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Emergency appeal operation update

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](#) Operation update n° 4 (9-month consolidated update) 2 August 2012

Period covered:

4 October 2011 to 3 July 2012

Appeal target (current):

CHF 4,114,366

Appeal coverage:

The appeal is 53 per cent covered.

[<Click for donor response report, attached financial statement¹ or contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- A [revised emergency appeal](#) launched on 10 November 2011, seeking CHF 4.1 million in cash, kind, or services to support the Philippine Red Cross to assist 25,000 families (125,000 persons) for 12 months.
- An [emergency appeal](#) was launched on a preliminary basis on 4 October 2011 for CHF 3.5 million for eight months to assist 50,000 families (250,000 persons).
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 280,000 was [allocated to support the initial response](#).



Philippine Red Cross started distributing the early recovery grants which are being delivered using the cash transfer modality. As of 3 July 2012, some 200 families in the province of Quirino had been provided with the first instalment of the PHP 10,000 conditional grant each. Photo: Ahmednazri Zakaria/IFRC

Summary: This update consolidates the progress made nine months after the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), launched an emergency appeal operation — on behalf of the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) — to respond to the needs wrought by back-to-back typhoons, Nesat and Nalgae, that hit the central and northern parts of Luzon Island in the last quarter of 2011. Activities under this operation cover the sectors of food and non-food relief, health and hygiene promotion, water and sanitation, shelter, livelihoods, and national society preparedness and capacity building.

In the immediate aftermath of Typhoon Nesat, PRC deployed emergency response units, experienced staff and specialized volunteer teams to support emergency operations. The teams delivered a range of services, including search and rescue operations, serving ready-to-eat meals in evacuation centres, supplying clean water, restoring family links, providing psychosocial support, conducting health education, and distributing relief supplies. The National Society also acted swiftly to rescue and respond to the needs of those affected by Typhoon Nalgae, which followed days after Typhoon Nesat.

¹ Attached financial report up to end-June 2012

The relief phase of this IFRC-supported operation was conclusively completed in March 2012, with some 25,000 families having received emergency food packages. While in the outcome for non-food relief it was indicated that PRC would provide appropriate non-food items for up to 20,000 typhoon-affected families, this emergency appeal operation enabled provision of water storage containers and sleeping materials to 15,000 families and hygiene kits to 18,000 families. Through support provided on a bilateral basis by the German Red Cross, PRC was able to reach some 5,000 families with non-food items, including hygiene kits. As such, collectively, 20,000 families were reached with essential non-food items.

Disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion sessions delivered through this emergency appeal operation reached 18,020 families while those delivered through bilateral support by German Red Cross reached some 5,000 families, meaning that collectively, 23,020 families were reached. As well as disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion for community members, through this operation, PRC conducted sessions for 18,000 students while through bilateral support by German Red Cross, PRC conducted disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion sessions for 4,000 students.

The relief phase was protracted owing to disruption caused by Tropical Storm Washi which struck the island of Mindanao. Owing to the deadly consequences resulting from Tropical Storm Washi, PRC, IFRC and other major humanitarian actors turned their full focus on meeting immediate needs of survivors. Some human and material resources that were meant to support activities implemented under this operation were redeployed to boost the response to Tropical Storm Washi as the immediate concern was to prevent further loss of life. Nevertheless, the implementation rate finally picked up in February after teams that had been deployed to Mindanao returned to their respective chapters, paving the way for the conclusion of the relief phase in March 2012. Relief activities covered Aurora, Bulacan, Cagayan, Ifugao, Isabela, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Quirino and Tarlac provinces, and Navotas City of Metro Manila.

Nine months on, this IFRC-supported operation is into the early recovery phase and is on track to be completed within the remaining period of the appeal timeframe. PRC is delivering early recovery grants to vulnerable families identified in the provinces of Aurora, Ifugao and Quirino, using the cash transfer modality. As of 3 July 2012, some 200 families had been provided with a PHP 10,000 conditional grant each. Some 2,200 families are expected to be assisted in this regard. Planning for shelter has also advanced, with 150 families who will benefit already identified and the construction of model houses, underway.

Delivery of shelter and livelihoods assistance is based on results of detailed sector-specific assessments that were undertaken by PRC with support from IFRC and the British Red Cross in January 2012. During the livelihoods assessment, which covered Aurora, Bulacan, Ifugao, Isabela, Pampanga and Quirino, it was observed that while the situation and life seemed to have returned to normal in areas that were affected by the twin typhoons, underlying were significant needs. Thousands of economically vulnerable households were still struggling to cope with impact of the typhoons on their livelihoods. An assessment of the shelter situation showed that some of the houses that were totally or partially damaged have been reconstructed or repaired, including those through support provided by the authorities. However, there were totally damaged houses that have not been reconstructed while some families had rebuilt using salvaged materials. Many of the houses that were reconstructed using salvaged materials are likely to be destroyed by a new storm as they are structurally weak. Shelter assistance targeted vulnerable families (in Aurora, Ifugao and Quirino) that lack the capacity to build back better.

As well as providing direct assistance to families who were affected by the tropical storm, this emergency appeal operation is supporting the improvement of PRC disaster preparedness and response capacity. In this regard, IFRC provided the Aurora and Ifugao chapters of PRC with computers and other office equipment. The two chapters are being supported to form and equip water search and rescue teams. Procurement of equipment for the teams is underway and training of staff and volunteers who will form the teams is scheduled for the last week of July 2012.

Cash and in-kind contributions to this intervention have been received from the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Red Cross of Monaco, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and The Netherlands Red Cross as well as the Directorate General of the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG 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 partners for their generous response to this appeal. Based on the appeal coverage and on foreign currency fluctuation, this operation can deliver livelihoods assistance to 2,200 of 3,000 families prioritized and shelter assistance to 150 of 204 families prioritized. Partners are encouraged to make further cash contributions to support meeting the early recovery needs.

The situation

The Philippines was struck by back-to-back typhoons, Nesat and Nalgae, which mostly affected the northern and central regions of Luzon island on 27 September and 1 October respectively. National disaster authorities placed the combined death toll from the two powerful storms at 101, with a further 103 injured and 27 missing. According to the last National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) update issued on 12 October 2011, more than 4 million people were affected - 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 Mindanao island in the south of the archipelago. Owing to the deadly consequences resulting from the new storm, several humanitarian actors turned their full focus to the south. However, while continuing to respond to the immediate needs wrought by the new storm in Mindanao and in line with its motto, *Always First, Always Ready, Always There*, PRC provided equal attention to the needs in Nesat- and Nalgae-affected areas.

In January 2012, PRC, with support from IFRC and British Red Cross, undertook a livelihoods assessment in Aurora, Bulacan, Ifugao, Isabela, Pampanga and Quirino provinces, to gain a better understanding of the livelihoods needs of communities that were affected by typhoons Nesat and Nalgae. The assessment revealed significant needs, with thousands of economically vulnerable households still struggling to cope with impact of the typhoons on their livelihoods. A separate assessment of the shelter situation showed that some of the houses that were totally or partially damaged have been reconstructed or repaired, including those through support provided by the authorities. However, there were totally damaged houses that had not been reconstructed while some families had rebuilt using salvaged materials. Such houses are structurally weak and risk being destroyed by a new storm..

Findings of the assessment undertaken by PRC were corroborated by a two-day follow-up assessment that was conducted by the NDRRMC, in early 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. Access to livelihoods opportunities was found to be one of the main residual needs. The assessment observed that many houses that were totally or partially damaged in the typhoons had been reconstructed or repaired using salvaged materials. In Ifugao, some houses that were totally damaged had not been reconstructed.

In view of the assessment findings, this operation is into the early recovery phase and is on track to be completed within the remaining period of the appeal timeframe. PRC is delivering early recovery grants to vulnerable families identified in the provinces of Aurora, Ifugao and Quirino using the cash transfer modality. Planning for shelter has also advanced, with 150 beneficiary families already identified and construction of model houses underway.

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, ICRC, Australian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, and The Netherlands Red Cross representatives in Manila. The coordination mechanism continues in the context of this operation as well as the response to Tropical Storm Washi. British Red Cross provided important support by seconding a household economic security (HES) delegate to lead a detailed livelihoods assessment in Aurora, Bulacan, Ifugao, Isabela, Pampanga and Quirino provinces. The assessment was undertaken in January 2012, to gain a better understanding the livelihoods needs of communities that were affected by the typhoons. The delegate returned to Philippines in April 2012 and supported PRC in designing a plan of action and developing draft standard operating procedures for the delivery of early recovery grants using the cash transfer modality.

Coordinating with authorities: As an auxiliary to public authorities – and as mandated in Republic Act 10072 – PRC continues to maintain strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with

the following: (i) the NDRRMC; (ii) provincial, municipal and *barangay* (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) local government units. PRC participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), especially in the short-listing of beneficiaries.

Through unrelenting humanitarian diplomacy efforts, PRC has worked closely with local authorities in Aurora and Quirino provinces and managed to secure safer land to resettle families that used to live in danger zones. In Quirino province, a 1.4-hectare site has been secured at Barangay Villa Ylana, in Maddela municipality. In Aurora, the authorities have provided two sites in Dilasag municipality – one at Barangay Dicabasan and another at Barangay Lawang – for families that were displaced by the typhoons. While undertaking selection of beneficiaries for livelihood grants, PRC closely engaged barangay officials to obtain a mapping of households in targeted barangays. PRC has also maintained coordination with agriculture authorities for recommendations on where beneficiaries of livelihood grants can obtain required inputs at competitive rates for corn or rice farming.

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 Directorate General of the European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO). DG ECHO undertook a monitoring visit to Quirino in March 2012, during which its desk officer from Brussels, technical advisor from Bangkok, and programme officer for the Philippines had the opportunity to speak with families who had been assisted under this operation. After the visit, DG ECHO called a debriefing meeting with agencies concerned, during which IFRC provided an overview of the interventions covered by this operation.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

PRC activated its response mechanism as soon as the weather authorities indicated that Typhoon Nesat was headed to land. As the typhoon approached, PRC issued advisories to its chapters in areas within the projected path of the typhoons and put emergency response teams on standby. When the storm hit, specialized response units were deployed to affected areas and were able to provide a range of services, including ferrying more than 2,500 people to evacuation shelters, and rescuing 2,600 others.

PRC also acted swiftly to rescue those affected by Typhoon Nalgae, which followed days after Nesat. 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.



Philippine Red Cross logistics staff and volunteers load relief supplies that were dispatched from the capital, Manila, to affected areas.
Photo: Pablo Reyes/IFRC

Subsequently, relief activities 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. The first distributions utilized items released from PRC’s disaster preparedness stocks in Manila. Procurement of additional food items, blankets, jerry cans, sleeping mats, and hygiene kits for students was then done locally in accordance with PRC and IFRC procedures and policies. Quotations, comparative bid analyses, requisition invoices, and purchase orders were duly signed and completed.

Family hygiene kits and mosquito nets were procured from outside the Philippines within the context of existing IFRC framework agreements. The procurement was done in accordance with IFRC procedures and policies. Once the items arrived in country from the IFRC warehouse in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and were cleared by customs,

they were released to PRC's main warehouse in Manila prior to being dispatched to respective Red Cross chapters. Goods received notes and way bills were in place to help in keeping track of the items.

At the closure of this operation's relief phase in March 2012, the objectives pertaining to relief distributions had been attained. Some 25,000 families had received emergency food packages. Through the collective assistance delivered through this emergency appeal operation and bilateral support from German Red Cross, PRC was able to reach 20,000 families with essential non-food items.

Disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion sessions delivered through this emergency appeal operation reached 18,020 families while those delivered through bilateral support from German Red Cross reached some 5,000 families – translating to 23,020 families collectively. In addition to disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion for community members, PRC conducted sessions for 22,000 students, i.e. 18,000 through this emergency appeal operation and 4,000 through bilateral support from German Red Cross.

Nine months on, the operation is fully into the early recovery phase and is on track to be completed within the remaining period of the appeal timeframe. PRC is delivering early recovery grants to identified vulnerable families in the provinces of Aurora, Ifugao and Quirino using the cash transfer modality. As of 3 July 2012, some 200 families had been provided with up to PHP 10,000 conditional grants each. In all, some 2,200 families are expected to be assisted with early recovery grants. Planning for shelter has also advanced, with identification of 150 families who will benefit while construction of model houses is underway.

Progress towards outcomes

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 three 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"> • Establish a beneficiary focusing strategy and distribution protocols. • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. • Identify, register and verify beneficiaries. • Mobilize validated beneficiaries for food distributions. • Arrange pre- and post-relief distribution volunteer meetings. • Provide food (rice, noodles and sardines) to 25,000 families (125,000 persons). • Conduct post-distribution surveys. • Monitor and report on distributions.

Progress

PRC initiated food distributions alongside emergency operations and rapid assessments. In the first weeks after the disaster, it prioritized serving displaced families in evacuation centres. Selection of beneficiaries was done by chapter staff and volunteers based on the National Society's selection criteria. Prior to undertaking selection of beneficiaries, the volunteers were provided with orientation which covered all aspects of the relief operation, including beneficiary selection, preparation of distribution plans, beneficiary cards and award distribution sheets, and distribution protocols. Once beneficiaries were identified, they were given beneficiary cards and their names were listed in award distribution sheets served as a source of verification on the day of distribution. With that, the volunteers went to targeted communities, informed beneficiaries on the distribution schedules, and provided them with orientation on what to expect.

Subsequently, PRC distributed emergency food packages to a total of 25,000 families in Aurora, Bulacan, Cagayan, Ifugao, Isabela, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Quirino and Tarlac provinces. Each package contained five kilos of rice, five cans of sardines and five packs of noodles. Red Cross staff and volunteers identified several strategic locations to act as distribution points. Each distribution point catered for a cluster of beneficiaries, depending on proximity, to ensure that assistance was delivered in the most cost-effective, time-conscious manner and within distances convenient for all beneficiaries, especially women and elderly people.

Table 1. Number of families provided with food packages through this emergency appeal operation

Area	Number of families served
Aurora	3,000
Bulacan	6,950
Cagayan	750
Ifugao	2,100
Isabela	2,500
Nueva Ecija	5,000
Pampanga	1,000
Quirino	2,000
Tarlac	1,700
Total	25,000

During food distributions, beneficiaries gave their beneficiary cards to the relief volunteers who counterchecked if the names on the cards were listed in the award distribution sheets. Once it was confirmed that the names were listed, beneficiaries then signed the award sheet upon receipt of their emergency food packages while the volunteer signed the card as proof that the goods had been given. After distribution, volunteers collected, collated, and validated the beneficiary cards with the award sheets.

Relief distributions (non-food items)

Outcome: The status of up to 20,000 typhoon-affected families improved through provision of appropriate non-food items within four months.

Output (expected result)	Activities planned
The immediate needs of up to 20,000 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"> • Develop a beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system. • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. • Register and verify beneficiaries. • Mobilize validated beneficiaries for distributions. • Arrange pre- and post- distribution volunteer meetings. • Distribute blankets (two per family) and sleeping mats (two per family) to 15,000 families (75,000 persons). • Provide jerry cans (one per household for 20-litre or two per household for 10-litre) for household level water storage, to 15,000 families (75,000 persons) • Provide hygiene kits to 8,000 families (40,000 persons). • Provide 10,000 mosquito nets to 5,000 families. • Track movement of items from point of dispatch to end-user. • Undertake real-time needs/capacity assessments to identify gaps. • Monitor and report on distributions.

Progress

As it did with food packages, PRC initiated distribution of non-food items alongside emergency operations and rapid assessments. The processes of selecting beneficiaries and distributions were done using the same approach described under the objective for food distributions. A total of 635 volunteers from the Aurora, Bulacan, Ifugao, Isabela, Navotas, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Pangasinan and Quirino chapters of the National Society were mobilized for the relief operation.

At the conclusion of relief distributions, 15,000 families had received non-food relief packs that comprised two blankets, one 20-litre jerry can and two sleeping mats. Also provided were hygiene kits and mosquito nets. Some 15,000 families received mosquito nets (exceeding the target of 5,000 families)² while 18,000 families received family hygiene kits (exceeding the target of 8,000 families) and hygiene kits for students. The additional hygiene

² The current budget provides for 10,000 pieces of mosquito nets under Clothing and Textiles while the actual number procured is 30,000. The budget will be revised accordingly.

kits and mosquito nets were provided to complement what had been provided earlier and to meet pending gaps. Provision of the additional items also meant that each of the 15,000 families assisted with sleeping materials and jerry cans had a full set, including a mosquito net.

Table 2. Number of families provided with non-food packages and hygiene kits

Area	Non-food relief packages	Hygiene kits
Aurora	1,000	2,000
Bulacan	4,200	8,000
Ifugao	1,500	1,500
Isabela	1,000	n/a
Navotas	1,000	n/a
Nueva Ecija	2,500	n/a
Pampanga	n/a	4,500
Pangasinan	1,000	2,000
Quirino	2,800	n/a
Total	15,000	18,000

While in the outcome for non-food relief, it was indicated that PRC would provide appropriate non-food items for up to 20,000 families, this emergency appeal operation enabled provision of water storage containers and sleeping materials to 15,000 families and hygiene kits to 18,000 families. Through support provided on bilateral basis by the German Red Cross, PRC was able to reach some 5,000 families with non-food items, including hygiene kits. As such, collectively, 20,000 families were reached with essential non-food items.

Each family hygiene kit contained five toothbrushes, a tube of toothpaste, a bottle of shampoo, five pieces of bath soap, five plastic combs, a pack cotton buds (with 200 pieces), a pack of sanitary napkins (with ten pieces), a nail cutter/clipper, a bar of washing soap, two packs of disposable razors, two rolls of toilet paper and five face towels. Hygiene kits for students contained one piece of bathing soap, one soap dish, one small nail clipper, one tooth brush, two sachets of toothpaste, one bathing towel, one face towel, pack of cotton buds (with 32 pieces), and one plastic comb. Hygiene kits for students contained items specifically suited for children.

Health and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The immediate health risks of 20,000 families (100,000 persons) are reduced through targeted health prevention and promotion activities for 12 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
20,000 typhoon-affected families have improved knowledge and practices essential for infectious disease prevention and health promotion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize existing trained community health volunteers. • Undertake surveys to determine baseline and end-line levels of awareness and preventive/care practices on priority infectious diseases in communities impacted by typhoons and floods. • Mobilize community members for disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion. • Disseminate relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages to 20,000 families (100,000 people) in the target communities. • Distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials to 20,000 families (100,000 people) in the target communities. • Promote proper disease prevention, health and hygiene practices among pupils in targeted schools. • 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.
The scope and quality of the Philippines Red Cross disease prevention and health promotion services are improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit and train community health volunteers. • Produce IEC materials relevant for disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion. • Coordinate with national and local health authorities, ensuring activities are in line with priorities.

Progress

One of the urgent concerns relating to typhoons Nesat and Nalgae was the sanitation and hygiene situation in the most affected areas of Central and Northern Luzon. Reports of increased incidence of water-borne and skin diseases in flooded areas prompted PRC to conduct a series of assessments of the situation.

The assessments observed that in several affected communities, hygiene conditions were poor due to non-availability of potable water and compromised sanitation systems. Presence of refuse and/or human wastes in floodwater increased the potential of waterborne and water-related disease outbreaks. In response, PRC undertook health and hygiene promotion using two approaches. In the first, hygiene promotion was conducted by respective Red Cross chapters disseminating simple disease prevention, health and hygiene messages to affected people alongside distribution of non-food items. The second approach was a structured process that used the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation in emergencies (PHASTER) methodology. This emergency appeal operation supported the second approach.



A Philippine Red Cross community health volunteer conducts health and hygiene promotion at a school in Pangasinan.
Photo: Brian Enriquez/PRC

Owing to its response to typhoon-related emergencies in recent years – such as Typhoon Ketsana of 2009 – PRC has established a pool of community health volunteers. As such, the Aurora, Bulacan, La Union, Pampanga and Pangasinan chapters mobilized their existing and trained community health volunteers for this intervention. Other chapters covered by this operation recruited and trained new community health volunteers. In all, 15 facilitators and 295 community health volunteers were mobilized and involved in conducting health and hygiene promotion. The training they underwent aimed at providing the facilitators and volunteers with an understanding of the purpose, key terms, concepts, theoretical basis and application of PHASTER. This included providing orientation on the principles of hygiene promotion and familiarization on tools that they would use. Training of the 15 facilitators – three from each chapter – was done by master facilitators from PRC national headquarters. The facilitators, in turn, conducted training or refresher training of community health volunteers.

Subsequently, the community health volunteers organized health and hygiene promotion sessions in targeted communities. Five main topics were covered in the sessions, i.e. personal hygiene and sanitation, water-borne diseases (diarrhoea and cholera), access to safe drinking water, environmental sanitation, and vector-borne diseases. To reinforce knowledge and practice on hygiene, beneficiaries were provided with hygiene kits. At the conclusion of health and hygiene promotion activities, some 18,020 families were reached, exceeding the initial target of 15,000 families. Other than the 18,000 families who received hygiene kits, various community members (comprising 20 families) joined the hygiene promotion sessions in Ifugao.

Table 3. Number of families reached with health and hygiene promotion

Area	Facilitators	Community health volunteers	Families reached
Aurora	3	28	2,000
Bulacan	3	134	8,000
Ifugao	3	25	1,520
Pampanga	3	75	4,500
Pangasinan	3	33	2,000
Total	15	295	18,020

Community health volunteers were equipped with flipcharts and flash cards as tools to facilitate health and hygiene promotion sessions. The 18,020 families reached were given pamphlets containing basic information on hygiene and sanitation. Posters and banners bearing key points concerning hand-washing, leptospirosis, and dengue prevention were posted in strategic locations during hygiene promotion sessions.

While disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion sessions delivered through this emergency appeal operation reached 18,020 families, PRC also organized sessions for 5,000 families through bilateral support from German Red Cross. This means that collectively, some 23,020 families were reached. In addition to disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion for community members, PRC organized sessions for 22,000 students, i.e. 18,000 through this operation and 4,000 through bilateral support from German Red Cross.

Prior to initiating health and hygiene promotion, community health volunteers undertook a baseline survey to determine the existing knowledge and practices of the community pertaining to hygiene behaviour and practices. An end-line survey was undertaken in April 2012 to determine the improvement of knowledge and practices in the communities that were reached. The assessment tool comprised a questionnaire with twenty sets of questions covering hygiene knowledge and practice, water-borne diseases, environmental sanitation and access to water and sanitation facilities. Aside from the survey tool, other methodologies like direct observation transect walk, and community mapping were utilized in the surveys.

An analysis of baseline and end-line surveys showed improved knowledge and practice as regards hand-washing, diarrhoea and how it can be avoided, proper water storage and basic environmental sanitation. For instance, while at the baseline, only 27 per cent of respondents said they washed their hands before handling food or after using the toilet; at the end-line, 64 per cent indicated that they did so, displaying improved hygiene behaviour. An increased proportion is now aware of how washing hands helps to reduce bacteria and consequently prevent acquisition of diseases (from 40 per cent at baseline up to 61 per cent at end-line).

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. • Identify families in need of emergency household water treatment and provide them with appropriate water purification solutions. • Provide guidance to families assisted with water purification solutions on the proper use of the same. • Collaborate with the relief sector in providing safe water storage containers and hygiene kits to targeted families. • Collaborate with the health promotion sector in highlighting the linkage between safe water handling and storage at household level and prevention of waterborne and water related diseases. • Monitor and report on activities.
Appropriate water and sanitation facilities provided to 1,000 families and for targeted typhoon-affected schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support construction of 1,000 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. • Provide sanitation kits comprising a 60-litre water container, a dipper and a toilet brush (one per targeted family) to 1,000 families assisted with transitional shelters. • Rehabilitate water and sanitation facilities for targeted schools used as evacuation centres or affected by the typhoons. • Monitor and report on activities.

Progress

Typhoon-induced floods affected water supply and sanitation systems, especially in Bulacan. In the first weeks following the typhoons, floodwater covered many homes in the province, leaving communities with constraints in obtaining potable water. Presence of refuse or human waste in floodwater increased the potential of waterborne and water-related disease outbreaks. PRC deployed its water truck which distributed 150,000 litres of water to families in need in Bulacan. Additionally, through this operation, some 15,000 families were provided with jerry cans. Water trucking contributed to ensuring access to safe drinking water during the emergency phase. When the floodwater receded, the authorities restored damaged water supply systems and there was no more need for water

trucking. With supply of potable water gradually restored, there was no need for the Red Cross to provide solutions for emergency household water treatment or purification solutions.

Linked to shelter, each transitional shelter being provided has a pour-flush latrine and a two-chamber septic tank. The design utilizes materials available locally and is common in the Philippines. It is adaptable to different situations – in flood-prone areas, the latrines can be elevated.

Livelihoods	
Outcome: Coping mechanisms of 5,000 typhoon-affected families improved in 12 months through inputs for enhancing livelihoods opportunities and return to normalcy.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Typhoon-affected families that incurred losses or damage to livelihoods and homes have accessed inputs that set the basis for pursuing self-reliance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize orientation sessions for targeted households on the scope of livelihoods assistance to be provided. Provide targeted households with application forms for livelihood assistance for each to outline their preferred combination of solutions to a maximum of CHF 200 per family. Consult targeted beneficiary families on their preferred livelihood solutions, review and endorse the livelihood assistance applications that they submit. Cluster the 5,000 beneficiary families according to preferred solutions for ease of providing appropriate assistance. Provide livelihood assistance (including farm inputs, seedling, fingerling, asset replacement and repair material) to 5,000 families through identified shops/suppliers. Obtain invoices from shops/suppliers from which the targeted families obtain their livelihood inputs and process payments. Monitor and report on activities.

Progress



This couple used the first instalment of their cash grant to start a hog raising business. As they receive the second instalment, they will buy feeds for the pigs. Photo: Afrhill Rances/IFRC

In January 2012, PRC undertook a detailed assessment in Aurora, Bulacan, Ifugao, Isabela, Pampanga and Quirino provinces, to gain a better understanding of the livelihoods needs of communities that were affected by typhoons Nesat and Nalgae. The assessment observed that while life seemed to have returned to normal, thousands of economically vulnerable households were still struggling to cope with impact of the typhoons on their livelihoods.

To assist these households, PRC is delivering conditional early recovery grants using the cash transfer modality to identified vulnerable families in the provinces of Aurora, Ifugao and Quirino. The programme is to support vulnerable households that were hardest-hit by the typhoons to get back on their feet and is not an ambitious attempt to support full-fledged recovery or rehabilitation.

As of 3 July 2012, some 200 families in the province of Quirino had been provided with the first instalment of the PHP 10,000 conditional grant each. This was done within the context of piloting cash transfer programming, which PRC is implementing for the first time. Disbursement of the grants is being done via two remittance companies. The remittance companies have wide branch networks which enable them to deliver the grants at distances most convenient for beneficiaries. Furthermore, they are charging modest transfer fees, enabling PRC to administer the

grants with minimal administrative costs and less paperwork. In all, based on the financial resources mobilized to date, some 2,200 families are expected to be assisted with early recovery grants.³

Transitional shelter	
Outcome: 900 typhoon-affected households have safer shelter solutions through the provision of locally appropriate materials, tools and guidance on improved building techniques within 12 months.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
900 families whose houses were destroyed as a result of the typhoons have rebuilt applying 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 typhoon-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 from lists provided by DSWD. • Undertake door-to-door surveys to validate beneficiaries. • 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 900 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

Owing to the impact of the flooding caused by the typhoons and based on rapid assessments conducted prior to the launch of this appeal, PRC anticipated that there would be the need to provide some shelter assistance. With the relief phase nearing conclusion, in February 2012, PRC - supported by IFRC - undertook detailed assessments in affected municipalities of Aurora, Ifugao and Quirino. The assessment team recommended that shelter assistance be provided to 204 most vulnerable families in Aurora, Ifugao, and Quirino.

Selection of beneficiaries was based on PRC's criteria. The selection criteria included extent of damage to a house and lacking the financial capacity to obtain resources for rebuilding. The selection criteria prioritized socially-vulnerable groups such as households headed by women with many dependent children either working as tenant farmers or with low economic base, and indigenous communities that were affected by the typhoons.

Preparations have been made to deliver transitional shelter assistance to 150 families out of 204 families who were identified as most vulnerable. The planning has taken into account the current appeal coverage, foreign currency fluctuation and the high cost of shelter construction inputs owing to remoteness of the targeted localities.

Transitional shelter assistance will be delivered through two approaches: at beneficiary family's own site or at a relocation site. The first approach will apply only in Ifugao. All families identified in Ifugao own the land where their destroyed house once stood or have at least a five-year land tenure security outside areas demarcated by the authorities as 'no build zones'. The families also have obtained permission from the authorities to rebuild on the land so as to comply with the policy of not building in areas prone to flooding. For Aurora and Quirino, the targeted families will be provided with material to construct new homes at relocation sites that have been secured through the assistance of the local authorities. The families will rebuild on relocation sites because the areas where their destroyed houses once stood have been declared danger or 'no build' zones.

³ As cash disbursements under this cash transfer for early recovery grants were not initially planned, it is currently budgeted under Seeds and Plants (livelihoods). The budget will be revised accordingly

For both approaches (at own site or at a relocation site), construction works will be undertaken by beneficiaries themselves using the owner- or community-driven approach — i.e. *bayanihan*, a Philippine tradition in which community members help each other. Through *bayanihan*, beneficiaries with limitations to participate in physical construction work such as older people, people with disabilities and households headed by women, are supported by their fellow community members.

Construction of model houses (one in each targeted municipality) is underway in Aurora and Ifugao while site development work – by the authorities – is underway in Quirino. Construction of model houses is being led by a project team which comprises Philippine Red Cross staff, IFRC staff, project volunteers, carpenters, masons and one civil engineer. The model houses will demonstrate better building techniques and to provide targeted beneficiaries with visual and practical demonstration on how they will undertake construction of their houses.

The model being constructed is 20m² in area and combines the use of concrete posts and hollow blocks for lower parts of walls, marine plywood for upper parts of walls, and corrugated galvanized iron sheet roofing. The shelter has a concrete floor while the marine plywood section is painted for protection from weather elements. The design is being applied because the transitional shelter assistance aims at not only providing structures (homes to live in) but also a durable solution linked to disaster risk reduction, i.e. by enabling beneficiaries to build back better.

National society disaster preparedness and capacity building

Outcome: The disaster preparedness and response capacity of PRC national headquarters and selected chapters in affected regions strengthened within 12 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>PRC national headquarters and chapters in operational areas have improved their disaster response capacities.</p>	<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

In addition to serving beneficiaries, this operation is also supporting the improvement of PRC's disaster preparedness and response capacity. In this regard, IFRC has provided the Aurora and Ifugao chapters with new computers and other office equipment to enhance the capture of project monitoring data. Furthermore, through this operation, the Aurora, Ifugao and Quirino chapters of PRC are being supported to form and equip water search-and-rescue teams. Procurement of equipment for the teams is underway and training of staff and volunteers who will form the teams is scheduled for the last week of July 2012. The search-and-rescue capacity will help position the chapter to respond better in case of future potential disasters.

Additionally, related to capacity building, IFRC delegates and staff are working alongside their National Society counterparts, thereby providing on-the-job coaching and mentoring. IFRC is also supporting the salaries of some of PRC's operational staff. Finally, IFRC has supported training of staff and volunteers, with a training of trainers for hygiene promotion and a livelihoods workshop organized during the period covered by this operations update.

Challenges

The relief phase of this operations was protracted owing to disruption caused by Tropical Storm Washi which struck the island of Mindanao. Owing to the deadly consequences resulting from Tropical Storm Washi, PRC, IFRC and

other major humanitarian actors turned their full focus on meeting immediate needs of survivors. Some human and material resources that were meant to support activities implemented under this operation were redeployed to boost the response to Tropical Storm Washi as the immediate concern was to prevent further loss of life. Nevertheless, the implementation rate finally picked up in February after teams that had been deployed to Mindanao returned to their respective chapters, paving the way for conclusion of the relief phase in March 2012.

Vulnerable families who used to live in areas within the danger or 'no build zones' were not allowed to rebuild on the same sites as they would be left exposed to future potential flooding, and therefore, needed to relocate. However, relocation of such families from hazard zones was significantly constrained by challenges relating to obtaining suitable land outside the 'no build zones'. To address this concern, the leadership of Philippine Red Cross engaged with local authorities to obtain suitable, 'safer' land to resettle such families. Through these efforts and in close coordination with the authorities, a site has been secured 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 challenge now remains for the authorities to develop the site, which would pave the way for the Red Cross to start delivering shelter assistance.

Assessments conducted during the first quarter of the year showed that the most vulnerable households that were affected by the typhoons needed support to recoup their livelihoods. A number of households also needed support to build back better so that they do not find themselves in a similar situation in case of future potential hydro-meteorological disasters. However, based on the current appeal coverage, this operation can deliver early recovery grants to only 2,200 families and shelter assistance to only 150 families. Partners are encouraged to make further cash contributions to support meeting the residual shelter and livelihood needs.

Logistics

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) were procured locally. Hygiene kits for 18,000 students were also procured locally according to PRC and IFRC procedures.

Requisition forms, waybills, goods 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. Logistics support extends to preparing contracts and following up with suppliers.

Communications – advocacy and public information

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 most affected by Typhoons Nesat and Nalgae created videos on hygiene promotion and hygiene kit distribution. One of them is uploaded on YouTube [here](#).

Contact information

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

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- **IFRC Philippine country office (phone +63 2 309 8622):**
 - Selvaratnam Sinnadurai, country representative; email: selvaratnam.sinnadurai@ifrc.org
 - Necephor Mghendi, operations manager; email: necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
- **IFRC regional office for Southeast Asia (phone +66 2661 8201):**
 - Anne Leclerc, head of regional office; email: anne.leclerc@ifrc.org
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 - Jerry Talbot, a.i. head of operations; email: jerry.talbot@ifrc.org
 - Heikki Väättämoinen, operations coordinator, email: heikki.vaatamoinen@ifrc.org
 - Patrick Fuller, communications manager, email: patrick.fuller@ifrc.org
 - Alan Bradbury, head of resource mobilization and PMER; email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org

Please send all pledges of funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org

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Click here

1. **Financial statement** 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.

MDRPH007 - Philippines - Typhoon Nesat

Appeal Launch Date: 04 oct 11

Appeal Timeframe: 30 sep 11 to 30 sep 12

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/9-2012/6
Budget Timeframe	2011/9-2012/9
Appeal	MDRPH007
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget	4,114,366					4,114,366	
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>	44,811					44,811	
<i>British Red Cross</i>	98,000					98,000	
<i>Canadian Government</i>	132,199					132,199	
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	960,710					960,710	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	350,339					350,339	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	135,800					135,800	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	60,177					60,177	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	12,375					12,375	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	64,486					64,486	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	43,661					43,661	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	247,097					247,097	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	800					800	
C1. Cash contributions	2,150,453					2,150,453	
Other Income							
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc allocations</i>	21,942					21,942	
C4. Other Income	21,942					21,942	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	2,172,395					2,172,395	
D. Total Funding = B + C	2,172,395					2,172,395	
Coverage = DIA	53%					53%	

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
C. Income	2,172,395					2,172,395	
E. Expenditure	-1,448,992					-1,448,992	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	723,403					723,403	

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/9-2012/6
Budget Timeframe	2011/9-2012/9
Appeal	MDRPH007
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		4,114,366					4,114,366	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief		60,023				60,023	-60,023	
Shelter - Transitional	1,260,000	1,071				1,071	1,258,929	
Clothing & Textiles	244,500	293,374				293,374	-48,874	
Food	112,500	113,267				113,267	-767	
Seeds & Plants	1,000,000						1,000,000	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	406,650	257,722				257,722	148,928	
Utensils & Tools		32,391				32,391	-32,391	
Other Supplies & Services	77,000						77,000	
Cash Disbursement		51,520				51,520	-51,520	
Total Relief items, Construction, Suj	3,100,650	809,367				809,367	2,291,283	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	30,000						30,000	
Computers & Telecom		3,217				3,217	-3,217	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	30,000	3,217				3,217	26,783	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	9,000	6,519				6,519	2,481	
Distribution & Monitoring	30,000	4,515				4,515	25,485	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	50,000	30,328				30,328	19,672	
Logistics Services		15,459				15,459	-15,459	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	89,000	56,820				56,820	32,180	
Personnel								
International Staff	468,000	183,299				183,299	284,701	
National Staff	44,400	20,599				20,599	23,801	
National Society Staff	19,200	36,010				36,010	-16,810	
Volunteers	35,000	14,708				14,708	20,292	
Total Personnel	566,600	254,615				254,615	311,985	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Professional Fees		726				726	-726	
Total Consultants & Professional Fe		726				726	-726	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	8,000	47,464				47,464	-39,464	
Total Workshops & Training	8,000	47,464				47,464	-39,464	
General Expenditure								
Travel	15,000	5,929				5,929	9,071	
Information & Public Relations	10,000	5,572				5,572	4,428	
Office Costs	16,344	4,066				4,066	12,278	
Communications	12,000	3,034				3,034	8,966	
Financial Charges	6,000	6,556				6,556	-556	
Other General Expenses	2,004	79				79	1,925	
Shared Office and Services Costs	7,656	596				596	7,060	
Total General Expenditure	69,004	25,831				25,831	43,173	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		157,759				157,759	-157,759	
Total Operational Provisions		157,759				157,759	-157,759	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	251,112	88,127				88,127	162,985	
Total Indirect Costs	251,112	88,127				88,127	162,985	



Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/9-2012/6
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Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
	A						B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		4,114,366					4,114,366	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		1,865					1,865	-1,865
Pledge Reporting Fees		3,200					3,200	-3,200
Total Pledge Specific Costs		5,065					5,065	-5,065
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	4,114,366	1,448,992					1,448,992	2,665,374
VARIANCE (C - D)		2,665,374					2,665,374	