

Emergency appeal operation update

Philippines: Typhoon Haima

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH022	GLIDE n° TC-2016-000110-PHL
Operation update n° 1	Date of issue: 4 November 2016
Reporting period: 19 to 31 October 2016	Operation timeframe: 19 Oct 2016 to 31 July 2017
Appeal budget: CHF 2,994,770	Appeal coverage: CHF 94,384 (3 per cent covered)
N° of people targeted: 20,000 (4,000 families)	N° of people assisted: 1,391 families (approximately 6,955 individuals)

Appeal History



13 September 2016: Typhoon Meranti (local name Ferdie) batters Batanes, in northern Philippines.

16 October 2016: Typhoon Sarika (local name Karen) makes landfall over Baler, Aurora, packing winds of 150 km per hour and gusts of up to 210 kph. It traverses North Luzon with some destruction.

17 October 2016: Haima brews in the Pacific as a Severe Tropical Storm.

18 October 2016: PRC deploys advance teams to Nueva Viscaya and Tuguegarao City prior to the Typhoon Haima's landfall, with additional teams placed on high alert at the headquarters.

19 October 2016: IFRC approves a 48,659 Swiss franc DREF allocation for an imminent crisis to enable PRC launch a timely response in the aftermath of Typhoon Haima.

Typhoon Haima makes landfall over municipality of Peñablanca in Cagayan Province, packing strong winds of up to 225 kph near its centre and gusts of up to 315kph. The latest typhoon has left substantial humanitarian impact.

20 October 2016: Volunteers and staff in affected areas started to assess the extent of the damage. They are also serving hot cooked meals and providing psychosocial support in evacuation centres, where tens of thousands of people remain.

23 October 2016: Emergency Appeal launched on preliminary basis at the request of PRC. DREF allocation topped up to CHF 300,000.



A house alongside a river in Mt. Province is toppled after the soil eroded when the river overflowed during the peak of Typhoon Haima. **Photo/PRC**

The situation

Three tropical cyclones affected Philippines between September and October: Typhoon Meranti (locally known as Ferdie) which affected the northernmost Philippine province in Batanes; Typhoon Sarika (locally known as Meranti) which made landfall in the central part of Luzon in Baler, Aurora; and Typhoon Haima (locally known as Lawin).

Typhoon Haima (locally known as Lawin) made landfall in Peñablanca, Cagayan province (north east coast of Luzon) on 19 October 2016 night as a super typhoon with winds of up to 225 kilometres per hour (kph) and gusts of up to 315 kph. After landfall, the typhoon tracked directly through the provinces of Cagayan, Apayao and Ilocos Norte, before exiting landmass into the sea, west of Philippines. As the strong typhoon approached landmass, the authorities evacuated at least 31,751 families (158,736 people) to get them out of harm's way. According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) [update issued on 25 October](#), 14 human lives were lost as a result of the typhoon, mostly due to landslides in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR).

Despite causing a lower number of casualties than it was feared, Typhoon Haima displaced thousands of families and left a trail of destruction, especially to shelter and livelihoods. As per the [latest update](#) of the Disaster Response Operations Monitoring Information Center ([DROMIC](#)) – within the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) – 1,488,894 people (some 335,450 families) were displaced across four regions, of which 3,670 people (1,031 families) remain in 18 evacuation centres while 26,981 people (5,505 families) are staying with host families. In all, the typhoon affected 1.9 million people (from 429,000 families) in 22 provinces across the four regions.

Initial assessments by the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) have been concluded, and it has emerged that the humanitarian needs resulting from Typhoon Haima are extensive, with shelter and livelihoods the topmost needs. Assessments concur with the DROMIC figures, which indicate that a total of 198,065 houses have been damaged (29,327 totally and 168,738 partially). The livelihoods of hundreds of thousands of farmers have been crippled, with the Department of Agriculture estimating that the cost of damage wrought to agriculture alone has exceeded PHP 10 billion (USD 210 million). Assessment teams observed extensive damaged to rice, corn and other high-value crop in the hardest-hit areas.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

PRC started monitoring Typhoon Haima, as it approached, through its operations centre that functions 24/7 and disseminated advisories from the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) and NDRRMC to chapters in areas that were likely to be affected. Trained and well-equipped staff and volunteers were deployed in advance closer to areas that likely to be affected. In addition, trucks loaded with relief supplies, portable power generators and fuel were readied and dispatched to affected areas in the aftermath.

To support PRC preparedness work, IFRC approved a CHF 48,659 [DREF allocation for an imminent crisis](#), partly enabling the National Society to be on the ground responding to the immediate needs even before Typhoon Haima's landfall. The allocation was topped up to CHF 300,000 when an Emergency Appeal was launched so as to kick-start the response by the immediate release of relief items sufficient to meet the needs of 3,000 families.

Philippine Red Cross (PRC) rapid assessments

Rapid assessments by PRC started in the morning after Typhoon Haima's landfall, as teams were already in or closer to affected areas well in advance. Four teams participated in the rapid assessment covering 10 provinces: Abra, Apayao, Aurora, Cagayan, Ifugao, Isabela, Kalinga, Mountain Province, Nueva Ecija and Nueva Vizcaya. The teams comprised of personnel from various PRC departments as well as from the IFRC Country Office. Assessment reports are being consolidated and the findings will inform the revision of PRC's plan of action.

In summary, gaps have been identified in the sectors of food and non-food relief, cash (for meeting immediate needs), emergency and recovery shelter, livelihoods, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health and care, disaster risk reduction and enhancement of the National Society's capacity. Assessment findings will be detailed in the Revised Plan of Action which is expected to be issued in mid-November.



Philippine Red Cross staff provides psychosocial support with children affected by Haima through art and play therapy method.
Photo: Cheryl Gaglac/IFRC

Assistance provided by PRC thus far

PRC has mobilized at least 175 staff and 1,013 volunteers to support the response to Typhoon Haima, with IFRC deploying four of its personnel to support the National Society's teams in implementation.

The response operation continues and as of 31 October 2016, PRC had rescued 84 people who had been trapped in their respective homes due to typhoon-induced flooding, provided psychosocial support to 800 people, served 9,000 people with hot meals and distributed 23,000 litres of safe drinking water to 800 families. Furthermore, the National Society has provided 1,400 affected families with food packs, 1,400 families with essential household items and 1,000 families with tarpaulins. The relief efforts have so far focused on the provinces of Apayao, Cagayan, Isabela and Kalinga.

Table 1. Breakdown of relief activity carried out by PRC

Activity	Reached/accomplished
Distribution of potable water	23,000 litres
Hygiene Promotion	1,546 individuals
Provision of hot Meals, bread, biscuits	9,159 individuals
Psychosocial Support	800 individuals
Item distributed	Reached
Food packs (2-3 days ration)	1,626 families
Sleeping Kits	1,114 families
Hygiene Kits	1,391 families
Jerry Cans	955 families
Tarpaulins	964 families

Coordination and partnerships

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The PRC works with the IFRC and 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, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, The Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Taiwan Red Cross Organization and Qatar Red Crescent Society in-country. Some of these in-country partners have indicated that they will support the PRC response to Typhoon Haima on bilateral basis while American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Norwegian Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross have announced pledges towards the Emergency Appeal IFRC launched on behalf of PRC.

In addition, the Red Cross Society of China and the Singapore Red Cross – which do not have presence in the Philippines – have provided direct, bilateral, support to the PRC's Typhoon Haima response.

Movement Coordination

There was a strong Movement coordination mechanism in place prior to Typhoon Haima, and as subsequently PRC continues to organize regular meetings with all Movement partners to update them about the situation, needs, actions and plans with regard to the response. Since the typhoon's landfall, at least five such meetings have been held.

Coordination with public authorities and local actors

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.


PRC participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and Department of Health, and the NDRRMC at provincial, municipal and barangay levels. PRC has assigned dedicated personnel who continue to represent the National Society in NDRRMC meetings.

Inter-agency coordination

At country level, PRC and IFRC consistently participate in meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) held both during disasters and non-emergency times. 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. Furthermore, IFRC is supporting DSWD in activities relating to the Shelter Working Group, with a budget provision made in the appeal for the deployment of a shelter coordination team should the authorities request the same. Meantime, IFRC has three shelter technical specialists in-country supporting the DSWD

in various aspects of the preparedness shelter cluster. The technical specialists include the IFRC Shelter and Settlements Coordinator for Asia Pacific.

Operational implementation

	Health
Outcome 1. The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected population are reduced	
Output 1.1. Psychosocial support provided to the target population	
Output 1.2. Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population	


Progress towards outcome

Psychosocial support

PRC has, so far, provided psychosocial support to 800 individuals. Specific activities undertaken include counselling as well as art and play therapy for children.

Health promotion

Thus far, community-based disease prevention and health promotion is being undertaken as part of the hygiene promotion component. Mosquito nets have been provided to 1,114 families (5,570 people) – alongside blankets and sleeping mats – as part of PRC’s standard sleeping kits.

	Water, sanitation and hygiene
Outcome 2. The immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities	
Output 2.1. Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	
Output 2.2. Hygiene-related goods which meet Sphere standards are provided to the target population	
Output 2.3. Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population	
Outcome 3. Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	
Output 3.1. Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	
Output 3.2. Knowledge, attitude and practice of hygiene is improved in target population	

Progress towards outcomes

Access to safe water

PRC has distributed 23,000 litres of safe drinking water to the benefit of 800 families in two barangays – Batong Labang and San Antonio – in the municipality of Ilagan in Isabela province.

Provision of hygiene-related goods

As of 30 October, 1,391 families (5,570 individuals) had been provided with jerry cans and hygiene kits in the provinces of Benguet, Cagayan, Isabela and Kalinga. Distributions continue, with additional items dispatched from Manila to meet the target set under this emergency appeal.

Hygiene promotion

Hygiene promotion is being carried in two ways: alongside distribution of hygiene-related items and as a stand-alone activity. During distribution of jerry cans, the families assisted have also been orientation on proper jerry can usage and safe water storage. Hygiene promotion as a stand-alone activity has benefited different communities, with 1,546 people reached in Aurora, Bulacan, Ilocos Norte, Kalinga and Mountain Province.

Access to water and sanitation facilities

No update at this stage.

PHASTER and CHAST

No update as of this stage.



Livelihoods; Nutrition; Food security

Outcome 4. Economic security of the affected households is restored

Output 4.1. Target populations are provided with cash for meeting immediate items

Output 4.2. Affected households and communities have restored livelihoods after receiving working capital sufficient to resume income generating activities

Progress towards outcome

Unconditional cash grants

No update at this stage.

Household and community livelihood recovery

No update at this stage.



Shelter (including Household non-food items)

Outcome 5. The immediate household, shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met

Output 5.1. Target populations are provided with essential household (non-food) items

Output 5.2. Target populations are provided with emergency shelter materials (tarpaulins)

Outcome 6. Affected households have recovered safer shelter and gained awareness and skills on safer shelter

Output 6.1. Affected households whose houses were damaged have repaired or retrofitted back better

Progress towards outcomes

Non-food items

Thus far, 1,114 families (8,130 individuals) have been provided with the PRC standard sleeping kits (which comprise two blankets, two sleeping mats and two mosquito nets per family). Distributions continue, with additional items dispatched from Manila to meet the target set under this emergency appeal.

Emergency shelter assistance

PRC has provided tarpaulins – two per family – to 964 families in the provinces of Cagayan and Isabela. The design and printing of information, education and communication (IEC) materials on the use of tarpaulins is in planning to complement the hardware with software.

Shelter repair

No update as of this stage.



Disaster risk reduction

Outcome 7. Communities' resilience to disasters is strengthened

Output 7.1. Target communities have improved knowledge and skills to assess risk, plan and implement disaster risks management measures

Progress towards outcome

Disaster risk reduction

No update as of this stage.



National Society capacity building

Outcome 8. National Society capacity to deliver on programmes and services in future disasters strengthened

Output 8.1. Capacity of PRC headquarters and chapters to respond to disasters is strengthened

Progress towards outcome

National society capacity building

As well as supporting assessments and implementation, IFRC personnel with extensive practical experience are resource persons, to provide coaching and mentor PRC chapter staff and volunteers participating in implementation of activities under this operation

Operational support services

Human resources

At least 175 staff and 1,013 volunteers of PRC have been mobilized to support the operation. They include personnel deployed from the national headquarters as well as other chapters which have not been affected.

IFRC is supporting PRC in the response and so far has one field delegate and one team member seconded by the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) deployed alongside PRC teams in North Luzon. The two have supported the rapid assessments conducted and are helping in monitoring. Another field coordinator has been recalled from leave and will be deployed in the coming to bolster IFRC support to PRC in the field.

To support the communications and media relations aspects of the operation, the IFRC country office deployed its communications officer, together with a professional photographer, to North Luzon. Furthermore, a Communications Delegate was deployed from the IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) in Bangkok to support the team on the ground. Collectively, they have supported PRC in providing updates to the public using various media platforms.

In early November, an Information Management Delegate – seconded by the Netherland Red Cross – will be deployed to provide in-country surge support to the operation for at least one month. At the same time, one member of the Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) – seconded by the Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China – will be deployed to support the operation for at least one month.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics support has been provided through strong capacity of the PRC logistics built over the last years and an experienced IFRC in-country logistics team, supported by two logistics delegates working during the last years in the IFRC country office.

There are sufficient stocks of relief items prepositioned across various National Society warehouses, which are being released to meet the needs in the affected areas. All in-country transportation of relief items are being carried out utilizing PRC existing fleet although in some cases additional trucks have been hired.

The RLU in Kuala Lumpur is extending technical support to PRC and the IFRC Country office as needed.

Information technology and telecommunications

Staff and volunteers have been provided with mobile phone credit and Internet cards to ensure seamless internal communication. Satellite phones have also been provided as backup.

Information management

A need had been identified in boosting support in facilitating the collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of relevant multi-sectoral data and information. In early November, an IM Delegate will be deployed to provide in-country surge support to the operation for at least one month. The delegate will be supported remotely by the Surge Information Management System (SIMS) of British Red Cross.

Communications

PRC and IFRC communications teams are taking measures to ensure that Red Cross preparedness and response efforts around Typhoon Haima are effectively communicated amongst key public audiences. So far, the communications specialists deployed to support PRC have ensured the production of high quality audio-visual materials for use in their publicity efforts. The various stories and articles issued to date are available at <http://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/where-we-work/asia-pacific/philippine-national-red-cross/> while audio-visual material can be downloaded at IFRC's audio-visual resources database - <https://av.ifrc.org/index.jspx>.

Beneficiary communications and accountability

No update at this stage.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER)

No update at this stage.

Administration and Finance

No update at this stage.

Funding situation

So far, hard and soft pledges towards the appeal have been received from American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Norwegian Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross. On behalf of Philippine Red Cross, IFRC would like to thank these partners for their immediate response to the appeal.

With most humanitarian actors so far having received very limited funding for planned interventions, PRC – as auxiliary to public authorities and the nation's leading national humanitarian organization with a vast grassroots presence – will be expected to play a major role in providing assistance, especially in shelter. In view of this extensive humanitarian needs on the ground, PRC and IFRC are very concerned about the welfare of affected people who are in urgent need, especially of support to repair or rebuild homes and to recoup livelihoods. With the Emergency Appeal currently only 24 per cent covered, in hard and soft pledges, PRC and IFRC are calling on partners to provide much-needed support to the appeal.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)
- [Donor Response](#)

Contact Information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

In Philippine Red Cross

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For resource mobilization and pledges:

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- ✓ Please send all pledges for funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org

For in-kind donations:

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How we work

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

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



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



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



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