


www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Revised emergency appeal Philippines: Typhoons

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH007
GLIDE n° TC-2011-000147-PHL and TC-2011-000149-PHL
18 October 2012

This revised emergency appeal adjusts the appeal budget from CHF 4,114,366 to CHF 2,941,756 with operational changes based on detailed situation analysis. The operation's timeframe is extended until 30 November 2012. A final report will be made available by 28 February 2013, three months after completion of the operation.

With contributions received to date, the appeal is 74 per cent covered in cash and kind. Under the revised plan, apart from the support that had been delivered to some 25,000 families during the emergency phase, the Philippine Red Cross will continue to provide shelter assistance to some 300 families and livelihoods assistance to some 3,000 families to help with their recovery. The capacity building component of the appeal with regard to national society disaster response preparedness, is on-going.



In Ifugao province, this resident has successfully resumed her weaving livelihood after she received the cash grant from the Red Cross.

Photo: Afrhill Rances/IFRC

Appeal history:

- A [revised emergency appeal](#) was launched on 10 November 2011, seeking CHF 4.1 million in cash, kind, or services to support Philippine Red Cross to assist 25,000 families (125,000 persons) until 30 September 2012.
- An [emergency appeal](#) for CHF 3.5 million was launched on a preliminary basis on 4 October 2011 to assist 50,000 families (250,000 persons) for eight months.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 280,000 was [allocated to support initial response](#) by the national society.

[<Click for the revised budget, current donor response or contact details>](#)

Summary: On 4 October 2011, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched a preliminary emergency appeal — on behalf of the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) — to respond to the needs wrought by back-to-back typhoons, Nesat and Nalgae, which hit the central and northern parts of Luzon Island on 27 September and 1 October respectively. An emergency appeal was issued on 10 November 2011 following extensive assessment of needs on the ground. Activities under the appeal cover food and non-food relief, health and hygiene promotion, water and sanitation, shelter, livelihoods, and national society disaster preparedness and capacity building.

In the immediate aftermath of the typhoons, PRC deployed emergency response units, experienced staff and specialized volunteer teams to support its first response. The teams provided a range of services, including ferrying more than 2,500 people to evacuation shelters, and rescuing 2,600 trapped persons to safety. More than 2,300 volunteers and 200 staff were mobilized, and played an important role in emergency operations, including serving more than 21,000 evacuees with ready-to-eat meals and responding to immediate welfare, psychosocial, first aid and health-related needs.

The relief phase of this IFRC-supported operation was completed in March 2012. At that juncture, the objectives pertaining to relief distributions had been attained. Some 25,000 families had received emergency food packages; 15,000 received water storage containers and sleeping materials; and 18,000 received family hygiene kits, including 18,000 hygiene kits for children. As well as distributing 150,000 litres of water to families in need, PRC conducted disease prevention, and health and hygiene promotion sessions, reaching a total of 18,020 families.

Planning and preparations for early recovery assistance started alongside relief interventions. A PRC project team, supported by an IFRC delegate and a household economic security delegate seconded by British Red Cross undertook detailed assessments in affected communities to establish the nature and extent of early recovery needs. This process helped prioritize families that would receive early recovery assistance. Subsequently, delivery of livelihoods assistance – in the form of conditional cash grants – started in June 2012. As of 25 September, some 2,100 families in the provinces of Aurora, Ifugao and Quirino had received early recovery livelihoods grants ranging between PHP 4,000 and PHP 10,000, and had invested in livelihood projects.

Also relating to early recovery, the process of identifying and targeting vulnerable families who lacked the capacity to build back better was done alongside relief interventions. Up to this moment, 200 most vulnerable families (109 in Aurora, 63 in Ifugao and 28 in Quirino) out of the targeted 300 families were selected to receive shelter assistance. Delivery of shelter assistance in Ifugao started in July 2012. The process in Aurora started in September 2012, slightly later than Ifugao owing to challenges relating to obtaining suitable land to resettle the selected typhoon-displaced families that used to live in areas demarcated as 'no-build zones'. The time needed for legal processes in obtaining land required the operation to be extended until 30 November 2012..

Apart from providing direct assistance to families that were affected by the typhoons, this operation is supporting the improvement of PRC's disaster preparedness and response capacity. In this regards, the operation provided Aurora and Ifugao chapters with computers and other basic office equipment to maintain basic functions. The two chapters are also being supported to form and equip water search and rescue teams. While training of staff and volunteers has been completed, procurement of equipment for the teams is also close to completion.

Cash and in-kind contributions to this intervention have been received from American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Red Cross of Monaco, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross as well as the Directorate General of the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), Government of Canada, Government of Finland, Government of The Netherlands and the World Health Organization (WHO) staff Voluntary Emergency Relief Fund (VERF). On behalf of Philippine Red Cross, IFRC would like to thank all these partners for their generous response to this appeal.

The situation

The Philippines was struck by Typhoons Nesat and Nalgae on 27 September and 1 October respectively, affecting the northern and central regions of Luzon island. National disaster authorities reported that the combined death toll from the two powerful storms had reached 101, with 103 injured and 27 missing. According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) update issued on 12 October 2011, more than four million people were affected, with 2.5 million of them in Central Luzon region. Agriculture, which is the main source of livelihoods in the region, was severely impacted while infrastructure and houses were not spared. In all, some 71,500 houses were damaged or destroyed.

Even though the affected regions are routinely hit by storms of similar or higher strength each year, the flooding resulting from the two typhoons was massive to the extent that residents of Bulacan and Pampanga provinces called it "the worst flood in decades". The authorities estimated that the total cost of damage wrought by the twin typhoons was PHP 15 billion, exceeding that caused by Typhoon Ketsana in late 2009.

As the Red Cross, the authorities and other actors continued with their efforts to deliver relief in areas that were hardest hit by typhoons Nesat and Nalgae, a new storm – Tropical Storm Washi – struck the northern region of the island Mindanao in the south of the archipelago. As a consequence, several humanitarian actors in the country

shifted their focus to the south. However, while PRC had provided quick response to the area wrought by tropical storm Washi in Mindanao, they continued to provide equal attention to the needs in areas affected by typhoons Nesat and Nalgae.

With several strong typhoons hitting the country in 2012 and increasing their collective impact with each occurrence, the recovery process of the affected population is slow. While several positive developments were made on the ground, more resources are needed to help the most vulnerable people recover fully and be prepared for the next typhoon season in the coming year.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination: The Red Cross Red Crescent operational coordination mechanism was activated at the early stage of this operation. Partners held coordination and ad hoc meetings to discuss developments. The meetings brought together PRC, IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Australian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross representatives in Manila. The coordination mechanism continues in the context of ongoing emergency operations and long-term programmes.

Coordinating with authorities: As an auxiliary to public authorities – and as mandated in Republic Act 10072 – PRC continues to maintain strong relationships with government bodies through participation or collaboration with the following: (i) the NDRRMC; (ii) provincial, municipal and barangay disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) local government units. The national society participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the department of social welfare and development (DSWD), especially in the short-listing of beneficiary lists. Through unrelenting humanitarian diplomacy efforts, PRC worked closely with local authorities in Aurora and Quirino provinces and managed to secure safer land to resettle families who used to live in danger zones. In Quirino province, a 1.4-hectare site was secured at Barangay Villa Ylana, Maddela Municipality. In Aurora, the authorities have provided two sites in Dilasag Municipality – one at Barangay Dicabasan and another at Barangay Lawang – for families displaced by the typhoons. While undertaking the selection of beneficiaries for livelihood grants, the national society closely with engaged *barangay* (village) officials so as to obtain a mapping of households in targeted barangays. Coordination has also been maintained with agriculture authorities for recommendations on where beneficiaries with livelihood grants for corn or rice farming can obtain the required inputs at competitive rates.

Inter-agency coordination: Since the start of the operation, IFRC has ensured that the wider humanitarian community was informed about the activities being implemented by PRC under this emergency appeal operation. This was done through participation in meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team, led by the United Nations (UN) resident coordinator. Inter-agency coordination has extended to providing important updates to partners, including the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO).

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Relief activities under this operation covered the needs of affected families in Aurora, Bulacan, Cagayan, Ifugao, Isabela, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Quirino and Tarlac provinces, and Navotas City of Metro Manila. At the closure of the relief phase in March 2012, the objectives pertaining to relief distributions had been attained. Some 25,000 families had received emergency food packages, 15,000 received water storage containers and sleeping materials and 18,000 received hygiene kits. PRC also conducted disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion sessions reaching 18,020 families.

Planning for early recovery assistance started alongside relief interventions, with detailed assessments undertaken in the most affected communities



This family now has peace of mind inside their new home in Aurora province. Photo: Omar Amonoy/IFRC

In January 2012, with support from IFRC and British Red Cross, PRC undertook a detailed assessment in Aurora, Bulacan, Ifugao, Isabela, Pampanga and Quirino provinces to gain a better understanding of the early recovery needs of communities affected by typhoons Nesat and Nalgae. Separate assessments were done on the shelter situation for planning subsequent interventions.

Findings of these assessments were corroborated by a follow-up assessment that was conducted by the NDRRMC in March 2012 with support from the Humanitarian Country Team, through the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The follow-up assessment covered Bulacan, Ifugao Pampanga and Quirino provinces.

These processes had helped to prioritize families that would receive early recovery assistance, and affected families in Aurora, Ifugao and Quirino provinces were selected as target beneficiaries. Subsequently, delivery of livelihoods assistance started in June 2012. As of 30 September, some 2,100 families had received early recovery livelihoods grants ranging between PHP 4,000 and PHP 10,000, and have invested in livelihood projects. The beneficiaries are using the grants to support their traditional main income sources including corn farming, rice farming, hog raising or piggery, goat rearing, poultry rearing (duck or chicken). More information will be included in the final report.

The shelter component began in July 2012 and is underway.

Remaining needs

While the emergency relief needs were met through collective efforts from the government, the Red Cross and other stakeholders, longer term recovery remained a challenge for the communities that was hit by the typhoons last year and this year.

Early recovery grants/livelihoods

A significant loss of income had been incurred due to failure of crops where the typhoons hit. Families relying on farm labour as the primary mode of income are most affected. The loss was aggravated by a poor harvest, or the lack of employment during the harvest season.

Furthermore, the land tenure system, terms of trade and exchange, and a lack of access to affordable financial services made even the most productive vulnerable-households live in subsistence. The agreements between tenants and land owners were exploitative in some cases, depending on the extent to which owners were willing to invest in share-cropping. For better-off tenant farmers, leasing land for a longer period or an owner mortgaging land for flat-fee was the most favoured option compared to seasonal contracts.

Landless labourers comprised up to a third of households among the barangays covered by the assessment. The proportion was larger in the wetlands where fish-farms were operational. For instance, in Aurora, large tracts remained under-developed because those allotted had not cleared their dues towards ownership. Non-payment of land rates for three consecutive years led to confiscation of land. As such, the land used as collateral was only the domain of families with more economic means, for example, those ventured into enterprises and trucking operations. Some vulnerable households who had recorded good yields were redeeming surpluses of grain, livestock and poultry - which are normally meant for domestic consumption - to stay creditworthy. The intention was to settle existing debts so as to obtain fresh credit for the next sowing season. It was also observed that the most vulnerable households repeated cycles of seasonal borrowing to ensure basic food and economic functions in the family. In the aftermath of Typhoon Nesat, the debts at the household level increased considerably. The situation was worse for those without access to productive assets as they were either denied access to credit or had to pledge in livestock for cash needs.

Shelter

Assessments conducted during the first quarter of 2012 showed that although the government had paid efforts to support rebuilding houses that had been totally or partially destroyed, there were still collapsed houses that have not been reconstructed, where families had to rebuild shelters using salvaged materials. Many of these self-constructed houses with salvaged materials are likely to be destroyed if struck by a new storm due to their weak structures. Furthermore, a large number of the population who had lost their homes used to live in hazard-prone areas referred to locally as 'no build zones'. Vulnerable families that used to live in areas within these 'no build zones' were not allowed to rebuild on the same sites as they would be left exposed to future potential flooding. However, the relocation was significantly constrained by challenges in obtaining suitable land.

Revised operation

The operation covered both the relief phase and early recovery. While the final plan of this operation could only be finalized after clearance of land issues from continuous discussions between local government and PRC causing a slight delay in the revision process, it does not affect the activities relating to the relief phase, including food and non-food relief, health and hygiene promotion, which have been completed in the early stage. It is notable that the targets for relief distributions in non-food items, and health and hygiene promotion have been adjusted to 18,000 after detailed assessment, situation analysis, as well as considering PRC had organized hygiene promotion sessions for 5,000 families through bilateral support from German Red Cross that covered part of the needs.

To assist the vulnerable households still struggling to cope with recovering from their livelihoods, the operation aimed to deliver conditional early recovery grants to some 3,000 vulnerable families in the provinces of Aurora, Ifugao and Quirino. The reduction from an original of 5,000 families takes into account that PRC is providing similar assistance to some 2,000 families in the provinces of Bulacan, Isabela and Pampanga through bilateral support of the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID).

The conditional cash grants would be provided to beneficiaries for purchase of items for livelihood recovery and not for consumption or for redeeming debts. Beneficiaries could also use the grant to purchase assets, tools of trade, livestock, farming inputs or stocks for small-scale trade. Other rules will also be applied for example using the cash grant to purchase alcohol and tobacco – even as inputs for a small-scale trade ventures – would not be allowed. Each targeted household would prepare a proposal to be approved by PRC through a participatory approach in a community consultation process.

In addressing the shelter need, after careful consideration on the constraint for the legal processes in obtaining safer land in resettling those families that used to live in ‘no build zones’, the number of targeted families has been reduced from 900 to 300, where the leadership of PRC can fully engaged with local authorities in the process of securing lands at Barangay Villa Ylana in Maddela Municipality of Quirino province while in Aurora, the authorities have provided two sites in Dilasag Municipality – one at Barangay Dicabasan and another at Barangay Lawang. The reduction also takes into account that shelter assistance under this operation will focus only on the remote and poor provinces of Aurora, Ifugao and Quirino, whereas the original target included also Bulacan, Isabela and Pampanga provinces which are closer to Manila, the country’s capital city. The needs from these latter three provinces will be partly covered by the government and upon analysis, the population living there would have better chance of obtaining resources for recovery compared to those in Aurora, Ifugao and Quirino.

Likewise, the beneficiaries targeted in receiving latrines under the water and sanitation sector have been reduced from 1,000 families to 300 families as the construction of latrines is an integral part with the houses built. Another water and sanitation component for rehabilitating water and sanitation facilities in the original appeal was canceled in this revised plan, after detailed analysis and more discussion with the local authorities indicated that more resources would be needed, and that there would be insufficient time to complete the required preparatory before the operation ends.

Relief distributions (food items)

Outcome: Emergency food needs of 25,000 typhoon-affected families are met through provision of appropriate food items in adequate quantities and quality within four months.

Output (expected result)	Activities planned
The immediate food needs of 25,000 typhoon-displaced families are met through one-off food distributions (two-day rations).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. • Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for food distributions. • Distribute food packages (rice, noodles and sardines) to 25,000 families (125,000 persons). • Conduct post-distribution surveys. • Monitor and report on distributions.

Progress: Activities under this objective were completed, with some 25,000 families having received emergency food packages comprising rice, noodles and sardines.

Relief distributions (non-food items)

Outcome: The status of up to 18,000 (original target 20,000 families) typhoon-affected families improved through provision of appropriate non-food items within six months.

Output (expected result)	Activities planned
The immediate needs of up to 18,000 typhoon-affected families that incurred losses or damage to household items are met through distribution of non-food items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. • Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions. • Distribute blankets (two per family), sleeping mats (two per family), and mosquito nets (two per family) to 15,000 families (75,000 persons). • Distribute jerry cans, for household level water storage, to 15,000 families (75,000 persons). • Distribute hygiene kits to 18,000 families (90,000 persons). • Distribute children's hygiene kits to 18,000 students. • Conduct post-distribution surveys. • Monitor and report on distributions.

Progress: Activities under this objective were completed in March 2012, with 15,000 families having received non-food item packages comprising of blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets and jerry cans, 18,000 students having received children's hygiene kits, and 18,000 families having family hygiene kits..

Health and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The immediate health risks of 18,000 families (90,000 persons) (original target 20,000 families) and among 18,000 students reduced through provision of preventive health services in eight months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
18,000 typhoon-affected families as well as 18,000 students have improved knowledge of preventing water-borne, water-related and other infectious diseases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit, train and/or mobilize existing community health volunteers. • Undertake surveys to determine baseline and endline levels of awareness on priority water-borne, water-related and other infectious diseases in communities impacted by flooding. • Mobilize 18,000 families (90,000 people) as well as 18,000 students, and disseminate relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages to them. • Reproduce information, education and communication (IEC) materials relevant for disease prevention and health promotion. • Distribute IEC materials to 18,000 families (90,000 people) as well as 18,000 students in the target communities. • Collaborate with relief and water and sanitation sectors in the conduct of disease prevention and health promotion activities integrated with relief item distributions, water trucking or latrine construction work. • Monitor and report on activities.

Progress: Some 15 facilitators and 295 community health volunteers were mobilized and involved in conducting health and hygiene promotion. The community health volunteers organized health and hygiene promotion sessions in targeted communities, reaching 18,020 families and 18,000 students. Activities under this objective are fully completed.

Water and sanitation

Outcome: The risk of water and sanitation-related diseases in targeted communities (5,000 families) has been reduced through the provision of safe water supply and improved sanitation facilities in 12 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Safe water is provided to 5,000 affected families as damaged systems are restored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide safe drinking water (through trucking) in areas where restoration of safe water supply systems is likely to take time. • Collaborate with the health promotion sector in highlighting the linkage between safe water handling and storage at household level and prevention of water-borne and water-related diseases. • Monitor and report on activities.
Appropriate sanitation facilities provided to 300 families (original target 1,000 families) targeted to receive shelter assistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support construction of 300 pour-flush latrines and septic tanks as integral components of transitional shelters. • Ensure that construction of pour-flush latrines takes into account unique needs of people with disabilities, where required. • Monitor and report on activities.

Progress: PRC deployed its water truck which distributed 150,000 litres of water to families in need in Bulacan. Water trucking contributed to ensuring access to safe drinking water during the emergency phase. Additionally, under the relief objective of this operation, some 15,000 families were provided with jerry cans for safe household water storage. Linked to shelter, each transitional shelter that is being constructed has a pour-flush latrine and a two-chamber septic tank integrated. The design utilizes materials available locally and is common in the Philippines. It is adaptable to different situations, and in flood-prone areas, the latrines can be elevated.

Livelihoods

Outcome: Coping mechanisms of 3,000 typhoon-affected families (original target 5,000 families) improved in 14 months through cash-based solutions for enhancing livelihood opportunities.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
3,000 typhoon-affected families that incurred losses to livelihoods have received conditional cash grants that enable them to pursue solutions that set the basis for self-reliance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a livelihood working group (LWG), comprising PRC staff and an IFRC delegate, to provide overall guidance for the programme. • Undertake detailed assessments to identify specific communities in most need of early recovery livelihood grants. (Led by LWG) • Establish chapter livelihood teams (CLT), comprising PRC staff and volunteers, in provinces where early recovery assistance is most needed. (Facilitated by LWG) • Organize orientation sessions and support identified communities in forming barangay livelihood committees (BLC) – comprising community members, community leaders, members of the civil society and religious groups, among others – to lead beneficiary selection. (Led by CLT/LWG) • Undertake social mapping, participatory consultations and create a short-list of the most vulnerable households in need of early recovery livelihood grants. (Led by BLC with guidance of CLT and LWG) • Organize participatory community sessions to select – from the short-list – the most vulnerable households that will receive early recovery livelihood grants in accordance with PRC's beneficiary selection criteria. (Led by BLC with guidance of CLT and LWG) • Organize beneficiary orientation sessions for households that are selected to receive early recovery livelihood grants and guide them on the conditions they need to fulfil in order to receive the grants. (BLC with guidance of CLT and LWG) • Provide selected 3,000 households with relevant forms to apply for early recovery livelihood grants and guide them in preparing proposals outlining their preferred solutions to a maximum of PHP 10,000 per family. (Led by CLT) • Identify and engage suitable cash remittance service providers with network in affected areas and capacity to disburse early recovery livelihood grants to the selected 3,000 households.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disburse a maximum of PHP 10,000 early recovery livelihood grants – in two instalments – to 3,000 households through the cash remittance service providers engaged. • Monitor disbursement of the early recovery livelihood grants, utilization by the 3,000 households and report on activities.
--	--

Progress: Planning for early recovery assistance started alongside relief interventions. A PRC project team, supported by an IFRC delegate and a household economic security delegate seconded by the British Red Cross undertook detailed assessments in affected communities to establish the nature and extent of the early recovery needs. This process helped to prioritize families that would receive early recovery assistance. Subsequently, delivery of livelihoods assistance – in the form of conditional cash grants – started in June 2012. As of 25 September, some 2,100 families in the provinces of Aurora, Ifugao and Quirino had received early recovery livelihoods grants ranging between PHP 4,000 and PHP 10,000, and had invested in livelihood projects. Examples on the use of the cash grants include corn farming, rice farming, poultry and piggery. More detailed information will be provided in the final report.

Transitional shelter

Outcome: 300 affected families (original target 900 families) have safer shelter solutions through the provision of locally appropriate materials, tools and guidance on improved building techniques within 14 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
300 families whose houses were destroyed as a result of the typhoons have rebuilt applying typhoon- resilient techniques.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake detailed sector-specific assessments for shelter to inform prioritization by locality. • Assess the extent of the shelter needs and shelter solutions preferred by affected communities in priority localities. • Conduct advocacy for access to appropriate land sites. • Conduct orientation of volunteers to be involved in shelter project. • Select beneficiaries and undertake door-to-door surveys to validate their status. • Provide carpenters and project volunteers with training that promotes awareness and understanding of typhoon resilient construction. • Conduct orientation of beneficiaries (by project volunteers). • Construct model houses in select localities within operational areas. • Provide appropriate transitional shelter materials and tools to 300 families whose houses were destroyed. • Promote safer, typhoon-resilient shelter, where possible, by providing technical assistance and guidance. • Ensure shelter programming takes into account unique needs of people with disabilities, where required. • Promote increased awareness and understanding of shelter response programming with the national society and affected communities. • Monitor and report on activities.

Progress: The process of identifying and targeting vulnerable families that lacked the capacity to build back better was done alongside relief interventions. In this regard, some 300 most vulnerable families were identified to potentially receive shelter assistance. However, based on the donations received, only 200 families (109 in Aurora, 63 in Ifugao and 28 in Quirino) were selected to receive shelter assistance. Delivery of shelter assistance in Ifugao started in July 2012 while in Aurora it started in September 2012 owing to challenges relating to obtaining suitable land to resettle the selected typhoon-displaced families that used to live in areas demarcated as 'no-build zones'. Construction of transitional shelter – which is being done by beneficiaries themselves – could only start after the sites had been developed by the authorities. Site development work has been completed in Aurora while it is underway in Quirino. Model houses in Ifugao and Aurora have been constructed although beneficiaries started to rebuild only in September.

National society disaster preparedness and capacity building

Outcome: The disaster preparedness and response capacity of PRC in affected regions strengthened within 14 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
PRC national headquarters and chapters in operational areas have improved their disaster response capacities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, train and equip two land and water search-and-rescue teams. • Form and train ten national/chapter disaster response teams. • Upgrade one warehouse for stocking of preparedness stocks. • Equip one PRC chapter with a land cruiser, geared for flood situations. • Support two PRC chapters in improving on their volunteer management structures. • Provide technical materials and technical support to PRC national headquarters and chapters targeted by operation. • Conduct on-the-job training in logistics core areas (procurement, warehousing, and transport and fleet management) for PRC staff and volunteers at national headquarters and targeted chapters. • Assist PRC in their training activities by providing delegates as facilitators based on their expertise. • Identify and map the overall and essential preparedness gaps in capacities and resources.

Progress: IFRC has provided Aurora and Ifugao chapters of PRC with new computers and other office equipment to enhance the capture of project monitoring data. Furthermore, the Aurora, Ifugao and Quirino chapters are being provided with water search and rescue equipment as well as training of search and rescue teams. Procurement of equipment for the teams has advanced. In addition, the far-flung and remote Ifugao chapter will be provided with a vehicle geared for flood situations. The vehicle has been procured and shipped.

Logistics

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

- Mobilizing relief items pre-positioned in IFRC's zone logistics unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur for emergencies and ongoing operations
- Coordinating between IFRC and PRC programme managers and ZLU in Kuala Lumpur for timely and cost-efficient sourcing option for items required in the operation
- 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 that the IFRC logistics operation processes use all information to be as efficient and effective as possible

Progress: With the exception of 18,000 hygiene kits, galvanized corrugated iron sheets (CGI) and galvanized plain sheets that were mobilized internationally with the support of IFRC's zone logistics unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur, all items (food, non-food relief and shelter) have been procured locally. Hygiene kits for 18,000 children were also procured locally according to PRC and IFRC procedures.

Requisition forms, waybills, good receipt notes and other standard documentation are in place. Key staff and volunteers involved in operations have been trained in basic Red Cross relief protocols, including maintaining records of beneficiaries that they have served. Chapters collate distribution reports and submit them to the national headquarters. Reconciliation of figures is undertaken based on distribution forms that are signed by beneficiaries as proof of receiving entitled items.

The IFRC in-country logistics team – which comprises one logistics delegate and two logistics officers – continues to support PRC with local procurement processes and tracking the movement of items from Red Cross warehouses to respective distribution points. The support also extends to securing additional transport and warehousing capacity. Logistical support extends to preparing contracts and following up with suppliers. The team supported the process of engaging suitable cash remittance service providers to disburse early recovery livelihood grants.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders is vital for fundraising, advocacy and maintaining the profile of emergency operations. A steady flow of timely and accurate information will be maintained between those working in the field and other stakeholders, including the media and donors, to promote greater quality, accountability, and transparency.

Communications support to this operation will ensure that needs, achievements and challenges are profiled to enhance funding, other support, accountability and to provide a platform for advocating in the interests of typhoon-affected populations. Donors and national societies will receive information and materials they can use to promote the operation. Relevant information and publicity materials will be channeled through IFRC's public website, www.ifrc.org, as well as PRC's website, www.redcross.org.ph.

Activities will include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Producing press releases, news stories and beneficiary case studies
- Proactive engagement with media to highlight the needs of the affected populations and to profile the response of the Red Cross. This will include the use of established IFRC social media tools
- Developing packages and audio-visual products for distribution to partner national societies, partner organizations and media
- Developing and producing communications products that highlight achievements of the operation, especially cash-based programming.
- Supporting field visits by interested colleagues from partner national societies and donor agencies
- Supporting programme teams in designing and producing project-specific materials, including forms, banners, pamphlets, brochures, posters and signage
- Supporting programme teams to ensure consistent and two-way engagement with beneficiaries as part of the IFRC's commitment to greater accountability to affected communities.

Progress: A press release was sent out to international media the same day as the preliminary emergency appeal was launched. Several local and international news sources mentioned the launch. A story titled '[Support needed as Philippine Red Cross steps up typhoon relief operations](#)' was issued on www.ifrc.org, with more content in the pipeline. A [diary piece](#) from a member of the communications team was published in line with the field visit conducted in Bulacan and Pampanga. In addition, a B-roll showing the damage and call for response on the operation is also available at the [IFRC Video Newsroom](#). Meantime, PRC chapters that were mostly affected by Typhoons Nesat and Nalgae created videos on hygiene promotion and hygiene kit distribution. One of them is uploaded on YouTube at page <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3XoGwjqu3d8&feature=plcp>. A piece on the operation one year on is in the pipeline.

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 specializations. Currently, it has approximately 1,000 staff at the national headquarters and chapter levels and approximately one million volunteers and supporters, some 500,000 of them 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.

PRC is in partnership with a number of national societies, some maintaining offices in the Philippines. In addition to IFRC, the Australian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross maintain offices within PRC. PRC also enjoys a close working relationship

with many other partner national societies and works closely with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Outside the Movement, PRC works in partnership with government and non-government agencies as well as private groups in achieving effective networking and delivery of services. It is the only organization outside the government structure that has a wide network, presence and mandate, ranging from the capital, Manila, to the grassroots level.

Capacity of IFRC

IFRC maintains a country office in the Philippines, housed within PRC's national headquarters. The office is headed by a country representative and has three delegates and eight staff supporting an ongoing operation in responses. The three existing delegates and eight staff (specializing in finance and administration, logistics, relief/recovery, reporting and communications, shelter, water and sanitation) will take on additional responsibilities relating to this operation. The IFRC Southeast Asia regional office in Bangkok and the IFRC Asia-Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur are also available to provide technical and operational assistance in the following areas: communications; finance; health, water and sanitation; logistics; operation coordination, resource mobilization, and; planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Lessons learned

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. IFRC will facilitate a lessons learnt workshop at the end of this operation with the aim of determining the quality of the initial response, identifying areas that needed improvement and capturing early lessons learnt. Since the start of the operation, PRC and the IFRC country office have facilitated monitoring visits by interested partners.

Budget summary

See attached budget for details.

Jagan Chapagain
Acting Under Secretary General
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

Contact information

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

- **Philippine Red Cross:**
 - Gwendolyn Pang, secretary-general; email: gwendolyn.pang@redcross.org.ph
phone +63 2 525 5654; fax +63 2 527 0857;
- **IFRC Philippine country office:**
 - Selvaratnam Sinnadurai, country representative; email: selvaratnam.sinnadurai@ifrc.org
phone +63 2 309 8622; mobile +63 917 880 6844
 - Necephor Mghendi, operations manager; email: necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
phone +63 2 309 8622; mobile +63 928 471 2335;
- **IFRC regional office for Southeast Asia, Bangkok:**
 - Anne Leclerc, head of regional office; email: anne.leclerc@ifrc.org
phone +66 2 661 8201; mobile +66 85 661 7464;
- **IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur:**
 - Alan Bradbury, a.i. head of operations, email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org;

phone: +603 9207 5775; fax: +603 2161 0670

- Raul Paredes Toledo, operations coordinator, email: raul.paredes@ifrc.org;
mobile: +60 12 230 8249
 - Florent Chané, zone logistics coordinator, email: florent.chane@ifrc.org
mobile: +60 12 298 9752; fax: +60 3 2168 8573
 - Patrick Fuller, communications manager, email: patrick.fuller@ifrc.org;
mobile: +60 12 230 8451
 - Chris Staines, a.i. head of resource mobilization and PMER, email: chris.staines@ifrc.org
phone: +603 9207 5769, fax: +603 2161 0670
- Please send all pledges of funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org



[Click here](#)

1. [Revised budget](#) below
2. [Return](#) to the title page

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

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

04-10-12

MDRPH007 : PHILIPPINES TYPHOON NESAT

Multilateral
Response Appeal
Budget CHF

Budget Group	
Shelter - Relief	5,000
Shelter - Transitional	510,400
Clothing & Textiles	340,500
Food	125,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	284,000
Utensils & Tools	37,500
Cash Disbursements	696,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	1,998,400
Vehicles	30,000
Computer & Telecom Equipment	4,000
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	34,000
Storage, Warehousing	40,000
Distribution & Monitoring	10,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	40,000
Logistics Services	20,000
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	110,000
International Staff	348,000
National Staff	45,900
National Society Staff	38,000
Volunteers	20,000
Total PERSONNEL	451,900
Workshops & Training	72,000
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	72,000
Travel	10,000
Information & Public Relations	10,000
Office Costs	12,000
Communications	15,000
Financial Charges	15,000
Other General Expenses	5,994
Shared Office and Services Costs	20,406
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	88,400
Programme and Services Support Recovery	179,056
Total INDIRECT COSTS	179,056
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees	8,000
Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS	8,000
TOTAL BUDGET	2,941,756
Available Resources	
Multilateral Contributions	2,173,657
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	2,173,657
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	768,099