

Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Philippines: Typhoon Nock-Ten

DREF Operation: MDRPH023	Glide n° TC-2016-000134-PHL
Date of issue: 28 December 2016	Date of disaster: 25 December 2016
Operation manager: Patrick Elliott, operations manager IFRC Philippines country office	Point of contact: Atty. Oscar Palabyab, secretary general Philippine Red Cross
Operation start date: 25 December 2016	Expected timeframe: 3 months (to 31 March 2017)
Overall operation budget: CHF 249,803	
Number of people affected: 424,659 ¹	Number of people to be assisted: 17,500 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 also, a programme called Red Cross 143, where volunteers are 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: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), 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, Qatar Red Crescent Society, Spanish Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), the Office of Civil Defense Regional Offices, and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

On the evening of 25 December, Typhoon Nock-Ten (locally known as Nina) made landfall over the island province of Catanduanes with maximum winds of 185 kph and gusts of 255 kph. Nock-Ten moved southwest and traversed across the Bicol Region before passing southern Luzon and leaving landmass and out to sea on 26 December, Monday afternoon.

The typhoon brought strong winds and heavy rainfall on Sunday and Monday across the Bicol region and Region IV-B (MIMAROPA). Five people were reported dead, tens of thousands of people displaced and thousands of holiday travelers stranded. The typhoon also uprooted trees and powerlines, destroyed many houses, and caused flooding and landslides in several areas. Five provinces in Bicol at the height of the storm experienced power cut.

Typhoon Nock-Ten made 8 landfalls in the following areas. The typhoon is expected to exit in the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) on the evening of 27 December.

Date/Time	Location
25 December, Sunday	
1830H	Bato, Catanduanes
2130H	Sagñay, Camarines Sur
26 December, Monday	
0200H	San Andres, Quezon

¹ As per the number of people seeking shelter in evacuation centers reported by NDRRMC as of 26/12/16.

0430H	Torrijos, Marinduque
0915H	Verde Island, Batangas
1010H	Tingloy Island, Batangas
1140H	Calatagan, Batangas
1300H	Lubang Island, Occidental Mindoro

To date amongst the affected provinces, Albay, Camarines Sur and Catanduanes are considered to have been heavily impacted. Strong winds, heavy rains and storm surges affected most parts of the Bicol region. The three provinces are under a state of calamity². In addition, reports have come in of damages in Marinduque and Oriental Mindoro in Region IV-B.

According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), as of 26 December 0800H, a total of 424,659 people (85,773 families) were seeking shelters in 300 evacuation centers in Regions Calabarzon, Mimaropa, Bicol and Eastern Visayas. Families whose houses were not badly damaged have been advised by the local governments to return to their homes

Damage reports are slowly made available as the assessment teams are returning from the affected areas. However, at the moment there is still no consolidated picture of the damages and needs of the assessed areas. The initial reports from the field indicate there has been wind and flood damage to shelters, infrastructure and agriculture. According to some reports, Catanduanes has yet to regain power due to fallen trees damaging electricity posts. Fallen electricity posts, trees and several landslides have made many of the roads impassable and further hampered assessments and response. In Albay, officials have initially reported more than 15,800 houses in Polangui town and 6,800 houses in Libon town were either destroyed or damaged, as well as damage to infrastructure and agriculture.

The province of Catanduanes was also recently struck by Typhoon Sarika (locally Karen) in October 2016, which left considerable humanitarian impact in the area. The IFRC Disaster Emergency Relief Fund (DREF) allocation was approved for responding to the humanitarian needs of the affected population. The DREF Operation for Typhoon Sarika is now completed and the Chapter will now prioritize these areas for assessment.

Information is still coming in and all figures are subject to change in the coming hours and days.

Summary of the current response

Philippine Red Cross (PRC) issued the 4th emergency response update on evening of 26 December. PRC has served hot meals to 406 people in Catanduanes and 275 people in Northern Samar, and ready-to-eat meals to 1,084 people in Sorsogon. Volunteers are mobilized to provide first aid management, psychosocial support, and restoring family links services to the affected population.

The PRC, with the support of IFRC, deployed two teams (composed of 5 personnel each – with one team composed of joint PRC and IFRC communications and assessment teams) to augment the Chapter in conducting rapid assessment and document the impact of Typhoon in Camarines Sur and Catanduanes. PRC will also deploy additional two teams to conduct rapid assessments (one in Marinduque, one in another to-be-confirmed location). The teams will be deployed until 31 December 2016. PRC also reported that they will be deploying drone flyers to Catanduanes and Albay for aerial survey and reach the Municipalities which are currently unreachable due to landslides.

PRC emergency response capacity for water search and rescue, welfare services, health and disaster relief are all activated both at the NHQ and Chapter levels. PRC Emergency Relief Funds (ERF) amounting to PHP 100,000 (approximately CHF 2,063) has been made available for release to Chapters, as needed, and all services of PRC are on standby for further response need.

Each PRC Chapter has the capacity to respond to 300 families. The chapters have activated their Chapter and Community Volunteers to respond as the needs arise. PRC has significant quantities of disaster preparedness stocks pre-positioned in its main warehouses located in Cebu, Mandaluyong City, Manila and Subic Bay. The stocks include IFRC-provided preparedness items – which comprise various quantities of essential non-food items (blankets, jerry cans, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, mosquito nets and sleeping mats), tarpaulins, shelter toolkit, and corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets – sufficient to meet the needs of at least 20,000 households. However, some stocks are lower as they are being replenished after being dispatched for response to two previous typhoons.

² The declaration allows local government units to access calamity funds and to fast track procurements of relief items. The prices of basic commodities will also be controlled for 60 days until lifted, emergency workers will get extra pay, and no-interest loans may be extended by the government to people most in need

Thus far, IFRC is supporting PRC in disseminating updates to Movement partners and coordinating with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). The IFRC Country Office for Philippines has some technical specialists who are supporting other ongoing operations of PRC, especially the Typhoon Haiyan recovery programme, who can be mobilized to augment the National Society's response. The IFRC Country Office has set up a coordination and technical structure to support any initial response required by the National Society. Delegates, technical national staff, communications, logistics and fleet have been placed on standby. The IFRC Country Office is having regular communication with the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) to update about in-country preparedness measures. The APRO-identified Disaster and Crisis Unit team member on stand-by will be deployment to the Philippines within 24 hours.

IFRC continues to coordinate closely with PRC concerning any request for support. Based on the information coming from the Chapters, PRC has requested for DREF on 27 December 2016. As more damage information comes in from the Chapters, assessment teams and the government, IFRC and PRC will then review and plan accordingly for scale-up response or the possibility of launching an Emergency Appeal.

With regards to any possible future regional or international support to PRC for this event, we request it to be well communicated and coordinated with PRC and with the IFRC APRO. We also request that regional and global procedures are followed, in alignment with the IFRC Emergency Response Framework, including supports carried out in accordance with the Principles and Rules for RCRC Humanitarian Assistance.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent actors 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.

Movement Coordination

The IFRC is supporting PRC in coordinating with Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. IFRC Country Office frequently and supports coordination with the PRC, ICRC and partner national societies in-country as well as with external organizations as needed. At this time, no Movement partners have committed to support PRC in this response.

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 or collaboration with (i) NDRRMC; (ii) provincial, municipal and barangay (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010.

PRC participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the Department of Social Welfare and Development, and Department of Health, and the NDRRMC at provincial, municipal and barangay levels. With regards to Typhoon Nock-Ten, PRC continues to participate in meetings with the NDRRMC.

Inter-agency coordination

At country level, PRC and IFRC participate in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) forums held both during disasters and non-emergency times. PRC and IFRC are involved in relevant cluster or working group 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 regional office and Bangkok Country Cluster Support Team participate in regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) meetings.

IFRC and PRC are also coordinating and taking part in the Emergency Response Preparedness Working Group and Inter-Cluster Coordination forums.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

Needs assessments

While overall impact of Typhoon Nock-Ten will only be determined upon completion of assessments, early reports from PRC chapters show that it has left some substantial humanitarian needs. Several chapters in areas that were hardest hit have indicated that immediate needs are related to food, non-food, emergency shelter, water and hygiene items. Many people are also still inside evacuation centres, which PRC is supporting with food and welfare services.

Beneficiary selection

The vulnerabilities of the affected population are usually layered and multi-faceted. In its response, 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, households with persons with disability, older people, those suffering from a chronic illness, child-headed households, families with children under five, families that have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations, those belonging to the socially vulnerable households, and those who lack relevant resources to cope with basic humanitarian needs on their own. These groups will be considered according to level of impact and more priority will be given to those who stay in evacuation centres for more than 72 hours.

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 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 have technical capacity and experience to deliver the interventions planned in this DREF supported response, however when additional support is needed, technical assistance will be provided by PRC headquarters, IFRC and other Movement partners. These chapters are part of the Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT 143) program supported by IFRC, which provides technical and equipment support for 44 RCAT 143 by chapter. PRC leads all distributions of relief items and needs assessments will be led and carried out by PRC staff and volunteers at the chapter level, supported by the National Headquarters as required.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

This operation aims to support the immediate needs of 17,500 people of the most vulnerable affected communities for three months thereby reducing the prevalence of illness and disease.

Proposed strategy

This DREF will enable PRC to provide 1,500 households (7,500 people) with non-food items, 1,000 households (5,000 people) with unconditional cash grants and up to 10,000 people with provision of safe water in the provinces of Catanduanes, Camarines Sur, Albay and Marinduque. However, the geographical coverage will be reviewed based on assessment recommendations as more information becomes available. At this time, Catanduanes is identified as a priority area for response; however this will be reviewed as more data is made available.

This DREF contributes to the overall PRC plan of action for their response to Typhoon Nock-Ten. This Emergency Plan of Action (EPOA) for DREF is fully in-line with the current PRC and IFRC policies, procedures and commitments. The operation will be implemented over three months and will be completed by 31 March 2017. The operation will use pre-positioned stocks dispatched from PRC warehouses which will be replenished by this DREF.

Operational support services

Human resources

No new staff will be recruited for this operation. All activities will be implemented by the three PRC chapters utilizing their existing staff and mobilization their PRC 143 volunteers.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

The strong capacity of PRC logistics built over the last years and an experienced IFRC in-country logistics team, supported by logistics delegates in the IFRC country office, is enough to support with managing supply chain of relief items and transport needs for this operation. To meet the immediate operational needs, the National Society had sufficient stocks of relief items prepositioned across various warehouses and which have been were released to meet the immediate needs in the affected areas. All in-country transportation of relief items is has being carried out by utilizing PRC existing fleet although in some cases additional trucks have been hired.

Procurement to replenish all standard non-food items (jerry cans, hygiene kits, mosquito nets and tarpaulins) will be done via the IFRC Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur while blankets and plastic mats will be procured at national level in the Philippines, with support of the IFRC in-country logistics team based in Manila. The RLU in Kuala Lumpur will extend technical support to PRC and IFRC Country office as needed.

Information technology and telecommunications

The DREF allocation will cover costs of mobile phone credit and Internet cards for the three chapters involved. PRC will ensure that staff and volunteers involved in the operation can be reachable via mobile phones. The chapters have computers for keying in data, for preparing reports and sending official communication, among others. Costs relating to servicing the chapter computers and other IT telecommunications items being utilized for the operation will be charged to the DREF allocation.

Communications

The PRC communications team is ensuring that Red Cross preparedness and response efforts for Typhoon Nock-Ten are effectively communicated amongst its key public audiences. PRC staff and volunteers across the country are actively contributing to institutional communications through their own social media networks.

PRC and IFRC communications teams will work together to generate news stories for use across IFRC and PRC multimedia platforms. A range of communication materials including key messages and talking points will be produced to support and guide the communications activities of Partner National Societies.

Beneficiary communications and accountability

The provision of information and two-way engagement with the affected population is a key point that PRC considers in its response operations. Chapters have in place measures that ensure activities are managed and adjusted according to the expectations, needs and concerns of affected communities. Beneficiary communication components and mechanisms are incorporated across the various programme sectors.

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.

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

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: Where communities have been evacuated, flooded and or had water sources damaged there is a need to provide safe water to the affected population. There is also a need to provide IFRC standard hygiene kits and jerry cans alongside other non-food relief items. Households provided with hygiene kits will also be reached by hygiene promotion activities to improve hygiene behavior and bridge knowledge and practice of safe water and food handling as well as hygiene practices such as hand-washing to mitigate the risk of preventable diseases. Based on previous experiences, some potential health concerns include diarrhea, dengue and acute respiratory infections, both of which are commonly found in evacuation camp settings. The Local Government Units are responsible to ensure the sanitation needs are being met within the evacuation centers. Meanwhile the Local Governments are recommending people to return homes and the closures of evacuation centers as soon as possible. PRC volunteers will be monitoring the situation at the evacuation center and will raise any issues around sanitation to the Local Government. PRC community health volunteers will also be doing active surveillance of potential disease outbreak.

Population to be assisted: The affected population will be provided with safe water. There will be mobilization of two WatSan kit 5's to ensure provision of safe drinking water. The 1,500 households will be targeted with jerry cans, mosquito nets and hygiene kits and 10,000 people will be targeted for safe water in the provinces of Catanduanes and Albay. The target population will also be reached with hygiene promotion and disease prevention messages.

Outcome 1: Risk of waterborne, water-related and vector-borne diseases in communities affected by Typhoon Nock-Ten is reduced.				
Output 1.1: Access to safe water by the affected communities is increased.				
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3
1.1.1. Mobilize two WatSan kit 5 to distribute water to affected population.				
1.1.2. Collaborate with relief sector in providing safe water storage to the affected population.				
Output 1.2: Knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population increased.				
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3
1.2.1. Collaborate with the relief sector in providing hygiene kits and hygiene promotion for the usage of safe water storage containers.				
1.2.2. Conduct hygiene promotion and disease prevention activities in target communities in tandem with NFI distribution, and in collaboration with the health team and other sectors.				

Shelter and settlements (and household items)

Needs analysis: Initial assessments on damage indicate needs in the sectors of immediate relief and emergency shelter. There are seeking emergency shelter in evacuation centres or at their damaged/destroyed homes, and will require essential non-food items to meet immediate needs. This operation will therefore support provision of non-food items, including mosquito nets (2 per family), sleeping mats (2 per family), blankets (2 per family), hygiene kits, and jerry cans (2 per family) as well as emergency shelter items (tarpaulins – 2 per family) to the most vulnerable affected families. Existing emergency shelter Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials will be used for this activities. The communities in Philippines generally are resilient and well-resourced to repair and rehabilitate their damaged houses through local means. Therefore this DREF will not support shelter repair or construction. IFRC and PRC will look into this during recovery along with build back better and safer techniques if there are further shelter needs.

Population to be assisted: 1,500 households will be assisted with emergency shelter (tarpaulins) and non-food relief items.

Outcome 2: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the population affected by Typhoon Nock-Ten are met.				
Output 2.1: Essential household items are provided to the target population.				
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3
2.1.1. Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions.				
2.1.2. Mobilize and transport non-food items to affected areas.				
2.1.3. Distribute non-food items to 1,500 affected households.				
2.1.4. Replenish items distributed to 1,500 affected households.				
Output 2.2: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population.				
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3
2.2.1. Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions.				
2.2.2. Mobilize and transport emergency shelter items (tarpaulins) to the affected area.				
2.2.3. Distribute emergency shelter items to 1,500 affected households with appropriate software support (including information, education and communication materials on the best use of tarpaulins).				

Cash Transfer Programming

Needs analysis: Initial reports suggest that the affected population have needs such as food, water, emergency shelter or other non-food items. In order to ensure that the affected population are able to prioritize based on their actual needs, PRC will provide unconditional cash grants worth PHP 3,000 (CHF 62) to households to cover these needs. The size of the grant is informed by past experience and is equivalent to a 10-day wage (300 pesos a day) for the affected region. In essence, it is meant to ensure that affected families – which mostly rely on wages from farming and fishing for meeting household needs – are able to cover immediate needs during the time breadwinners have no income-earning opportunities. The grant is also similar in size to the equivalent value of NFI provided to the other targeted families. PRC is not planning to have specific market assessment for the intervention. The emergency assessment teams are already assessing the availability and accessibility of markets as part of the multi-sector assessments teams that PRC is conducting. For this reason staff with likelihoods and cash transfer programming have been placed in the assessment teams.

Population to be assisted: 1,000 most vulnerable households will be provided unconditional cash grants with the pre-condition that they have access to the markets and that they are functional. Generally cash transfers will focus on urban and peri-urban areas where markets are already functioning or are likely to be restored immediately. NFI will focus on remote areas where cash isn't feasible in the immediate term (you need to ensure PRC reflects the same in its approach).

Outcome 3: The immediate food and essential needs of households affected by Typhoon Nock-Ten are met.				
Output 3.1: Unconditional cash grant assistance is provided to the target population.				
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3
3.1.1. Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions.				
3.1.2. Engage with a suitable money transfer facility for disbursements				
3.1.3. Distribute unconditional cash grants to 1,000 affected households.				

Quality programming

Outcome 4: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.				
Output 4.1: Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated according to findings.				
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3
4.1.1 Undertake assessments to determine specific needs of beneficiaries.				
4.1.2 Develop a response plan with activities that will meet identified beneficiary needs.				
Output 4.2: Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan				
<i>Activities planned</i>	Month	1	2	3
4.2.1 Ensure that any adjustments to initial plans are informed by continuous assessment of needs and through established feedback mechanisms.				
4.2.2 Conduct post-action surveys to determine the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries.				

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
Other immediate future disaster do not impact upon the same 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

Contact information

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

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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.

Budget

DREF OPERATION

28/12/2016

MDRPH023

Philippines : Typhoon Nock-Ten

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	39,000
Clothing & Textiles	30,625
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	38,350
Utensils & Tools	8,400
Cash Disbursements	65,620
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	181,995
Storage, Warehousing	188
Distribution & Monitoring	6,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	13,940
Logistics Services	15,450
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	35,578
Volunteers	3,810
Total PERSONNEL	3,810
Travel	9,503
Information & Public Relations	2,438
Office Costs	833
Communications	400
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	13,174
Programme and Services Support Recovery	15,246
Total INDIRECT COSTS	15,246
TOTAL BUDGET	249,803