Shelter cluster partners are encouraged to actively participate in inter-agency shelter assessments and the development of the cluster strategy, share information on their shelter response, contribute to developing and disseminating advocacy messages targeted at various actors and engage in the cluster's collective work. The deployment of shelter technical staff by cluster partners as appropriate will greatly contribute to improving the collective shelter response of humanitarian agencies. Given the widespread area affected by the typhoon and the complexity of the response, willingness of cluster partners to take on leadership responsibilities of field-level coordination and/or technical working groups, as needed and as capacity and mandates allow, is also encouraged. Further information and contact details on the shelter coordination and response efforts of humanitarian actors to the impact of Typhoon Haiyan will be shared and regularly updated at page: <https://www.sheltercluster.org/Asia/Philippines/Typhoon%20Haiyan%202013/Pages/default.aspx>.

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

PRC went into the highest alert as soon as it was clear from projections that the typhoon would be headed to Philippines. As the typhoon neared, volunteers were activated to support pre-emptive evacuations by the authorities while disaster response teams were readied for rapid deployment. After the typhoon had passed and safety conditions allowed, Red Cross staff and volunteers ventured out to conduct an ocular survey in their respective areas.

At the moment, a total of 29 chapters in affected provinces are conducting various interventions, with an additional 14 chapters that have not been affected mobilized to support those hardest hit. At the same time, PRC chapters stated providing hot meals to people in evacuation centres, and have so far served at least 5,400 people and delivered food packages to 2,600 families.

The National Society has also set up welfare desks, which provide one-stop services including restoring family links (RFL). Those who are looking for missing family members or friends are requested to fill up a tracing form, which will enable the RFL team to process their requests. The form is available online on page: [https://docs.google.com/forms/d/16aq0AH-OnEE\\_bM53iL5qInqHPZ28IntEXPs-rS01a88/viewform](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/16aq0AH-OnEE_bM53iL5qInqHPZ28IntEXPs-rS01a88/viewform). They can also send requests on [Twitter](#) using the hash tag #TracingPH. So far, 6,000 individuals have been assisted.

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<sup>1</sup> Agence d'Aide ala Cooperation Technique et au Developpement (ACTED)

<sup>2</sup> European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)

<sup>3</sup> International Mobilization & Preparation for Action (IMPACT)

<sup>4</sup> International Organization for Migration (IOM)

<sup>5</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

<sup>6</sup> United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNISAT)

As of 10 November 2013, some 300 staff and around 2,000 volunteers had been engaged to support various activities relating to the response. In addition, 640 online volunteers are supporting PRC's online donation and volunteer recruitment campaign via [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#).

Meantime, based on the extensive experience and knowledge it has gained in undertaking emergency, relief and early recovery programmes relating to typhoons, PRC has determined that on the basis of what has already emerged as regards the typhoon's impact, it will launch a large scale humanitarian operation. The National Society has therefore prioritized getting relief to the worst affected areas as quickly as possible to ensure that survivors – who are in urgent need of assistance – receive much-needed aid. Rapid assessments will be conducted alongside distributions.

Initially, dispatch of preparedness stocks to the affected areas was delayed due to cancelled flights and sea travel, but deployment has now started to proceed as weather conditions have improved and both air and sea travel to affected areas have resumes. Some items are being mobilized from preparedness stocks that were prepositioned in Manila and Davao City, but these were of insufficient quantities because over the past weeks, the National Society had been responding to multiple disasters.

Additional supplies, including jerry cans, hygiene kits, water bladders and tarpaulins, are being mobilized from the IFRC's Asia Pacific zone logistics unit (ZLU) as well as in the global logistics service in Dubai via air and sea. The items are expected to start arriving in Cebu for further dispatch and distribution in the most affected areas.

It is worthwhile to note that over the past months, PRC has been responding to multiple disasters and crises across the country. The National Society's capacity to respond is stretched and it has sought the support of its partners to deliver assistance to the survivors of Typhoon Haiyan.

Below is a snapshot PRC's other major ongoing operations:

**Central Visayas earthquake ([MDRPH013](#)):** On 15 October 2013, a deadly 7.2 earthquake struck Central Visayas, claiming over 220 lives and injuring more than 970 persons, leaving the hardest hit provinces of Bohol and Cebu under a state of calamity. The earthquake displaced over 300,000 people, many of whom are living in evacuation centres and makeshift shelters, who have been further battered by Typhoon Haiyan.

An emergency appeal was launched on 24 October 2013 for CHF 5,463,496 to enable PRC to assist 10,000 families with focus on most affected province of Bohol in these areas:

- Relief distributions (blankets, sleeping materials, mosquito nets, jerry cans for household level water storage, hygiene kits)
- Emergency shelter (fixing materials and tools, tarpaulins, tents)
- Health and hygiene promotion, health services and psychosocial support
- Water and sanitation – distribution of safe water
- Early recovery support – provision of cash grants for essential household items

**Typhoons and floods in Luzon ([MDRPH012](#)):** The combined effects of a series of severe weather events that occurred since August 2013, starting with Typhoon Utor on 12 August up to Typhoon Nari on 11 October, have left at least 88 people dead and damaged some 82,500 houses across the island of Luzon. In between are Tropical Storm Trami, Typhoon Usagi and Tropical Storm Wutip. The southwest monsoon rains fuelled by Typhoon Usagi and Tropical Storm Wutip caused flash floods and landslides in Zambales as well as triggering an outbreak of leptospirosis with 854 cases reported. PRC has been responding to the needs of affected families in the provinces of Aurora, Nueva Vizcaya and Quirino, Bataan, Bulacan, Cavite, Laguna, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Rizal, and Zambales.

Following a preliminary appeal on 26 August 2013, an emergency appeal was launched on 19 September 2013 for CHF 1,856,354 to enable PRC to assist 15,000 families in:

- Relief – immediate food needs
- Essential household needs (blankets, sleeping materials, jerry cans for household level water storage, hygiene kits and cash grants)
- Community-based disease prevent and health promotion

**Typhoon Bopha ([MDRPH011](#)):** Following Typhoon Bopha, which struck Mindanao on 5 December 2012, a preliminary appeal for CHF 4,523,369 was launched. A full appeal seeking CHF 16,267,217 followed on 21 December 2012. Implementation of early recovery activities is underway and the intervention will continue into the second quarter of 2014.

**Zamboanga crisis:** PRC has been working together with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to deliver emergency aid, improve sanitation, provide basic health care and improve living conditions of displaced people and detainees affected by violence and armed conflict in Zamboanga. The situation in Zamboanga has been worsened by floods caused by consecutive days of rainfall in October and current weather disturbances ([read more](#)).

Meantime, the IFRC Asia-Pacific zone office and Geneva Secretariat continue to facilitate updates on PRC's response and planned activities to Movement partners who do not have in-country presence in the Philippines. To provide effective support to the National Society, the IFRC has initiated the process of mobilizing international disaster response tools. In this view, several emergency response units (ERUs) as well as a surge team composed of experienced disaster responders are being deployed. The team have started to arrive in the Philippines and are set to support PRC and the IFRC country team in mounting a swift operation.

## The needs

Based on the extensive experience and knowledge it has gained in undertaking emergency, relief and early recovery programmes relating to typhoons, PRC has determined that on the basis of what has already emerged as regards the typhoon's impact, a large scale humanitarian operation is needed. The National Society has therefore prioritized getting relief to the worst affected areas as quickly as possible to ensure that survivors – who are in urgent need of assistance – receive much-needed aid. Rapid assessments will be conducted alongside distributions. In identifying the needs, PRC has analysed reports from its chapters and reviewed secondary data – including updates from NDRRMC and local disaster risk reduction and management councils – and media reports. As such, this appeal is being launched on a preliminary basis. Adjustments to the plan and budget will be done in the coming weeks based on detailed assessment results.

### Food, non-food relief and unconditional cash

The devastation wrought by Typhoon Haiyan has been extensive, and hundreds of thousands of affected families have lost essential household items – let alone food – and left reliant on relief. As access challenges have constrained swift delivery of supplies to the worst affected areas, cases of looting have been reported. There is an urgent need to provide food and non-food items to survivors. At the same time, although markets have been disrupted in the worst affected areas, cash interventions need to be considered in the coming weeks as access routes re-open, since the daily income of affected persons has been hampered and their purchasing power eroded or lost. This operation will therefore support provision of food, non-food items and hygiene kits to 100,000 families, and unconditional cash to 50,000 families.

### Health

Assessment data from disaster response agencies, including PRC health teams, are very sketchy considering their inability to move and reach affected areas. However, preliminary reports indicate massive devastation – which have resulted to injuries and deaths which are still unaccounted, as well as posing serious threats to people's health and welfare. Reports from Red Cross teams on the ground indicate that crucial health facilities have been damaged. Health workers are severely affected, may need to take care of family members affected, and may not be able report back for duty; this results to limiting the scale and reach of emergency health services. The health cluster also indicated that while emergency supplies have been immediately pushed to the affected areas to replace those damaged by the typhoon, supplies overall are getting very low.

There is an urgent need to ensure affected population have access to life-saving basic health services, including trauma care for the injured. This can be done through deployment of medical teams – which are self-sustained to reduce the burden on receiving health authorities and communities – including equipment and supplies to provide a combination of static and mobile services. The deployment of teams originating from outside the affected areas may be required at the moment to enable affected health workers to address their own needs. Damaged health facilities also need to be augmented with various emergency health kits to allow them a quick resumption of basic health services, including sexual and reproductive health, mother, new-born and child health, nutrition, as well as non-communicable diseases.

Disease prevention and health promotion activities at community level are to be scaled up immediately in order to prevent acute respiratory infections (ARI), diarrhoea and other diseases with outbreak potential. While repair and rehabilitation of damaged rural health facilities are on-going, medical services needs continued support particularly mobile units to ensure barangays outside of the town centres have continued access to curative care, but also preventive services such as pre-natal, immunization, nutritional assessment and services, and health promotion.

Psychosocial support interventions also need to be scaled up as some survivors are displaying signs of trauma. Those who have lost close family members, friends or neighbours will need psychosocial support including

critical incident stress management for adults and play therapy for children. Responders, some of whom are directly affected, will also need stress debriefing and other support.

### **Water and sanitation**

Given the devastating impact of Typhoon Haiyan in the coastal communities of the eastern part of Leyte Island, there is the need to support to access to a safe water supply. The situation is particularly in areas where it will take months for water supply to be restored. Immediate actions will therefore include the deployment of two water and sanitation emergency response units, each with the capacity to produce and supply safe water to 15,000 people a day.

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. Furthermore, considering that the typhoon left massive damage to shelter and other buildings, including schools, sanitation facilities for the houses and buildings were equally impacted. This has left significant gaps in access to proper sanitation facilities – including in evacuation centres.

### **Emergency shelter**

In view of the widespread damage to people's homes, the scale of shelter needs is massive. It remains a concern that the most affected families are exposed to harsh weather elements. There is a need for emergency shelter solutions, including tarpaulins and tents.

### **Early recovery - shelter**

Damage to shelter due to Typhoon Haiyan has been massive, although the total numbers are far from being obtained. In the worst affected areas of Leyte, especially Tacloban City, houses made out of light materials were washed out. It is expected that affected families will start to build temporary makeshift shelters or to repair their damaged houses using tarpaulins and salvaged materials. It will be necessary for agencies to support those whose houses have been damaged to get back to their houses by providing shelter repair assistance. Survivors whose houses were washed out will need transitional shelter assistance, which includes safer building. Shelter assistance has health benefits because it will contribute, in part, towards reducing the risk of some diseases because inadequate shelter assistance in rainy conditions is a recipe for other consequences such as fuelling an increase of ARI, especially in children.

### **Early recovery – livelihoods**

As well as rendering thousands of families homeless, the typhoon has washed away livelihoods, leaving thousands of families with no means to meet basic needs. Food reserves have been washed away, small businesses disrupted or destroyed, farmland destroyed (although most crop was already harvested), and fishing equipment (including boats) damaged. This will reduce income margins of the most vulnerable of the affected families. There is the need to support the most affected in securing income-earning opportunities.

## **The proposed operation**

This appeal is being launched on a preliminary basis. Adjustments to the plan and budget will be done in the coming weeks based on detailed assessment findings and recommendations. At the moment, this operation aims to deliver assistance to affected families, focusing on food and non-food relief, un-conditional cash grants, health, psychosocial support, water and sanitation, emergency shelter, shelter repair assistance, transitional shelter and early livelihoods recovery.

In addition to meeting the direct needs of affected people, this operation will support the enhancement of PRC's capacity to respond to multiple disasters. As search and rescue teams play a crucial role in saving lives during the emergency phase, five chapters will be provided with water search and rescue equipment and training, three chapters with a vehicle each, and five chapters with essential office equipment. PRC will also be supported to rehabilitate two damaged chapter buildings, to enhance its disaster management capacity, information management capacity, and logistics capacity, including improvement the of Cebu regional warehouse. Finally, the National Society will be supported to replenish and boost its disaster preparedness stocks.

Furthermore, throughout the operation, IFRC will provide technical materials and technical support. IFRC delegates and staff will support PRC training opportunities by facilitating relevant sessions based on their expertise.

To boost service delivery and support to field operations, several emergency response units as well as a surge team composed of experienced disaster responders are being deployed. The teams have started to arrive in the Philippines and are set to support PRC and the IFRC country team in mounting a swift operation. The ERUs that have been deployed so far include two basic healthcare units (with psychosocial support and maternal and child

health modules), one water and sanitation module-15 unit, one logistics unit and one IT and telecommunications unit. The units come from American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Norwegian Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. The surge team comprises specialists from the IFRC Secretariat as well as the American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross.

It is realized that the following conditions have to hold for the overall objectives to be achieved and for the operation to be completed within the stated timeframe:

- There will be adequate support (financial) from partners to this emergency appeal
- Weather conditions will not suspend implementation of activities for long periods
- Disaster-affected areas will remain accessible
- Cooperation of the authorities will continue
- Security issues do not hinder field operations

### Relief (food, non-food and unconditional cash)

**Outcome 1:** Essential household needs of 100,000 affected families met within three months.

Output (expected results)	Activities planned
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Affected families have access to essential food, non-food items and cash to meet immediate needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on the beneficiary revalidation process and distribution protocols.</li> <li>• Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions.</li> <li>• Distribute blankets (two per family) and sleeping mats (two per family), and mosquito nets (two per family) to 100,000 families (500,000 persons).</li> <li>• Distribute 10-litre jerry cans (two per family) for household-level water storage, 100,000 families (50,000 persons).</li> <li>• Distribute hygiene kits (one per family) to 100,000 families (500,000 persons)</li> <li>• Distribute treated mosquito nets (two per family) to 5,000 families (25,000 persons) in the province of Palawan.</li> <li>• Engage a suitable cash remittance service provider with a network in affected areas and capacity to disburse cash to 50,000 families (250,000 persons).</li> <li>• Disburse unconditional grants worth up to PHP 2,000 (about CHF 43) to up to 50,000 families (250,000 persons) through the cash remittance service provider engaged.</li> <li>• Conduct a post-distribution survey.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on distributions.</li> </ul>

### Emergency shelter

**Outcome 2:** The immediate shelter needs of 60,000 typhoon-affected families are met within four months.

Output (expected results)	Activities planned
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Emergency shelter assistance is provided to families affected by the typhoon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify volunteers and staff to support the operations and provide them with orientation on the beneficiary revalidation process distribution protocols.</li> <li>• Identify and register families who will receive emergency shelter assistance and provide them with orientation on the project, distribution process, and guidance on installing the tarpaulins and tents.</li> <li>• Distribute tarpaulins and fixing material such as rope and tie wire to 60,000 families.</li> <li>• Provide tents (one per family) for temporary accommodation of 5,000 families.</li> <li>• Undertake monitoring to ensure that assisted families have correctly installed the tarpaulins and tents.</li> </ul>

## Health and hygiene promotion

**Outcome 3:** Immediate health and psychosocial risks of 100,000 affected families reduced.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<b>Output 3.1:</b> Community-based disease prevention and health promotion are provided to the affected population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize PRC and community health volunteers</li> <li>• Undertake surveys to determine baseline and end-line levels of awareness on priority infectious diseases in affected communities</li> <li>• Produce and distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials relevant for disease prevention and health promotion, and distribute to families in target communities alongside awareness/education campaigns</li> <li>• Mobilize 100,000 families for the dissemination of relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages, and conduct activities to promote health.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 3.2:</b> Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deploy two basic health care units, with stationary and/or mobile clinics</li> <li>• Undertake assessments for mobile outreach in affected communities</li> </ul>
<b>Output 3.3:</b> Gaps in medical infrastructure of the affected population filled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake assessments to identify five damaged health facilities in target communities</li> <li>• Rehabilitate selected five damaged health facilities in target communities</li> </ul>
<b>Output 3.4:</b> Psychosocial wellbeing of affected communities and emergency responders is promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train/retrain psychosocial support providers</li> <li>• Provide psychosocial support for up to 10,000 affected community members and responders involved in the operation</li> <li>• Monitor and report on activities</li> </ul>

## Water and sanitation

**Outcome 4:** Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<b>Output 4.1</b> Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities.</li> <li>• Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities.</li> <li>• Coordinate with other water and sanitation actors on target group needs and appropriate response.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 4.2</b> Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to the target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deploy two water and sanitation module-15 units</li> <li>• Distribute safe water to targeted affected population</li> <li>• Conduct sessions on safe household water storage and treatment with follow up monitoring on use of distributed items.</li> <li>• Demobilize water and sanitation module-15 units.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 4.3 (i)</b> Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct assessment to determine the sanitation needs for the targeted communities.</li> <li>• Select design for toilets based on consultation with targeted communities with considerations for safety, access for children and disabled, anal cleansing practices, national standards, and menstrual hygiene as well as environmental impact and sustainability.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct or rehabilitate toilets in targeted communities.</li> <li>• Support construction of 10,000 pour-flush latrines and septic tanks as integral components of transitional shelters.</li> <li>• Ensure that construction of 10,000 pour-flush latrines – as integral components of transitional shelters – takes into account unique needs of people with disabilities, where required.</li> <li>• Ensure toilets are clean and maintained, equip them with hand-washing facilities, anal cleansing material or water and menstrual hygiene disposals, and ensure they remain functional.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 4.3 (ii):</b> Adequate water and sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with local authority engineers and principals of identified 20 schools on the design of appropriate water and sanitation facilities.</li> <li>• Rehabilitate or construct water and sanitation facilities in 20 schools that were used as evacuation centres or were severely affected by the typhoon.</li> <li>• Support the 20 schools in forming water and sanitation committees to spearhead proper maintenance of the facilities.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 4.4:</b> Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct needs assessment to define hygiene issues and assess capacity to address problems related to the same.</li> <li>• Select target groups, key messages, and methods of communicating with beneficiaries (mass media and interpersonal communication).</li> <li>• Develop a hygiene communication plan, and train volunteers to implement activities from the communication plan.</li> <li>• Design/print IEC materials.</li> <li>• Assess progress and evaluate results.</li> <li>• Engage community on design and acceptability of water and sanitation facilities.</li> <li>• Construct or encourage construction and maintenance of hand-washing facilities in targeted communities.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 4.5:</b> Hygiene-related goods which meet Sphere standards are provided to targeted families within three months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols.</li> <li>• Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions.</li> <li>• Distribute hygiene kits (one per family) to 100,000 families (500,000 persons). <i>(See also Outcome 1 on relief)</i></li> <li>• Distribute 10-litre jerry cans (two per family) to 100,000 families (500,000 persons). <i>(See also Outcome 1 on relief)</i></li> <li>• Determine whether additional distributions are required and whether changes should be made.</li> <li>• Monitor use of hygiene kits and water treatment products and users' satisfaction through household surveys and household water quality tests.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 4.6:</b> Environmental sanitation improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake real-time needs/capacity assessment and detailed revalidation to identify areas in need of debris clearing.</li> <li>• Identify and mobilize community members to participate in environmental sanitation activities.</li> <li>• Support clearing of debris, drainage de-clogging, and small-scale improvement of water and sanitation facilities in affected communities.</li> <li>• Coordinate with local authorities in ensuring collection and proper disposal of rubble that cannot be recycled.</li> <li>• Assess the need and plan for vector control activities</li> </ul>

## Early recovery – Shelter

**Outcome 5:** 50,000 families have access to shelter and settlement solutions that will remain adequate until durable solutions are achieved.

Output (expected results)	Activities planned
<p><b>Output 5.1:</b> 50,000 affected families have received shelter assistance as material and tools and/or cash grants to obtain their choice of shelter repair materials and tools, and have undertaken repairs satisfactorily</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form shelter project teams that will lead identification and orientation of beneficiaries, including mapping construction skills and creating awareness on typhoon-resilient construction techniques.</li> <li>• Identify and register families that will receive shelter assistance and provide them with orientation on the project, distribution process, and typhoon-resilient construction techniques.</li> <li>• Identify a cluster of families (five families per cluster) that will receive shelter toolkits</li> <li>• Provide shelter toolkits for 8,000 families (one kit for a cluster of five families)</li> <li>• Provide cash grants and/or shelter materials and tools worth PHP 10,000 (about CHF 213).</li> <li>• Through shelter project teams, provide beneficiary families with technical assistance to ensure that they undertake repairs applying safer construction techniques.</li> <li>• Conduct basic market research to establish prices of essential shelter materials, identify and map suppliers of shelter materials, and recommend potential suppliers/shops to beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Undertake regular monitoring to ensure that the targeted families have completed repairing their houses and have observed safer shelter instructions received.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 5.2:</b> The target families have accessed adequate typhoon-resilient transitional shelter solutions that they can improve for durable habitation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form shelter project teams composed of local carpenters, masons, PRC volunteers and staff, engineers and IFRC staff/delegates.</li> <li>• Undertake detailed sector-specific assessments for shelter to inform the selection of beneficiaries and prioritization by locality</li> <li>• Identify, verify and register affected families that will receive transitional shelter assistance</li> <li>• Validate that each selected family owns the land or has permission to rebuild on the land proposed, and that the site is outside the area demarcated as 'no build zone' by the authorities</li> <li>• Conduct advocacy for access to appropriate land sites to resettle affected families that are living within areas demarcated as 'no build zone' by the authorities</li> <li>• Where relocation sites are available, advocate for the authorities to undertake basic site preparation, including site clearing, lot subdivision and demarcation, construction of roads, provision of piped water, and connection of electricity</li> <li>• Conduct market research to establish prices of shelter materials, identify and map suppliers of shelter materials, send out requests for quotations/tender documents, and undertake procurement of materials in line with existing procedures</li> <li>• Construct model houses in select localities to demonstrate better building techniques and provide beneficiaries with visual demonstration on how to construct their houses</li> <li>• Provide appropriate transitional shelter and latrine construction materials, and/or cash grants to obtain the materials, to 10,000 families whose houses were destroyed for them to rebuild using better building techniques with the help of their fellow community members</li> <li>• Mobilize three skilled workers per transitional shelter to support beneficiary families in shelter rebuilding activities on cash-for-work basis</li> <li>• Monitor construction works being undertaken by beneficiary families with the help of assigned skilled workers and fellow community members, and provide relevant technical assistance and guidance.</li> </ul>

## Early recovery – Livelihoods

**Outcome 6:** Income earning capacity of 20,000 affected families restored within 18 months

Output (expected results)	Activities planned
<b>Output 6.1:</b> Typhoon-affected persons restore income earning capacity through self-designed livelihood solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize participatory community sessions to select 20,000 families that will receive livelihoods assistance and provide them with orientation on conditions they need to fulfil to receive the grants.</li> <li>Provide 20,000 families with PHP 10,000 grants in two installments directly or through cash remittance provider for them to start the livelihood solutions outlined in their proposals.</li> <li>Undertake regular monitoring to ensure that 20,000 families that receive PHP 10,000 grants have started the livelihood solutions that they outlined in their proposals.</li> </ul>

## National society service delivery capacity and disaster preparedness

**Outcome 7:** National society capacity to deliver sustainable services is strengthened.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<b>Output 7.1:</b> PRC volunteer, staff and institutional capacity to deliver sustainable services is increased through provision of training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disaster management capacity development</li> <li>Information management capacity development</li> <li>Logistics capacity development</li> <li>Technical skills training for staff and volunteers by each ERU</li> <li>Utilize and update recently-developed cash preparedness procedures</li> <li>Enhance coordination with other actors involved in CTP in the Philippines to encourage cross-institutional learning</li> </ul>
<b>Output 7.2:</b> PRC capacity for timely and effective disaster response in health, water and sanitation is strengthened through provision of equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Essential office equipment for five chapters</li> <li>Rehabilitate two damaged chapter offices</li> <li>Vehicles for three chapters of PRC</li> <li>Provide water search and rescue training for five chapters of PRC</li> </ul>

## Logistics

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

- Mobilizing relief items pre-positioned in IFRC's zone logistics unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur
- Coordinating within IFRC and PRC programme managers and the ZLU in Kuala Lumpur for timely and cost-efficient sourcing options for items required in the operation, including coordinating with IFRC global logistics service in Dubai via air and sea as necessary
- 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 the IFRC logistics operation processes use all information as efficiently and effectively as possible

Donors who wish to cover items procured locally are requested to give earmarked cash instead of in-kind donations. Donors who wish to cover tents, tarpaulins, hygiene kits, and collapsible jerry cans should note that the items may be procured ex-stock from the ZLU warehouse in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. All donors interested in earmarking are requested to coordinate with the [ZLU](#).

To boost operations support, a logistics ERU has been deployed.

## Public and beneficiary communications

### Public communications

Strong and well-coordinated external communications support will remain an important part of this operation. IFRC will continue to highlight the humanitarian needs and raise the visibility of PRC's ongoing response as well as the achievements of the operation through a variety of communications materials and proactive public information with primary target audiences that include regional and international media, partner national societies, peer organizations as well as donors and the wider public. Relevant information and publicity materials will be channelled through IFRC's public website, [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org), as well as PRC website, [www.redcross.org.ph](http://www.redcross.org.ph).

Specifically, public communications activities will include:

- Proactive media relations activities targeting international media based in the Philippines and regional hubs to position IFRC/PRC as primary references for the media, particularly milestones in the response
- Production of news-related content for promotion via IFRC online platforms including; news stories, blogs and beneficiary case studies
- Engagement with social media platforms including Twitter and Facebook to maximize visibility of the Red Cross Red Crescent response
- Production of audio-visual material including photographs and video material for distribution to National Societies and the media
- Regular production of communications materials including factsheets and key messages to support National Societies communications efforts

### Beneficiary communications

Without robust beneficiary communication, people lacking information lose perspective, lose hope, and often become frustrated, further complicating relief efforts. PRC, as part of its commitment to work in partnership with the people affected by the typhoon, intends from the outset to systematically embed beneficiary communication programming as a crosscutting function within its overall operational approach. PRC will access the preferred communication channels of those affected by this disaster to disseminate important lifesaving information, as well as, allowing feedback mechanisms or two-way communication with affected populations from this disaster. Systems or processes to capture and feedback from beneficiaries to respective programme sectors within this disaster will also be established.

## 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 areas of specialization. Currently, it has approximately 1,000 staff at the national headquarters and chapter levels, and approximately one million volunteers and supporters, of which 500,000 are 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.

In view of this appeal, PRC will be supported to cover costs for 30 staff in its disaster management department for the entire duration of the operation. Some chapters where extensive activities are planned under this operation will be supported to engage relevant staff/volunteers to support project implementation and monitoring. All volunteers engaged for the operation shall be covered by the IFRC volunteer insurance scheme.

## 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 currently has five delegates and eight staff supporting other ongoing operations. Overall, though, the operations manager, logistics delegate and eight national staff (specializing in administration, communications and reporting, field support, finance, logistics, shelter, and water and sanitation) will take on additional responsibilities relating to this operation.

Considering that this is a massive operation, a separate, significant operational team will be recruited to manage it and support PRC in monitoring implementation as the existing team focuses on other ongoing

operations. Nevertheless, there will be close coordination and technical cooperation between the operations managers and delegates – for this and other operations.

Pending recruitment of the operations team, a surge team composed of experienced disaster responders are being deployed. The teams have started to arrive in the Philippines and are set to support PRC and the IFRC country team in mounting a swift operation. Furthermore, a base camp ERU has been requested to be deployed to provide support in establishing an operational base in Tacloban City.

The IFRC Southeast Asia regional office in Bangkok and the Asia-Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur are also available to provide technical and operational assistance in the following areas: communications; finance; health; logistics; operation coordination; resource mobilization; planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER); shelter and water and sanitation. Technical personnel from these offices will provide short-term support to the country office and PRC on case-by-case basis.

### **Monitoring and evaluation**

Using its existing capacity in the country and the expertise of the delegates to be recruited to support PRC in this operation, the IFRC will ensure continuous monitoring of the operation. A detailed emergency plan of action and monitoring framework will be put in place in the forthcoming Emergency Appeal to ensure that issues are not only captured but also fed back into operational decision making.

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. In accordance with the IFRC framework for evaluations, a real-time evaluation will be conducted for this operation, followed by a mid-term and eventually a final evaluation. Recommendations of these evaluations will feed into future programming.

### **Budget summary**

See attached budget for details.

*Walter Cotte*  
*Under Secretary General*  
*Programme Services Division*

*Bekele Geleta*  
*Secretary General*

## Contact information

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

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Please send all pledges for funding to [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org)



**Click here**

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

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## 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.

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](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



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

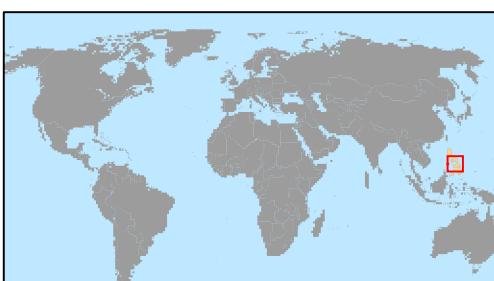
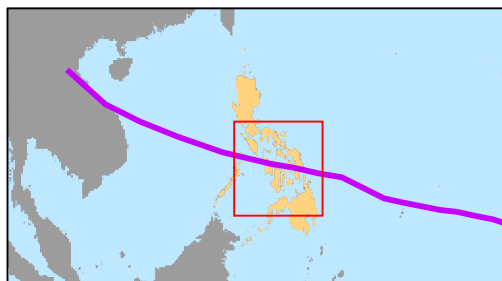
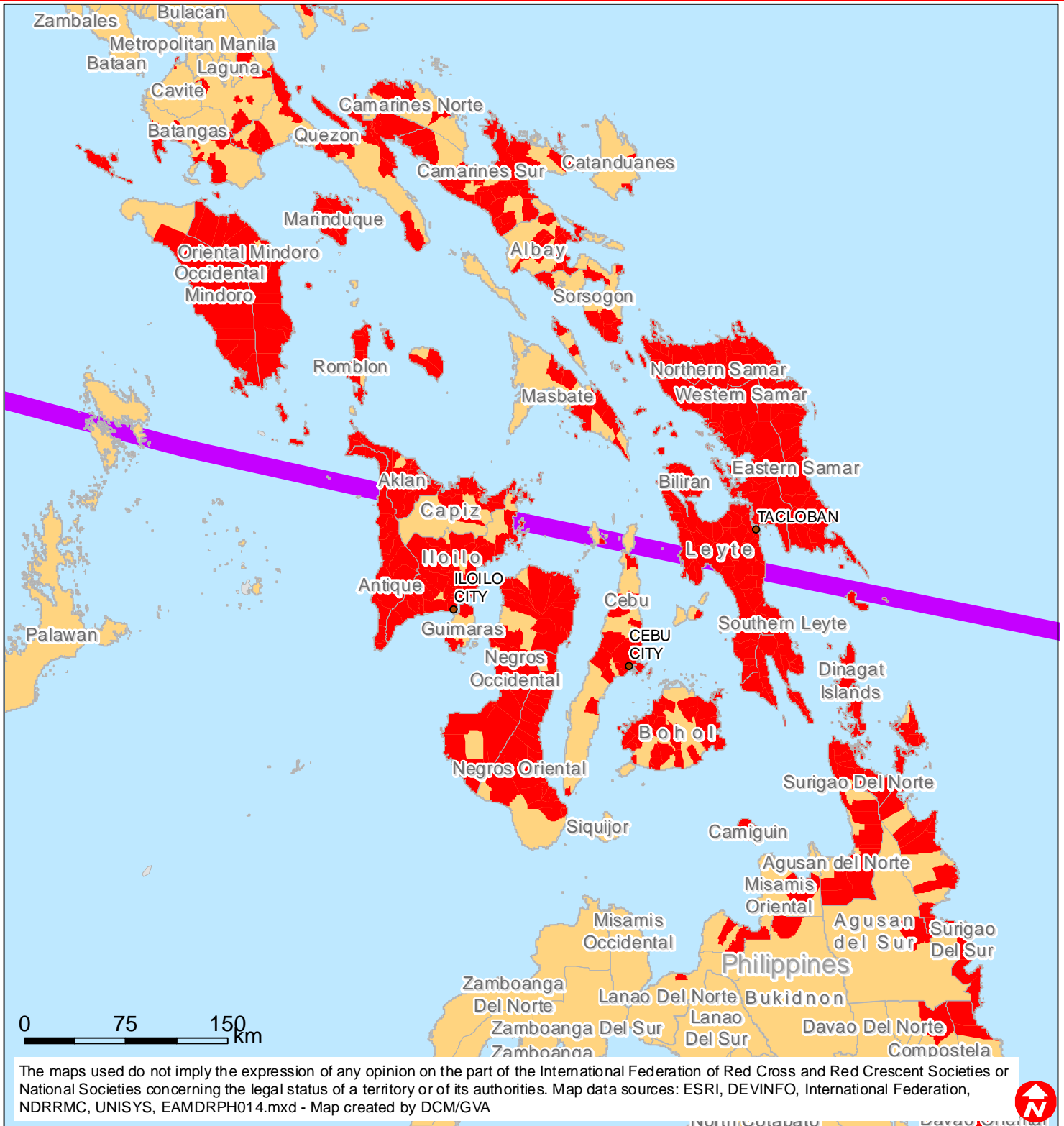
11/11/2013

MDRPH014 Philippines : Typhoon Haiyan

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	15,305,000			15,305,000
Shelter - Transitional	21,000,000			21,000,000
Clothing & Textiles	1,686,000			1,686,000
Food	2,300,000			2,300,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2,705,000			2,705,000
Medical & First Aid	100,000			100,000
Utensils & Tools	660,000			660,000
Other Supplies & Services	370,000			370,000
Emergency Response Units			3,500,000	3,500,000
Cash Disbursements	7,200,000			7,200,000
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>51,326,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>	<b>54,826,000</b>
Vehicles	90,000			90,000
Computer & Telecom Equipment	100,000	18,000		118,000
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	300,000			300,000
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>490,000</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>508,000</b>
Storage, Warehousing	180,000			180,000
Distribution & Monitoring	980,000			980,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	900,000	37,800		937,800
Logistics Services	100,000			100,000
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>2,160,000</b>	<b>37,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,197,800</b>
International Staff	3,936,000	292,500		4,228,500
National Staff	599,400	60,000		659,400
National Society Staff	540,000			540,000
Volunteers	1,400,400			1,400,400
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>6,475,800</b>	<b>352,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,828,300</b>
Consultants	506,000	248,500		754,500
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>506,000</b>	<b>248,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>754,500</b>
Workshops & Training	100,000			100,000
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,000</b>
Travel	280,000	21,000		301,000
Information & Public Relations	200,000			200,000
Office Costs	288,000	6,300		294,300
Communications	180,000	7,500		187,500
Financial Charges	180,000			180,000
Other General Expenses	726,000	23,600		749,600
Shared Office and Services Costs	995,778			995,778
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>2,849,778</b>	<b>58,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,908,178</b>
Programme and Services Support Recovery	4,153,993	46,488		4,200,481
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>4,153,993</b>	<b>46,488</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,200,481</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>68,061,571</b>	<b>761,688</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>	<b>72,323,259</b>



# Philippines: Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda)



- Important cities
- Affected municipalities
- Haiyan's path