

# Emergency appeal operation update

## Philippines: Typhoons and floods 2013

### Emergency appeal n° MDRPH012

GLIDE n° [FL-2013-000092](#), [FL-2013-000095-PHL](#), [TC-2013-000120-PHL](#), [TC-2013-000132-PHL](#)

### Operation update n°3

17 October 2013

#### Period covered:

7 to 15 October 2013

#### Appeal target (current):

CHF 1,856,354

**Appeal coverage:** The appeal is 37 per cent covered in hard and soft pledges, with more pledges in the pipeline. Additional donations are needed to deliver timely assistance to affected families.

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#### Appeal history:

- *This update focuses on the situation relating to Typhoon Nari.*
- An [emergency appeal](#) was issued on 19 September 2013 for CHF 1,856,354 to deliver assistance to 15,000 families (75,000 people) in eight months.
- A [preliminary emergency appeal](#) was launched on 26 August 2013 for CHF 1,681,554 to deliver assistance to 15,000 families (75,000 people) in eight months.
- CHF 319,766 was advanced from the IFRC [Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) to initiate distributions and to support detailed assessments.



Typhoon Nari made landfall in the municipality of Dingalan, Aurora province, and traversed Central Luzon before exiting the country to the sea, west of Philippines. Chapter volunteers support clearing operations in areas that were blocked due to toppled trees. Photo: Philippine Red Cross

**Summary:** As the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) continues to respond to the humanitarian needs wrought by a series of severe tropical weather systems that have caused severe flooding across Luzon Island since August, Typhoon Nari (local name: Santi) struck the night of Friday, 11 October 2013. Typhoon Nari made landfall in the municipality of Dingalan, Aurora province, and traversed Central Luzon before exiting landmass to the sea west of Philippines. As per latest information from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), there are 15 confirmed deaths and 32 injuries owing to the effects of Typhoon Nari.

While the reported death toll by Typhoon Nari has been relatively lower, given the scale of the storm, there are significant humanitarian needs because of the destruction wrought to homes and livelihoods, with an estimated PHP 3.1 billion (approximately CHF 67 million) worth of damages to agriculture and fisheries. Figures released by NDRRMC indicate that 59,001 houses have been damaged – 10,837 totally and 48,164 partially – with the province of Nueva Ecija (8,444 totally and 28,969 partially) accounting for the bulk of these.

Typhoon Nari has affected provinces that are still recovering from the recent severe tropical weather systems. PRC's response started when Typhoon Utor impacted the northeastern part of Luzon Island on 12 August 2013. The combined effects of the severe weather events that have affected Philippines since Typhoon Utor have left at least 88 people dead and damaged some 82,500 houses across the island of Luzon.

With support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) – which launched an emergency appeal seeking CHF 1,856,354 for the delivery of assistance to 75,000 people – PRC has so far provided relief assistance to at least 10,000 families (some 50,000 people). In view of Typhoon Nari, the National Society has deployed teams to undertake assessments in the province of Nueva Ecija. The aim is to obtain a more thorough picture of the disaster's impact, to determine the relief needs of the affected population and to verify initial reports on the damage to shelter. Assessment findings will inform whether the target for relief and other sectors in this emergency appeal operation, including the budget, will be increased.

Partners who have so far contributed to this appeal are American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Danish Red Cross/Danish government, Japanese Red Cross Society, Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government, Swiss Red Cross/Swiss government and World Health Organization Voluntary Emergency Relief Fund (WHO/VERF). On behalf of PRC, IFRC would like to thank these partners for their generous donations. This busy typhoon and monsoon season, Typhoon Nari is the nineteenth tropical storm to have formed within, to enter or to impact the Philippine area of responsibility in 2013; additional support from partners is of the essence to enable timely delivery of humanitarian assistance.

## The situation

Typhoon Nari (local name: Santi) made landfall in the municipality of Dingalan, Aurora province, the night of Friday, 11 October 2013, packing maximum sustained winds of up to 175 kilometres per hour. It brought heavy rain as it crossed Central Luzon, causing flooding in the provinces of Aurora, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Tarlac and Zambales, among others.

According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), Typhoon Nari's effects have left 15 people dead and 32 injured, with a total of 900,421 people affected across 14 provinces. It brought significant destruction to homes and livelihoods, with an estimated PHP 3 billion (approximately CHF 64.7 million) worth of damages to agriculture and fisheries reported. A total of 59,001 houses have been damaged – 10,837 totally and 48,164 partially – with the province of Nueva Ecija (8,444 totally and 28,969 partially) accounting for the bulk of these.

With the typhoon having exited and the rains easing, authorities are now working to restore electricity in areas where transmission lines have been toppled and supply disrupted. Access to some of the areas is still difficult owing to blocked or damaged roads, but authorities are clearing roads that were rendered impassable by toppled trees or mudslides. Several villages in the provinces of Bulacan and Pampanga are still submerged, although water levels have subsided, with residents and authorities bracing for more flooding as water from upland areas – such as Nueva Ecija – flows downstream as it heads toward the bay.

Typhoon Nari has affected provinces that are still recovering from the recent severe tropical weather systems. Typhoon Utor (locally known as Labuyo) made landfall in Aurora on 12 August 2013, followed two weeks later by monsoon rains enhanced by Tropical Storm Trami (Maring), which did not make landfall. Almost a month after Tropical Storm Trami, the powerful Typhoon Usagi (Odette) entered the Philippine area of responsibility (PAR), making landfall in the Batanes group of islands on 21 September 2013, as it barrelled out of the Philippines. Even though it moved away and dissipated on 22 September, Usagi exacerbated the southwest monsoon that brought continuous rain until 24 September. In Usagi's wake, a new system – Tropical Storm Wutip (Paolo) – further enhanced the southwest monsoon, bringing rains and thunderstorms over the western sections of Central and Southern Luzon from 26 to 27 September 2013. The southwest monsoon rains fuelled by Typhoon Usagi and Tropical Storm Wutip caused flash floods and landslides in Zambales province, killing 32 people.

As well as the impact on immediate household items, livelihoods and shelter needs of affected families, the severe tropical weather events have brought health concerns. Since the onset of the season, cases of chikungunya, leptospirosis, respiratory and waterborne diseases have been observed to increase in some flood-affected areas. Notably, increased cases of leptospirosis have been reported in Olongapo City, Zambales province. According to Philippine Red Cross (PRC) field report, and based on local health statistics, a total of 854 leptospirosis cases, with 13 fatalities, have been reported to date in the province of Zambales.

In all, the combined effects of the severe weather events that have occurred since August 2013 – starting with Typhoon Utor to Typhoon Nari – have left at least 88 people dead and damaged some 82,500 houses across the

island of Luzon. Since some of the affected provinces have repeatedly been hit by the series of these events, the coping mechanisms of the most vulnerable residents have been stretched.

PRC has been on the ground since August responding to the needs of affected families. The provinces of Aurora, Nueva Vizcaya and Quirino were covered by the plan outlined in the DREF operation. Subsequently, following the launch of an emergency appeal, the provinces of Bataan, Bulacan, Cavite, Laguna, Pampanga, Pangasinan and Rizal were incorporated while Zambales was eventually added, as reported in [operation update no. 2](#). The National Society chapters in these provinces continue to undertake activities, as will the chapter in Nueva Ecija, if assessment findings recommend further support.

## Coordination and partnerships

**Movement coordination:** PRC continues to issue regular updates to Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners with in-country presence on the latest developments and response initiatives. Staff of the IFRC country office are supporting PRC in ongoing assessments in Nueva Ecija.

**Coordinating with authorities:** PRC continues to maintain strong relations with government bodies involved in disaster response, including participating or collaborating with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) and local disaster risk reduction and management councils.

**Inter-agency coordination:** PRC and the IFRC country office continue to participate in humanitarian country team (HCT) meetings. Coordination has been enhanced within the context of an [earthquake that struck Central Visayas](#) on Tuesday 15 October 2013.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action



Philippine Red Cross' Nueva Ecija chapter served hot meals to 940 individuals who sought safer shelter in evacuation centres, and undertook a quick survey of needs.  
*Photo: Philippine Red Cross*

Since Typhoon Utor lashed in August 2013, PRC has been providing humanitarian assistance in affected communities. In response to Typhoon Nari, PRC mobilized staff and volunteers to provide assistance in a range of sectors. On 10 October 2013, the Aurora chapter supported pre-emptive evacuation efforts of local authorities and subsequently provided hot meals for 400 individuals in evacuation centres in the municipality of Dingalan, where they typhoon made landfall.

On its part, the Nueva Ecija chapter served hot meals to 940 individuals who sought safer shelter in evacuation centres and undertook a quick survey of needs. Based on that survey, the chapter prepared a request to the national headquarters for support in providing relief assistance to 2,500 affected families. To obtain a more thorough picture of the disaster's impact in

Nueva Ecija, PRC deployed a team on 15 October 2013 to undertake assessments in the province. The team is scheduled to complete the assignment by Friday, 18 October, and its findings will inform whether the target for relief and other sectors in this emergency appeal operation, including the budget, will be increased.

## Progress towards outcomes

**This operations update focuses on the impact of Typhoon Nari and as such, does not report on the implementation of the appeal.** The next operations update which will give further details on the progress of

this emergency operation is scheduled for 9 November 2013. For the most recent progress update and sector-wise approach of the operation, see [Operations Update n°2](#) posted on 9 October 2013.

Relief	
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Immediate food needs of 10,000 affected families are met within one month.	
Output (result) 1.1	Activities planned
Affected families receive appropriate food rations	<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>• Serve ready-to-eat meals to 25,000 people.</li> <li>• Distribute two-day food rations to 10,000 families (50,000 persons).</li> <li>• Conduct a post-distribution survey.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Essential household needs of 6,500 affected families met within two months.	
Output (result) 2.1	Activities planned
Affected families have access to non-food items, hygiene-related goods and cash to meet essential household needs	<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 blankets (two per family) and sleeping mats (two per family) and one 20-litre jerry can per family (for household level water storage), to up to 5,000 families (25,000 persons).</li> <li>• Distribute hygiene kits (one per family) to up to 6,500 families (32,500 persons).</li> <li>• Engage a suitable cash remittance service provider with a network in affected areas and capacity to disburse cash to up to 5,000 families (25,000 persons).</li> <li>• Disburse unconditional grants worth up to PHP 2,000 (about CHF 43) to up to 5,000 families (25,000 persons) through the cash remittance service provider engaged.</li> <li>• Conduct a post-distribution survey.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Immediate risks to the health of 15,000 affected families reduced within two months.	
Output (result) 3.1	Activities planned
Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the affected population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize PRC and community health volunteers in targeted provinces</li> <li>• Undertake rapid surveys to determine baseline and end-line levels of awareness on priority water-borne, water-related and other 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>• Provide hygiene kits to 6,500 families (32,500 persons) to reinforce safe hygiene practices (<i>see also Outcome 2 above</i>).</li> <li>• Mobilize 15,000 families for the dissemination of relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages and conduct activities to promote health.</li> </ul>

Early recovery	
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Targeted 500 families have received shelter repair assistance that meets agreed standards.	
Output (result) 1.1	Activities planned
500 affected families have received shelter assistance as material and tools and/or cash grants to obtain their choice of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form a shelter project team 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 who will receive shelter assistance and</li> </ul>



shelter repair materials and tools, and have undertaken repairs satisfactorily	<p>provide them with orientation on the project, distribution process, and typhoon-resilient construction techniques.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide cash grants and/or shelter materials and tools worth PHP 10,000 (about CHF 213).</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>
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**Outcome 2:** Income capacity of 1,200 affected families restored.

<b>Output (result) 2.1</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Up to 1,200 affected families have received working capital and obtained inputs sufficient to resume income-earning activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize participatory community sessions to select up to 1,200 families (6,000 persons) that will receive livelihoods assistance.</li> <li>• Organize participatory orientation sessions on conditions that targeted families need to fulfil to receive the grants.</li> <li>• Engage a suitable cash remittance service provider with a network in affected areas and capacity to disburse cash to up to 1,200 families (6,000 persons).</li> <li>• Provide up to 1,200 families (6,000 persons) with PHP 10,000 grants in two instalments through a cash remittance provider for them to start income-earning ventures outlined in their proposals.</li> <li>• Undertake regular monitoring to ensure that families who receive PHP 10,000 grants have started the income-earning ventures that were outlined in their proposals or adopted new ventures where needed.</li> </ul>

**Outcome 3:** Improved access to and use of adequate water and sanitation in targeted schools.

<b>Output (result) 3.1</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Adequate water and sanitation which meets standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to targeted schools and hygiene promotion conducted to complement hardware	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake detailed assessments to identify four schools that will be supported in rehabilitating/constructing water and sanitation facilities.</li> <li>• Coordinate with the Department of Education, local authorities and principals in identifying four schools that will be supported in rehabilitating/constructing water and sanitation facilities.</li> <li>• Coordinate with local authority engineers and principals of identified schools on the design of appropriate water and sanitation facilities.</li> <li>• Rehabilitate or construct water and sanitation facilities in four schools that were used as evacuation centres.</li> <li>• Support the four schools in forming water and sanitation committees to spearhead proper maintenance of the facilities.</li> <li>• Undertake hygiene promotion in the four schools to complement provision of facilities.</li> </ul>

### Preparedness for response

**Outcome 1:** The level of preparedness for future disasters within PRC is improved.

<b>Output (result) 1.1</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
PRC's capacity to undertake relevant first response, relief and early recovery interventions is increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide three chapters with equipment and training for water search and rescue (WASAR) teams.</li> <li>• Conduct relevant training or coaching events to improve the assessment capacity of PRC.</li> <li>• Support PRC in updating cash transfer programming (CTP) and shelter</li> </ul>

	<p>programming guidelines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance coordination with other actors involved CTP in the Philippines to encourage cross-institutional learning.</li> <li>• Streamline beneficiary communications to support programmes in communicating better with and being accountable to their beneficiaries.</li> </ul>
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### National society service delivery capacity development

**Outcome 1:** National society capacity to deliver sustainable services is strengthened.

Output (result) 1.1	Activities planned
PRC volunteer, staff and institutional capacity to deliver sustainable services is increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide one PRC chapter with essential IT equipment.</li> <li>• Support PRC in undertaking essential office improvements.</li> <li>• Using delegates and technical staff of IFRC as resource persons, provide coaching and mentoring to PRC staff and volunteers participating in implementation of activities under this operation.</li> <li>• Using relevant IFRC technical personnel, support efforts aimed at developing the finance management and logistics capacity of PRC.</li> <li>• At the end of intervention, organize a learning forum that will bring together chapters and departments involved in this operation.</li> </ul>

### Community risk reduction

**Outcome 1:** The medium-term risks to the health of 10,300 affected families are reduced.

Output (result) 1.1	Activities planned
Community-based disease prevention and health promotion measures provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize PRC and community health volunteers in targeted communities</li> <li>• Undertake surveys to determine baseline and end-line levels of awareness on dengue, malaria and leptospirosis in targeted communities</li> <li>• Produce and distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials relevant for dengue, malaria and leptospirosis prevention, and distribute to families in target communities alongside prevention and health promotion campaigns</li> <li>• Mobilize 10,300 families (51,500 persons) for the dissemination of dengue, malaria and leptospirosis prevention messages, and conduct activities to promote health</li> <li>• Provide long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets to 2,800 families (14,000 persons) to reinforce malaria and dengue prevention practices</li> </ul>

**Outcome 2:** PRC's capacity to deliver disaster risk reduction programming is strengthened.

Output (result) 1.1	Activities planned
Flooding risk reduction measures are incorporated into future long-term community resilience programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with local people, local authorities and other stakeholders in selecting the geographical area for undertaking a study on enhancing community resilience to perennial flooding.</li> <li>• Pursue and engage in partnership with an interested academic institution in undertaking a study on enhancing community resilience to perennial flooding.</li> <li>• Select and engage an expert to facilitate a study on enhancing community resilience to perennial flooding.</li> <li>• Based on study recommendations, identify areas of focus in long-term community resilience programming.</li> </ul>

## Logistics

The IFRC's in-country logistics team – which comprises one logistics delegate and three logistics officers – has facilitated the immediate release of pre-positioned stocks and assisted in organizing transportation of items to affected areas. The team has also initiated contact with suppliers of shelter materials in Aurora in preparation for the delivery of shelter repair assistance.

Meantime, donors who wish to cover relief items that will be procured locally are requested to give earmarked cash donations. Those who wish to cover hygiene kits should note that the items may be procured ex stock from the IFRC zone logistics unit (ZLU) warehouse in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. All donors should coordinate with [ZLU](#) regarding outstanding needs relating to non-food items and hygiene kits.

## Communications – Advocacy and public information

A press release was sent out to international media the same day the emergency appeal was launched. Several local and international news sources mentioned the launch. A story titled '[Emergency appeal for typhoon season floods response](#)' was issued on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org) with images uploaded on the IFRC photo library (Cumulus). Another story relating to the damage of Typhoon Usagi in China and Philippines titled '[China bears the brunt after Typhoon Usagi leaves the Philippines](#)' was also published on the IFRC website.

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## 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)



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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.

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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.