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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Philippines: Typhoon Koppu



DREF operation: MDRPH019	Glide no: TC-2015-000143-PHL
Date of issue: 21 October 2015	Date of disaster: 18 October 2015
Manager responsible for this DREF operation: Patrick Elliott, operations manager IFRC Philippines country delegation	Point of contact: Gwendolyn Pang, secretary-general Philippine Red Cross
Operation start date: 20 October 2015	Expected timeframe: 3 months Operation end date: 20 January 2016
Operation budget: CHF 269,794	DREF allocated: CHF 269,794
Total number of people affected: 60,170 families (approx. 290,797 people)	Number to be assisted: 2,500 families (approx. 12,500 people)
Host National Society: Philippine Red Cross (PRC) is the nation's largest humanitarian organization and works through 100 chapters covering all administrative districts and major cities in the country. It has at least 1,000 staff at national headquarters and chapter levels, and approximately one million volunteers and supporters, of whom some 500,000 are active volunteers. At chapter level, a volunteer programme called Red Cross 143 is in place to enhance the overall capacity of the National Society to prepare for and respond in disaster situations.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: PRC is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in this operation. The National Society also works with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as well as American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, The Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent Society, Spanish Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross, in-country. The majority of these partners are supporting PRC's response to Typhoon Haiyan.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) and the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) have been monitoring Typhoon Koppu since before it entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR). The NDRRMC began issuing regular storm advisories on 14 October 2015, directing disaster risk reduction and management councils at the local level to undertake precautionary measures and initiate preparations for a possible response. Continuous monitoring of the typhoon is also being carried out by various government and non-government agencies, including members of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). The President of the Philippines went on national television on Friday 16 October and advised people to be well prepared as the storm had the potential of causing a substantial humanitarian impact.	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Typhoon Koppu (locally known as Lando) made landfall over the town of Casiguran, Aurora province (around to 350 km northeast of Manila), on Sunday 18 October 2015 as an equivalent of category 3 cyclone, packing maximum sustained winds of 185 km/h near the centre and gusts of up to 220 km/h. After landfall, the typhoon has been skirting the northern part of Luzon Island, moving at a slow speed of 5 kph and bringing heavy rains within its 600-kilometre diameter.

According to state weather bureau, Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), Koppu has since weakened into a tropical storm and its centre was estimated at 120 km West of Calayan, Cagayan, as at 12:00h local time Tuesday 20 October 2015; [public storm warning signals \(PSWS\)](#) remained in place for at least 12 areas, with Abra, Apayao, Batanes, Northern Cagayan (including Calayan and Babuyan group of islands), Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur under PSWS #2.



Several affected areas are flooded, with more areas expected to be inundated as rainwater collected in the mountains move downstream.

Photo: Noel Cellis / IFRC

Major rivers in North and Central Luzon are swollen due to the ongoing rains. However, PAGASA has described the rains as beneficial to major reservoirs since water level in key dams has increased significantly amid a water supply problem that was caused by the current El Nino phenomenon.

Several of the affected areas have reported 2-3 feet of floods, with more areas expected to be inundated as rainwater collected in the mountains starts to move downstream. Particular bad flooding has been reported in provinces of Cagayan, Isabella, Nueva Ecija and Pampanga. Some roads are still impassable in the affected areas due to flooding or road/bridge damage. Province-wide power outages still remain in Apayao, Aurora, Kalinga,

Nueva Vizcaya, and Quirino. In the towns of Dinalungan, Casiguran and Dilasag, communications lines are still disrupted.

A total of 290,797 people (60,170 families) have been most affected in regions I, II, III, IV-A, V and CAR, according to National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) update issued on 20 October 2015 morning. Of these, 23,993, people (5,426 families) were pre-emptively evacuated and serviced in 376 evacuation centres. So far, 12 deaths and seven injured have been confirmed while 1,693 houses are reported to have been damaged.

As soon as the system entered PAR on 14 October 2015, NDRRMC convened its first pre-disaster risk assessment (PDRA) meeting to discuss preparedness measures. The disaster agency has since held daily meetings, in which the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) has participated and UN OCHA has represented the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), to coordinate the national response. NDRRMC went on red alert since noon of 16 October; prior to landfall council member agencies report to the NDRRMC operations centre 24/7 to monitor the status and development of the system while regional, provincial and local disaster risk reduction management offices in affected areas activated their emergency operations centres.

After the typhoon's landfall, NDRRMC activated its first responders and search and rescue teams from various agencies, including military assets, to support evacuation of families and provide immediate assistance. According to its assessments, NDRRMC foresees that food items, non-food items and emergency shelter items among the priority needs. At this point, no international support is being requested as the situation and response is deemed to be within the capacity of the authorities and local agencies, including PRC.

Summary of the current response

PRC had been continuously monitoring the approaching typhoon through its operations centre (Ops Cen) that functions 24/7 and conditions on the ground via its wide chapter network. Ops Cen continuously provides PAGASA weather bulletins and other government updates to chapters, including via SMS. The Ops Cen issues regular bulletins which include details of preparedness and response activities by all chapters affected. Chapters have also provided the national headquarters with updated inventories of blood stocks, relief supplies and assets, while also continuously providing situation reports.

In preparation for a prompt response, PRC chapters in areas that are in the direct path of the typhoon activated their response teams, and alerted chapter staff, community health volunteers and Red Cross 143 volunteers for response. Other chapters, such as Olongapo City chapter, were also put on standby for possible deployment. Other standard preparedness response measures were conducted, with existing preparedness stocks, rescue boats and other equipment readied and on stand-by for potential dispatch/deployment to areas where they may be needed.

PRC NHQ has deployed a team of staff from disaster management, social and health departments to augment Aurora Chapter. A rapid assessment team (composed of DMS, Health and Social) is ready for deployment once the conditions permit. PRC has also readied or dispatched 11 water search and rescue teams (WASAR), equipped with 26 ambulances, 11 rescue boats, 3 *hotmeals on wheels* trucks, 1 amphibious vehicle and 3 Humvees from NHQ and hear by chapters to affected areas. The NHQ has released funds to cover immediate operational expenses and to cover the deployment of assessment teams as well as transportation of relief supplies.

In the province of Aurora, where Koppu made landfall, more than 1,700 families (8,500 individuals) were evacuated to six evacuation centres. The chapter in Baler (provincial capital) initially deployed eight staff and volunteers to assess affected areas and provide hot meals to 1,172 individuals in Dilasag and 3,000 individuals in Baler. In Pangasinan, a small number of families have also received non-food items from the chapter. Chapters have also put up welfare desks to assist families in evacuation centres. PRC WASAR teams have so far reported rescuing 297 individuals.



PRC has dispatched non-food items such as tarpaulins, jerry cans, hygiene kits, sleeping mats and mosquito nets for 1,500 families to the provinces of Aurora, Cagayan and Isabela.

Photo: Byron Nonato/IFRC

Table 1: Summary of PRC WASAR teams deployed

No. of teams	Deployed from	Deployed to	Equipment
2	NHQ	Nueva Ecija	Two 6x6 truck with boats
2	NHQ	Bulacan	2 Humvees
1	Tarlac	Nueva Ecija	1 civilian truck and 1 rubber boat
1	Bulacan	Nueva Ecija	1hi-lux and 1 rubber boat
3	Olongapo City	Nueva Ecija	1 Amphibian, 2 rubber boats, and 2 6X6 trucks

An IFRC field delegate was deployed to Nueva Vizcaya Chapter to support PRC rapid assessment and response teams. A communications delegate was deployed along with a photographer and is providing prompt and accurate information about the situation on the ground. A second field delegate is deploying to Central Luzon, with another vehicle, with a PRC assessment team.



PRC teams across the affected areas are continuously monitoring the effects of Koppu and report to chapters on the status of the population and lifelines.

Photo: Noel Cellis / IFRC

IFRC initially released relief stocks consisting of family packs (tarpaulins, blankets, jerry cans, hygiene kits, mosquito nets and sleeping mats). A total of 1,500 family packs were released to PRC and some departed from the PRC warehouse in Metro Manila on Saturday. Others were dispatched from Subic Bay warehouse Sunday morning. IFRC has also released family packs for 200 families which have already been prepositioned in Nueva Vizcaya Chapter and is also providing support for logistics to deploy the stocks. IFRC-provided relief stock in country (in PRC warehouses in Metro Manila, Subic Bay and Cebu City) is sufficient to support about 14,000 families.

The IFRC Country Delegation for Philippines has also supported preparations by coordinating with the disaster management department of PRC and the disaster management unit (DMU) of the Asia Pacific regional office in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on preparedness planning. The delegation's programme coordinator is representing the IFRC in NDRRMC and

HCT meetings, together with relevant IFRC staff. Regular updates have been provided to both NDRRMC and HCT. The delegation's information management delegate, in Metro Manila, is supporting PRC in producing risk/hazard maps and compiling secondary data to augment preparedness and response planning.

This DREF request is seeking to support PRC in providing affected families with immediate food, non-food and emergency shelter items, and in conducting rapid assessments in the affected areas.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent actors in-country

The PRC works with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other in-country partners – American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, The Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent Society, Spanish Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross. Most of these partners are supporting an ongoing recovery programmes in response to Typhoon Haiyan of November 2013. However, ICRC has coordinated closely with PRC and IFRC and offered to make available food and non-food items, if requested. At this time, no other Movement partners have confirmed bi-lateral support to the National Society.

Movement Coordination

The Philippine Country Delegation currently has a programme coordinator in place who liaises frequently and supports coordination with the PRC, ICRC, Partner National Societies in-country, and external organizations as needed.

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in-country

Coordinating with the authorities

As auxiliary to the public authorities, PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with (i) the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC); (ii) the provincial, municipal and barangay (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) the local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act from 2010.

As a member of NDRRMC as well as regional, provincial and local DRRMCs, PRC is continuously coordinating with the central and local governments by participating in PDRA and response coordination meetings. The National Society is also providing regular updates to its International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners with in-country presence as well as with its bilateral external partners.

The IFRC Programme Coordinator is attending the coordination meetings called by the Office of Civil Defence (OCD) and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) to consider the then current situation and response activities by the government.

Inter-agency coordination

At country level, PRC and IFRC participate in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) forums held both during disasters and non-emergency times. The IFRC Programme Coordinator is attending HCT meetings PRC and IFRC are involved in relevant cluster information sharing, planning, and analysis at all levels while IFRC supports PRC coordination efforts through representation in other relevant clusters as required. Regionally, the IFRC Asia Pacific office and South-East Asia regional delegation participate in regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) meetings.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

Needs assessments

Immediate needs are for water search and rescue, support to families in evacuation centres and support for them to return home as quickly as possible. Food items, non-food items and emergency shelter items are the other priority needs, as highlighted by NDRRMC during coordination meetings and confirmed by PRC chapters in affected areas.

The latest update by NDRRMC indicates that a total of 290,797 people (60,170 families) have been affected across six regions. These numbers will likely increase and extent of damages will be ascertained as from all affected areas are collated. Some families were evacuated pre-emptively as part of the government's strategy of evacuating people in low-lying and mountainous parts across high-risk areas if the situation warrants. However, it is expected the evacuation centres will reduce in numbers in the coming days as people return to their homes.

Latest field updates from PRC chapters are reporting significant flooding in the provinces of Cagayan, Isabella, Nueva Ecija and Pampanga, with the most critical flooding in Nueva Ecija where people are being rescued from rooftops. As well as affecting the immediate shelter conditions of affected people, the situation also poses risks to the population's health. Even before the typhoon developed, Cagayan and the Cordillera regions were already experiencing increased incidence of dengue. The lack of adequate facilities in evacuation centres could also exacerbate this public health situation. Furthermore, the risk of leptospirosis and other water-borne diseases increase as communities continue to be exposed to floodwater.

With regards to damage related to longer-term recovery, at this time there is limited information and the situation continues to evolve. The overall impact will only be known in the following days as more information becomes available and rapid assessments are carried out. This is currently being hindered by the flooding situation. It is anticipated the greatest needs will be as a result of the Typhoon's direct impact in the coastal areas and also the

subsequent flooding which is still developing. Previous experience of similar typhoons in this area would suggest we can expect considerable damage to shelter and livelihoods due to a combination of wind, rains and flooding. Because this is also the time of year for rice harvest, a negative impact on livelihoods can be expected.

Beneficiary selection

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

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

Once beneficiaries are identified, each will be given a PRC beneficiary card with their and household members' names. The card will form the basis for the official recognition of bearers as beneficiaries of the PRC and during implementation PRC volunteers will countercheck if the names on the card are listed in distribution sheets. Upon receipt of any items or assistance, beneficiaries will sign award sheets or participating lists. With these records, cases of double-counting will be eliminated.

Feasibility and delivery capacity

The PRC chapters in Luzon have technical capacity and experience to deliver in this potential response with support from the PRC headquarters, the IFRC and other Movement partners. All distributions of relief items and needs assessments will be led and carried out by PRC staff and volunteers at the chapter level.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

This DREF operation is aimed to meet the immediate needs of 2,500 families (12,500 people) affected by typhoon through provision of food and non-food relief supplies. It will also include the distribution of safe water and mobilization of communities to undertake environmental sanitation activities. It also covers support for PRC to mobilize chapters and volunteers, undertake rapid assessments and deploy emergency response units including WASAR units.

Proposed strategy

This operational plan is fully in line with current PRC and IFRC policies, procedures, and commitments, and seeks to provide immediate and relief support to the most affected communities. At this time, the main focus of the response will be on the provinces of Aurora, Cagayan, Isabella, Nueva Ecija and Pampanga. However, the geographical coverage will be reviewed, and other areas may be included, based on assessment recommendations.

This DREF-supported operation aims to support community resilience and to mitigate the circumstances of the affected people through the ready provision of emergency food items, household non-food items and emergency shelter materials, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. The help should ensure that immediate food needs are met and shelter, water and sanitation conditions improved, thereby reducing the prevalence of illness and disease. Where markets permit cash transfer will be considered as a methodology for response.

The response will utilize stocks available in-country; as mentioned in an earlier section, IFRC-provided relief stock in country is sufficient to support about 14,000 families. Already, non-food items for 1,700 families have reached Aurora, Cagayan, Isabela, and Nueva Vizcaya chapters and distributions are set to commence on Tuesday 20 October. This DREF allocation will help ensure that such stocks will continue to be available through immediate replenishment in preparation for future disaster.

The DREF allocation will also be used to support the ongoing water search and rescue operation – being undertaken by WASAR teams deployed to marooned areas – and to cover costs related to rapid assessments and augmentation of chapter capacity. Based on assessments, additional assistance may be requested through an emergency appeal.

This operation is expected to be implemented over three months, and will therefore be completed by 20 January 2016.

Operational support services

Human resources

PRC rapid assessment teams and emergency response teams are being deployed. Chapter staff and volunteers are also being mobilized. An IFRC field delegate and Communications delegate are deployed to Nueva Viscaya Chapter to support PRC rapid assessments and response. Another field delegate is on standby for possible deployment.

The IFRC country delegation in the Philippines is led by a head of delegation and consists of some 50 national and 28 international staff in Manila and in various parts of the country where the IFRC supports PRC in ongoing operations and longer-term development programming. The Operations Manager, PMER, Logistics, IM, Finance and Admin are currently supporting this operation.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics support is provided by an in-country IFRC team led by one logistics coordinator together with field hub coordinators and delegates specialized in warehousing, procurement and fleet management as well as national staff based in Manila and the chapters covered by operations.

Logistics activities will aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, clearance, storage and forwarding to distribution sites following PRC and IFRC logistics procedures, with full audit trail.

Information technology and telecommunications

IFRC supports sustainable skills training and equipment maintenance knowledge of PRC staff and volunteers. The delegation's Information Management delegate is also supporting the PRC in producing risk/hazard maps to support readiness and planning.

Communications

IFRC has deployed a communications delegate to Nueva Viscaya Chapter along with a photographer/videographer. They are providing timely and accurate communications. They are supported by a Communications Officer in Manila. This will ensure that the wider Red Cross membership has immediate access to high quality audio-visual materials for use in their publicity efforts. Steps are also being taken to highlight PRC's preparedness measures via social media platforms and through direct engagement with local and international media.

Beneficiary communications and accountability

The provision of information and two-way engagement with the affected population is a key point to consider during the response operation, so that PRC activities can be adjusted according to the expectations, needs and concerns of affected communities. Beneficiary communication components and mechanisms will be incorporated across the various programme sectors and will be closely linked with planning, monitoring and evaluation processes in order to build an environment of transparency and accountability.

Gender, diversity and protection

Gender, diversity and protection issues will be mainstreamed in this operation, considering that thousands of people have sought temporary accommodation in evacuation centres. Mainstreaming of gender, diversity and protection issues will also ensure that relief distributions and hygiene promotion activities are context-appropriate and that specific needs of girls and women – including access to menstrual hygiene management supplies – are met. PRC will support the setup of breastfeeding stations in evacuation centres to address the needs of lactating women.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER)

Reporting on the operation will be made in accordance with the IFRC minimum reporting standards. One update will be issued during the operation's timeframe and a final report within three months of the end of the operation. However, if this operation evolves into an Emergency Appeal response, subsequent reporting will be done within the context of that Emergency Appeal.

Monitoring of distributions is carried out through the use of beneficiary distribution lists and feedback from beneficiary households themselves. Post distribution surveys will be undertaken to determine the level of satisfaction among the people who will be reached with assistance, particularly relief distributions.

Administration and Finance

The IFRC, through the department of finance, provides the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to the National Societies on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices. Most National Societies have been supported for many years by the IFRC and are accustomed to these financial procedures.

The IFRC finance and administration team in Manila comprises one finance coordinator, one finance manager, and three finance officers as well as two administration officers and five drivers who may also provide transport support in the field when required.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Early warning & emergency response preparedness

Needs analysis: While the overall impact of the typhoon is now emerging, PRC and IFRC needed to be prepared for immediate interventions and assessments. Allocation from DREF will support deployment of operational support and rapid assessment teams, including those dispatched prior to landfall.

Outcome 1: The Philippine Red Cross is better prepared to respond to Typhoon Koppu.				
Output 1.1: Surge capacity from Manila provided to support the PRC's immediate responses.				
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3
1.1.1 Place National Society staff and volunteers on stand-by in various locations for immediate response.				
1.1.2 Mobilize/deploy IFRC delegates available in-country to support PRC in its immediate response.				

Quality programming

Needs analysis: This DREF allocation will support deployment of rapid assessment teams to quickly determine needs of the affected population – which is crucial in informing the development of a detailed action plan. Based on assessments, additional assistance may be requested through an emergency appeal.

Outcome 2: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.				
Output 2.1: Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated according to findings.				
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3
2.1.1 Mobilize PRC staff and volunteers for assessments.				
2.1.2 Mobilize/deploy IFRC delegates available in-country to support PRC in conducting assessments.				
2.1.3 Undertake assessments to determine specific needs of beneficiaries.				
2.1.4 Develop a response plan with activities that will meet identified beneficiary needs.				
Output 2.2: Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan				
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3
2.2.1 Ensure that any adjustments to initial plans are informed by continuous assessment of needs and through established feedback mechanisms.				
2.2.2 Conduct post-action surveys to determine the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries.				
2.2.3 Monitor and report on distributions.				
Output 2.3: Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to disaster-affected people.				
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3
2.3.1 Provide appropriate information, including on the scope and content of projects, to disaster-affected people.				
2.3.2 Ensure that affected people can deliver feedback on programme activities and/or report any complaints, in confidence, and that such are actioned by PRC and its partners.				

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: In the aftermath of the typhoon, there will be a need to support immediate access to safe water supply pending repair of sources that may be damaged. Environmental sanitation activities, including clearing of debris and other community clean-up efforts, are also likely to be needed in the aftermath of the typhoon. In affected communities, cleaning campaigns together with solid waste management activities will aim to reduce health risks associated with poor sanitation. Hygiene promotion activities will also be needed to improve hygiene behavioral and bridge knowledge and practice of safe water and food handling as well as hygiene practices such as hand-washing so as to mitigate the threat of preventable diseases.

Population to be assisted: 2,500 households targeted with jerry cans, mosquito nets and hygiene kits will be provided with safe drinking water, including via trucking and bladders, they will also be reached with hygiene promotion

Outcome 3: Risk of waterborne, water-related and vector-borne diseases in communities affected by Typhoon Koppu reduced for 2,500 households.				
Output 3.1: Access to safe water by affected communities increased.				
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3
3.1.1. Provide affected households in evacuation centres and in the community with safe water				
3.1.2. Collaborate with the relief sector in providing safe water storage containers to target households.				
Output 3.2: Access to adequate sanitation in affected communities increased.				
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3
3.2.1. Mobilize and deploy PRC equipment for debris clearing.				
3.2.2. Mobilize community members to undertake environmental sanitation activities, including debris clearing.				
Output 3.3: Knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population increased.				
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3
3.3.2. Recruit and train new or mobilize existing community health volunteers to participate in hygiene promotion activities, in coordination with the health team.				
3.3.3. Conduct hygiene promotion activities in target communities, in collaboration with the relief team, health team and other relevant sectors.				

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

Needs analysis: With the frequency and intensity with which weather events, such as typhoons, tropical depressions, subsequent flooding, flash floods and landslides resulting from heavy rainfall, take place in the Philippines, a continuous sufficient supply of food stocks is imperative to ensure that the basic food needs of disaster-affected people can be met immediately in the wake of such an event.

Population to be assisted: Up to 500 households will be assisted with basic food rations. Targeting will take into account issues of gender, disability, age, and social exclusion which also constitute part of the PRC's established beneficiary selection criteria.

Outcome 4: Basic food assistance to meet the immediate needs of 500 households				
Output 4.1: Affected families have access to basic food assistance				
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3
4.1.1 Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on the beneficiary revalidation process and distribution protocols.				
4.1.2 Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distribution				
4.1.3 Distribute basic food items to 500 affected households.				

Shelter and settlements (and household items)

Needs analysis: Based on previous experience, needs are expected in the sectors of immediate relief and emergency shelter as thousands of households risk being displaced if their houses are damaged or destroyed. Furthermore, thousands of households have sought shelter in evacuation centres and will require essential items to meet immediate needs in a dignified manner. This operation will therefore support provision of non-food items, including mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, hygiene kits, and jerry cans as well as emergency shelter items (tarpaulins).

Population to be assisted: Up to 2,500 households will be assisted with emergency shelter (tarpaulins) and non-food relief items.

Outcome 5: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the population affected by Typhoon Koppu are met for 2,500 households.				
Output 5.1: Essential household items are provided to the target population.				
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3
5.1.1 Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions.				
5.1.2 Mobilize and transport non-food items to affected areas.				
5.1.3 Distribute non-food items to affected households.				
Output 5.2: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population.				
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3
5.2.1 Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions.				
5.2.2 Mobilize and transport emergency shelter items (tarpaulins) to the affected area.				
5.2.3 Distribute emergency shelter items to affected households.				

ANNEX 1: ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS TABLE TEMPLATE

ASSUMPTIONS & RISKS	LIST IF SPECIFIC AFFECTED SECTORS OR STATE 'ALL'	Likelihood	Impact	CAN CONTROL; MITIGATE / INFLUENCE; OR ONLY FACTOR-IN
Adequate support (technical, material, and financial) is available for the operation	All	M	H	Can mitigate
Future disasters do not impact upon the same areas potentially affected by Koppu and/or different areas, distracting resources and implementation schedules	All	H	H	Factor into disaster preparedness
Access and logistics for delivery of materials, including to remote locations, is not hampered by bad weather conditions and blocked roads	All	H	H	Factor into logistics planning
Health issues such as dengue do not affect availability of programme management staff and volunteers	All	M	M	Factor programme planning

Contact information

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

- **Philippine Red Cross**
 - Gwendolyn Pang, secretary general, +63 2 525 5654; secgen@redcross.org.ph
- **IFRC Philippines country office**
 - Kari Isomaa, head of delegation, +63 2 336 8622; kari.isomaa@ifrc.org
 - Patrick Elliott, operations manager, +63 998 961 2140; patrick.elliott@ifrc.org
- **IFRC South-East Asia regional delegation, Bangkok**
 - Anne Leclerc, head of regional delegation, +66 2661 8201; anne.leclerc@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur**
 - Martin Faller, head of operations, email: martin.faller@ifrc.org
 - Necephor Mghendi, operations coordinator, +6012 224 6796; necephor@mghendi@ifrc.org
 - Patrick Fuller, communications manager; phone: +60 3 9207 5705; email: patrick.fuller@ifrc.org
 - Nathan Rabe, humanitarian diplomacy coordinator; mobile: +60 19 620 0758, email: nathan.rabe@ifrc.org
 - Peter Ophoff, head of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), +60 3 9207 5775, peter.ophoff@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Geneva:**
 - Christine South, operations support; phone: +41 22 730 4529, email: christine.south@ifrc.org



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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to **inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the **maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world**.

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



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



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



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

DREF OPERATION

20/10/2015

MDRPH019 Philippines : Typhoon Koppu

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	50,183
Clothing & Textiles	41,425
Food	4,265
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	48,003
Utensils & Tools	15,000
Other Supplies & Services	1,300
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIE	160,176
Storage, Warehousing	1,872
Distribution & Monitoring	3,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	38,052
Logistics Services	10,000
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	52,924
National Staff	1,498
National Society Staff	5,295
Volunteers	15,229
Total PERSONNEL	22,021
Travel	11,420
Information & Public Relations	624
Office Costs	2,080
Communications	2,080
Financial Charges	2,000
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	18,205
Programme and Services Support Recovery	16,466
Total INDIRECT COSTS	16,466
TOTAL BUDGET	269,793



PRC / IFRC Typhoon "Koppu" - Northern Luzon, Philippines

Data:
JTWC Typhoon track - Warning #16, Issued at 16/2100Z
NSCB Population data, 2010
Updated: 2015-10-17

