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Emergency appeal

Philippines: Typhoon Bopha

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH011 GLIDE n° [TC-2012-000197-PHL](#) 5 December 2012

This preliminary emergency appeal seeks CHF 4,523,369 in cash, kind, or services to support the Philippine Red Cross to assist 10,000 families (some 50,000 persons) for 11 months. This budget includes CHF 112,038 to cover the cost of the shelter cluster coordination and funds will be allocated to this component when partners expressly indicate their interest to support it. The operation will be completed by 4 November 2013 and a final report will be made available by 4 February 2014 (three months after the operation ends).

CHF 393,198 has been advanced from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to initiate distributions and to support detailed assessments. Unearmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.

Summary: Typhoon Bopha (local name: Pablo) made landfall in Davao Oriental, on the eastern coast of Mindanao Island, Philippines, on Tuesday morning, 4 December 2012, packing winds of more than 220 kilometres per hour (kph). Although the massive storm slightly weakened upon hitting landmass, it

has brought rain and strong winds in areas near its centre, leaving a trail of destruction to homes, livelihoods, lifelines and infrastructure as it crosses land. As it traversed provinces in the upper half of Mindanao, Typhoon Bopha followed a path almost similar to that of Tropical Storm Washi a year ago, which killed more than 1,200 people, but with wind intensity considerably greater than that of Washi.

Details on the extent of impact and damage are only starting to emerge mainly because of widespread electricity outages and communication interruption, and in part, because of access challenges since some of the affected provinces in Mindanao are conflict/post-conflict areas. Latest news from local media indicate the death toll from the typhoon has reached 160, although the figures are yet to be verified by disaster authorities. Thus far, the provinces of Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental are being considered the hardest-hit. According to the latest figures released by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), a total of 24,380 families (120,627 persons) have been affected across 13 provinces, with 17,678 families (86,912 persons) currently sheltered in 162 evacuation centres.



Philippines Red Cross emergency response preparedness unit delivering response training – the type of preparedness training that proved vital to the limited loss of life from this typhoon.

The numbers of fatalities, casualties, affected persons and displaced families will certainly increase in the coming days as reports continue to stream in from affected provinces. This is because the typhoon is still moving across the archipelago. After the first landfall in Davao Oriental and having made its way out of Mindanao Island, Typhoon Bopha headed into the sea south of Visayas, with significant winds and more rain as it crossed near the southern Visayan Islands. It is currently passing northern Palawan, with maximum sustained winds of 130 kph near the centre and gusts of up to 185 kph. It is feared that Typhoon Bopha will potentially bring more destruction in Palawan as it prepares to move out into the sea west of Philippines.

Philippine Red Cross (PRC) began preparations for responding to the humanitarian impact of the typhoon well in advance. As well as monitoring the situation around the clock, volunteers and rescue teams were put on standby, with support vehicles and equipment such as rubber boats and ambulances readied for deployment. Personnel in PRC's operations centre at the headquarters in Manila are relaying information, advisories and response plans to teams on the ground in areas along the typhoon's path. At the same time, PRC has supported pre-emptive evacuations ordered by disaster authorities and encouraged communities to take responsibility for their safety by providing them with information to ensure that they are well-prepared. Its staff and volunteers have served hot, ready-to-eat meals to some 1,000 people who are sheltered in evacuation centres.

While it will take days for the full picture of Typhoon Bopha's impact to emerge, PRC is mounting an emergency and relief response to meet immediate humanitarian needs, pending assessments that will determine accurately the scale of assistance that will be required. Planning for the response is based on initial information, analysis of the current context, and requests from Red Cross chapters in affected areas as well as from past experience. Adjustments to this preliminary plan and budget will be done in the coming weeks based on assessment findings.

Under this preliminary appeal operation, PRC is targeting to deliver immediate relief and early recovery assistance to 10,000 families (some 50,000 persons) with the support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). The national society will also provide additional support through resources that it will mobilize from other Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners as well as from its own resources and donations received locally. The IFRC will seek to report on all contributions from RCRC Movement partners to this operation.

In the immediate term, PRC will deliver food packages to 10,000 families, sleeping materials (blankets and sleeping mats), jerry cans and hygiene kits to 10,000 families through this intervention. PRC will also support access to safe water by rehabilitating water points and washing points in relocation/evacuation sites. The national society will also undertake disease prevention, health and hygiene education for 10,000 families as well as for teachers and students in ten schools. To meet emergency shelter needs, the national society will be supported to deploy some of its tents and Rubb halls to affected areas while 2,000 families whose houses have been damaged will be provided with cash-based solutions to obtain shelter repair materials. For non-food relief, hygiene kits and tents, pre-positioned items will be released immediately for dispatch to the most affected areas.

In the medium-term, support will extend to rehabilitation/construction of water and sanitation facilities in schools and community facilities that are used as evacuation centres or are severely affected by the typhoon. Some 1,000 families whose houses have been destroyed will receive transitional shelter assistance, applying typhoon-resilient techniques. Shelter interventions will be complemented with provision of community water points and washing areas, where needed. To assist the vulnerable households whose livelihoods have been severely impacted by the typhoon, this operation will provide conditional livelihoods grants to an estimated 2,000 families to enable them re-establish livelihood activities, helping to restore their self-reliance.

As well as providing direct assistance to families affected by Typhoon Bopha, this operation will support the improvement of PRC's capacity as regards preparedness for response. Four PRC chapters will be supported in forming, equipping and training water and land search and rescue teams. One chapter will also be provided with a vehicle geared for flood conditions to enhance preparedness for response. Rehabilitation of one regional warehouse will be undertaken to facilitate decentralized pre-positioning of preparedness stocks.

[<click to view attached budget; map of the affected area; and contact details>](#)

The situation

Typhoon Bopha made landfall early on the morning of 4 December, in Davao Oriental, on the eastern coast of Mindanao Island. According to the national meteorological agency – Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and

Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) – at landfall, the typhoon was packing maximum sustained winds of 175 kph and gusts of up to 210 kph. Although the massive storm weakened slightly upon hitting landmass, it has brought rain and strong winds in areas near its centre, leaving a trail of destruction to homes, livelihoods, lifelines and infrastructure as it crosses land.

After the first landfall in Davao Oriental and having made its way out of Mindanao Island, Typhoon Bopha headed into the sea south of Visayas, with significant winds and more rain as it crossed near the southern Visayan Islands. It is currently heading out into the South China Sea having recently passed by northern Palawan, packing maximum sustained winds of 130 kph near the centre and gusts of up to 185 kph. It is feared that Typhoon Bopha will potentially bring more destruction in Palawan as it prepares to blow out into sea west of Philippines.

Details on the extent of impact and damage are only starting to emerge mainly because of widespread electricity outages and communication interruption, and in part because of access challenges since some of the affected provinces in Mindanao are conflict or post-conflict areas – thus security concerns have to be factored in. Several areas, especially in Compostela Valley, were cut off by flash floods and mudslides, leaving rescue workers struggling to reach the most affected areas.

Latest news from local media indicate the death toll from the typhoon has reached 160, with scores of people missing, although the figures are yet to be verified by disaster authorities. Official figures released by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) in the morning of 5 December indicate that a total of 24,380 families (120,627 persons) have been affected across 13 provinces, with 17,678 families (86,912 persons) currently sheltered in 162 evacuation centres. At least 430 houses have been damaged, with livelihoods of thousands of families heavily impacted. The numbers of fatalities, casualties, affected persons and displaced families will certainly increase in the coming days as reports continue to stream in from affected provinces.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination: The Red Cross Red Crescent operational coordination mechanism has been activated, with PRC arranging meetings to brief IFRC, the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) and partner national societies with in-country offices on its response plan. Red Cross Red Crescent partners continue to hold meetings on the latest developments. It is upon request from PRC that IFRC is launching this preliminary emergency appeal.

Coordinating with authorities: As an auxiliary to public authorities – and as mandated in Republic Act 10072 – PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with the following: (i) the NDRRMC; (ii) provincial, municipal and barangay disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) local government units. PRC is participating in NDRRMC meetings as well as coordinating with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), relevant government-led clusters, and disaster risk reduction and management councils at the provincial, municipal and barangay levels.

Inter-agency coordination: PRC and IFRC are participating in meetings being held within the context of inter-agency coordination. The cluster approach is implemented in the Philippines in an open-ended basis. IFRC is the shelter cluster lead in natural disasters. A humanitarian country team (HCT) meeting was held yesterday during which it was indicated that Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) clusters may be activated for this emergency and PRC / IFRC are mobilising accordingly. IFRC and PRC have also participated in a meeting called by NDRRMC earlier today to discuss, among others, planning for a joint rapid government-HCT rapid assessment. The assessment has been scheduled for 5 December 2012.

Shelter cluster coordination: Following indications by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) that inter-agency standing committee (IASC) clusters may be activated for this emergency, IFRC has deployed its shelter cluster coordinator from its Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur to lead the emergency shelter cluster pending deployment of a cluster coordination team, if required. The coordinator is already in-country, attending inter-cluster coordination meetings and will participate in the joint government-HCT rapid assessment scheduled for 5 December 2012.

Meanwhile, provision has been made in the budget for the deployment of a shelter coordination team (SCT), comprising a coordinator and information manager, to the Philippines. The SCT is currently on standby and is expected to arrive in Manila by Friday 7 December 2012. The team will exclusively be dedicated to the task of

cluster coordination, independent of PRC and IFRC operations. The process of recruiting a local shelter cluster focal person – to focus on preparedness for response – is also proceeding in parallel.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

PRC began preparations for responding to the humanitarian impact of the typhoon well in advance. As well as monitoring the situation around the clock, volunteers and rescue teams were on standby, with support vehicles and equipment such as rubber boats and ambulances readied for deployment. Personnel in PRC's operations centre in Manila have been relaying information, advisories and response plans to teams on the ground in areas along the typhoon's path. At the same time, the national society has supported pre-emptive evacuations ordered by disaster authorities and is encouraging communities to take responsibility for their safety by providing them with information to ensure that they are well-prepared. After the typhoon made landfall, Red Cross emergency responders helped to bring 17 people to safety in Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental. Staff and volunteers have so far served ready-to-eat meals to some 1,000 people in evacuation centres. PRC has sent additional personnel to conduct assessments aimed at obtaining a full picture of the disaster's impact.

The needs

Given its response to frequent disasters in the country, PRC has extensive experience and knowledge in undertaking massive relief and early recovery programmes. Building on this experience and based on its mandate outlined in Republic Act No. 10072 [Philippine Red Cross Act of 2009], PRC has planned for this response based on the initial information, requests from some chapters in the affected areas as well as from past experience. The national society will undertake activities covering food and non-food relief, health and care, water and sanitation, shelter, and livelihoods through this IFRC-supported operation. Nevertheless, the overall needs will be further defined through rapid assessments which will commence on 5 December to inform a detailed action plan.

The proposed operation

As well as past experience, initial information and requests from some chapters, the proposed response is based on two out of three possible scenarios that PRC's contingency plan for the typhoon considered:

- The situation in affected areas is beyond the capacity of chapters to cope using own or locally-mobilized resources, with their staff and volunteers also affected or severely stretched.
- The magnitude of disaster and scale of needs strain the capacity of PRC to provide adequate support to affected populations using its own or domestically-mobilized resources requested by PRC

Relief distributions (food items)

Outcome: Emergency food needs of 10,000 typhoon-affected families (50,000 persons) are met through the provision of appropriate food items within one month.

Output (expected result)	Activities planned
The immediate food needs of 10,000 families are met through food distributions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. • Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for food distributions. • Distribute food packages to 10,000 families (50,000 persons). • Undertake real-time needs assessments to identify families in need of additional relief assistance. • Monitor and report on distributions.

Relief distributions (non-food items)

Outcome: The living conditions of 10,000 affected families (50,000 persons) are improved through the provision of appropriate non-food items within four months.

Output (expected result)	Activities planned
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<p>The immediate needs of 10,000 families that have incurred losses or damage to household items are met through distribution of non-food items.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. • Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions. • Distribute blankets (two per family) and sleeping mats (two per family) to 10,000 families (50,000 persons). • Distribute jerry cans, for household level water storage, to 10,000 families (50,000 persons). • Distribute hygiene kits to 10,000 families (50,000 persons). • Undertake real-time needs assessments to identify families in need of additional relief assistance. • Conduct post-distribution surveys. • Monitor and report on distributions.
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Health and care

Outcome: The immediate health risks among 10,000 families (50,000 persons) as well as teachers and students in 10 schools are reduced through provision of preventive health services in nine months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>10,000 families, as well as teachers and students in 10 schools have improved knowledge of preventing waterborne, water related and other infectious diseases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit, train and/or mobilize existing community health volunteers. • Undertake surveys to determine baseline and endline levels of awareness on priority water-borne, water-related and other infectious diseases in communities impacted by the typhoon. • Produce information, education and communication (IEC) materials relevant for disease prevention and health promotion, and distribute to priority families in target communities, and in 10 schools. • Mobilize 10,000 families (50,000 persons) as well as teachers and students in 10 schools, and disseminate relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages to them. • Monitor and report on activities.

Water and sanitation

Outcome: 10,000 families (50,000 persons) in relocation sites as well as six schools and community facilities have improved access to water and sanitation facilities in 11 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>10,000 families in relocation sites have access to safe water pending connection of potable water by the authorities and adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate/construct water points (tube wells fitted with hand pumps) and washing areas in relocation sites, pending connection of potable water by the authorities. • Ensure school latrines are cleaned and maintained and construct emergency sanitation facilities if necessary. • Monitor and report on activities.

Appropriate water and sanitation facilities provided to 1,000 families as well as six schools and community facilities	<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. • Coordinate with the Department of Education (DepEd), principals and local authorities in identifying six schools and community facilities that will be supported in rehabilitating/constructing water and sanitation facilities. • Coordinate with local authority engineers and principals of identified six schools and community facilities on the design of appropriate water and sanitation facilities. • Rehabilitate or construct water and sanitation facilities in six schools and community facilities that have been used as evacuation centres or have been severely affected by the typhoon. • Support the six schools and community facilities in forming water and sanitation committees to spearhead proper maintenance of the facilities. • Provide hygiene promotion to target population • Monitor and report on activities.
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Emergency shelter

Outcome: Displaced families have accessed temporary shelter assistance, with 2,000 receiving assistance to repair their damaged homes within 4 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Displaced families provided with temporary accommodation using tents and Rubb halls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide PRC with support to deploy tents and Rubb halls to affected areas. • Support PRC in guiding beneficiaries to install tents. • Support PRC in demobilizing temporary tents and Rubb halls and shipping them back to main warehouses.
2,000 families whose houses were damaged by the typhoon have received cash to purchase shelter repair materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form a shelter project team composed of local carpenters, masons, PRC volunteers and staff, and IFRC staff/delegate. • Provide members of the shelter project team with awareness on typhoon-resilient construction techniques (<i>by IFRC staff/delegate</i>). • Conduct market research to establish prices of essential shelter materials, identify and map suppliers of shelter materials, and recommend potential suppliers/shops to beneficiaries (<i>by logistics team, shelter project team and relevant PRC chapters</i>). • Undertake detailed sector-specific assessments for shelter to inform the selection of beneficiaries and prioritization by locality (<i>by shelter project team and relevant PRC chapters</i>). • Identify, verify and register affected families that will receive shelter repair materials (<i>by shelter project team and relevant PRC chapters</i>). • Mobilize targeted beneficiaries, provide them with orientation on the programme purpose and distribution process, and promote better building techniques (<i>by shelter project team</i>). • Provide conditional cash grants worth PHP 7,000 each (for exchange with required shelter materials and tools) to 2,000 families. • Monitor and report on activities.

Transitional shelter

Outcome: 1,000 affected households have safer shelter solutions through the provision of locally appropriate materials, tools and guidance on improved building techniques within 11 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>1,000 families whose houses were destroyed as a result of the Typhoon Bopha have rebuilt transitional shelters applying typhoon-resilient techniques.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form a shelter project team composed of local carpenters, masons, PRC volunteers and staff, two engineers and IFRC staff/delegate. • Undertake detailed sector-specific assessments for shelter to inform the selection of beneficiaries and prioritization by locality (<i>by shelter project team and relevant PRC chapters</i>). • Identify, verify and register affected families who will receive transitional shelter assistance (<i>by shelter project team and relevant PRC chapters</i>). • Validate that each selected family owns the land or has permission to rebuild on the land proposed, and that the site is outside the area demarcated as 'no-build zone' by the authorities (<i>by shelter project team and relevant PRC chapters</i>). • Conduct advocacy for access to appropriate land sites to resettle affected families living within areas demarcated as 'no-build zone' by the authorities (<i>by PRC and IFRC leadership</i>). • Where relocation sites are available, advocate for the authorities to undertake basic site preparation, including site clearing, lot subdivision and demarcation, construction of roads, provision of piped water, and connection of electricity. • Conduct market research to establish prices of shelter materials, identify and map suppliers of shelter materials, send out requests for quotations/tender documents, and undertake procurement of materials in line with existing procedures (<i>by logistics team</i>). • Construct model houses in selected localities to demonstrate better building techniques and to provide beneficiaries with visual demonstration on how to construct their houses (<i>by shelter project team</i>). • Provide appropriate transitional shelter materials and tools to 1,000 families whose houses were destroyed for them to reconstruct using better building techniques with the help of their fellow community members. • Monitor construction works being undertaken by beneficiary families with the help of their fellow community members, and provide relevant technical assistance and guidance (<i>by shelter project team</i>). • Undertake a house occupancy survey and report on activities.

Livelihoods

Outcome: Coping mechanisms of 2,000 affected families improved in 11 months through cash-based solutions for restoring livelihoods.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>2,000 affected families have restored their livelihoods, strengthening their self-reliance through the provision of cash grants.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a cash-based programming (CBP) working group – comprising PRC staff and IFRC delegates – to provide overall guidance for the project. • Undertake detailed assessments to identify specific communities in most need of early recovery assistance. (<i>Led by CBP working group</i>) • Establish chapter cash-based programming (CBP) teams – comprising Red Cross staff and volunteers – in provinces/cities where livelihoods assistance is most needed. (<i>Facilitated by chapter CBP working group</i>)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize orientation sessions and support identified communities in forming barangay programming committees (BPC) – comprising community members, community leaders, members of the civil society and religious groups, among others – that will lead the beneficiary selection process. <i>(Led by chapter CBP teams and CBP working group)</i> • Undertake social mapping, participatory consultations and create a short-list of the most vulnerable households in need of livelihoods assistance. <i>(Led by BPC with guidance of chapter CBP teams and CBP working group)</i> • Organize participatory community sessions to select - from the short-list - the most vulnerable households that will receive livelihoods assistance in accordance with PRC's beneficiary selection criteria. <i>(Led by BPC, with guidance of chapter CBP teams and CBP working group)</i> • Organize beneficiary orientation sessions for households that are selected to receive livelihoods assistance and guide them on the conditions they need to fulfil in order to receive the grants. <i>(Led by BPC, with guidance of chapter CBP teams and CBP working group)</i> • Provide selected 2,000 households with relevant forms to apply for livelihoods assistance and guide them in preparing proposals outlining their preferred solutions to a maximum of PHP 10,000 per family. <i>(Led by chapter CBP teams)</i> • Identify and engage a suitable cash remittance service provider with a network in affected areas and capacity to disburse livelihoods grants to the selected 2,000 households. • Disburse PHP 10,000 livelihoods grants – in two instalments – to 2,000 households through the cash remittance service provider engaged. • Monitor and report on the disbursement and utilisation of the grants and the progress of livelihood activities for the 2,000 households supported.
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National society preparedness for response

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

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
PRC national headquarters and chapters in operational areas have improved their disaster response capacities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, train and equip four land and water search-and-rescue teams. • Undertake improvement works in one of PRC's main regional warehouses, for de-centralized preposition of stocks • Provide one vehicle geared for flood conditions. • Support overall development, including cash-based programming capacity, and essential equipment of four chapters in operation areas. • 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.

Logistics

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

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

Relief distributions will draw largely from the DREF advance and pre-positioned stocks. Donors who wish to cover items procured locally are requested to give earmarked cash instead of in-kind donations. Donors who wish to cover hygiene kits should note that the items will be procured ex-stock from the ZLU warehouse in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. All donors should coordinate with [ZLU](#) regarding outstanding needs relating to non-food items and hygiene kits.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The IFRC communications team will work closely with ensure that the humanitarian response to Typhoon Bopha is professionally communicated, understood and supported by internal and external stakeholders. Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate information focused on the immediate emergency and longer-term recovery needs is vital to supporting effective resource mobilization, collaboration with partners and advocacy and public awareness.

Communications support to this operation will ensure that humanitarian needs are highlighted and the achievements of the Red Cross are well-profiled through proactive public information that integrates the use of IFRC online platforms, media relations activities, audio-visual production and social media engagement. Primary target audiences will include regional and international media, Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and peer organizations as well as donors and the wider public.

Emphasis will also be placed on building the communications capacity of affected branches of PRC by providing emergency communications training sessions for key staff and volunteers.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
The profile and position of the PRC and the IFRC are enhanced, particularly among media stakeholders, leading to increased visibility and support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-term deployment of a communications delegate to the affected region, to coordinate the gathering and dissemination of communication materials, liaison with and support to PRC counterparts, act as spokesperson/media relations focal point for international media. • Short-term communications missions of IFRC national and regional communications staff throughout the duration of the operation. • Production of news releases, fact sheets, video material and photographs for distribution to the media. • Proactive pitching of Red Cross spokespeople to key media outlets. • Promotion of the Red Cross response and engagement with the public via key social media platforms
National Societies and other partners receive and utilize high quality communications materials and tools that	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications materials are produced that highlight significant milestones in the operation and reflect community perspectives, including; web-stories, blog entries, video footage and photos with extended captions. This content will be shared with National Societies, posted to

support resource-mobilisation and awareness raising	www.ifrc.org , disseminated via social media and linked to other global humanitarian web portals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conference calls for National Society communicators will be held regularly to share updated information and to understand emerging opportunities and needs in the communications arena.
The communications and media relations capacity of affected PRC chapters is increased in order to support longer-term risk reduction objectives of the National Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRC communications staff provide on the job mentoring to PRC counterparts to meet communication listed above • IFRC will facilitate emergency communications training workshops for PRC chapter staff

Beneficiary communications

Without robust beneficiary communication, people lacking information lose perspective, lose hope, and often become frustrated, further complicating relief efforts. The Red Cross Red Crescent, as part of its commitment to work in partnership with the people affected by Typhoon Bopha, intends from the outset to systematically embed beneficiary communication programming as a cross-cutting function within its overall operational approach.

PRC has been consistently sharing information with communities and partners to give them an idea of the extent of the possible damage of Typhoon Bopha. The dissemination of this important lifesaving information was made clear after the devastation from severe Tropical Storm Washi in December 2011.

PRC will continue to access the preferred communication channels of those affected by this disaster to disseminate important lifesaving information, as well as allowing feedback mechanisms or two-way communication with affected populations from this disaster. These mediums including radio, TV, print and SMS, can be utilized both directly on a one-on-one basis with beneficiaries or for mass information dissemination to targeted populations. Systems or processes to capture and feedback information from beneficiaries, as well as address complaints against its decisions and actions to respective programme sectors within this disaster will also be established.

Emphasis will also be placed on building the beneficiary communications capacity of affected branches of PRC by providing emergency beneficiary communications training sessions for key staff and volunteers.

The beneficiary communications response to Typhoon Bopha will include the following activities:

- Rapid assessment to gather baseline data on existing media and communications environment. The rapid assessment will cover:
 - What media providers are operating in the affected areas;
 - What access affected populations have to media and communications channels;
 - What are the communications needs of affected populations;
 - What are the preferred channels of communication to those affected by this disaster?
- Establishing contact with other humanitarian actors and responders to coordinate messaging to affected population
- Disseminating information to affected populations through social media platforms, radio and other accessible mediums
- In consultation with humanitarian actors and responders, the National Society investigate dialogue/feedback or two-way communications mechanisms
- Feeding received information into responders and departments to build programme and response delivery plans.
- Producing audio-visual material including photographs and video material for distribution to National Societies.
- Training workshops in emergency beneficiary communications for PRC chapters engaged in the response and recovery operation.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
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Establishment of beneficiary communications within PRC response activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short term deployment of a beneficiary communications delegate to the affected region, to carry out baseline/snapshot of environment • Establish standardized messaging for specific response needs, such as in health, disaster management, water and sanitation, etc. • Establish access to channels of communication using electronic media outlets for information dissemination • Develop production of print and non-electronic media for information dissemination
Establishment of feedback mechanism based around needs of programmes (in shelter, disaster management, water and sanitation, etc.) for beneficiary feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systems and processes are developed that allow beneficiary feedback with the information being received fed into the development of programmes • Programme staff has relevant information needed to plan response more effectively.
The beneficiary communications capacity of affected PRC chapters is increased in order to support longer-term risk reduction objectives of the National Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRC beneficiary communications staff provide on-the-job mentoring to PRC counterparts to meet the listed above • IFRC will facilitate emergency beneficiary communications training workshops for PRC chapter staff

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. As well as IFRC, Australian Red Cross, Finnish 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 the 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 five delegates and eight staff supporting ongoing operations responses. The four 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.

However, to reinforce the support in view of other ongoing operations, a field delegate will be recruited specifically for this operation. In addition, the costs of the existing operations manager, one field delegate and one logistics delegate will be charged to this operation. The IFRC Southeast Asia regional office in Bangkok and the IFRC Asia-Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur are also available to provide technical and operational assistance in the following areas: communications; finance; health, water and sanitation; logistics; operation coordination, resource mobilization; and, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Lessons learned

PRC and IFRC are committed to improving the quality of their humanitarian programmes. As a contribution to meeting this commitment, PRC, supported by its partners, will capture lessons for this operation. IFRC will facilitate a lessons learned workshop at the end of this operation with the aim of determining the quality of the initial response, identifying areas that needed improvement and capturing early lessons learnt. Throughout the operation, PRC and the IFRC country office will facilitate monitoring visits by interested partners.

Budget summary

See attached budget for details.

Jagan Chapagain
Acting Under Secretary General
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

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

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1. [Emergency appeal budget and map below](#)
 2. [Return](#) to the title page
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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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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.
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EMERGENCY APPEAL

04/12/2012

MDRPH011 PHILIPPINES TYPHOON BOPHA

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Transitional	2,162,000		2,162,000
Clothing & Textiles	136,000		136,000
Food	70,000		70,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	195,400		195,400
Other Supplies & Services	250,000		250,000
Cash Disbursements	460,000		460,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUP	3,273,400	0	3,273,400
Vehicles Purchase	30,000		30,000
Computer & Telecom Equipment	6,800	3,000	9,800
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	36,800	3,000	39,800
Storage, Warehousing	105,000		105,000
Distribution & Monitoring	13,500		13,500
Transport & Vehicle Costs	26,400	2,300	28,700
Logistics Services	20,000		20,000
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	164,900	2,300	167,200
International Staff	456,000	36,750	492,750
National Staff	52,050	3,000	55,050
National Society Staff	22,000		22,000
Total PERSONNEL	530,050	39,750	569,800
Consultants		46,750	46,750
Professional Fees		6,500	6,500
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0	53,250	53,250
Workshops & Training	50,000		50,000
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	50,000	0	50,000
Travel	16,500	3,500	20,000
Information & Public Relations	5,000		5,000
Office Costs	11,000	1,050	12,050
Communications	20,000	1,250	21,250
Financial Charges	1,100		1,100
Other General Expenses	5,500	1,100	6,600
Shared Support Services	27,845		27,845
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	86,945	6,900	93,845
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	269,236	6,838	276,074
Total INDIRECT COSTS	269,236	6,838	276,074
TOTAL BUDGET	4,411,331	112,038	4,523,369
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	4,411,331	112,038	4,523,369



Philippines: Typhoon Pablo (Bopha)



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Map data sources: ESRI, DEVINFO, International Federation, MDRPH011.mxd - Map created by DCM/GVA

