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Emergency appeal Philippines: Tropical Storm Washi

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH008
GLIDE n° [TC-2011-000189-PHL](#)
20 January 2012



Tropical Storm Washi brought heavy downpours that swept away entire villages particularly in the Northern Mindanao region.
This photo shows one of the many devastated bridges in Iligan City.
Photo: Afrhill Rances/IFRC

This revised emergency appeal seeks CHF 5,690,410 in cash, kind, or services to support the Philippine Red Cross to assist 20,000 families (100,000 persons) for 12 months, including shelter cluster coordination. The operation will be completed by 20 December 2012 and a final report will be made available by 20 March 2013 (three months after the end of operation).

Appeal history:

- A [preliminary](#) emergency appeal was launched on 21 December 2011 for CHF 2,629,398 for nine months to assist 25,000 beneficiaries (5,000 families).
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 200,000 was allocated to support this operation.

Summary: More than a million people have been affected when Tropical Storm Washi (local name: Sendong) struck southern Philippines on 17 December 2011 that brought heavy rains and strong winds which resulted to massive flooding and widespread damage. According to the national disaster agency, national disaster risk reduction and management council (NDRRMC), as of 17 January 2012, Tropical Storm Washi has left 1,257 persons dead, 6,071 injured and 182 missing with 441 rescued survivors. The storms and subsequent flash flooding caused more than PHP 1 billion worth of damage to agriculture and infrastructure, destroying 14,705 houses and damaging a further 37,052.

Currently, there are still 26,473 persons accommodated in 56 evacuation centres. Classes have resumed in schools where evacuees have sought temporary shelter, with the majority of them being transferred to other establishments such as gymnasiums. Three weeks after the powerful storm, an outbreak of leptospirosis¹ highlighted the vulnerability of the storm-affected families. The department of health (DOH) declared the outbreak in the hardest-hit area of Cagayan de Oro (Northern Mindanao region); it has confirmed 16 related deaths and more than 377 cases as of 15 January.

The Philippine Red Cross operations centre has been monitoring the situation since the tropical storm entered the Philippines area of responsibility. It distributed disaster bulletins to its chapters, especially to those located in the storm track. At the onset of the disaster, PRC swiftly deployed its emergency response units and its 143 Red Cross volunteers in Cagayan de Oro and nearby chapters. PRC has also set up first aid and welfare desks at the evacuation centres to provide assistance to the affected families.

Based on the situation on the ground, the PRC chapters concerned identified urgent needs of affected communities. PRC then requested the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to launch a preliminary emergency appeal for CHF 2,629,398 to assist 5,000 families (25,000 people). Prior to the launch, IFRC advanced CHF 200,000 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to initiate the response of the national society. The operation launched on 21 December 2011 aimed at enabling PRC to provide a combination of relief and early recovery support to 5,000 families (25,000 people). Drawing largely from the DREF allocation, PRC has since distributed food to some 5,000 families and non-food items to another 5,000.

Just three months ago, the Philippines was struck by back-to-back typhoons Nesat and Nalgae which affected Northern Luzon with heavy rains that resulted in flash floods. More than four million people were affected with a 101 people reported dead, 103 injured and 27 missing. The consecutive typhoons left some areas inaccessible and isolated in parts of Bulacan, Nueva Ecija and Pampanga. The floodwaters took weeks to recede.

To get a clearer picture of the needs on the ground, PRC deployed multi-sectoral assessment teams to the affected areas. The teams undertook assessments in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities. Based on the assessment findings, the operation plan is being adjusted through this emergency appeal. Under this emergency appeal operation, IFRC will support PRC in providing relief, early recovery and recovery assistance to some 20,000 families (100,000 people) in Northern Mindanao region. The sectors to be covered by this intervention are food and non-food relief distributions, health and hygiene promotion, water and sanitation, early recovery grants (for livelihoods restoration, farm inputs, asset replacement and essential shelter repairs), shelter repair kits, transitional shelter, and disaster preparedness, response capacity and capacity building enhancement.

In the relief phase, this operation will cover 30,000 food parcels, sleeping materials for 15,000 families, water storage containers for 15,000 families and hygiene kits for 15,000 families. Water treatment tablets will be provided on a case-by-case basis in areas where restoration of safe water supply systems is likely to take time. Additionally, PRC will undertake health and hygiene promotion targeting 15,000 families assisted with water storage containers to promote knowledge necessary for preventing diseases related to water and sanitation.

In the recovery phase, some 2,000 families who incurred losses or damage to livelihoods and homes will be assisted with grants (using the commodity voucher methodology) to obtain inputs that set the basis for pursuing self-reliance while the hardest-hit 2,000 will receive materials and guidance for construction of transitional shelter. Water and sanitation assistance will extend to rehabilitate facilities that were damaged due to the storm. Finally, to increase the capacity of PRC to respond to hydro-meteorological disasters, disaster response as well as search and rescue teams will be formed, trained and equipped. The operation will be completed by 20 December 2012 and a final report will be issued by 20 March 2013.

[<click for the attached budget; a map of the affected areas; or contact details>](#)

¹ An infection caused by the *Leptospira* bacteria that enters the human body through wounds or broken skin when in contact with flood waters, vegetation, or moist soil contaminated with the urine of infected animals, especially rats.

The situation

Washi (local name: Sendong) struck southern Philippines on the evening of 16 December 2011. The storm, with maximum winds of 65 kph and gusts up to 80 kph, made landfall in the Northern Mindanao area, bringing heavy rains and strong winds, resulting in massive flooding and widespread damage. Road sections and bridges were damaged; electricity and communication lines disrupted; and domestic flights cancelled. The Philippine government declared a national state of calamity on 20 December 2011. Dumaguete City and the Valencia municipality (both in the Negros Oriental province) were declared under a state of calamity. The storm entered the Philippine area of responsibility on 15 December in the Caraga region, traversed through Northern Mindanao, Central Visayas, Western Visayas and made its exit through the Palawan area. It moved out of the Philippine area of responsibility on 18 December.

Latest figures from the national disaster risk reduction and management council (NDRRMC) indicate Washi has left 1,257 persons dead, 6,071 injured and 182 missing with 441 rescued survivors. A total of 14,705 houses have been totally damaged with 37,052 others partially damaged. The tropical storm caused agriculture and infrastructure damages worth more than PHP 1 billion. The search for missing persons continues. Authorities have widened their search and will continue as long as bodies are being recovered. Some bodies have been recovered as far as 100km out to sea in the two most hardest-hit areas of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan City, both in the Northern Mindanao region.

Table 1. Effects of Tropical Storm Washi – as of 17 January 2012, 8AM (source: NDRRMC)

Details	Total
Deaths	1,257
Injured	6,071
Missing	182
Rescued	441
# of evacuation centres	56
# of families in evacuation centres (persons)	5,668 (26,473 persons)
Persons affected	Total # of families (persons)
Central Visayas (2 provinces)	16,631 (82,556)
Zamboanga Peninsula (1 province)	1,290 (4,947)
Northern Mindanao (4 provinces)	70,312 (894,142)
Davao Region (2 provinces)	1,016 (5,080)
Caraga (2 provinces)	3,552 (14,648)
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (1 province)	27,432 (139,879)
Total # of affected families	120,233 (1,141,252)
Houses totally damaged	14,705
Houses partially damaged	37,016
Total # of houses damaged	51,721

The hardest hit area is Northern Mindanao region, where almost 900,000 persons were affected. The storm swept away entire villages, in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities. Residents themselves say that this is the first time they experienced this kind of disaster, as the majority of typhoons that hit the Philippines mainly affect the northern island of Luzon. Many residents were caught unprepared as flash floods came in the middle of the night. In one case, 30 members of a single family died in the disaster.

As people in areas affected by Washi set out on the road to recovery, a low pressure area was active in Mindanao during the last week of December 2011 and the first week of January 2012, resulting in a major landslide in Compostela Valley (Davao region). The incident occurred in a hilly area of Barangay Napnapan in Pantukan municipality. As of 10 January, 36 bodies were retrieved with a further 16 survivors. Some 40 persons are still missing.

Prior to the storms, many of the affected people were engaged in agriculture, tourism, small time-businesses and office-based jobs. Stocks of food and items that they were relying on were damaged by floodwater, leaving many in the affected communities fully dependent on relief support. While a number of local organizations have distributed relief goods, humanitarian services in some sectors have not been provided according to Sphere standards. Furthermore, there are gaps as regards demand for humanitarian services. There is therefore a need to provide more assistance to affected communities, ranging from relief to recovery.

Given its response to frequent disasters in the country, PRC has gained extensive experience and knowledge in undertaking large-scale relief and rehabilitation programmes. The national society has consistently provided quality humanitarian services through its pool of trained, skilled and highly experienced staff and volunteers drawn from all facets of the community. Building on this experience and based on its mandate outlined in 'Republic Act No. 10072' [also known as Philippine Red Cross Act of 2009], PRC has the responsibility to alleviate human suffering. As such, it needs the support of partners within and without the Philippines to deliver much-needed assistance that meets the Sphere standards.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination: Coordination is crucial for the success of this operation. The Red Cross Red Crescent operational coordination mechanism is active and the PRC is providing updates on its response plan. It is upon a request from the PRC that the IFRC released DREF funds, issued a Preliminary Emergency Appeal and is launching this Emergency Appeal. Partners continue to hold coordination and ad hoc meetings to discuss the latest developments, with officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), as well as the Australian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, and The Netherlands Red Cross based in-country outlining the support they plan to provide. The IFRC encourages funding for this operation to be channelled through the appeal framework for better coordination, to reduce duplication of efforts and to reinforce accountability.

Coordinating with authorities: PRC maintains a long-standing and strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with the following: (i) the NDRRMC; (ii) local disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) local government units. PRC is participating in NDRRMC meetings as well as coordinating with department of social welfare and development (DSWD), department of health (DOH), and disaster risk reduction and management councils at the provincial, municipal and *barangay* levels. Building on the momentum gained from the Typhoon Ketsana operation, the IFRC will support humanitarian diplomacy efforts of the PRC, especially with regard to obtaining safer land to resettle families that used to live in risk prone zones. For the project aimed at rehabilitating school water and sanitation facilities, coordination will be maintained with the department of education (DepEd) and school principals. The exact location, feasibility, designs, numbers and nature of facilities will all be discussed with these partners before implementation commences. Likewise, coordination will be maintained with respective agriculture authorities as regards provision of livelihoods grants.

Inter-agency coordination: Since the storm struck, the coordination mechanisms already in place have been maintained. IFRC participates in humanitarian country team (HCT) meetings, led by the UN resident coordinator. Cluster meetings are held at the local government level due to the complexities of the ongoing crisis and the need to strengthen information-sharing between the Government and the humanitarian community in an effort to more succinctly inform and coordinate the response in this complex disaster. The UN Resident Coordinator and OCHA have requested IFRC support to convene the shelter cluster. IFRC has activated a two-person team with the appropriate expertise to build on the achievements gained by the camp coordination and camp management (CCCM)/non-food item (NFI)/shelter cluster in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan during this critical period for the next four to six weeks. This team is already in position as of time of publication. The European Union ambassador, together with the Belgian, Italian and Spanish embassy representatives conducted a one-day visit on 4 January in Cagayan de Oro to visit the hardest-hit areas and also to distribute relief items donated by the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO). The PRC chairman, PRC secretary general, IFRC country representative, and German Red Cross (GRC) representative as well as the Cagayan de Oro chapter staff hosted the EU ambassador's entourage in the morning followed by International Organization for Migration (IOM) and international non-government organizations (INGOs) in the afternoon.

Coordination of the emergency shelter and non-food item cluster: IFRC is convening the shelter/non-food item cluster as of 11 January. In an effort to more effectively inform and coordinate shelter response in a timely manner and upon a request from the Humanitarian Coordinator, IFRC arrived with a small team to assist the humanitarian community in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan, and the government-led shelter coordination cluster for a period of four to six weeks. This support will assist in processing and analysing information needed for shelter planning including a dedicated web platform, and to encourage more information sharing between the government and the humanitarian community. IFRC agreed to deploy a small team into Mindanao during this critical period with the appropriate shelter expertise to build on the achievements gained by the existing shelter coordination structures. The shelter cluster is made of numerous humanitarian actors and is being led by the Philippine government.

In order to convene the shelter cluster in Mindanao, IFRC is appealing for CHF 45,000 through the emergency appeal in a separate project; funds for this purpose need to be earmarked for coordination. This cost represents less than one per cent of the funds being requested for the response operation.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The PRC operations centre has been monitoring the situation since Washi entered Philippine territory, and has issued advisories and regular updates to its chapters on the projected path. At the onset of the disaster, PRC swiftly deployed emergency response units and Red Cross 143 volunteers in Cagayan de Oro and nearby chapters. PRC have also set up first aid and welfare desks at the evacuation centres to look after the affected families.

The PRC chairman, PRC secretary general, PRC board members and the IFRC country representative visited the affected areas where they engaged with staff and volunteers who informed them of the extent of impact and initially identified needs. IFRC dispatched 10,000 pre-positioned stocks of non-food items from Manila with an additional 5,000 hygiene kits. More items have been dispatched from the Manila and Kuala Lumpur logistics bases for distribution in the days to come. In addition, the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC) dispatched more than 3,000 hygiene kits, food items and non-food items from its warehouse in Davao. They have also provided body bags and deployed their WatHab teams for further assessments. Plans have advanced to distribute food packages and relief supplies such as blankets and sleeping mats. The national headquarters is coordinating response efforts while continuing to monitor the situation.

This emergency appeal operation will focus on delivering food, non-food items, shelter, and livelihoods assistance to 20,000 families (100,000 persons) in selected affected provinces in the Northern Mindanao region.

PRC's relief operations have made substantial progress during the period. Thus far, the National Society has provided hot meals to 5,750 persons, food items to 89,805 persons (17,961 families) and non-food items to 53,050 others (31,323 families). Almost 4,500 families have received hygiene kits.

The needs

The PRC assessment teams visited the most affected communities/villages in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities to observe the effects of the storm and to obtain first-hand data on the actual needs of affected populations. The teams interviewed key informants, including local government officials, *barangay* (village) officials, community leaders, religious leaders and community members. Additionally, they reviewed available records – including updates from NDRRMC and local disaster risk reduction and management councils – and used structured questionnaires or assessment forms to facilitate the collection of sector-specific data. They determined that the effects of the powerful storm resulted in needs ranging from relief to rehabilitation.

Food and non-food relief: Prior to the storms and floods, the affected people were engaged in agriculture, tourism, small-time businesses and office-based jobs – sectors that were heavily impacted by the ensuing flooding. Food stocks and household items were damaged by floodwater, leaving some families fully dependent on relief support. A number of organizations have distributed food and non-food packs, although, in some instances, the quantities provided were not consistent with Sphere standards. Since some of the needs have yet to be met, the target outlined in the emergency appeal is now increased. This operation will thus provide 30,000 food parcels and non-food relief items for 15,000 families that suffered heavy losses in terms of basic household items, especially sleeping materials. Focus will be on communities that were hard to reach because of distance and accessibility issues.

Health and hygiene: The assessment teams observed that in several affected communities, hygiene conditions were poor due to non-availability of potable water and compromised sanitation systems, including in schools used as evacuation centres. Household latrines were flooded, and the presence of trash or human waste created conditions that could lead to outbreaks of waterborne and water-related diseases. Owing to a lack of bathing facilities and safe water, compounded by limited awareness of proper hygiene practices, some members of the affected communities have complained of diarrhoeal and skin diseases. Some survivors who waded through floodwaters have contracted leptospirosis which has claimed at least 16 lives, to date. There is therefore a need to activate and deploy community health volunteers to conduct health and hygiene promotion, linked to distribution of hygiene kits, household water treatment and storage containers. In the implementation of this operation, Red Cross health teams will conduct ongoing monitoring to ensure that interventions are appropriate to the evolving situation. Furthermore, operating chapters will monitor the occurrence of health problems including fungal infections and acute respiratory infections and coordinate with health offices of local government units for appropriate action.



PRC staff and volunteers have been active since Washi struck. Here, volunteers from Cagayan de Oro distribute non-food items to evacuees in an elementary school. Photo: Afrhill Rances/IFRC

Water and sanitation: The magnitude of storm-induced flooding resulted in damage to existing water supply and sanitation systems in some municipalities of the affected provinces, especially Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities. Water distribution networks, tube wells and hand pumps were damaged or contaminated. Household latrines, septic tanks and water and sanitation facilities in schools also suffered some damage. Some homes and schools had pour-flush latrines, but these were damaged or filled with sludge. There is a need to support local authorities in restoring water supply systems.

To ensure that affected people have access to safe drinking water, water purification tablets will be provided alongside jerry cans in areas where restoration of safe water supply systems is likely to take time. The state of water and sanitation facilities in schools used as evacuation centres shall be evaluated in detail and where need be, damaged facilities rehabilitated. Assessment teams recommended that distributions of food and non-food packages should be accompanied with provision of water storage containers [jerry cans or buckets] and hygiene kits. Additionally, household cleaning items appropriate to the needs of local populations should be provided as part of shelter interventions, with further needs to be identified based on continuous monitoring of the situation by chapters concerned. Thus far, items donated by Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners have been installed to provide clean water such as bladders, hand pumps, stand pipes and mobile potable water plant units.

Shelter: During initial assessments, Red Cross teams had observed that while it was the poor who were hardest-hit by the storms, the main cause of destruction to shelter was the location of the dwellings rather than the building materials. Most of those severely affected were the poor who often live on marginal land close to riverbanks or coastlines. Relocation of such families to safer ground as well as equipping them with proper building techniques is necessary.

Many of the families yet to receive assistance are living in makeshift or temporary shelters, some in areas at risk of flooding, while waiting for assistance. Others are staying with relatives or friends. In view of these factors, PRC and IFRC are targeting delivery of transitional shelter assistance to a total of 2,000 families, although the actual need is bigger. This target is deemed to be the most feasible to reach within the revised appeal timeframe. Provision of shelter will help the most vulnerable of affected populations to restore dignity and provide decent

conditions for living. In addition, 2,000 families will be provided with standard shelter repair kits of materials worth approximately CHF 2,000 to repair their partially damaged houses.

Early recovery grants: Prior to the storms, the affected people were engaged in agriculture, tourism, small-time businesses and office-based jobs – sectors that were heavily impacted by the flooding. In almost every village that the assessment teams visited, households reported to be or to have a member engaged in agriculture. People who do not own land worked as labourers in other farms. Both farmers and labourers have been affected as they have lost their sources of livelihood. As well as having their livelihoods impacted, some families – especially in Northern Mindanao – also had their homes damaged or destroyed. Families that have incurred heavy losses to their sources of livelihoods and shelter need support that will set the basis for them to pursue self-reliance. The Red Cross considers provision of early recovery assistance to be fully in line with helping people to restore their everyday lives and to enable them to live in decent conditions.

Medium to long-term recovery needs: Owing to the significant number of damaged houses reported, there will be a need for shelter assistance, particularly rebuilding. Some local government units have indicated that they plan to undertake shelter interventions targeting families that have lost their houses. However, they have not provided an implementation schedule; based on experience, the assistance may take too long to get to those in need. The Red Cross is considering providing transitional shelter assistance to the most vulnerable among the people who lost their homes. However, PRC and IFRC will jointly undertake detailed sector-specific assessments before the shelter plan is finalized. What is clear, though, is that rebuilding will need to take into account disaster risk reduction measures. Residents who used to live in areas at risk of flooding will be encouraged to relocate to safer land sites. PRC and IFRC will advocate for the authorities to provide suitable safe land to relocate such beneficiaries. The PRC/IFRC stand is to support reconstruction on safe land.

Disaster preparedness, response capacity and capacity building: In addition to meeting the direct needs of affected people, the operation will support the enhancement of PRC's capacity to respond to future potential disasters. Water search-and-rescue teams played a crucial role during the emergency phase, and as such, the concept will need to be improved upon by forming, training and equipping disaster response as well as search-and-rescue teams. Approximately one to two vehicles will be provided to support the chapters' present and future operations. More volunteers will be recruited, trained and managed. Chapter offices and warehouses will be improved. Training in the field of health, logistics, relief, reporting, water and sanitation, livelihood and, where possible, cash transfer programming, will be given to staff and volunteers, mainly at the chapter level.

Beneficiary selection: In general, this operation targets storm-affected families as whole rather than individual members of family units. Lists of beneficiaries will be obtained from the DSWD. Respective PRC chapters will revalidate the lists, with volunteers undertaking surveys in affected areas. Other aspects considered in PRC's selection criteria, especially as regards shelter, is prioritizing families headed by women [widows, divorced or separated] without income, families headed by children, families with persons with disabilities, families with young children or elderly family members, families from ethnic minorities and other socially excluded groups. Women, men, girls and boys will attend orientation sessions before receiving assistance.

The proposed operation

In view of assessment findings, this emergency appeal operation will focus on providing relief, early recovery and rehabilitation support to the benefit of up to 20,000 families (100,000 people). The sectors to be supported are as follows: food distributions (two-day rations); relief distributions (sleeping materials); health and hygiene promotion; water and sanitation (provision of water containers and hygiene kits); early recovery (a combination of livelihoods restoration and essential shelter repairs); rehabilitation (transitional shelter and rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities), and; national society disaster response capacity enhancement and capacity building of PRC chapters. However, detailed multi-sectoral recovery assessments will need to be undertaken before the rehabilitation phase is implemented.

This operation will mainly cover Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities in Northern Mindanao region. However, this operation will also assist the most affected population in other provinces not assisted by other agencies. Both food and non-food relief distributions have advanced, drawing largely from the DREF advance and pre-positioned stocks. As such, a proportion of the resources raised through this appeal will be used to replenish the stocks to ensure that PRC's capacity to respond swiftly in future potential disasters is not weakened.

Throughout the operation, IFRC will provide technical materials and technical support to PRC. Delegates engaged for this intervention will support PRC training opportunities by facilitating relevant sessions based on their expertise. All training related to the operation will refer to the new version of Sphere standards. Separate introductory training on the new version of Sphere standards will be arranged, where needed.

Relief distributions (food items)

Outcome: 30,000 emergency food parcels are provided in adequate quantities and quality within six months.

Output (expected result)	Activities planned
<p>The immediate 30,000 food parcels are distributed to storm-displaced families are met through food distributions (two-day rations).</p>	<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 30,000 food parcels (rice, noodles and sardines) • Conduct post-distribution surveys. • Monitor and report on distributions. • Food parcels provided will include food-for-work for beneficiaries who will be constructing their own shelter.

Relief distributions (non-food items)

Outcome: The status of up to 15,000 affected families is improved through provision of appropriate non-food items within three months.

Output (expected result)	Activities planned
<p>The immediate needs of up to 15,000 storm-affected families that incurred losses or damage to household items are met through distribution of non-food items.</p>	<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 20-litre per household <u>or</u> two 10-litre per household) for household level water storage, to 15,000 families (75,000 persons) • Provide hygiene kits to 15,000 families (75,000 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.

Health and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The immediate health risks of 15,000 families (75,000 persons) are reduced through targeted health prevention and promotion activities for 12 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>15,000 affected families have improved knowledge and practices essential for infectious disease prevention and health promotion.</p>	<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 storms and floods. • Mobilize community members for disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion. • Disseminate relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages to 15,000 families (75,000 people) in the target communities. • Distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials to 15,000 families (75,000 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.
<p>The scope and quality of the Philippine Red Cross services in disease prevention and health promotion are improved.</p>	<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. • Support staff and volunteers on psychosocial health.

Water and sanitation

Outcome: The risk of water and sanitation-related diseases in targeted communities (10,000 families) has been reduced through the provision of safe water supply and improved sanitation facilities in 12 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>Safe water is provided to 10,000 affected families as damaged systems are restored.</p>	<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.
<p>Appropriate water and sanitation facilities provided to 2,000 families</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support construction of 2,000 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 2,000 families assisted with transitional shelters. • Rehabilitate water and sanitation facilities for targeted schools used as evacuation centres or affected by the storms.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and report on activities. • Provision of wells and washing areas in relocation sites if not provided by local governments.
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Livelihoods

Outcome: Coping mechanisms of 2,000 affected families improved in 12 months through inputs for enhancing livelihoods opportunities and return to normalcy.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Storm-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 150 per family. • Consult targeted beneficiary families on their preferred livelihood solutions, review and endorse the livelihood assistance applications that they submit. • Cluster the 2,000 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 2,000 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. • The possibility of using cash transfer programme will be explored and implemented where possible.

Transitional shelter and shelter repair kits

Outcome: 4,000 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
<p>2,000 families whose houses were destroyed as a result of the storms have rebuilt transitional shelters applying resilient techniques.</p> <p>2,000 families whose houses were damaged will be given shelter repair kits applying resilient techniques.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake detailed sector-specific assessments for shelter to inform prioritization by locality. • Assess the extent of the shelter needs and shelter solutions preferred by affected communities in priority localities. • Conduct advocacy for access to appropriate land sites. • Conduct orientation of volunteers to be involved in shelter project. • Select beneficiaries 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 2,000 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. • Provide house repair materials and tools to 2,000 families whose houses were damaged or destroyed by the storm (using a commodity voucher system) • Promote increased awareness and understanding of shelter response programming with the national society and affected communities. • Monitor and report on activities.

National society disaster preparedness, response capacity and capacity building

Outcome: The disaster preparedness and response capacity of the PRC national headquarters and selected chapters in affected regions is 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 two national/chapter disaster response teams. • Upgrade chapter offices and warehouse for pre-positioning and 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. • Support the two chapters with basic office equipment such as computers, and an overhead projector, among others in order to carry out the operations effectively. • Awareness on disaster risk reduction (DRR) related issues.

Logistics

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

- Mobilizing relief items pre-positioned in IFRC's regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur for emergencies and ongoing operations.
- Coordinating among IFRC and PRC programme managers and the regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur for timely and cost-efficient sourcing option for items required in the operation.
- Coordinating the mobilization of goods and reception of incoming shipments.
- Utilizing existing warehousing facilities and vehicles for storage and efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution points.
- Supporting PRC in securing adequate storage solutions.
- Ensuring that local procurement of goods, services and transport is in line with IFRC procurement standards and procedures.
- Liaising and coordinating actions with other key actors so that that the IFRC logistics operation processes use all information to be as efficient and effective as possible.

PRC and IFRC encourage the local procurement of relief items to respond to needs in the field. As such, donors are requested to [coordinate with the RLU](#) regarding outstanding needs. The RLU will coordinate with the country team as regards gaps to be covered. Thus far, relief distributions have drawn largely from the DREF advance and pre-positioned stocks.

Communications – advocacy and public information

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

Communications support to this operation will ensure that needs, achievements and challenges are profiled to enhance funding, other support, accountability and to provide a platform for advocating in the interests of storm-affected populations. Donors and national societies will receive information and materials they can use to promote the operation. Relevant information and publicity materials will be channelled through IFRC's [public website](#), as well as [PRC's website](#).

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

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

Capacity of the National Society

PRC is the nation's largest humanitarian organization and is recognized by 'Republic Act No. 10072' – also known as 'Philippine Red Cross Act of 2009' – as an independent, autonomous organization auxiliary to the authorities in the humanitarian field. PRC works through 100 chapters covering all administrative districts and major cities of the nation. In delivering services, PRC relies on a team of skilled, trained and experienced staff and volunteers with different specializations. Currently, it has approximately 1,000 staff at the national headquarters and chapter levels and approximately one million volunteers and supporters, some 500,000 of them active volunteers. Below the national headquarters level, a professional administrator, who doubles as the manager in charge of operations and administrative functions, represents each chapter of PRC.

PRC is in partnership with a number of national societies, some maintaining offices in the Philippines. Australian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross maintain offices within PRC. PRC also enjoys a close working relationship with many other partner national societies and works closely with ICRC.

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

Capacity of IFRC

IFRC maintains a country office in the Philippines, housed within PRC's national headquarters. The office is headed by a country representative and has three delegates and eight staff supporting an ongoing operation in response to the typhoons of late 2009. The three existing delegates and eight staff [specializing in finance and administration, logistics, relief/recovery, reporting and communications, shelter, water and sanitation] will take on additional responsibilities relating to this operation. In addition, the country office will be strengthened with an operations manager, who will be assisted by two relief/recovery delegates and one logistics delegate. All will work together with their PRC counterparts at all levels to assist in the capacity building of the national society.

The IFRC Southeast Asia regional office in Bangkok and the IFRC Asia-Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur are also available to provide technical and operational assistance in the following areas: communications; finance; health, water and sanitation; logistics; operation coordination, resource mobilization, and; planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Monitoring and evaluation

PRC and IFRC are committed to improving the quality of their humanitarian programmes. As a contribution to meeting this commitment, PRC, supported by its partners, will capture lessons for this operation. IFRC will facilitate a real-time review of the operation with the aim of determining the quality of the initial response, identifying areas that needed improvement and capturing early lessons learnt. Throughout the operation, PRC and the IFRC country office will facilitate monitoring visits by interested partners. An internal evaluation will be undertaken within three months of completing the operation.

Budget summary

See attached budget for details.

Mathias Schmale
Under Secretary General
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

Contact information

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

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- **IFRC regional office for Southeast Asia, Bangkok:** Anne Leclerc, head of regional office; phone +66 2661 8201; mobile +66 85 661 7464; email: anne.leclerc@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur:**
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Please send all pledges of funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org



Click here

1. **Emergency appeal budget and map [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.



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.
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EMERGENCY APPEAL

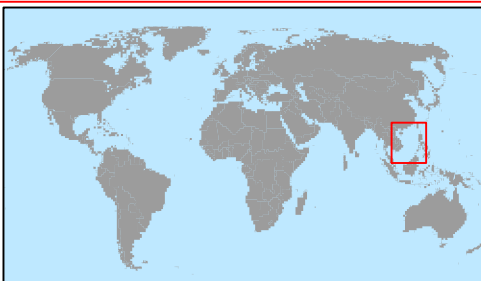
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MDRPH008 TROPICAL STORM WASHI

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	400,000			400,000
Shelter - Transitional	2,800,000			2,800,000
Clothing & Textiles	244,500			244,500
Food	135,000			135,000
Seeds & Plants	300,000			300,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	561,650			561,650
Other Supplies & Services	30,000			30,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	4,471,150	0	0	4,471,150
Vehicles Purchase	30,000			30,000
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	30,000	0	0	30,000
Storage, Warehousing	55,000			55,000
Distribution & Monitoring	12,500			12,500
Transport & Vehicle Costs	36,000			36,000
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	103,500	0	0	103,500
International Staff	504,000	23,462		527,462
National Staff	62,400	1,954		64,354
National Society Staff	19,200			19,200
Volunteers	17,000			17,000
Total PERSONNEL	602,600	25,416	0	628,016
Consultants	10,000			10,000
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	10,000	0	0	10,000
Workshops & Training	13,000			13,000
Total WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	13,000	0	0	13,000
Travel	20,000	4,328		24,328
Information & Public Relations	20,000	5,000		25,000
Office Costs	12,000	4,043		16,043
Communications	12,000	543		12,543
Financial Charges	2,400			2,400
Other General Expenses	6,000	1,129		7,129
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	72,400	15,042	0	87,442
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	344,672	2,630	0	347,302
Total INDIRECT COSTS	344,672	2,630	0	347,302
TOTAL BUDGET	5,647,322	43,088	0	5,690,410



Philippines: Typhoon Washi



-  TROPICAL DEPRESSION
-  TROPICAL STORM
-  Affected provinces