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Plan of Action Revision 2 Philippines: Typhoon Haima

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal n° MDRPH022	Glide n° TC-2016-000110-PHL
Date of issue: 12 May 2017	Date of disaster: 19 October 2016
Operation manager: Patrick Elliott, operations manager IFRC Philippine country office	Point of contact: Atty. Oscar Palabyab, secretary general Philippine Red Cross
Operation start date: 19 October 2016	Expected timeframe: 10 months
Overall operation budget: CHF 1,818,879 (<i>revised</i>)	Amount advanced from DREF: CHF 300,000
Number of people affected: 2.4 million	Number of people to be assisted: 31,100 (<i>revised</i>)
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: PRC is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in this operation. There are 12 Partner National Societies with presence in the Philippines. Most are supporting PRC's response to Typhoon Haiyan but some – among them Swiss Red Cross are also supporting PRC's response to Typhoon Haima on bilateral basis.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Several government, non-governmental and UN actors are responding. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government ministries and agencies including the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Philippine Armed Forces, the Philippine National Police Force and Local Government Units • UN agencies: Including OCHA, UNICEF and WFP • International organizations & NGOs: Including ACF, IOM, Oxfam, Plan and Save the Children. 	

A. Situation analysis

17 October 2016	Typhoon Haima (locally known as Lawin) entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR)
18 October	Government enforced pre-emptive evacuations in areas likely to be severely affected by the Typhoon
19 October	Tropical Cyclone Warning Signal (TCWS) number 5 – the highest – was declared over Cagayan province
19 October 23:00h (GMT+8)	Haima made landfall over Peñablanca, Cagayan (around 500 km northeast of Manila) with winds of 225 kph and gustiness of 315 kph
19 October	Haima brought strong winds and heavy rains; wind damage and flooding experienced in affected areas
19 October	A DREF allocation for CHF 48,000 was made; it was later topped up to CHF 300,000
21 October	IFRC launched a CHF 2.9 million emergency appeal to support PRC response and recovery plans
20 December	The emergency appeal was revised to seek CHF 2,007,914.

Description of the disaster

On 19 October 2016, Typhoon Haima (locally known as Lawin) made landfall in Peñablanca, Cagayan province (north east of Luzon) with winds of up to 225 kilometres per hour (kph) and gusts of up to 315 kph. The typhoon moved west across the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) before exiting to the sea, west of the Philippines.

Prior to Haima's landfall, the government called for meetings with respective offices and humanitarian organizations to prepare for a possible disaster. National and local government agencies were activated to prepare for the typhoon. Response teams were mobilized to support pre-evacuation as well as search and rescue efforts as Haima barrelled through Northern Luzon. More than 640,000 people from 2,400 barangays were preemptively evacuated.

Haima left 14 people dead and 4 injured. Almost 540,000 households or more than 2.4 million people were also affected in 4,500 communities across five regions. Most affected were the provinces of Cagayan and Isabela, in the east coast of the Philippines. Provinces in CAR were also severely affected. Of the damaged houses, more than 73 per cent was concentrated in Cagayan and Isabela. Per the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), more than 270,000 houses were damaged, of which 42,324 (16 per cent) were destroyed. The typhoon also damaged agriculture assets, amounting to more than 200 million Swiss francs (CHF).

Summary of the current response

PRC monitored Typhoon Haima through its operations centre that functioned 24/7 and disseminated advisories from the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) and the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (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 likely to be affected. In addition, trucks with relief supplies, portable power generators and fuel were readied and dispatched to affected areas in the aftermath.

To support PRC readiness for an imminent crisis, IFRC approved a CHF 48,659 [DREF allocation](#), partly enabling the National Society to be on the ground responding to the immediate needs even before Typhoon Haima's landfall. At the request of PRC, an Emergency Appeal was then launched to support 20,000 people over 10 months.

Red Cross assistance

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 (1 field delegate, 2 field officers and 1 logistics officer) to support the National Society's teams in implementation.

PRC has provided food items to 4,660 households, non-food relief items to 8,261 households and tarpaulins to 6,369 households in six affected provinces. A total of 10,901 people have been reached with hygiene promotion.

Table 1. Breakdown of relief activities carried out by PRC

Activity	Reached/accomplished
Distribution of potable water	800 households
Hygiene promotion	10,901 individuals
Provision of hot meals, bread, biscuits	8,297 individuals
Psychosocial support	800 individuals
Item distributed	Reached
Food packs (2 to 3-day ration)	4,660 households
Sleeping kits	8,261 households
Hygiene kits	7,513 households
Jerry cans	7,292 households
Tarpaulins	6,369 households

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 in-country.

The American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Norwegian Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross contributed towards the Emergency Appeal IFRC launched on behalf of PRC while Swiss Red Cross is supporting PRC response to Typhoon Haima on bilateral basis.

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 regarding the response. Since the typhoon made landfall, at least five such meetings have been held.

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.

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 government-led cluster information sharing, planning, and analysis at all levels while IFRC supports PRC coordination efforts through representation in other relevant clusters as required.

Shelter cluster/working group coordination

IFRC is supporting DSWD in activities relating to the Shelter Working Group. IFRC provided three shelter technical specialists at the initial stage of the response to support the DSWD in various aspects of the preparedness shelter cluster. The technical specialists included the IFRC Shelter and Settlements Coordinator for Asia Pacific.

Needs analysis, selection of recipients, risk assessment and scenario planning

Recovery needs

The analysis below has been informed by the PRC multi sectoral teams which undertook detailed recovery assessments in the affected areas and prepared an overall PRC Plan of Action for the response.

Shelter: From the PRC recovery assessment, it was confirmed that aside from the immediate relief needs of the affected families, thousands of houses were damaged and need repair or total reconstruction. The priority areas are Cagayan and Isabela provinces. More than 73 per cent of the damaged houses reported was concentrated in these two provinces. Communities need shelter repair materials, quality corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) roofing sheets and labour support along with awareness raising on build back safer principles.

Livelihoods: The impact on livelihoods assets was significant. Almost 70 per cent of the communities had ongoing harvesting activities, but the typhoon damaged most of the crops due for harvest. Per reports from provincial governments, Typhoon Haima directly or indirectly affected livelihoods of more than 40,800 households or 195,000 people, the most vulnerable of whom are the land tenants who suffered the most due to loss of harvest. Large swathes of land with corn and rice ready for harvest were inundated. Almost 30 per cent of corn and 70 per cent of rice were damaged. Those that were harvested after Haima were of lower quality, reducing their actual value. Communities need support to restart income-generating activities by empowering them to purchase livelihoods assets.

Health: With homes and livelihoods severely affected, families also become susceptible to health risks such as mosquito-borne and water-borne diseases. Relief items were provided to affected households with hygiene kits and mosquito nets to help prevent spread of diseases. Psychosocial support was provided to the affected population, as well as volunteers and staff of Red Cross.

Water and Sanitation: Since water systems and sanitation facilities were damaged or destroyed, there is a need to rehabilitate them to avoid water-borne diseases, especially those which are being used by members of the communities. Jerry cans were also provided to support safe water storage. A longer-term response would be to support community based behavioural change and hygiene promotion for adults.

Community preparedness and disaster risk reduction (DRR): Community-based disaster risk management projects will be rolled out to support improvement of community resilience. The National Society aims to improve disaster response and mitigation of disaster risks in the communities by providing training and orientation to community members, who are at the frontlines of these preparedness and risk reduction activities. Through the Red Cross 143

programme, community members will be tapped to be positioned as first responders and advocates of disaster risk management through appropriate training. The shelter repair assistance project, through interventions which promote the application of safer building techniques, will also provide longer-term impact by improving the resilience of houses.

IFRC also continues to work with the National Society in advocating and supporting the advancement of legal and regulatory frameworks to further improve delivery of humanitarian assistance, both from an international and domestic perspective.

National Society institutional preparedness and capacity building: There is a need to allocate resources to strengthen and further improve institutional preparedness of PRC, both in the headquarters and chapters/branches. These include essential office equipment, disaster preparedness stocks and training for members of the Red Cross Action Teams. It is also important to support the improvement of the technical capacity of the affected chapters. This programming approach is in line with PRC Strategy 2017-2021 as well as in conformity with the IFRC Governing Board's recommendation that 10 percent of funds mobilized through an Emergency Appeal be dedicated for disaster risk reduction and preparedness measures

Selection of people to be assisted

PRC ensures that interventions are aligned with its own as well as the IFRC minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming, for example by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, men and boys made vulnerable by the disaster, 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 the needs on their own. These groups are considered per level of impact.

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

Feasibility and delivery capacity

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

B. Operational strategy and plan

This revision reduces the appeal budget from CHF 2,007,914 to CHF 1,818,879. This is to align the plan with financial resources anticipated to be mobilized, agreed implementation approaches and activities achievable within the timeframe.

Overall objective

This operation aims to assist 20,000 people affected by Typhoon Haima with appropriate immediate and medium-term assistance in a timely, effective, and efficient manner, as well as accompany them to recover from the impact of the typhoon and increase their resilience to future shocks.

Proposed strategy

The operation consists of closely integrated sectors aiming to provide:

1. **Immediate household needs** assistance, including distribution of essential household **non-food items**
2. **Livelihoods** support for families and community groups to restart their **income earning** activities and **small enterprise** revival, through cash transfers or provision of inputs (for community-managed projects);
3. **Shelter and settlements** assistance to support access to safer living conditions during the initial states of the emergency by the provision of tarpaulins, followed by cash transfer and roofing materials to prioritize self-recovery, and always accompanied by technical support and awareness on build back safer techniques
4. **Health** interventions focusing on **psychosocial support**
5. **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion** interventions focusing on improving access to safe water, access to improved sanitation, and the sustainable reduction in risk of diseases (water-borne, vector-borne and water-related) in affected communities;
6. **Community preparedness and disaster risk reduction**
7. **National Society capacity development**

Geographically, the IFRC-supported operation will focus on six affected provinces in northern Luzon. PRC will also undertake other interventions using resources it has or it will mobilize bilaterally and/or from non-Movement sources. IFRC will support the overall recovery plan of action of the PRC, committing to contribute to the recovery efforts particularly in the provinces of Cagayan and Isabela through this revised plan of action.

As with PRC-led operations, there are four key aspects in the strategy for this operation:

- **A Movement-wide approach:** PRC is responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of the disaster response operation, supported by components of the Movement.
- **Cash transfers:** Cash transfers will contribute towards the empowerment of the affected population by giving them the flexibility to prioritize their own recovery needs. This modality will be utilized in the recovery phase, specifically the shelter repair assistance and household livelihoods assistance projects.
- **Integrated programming and resilience-building:** Early recovery interventions will aim to address a broad range of sectors, from shelter to livelihoods to WASH, to provide the needs of communities and contribute to their improved resilience.
- **Factoring lessons from previous operations:** PRC has recently gained experience in cash transfers in a large-scale operation through Typhoon Haiyan. This response will draw upon that experience.

This revision supports the overall PRC Plan of Action. Below is a summary of the achievements attained thus far:

Table 2. PRC Emergency response (in households)

	PRC	IFRC contribution
Sleeping kits	8,261	5,228
Hygiene kits	7,513	5,591
Tarpaulins	6,369	6,220

Crosscutting matters

Gender, diversity and protection

PRC ensures that interventions are aligned with its own as well as the IFRC minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming, including targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, and men and boys made vulnerable by the disaster.

The following considerations apply:

- prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, such as considering the needs of boys and girls in planning/rehabilitating water and sanitation facilities;
- protecting children in all aspects of the recovery (for example, ensuring that children are not exploited during the training, construction/rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in schools);
- disability inclusion (which recognizes that people with disabilities have the same fundamental rights as other members of the community);
- involving the most vulnerable groups within community engagement and local decision-making processes;
- adapting infrastructure for people living with disabilities or who are aged/frail and require access points, latrines with handrails etc.

Community engagement and accountability

PRC has a long history of working and communicating with affected communities, including during the responses to Typhoon Haiyan. Community accountability and feedback/response mechanisms will be integrated into recovery programmes to ensure that affected populations have direct access to information on the nature and scope of services provided by PRC, along with processes that will enable community participation and feedback. Community engagement and accountability services will be implemented through context-specific channels, aimed at facilitating feedback from people reached, including mass communication (such as mainstream media and print media), telephone, Q&A print-outs, flyers, posters and face to face options through social mobilization.

Green response

Sustainable behaviour and practices are incorporated within this humanitarian operation. Ultimately, actions taken should cause no harm to the environment.

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.

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 – was deployed to provide in-country surge support to the operation for 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 – was deployed to support the operation for one month.

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. Logistics support for this operation 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 IFRC logistics delegate working during the last years in the IFRC country office. The IFRC Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur is extending technical support to PRC and the IFRC Country office as needed.

There were sufficient stocks of relief items prepositioned across various National Society warehouses. As such, NFIs required for immediate relief phase were released to meet the needs in the affected areas. All in-country transportation of relief items has utilized PRC existing fleet although in some cases additional trucks have been hired. PRC, through IFRC support, also hired two drivers (one each in Cagayan and Isabela) to support the early recovery operations.

Procurement of items for replenishment has been partially undertaken and will be completed during the remainder of operation timeframe. PRC and the IFRC Country Office team deemed it appropriate to review the National Society's prepositioning strategy to harmonize the quantity and quality of stocks with projected needs. This exercise takes into consideration that after Typhoon Haiyan, PRC significantly increased the volume of its preparedness stocks. However, since then, the scale of disasters that have affected the country has not resulted in a corresponding increase in needs, leaving most of the items in warehouses for many months, with little or no rotation of stocks. Considering that some items – such as toothpaste, which are a component of the hygiene kits – have a limited shelf life and insurance premiums for large stocks, in addition to warehousing space, have cost implications, stocking of large quantities with little or no rotation is not cost-effective. In this context, not all items released from prepositioned stocks will be replenished in the quantities released. Therefore, while IFRC released 9,514 blankets (for 4,757 families), 5,591 hygiene kits, 9,990 jerry cans (for 4,995 families), 10,304 mosquito nets (for 5,152 families), 10,456 sleeping mats (for 5,228 families) and 12,440 tarpaulins (for 6,220 families), this operation will cover the replenishment of 1,500 10-litre jerry cans (for 750 families), 9,100 mosquito nets (for 4,500 families), and 21,000 tarpaulins (for 10,500 families). In addition, only 7,200 CGI sheets will be replenished.

Blankets and sleeping mats (with local specification, suitable for local context) are being sourced locally by PRC with support of the IFRC in-country logistics team based in Manila. Other standard IFRC items – hygiene kits, jerry cans, mosquito nets and tarpaulins – are being sourced internationally via the IFRC RLU in Kuala Lumpur.

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>.

Information technology and telecommunications

The appeal budget covers costs of mobile phone credit and internet cards for the five chapters involved as well as national headquarters teams. PRC will ensure that staff and volunteers involved in the operation can be reachable via mobile phones, with satellite phones provided as backup. IT and office equipment have been provided to staff in the rented office in Cagayan. The equipment will be handed over to the corresponding chapter upon completion of the recovery operation.

Information management (IM)

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

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER)

Monitoring of relief and cash distributions will be carried out using distribution lists and feedback from households that have been assisted. The latter will be obtained via a post-distribution survey.

The minimum standards of IFRC emergency appeal reporting is followed. Future reports will include standard operation updates and the final report. In accordance with the IFRC framework for evaluations, an end-line evaluation will be conducted for this operation. The Asia Pacific PMER unit in Kuala Lumpur will support in the planning and guiding of the evaluation.

Security

The IFRC security framework is applicable for this operation. With regards to PRC staff and volunteers, the National Society's security framework will apply. Coordination will also be observed with the ICRC through regular information-sharing in accordance with the existing, agreed, arrangements.

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. The IFRC finance and administration team in Manila will continue to provide support to the operation as requested by PRC and the IFRC programme manager/budget holder.

Output 4.2. Affected community groups have restored livelihoods after receiving working capital sufficient to resume income generating activities											
Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.2.1 Facilitate the formation of barangay recovery committees for selection of target households and community-led monitoring											
4.2.2 Select three community groups that will receive support to restore livelihoods											
4.2.3 Provide selected groups with orientation on the programme, distribution process, and guidance to generate proposals											
4.2.4 Provide three community groups with conditional cash and/or inputs (worth CHF 5,000) for establishing livelihood projects											
4.2.5 Undertake monitoring to ensure that community groups supported have resumed or re-established livelihoods											

Shelter (including household non-food items)

Needs analysis: With more than 270,000 houses damaged (16 per cent of which destroyed), affected families needed emergency shelter support and subsequently to undertake repairs or to rebuild their damaged homes. Furthermore, essential household items were lost to or damaged by the floods and there was a need to replace the items.

Population to be assisted: To address immediate shelter needs, 5,591 households were provided with non-food items (including blankets and sleeping mats, water storage containers, mosquito nets and hygiene kits) and 6,220 households with emergency shelter materials (tarpaulins). Done alongside distribution of tarpaulins was the provision of IEC materials on the use of tarpaulins.

In early recovery, 900 households will be provided with 10 pieces of roofing sheets, conditional cash grants for obtaining other shelter repair materials and wages for workers to support them in undertaking repairs. In previous operations, PRC provided PHP 10,000 (approximately CHF 200) per family to support them in purchasing the materials. However, due to difficulties in accessing materials and generally increased cost, the amount has been increased to PHP 15,000 (approximately CHF 300) per family.

Awareness sessions, combined with technical support on build back better and safer principles, will be organized alongside mobilization of carpenters and masons to ensure that households take in consideration these principles while repairing/retrofitting their dwellings, thus ensuring improved living conditions and improved typhoon resiliency. Trained staff, volunteers and carpenters will also monitor repair works to promote incorporation of safer shelter principles. The carpenters and masons will be provided with site safety awareness and occupational first aid training, accompanied with provision of first aid kits.

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											
Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.1.1 Dispatch essential household items from warehouses to affected areas											
5.1.2 Select 5,591 families per set criteria and prepare lists of families to be assisted											
5.1.3 Distribute essential household items to 5,591 families											
Output 5.2 Target populations are provided with emergency shelter materials (tarpaulins)											
Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.2.1 Dispatch emergency shelter items from the warehouses to affected areas											
5.2.2 Select 6,220 families per set criteria and prepare lists of people to be assisted											
5.2.3 Distribute emergency shelter items to 6,220 families											
5.2.4 Reproduce IEC materials on the best use of tarpaulins and distribute them to the 6,220 families											
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											

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	Factor into commitments
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

Budget**REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL**

12/05/2017

MDRPH022

Philippines: Typhoon Haima

Budget Group	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	387,330
Shelter - Transitional	307,150
Construction - Facilities	40,000
Clothing & Textiles	25,659
Seeds & Plants	30,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	26,600
Medical & First Aid	1,200
Ustensils & Tools	3,675
Other Supplies & Services	86,200
Cash Disbursements	194,900
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	1,102,714
Computer & Telecom Equipment	9,000
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	4,000
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	13,000
Storage, Warehousing	6,000
Dsitribution & Monitoring	11,300
Transport & Vehicle Costs	92,845
Logistics Services	21,000
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	131,145
International Staff	108,000
National Staff	32,400
National Society Staff	56,419
Volunteers	44,875
Total PERSONNEL	241,694
Consultants	20,000
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	20,000
Travel	25,000
Information & Public Relations	26,790
Office Costs	9,900
Communications	16,600
Financial Charges	5,400
Other General Expenses	13,500
Shared Support Services	102,125
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	199,315
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	111,011
Total INDIRECT COSTS	111,011
TOTAL BUDGET	1,818,879
Available Resources	
Multilateral Contributions	1,190,876
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,190,876
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	628,003

Reference documents



Click for:

- [Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)
- [Revised Emergency Appeal #1](#)
- [Operations Update 1](#)
- [Donor Response](#)

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

In Philippine Red Cross

- Atty. Oscar Palabyab, secretary general; phone: +63 2 790 2300; email: secgen@redcross.org.ph
- Resty Lou Talamayan, manager for disaster management services, email: restylou.talamayan@redcross.org.ph

In IFRC Philippine Country Office

- Kari Isomaa, head of country office, phone: +63 928 559 7170; email: kari.isomaa@ifrc.org
- Patrick Elliott, operations manager, phone: +63 998 961 2140; email: patrick.elliott@ifrc.org

Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur:

- ✓ Martin Faller, deputy regional director; email: martin.faller@ifrc.org
- ✓ Nelson Castano, head of disaster and crisis; email: nelson.castano@ifrc.org
- ✓ Necephor Mghendi, operations coordinator; mobile: +60 12 224 679; email: necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
- ✓ Patrick Fuller, communications manager; mobile: +60 12 230 8451; email: patrick.fuller@ifrc.org

For queries on resource mobilization and pledges:

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

For logistics and supply chain management queries:

- ✓ Riku Assamaki, regional logistics coordinator; email: riku.assamaki@ifrc.org

For planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) queries:

- ✓ Clarence Sim, PMER Coordinator, clarence.sim@ifrc.org

IFRC Geneva:

- ✓ Cristina Estrada, response and recovery lead; phone: +412 2730 4260; email: cristina.estrada@ifrc.org
- Susil Perera, senior officer, response and recovery; email: susil.perera@ifrc.org

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.