

EMERGENCY APPEAL



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

PHILIPPINES: TYPHOONS

Appeal no. MDRPH002
TC-2006-000175-PHL
20 December 2006

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.

In Brief

THIS EMERGENCY APPEAL SEEKS CHF 10,547,314 (USD 8,637,057 OR EUR 6,587,671) IN CASH, KIND, OR SERVICES TO SUPPORT THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL RED CROSS IN ASSISTING 1,030,000 BENEFICIARIES FOR NINE MONTHS.

Appeal History:

- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated in September 2006: CHF 100,000 (USD 80,000 or EUR 63,291).
- Launched on 2 October for CHF 5,704,261 (USD 4,563,408 or EUR 3,610,292) for three months to assist 126,000 beneficiaries.
- Revised 19 October for CHF 5,704,261 (USD 4,563,408 or EUR 3,610,292) for nine months to assist 126,000 beneficiaries.
- DREF allocated 1 December for CHF 100,000.
- Re-launched 4 December 2006 for CHF 8,833,789 (USD 7,318,798 OR EUR 5,552,350).

[\(click here to link directly to the attached appeal budget\)](#)



Flood waters sweep through villages around Mt. Mayon.

The Philippines was hit by a series of deadly and destructive typhoons in a span of ten weeks (25 September to 10 December 2006). These events affected 62 of the country's 79 provinces, triggered land and mudslides, widespread flooding and together with the associated high winds, caused loss of life, destruction and damage to homes, infrastructure and agriculture.

The Philippines National Red Cross (PNRC), supported by the Federation, responded to this succession of disasters efficiently and effectively. However, the magnitude of the typhoons' impact has overwhelmed local and national resources. The PNRC has requested the Federation to facilitate international assistance.

This appeal re-launch is undertaken based on recent assessments conducted by the joint PNRC and Federation field assessment and coordination team (FACT) and the regional disaster response team (RDRT). It seeks additional funds to meet the urgent relief and early recovery needs of those most affected by the recent typhoons. The appeal also attempts to address the cumulative impact of the disasters, the scope of which was not fully understood initially.

In light of the scale of the catastrophe that has been uncovered by recent assessments, the total number of beneficiaries is being increased from 200,000 to over one million people. Of these, some 75,000 individuals will be assisted to reconstruct their homes. Others will benefit from the improved access to health and care, safe water and adequate sanitation.

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Appeal history/chronology of events

25 September - 1 October, 2006: A low pressure area develops into a tropical depression and is named Xangsane or Milenyo in Filipino language. It intensifies into a tropical storm on 26 September and into a typhoon on 27 September. The typhoon makes landfall over East of Catarrman, Northern Samar. Intensifying further, it approaches Sorsogon province in the afternoon and by 11pm, batters Sorsogon and Albay provinces with gusts of up to 185 km/h.

The fury of the typhoon is felt in Metro Manila on 28 September where power and communication grids become seriously disrupted. A state of emergency is declared over Southern Luzon province. Torrential rains cause flooding and trigger landslides in the province of Laguna, Cavite, Quezon. Disaster forces thousands of people into various public facilities as evacuation centres.

Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC) deploys its volunteers and staff to support the evacuation of families and assist some of the most vulnerable through hot meals and emergency food items. Multi-sectoral assessment teams are dispatched from the headquarters to the most affected regions. The Federation's disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) allocates CHF 100,000 (USD 80,000 or EUR 63,291) to support the national society's emergency response efforts. A new tropical storm is expected and people in large areas of the Philippines brace themselves for yet more havoc.

2 October 2006: The urgency of the need and complexity of the logistics, as a consequence of the sheer size of the affected areas, do not allow the waiting for final results of the assessment teams and the Federation. Following consultations with the PNRC, a preliminary emergency appeal is launched for CHF 5,704,261 (USD 4,563,408 or EUR 3,610,292) to assist 126,000 beneficiaries for three months. The immediate priority includes mobilizing international resources to support the national society in meeting emergency food, health and psychological needs of the affected population. The full impact of the typhoon, however, remains unclear as several regions cannot yet be reached. Communication networks and electricity grids are seriously damaged by the typhoon.

19 October 2006: Donor response to the preliminary appeal remains very low reflecting inadequate attention by national and international news media, partly a result of major disruptions in the electricity grid and telephone systems following the disaster, and the absence of an explicit request for international assistance by the Philippine authorities. By now, communication with some of the affected regions has been re-established. Red Cross gathers more information and a more accurate (but also more worrying) picture starts to emerge. Assessment teams conclude that the actual damage caused by Xangsane is far higher than originally expected and well beyond the coping capacities of the local communities and authorities. The Federation issues a revised emergency appeal extending the timeframe of the operation for another six months.

27-29 October 2006: A month after typhoon Xangsane, the country is hit by another typhoon, of category 5. This super typhoon emerges on 27 October as an active low pressure in the east Bicol region. It soon develops into a tropical storm and is named **Cimaron**, or Paeng in Filipino language. The storm intensifies into a typhoon on 28

October and makes landfall over the southern Isabella province. Several *barangays* (villages/administrative units comprised of 100- 1,000 families) in Aurora province are cut off as roads and bridges are destroyed. Large areas are left without communications. Red Cross distributes emergency relief items. The national society's efforts are supported by the regional disaster response team (RDRD), mobilized by the Federation following the PNRC's request.

12 November 2006: Yet another typhoon **Chebi** (local name Queenie) batters the same areas as those hit by Typhoon Xangsane and Cimaron. Thousands more families are seriously affected. Many are injured. Crops, livelihoods and buildings including health centres and schools are destroyed. Several roads are blocked by mudslides, debris and broken bridges. Red Cross is on a high alert. PNRC, supported by the RDRT delivers emergency aid to the affected families and establishes a tent camp in the city of Calamba to accommodate 87 families. In parallel, distribution of construction materials to the families affected by the Typhoons Xangsane and Cimaron is ongoing.

30 November 2006: Another typhoon, **Durian** (local name Reming), carves a path of destruction across central Philippines, especially in the areas of Catanduanes, Camarines, Sorsogon, Albay, Mindoro, Marinduque, Batangas and Laguna. Early estimates indicate that at least 300 people are killed, almost 400 are missing, more than 500 are injured and unknown numbers of residents are trapped in the homes. It is estimated that at least 600,000 people are affected by Durian, as well as previous storms over the past two months. The full scale of the disaster is yet unknown as communication lines are disrupted and some areas are inaccessible.

PNRC sends out its staff and volunteers to offer first aid and conduct rescue operations. The Federation, which is closely monitoring the situation, deploys two disaster response and assessment teams and releases additional CHF 100,000 (USD 80,000 or EUR 63,291) from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Philippine Red Cross in initial rescue, assessment and relief distribution activities.

3 December 2006: President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo declares a state of national calamity.

4 December 2006: The Federation re-launches the appeal for CHF 8,833,789 (USD 7.3 m or EUR 5.5m) to take into account the fourth successive typhoon that wrecked havoc in the country in a span of two months.

5 December 2006: As the scale of the disaster becomes apparent, the PNRC asks the Federation for more support. On 5 December, the national society is joined by the Federation's 18-member team to help with assessment of emergency and longer term community needs. The team is made up of specialists from around the world, including Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland, Finland, Thailand, the United States, Iceland, India, Nepal, and Georgia.

10 December 2006: Yet another typhoon **Utor** (local name Seniang) hits the country, the fifth this year. It affects over 100,000 people in nine provinces destroying over 10,000 homes and damaging close to 15,000. Scheduled field visits by RDRT/FACT are hindered. Assessment is on hold as the flights to the affected provinces are cancelled. Weather conditions force team members in Manila to delay their departure while other two Federation assessment teams are grounded in the provinces and communication with them is disrupted.

12 December 2006: Danish Red Cross IT/Telecom emergency response unit (ERU) arrives in Manila to help the PNRC improve its in-country communication systems. PNRC response to typhoons is also supported by three French Red Cross delegates. In consultation with the PNRC, the Federation drafts a preliminary plan of action for shelter that takes approximately 80 percent of the total appeal.

13 December 2006: As soon as the weather conditions permit, the Federation re-assumes the assessment. Teams are sent to work with the PNRC in Albay, Quezon, Sorsogon, Camarines Sur, Marinduque and Mindoro - the worst affected areas - to look into further needs in health, water and sanitation. In parallel, the PNRC continues to effectively support populations affected by the devastating storms.

15 December 2006: After consultations with the PNRC and based on their recent findings, FACT and RDRT members finalize the operation plan of action on which this appeal re-launch is based.

The Situation

The Philippines has been severely affected by a series of typhoons over the past three months. Typhoon Durian, the most destructive, hit the western coast on 30 November 2006. These typhoons caused extensive damage over a widespread area in 62 of the country's 79 provinces, of which five have been affected by more than one typhoon. High winds and heavy rains caused massive flooding and landslides in the provinces. Whole villages were buried by mud. A number of schools, hospitals, houses, water refilling stations and municipal water supply chains were damaged. The communications and power networks across central Philippines were also badly affected.

Typhoons are not uncommon in the Philippines and most of the communities affected by the storms are accustomed to facing the wrath of nature. But the scale and frequency of this year's storms left many people struggling to recover. According to the latest information, over 2,700 people were killed or are missing as a result of the disaster. Tens of thousands are left homeless. Many are sheltered in evacuation centres established in government buildings, schools and churches. Others were accommodated by families and friends. The total number of households affected is estimated at 649,829, i.e. over 3million people (source: National Disaster Coordination Council – NDCC, 14 December 2006). The latest information on the impact of the three most destructive typhoons is detailed below.

Table 1. Particulars of the three most destructive typhoons to hit Philippines since September 2006

Source: NDCC, 14 December 2006

PARTICULARS	TYPHOON XANGSANE	TYPHOON CIMARON	TYPHOON DURIAN
DATE	Sept 25	Oct 27	Nov 28
DURATION	5 days	4 days	4 days
STRENGTH	55-160 kph	55-195 kph	195 kph gusts
PWSS RAISED	1, 2 & 3	1, 2, 3 & 4	1, 2, 3 & 4
PROVINCES AFFECTED	24	12	12
CASUALTIES			
DEAD	188	30	720
INJURED	592	65	2,360
MISSING	48	23	762
AFFECTED POPULATION			
FAMILIES	841,297	79,895	649,829
PERSONS	4,142,951	364,733	3,190,744
DISPLACED POPULATION			
FAMILIES	49,126	1,920	19,484
PERSONS	244,613	4,251	95,926
DAMAGE TO HOUSES			
TOTALLY	118,081	1,395	214,400
PARTIALLY	385,096	12,412	328,218

Red Cross/Red Crescent action

The Philippines National Red Cross as an auxiliary to the government has played an instrumental role in the disaster response. Within hours after the typhoons struck the country, the national society deployed its experienced and well-trained volunteers to deliver life-saving aid to disaster areas. It participated in search and rescue activities; supported the evacuation of families, provided hot meals and emergency food as well as other relief, such as blankets and mats. It responded to immediate health-related needs too. The table below highlights the number of people assisted in the aftermath of each of the recent typhoons.

Table 2. Number of people assisted by the PNRC in the aftermath of recent Typhoons

Typhoon	Assisted	
	Families	Persons
Xangsane	16,212	66,097
Cimaron	6,525	31,661
Durian	5,215	31,752

To coordinate its disaster response efforts, the PNRC opened an operations centre in Manila that has been working around the clock to monitor the consequences of the typhoons since the public alert was first raised in September 2006. Local operation centres were opened in the affected provinces too, in Albay and Catanduanes. To support the efforts of the national society, the Federation has mobilized its RDRTs. The first deployment was shortly after Typhoon Xangsane hit the country in September 2006. Another RDRT was deployed in October 2006 when the second devastating typhoon, Cimaron wreaked havoc to the provinces.

The joint FACT and RDRT team, which arrived in Manila on 5 December, was impressed by the dedication and professionalism of local Red Cross volunteers, who have managed to overcome many communication problems as many land lines and parts of the mobile phone network were disrupted by the storms. They have provided the operations centre at the PNRC national headquarters with a good overview of the damage enabling the PNRC disaster management service and the Federation's assessment teams to well target a more in-depth assessment. Unfortunately, assessments have been hampered due to poor weather conditions and the lack of access to the disaster areas. This has delayed the finalization of the plan of action and the launch of the revised emergency appeal. Nevertheless, in the limited time available, the Federation and PNRC have managed to visit the maximum number of *barangays* possible.

FACT/RDRT findings

The joint Federation and PNRC teams conducted assessment in the 12 most affected provinces – Albay, Catanduanes, Camarines Sur, Marinduque, Albay, Mindoro Oriental, Catanduanes, Quezon, Aurora, Isabella, Sorsogon and Laguna. Attention was directed towards assessing the damage to households (shelter), overall health situation of the affected communities, food security and availability of safe potable water.

The Red Cross teams observed massive damage to houses. The impact to farmlands and livelihoods has been significant too. The risk of the outbreak of diarrhoeal diseases is high, especially among children and elderly, because of inadequate numbers of toilets, improper garbage disposal and lack of water supply in affected areas, particularly in evacuation centres. An increase of diarrhoeal diseases was noted in the provinces of Camarines Sur, Catanduanes and Albay. As of 18 December, three cases of cholera have been confirmed in Camarines Sur. Malaria is endemic in some of the affected provinces and it is anticipated that the risk of vector-borne disease will increase, if adequate prevention and control measures are not initiated timely. Lack of access to health care has also been identified as a major challenge.

The Needs

The assessment highlights the following gaps in the overall response: Both the people affected and government officials flag shelter as a top priority. In areas such as Albay, where entire villages were consumed by volcanic ash during the typhoon, people have nowhere appropriate to go. Affected households request assistance to repair or rebuild their homes. They ask for construction materials and basic tools. The assessment team strongly believes such a support should be provided to help people restore their dignity and to enable them to live in decent conditions. The people who have been hardest hit are the poorest of the poor. The ones who suffer most live close to river banks or coastlines, in homes that are not designed to withstand one storm after another. These communities have developed sturdy coping mechanisms to contend with the 20-25 typhoons annually. For families, living in traditional Nipa houses (constructed of locally available bamboo and nipa-leaf thatching), there is an expectation that they will either have to rebuild or repair their homes each year. But Typhoon Durian, which reached the rarely-seen level five out of the country's one to four rating system (hence the typhoon is called super-typhoon), was a first for even those with great experience of dealing with such disasters.

The impact of the typhoons extends far. The poorest families have sustained the greatest economic loss due to the precarious construction of their homes. Those who lost their home also lost whatever food reserves they had in the process. At the same time, in the areas which derived much of its income from agriculture, the destruction of farmland and crops, small businesses and the death of farm animals left those already living on tight margins with little or no recourse to restart their livelihoods. Many have incurred major losses. Fishermen lost fishing nets and other equipment while their boats were damaged. Farmers have not only lost crops but also lost seeds or seedlings for the next harvest. Most families who suffered damage are explicitly asking for food support in order to enable them to give full priority to the repair or reconstruction of their house and given the damage to seeds or seedlings their food security will remain fragile until the next harvest. The PNRC has taken on the task to provide food parcels to the needy with locally mobilized funding. The assessment team, therefore, recommends that the

Federation should not appeal for food. It should, however, support the distribution of non-food items, such as blankets, mats, tarpaulins and hygiene kits. This will enable the affected families to replenish the household equipment and rebound as quickly as possible.

The health situation of the affected population is stable, despite small outbreaks of diarrhoeal diseases in Camarine Sur, Catanduanes and Albay provinces. Many people however are left without access to basic health care, clean water and adequate sanitation and these should be provided immediately.

Typhoons inflicted severe damage to health centres in a number of provinces. The local government units in the affected provinces have allocated emergency funding to restore the key public health facilities. However, they focus primarily on large hospitals at the provincial level. Restoration of health facilities at the municipal and *barangay* levels is urgently needed.

Many communities do not have access to safe water either. In some places, the water system was damaged. In other places there are serious concerns about the quality of the water. The local government in the affected provinces have allocated emergency funding to restore the key municipal water supply systems. While some communities are using secondary sources of water (artesian wells and hand pumps), others remain without access to it. The Red Cross has prioritized evacuation centres in Darage municipality (Albay province) and nearby *barangays* as the most vulnerable. Poor hygiene raises concerns too. In many places, the assessment teams observed that garbage is disposed inappropriately and the number of toilets is inadequate. The situation appears to be particularly critical in evacuation centres. Most evacuees are elderly and children and there is an increased rate of infections, respiratory diseases, diarrhoea and wounds.

Measures are necessary to prevent the deterioration of health of the communities that could be triggered by poor water and sanitation conditions. Immediate actions should include the distribution of water purification sachets, rebuilding of damaged household latrines in the communities not targeted by government or other agencies. This should be coupled with targeted health education and hygiene promotion. To ensure access to care, health units at municipal and *barangay* levels must be reconstructed. It is also important to improve the PNRC's preparedness for health and water and sanitation emergencies. This will contribute to increasing resilience of the affected communities to future disasters.

Addressing these needs plays to the strength of the PNRC, which, with its extensive network of branches and volunteers, is already active in dealing with many of the issues associated with the series of forceful typhoons that have affected the country since September 2006.

The proposed operation

In light of recent findings, the Federation, in consultation with the PNRC, has developed a plan of action which seeks to provide immediate and subsequent support to the most affected population.

As **shelter** has emerged as a top priority, the Federation will provide 15,000 households (75,000 individuals) with construction materials, and tools to repair damaged homes or to construct adequate shelters in the most severely affected areas within the next three months. Traditionally, some provinces in the Philippines use the long, feathery leaves of the locally grown Nipa palm tree as roof material for thatched houses. The current supplies of Nipa, however, have largely been destroyed by the typhoons. Where available, efforts will be made to use it in reconstruction of homes. In other provinces, however, reconstruction will have to resort to corrugated iron sheets and other materials. The same 15,000 households will be also supplied with non-food items, such as tarpaulins, mats, blankets and hygiene kits to replenish their household equipment.

In regards to **health**, the Federation will support the PNRC to carry out necessary repairs to the *barangay* health stations so that they can resume caring for sick people as best they can. Each targeted health station will be also supplied with an emergency health kit, the content of which will be dispensed by the stations' qualified medical staff according to the standard treatment guidelines. The availability of the emergency kit will enable each rural health unit to serve 10,000 people while *barangay* health stations will have the capacity to serve 1,000 individuals for three months. The health stations will be also provided with malaria bed nets for distribution to households with pregnant women and children under five. People in the targeted areas will benefit from community-based hygiene education and health awareness activities to prevent communicable diseases including diarrhoea and malaria.

In **water and sanitation**, activities will focus on ensuring improved access to safe water for people sheltered in evacuation centres. The most vulnerable communities - in Daragay and nearby *barangays* - will receive trucked water (note: water containers have been secured by other agencies). In addition, worst affected households will be provided with adequate emergency sanitation. PNRC will construct latrines, drawing on experience from past programmes supported by the Spanish Red Cross. Overall, it is planned to reach some 1,030,000 people through health, water and sanitation work.

Although the FACT has focused mainly on the areas affected by Typhoon Durian, the revised appeal includes activities that aim to provide assistance to people affected by all typhoons since September 2006. The focus will be on ten provinces - Albay, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, Quezon, Marinduque, Mindoro, Aurora, Isabela, Laguna and Sorsogon. Within each of these ten provinces, PNRC and the Federation have identified the five most affected *barangays*. The number of beneficiaries within each of the respective *barangays* has been confirmed based on: 1)the level of damage in the *barangay*; 2)recommendations made by the Red Cross assessment teams; and, 3)priority areas for assistance expressed by the PNRC. The Federation’s logistics delegates are moving forward with this information to procure and deliver shelter materials.

Objectives and activities planned

Overall objective of the emergency operation

To contribute to the restoration of basic living conditions of the affected population in the aftermath of the series of successive devastating typhoons.

Shelter and relief

Target group

15,000 households, who live in the most affected *barangays* and provinces. This corresponds to approximately seven percent of the total need. Priority will be given to disadvantaged individuals and families - the unemployed, single parent families and the disabled. Beneficiary lists are currently being refined in cooperation with the department of social welfare and development of the government.

Objectives

- 15,000 households are supported to reconstruct or repair homes in five of the most affected provinces within three months. This support will comprise: supply of construction materials and tools; and increased awareness of how to build using better techniques.
- 15,000 households, whose houses will have been reconstructed with the Red Cross support, are supplied with non-food items, such as tarpaulins, mats, blankets and hygiene kits.

Activities planned to reach these objectives	Dec	Jan	Feb	March
Define final materials package and tool kit through rapid site assessments.				
Rent necessary additional warehouse and transport capacity.				
Procure and ship to provincial warehouses construction materials, tools and non-food items.				
Deploy trained local PNRC volunteers and staff to carry out beneficiary selection – to include explanation of self-help programme.				
Complete beneficiary selection.				
Deliver materials, toolkits and non-food items to neighbourhood sites.				
Conduct technical animation to promote more resistant construction.				
Organise households training on self-help.				
Provide ongoing site monitoring and technical support by PNRC teams.				
Distribute non-food items.				

Indicators

- Government consulted at the outset on local construction standards and regulations.
- Contracts are in place for warehousing and transportation within two weeks.
- Tools, materials and non-food items are in warehouses within one month.
- Beneficiaries are selected and trained in giving self-help programmes within one month.
- List of beneficiaries is produced within three weeks.
- All beneficiaries are equipped with tools to repair their houses within one month.
- Sample house for demonstration is complete within three weeks.
- Attendance of beneficiaries at training sessions is 60 percent.
- Affected families, who are currently homeless and live in the five most affected provinces, participate in the reconstruction of their shelters and gain knowledge on improved building techniques.
- Beneficiaries are supplied with non-food items.

Health and water/sanitation

Target group

The water/sanitation and health activities will be implemented in the following provinces: Cam Sur, Catanduanes, Albay, Isabela, Aurora, Sorsogon, Laguna, Mindoro, Marindique, and Quezon. A total of 1,030,000 people are planned to be assisted. Table 3 below details the areas and the number of beneficiaries.

Table 3. Target areas and beneficiaries of health and water/sanitation activities

Key components	Target areas	Total number of beneficiaries
Immediate restoration of damaged health facilities and supply of essential medicines.	6 provinces: Cam Sur, Catanduanes, Albay, Mindoro, Marindique, and Quezon provinces.	160,000 people - catchment population of the targeted 12 rural health units and 40 barangay health stations.
Community health education, hygiene promotion and raising awareness on psychological support.	50 <i>barangays</i> in 10 provinces.	189,000 households or 945,000 individuals (the number has been calculated based on the outreach of 450 trained Red Cross health volunteers - 9 per <i>barangay</i>)
Provision of malaria bed nets to primary health care centres.	2 provinces: Isabela & Marinduque	15,000 households (75,000 individuals).
Provision of materials for the construction of household latrines.	2 provinces: Albay & Camarines-Sur.	12,000 individuals.
Water trucking.	Albay province: Daraga municipality	10,000 individuals.
Increasing PNRC preparedness for health and water/sanitation emergencies.	Nationwide.	80 PNRC disaster management & health staff and volunteers.
Total (note the overlap for some components)		1,030,000 people

Objectives

- By the end of February 2007, a total of 160,000 people in 12 municipalities and 40 *barangays* will have secured access to primary health care as a result of reconstruction of damaged health facilities and supply of essential medicines by the Red Cross.
- By the end of August 2007, 50 most affected *barangays* in ten provinces will have reduced the rates of common communicable diseases through people's improved health awareness.
- By the end of August 2007, malaria endemic *barangays* in Isabella and Marinduque provinces report reduced rates of malaria incidence.
- By the end of August 2007, 2,400 households in seven targeted *barangays* in the provinces of Albay and Camarines Sur have access to improved sanitary facilities.
- By the end of December 2006, at least 10,000 people staying in evacuation centres and host communities in Daraga city of Albay province will have adequate access to safe drinking water for the next three months.
- By the end of August 2007, the Philippines National Red Cross will have enhanced preparedness to respond to emergency health and water and sanitation needs of the affected communities.

Activities planed to reach these objectives	Dec '06	Jan '07	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Organise delivery of health emergency kits.									
Identify and hand over health emergency kits to beneficiary health facilities.									
Identify and conduct detailed damage assessment of beneficiary health facilities.									
In cooperation with public health authorities, monitor the utilisation of distributed essential medicines in health facilities.									
Contract local builders to repair the damaged health facilities.									
Select and train Red Cross volunteers in community health education.									
Design new or reproduce existing PNRC health IEC materials.									
Mobilise trained Red Cross volunteers for health dissemination and hygiene promotion.									
Organise project review workshop for staff of implementing Red Cross chapters.									
Provide primary health care centres with 30,000 malaria nets for the distribution to households with pregnant women and children under 5.									
Recruit a delegate and a local sanitation expert.									
Conduct detailed assessment of the target area and finalise a design of latrines.									
Purchase construction materials and tools for latrines.									
Rent two 5m ³ water trucks and start trucking activities.									
Procure and install 2, 5m ³ and 2, 10 m ³ bladder tanks with tab stands.									
Procure emergency water and sanitation kit for 10,000 people.									
Organise national training on public health, water and sanitation in emergencies.									
Preposition public health emergency stocks (cholera kits, health emergency kits, IEC materials & malaria bed nets).									

Indicators

By the end of August 2007:

- A total of 12 rural health units and 40 partially damaged *barangay* health stations in the targeted six provinces will have been restored and the catchment population of these facilities will have adequate access to primary health care.
- 450 Red Cross volunteers in ten targeted provinces will have enhanced knowledge and skills on community health education.
- 80 percent of the households in the targeted 50 *barangays* in ten provinces will be able to correctly recall key messages of the PNRC health education and hygiene promotion mobilization campaigns.

- During the regular household visits by the trained Red Cross volunteers, 80 percent of all beneficiary pregnant women will report that they sleep under malaria nets and 80 percent of beneficiaries can demonstrate the correct use.
- At least 90 percent of the targeted 2,400 families have constructed and are using family latrines in seven targeted *barangays* in Albay and Camarines Sur provinces.
- The evacuation centres in Albay province will have five litres of drinking water available per person (continued until the end of March 2007). Note: water for bathing and cooking is available from secondary sources.
- The evacuation centres in Albay province will have access to water supply, which contains 0.2 – 0.5 mg free chlorine/ml at the delivery point.
- Sites selected for household latrines have met the following criteria (water is available to flush latrines; distance to water source is at least 30 m and the groundwater table is at 1.5 m below the depth of the toilet pit).
- The PNRC have adequate stocks of emergency water/sanitation and health equipments and materials to provide emergency water treatment for 10,000 people and 5,000 long-lasting impregnated malaria bed nets.
- Beneficiaries are kept well informed about the various activities and are, as much as possible, actively involved.

Critical assumptions

- Weather conditions do not suspend the operations for long periods and the disaster affected areas remain accessible. Note: Typhoon season ends at the end of December in the Philippines.
- Immediate availability and deployment of professional delegates.
- Availability of local staff.
- Continued cooperation of authorities.

Local capacity and logistics of the operation

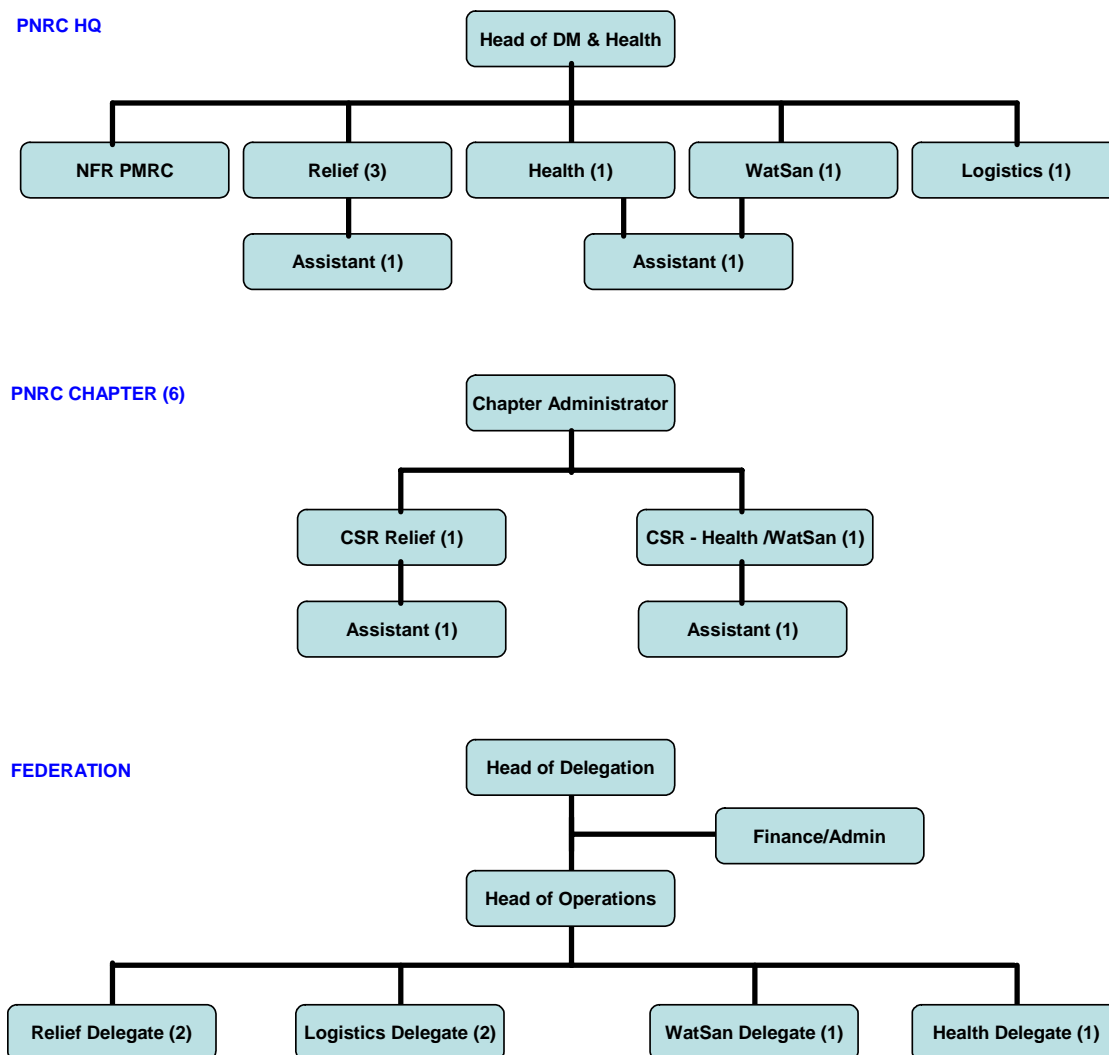
The PNRC is established under Philippines Law and mandated to act as the leading humanitarian organisation providing relief, health and welfare assistance to the most vulnerable sector of the society. In its role as an independent and professional humanitarian organization, the PNRC enjoys nationwide recognition and respect, coupled with long and strong experience of disaster management. The society and its provincial chapters have extensive knowledge in relief and rehabilitation programmes in the wake of natural disasters, which occur regularly in the Philippines.

PNRC is represented in almost all provinces and major cities with a total of 94 chapters. The national society works in partnership with the government and non-government agencies as well as private groups to provide effective support to people in need. PNRC is the only humanitarian organization with a seat in the governmental National Disaster Coordination Council (NDCC).

The Federation is represented by a head of delegation and a team of committed local staff supporting the PNRC in the monitoring of ongoing relief and in further organizational development of the institution. The country team has been strengthened through the short-term deployment of a regional disaster response team as well as a seven-person international field assessment and coordination team.

The Federation's Philippines country delegation will be further strengthened in the near future with longer term delegation placements (see table 4 below that features the proposed Federation and PNRC structure for the typhoon operation in the Philippines). This will provide sustained support to PNRC during the implementation of the programme. The appeal will support 12 national society positions at headquarters and in chapters with salaries and training. The Federation will also assist the PNRC to strengthen its IT capacity to maximise the effectiveness of its preparedness and response operations.

Table 4. PNRC and Federation support structure for the Typhoon operation in the Philippines



The Federation has gained significant logistics shelter experience, capability and capacity from the recent Tsunami operations in Indonesia and Sri Lanka as well as the earthquake operation in Pakistan. The Federation and PNRC logistics operation in the Philippines is supported closely by the experienced team at the Federation regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur and the Federation logistics and resource mobilization department in Geneva. PNRC logistics department with assistance from the Federation have good experience in the procurement of shelter material for previous Philippines typhoons during 2006 using Federation procurement processes. The procurement process for materials for this operation is underway. See the table 5 below for the current status.

Table 5. Current status of the procurement of relief and medical items (as of 18 December 2006)

Requisition number	Relief			Under procurement	Purchase order	In Manila Warehouse
	Content	Quantity	Beneficiaries			
-	GI sheets Nails Tools		1,000 families for Typhoon Xangsane, (Milenyo)			
PH002	Shelter kits including corr. GI sheets	42,000 sheets	3,000 families			
In process In process	Nails and tools Chisels & measuring tape		7,000 families 11,000 families			
In process	Tarpaulins	4,000	4,000 families	Donation by the ICRC; available for immediate distribution.		
PH001	Mosquito Nets	20,000	15,000 households + 5,000 for emergency stock.	Donation Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria; expected to arrive from KL by 22 Dec 2006		
PH001	New emergency health kits	10	Rural health units.	5 kits expected to arrive by 22 Dec 2006.		
PH005	Cholera kit	1	PNRC emergency stock.	Expected to arrive from KL by 25 Dec 2006		

Monitoring and evaluation

The strengthened Federation country delegation will provide monitoring support and advice to the PNRC throughout the proposed operation to ensure appropriate accountability, transparency and financial management of operations. In case of any additional needs, support will be provided by the Southeast Asia regional delegation, in Bangkok, backed up by the Federation's disaster management unit in Kuala Lumpur.

The Federation will receive reports from the field and undertake regular visits and/or spot-checks. This will help identify and, where possible and necessary, resolve any problems. Regular and ad hoc reports will provide necessary information in relation to: the progress of the operation; and any changes in the situation during the reporting period and any particular problem, constraint or unmet need.

The responsibility for day-to-day monitoring of the operation will be with the PNRC, primarily at the branch level but supervised closely by their national headquarters, with the support of the Federation. The affected districts will be regularly visited by the joint national society headquarters/Federation monitoring teams. The situation in the field will be reported on through regular Federation operational updates. Mid-way through the operation a review will be conducted jointly by the Federation and the PNRCs to reflect on progress, needs and possible shifts in focus. The need for a wide-scale evaluation is vital at the end of the operation to ensure institutional learning. To facilitate such learning, an overall internal and external review of the operation is planned.

Coordination

Coordination is crucial for the operation. The national society, supported by the Federation, will work in partnership with the government and encourage coordination with non-government agencies as well as private groups to provide effective support to people in need. The plan of action has been developed and will be implemented in close coordination with the beneficiary communities.

Budget summary

See Annex 1 for details.

Susan Johnson
Director
National Society and Field Support Division

Markku Niskala
Secretary General

[Budget below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

The International Federation undertakes activities that are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- *Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.*
- *Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.*
- *Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.*
- *Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.*

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 \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

REVISED BUDGET SUMMARY

Annex 1

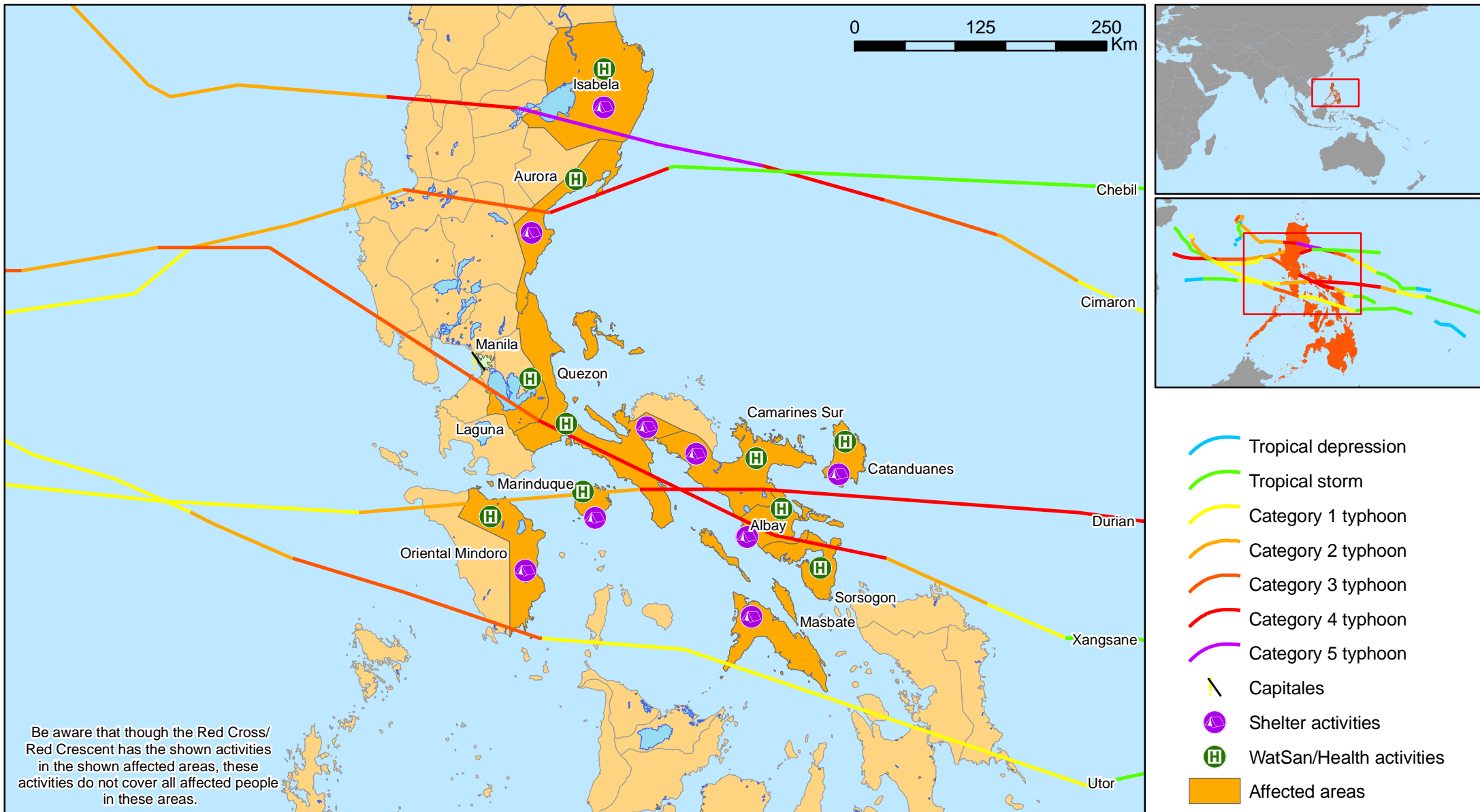
Philippines - Typhoons

MDRPH002

	ORIGINAL VALUE IN CHF	REVISED VALUE IN CHF	VARIANCE VALUE IN CHF
<u>RELIEF NEEDS</u>			
Shelter & Construction Materials	1,581,875	5,329,843	-3,747,968
Clothing & Textiles	1,012,188	601,892	410,296
Food	712,882	0	712,882
Water & Sanitation	500,000	458,532	41,468
Medical & First Aid	0	311,419	-311,419
Teaching Materials	0	77,778	-77,778
Utensils & Tools	600,000	259,553	340,447
Other Supplies & Services	156,830	12,822	144,008
Total Relief Needs	4,563,774	7,051,839	-2,488,065
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>			
Vehicles Purchase	95,000	0	95,000
Computers & Telecom Equipment	47,000	173,734	-126,734
Medical Equipment	75,000	404,938	-329,938
Other Machinery & Equipment	90,000	95,000	-5,000
<u>TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES</u>			
Storage - Warehouse	21,250	169,888	-148,638
Distribution & Monitoring	1,700,000	431,910	1,268,090
Transport & Vehicles Costs	160,000	204,417	-44,417
<u>PERSONNEL</u>			
International Staff	660,000	456,000	204,000
Regionally Deployed Staff	139,000	189,000	-50,000
National Staff	90,250	3,000	87,250
National Society Staff	175,000	68,500	106,500
Consultants	0	29,400	-29,400
<u>WORKSHOPS & TRAINING</u>			
Workshops & Training	190,000	481,623	-291,623
<u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u>			
Travel	86,000	20,000	66,000
Information & Public Relations	28,750	22,490	6,260
Office running costs	50,000	20,000	30,000
Communication Costs	30,000	20,000	10,000
Other General Expenses	60,000	20,000	40,000
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>			
Programme Support - PSR	574,296	685,575	-111,280
Total Operational Needs	4,271,546	3,495,475	776,070
Total Appeal Budget (Cash & Kind)	8,835,320	10,547,314	-1,711,994
Less Available Resources		5,678,712	
Net Request	8,835,320	4,868,602	-1,711,994



Philippines: Typhoons



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Map data sources: ESRI, GIST, Federation, FACT, Unisys