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Emergency appeal

Philippines: Typhoons and Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Appeal n° MDRPH020

45,000 people to be assisted

Appeal launched 22 December 2015

Glide n° [TC-2015-000168-PHL](#)
and [TC-2015-000170-PHL](#)

CHF 450,000 DREF allocated

Revision n° 1 issued 4 March 2016

CHF 2,079,515 current Appeal budget

Appeal ends 30 November 2016

CHF 1,103,869 funding gap for Revised Appeal

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks a total of some 2,079,515 Swiss francs (decreased from 3,740,793 Swiss francs) to enable the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to support the **Philippine Red Cross (PRC)** in delivering assistance and support to some 45,000 people over 12 months, with a focus on the following sectors: emergency relief and shelter, recovery shelter, health, livelihoods, water and sanitation.

This revised appeal results in a funding gap of 1,103,869 Swiss francs based on a realignment in activities with the National Society's response/recovery plan. The planned response reflects the current situation and information available at this time in the evolving operation, and will be adjusted based on further developments and more detailed assessments. Details are available in the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) [<click here>](#)



At the Administration Centre in Barangay San Vicente, Sorsogon, guidance on the use of hygiene parcels is carried out prior to distribution. In the wake of these disasters, PRC distributed hygiene parcels and other non-food household items to over 15,000 families in 9 affected provinces.
(Photo: Mary-Joy Evarosa/IFRC)

The disaster and Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

- 14 December 2015: Typhoon Melor** makes landfall in Batag Island, Northern Samar, moving westward.
- 16 December:** Melor exits to the sea west of the Philippines. [Information bulletin no.1](#) issued.
- 17 December:** The President of the Philippines declares a state of national calamity following the devastation caused by Melor.
- 18 December: Tropical Depression Twenty Three** makes landfall in Davao Oriental province, eastern Mindanao. [Information bulletin no. 2](#) issued.
- 19 December:** Almost all of the Philippines experiences rains, floods and landslides.
- 22 December:** An emergency appeal is launched for CHF 3.7 million to provide assistance to 45,000 people over 12 months
- 4 March 2016:** A revised emergency appeal for CHF 2,079,515 is launched to provide assistance to 45,000 people over 12 months.

The disasters and their impact

On 14 December 2015, **Typhoon Melor** struck Batag Island in Northern Samar, moving westward across western Luzon, finally dissipating on 19 December 2015.

Melor is reported to have caused 42 fatalities, destroyed more than 98,000 houses and damaged over 180,000 others. Over 2,300 classrooms in 420 schools and 39 health facilities were also damaged. In all, the estimated damage to infrastructure and agriculture due to Melor amounted to almost PHP 6.5 billion (Swiss francs 134 million). The worst damage was recorded over Northern Samar, Sorsogon and Oriental Mindoro.

Following Melor, **Tropical Depression Twenty Three** made landfall over Davao Oriental, eastern Mindanao on 18 December, bringing with it torrential rain, floods and landslides. Both Melor and Twenty Three caused heavy rainfall throughout the Philippines, worsening the situation for many farming communities, including those struck by October's Typhoon Koppu in Bulacan, Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Ecija and Quezon on Luzon. Based on field reports, the Government-led Response Cluster stated in December that families affected were:

- 555,667 by Typhoon Melor
- 238,427 by the North East Monsoon
- 2,711 by Tropical Depression Twenty Three

In early February, all evacuation centres were closed, and planned relief distributions completed. Some early recovery interventions have been started by Government units, civil society organizations and NGOs, but these are limited and there are still pressing humanitarian needs in shelter and livelihoods. Families have returned to repair their damaged or destroyed houses but many construct unsafe makeshift shelters from salvaged materials. Many have lost their livelihoods and are concerned about family income over the coming months.

Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

PRC supported the pre-emptive evacuation efforts of local authorities and conducted rescue operations together with providing first aid and restoring family links. They also served meals to some 19,900 people in evacuation centres, provided psychosocial support to 601 people and referral services through 31 welfare desks at evacuation centres. PRC also made rapid assessments, followed by detailed assessments in the most affected areas to plan for recovery interventions.

During the emergency phase, the National Society distributed food packs, safe drinking water, household water storage containers (20-litre jerry cans), sleeping materials (blankets, sleeping mats and mosquito nets), hygiene kits and tarpaulins as well as disseminated hygiene promotion messages linked to relief distributions. In this regard, as of 16 February 2016, PRC had reached at least 15,604 families with relief assistance in 9 provinces: Bulacan, Marinduque, Masbate, Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, Northern Samar, Pampanga, Romblon and Sorsogon. More than 872 PRC personnel were deployed across target areas while IFRC supported the National Society in assessments, planning and monitoring of distribution for early recovery.

The operational strategy

This operational plan is fully in line with current PRC and IFRC policies, procedures, and commitments, and seeks to provide immediate and early recovery support to vulnerable households in the most affected families. This emergency appeal is based on the plan of action developed by IFRC in consultation with PRC, ICRC and partners with in-country presence. In addition to interventions outlined in this IFRC-PRC plan, ICRC will provide support in Northern Samar to PRC in the implementation of interventions which are not detailed in this plan.

There are four key aspects in the strategy for this operation:

- A **Movement-wide approach**: PRC is responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of the disaster response operation, supported by all components of the Movement. ICRC is the primary operational partner of PRC in Northern Samar while IFRC supports PRC operations in all other affected areas as well as provides complementary support in Northern Samar.
- **Cash transfers**: Cash transfers will contribute to empowering the affected populations, giving them the flexibility to prioritize their own recovery and to cater for diverse needs. This modality will be introduced in the recovery phase, with conditional cash grants being part of the shelter repair assistance programme, as well as grants to restore or create income generation through community-based livelihood projects.
- **Integrated programming and resilience-building**: Early recovery interventions will aim to address a broad range of sectors, spanning shelter to livelihoods, thereby addressing multiple needs of communities and contributing to their resilience.
- **Factoring lessons from previous operations**: PRC has recently gained experience in cash transfers in a large-scale operation through Typhoon Haiyan. This response will draw upon that experience.

This revised appeal will cover affected areas on the islands of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. The joint ICRC-PRC response will cover Northern Samar while interventions supported by Partner National Societies (PNS) working with PRC bilaterally will cover locations where the former have ongoing programmes. PRC will also undertake interventions using resources it has mobilized locally and/or from non-Movement sources, including the governments of Australia and New Zealand. IFRC will provide technical support to PRC in all operational areas within the context of existing technical working groups.

The operation consists of closely integrated sectors aiming to provide:

1. **Immediate household needs** assistance, including distribution of essential household non-food items;
2. **Shelter and settlements** support initially by delivering **emergency shelter** materials (tarpaulins) and later by **shelter repair assistance** using cash transfers and roofing materials for target households to prioritize **self-recovery**;
3. **Livelihoods** support for families to restart their **income earning** activities and **small enterprise** revival, through cash transfers;
4. **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion** interventions focusing on improving **access to safe water, access to improved sanitation**, and the sustainable **reduction in risk of diseases** (water-borne, water-related and vector-borne) in affected communities and schools;
5. **Health** interventions focusing on **psychosocial support**;
6. **School and community preparedness** and **disaster risk reduction**, including preparedness for the risks of flooding during the typhoon and monsoon seasons;
7. PRC **institutional preparedness** and **disaster response capacity development** interventions to **build capacity of the national headquarters and branches** involved in the response.

Needs assessments and analysis

Emergency and relief needs

With IFRC support, PRC conducted rapid and subsequent recovery assessments to recommend response modalities in Mindoro, Northern Samar, Romblon and Sorsogon. Initial findings from the rapid assessment indicated an urgent need for food and non-food items. PRC distributed essential non-food items (such as blankets, jerry cans, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, tarpaulins and hygiene kits) to the most vulnerable families from Bulacan, Marinduque, Masbate, Northern Samar, Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, Pampanga, Romblon and Sorsogon. Aside from these items, PRC supported families in evacuation centres through the provision of psychosocial support and welfare.

Recovery needs

In January, detailed assessment teams were deployed to the hardest-hit areas of Northern Samar, Oriental Mindoro and Sorsogon, including IFRC planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) staff in Oriental Mindoro and Sorsogon, and ICRC in Northern Samar. Findings confirmed priority needs were shelter, livelihoods and, to a lesser extent, water, sanitation and hygiene.

All chapters and assessment teams reported **shelter relief and recovery** as a priority. Most of the houses damaged or destroyed were made of light materials. Families with no means to buy materials have begun to repair and rebuild their houses using salvaged materials. These makeshift shelters are significantly less weather resistant than the original houses and pose a risk in future storms. In some areas, the Government agency responsible for recovery started distributing roofing sheets, but the extent of this action is not clear at this time.

Health interventions under this appeal focus mainly on the psychological well-being and the provision of psychosocial support (PSS) for affected people. This is not limited to affected families, but also to Red Cross staff and volunteers who have been responding on the ground since the disasters struck. While destruction and damage to homes and property can be considered significant, many of those affected have recently undergone the trauma of several disasters and can be helped through PSS to encourage mental and emotional resilience.

In the affected areas, the main sources of **livelihood** are fruit, coconut and rice production. PRC assessment teams identified that most families survive on a single income source, such as *copra* (from coconut) or banana production, both of which sustained severe damage. Oriental Mindoro is also one of the country's main sources for high value fruits and crops such as *lanzones*, *rambutan*, different types of citrus fruit, *durian*, coconuts and bananas. It may take two to three years before newly planted trees bear fruit and start generating income. Some fishermen along the coastal areas also lost their fishing gear and have been unable to return to the sea.

Many **water** systems have been damaged, destroyed or contaminated, causing issues related to access to safe water in affected communities. Contamination of water sources and damage to latrines have caused concern relating to waterborne diseases, with several suspected cases of leptospirosis in Oriental Mindoro province.

Community preparedness and disaster risk reduction:

To support improvements in community resilience, through improved disaster response and mitigation of disaster risks, community-based disaster risk management projects will be rolled out. These preparedness and risk reduction activities will be led by the communities themselves. Through the expansion of the PRC 143 volunteer programme, more community members will be positioned as first responders and supported through appropriate training and equipping. Shelter repair assistance interventions will also promote and apply safer building techniques among beneficiary communities to ensure more resilient shelter interventions. Health activities, including psychosocial strengthening of both volunteers and affected people and hygiene promotion among community members to encourage the safe use of household, school and community water sources and the proper use of sanitation systems, will be supported to ensure lasting health benefits.

IFRC continues to work with PRC and the authorities to advance legal and regulatory frameworks to improve delivery of humanitarian relief, disaster risk management and recovery, from an international and domestic perspective.

National Society institutional preparedness and capacity building: There is the need to allocate some resources towards strengthening the institutional preparedness capacity of the National Society's headquarters and branches involved in the response. These include providing essential office equipment and training for Red Cross Action Teams (RCATs).

Beneficiary selection

In its response, PRC will ensure that programmes are aligned with its own, as well as IFRC's commitments, to take into account gender and diversity, by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, and men and boys made vulnerable by the disaster, who have been forced to migrate. These groups will be considered according to the level of impact, and priority will be given to those who have lost their houses.

The main criteria for validation will prioritize the most vulnerable households among the population directly affected by the disaster and who have not received any or sufficient assistance from government or other organizations. Other considerations will be those who lack relevant resources to cope with basic needs on their own, those belonging to socially vulnerable households, including women-headed households or with many dependent children, persons with disabilities, the sick and the elderly and those with a low economic base.

As only a fraction of the affected people will be targeted with cash transfers, the selection criteria will be communicated clearly to beneficiaries and wider communities, so that people will understand the rationale behind the selection. This will help to prevent potential tensions/frustrations with those who do not meet the beneficiary selection criteria.

Risk assessment

The risk of new floods or another disaster impacting the same areas affected by Typhoon Melor, and/or different areas, remains high and has the potential to distract resources and implementation from this response. Bad weather conditions have the potential to hamper access and logistics for the delivery of materials, especially in remote locations. Also PAGASA, the Government meteorological agency has warned that the country is at severe risk of drought due to the El Niño phenomenon. To mitigate the impact of these risks on this operation, disaster preparedness and logistics planning will take into account measures to ensure that planned activities are implemented as per schedule.

Coordination and partnerships under this appeal

The relief phase is now over and PRC has developed an overall plan of action for future implementation of the recovery programming. The emergency plan of action will also be used to inform PRC's main partners including IFRC and ICRC, and PRC's own supporters. Given the limited resources, PRC will focus on the hardest-hit areas and most vulnerable communities, providing shelter repair assistance and household livelihoods support through conditional cash grants. Both these responses were used extensively and successfully in the Haiyan operation. Lessons have been taken from Haiyan and will be applied here. For all programming, the basis will be the PRC recovery guidelines.

A few of these hard-hit areas are conflict sensitive, and ICRC will work closely with PRC there, mainly in northeast Samar and in one or two isolated areas in Sorsogon. IFRC will support PRC in all other areas and coordinate closely with ICRC. PRC, IFRC and ICRC issued a Joint Statement which details how Movement partners will work using a consolidated approach. PRC is responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of the response with support from ICRC, IFRC and Partner National Societies. Coordination and cooperation with public authorities, local actors and the Humanitarian Country Team forums will continue as usual. The shelter cluster was not activated for this response, and shelter coordination will continue to be provided within existing mechanisms.

Proposed sectors of intervention

Overall objective

The overall objective is to ensure that people affected by these disasters receive appropriate assistance in a timely, effective and efficient manner, and are supported to recover with increased disaster resilience.

This appeal supports the overall PRC plan of action to assist 9,000 families with relief non-food items and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. The revised appeal plans to support 2,000 families (reduced from 3,000) with shelter repair assistance and 1,000 families (reduced from 3,000) with household livelihood assistance across Northern Samar, Sorsogon and Mindoro Oriental.

Due to the lack of funding, the original proposed interventions have been revised in consultation with the National Society. First of all, the most vulnerable households will be identified and prioritized in the target municipalities. The municipalities will be further targeted geographically and will focus on specific municipalities and barangays (villages) from Northern Samar, Sorsogon and Oriental Mindoro. It will also take into account individual, household and group vulnerabilities and PRC will coordinate with barangay recovery committees to identify and validate the most vulnerable beneficiaries for the most appropriate interventions. The use of the cash grant modality will be prominent in the recovery phase, through shelter and livelihoods interventions.

PRC has developed its plan of action for implementation using its existing recovery guidelines. To date, its main partners are IFRC and ICRC and the National Society is seeking further support to complete its planned recovery work. Existing limited resources will be channeled into shelter repair assistance and household livelihoods, through conditional cash grants, and this will be based on and informed by experience gained from the 2013 Typhoon Haiyan operation. Other sectors, such as health and water and sanitation will be integrated into and complementary to the recovery interventions provided at both household and community-based levels.

Overall, this operation addresses relief, shelter, livelihoods, health, water, sanitation, preparedness and risk reduction needs of the affected communities, as well as PRC's institutional preparedness and capacity development needs. This will help both communities at-risk and the National Society to better prepare and respond in the event of future disasters. Particular focus will be put on engaging with and being accountable to the affected population. Furthermore, relevant measures will be put in place to identify and address aspects that increase vulnerabilities among specific groups, such as women, girls, minorities and people with disabilities.

Below are the outcomes/outputs outlined in the current plan of action. The plan merges and revises the original outcomes, outputs and activities in the appeal and presents them to address current needs and priorities:-

	Health and care
Outcome 1 The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of floods affected population are reduced	
Output 1.1 Psychosocial needs of the affected populations are met	

Activities planned:

- Organize refresher PSS training for volunteers in affected provinces
- Provide PSS kits to the trained volunteers upon completion of PSS refresher training
- Organize psychosocial activities in evacuation centres and affected communities
- Conduct peer support sessions and organize 'rest and recreation' days and team building activities for staff and volunteers

Revised action:

- The community-based disease prevention originally planned will be implemented in an integrated manner with health promotion activities outlined above.

	Water – Sanitation – Hygiene promotion
Outcome 2.1 The immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities	
Output 2.1.1 Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population (new)	

Activities planned:

- Distribute jerry cans (two per family) to affected households
- Conduct sessions on household water treatment alongside hygiene promotion

Output 2.1.2 Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

Activities planned:

- Mobilize and (re)train community health volunteers who will conduct hygiene promotion
- Reproduce information, education and communication materials for hygiene promotion
- Conduct hygiene promotion activities in communities and schools
- Distribute hygiene kits to affected populations to reinforce safe hygiene practices

Outcome 2.2 Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted in two schools

Output 2.2.1 Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Activities planned:

- Undertake detailed assessments to identify two schools whose latrines have been damaged
- Coordinate with the Department of Education, local authorities and principals in identifying the schools
- Engage suitable construction firm to undertake rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in the schools
- Monitor the rehabilitation of water and sanitation in the target schools
- Undertake end-line surveys to determine the change in awareness and practice in communities reached

Revised actions:

- The clean-up campaigns in communities as well as knowledge, attitude and practice-related activities originally planned were removed to reflect the actual funding situation.
- Number of targeted schools reduced from the five originally planned to two schools under the current plan.

**Livelihoods – Nutrition - Food security**

Outcome 3 Economic security of the target worst-affected households is restored

Output 3.1 Affected households have restored livelihoods after receiving working capital sufficient to resume income generating activities

Activities planned:

- Through community-based targeting led by barangay recovery committees, select 1,000 households that will receive PHP 10,000 conditional early livelihood recovery grants
- Provide the selected households with orientation on the programme, distribution process and guidance to generate proposals
- Provide the selected households with conditional early livelihood recovery grants in line with their proposals
- Undertake monitoring to ensure that households that receive conditional early livelihood recovery grants have resumed livelihood activities outlined in their proposals

Revised action:

- The number of target households has decreased from the originally planned 3,000 to 1,000 households

**Shelter and settlements - Household non-food items**

Outcome 4 The immediate household, shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met.

Output 4.1 Target populations are provided with essential household (non-food) items

Activities planned:

- Dispatch essential household items from warehouses to affected areas
- Select 9,000 households according to set criteria and prepare beneficiary lists
- Distribute essential household items to 9,000 households

Revised action:

Number of target households has increased from the originally planned 6,000 to 9,000 households.

Output 4.2 Target populations are provided with emergency shelter materials (tarpaulins)

Activities planned:

- Dispatch emergency shelter items from warehouses to affected areas
- Select 9,000 households according to set criteria and prepare beneficiary lists
- Distribute emergency shelter items (tarpaulins) to 9,000 households

Revised actions:

- Number of target households increased from the originally planned 6,000 to 9,000 households, due to a high demand for in-kind items.
- Unconditional cash grants originally planned will be implemented as part of the early recovery response.

Outcome 4 Affected households have recovered safer shelter and gained awareness and skills on safer shelter
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Output 4.1 Affected households whose houses were damaged have repaired or retrofitted back better
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Activities planned:

- Identify 2,000 households that will receive shelter repair assistance and register them as beneficiaries
- Provide the selected households with orientation on the programme and guidance on safer shelter construction techniques
- Provide the selected households with corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets and conditional cash grants worth PHP 10,000
- Undertake monitoring to ensure that target households have repaired using building back better and safer principles
- Organize awareness sessions for community members to promote building back better and safer principles

Revised action:

- Number of target households decreased from the originally planned 3,000 to 2,000 households.



Disaster response preparedness - Early warning - Risk reduction
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Outcome 6 Community resilience to disasters is protected and restored
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Output 6.1 Target communities have improved knowledge and skills to assess risk, plan and implement disaster risks management measures

Activities planned:

- Identify target schools and communities
- Conduct awareness raising sessions on preventable risks in target schools and communities
- Facilitate community-based disaster preparedness and risk reduction (CBDRR) planning process in target schools and communities
- Support schools and communities to organize and mobilize for CBDRR action
- Support implementation of climate-smart disaster mitigation measures at school and community levels



National Society capacity building

Outcome 7 National Society capacity to deliver on programmes and services in future disasters strengthened

Output 7.1 PRC headquarters and chapters in affected provinces have improved office facilities

Activities planned:

- Provide office equipment/facilities to target chapters and national headquarters departments

Output 7.2 Capacity of PRC headquarters and chapters to respond to disasters is strengthened

Activities planned:

- Conduct RCAT training and/or refresher training for national headquarters and target chapters

 Quality programming; Programme support services
Quality programming (areas common to all sectors)
Outcome 8 Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation
Output 8.1 Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated according to findings

Activities planned:

- Mobilize staff and volunteers for assessments
- Undertake assessments to determine specific needs of beneficiaries
- Develop detailed response plans with activities that will meet identified beneficiary needs

Output 8.2 Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan

Activities planned:

- Ensure that any adjustments to initial plans are informed by continuous assessment of needs
- Conduct post-action surveys to determine the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries

Output 8.3 Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to disaster-affected people

Activities planned:

- Provide appropriate information, including on the scope and content of projects, to disaster-affected people
- Ensure that affected people can deliver feedback on the programmes and report any complaints, in confidence, and that such are actioned by PRC and its partners

Output 8.4 Management and delivery of the operation is informed by an appropriate monitoring and evaluation system

Activities planned:

- Develop and utilize an appropriate M&E system to support monitoring of the operation progress, including the final evaluation and lessons learnt activities.

Operational support services**Human resources**

PRC will require additional technical project assistants in the recovery phase with technical support and guidance from IFRC. These will complement existing resources at headquarters and chapters. Based on an increased demand for technical and coordination support required to deliver on this response plan, the IFRC in-country structure will be strengthened with a field delegate, two field officers and an engineer to guarantee effective technical support to PRC. Where required, additional support by IFRC will be provided via short technical support by personnel engaged for ongoing Haiyan recovery interventions.

Logistics and supply chain

All the necessary non-food items needed for distribution are already in-country as part of preparedness stocks. The support being sought via this appeal at this stage of the response is for replenishment to ensure that the National Society has adequate stocks in-country to respond to the next potential disaster. This replenishment is being made in terms of items needed rather than as a blanket target beneficiary number. The strategy adopted is procurement of all standard items (jerry cans, hygiene kits, mosquito nets and tarpaulins) with the support of the IFRC Regional Logistics Unit in Kuala Lumpur while blankets will be procured locally in the Philippines. Logistics support to this operation is provided by the in-country team in Manila. Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, clearance, storage and forwarding to distribution sites following IFRC logistics procedures in full audit trail requirement. They also effectively support a fleet to facilitate the movement of operational staff and supplies.

Information technologies (IT)

As the implementation teams will be augmented with new staff, there is a need for standard items such as telephones and personal computers. IFRC supports sustainable skills training and equipment maintenance knowledge of PRC staff and volunteers. The delegation's information management delegate also supports the PRC in producing risk/hazard maps to support readiness and planning. Support in elevating staff/volunteer skills

in new technologies, including efficient electronic data collection tools such as the Open Data Kit and electronic reporting is also being implemented, and is aligned with PRC's strategic objectives.

Communications

IFRC, ICRC and PRC communications teams work closely together to develop a common approach towards communicating as a Movement in order to build public awareness around the humanitarian needs. IFRC, ICRC and PRC will continue to agree on key messages, talking points, reactive press lines and infographics which are produced on a regular basis. Regular news stories and blogs together with interactive maps and infographics are posted on the IFRC public website and other relevant online media sites. Ensuring that the operation is well documented through audio-visual coverage will be an important element of the communications plan. High quality photographic and video material will be produced over the duration of the emergency appeal, designed to support the resource mobilization and visibility efforts of National Societies.

Security

The IFRC security framework will be applicable for this operation. With regards to PRC staff and volunteers, the National Society's security framework will apply. Coordination will also be observed with the ICRC through regular information-sharing and on occasions where staff members are required to be present in security-sensitive areas. All security matters pertaining to the Philippines are shared with partners as and when these are available.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER)

Monitoring of recovery will be carried out through the use of beneficiary distribution lists, feedback from beneficiary households via a post-distribution survey, monitoring tools, baseline and end-line survey questionnaires, community maps, written reports from PRC and IFRC staff, and photographs as documentation will be used for monitoring. In accordance with the IFRC framework for evaluations, an end-line evaluation will be conducted for this operation.

The minimum standards of IFRC emergency appeal reporting are being observed. Following this revised appeal and plan of action, standard operations updates, and the final report within the stipulated three months after the operational timeframe, will be published.

Finance and Administration

The IFRC, through the department of finance, provides the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to the National Societies on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices. PRC – which is on the working advance system – has been supported for many years by the IFRC and is accustomed to these financial procedures.

The IFRC finance and administration team in Manila provides both administration and transport support at headquarters and in the field when required.

€ Budget

See attached IFRC Secretariat budget ([Annex 1](#)) for details. The budget for the revised appeal is 2,079,515 Swiss francs and the IFRC has received some 975,646 Swiss francs in contributions. This leaves a net multi-lateral funding gap of 1,103,869 Swiss francs for which the National Society and IFRC are seeking funding.

Garry Conille
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Secretary General

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)

Contact Information

For further information, please contact:

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- [Revised Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur:

- Martin Faller, Head of Operations; email: martin.faller@ifrc.org
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For resource mobilization and pledges:

- Hwa En Ning, Senior Relationship Officer, email: enning.hwa@ifrc.org
- Please send all pledges for funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The 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.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL

03/03/2016

MDRPH020 Typhoons and Floods

Budget Group	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	121,500
Shelter - Transitional	638,297
Clothing & Textiles	90,894
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	58,511
Ustensils & Tools	34,100
Other Supplies & Services	105,519
Cash Disbursements	268,085
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	1,316,906
Storage, Warehousing	20,426
Dsitribution & Monitoring	16,085
Transport & Vehicle Costs	90,280
Logistics Services	20,000
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	146,791
International Staff	80,713
National Society Staff	90,502
Volunteers	22,660
Total PERSONNEL	193,875
Consultants	15,000
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	15,000
Workshops & Training	190,617
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	190,617
Travel	4,468
Information & Public Relations	17,819
Office Costs	15,828
Communications	2,520
Financial Charges	6,628
Other General Expenses	30,319
Shared Support Services	11,826
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	89,408
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	126,918
Total INDIRECT COSTS	126,918
TOTAL BUDGET	2,079,515
Available Resources	
Multilateral Contributions	975,646
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	975,646
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	1,103,869