

# Philippines

2006

**TYPHOON APPEAL**



**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**





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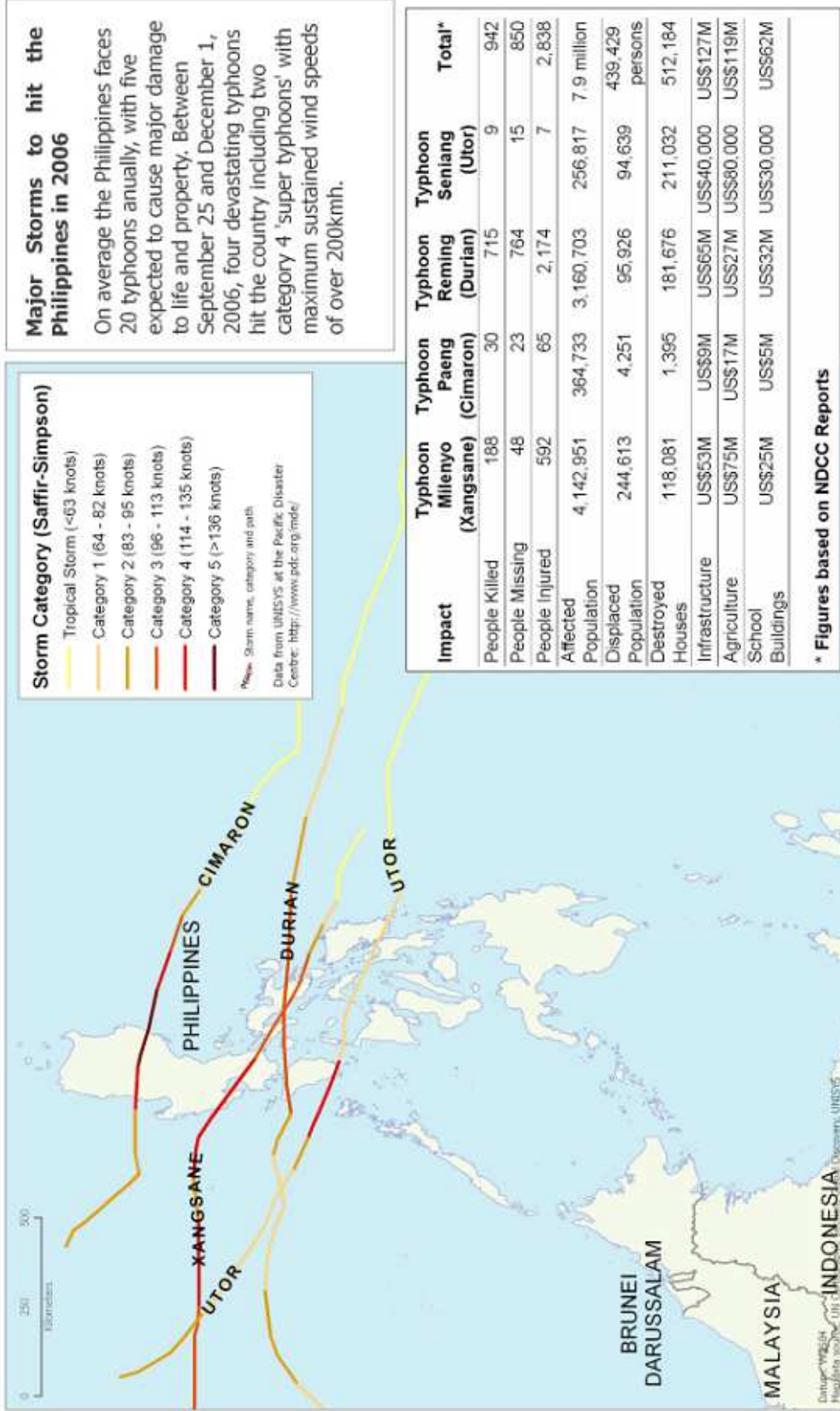


OCHA Regional Office for Asia Pacific

# PHILIPPINES: Major Tropical Storms in 2006

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The names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Typhoon Impacts

The Philippines was hit by three extreme weather disturbances (typhoons) in a span of 10 weeks from 25 September to 1 December 2006, then another lower order typhoon on 9 December. These events triggered landslides, flash floods, mudslides, widespread flooding and together with the associated high winds, caused destruction and damage to homes, community buildings, communications, infrastructure, roads, bridges, agricultural crops and fishing farms.

Typhoon Reming (also called Durian), which hit on 30 November, was the most destructive, severely affecting the provinces of Albay, Catanduanes, and Camarines Sur in southeastern Luzon Island, although significant damage was also recorded in Mindoro Oriental, Marinduque, Batangas, Laguna, Mindoro Occidental and Romblon provinces. Most of the severely affected areas are coastal and farming municipalities and towns located around the periphery of Mt. Mayon Volcano.

Over a thousand lives are estimated to have been lost, and over 180,000 houses have been totally destroyed by Reming alone. While not scientifically verified, it is clear that the cumulative impact of these events has contributed to the scale of devastation inflicted by Typhoon Reming. As of 12 December, close to eight million people were affected to varying degrees. Cumulative economic losses are estimated at US\$ 300 million<sup>1</sup>. Estimated damages arising from earlier disasters before the four deadly typhoons is \$439million.<sup>2</sup> Overall estimated losses to the country for 2006 amount to \$1,614 million.

On average, the Philippines faces about 20 typhoons annually, with five of them expected to cause major damages to life and property. These very facts warrant special attention of the international humanitarian community and hence this Appeal which addresses the cumulative impact of the four devastating typhoons that hit the country over a period of three months, two of which were category 4 super typhoons with maximum sustained winds of more than 200 km/h.

A total of 62 of the country's 79 provinces were affected by the typhoons' impact. No doubt, the estimated volume of cumulative damages to housing (\$867 million), infrastructure (\$127 million), agriculture (\$119 million) and school buildings (\$62 million) bears a clear testimony to the gravity of impact.<sup>3</sup> Total estimated losses from these typhoons amount to \$1,175 million. Recovery from such massive losses will require sustained and collaborative measures. Community-based approaches will be critical to these projects.

Typhoons remain the largest killers in the Philippines<sup>4</sup>, followed by earthquakes, volcanoes and floods. Typhoon deaths alone in the country total 28,812 with \$5,653 million in damages in the 20<sup>th</sup> century (World Bank and National Disaster Coordination Council (NDCC), 2004).

### Government's Initiatives

The growing awareness of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the country has led NDCC to gradually shift from a culture of reaction to one of pro-activeness. This is evidenced by its current four-point Action Plan for Disaster Preparedness: 1) upgrading the Philippine Atmospheric and Geosciences Services Administration and the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology forecasting ability; 2) public information campaign on disaster preparedness; 3) capacity building for local government units in vulnerable areas; and 4) developing mechanisms for public-private sector partnership in relief and rehabilitation. DRR has also been incorporated in the country's Medium Term Philippine Development Plan as one of the priority concerns in the Government's 10-Point Action Plan for Effective Governance.

The international community has supported this proactive approach to DRR. The Philippine government embarked on a series of risk reduction exercises comprising multi-hazard mapping, rapid risk assessment, development of early warning systems, contingency planning and Information Education Campaign (IEC) campaigns with assistance from such entities as the United Nations

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<sup>1</sup> All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int)), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2006 page.

<sup>2</sup> Based on figures provided by the NDCC

<sup>3</sup> Based on figures provided by the National Disaster Coordination Council (NDCC)

<sup>4</sup> "Natural Disaster Risk Management in the Philippines: Enhancing Poverty Alleviation Through Disaster Reduction" by the World Bank and National Disaster Coordinating Council, 2004)

Development Programme (UNDP) and the Australian Agency for International Development (AUSAID).<sup>6</sup> Further, training of medical first responders within the context of this undertaking is also being done with UNDP support. Currently, this effort is concentrated in the country's Eastern Seaboard facing the Pacific Ocean, considered to be most vulnerable to extreme climatic events and tsunamis. Other donor-funded initiatives like the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)-assisted Metro Manila Earthquake Impact Reduction Study provide results, which are extremely helpful in planning and implementing earthquake risk reduction actions in the Metropolis. JICA is also supporting the government develop flood and landslides maps for Biliran, Leyte and Southern Leyte, while German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) contributed to the mapping undertaking after the first Leyte landslide in 2003.

### **Cumulative Impact**

The typhoons that swept through triggered landslides, flash floods, mudslides, widespread flooding and together with the associated high winds caused destruction and damage to homes, community buildings, communications, infrastructure, roads, bridges, agricultural crops and fishing farms. Typhoon Reming (Durian) was the most destructive, severely affecting the provinces of Albay, Catanduanes, and Camarines Sur in southeastern Luzon Island, although significant damage was also recorded in Mindoro Oriental, Marinduque, Batangas, Laguna, Mindoro Occidental and Romblon provinces. Most of the severely affected areas are coastal and farming municipalities and towns located around the periphery of Mt. Mayon Volcano. Succeeding typhoons hit the same area after the eruption. Communities have been continuously battered even before they could start recovering from the impact of the previous disasters.

### **Humanitarian Emergency**

The immediate emergency relief needs and other life-saving activities have been programmed under a Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocation of \$2.5 million. The current appeal addresses remaining emergency relief needs (expected to be completed in three months) and early recovery needs for a period of 12 months.

Continued delivery of urgent relief supplies is required in Catanduanes, Albay, and Camarines Sur where food and non-food items (NFIs) are urgently needed. The municipalities of Sto Domingo and Bacacay in Albay province remain only accessible by sea and foot, and are likely to remain so for much of December. Priority relief items are emergency shelter items, food (canned goods, infant milk, children's milk), potable water, paediatric medicines, water and sanitation, NFIs (water purification tablets, 20-litre capacity jerry cans with faucets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, cooking utensils, cooking stoves, children's clothing, men's and ladies wear, footwear, etc.), and 25-35 kva generator sets for hospitals.

With destroyed homes and no clear sources of livelihood, there is a need for a combination of continued delivery of emergency relief and the provision of emergency rehabilitation assistance that promotes self-sufficiency, e.g. shelter and construction materials and schemes such as food for recovery. It is encouraging to note that the large majority of affected people are leaving evacuation centres, but those remaining need immediate care. The number of internally displaced people remains high with 190,565 people staying in 652 designated evacuation centres. The disruption of access to safe drinking water and the breakdown of waste management represent a major threat, and the risk of outbreaks of water borne diseases is looming.

### **Response and Early Recovery**

The Government of the Philippines has responded to this series of typhoon disasters efficiently and effectively through the network of Disaster Coordinating Councils, deploying all its resources to manage the impact of the disasters. Having fully exhausted its annual National Calamity Fund of close to \$20 million by the third quarter of the current year in responding to previous disasters - the Leyte Landslides, Guimaras Oil Spill and the Mt. Mayon Volcano eruption - the Government has endeavoured to explore other sources such as the legislation of a supplemental budget of close to \$40 million. However, the magnitude of the impact of the series of typhoons has overwhelmed local and national resources. Faced with this challenge, NDCC's immediate priorities include sustaining emergency relief operations and accepting offers of assistance and to formulate early recovery plans and their implementation for all affected areas. The President has also recognised the need to begin the early recovery process as a matter of urgency, concurrent with ongoing humanitarian assistance.

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<sup>6</sup> This exercise involves 27 provinces in a project dubbed as READY.



The Government has also requested the UN Resident Coordinator's Office to coordinate and facilitate international assistance in response to the emergency. This and other actions are occurring as part of UN's on-going emergency response. The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) is implementing the cluster approach in the spirit of humanitarian reform

The early recovery needs assessment and the Global Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery can support the development of an early recovery framework. This includes the deployment of an inter-agency team and a participatory process involving the affected communities. Components of existing projects within the appeal will contribute significantly to both assessment and the development of the early recovery framework.

The collective effort required of the UN agencies, government and key Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) over the next 12 months is contained in the following appeal for assistance from donors. Thirteen sectors have been identified as important to the wide-ranging relief and early recovery efforts outlined here. Emergency response and early recovery projects and plans are blended into almost all of the sectors requiring assistance. Health, Education, Early Recovery and Shelter are the priorities.

The CERF provided a total of \$2.5 million to support emergency relief and life-saving actions in the hardest-hit areas. Sectors covered include emergency shelter, food and water, NFIs, health, logistics, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene sectors.

On the basis of data provided by the Government, and the rapid assessment, **the Typhoon Appeal seeks an additional \$46 million** to meet the urgent relief and early recovery needs of the most vulnerable persons affected by the four typhoons over the next 12 months (from late December 2006 to end 2007).



Figure 1: Typhoon Track of Seniang, Milenyo, Reming and Cimaron (Source: NDCC)

**Table 1. Summary of Requirements**

<p><b>Philippines 2006 Typhoon Appeal</b>  Summary of Requirements - By Sector  as of 14 December 2006  <a href="http://www.reliefweb.int/fts">http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</a></p>
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector	Full Requirements (\$)	Committed CERF Funding (\$)	Unmet Requirements (\$)
AGRICULTURE	4,300,000	100,000	4,200,000
CAMP MANAGEMENT	3,500,000	-	3,500,000
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	182,336	-	182,336
EARLY RECOVERY	5,650,000	-	5,650,000
EDUCATION	7,000,000	-	7,000,000
FOOD	3,627,450	497,550	3,129,900
HEALTH	7,424,155	600,755	6,823,400
LOGISTICS	2,750,000	250,000	2,500,000
NUTRITION	700,000	-	700,000
PROTECTION	950,000	350,000	600,000
SHELTER	8,850,000	350,000	8,500,000
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE	3,770,000	450,000	3,320,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48,703,941</b>	<b>2,598,305</b>	<b>46,105,636</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 14 December 2006. For continuously updated information on this appeal's projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Philippines 2006 Typhoon Appeal**

## Summary of Requirements - By Appealing Organisation

as of 14 December 2006

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Organisation	Full Requirements (\$)	Committed CERF Funding (\$)	Unmet Requirements (\$)
FAO	4,300,000	100,000	4,200,000
ILO	2,000,000	0	2,000,000
IOM	6,250,000	250,000	6,000,000
OCHA	157,336	0	157,336
UNDP	4,500,000	350,000	4,150,000
UNFPA	2,693,255	243,255	2,450,000
UN-HABITAT	8,000,000	0	8,000,000
UNICEF	12,920,000	800,000	12,120,000
UNOSAT	25,000	0	25,000
WFP	3,627,450	497,550	3,129,900
WHO	4,230,900	357,500	3,873,400
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48,703,941</b>	<b>2,598,305</b>	<b>46,105,636</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 14 December 2006. For continuously updated information on this appeal's projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

## 2. SITUATION AND CONTEXT

The Philippines lies along the western rim of the Pacific Ring of Fire, a belt of active volcanoes and major earthquake faults, and also along the Pacific typhoon belt. The Philippines is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world.

Since 2000, nearly three million people have been affected by various disasters annually. Reming alone affected almost this number. Based on statistics provided by the NDCC, the frequency and severity of natural disasters have been increasing, as has the scale of impact (loss of life and property damage).

Poverty in the Philippines rests largely in the rural areas (77% in 1997). Poverty and vulnerability to natural hazards are closely linked, mutually reinforcing, and this relationship is aggravated when one finds the poor employed primarily in agriculture, fishing and forestry (covering almost two-thirds of the poor in the country) which are the sectors recurrently affected by typhoons and other weather disturbances.

Typhoons are the largest killers in the Philippines<sup>5</sup>, followed by earthquakes, volcanoes and floods. Typhoon deaths in the country total 28,812 with a total of \$5,653 million in damages in the 20<sup>th</sup> century (World Bank and NDCC, 2004).

The impact of the recent typhoons was so severe that resulting landslides, flash floods, massive mudslides and widespread flooding resulted in a large number of casualties, buried a number of villages and spawned widespread destruction in 62 provinces, particularly in southeastern Luzon covering 12 provinces in three regions. As of 12 December, the cumulative casualties of the four typhoons were 942 people dead, 2,838 injured and 850 missing. Totally damaged houses number 332,638 and partially damaged houses stand at 711,382. Infrastructure, agricultural crops and fishing farms were wiped out where losses amounted to \$246 million. Local government offices, medical facilities and schools buildings also incurred major damages, seriously affecting the delivery of basic medical and emergency services, and indefinitely disrupting primary and secondary classes in the affected areas. Cumulative damage to schools was close to \$62 million.

After Reming (Durian) struck on 30 November the Government of the Philippines (GoP) declared a State of National Calamity on 3 December and announced its readiness to accept offers of international assistance from foreign governments, aid agencies and UN agencies. The United Nations System in the Philippines was requested by the GoP to facilitate the offer of assistance from donors and aid agencies. The UNCT responded instantly, meeting with the National Disaster Coordinating Council and the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) alerted bilateral and multilateral donors. Australia quickly channelled emergency assistance through the United Nations, and others responded directly or through the Red Cross movement and international NGOs. Altogether, the international community has so far provided close to \$6 million, including the CERF allocation of \$2,598,305.

The in-country UN agencies and NDCC-member agencies conducted a rapid assessment of emergency and rehabilitation requirements for international assistance. On 9 December, Seniang (Utor) hit central Philippines and caused further damage to life and property. On the basis of data provided by the Government, and this assessment, the Typhoon Appeal seeks \$46.1 million to meet the urgent relief and early recovery needs of the most vulnerable persons for a period of 12 months (from December 2006 to December 2007).

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<sup>5</sup> "Natural Disaster Risk Management in the Philippines: Enhancing Poverty Alleviation Through Disaster Reduction" by the World Bank and National Disaster Coordinating Council, 2004)

## 2.1 Impact of Four Typhoons

The Philippines was hit by three extreme weather disturbances in a span of 10 weeks from September 25 to December 1, 2006. The affected areas, as outlined on the map, are as follows:

Disturbance	Wind Speed	Date	Affected Areas
Milenyo (Xangsane)	55-160 km/h	Sep 25	Regions 3, 4-A, 4-B, 5, 6, 8, NCR <sup>6</sup> , 9
Paeng (Cimarron)*	55-195 km/h	Oct 27	Regions 1, 2, 3, CAR <sup>7</sup>
Reming (Durian)*	195-225 km/h	Nov 29	Regions 4-A, 4-B, 5
Seniang (Utor)	120-150 km/h	Dec 9	Regions 4-A, 4-B, 5

\* - *Super typhoons*

These events triggered landslides, flash floods, mudslides, widespread flooding and together with the associated high winds caused destruction and damage to homes, community buildings, communications, infrastructure, roads, bridges, agricultural crops and fishing farms. Typhoon Reming (Durian) was the most destructive severely affecting the provinces of Albay, Catanduanes, and Camarines Sur in southeastern Luzon Island, although significant damage was also recorded in Mindoro Oriental, Marinduque, Batangas, Laguna, Mindoro Occidental and Romblon provinces. Most of the severely affected areas are coastal and farming municipalities and towns located around the periphery of Mt. Mayon Volcano.

Two of the worst hit provinces, which were visited by the UNCT Inter-agency assessment teams, are Albay and Camarines Sur provinces where two volcanoes, active Mt. Mayon and dormant Mt. Isarog, are respectively located. It can be recalled that a massive evacuation of threatened communities around the periphery of Mt. Mayon was done in August of this year when the alert level was heightened. Succeeding typhoons hit the same area after the eruption. Communities have been continuously battered even before they could start recovering from the impact of the previous disasters.

As of 12 December, there were 942 reported dead, 2,838 injured and 850 missing. Government estimates of cumulative damages are as follows:

- Total population affected by the four typhoons: 7.9 million
- Displaced population: 439,429
- Houses damaged: 711,382 (\$355 million)
- Houses destroyed: 512,184 (\$512 million)
- Damage to infrastructure: \$127 million
- Damage to agriculture: \$119 million
- Damage to school buildings: \$62 million

The Government immediately began relief operations, complemented by significant contributions from Filipino nationals and the private sector. On 03 December, the GoP declared a State of National Calamity and made a request for international assistance to the Office of the UN RC and issued an NDCC Advisory to this effect. National government agencies, the UN agencies, the Philippine National Red Cross Society (PNRCS), international agencies, and NGOs have since conducted needs assessment missions and provided immediate emergency assistance.

## 2.2 Humanitarian Consequences

Continued delivery of urgent relief supplies is required in Catanduanes, Albay, and Camarines Sur where food and NFIs are urgently needed. The municipalities of Sto Domingo and Bacacay in Albay province remain only accessible by sea and foot, and are likely to remain so for much of December at least. Priority relief items are emergency shelter items, food (canned goods, infant milk, children's milk), potable water, paediatric medicines, water and sanitation, NFIs (water purification tablets, 20-litre capacity jerry cans with faucets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, cooking utensils, cooking stoves, children's clothing, men's and ladies wear, footwear), and 25-35 kva generator sets for hospitals. NDCC's priority actions are to coordinate the receipt of offers of assistance from the international humanitarian community and local donors; sustain emergency relief operations in all

<sup>6</sup> National Capital Region

<sup>7</sup> Cordillera Administrative Region

affected and critical areas; and, formulate and develop the early recovery plan (beyond relief) in areas affected by the recent typhoons.

With destroyed homes and no clear sources of livelihood, there is a need for a combination of continued delivery of emergency relief and the provision of emergency rehabilitation assistance that promotes self-sufficiency, e.g. shelter and construction materials and schemes such as food for recovery. It is encouraging to note that the large majority of affected people are leaving evacuation centres, but those remaining need immediate care. The number of internally displaced people remains high with 190,565 people staying in 652 designated evacuation centres. The disruption of access to safe drinking water and the breakdown of waste management represent a major threat, and the risk of outbreaks of water borne diseases is looming.

Hence, the current appeal addresses only remaining caseloads of emergency relief requirements and early recovery for a short period of 12 months. Flexibility in responding to changing needs has to be retained, as the agency experts complete in-depth sectoral assessments.

### 2.3 Cumulative Disaster Impacts

It needs to be noted particularly that the impact of the four recent typhoons has surpassed the annual average since 2000. Amongst a chain of disasters hitting the country, typhoons and cyclones still remain the overall largest killers.

The recurrence of typhoons over a short span of time has caused continued loss of small relief gains between events. Further, continued heavy rainfall and inundation has maintained soil saturation resulting in continued danger of further piggybacking disasters like landslides and mudslides. While it cannot be scientifically ascertained at this time, it is clear that the cumulative impact of typhoons has contributed to the scale of devastation from Typhoon Reming.

The continued social disruption to communities (including children and their education, loss of homesteads and that of livelihoods, loss of infrastructure, displacement etc.) has been exacerbated by recurrent typhoons.

Many of relief and early recovery projects contained in this Appeal, therefore, aim at addressing the cumulative impact of recurrent typhoons.

Within a span of 10 weeks up to 1 December 2006 the country has been struck by four typhoons resulting in landslides, flash floods, massive mudslides and widespread flooding – including two super typhoons hitting the same areas thus requiring continued delivery of emergency relief and rehabilitation assistance leading to early recovery. It is notable that within a short span of time, 7.9 million people are affected to various degrees by typhoons alone. The following table provides details on the cumulative damage impact of the four most recent typhoons in the country:

Damages	Typhoon Milenyo (Xangsane)	Typhoon Paeng (Cimaron)	Typhoon Reming (Durian)	Typhoon Seniang (Utor)	Total <sup>8</sup>
Casualties					
Dead	188	30	715	9	942
Missing	48	23	764	15	850
Injured	592	65	2,174	7	2,838
Affected Population	4,142,951 persons	364,733 persons	3,160,703 persons	256,817 persons	7.9 million
Displaced Population	244,613 persons	4,251 persons	95,926 persons	94,639 persons	439,429 persons
Totally Damaged Houses	118,081	1,395	181,676	211,032	512,184
Infrastructure	\$53M	\$9M	\$65M	\$40,000	\$127M
Agriculture	\$75M	\$17M	\$27M	\$80,000	\$119M
School Buildings	\$25M	\$5M	\$32M	\$30,000	\$62M

In order to reduce the cumulative impact of recurrent typhoons, some of the projects included herein focus on forging partnerships with crisis-response actors including Local Government Units (LGUs)

<sup>8</sup> Figures were based on NDCC Reports

and communities themselves. Income generation and livelihood recovery support, for example is one such project. Yet another focus cast by projects in the Appeal is on complementing government efforts in restoring the productive capacity of the most affected; reducing communities' vulnerability by relocating households at risk to safer sites; restoring livelihoods and improving food security situation of the displaced; ensuring access to safe water and sanitation services amongst others.

## **2.4 Relief to Early Recovery Planning Needs**

Local communities affected by the four recent typhoons need to be engaged earliest for recovery planning. Agencies (both government and non-government) conducting various assessments should therefore prepare to capture "community perception" related to specific areas being assessed.

As emergency relief assistance continues to the affected areas, a very clear indication needs to be given to national and local authorities along with the communities as to when relief stops and when the local processes take over.

The recurrence of typhoons in a short span of time has clearly demonstrated the need for setting up more evacuation centres that are not only "typhoon-resilient" but are also equipped with power generators, toilet facilities, provision for drinking water and access to medical supplies and medical personnel. The large-scale evacuation forced by Typhoon Seniang (94,639 persons) warrant this claim.

A total of 62 of the country's 79 provinces were affected by the typhoons' impact. Further anticipating the likely damage to communications between provinces and national capital, it becomes imperative that essential communication links are secured via wireless and/or radio communication between provinces and national capital. A number of provinces to-date rely solely on mobile telephone communication (Albay, Camarine Sur) whereas, others are still devoid of both landline as well as mobile phone connections (Catanduanes, Marinduque).

In view of the recurrence of typhoons in the region, the electricity authority will need to consider erecting pylons and poles that could withstand specific wind force, thus ensuring that at least major poles and cables will not be uprooted and rapid restoration could be taken up relatively faster.

At the time of writing of this Appeal, the relief efforts are continuing in full speed (for instance the Relief Caravan of 200 trucks called "Malacañang to Bicol Mercy Mission" which rolled off to Bicol on 12 December 2006). Amongst others, the knocking of power and water services and damage to houses, the call for recruiting more volunteers for speedy recovery – are but only a few illustrations of the recurrent needs following the impact of typhoons.

The Response and Early Recovery Plans, as detailed by projects in this Appeal illustrating the various activities, build on existing government response initiatives and delve into early recovery actions. In this venture, partnership with local and national government units and the line departments, local universities, INGOs, NGOs and community based organisations (CBOs) is considered a *sine qua non* for implementation of activities and meeting the objectives. The projects in this Appeal thus focus on meeting some of the basic tenets of early recovery by the (a) humanitarian and development agencies working together on recovery as early as possible within the humanitarian phase - assessing, planning, mobilising resources, implementing and monitoring activities; (b) supporting spontaneous recovery initiatives of affected populations; and (c) supporting capacity of national actors to manage and implement the recovery process. These projects therefore ensure that the responsibility for Early Recovery will be a nationally owned process, with the fullest possible engagement of national and local authorities in the planning, execution, and monitoring of recovery actions.

### **Coordination**

The task of responding to the cumulative impacts of the four typhoons necessitates a well-coordinated and holistic approach to optimise utilisation of available resources in covering the emergency relief needs and urgent early recovery requirements of the affected areas. The UN System in the Philippines, fully cognisant of this, intends to strengthen coordination at the national level within the System and its national government counterparts. This is to be replicated at the field level where coordination cells will be established to ensure unity of efforts among UN agencies and its partners, taking everyone onboard to include the local authorities.



The UNCT is implementing the cluster approach in the spirit of humanitarian reform. The cluster leads will mobilise relevant agencies and resources, build dialogue with government and include NGO participation. UN agencies participating in the response have agreed to engage NGOs and other relevant organisations to ensure information sharing and coordination within their sector.

Cluster leads also agreed to consult with NGOs and other partners to ensure their participation in the Appeal projects. NGOs participating in the relief work have also been given a brief introduction on the humanitarian reform, including on the CERF and the decision of the UNCT to use the Cluster Approach. The Government is also been briefed on this approach. The following agencies have agreed to take the lead on the different clusters:

- World Health Organization (WHO) - Health
- (UNDP - Early Recovery
- UNDP - Shelter
- World Food Programme (WFP) - Food
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) - Nutrition
- UNICEF - WASH
- International Organization for Migration (IOM) - Logistics
- IOM - Camp Management
- UNDP - Coordination and Support Services
- UNICEF - Education
- UNICEF - Protection
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) - Agriculture and Livelihoods

### 3. RESPONSE PLANS

#### HEALTH

**Total Budget Requirements: \$6,823,400**

**Implementing Agencies: UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO**

#### HEALTH PROJECTS

**Project Title: Maternal-Newborn Health and Reproductive Health Support for Internally Displaced Population**

##### Project Description

Women, children/young people and the elderly comprise the majority of the displaced population by the recent typhoons. Women's and young girls' roles/workloads have abruptly changed and their rights are threatened by violence and lack of security, often leading to gender-based and sexual violence. This project focuses on these vulnerable groups, especially to pregnant, birthing and lactating women.

The total area designated for assistance will be divided into three priorities with differing levels/packages of assistance. Priorities are based on the distance from the epicentre and adverse effects of the mudflow with villages within the municipalities of Guinobatan, Camalig, Daraga, Sto. Domingo and the City of Legazpi (in Albay Province - first priority). The next priorities are the areas hit by the successive typhoons such as the villages in the provinces of Camarines Sur, Catanduanes and Sorsogon (second) and in the provinces of C. Norte and Masbate (third priority areas).

##### Objectives

- To provide life saving and emergency support to pregnant, lactating and delivering women. Moving towards the reestablishment of the proper RH facilities;
- To provide core and gender-sensitive reproductive health (RH) services and its integration into Primary Health Care, as the situation permits;
- To strengthen life skills capacities of young people in responding to disasters, violence and other resulting factors such as prostitution and possible Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) / Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV) contracting.
- To mobilise men's involvement vis-à-vis women's roles in RH delivery system.

##### Activities

- Rehabilitate and equip 100 village health stations (BHS), 30 rural health units (RHUs) and five basic emergency obstetrics care (BEMOC) facilities in the first and selected second priority areas in order to provide a sustainable Primary and RH Care;
- Provide midwifery delivery kits to facilitate clean and safe deliveries at the BHS' and RHUs;
- Provide medical supplies, STI/HIV test kits and other FP and RH commodities in all three priority areas;
- Organise gender-responsive RH mobile teams to provide female literacy programmes, RH IEC and advocacy and counselling while responding to spot requirements from the second and third priority areas;
- Organise support systems of men and women and psycho-social services (in coordination with NGOs and local religious organisations) for their RH needs; and core groups of young peer educators for the promotion and protection of young people's reproductive rights;
- Conduct orientation/trainings on community-managed maternal and newborn care, BEMOC, informed choice family planning methods, safe blood supply, anti-trafficking, life skills approach, STI prevention and Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome;
- Strengthen referral, monitoring and surveillance services;
- Recruit a general coordinator to oversee all disaster management activities and ensure integration with the whole UN efforts in supporting the regional/local governments while tapping UNFPA field office in Masbate to assist in technical backstopping of all RH actions.

Above activities thus aim at improved health and reduced morbidity in support of recovery initiatives of affected population.

**Expected Results**

- Reduced maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality of affected population;
- Provided adequate and timely referral to emergency obstetrics care facilities for women experiencing complicated deliveries;
- Hygiene supplies provided to affected population;
- Reduced number of teen-age pregnancies;
- Increased the number of women/couple aware of available choices in contraceptive methods.

<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>		
<b>UNFPA</b>  PHI-06/H01	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Maternal-Newborn Health and Reproductive Health Support for Internally Displaced Population.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> Provide life saving and emergency support to pregnant, lactating and delivering women. As well preventing STI/HIV infections and unwanted pregnancies by informed choice and gender sensitive health care services focused on RH.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Albay, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, Camarines Norte, Sorsogon and Masbate. At least 283,031 women at reproductive age (15 to 49 years old); 141,515 young people and 12,000 pregnant women.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Department of Health –Central and Regional Offices, Regional and LGU, Local Health Offices of LGUs, local churches, NGOs, UN and other Donor Agencies.</p>	<p><b>\$2,693,255</b></p> <p><i>Less CERF allocation</i> \$243,255</p> <p><b>Net requirements</b> <b>\$2,450,000</b></p>

**Project Title: Immunisation in response to disaster in Southern Luzon**

**Project Description**

Immunisation is one of the most cost effective actions to prevent deaths and diseases among children. To prevent vaccine preventable diseases especially measles in evacuation centres from occurring, immunisation among children is imperative. With the low polio 3 coverage in some provinces affected, a supplemental polio immunisation in evacuation areas is urgently needed to sustain polio free status efforts of the country. Immunisation services are currently provided in the evacuation centres but supplies have to be replenished as they are using the routine stocks. There have been two reported deaths of tetanus cases among adult male in the regional hospital. Tetanus toxoid vaccine is not accessible out as part of the wound care management in the general population. There was also report of cold chain break due to damaged health centres and health stations. There is a need to bring back to normalcy the immunisation service delivery system in the affected areas.

**Objectives**

- To immediately support the immunisation services among children, mothers and caregivers in evacuation centres;
- To provide assistance in the restoration of cold chain management system in the health centres and stations of affected areas.

**Activities**

- Procure the following vaccines: Measles, Oral Polio and Tetanus toxoid;
- Procure the bundle: AD syringes and needles, reuse prevention featured syringes for reconstitution, safety boxes;
- Procure cold chain equipment and supplies e.g. Refrigerators, cold boxes, Vaccine carriers, ice packs, thermometers;
- Provide technical assistance on monitoring and supervision system.

**Indicators**

- Number of children 9 months-14 years provided with measles vaccine;
- Number of children 0-59 months provided with Oral polio vaccine;
- Number of children/adults with wounds and provided with Tetanus toxoid immunisation as part of the routine wound care;
- Number of health stations and health centres with complete cold chain equipment and supplies.

**Expected Impact**

- Measles cases are low or zero especially in evacuation centres;
- Sustained polio free status;
- No reported tetanus cases among the wounded;

- Cold chain management system in the health centres and health stations are restored.

### Implementation Plan

The local government unit is largely responsible for implementation of the activities set out in coordination with the Department of Health (DoH), the Inter Agency Cluster System and other relevant organisations. UNICEF will procure the commodities through its Procurement Services. Delivery point will be direct to the identified LGUs specifically the Health Offices.

PROJECT SUMMARY		
<b>UNICEF</b>  PHI-06/H02	<b>Project Title:</b> Sustaining disease control/ elimination/ eradication efforts through immunisation in response to disaster in Southern Luzon <b>Objective:</b> To prevent measles cases especially in evacuation centres, sustain polio free status and prevent tetanus cases among the injured. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> About 150,000 children are provided with MV and Oral Poliomyelitis Vaccine shots. About 50,000 injured cases are prevented from getting Tetanus due to administration of Tetanus toxoid shots as part of wound care. About 1 million population will continually benefit from routine immunisation due to functioning cold chain system in health facilities. <b>Partners:</b> LGU, DoH, Inter Agency Cluster, NGOs	<b>\$500,000</b>

### Project Title: Coordinated Health Sector Response to Typhoons Milenyo, Paeng, Reming and Seniag, 2006 in central Philippines

#### Project Description

The series of typhoons caused considerable mortality and morbidity in the provinces of Albay, Camarines Sur, Camarines Norte, Sorsogon, Masbate and Marinduque with at least 360,000 families affected. The damage to health care facilities and disruption of general services has limited the capacity of the health system to respond the emergency as well as the regular health needs of the affected population. The displacement of large numbers of people places them at risk for increased health problems. Operational and technical support must be given as soon as possible to address the above to reduce the risk of further increase in mortality and morbidity among the affected populations.

#### Objectives

- To support the government in the coordination and monitoring of the health sector response to the emergency to ensure effective use of all resources to meet the affected population's health needs;
- To support the establishment of disease early warning and epidemic response systems in affected areas in Albay, Camarines Sur, Camarines Norte, Sorsogon, Masbate and Marinduque;
- To reduce mortality and morbidity following the disaster through the timely delivery of supplies essential to the delivery of emergency medical assistance;
- To reduce the impact of communicable diseases and psychosocial distress resulting from the series of emergencies that hit the affected areas;
- To increase preparedness of health sector to respond to emergencies in the affected areas.

#### Indicators

- Effective and regular coordination process established at central and field level;
- Disease surveillance strengthened and expanded; number of outbreaks detected early and effectively managed immediately as compared to pre-disaster norms;
- Amount of supplies and equipment delivered to the DoH;
- Number of damaged health care facilities functioning at specific target dates; number of vaccine-preventable diseases, water-borne and other communicable diseases in the period after typhoon Reming; number of health facilities offering services for pregnant/lactating women and children; number of health care workers trained to meet psychosocial needs;
- Number of health workers trained; number of systems developed, established and maintained; number of referral systems established.

#### Expected Impact

- Health sector response effectively coordinated and monitored;
- Early detection and management of possible disease outbreaks;
- Medical supplies and equipment delivered in a timely and effective manner;

- Emergency and preventive health care delivered and supported to restore normal functions, including surgical/trauma management, Extended Programme on Immunisation (EPI) and reproductive health; reduced outbreaks of vaccine-preventable, water-borne and communicable diseases; capacity of health system to meet psychosocial needs of affected populations strengthened;
- Increased capacity to respond to emergencies.

**Activities**

- Coordination and monitoring of the health situation and sector response and capacity building: Needs assessment and monitoring; establishment of field operations and coordination centre; dissemination of and advocacy for adherence to national and international health guidelines; operational and technical support to the DoH for health information systems management and ensure that information is provided to all other sectors; midterm and end-term review of health sector coordination, and all other health-related activities; evaluation and dissemination of lessons-learnt for application in other disasters effective and regular coordination process established at central and field level;
- Establishment and strengthening of disease surveillance and response system: Establishment of reporting system from all government and international health service providers; provision of software and training to ensure effective data analysis; training of personnel working within the surveillance system; logistical support and technical assistance in implementation of surveillance system and data collection; provision of rapid diagnostic kits; adoption and dissemination of standard treatment protocols for diseases with epidemic potential; technical and logistical support to the DoH for rapid response teams, if necessary; risk communication activities;
- Ensuring supplies of basic medical supplies and hospital equipment: Provision of emergency health kits, surgical kits, hospital equipment and other medical supplies as requested by the DoH; Establishment and maintenance of medical supplies database to enable decision-makers to allocate medical supplies; training of local staff in management of medical warehouse; Renting and operation of a warehouse for storage of medical supplies, including cold chain equipment;
- Provision of emergency health services, preventive care and capacity building: Operational and technical support to the DoH in the revitalisation of health care facilities and primary health care system including cost of temporary accommodations, repairs to key areas in hospitals; provision of basic hospital or health equipment in health care facilities; monitoring of quality and adequacy of water in health care facilities; operational and technical support to DoH in health promotion campaigns to reduce communicable disease transmission in evacuation centres and resettlement sites; operational and technical support for surgical/trauma management; measles and tetanus immunisations and subsequent resumption of EPI programme; operational and technical support for care of pregnant and lactating mothers, and children; operational and technical support for mental health assessment, psychosocial services, training and establishment of mental health screening programme at primary care level;
- Capacity-building for Emergency Response: Training and support increased capacity for mass casualty management, hospital preparedness, health sector response, health information management system, risk communication, logistics management, etc.

All the above project activities aim at capitalising on opportunities at risk and facilitate establishing strong foundations for recovery and sustainable development.

PROJECT SUMMARY		
<b>WHO</b>  PHI-06/H03	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Coordinated Health Sector Response to Typhoons Milenyo, Paeng, Reming and Seniang, 2006</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To reduce preventable disease, suffering and death as a result of public health consequences of the series of typhoons in the last four months of 2006 in the Philippines through a coordinated and strengthened health sector response.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> At least 358,000 families in the provinces of Albay, Camarines Sur, Camarines Norte, Sorsogon, Masbate and Marinduque.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> DoH, National Centre for Mental Health (NCMH), LGUs, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, OXFAM-UK, GTZ, Plan-Phil, other NGOs</p>	<p><b>\$4,230,900</b></p> <p><i>Less CERF allocation \$357,500</i></p> <p><b>Net requirements \$3,873,400</b></p>

## EARLY RECOVERY

**Total Budget Requirements: \$5,650,000**

**Implementing Agencies: ILO, UNDP**

### EARLY RECOVERY PROJECTS

**Project Title: Emergency response: Immediate income-generation and livelihood recovery for Typhoon Reming-affected families and communities**

#### **Project Description**

The project provides vulnerable groups - particularly women and internally displaced men and women, severely affected by Typhoon Reming, with immediate income and employment opportunities. The project consists of an integrated set of activities: a) cash-for-work for clearance of debris, b) employment-intensive infrastructure rehabilitation for reconstruction, c) rural economic empowerment training for skills development and the provision of grants, and d) entrepreneurial training to promote other self-employment. The project will focus on the vulnerable groups in the Bicol Region including Albay, Catanduanes and Camarines Sur, as well as in other areas, including Marinduque in Region IV.

#### **Objectives**

The objective is crisis recovery and crisis-resistant development in restoring livelihood and opening up opportunities for employment through income-generation activities and self-employment. The project will forge partnership with crisis-response actors including LGUs and communities themselves, building capacities that lead to participatory solutions for social cohesion.

#### **Activities**

- Rapid needs assessment of loss and disruption in livelihoods in affected communities - *month 1*;
- Rehabilitation of community and public infrastructure through cash-for-work programmes - *months 1-3*;
- Employment-intensive infrastructure investment reconstruction - *months 4-12*;
- Livelihood support through Philippine-tested training for rural empowerment (TREE) - *months 3-12*;
- Application of Philippine-tested approaches (Start your business – SYB) to open up an entrepreneurial mind-set for self-employment - *months 4-12*;
- Formulation by communities of crisis-resistant livelihood strategies – *months 11-12*.

Income generation and livelihood recovery support is targeted to the most vulnerable, women and IDPs, who face multiple disadvantages due to their greater poverty, secondary labour market status, lesser access to productive assets and information, over-representation in the informal economy and (for women) extensive domestic responsibilities.

#### **Indicators**

- Number of persons working under the cash for work programme;
- Number of persons working under labour intensive community infrastructure projects;
- Number of new economic activities generated by TREE and SYB training;

#### **Expected Impact**

As basic needs are met, victims turn to rebuilding their lives. Women and IDPs will have access to daily subsistence cash income, the two groups will gain skills in taking on rehabilitation and reconstruction jobs, the two groups will have received training to be empowered for self-employment and start up businesses, and local actors will be strengthened in participatory methods.

#### **Implementation Plan**

The project will be implemented through ILO-tested tools and approaches that reintegrate survivors and displaced persons. The office will carry out activities with LGUs as the main counterpart, in coordination with relevant GOP offices including NDCC and provincial Disaster Coordinating Councils (PDCCs), and development partners - UN agencies, NGOs and CBOs.

<b>ILO</b>  PHI-06/ER/I01	<b>Project Title:</b> Emergency response: Immediate income-generation and livelihood recovery for Typhoon Reming-affected families and communities <b>Objective:</b> To contribute to restoring the livelihood of particular groups, women and IDPs, through gainful employment and other income generating activities, thereby reducing their vulnerabilities. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 10,000 persons <b>Partners:</b> LGUs, CBOs	<b>\$2,000,000</b>
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### **Project Title: Management and Support of Risk Resilient Recovery**

#### **Project Description**

The Philippines' vulnerability to natural hazards makes it necessary to put in place mechanisms to ensure risk resilient recovery in the event of disasters. As mentioned earlier in this document, the Philippine Government has slowly shifted from a culture of reaction to one of pro-activeness by incorporating disaster preparedness in various administrative offices and in government policy. The government has also embarked, with support from UNDP and AUSAID on the Philippines' Hazard Mapping and Assessment for Effective Disaster Risk Management (READY project). It involves 27 provinces in the Philippines with activities such as hazard mapping, the establishment of community based early warning systems, development and dissemination of information and education campaign materials and mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into local development planning. Many of the provinces, which were severely affected by the series of typhoons, have been identified among the target areas of the said project.

The proposed initiative builds on current government efforts by strengthening local, sub-national and national capacity to support the recovery process while at the same time working on the disaster preparedness of vulnerable communities.

#### **Objectives**

- To strengthen local, sub-national and national capacity to manage and support recovery while reducing communities' future vulnerability to disasters;
- To strengthen community based early warning systems and increase community awareness of existing hazards;
- To introduce risk reduction and disaster response preparedness practices into the recovery process;
- To rapidly enhance the capacity of NDCC, local NGOs, CBOs and local departments agencies to plan and implement disaster recovery programmes and undertake risk reduction actions;
- To create a platform for sharing information on different aspects of disaster recovery and risk reduction efforts to the affected people;
- To provide easy access to understandable and appropriate technical information on disaster risk reduction practices to ensure that the disaster recovery processes do not rebuild risk.

#### **Activities**

- Conduct training on monitoring and evaluation systems for NDCC and RC Office (at least two within a period of 12 months);
- Establish four sub-national incident command systems spread over the affected provinces;
- Provide training for at least 100 persons on coordination, reporting and data collection. This targets the key players in disaster risk management in the Philippines (e.g. disaster focal points of local government units);
- Organise four core teams (One for each affected sub-national NDCC office) to establish mechanisms coordinated implementation of all UN Projects on the ground;
- Training of local government in the mainstreaming of disaster risk management into the local and provincial government development plans and projects;
- Development and dissemination DRR awareness building information materials, risk reduction guidelines;
- Provide opportunities for the active involvement of women and indigenous communities in community planning activities;
- Strengthen local level emergency response mechanisms at barangay municipal and provincial levels in the affected areas through training, simulations and awareness building;
- Purchase of radio transceivers for most vulnerable *barangays* (approximately 50);

- Production of IEC materials to build awareness on recovery/preparedness in affected provinces;
- Provision of equipment to the sub-national NDCC offices: Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue Tools (four sets) under the care of the NDCC;
- Subsequent training of the community leaders on the use of response equipment;
- Training on Disaster Management for Local Government Units, NDCC and its affiliated partners, NGOs and Community Based Organisations (three to five days for about 80 persons per training).

PROJECT SUMMARY		
UNDP PHI-06/ER/102	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Management and Support of Risk Resilient Recovery</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To strengthen local, sub-local and national capacity to manage and support recovery while reducing communities' future vulnerability to disasters through community based early warning systems in the affected provinces and increased awareness of DRR</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> all affected provinces</p> <p><b>Partner:</b> key government agencies (e.g. NDCC, LGUs NEDA), local NGOs</p>	<b>\$1,400,000</b>

### Project: Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of Early Recovery Projects

#### Project Description

On 6 December 2006, the Philippine Government issued an advisory requesting the UNCT to facilitate the offer of assistance from donors and aid agencies. This project aims to strengthen inter-agency coordination and support of early recovery efforts in response to the recent disaster while working with the relevant government authorities at local, sub-local and national levels. Support will be provided to the NDCC at the national and sub-national levels and to the RC Office to strengthen inter-agency cooperation in the implementation of the projects.

#### Objective

- To support the Office of the RC in the management of the appeal projects;
- To support government coordination / early recovery efforts at local, regional and national levels.

#### Activities

- Establish a disaster management and early recovery support team in the Office of the United Nations RC for 12 months to reinforce RC Office coordination capacity;
- To strengthen local government capacity in disaster preparedness and disaster mitigation;
- To prepare implementation strategies for participatory, community-based recovery plans;
- Document lessons learned from the typhoons of 2006 and adapt recommendations to further strengthen RC capacity to support national government in the event of natural disasters;
- Develop software (or purchase/adapt existing ones) on aid management to assist in aid coordination and management which will be linked to existing mechanisms in NEDA and NDCC

PROJECT SUMMARY		
UNDP PHI-06/ER/103	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of Early Recovery Projects</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To strengthen inter-agency coordination and support of local, sub-national and national coordination and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> NDCC</p> <p><b>Partner:</b> UNDGO, NDCC, LGUs, NGOs</p>	<b>\$400,000</b>

Project: Environmental Assessment

#### Objective

- To gather data on the environmental impact of the series of typhoons in the affected provinces;
- To initiate restoration of affected ecosystems at the community level;
- To develop long term recovery plans to be incorporated in local land use planning.

#### Activities

- Conduct rapid environmental assessment composed of (LGU, external experts and Department of Environment and Natural Resources) of typhoon impact on waterways; soils; geology; flora and fauna; and other environmental issues;



- Conduct field assessments on the extent of the damage in critical ecosystems of the affected provinces (especially protected areas) with the locally based state colleges and universities;
- Develop and disseminate information materials on the damage to critical ecosystems;
- Conduct training (in the most affected barangays) on small scale restoration of damaged ecosystems targeting traditional and non-traditional community leaders, women's groups, community based NGOs and church organisations;
- Conduct training of local government units (one week session of at least 40 persons per session) on the application of the assessment in land use planning towards long-term recovery.

PROJECT SUMMARY		
<b>UNDP</b>  PHI-06/ER/104	<b>Project Title:</b> Rapid Environmental Assessment <b>Objective:</b> To conduct environmental assessments and initiate environment restoration <b>Beneficiaries:</b> affected provinces <b>Partner:</b> locally based state colleges and universities, LGU, Department of Environment and Natural Resources	<b>\$350,000</b>

**Project: Women in Rebuilding Communities: Women taking the Lead in Repairing Shattered Lives and Devastated Communities**

**Project Description**

In areas devastated by hydro-meteorological disasters (i.e. super typhoons and massive flooding), women and children comprise majority of the vulnerable displaced population. Many have permanently lost their families, homes and sources of income, making them more vulnerable to hazards and risks brought about post-disaster conditions and absence of access mechanisms to basic services.

The initial response is to harness women's social capital towards rebuilding lives and families. In documented cases, women appear to recover faster from the psychological impact of disaster and more aggressive in pursuing livelihood opportunities. This project aims to refocus efforts on gender roles in disaster-hit communities, making women take the lead in rehabilitation efforts.

**Objectives**

- To support greater engagement of women in decision making in a leadership capacity;
- To ensure women's participation in local government decision making regarding disaster preparedness and long term recovery;
- To mobilise women's involvement and leadership in local recovery and rehabilitation;
- To provide home-based and indigenous livelihood opportunities with preferential option for women-headed households;
- To reinvigorate economic activities that will increase income of communities by women;
- To capacitate women in sustaining in local recovery programmes and projects.

**Activities**

- Provision of Quick and Medium-Term Livelihood Opportunities for women;
- Cash for Work/Services Programme that would involve doing work or services for a fee/income ranging from greening or environmental, managing health services, feeding programmes;
- Development of a mass based banking system for community savings and credit for Women;
- Provide training on entrepreneurship to women's groups in the affected provinces;
- Facilitate women's access to credit and capital;
- Training of women trainers in women's issues and role in recovery planning and implementation;
- Engaging locally based women's organisations to undertake critical aspects of the long-term recovery process.

PROJECT SUMMARY		
<b>UNDP</b>  PHI-06/ER/105	<b>Project Title:</b> Women in Rebuilding Communities through Livelihood Economic Activities <b>Objective:</b> To provide immediate and medium term economic and livelihood opportunities with preferential option for women headed households <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 9,000 households, Locally-based women's organisations <b>Partners:</b> Local Cooperatives and Chambers of Commerce, NGOs, LGUs, CBOs and private sector NGOs	<b>\$1,500,000</b>

<b>SHELTER</b>
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**Total Budget Requirement: \$8,500,000**

**Implementing Agencies: UN-HABITAT/UNDP**

<b>SHELTER PROJECT</b>
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**Project Title: Integrated Shelter Programme**

**Project Description**

The series of typhoons, Xinni-ang, Durian, Ugor that hit the Philippines during the last quarter of the year has left an estimated 250,000 families homeless in various provinces of Luzon and the Visayas. In the Bicol Region, especially the province of Albay, Typhoon Durian alone destroyed around 100,000 houses.

The current situation calls for an immediate response through assistance to households to build their core but liveable houses within the next 12 months. This programme will address both the on-site and off-site alternative shelter needs of the affected provinces and will promote self-help, enhance small enterprise and use labour intensive methods of construction, local technology and which will contribute to rapid employment generation. The targeted beneficiaries will be the most vulnerable section of the population (this includes a gender analysis). This operation will be carried out as a demonstration to disseminate new risk reduction techniques appropriate for the specific risks faced in the affected region: Typhoons, floods, and storms. Experience from this operation can be scaled up and replicated in other communities.

Moreover, this project will provide the basic foundation for a more sustained disaster and shelter assessment, planning and management action, to include capacitating communities in shelter risk and vulnerability assessments, livelihood and enterprise planning to include savings generation led by women, shelter and estate planning and management.

Furthermore the programme will be designed consistent with the land use plan of the local government to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

**Objective**

- To address emergency on-site shelter needs for the 3,000 partially damaged houses, and longer-term resettlement strategies;
- To build alternative shelter for 6,000 displaced households in three most vulnerable barangay;
- To reduce communities' and LGUs' vulnerability by increasing their capacities in disaster and shelter risk reduction assessment, planning and management;
- To initiate the long term planning for housing and resettlement of communities in the affected regions.

**Activities**

*Planning*

- In collaboration with communities and LGUs and provincial authorities, to identify options for transitional settlement, semi-permanent and permanent resettlement;
- Rational assessment of community preferences for housing programme planning and design through community based participatory approaches;
- Develop a strategic operational plan for the initial stages in resettlement housing in the four regions.

*Reconstruction*

- On Site Rehabilitation for Partially Damaged Houses
  - Provide construction materials for 3,000 households with partially damaged houses;
  - Dissemination of at least 1,500 tool kits for homeowners and local building workers for safe construction.
- Off Site Rehabilitation For Totally Damaged Houses

- Conduct participatory, community based shelter planning in three *barangays* (6,000 households) identified by the local government for permanent alternative shelters;
- Construction of 6,000 typhoon resilient houses in three most vulnerable *barangays*.

*Capacity Building*

- Provide venues for community consultations and dialogues for participatory alternative shelter planning and management;
- Enhance local capacities (local masons and local small contractors) in site development and housing construction through provision of skills enhancement and use of local contracting schemes in the three target *barangays*;
- Introduction of livelihood and employment activities and saving schemes in collaboration with other institutions.

*Advocacy*

- Initiate a public awareness campaign on structural mitigation measures in the affected provinces;
- Propose preliminary policy changes to accommodate resettlement and housing needs of the affected population.

**Expected Impact**

- The most severely damaged housing stock repaired and rebuilt;
- The immediate and emergency shelter needs of displaced families are met;
- Community mobilisation and participation in the shelter rehabilitation process;
- Increased community and local authority capacity in developing hazard resistant (typhoon, earthquake, storm) and safe housing through structural mitigation;
- Increased community and LGU capacities in disaster and shelter assessment, planning and management.

**Implementation Plan**

- The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN HABITAT) will implement the project with the support of UNDP and in coordination with the local government units of the affected areas. A multi-sectoral mechanism comprising of LGU, NGO, and private sector] will serve as the project management committee that will provide directions and set policies and systems for project implementation.

PROJECT SUMMARY		
<b>UN-HABITAT</b>  <b>UNDP</b>  PHI-06/S/NF01AB	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Integrated Shelter Programme</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To provide immediate and medium term alternative shelter for households affected by the typhoon</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 3,000 partially damaged houses (on-site rehab); 6,000 totally damaged household (off-site)</p> <p><b>Partner:</b> local government units, Other International and Local NGOs (e.g. Gawad Kalinga, International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), Oxfam), HUDCC, NHA</p> <p>UN-HABITAT – \$8,000,000      UNDP – \$850,000 (minus CERF \$350,000)</p>	<p><b>\$8,850,000</b></p> <p><i>Less CERF allocation \$350,000</i></p> <p><b>Net requirements \$8,500,000</b></p>

<b>FOOD</b>
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**Total Budget Requirement: \$3,129,900**

**Implementing Agency: WFP**

<b>FOOD PROJECT</b>
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**Project Title: Relief and Recovery Assistance to Victims of Typhoon Durian**

**Project Description**

The destruction caused by Typhoon Durian in the Bicol region has resulted in over a million people having lost their livelihoods and left food insecure. WFP is proposing a three to six month initiative which involves Food-For-Work (FFW) projects that will meet urgent food needs while restoring destroyed homes, schools, health outposts/clinics, roads and bridges.

**Objectives**

The overall objective for this operation is to restore livelihoods and improve the food security situation of those displaced or who have lost their livelihoods as a result of Typhoon Durian. Specifically the proposed activities aim to:

- Enhance food safety net systems at the household level;
- Rebuild and restore homes, schools and health outposts/clinics. Road and bridge repair will also be integrated into the programme if appropriate and necessary.

Targeting for this operation is based on the geographic classification of areas that have the greatest requirements resulting from the typhoon and/or mudslides; coupled with specific targeting of displaced populations and others suffering from the loss of livelihoods. To date, WFP has identified four provinces: Camarines del Sur, Albay, Cantanduanes, and Marinduque. In these areas, an estimated 290,164 families (1,450,721 people) are affected, of which WFP seeks to assist 100,000 families during the life cycle of the project. A Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment is being planned for January 2006. If the findings of the assessment indicate that a combination of Cash for Work and Food for Work are a solution, WFP would be prepared to move in that direction.

**Activities**

Relief and recovery activities include the distribution of approximately 5,000 metric tonnes of food<sup>9</sup> over a period of up to six months. The food will be distributed through a FFW mechanism geared at rebuilding and restoring community infrastructure, in addition to addressing food insecurity amongst devastated households. FFW initiatives provide food-insecure households with opportunities for paid work, and encourage communities to work together in the rebuilding of their communities. While the intent is to move away from free food distributions in the second month of the operation, some limited targeted, free food distributions may continue also be carried out if warranted.

Dietary considerations are critical when the beneficiaries are expected to consume the majority of the ration and do not have access to other nutrient-rich foods. This is likely to be the case when there is little or no food available on the local market and the target beneficiaries are not receiving other food items from general distributions or other sources.

**Indicators**

The primary output indicator is the timely distribution of food in sufficient quantities to targeted beneficiaries in disaster-affected areas. Secondary output indicators are based on the number of homes, schools, health units/clinics, roads and bridges either constructed or rehabilitated<sup>10</sup>.

Outcome indicators are based on the increased ability of the affected households to meet food requirements, which will be measured by the proportion of household expenditures devoted to food.

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<sup>9</sup> The proposed ration includes rice, pulses, and oil.

<sup>10</sup> Baseline quantities will be established after a food security and livelihoods assessment is conducted.

**Expected Impact**

This operation will contribute to the protection of livelihoods and the rehabilitation of communities devastated by Typhoon Durian. A primary outcome would be the increased ability to meet food needs amongst targeted households vulnerable to shocks.

<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>		
<b>WFP</b>  PHI-06/F01	<b>Project Title:</b> Relief and Recovery Assistance to Victims of Typhoon Durian <b>Objective:</b> Meet urgent food needs of typhoon affected people while supporting their recovery <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 100,000 families in at least four provinces of Camarines del Sur, Albay, Cantanduanes, and Marinduque <b>Partners:</b> Local Government Units, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Provisional Disaster Coordinating Council, and Non-Governmental Organisations.	<b>\$3,627,450</b>  <i>Less CERF allocation</i> <i>\$497,550</i> <b>Net requirements</b> <b>\$3,129,900</b>

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**NUTRITION**


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**Total Budget Requirement: \$700,000**

**Implementing Agency: UNICEF**

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**NUTRITION PROJECT**


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**Project Title: Safeguarding the nutritional status of women and children in the typhoon-devastated provinces in Southern Luzon**

**Project Description**

The nutritional status of children under five years of age has come under tremendous stress in the aftermath of the typhoons in the Bicol region. Over 100,000 houses have been destroyed, mother and young children have been going to evacuation centres and back to their communities, access to safe water and hygienic solid waste disposal will be absent for months to come, pre-existing high levels of chronic malnutrition of 30%, and poor infant and young child feeding practices all point to a high risk environment for deteriorating nutritional status of children under five years. Support to be closely linked with the health cluster and food/logistics cluster.

**Objectives**

- To promote safe infant and young child feeding practices in all affected barangays (approximately 200);
- To assist all barangay health posts in monitoring and setting up surveillance for underweight or mid-upper arm circumference standards for all affected children under five years;
- To provide assistance for nutritional rehabilitation as required.

**Activities**

- Establish close collaboration with Regional and Provincial Health and Nutrition focal points;
- Provide necessary inputs to enable barangay health posts and rural health centres to effectively deliver Growth Monitoring and Promotion services;
- Support nutrition assessment surveys on regular basis in most affected provinces;
- Provide inputs for supplementary feeding support in identified areas through LGUs and/or CBO/NGOs as well as micronutrient supplementation to affected pregnant and lactating women and children between 6 and 59 months of age;
- Provide training support to health staff in Infant and Young Child Feeding in affected areas and IEC materials (already available) to affected barangays in selected provinces.

**Indicators**

- Number of completed nutritional assessments;
- Number of health facilities doing regular weight monitoring in priority areas;
- Percentage of undernourished under-five years old children provided supplementary feeding whose condition has improved;
- Percentage of undernourished pregnant and lactating mothers provided supplementary feeding whose condition has improved.

**Expected Impact**

- Adequate growth monitoring re-established, through appropriate coordinative mechanisms and functioning barangay health posts, supported by the rural health posts and hospitals to ensure prevention of acute malnutrition in children under five years;
- Expanded knowledge of safe infant feeding practices;
- Micronutrient supplements delivered and used by affected population.

**Implementation Plan**

Activities in this project will be largely undertaken by the Provincial/City/Municipal Health officer with guidance from the DoH. International and national NGOs will also be mobilised to implement and provide support to activities of the project. Multivitamins, ORS and other drugs will be sourced from the UNICEF supply warehouse in Copenhagen. Other supplies like weighing scales and supplies for supplementary feeding will be sourced locally.

PROJECT SUMMARY		
<p><b>UNICEF</b> PHI-06/H04</p>	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Safeguarding the nutritional status of women and children in the typhoon-devastated province in Southern Luzon  <b>Objective:</b> Prevent deterioration of acute nutrition status of children under five years of age and promote safe infant feeding practices in all affected communities  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 100,000 affected children under five in Southern Luzon are regularly monitored and initiatives provided to ensure prevention of acute malnutrition  <b>Partners:</b> LGUs, DoH, International and national NGOs</p>	<p><b>\$700,000</b></p>

**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

**Total Budget Requirement: \$3,320,000**

**Implementing Agency: UNICEF**

**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROJECT**

**Project Title: Promoting water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in disaster-stricken areas in Southern Luzon**

**Project Description**

Typhoon Reming alone has rendered more than 118,000 families homeless in Southern Luzon. The extensive devastation has also damaged as least 50% of water facilities and public infrastructures in the affected areas. Most school buildings that have usually been used as evacuation centres have also sustained damages in their water and sanitation facilities. This project will help restore water sources in communities as well as promote sanitation and hygiene at the household level.

**Objectives**

- To ensure access to safe water and sanitation services with focus on schools and most affected communities;
- To improve water quality by reducing risk of contamination of water supplies and control water and sanitation related (water and excreta related) diseases.

**Proposed Activities**

- Restore water supply systems in 500 schools (incl. day care centres) and 200 communities;
- Repair /construct sanitary latrines in 500 schools (including day care centres);
- Provide family water kits and family sanitation kits to 40,000 families whose homes were destroyed;
- Develop IEC materials on personal hygiene, proper use of latrines, waste disposal, food handling, breastfeeding promotion and protection, and other related topics on health, nutrition and WASH.

**Indicators**

- Number of schools with access to safe water;
- Number of schools with access to adequate sanitary latrines;
- Number of communities with access to safe water;
- Number of households given family sanitation kits who have constructed their own toilets;
- Number of IEC materials developed and number of copies distributed.

**Expected Impact**

- Children/women in the affected areas have access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities;
- Reduced risk of prevalence of water and excreta related diseases.

**Implementation Plan**

UNICEF will work with Local Government Units and NGOs in the implementation of this project. This project will be closely coordinated with the Department of Education (DepEd) in their rehabilitation plan for schools. Local contractors may be tapped to provide professional supervision while the communities can provide manual labour. Schemes like food-for-work will be explored for the participation of the communities.

PROJECT SUMMARY		
UNICEF PHI-06/WS01	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Promoting water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in disaster-stricken areas</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To ensure access to safe water and sanitary latrines in schools and communities affected by Typhoons in Southern Luzon</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> At least 75,000 school children in 500 public schools, 40,00 families who have lost their homes, 200,000 residents from 200 communities including children</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> DoH, Local Government Units (LGUs), NGOs, faith-based organisations</p>	<p><b>\$3,770,000</b></p> <p><i>Less CERF allocation \$450,000</i></p> <p><b>Net requirements \$3,320,000</b></p>



**LOGISTICS**

**Total Budget Requirement: \$2,500,000**

**Implementing Agency: IOM**

**LOGISTICS PROJECT**

**Project Title: Transport and Logistics - NFIs, Shelter Materials, Medical Supplies, and other Relief Supplies (with Registration and Tracking Component)**

**Project Description**

Cognisant of the continuing requirements for orderly and timely transport operations of relief items in the Bicol region, IOM shall endeavour to increase the capacity of the current principal provider of logistics and transport and provide much needed support to the Government and other humanitarian agencies. Towards this end, IOM shall lead the transport/distribution operations and logistics specific to NFIs, shelter materials, medical supplies and other relief supplies, in collaboration with relevant partner agencies. In addition to carrying out its own procurement, IOM shall carry out procurement activities on behalf of partner agencies, as requested and needed. In line with IOM standard transport and logistics operational modalities, a registration and tracking system shall be put in place for all relief and distribution assistance to forge the highest standard of coordination, maximised use of assets and more effective targeted humanitarian assistance.

**Objectives**

- To optimise and complement the procurement, distribution, transport and logistics capabilities of cooperating agencies;
- To assist in coordinating the transport and logistics capabilities of the GoP and other cooperating humanitarian agencies;
- To contribute to the establishment of a systematic and comprehensive (inclusive of all cooperating agencies) registration and tracking system of relief goods and distribution.

**Activities**

- Establishment of logistics hub, team, operational plan, on-site (three to five days);
- Coordinate, facilitate, and carry out procurement activities for needed NFIs and shelter materials (seven months).
- Coordinate, facilitate, and manage storage, registration, transport, and distribution timetables (12 months).

The above activities are aimed at supporting local recovery initiatives as well as the capacities of national, provincial and local organisations on the ground.

**Indicators**

- 100% of target beneficiaries provided with NFIs, shelter materials, medical supplies, and other relief supplies;
- Heightened over-all quality and quantity of emergency humanitarian assistance.

**Expected Impact**

- Collective humanitarian assistance is more targeted;
- Relief and shelter material distribution is more organised and timely.

<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>		
<b>IOM</b>  PHI-06/CSS01	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Transport and Logistics – NFIs, Shelter Materials, Medical Supplies and other Relief Supplies (with Registration and Tracking Component)</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To increase the relief assistance and access to the delivery of shelter materials through an organised and coordinated manner with partnership with GOP and relevant agencies. To achieve highest standard of coordination, maximised use of assets and more effective targeted humanitarian assistance.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Up to 10,000 households</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> UN agencies, NDCC, PDCC, GoP, NGOs</p>	<p><b>\$2,750,000</b></p> <p><i>Less CERF allocation</i>                      \$250,000</p> <p><b>Net requirements</b>  <b>\$2,500,000</b></p>

<b>CAMP MANAGEMENT</b>
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**Total Budget Requirement: \$3,500,000**

**Implementing Agency: IOM**

<b>CAMP MANAGEMENT PROJECT</b>
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**Project Title: Care, Maintenance and Upgrading of Evacuation Centres and Shelter Sites**

**Project Description**

Within the context of its facilitation and lead role in the camp management (for natural disasters) cluster, IOM shall carry out appropriate coordination and support activities towards ensuring those living in the various types of displacement arrangements (evacuation centres and other formal and spontaneous temporary shelter sites) are afforded and have access to immediate emergency relief materials, assistance and support services. Towards this end, IOM, in collaboration with relevant partner agencies, shall lead and facilitate the following: (a) conduct an on-site rapid assessment of the various temporary shelters and centres in the disaster site; (b) provision of access to health services and support; (c) implementation of a beneficiaries' registration system; and (d) carrying out of capacity-building and training activities on camp management, within a 12-month period.

**Objectives**

- To assist the GoP and other relevant agencies in the identification of the specific conditions/needs and level of vulnerability of beneficiaries;
- To assist the GoP and other relevant agencies to meet gaps in demand for relief assistance and support for camps (evacuation centres and temporary shelters);
- To ensure the continued provision of and access to basic public health and social services to all beneficiaries;
- To assist the GoP in building their camp management capacities.

**Activities**

- Deployment of a camp management expert, on-site. (Three to five days);
- Conduct an on-site rapid assessment towards ascertaining potential camp (evacuation centres and temporary shelters) improvements (upgrading) or construction, among others. (Ten days);
- Undertake upgrading or construction activities, as needed. (Nine months);
- Facilitate inter-agency plans and directions relevant to camp management activities. (Continuous through project timeline);
- Undertake registration of beneficiaries, paying special attention to gender, age and diversity dimensions, inclusive of a medical database component. (Six months);
- Ensure the provision of and access to health services either directly or through partners, through assistance in medical referrals and returns. (Continuous throughout project timeline);
- Carry out community health education and health promotion activities. (Continuous throughout project timeline);
- Undertake activities in camp and shelter site locations inclusive of resident populations
- Provide for in-camp temporary health clinics. (Continuous throughout project timeline);
- Carry out training for GoP towards building camp management capacities. (Two months);
- Develop a camp closure plan and or downsizing plan including a strategy for returning resident populations. (Two months).

**Indicators**

- Significant improvement of physical state of living conditions in the disaster area;
- Heightened over-all response to camp management concerns.

**Expected Impact**

- Beneficiaries are able to reside in humane living conditions while working towards recovery or return to their own homes;
- GoP agencies will be appropriately capacitated in the arena of camp management and coordination during natural disaster;
- Health concerns and issues are mitigated.

PROJECT SUMMARY		
<b>IOM</b>  PHI-06/MS01	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Care, Maintenance and Upgrading of Evacuation Centres and Shelter Sites</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To provide vital assistance and support to displaced persons who remain in camp-like environment through effective camp management and coordination efforts. To assist the GoP and other relevant agencies, in improving the living conditions of evacuation centres and temporary shelters in Bicol.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Up to 10,000 households</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> NDCC, PDCC, GoP, WHO, NGOs, UNDP/UN-HABITAT, ILO</p>	<b>\$3,500,000</b>

**COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES**

**Total Budget Requirements: \$182,336**

**Implementing Agencies: OCHA, UNOSAT**

**COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES PROJECTS**

**Project Title: Coordination, Monitoring and Documentation of CERF and Emergency Response Appeal Projects**

**Objective**

To support coordinated assessment, planning and implementation of international humanitarian assistance with the Government, the UNCT and the broader humanitarian community.

**Activities**

- Assist the UN RC's Office in coordinating relief projects and activities;
- Support the NDCC and the RC Office by providing timely and accurate information on the humanitarian situation;
- Monitor the delivery of humanitarian assistance and progress on the implementation of projects funded by CERF and the Typhoon Appeal.

**Expected Impact**

- Accurate needs assessments and effective targeting of humanitarian assistance;
- Effective coordination between the humanitarian community and the Government;
- Timely reporting on the evolution of the humanitarian situation in the areas affected by the typhoons.

**Implementation Plan**

The project will be implemented by OCHA in coordination with the RC's Office, UNDP agencies and NDCC. OCHA's presence will be of a limited duration, of approximately three months, and will dovetail with the strengthening of the coordination managed by UNDP Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery.

**PROJECT SUMMARY**

<b>OCHA</b> PHI-06/CSS02	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Coordination, Monitoring and Documentation of CERF and Emergency Response Appeal Projects  <b>Objective:</b> To support the coordination, monitoring, documentation of CERF and Emergency Response Appeal Projects and Activities  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> RC's Office, UNDMT, NDCC, PDCCs  <b>Partners:</b> UNDMT, NDCC, PDCCs</p>	<b>\$157,336</b>
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**Project Title: Mapping Support to Humanitarian Initiatives**

**Objective**

- To support immediate (December and January) landslide/mudslide relief operations with up-to-date satellite imagery derived information to assess damage extent and interoperable geographic information system solutions for wide integration of baseline information among actors.

**Activities**

- To assist national and local authorities in producing maps for use of humanitarian organisations and the authorities;
- Support the UNDMT in generating products that can serve as effective tools in operational planning of humanitarian actions.

**Expected Impact**

- Well-informed humanitarian actors on the baseline information needed to carry out effective humanitarian actions.

**Implementation Plan**

The project will be implemented by UNOSAT in coordination with the national and local authorities and in partnership with OCHA and the UNDMT.

<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>		
<p><b>UNOSAT</b> PHI-06/CSS03</p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Satellite image derived geographic information and analysis services in support to relief coordination, planning and monitoring following landslides and mudslides after typhoon Durian struck.  <b>Objectives:</b> To support immediate (December and January) landslide/mudslide relief operations with up-to-date satellite imagery derived information to assess damage extent and interoperable geographic information system solutions for wide integration of baseline information among actors.  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Humanitarian coordination bodies and relief organisations.  <b>Partners:</b> Cluster leads, OCHA, local authorities</p>	<p><b>\$25,000</b></p>

**EDUCATION**

**Total Budget Requirement: \$7,000,000**

**Implementing Agency: UNICEF**

**EDUCATION PROJECT**

**Project Title: Restoring education services to children in typhoon affected areas**

**Project Description**

Typhoon Reming left a trail of destruction, which caused the loss of lives and extensive damages to communities and schools in the Southern Luzon area of the Philippines. It bore the brunt of the typhoon, which inflicted \$19 million worth of damages to about 682 primary and secondary schools in the area and disrupting the education of over 800,000 children.

**Objectives**

- To ensure that the disaster-affected children are able to resume their education and provided with school supplies;
- To restore the damaged learning centres and schools and make them safe and healthy for the affected learners.

**Proposed Activities**

- Support the repair and rehabilitation of 281 day care schools/pre-schools and 980 classrooms for about 280 schools in the affected areas;
- Provide children’s packs for 12,819 pre-schoolers and 49,340 school age children consisting of school supplies and hygiene kits;
- Provide 281 day-care schools/pre-schools and equivalent of about 280 schools with educational materials consisting of storybooks, science reference materials, globes, and hygiene kits. Those for schools will complement the provision of basic textbooks, which will be handled by the DepEd;
- Provide teachers’ packs for about 281 day care workers and 980 schoolteachers and to consist of school supplies and hygiene kits.

**Indicators**

- Number of children provided with educational materials and personal items and able to resume schooling;
- Number of day care workers and teachers provided with teaching materials and personal items and able to resume teaching;
- Number of day care schools/pre-schools and classrooms repaired/rehabilitated;
- Number of day care schools/pre-schools and schools equipped with educational materials.

**Estimated Impact**

- Bring normalcy to the lives of 62,159 learners and unhampered education services for them;
- Strengthen the emergency and disaster response capacity of the school system especially in Southern Luzon area, which is one of the most typhoon-prone parts of the country.

**Implementation Arrangements**

This project will be implemented in partnership with the DepEd and the Social Welfare Departments (DSWD) of recipient local government units. For the schools and pre-schools, construction management will be undertaken by the DepEd. For the day care centres, the municipal district engineers will undertake construction management with supervision from the provincial/city engineers.

**Project Table**

**PROJECT SUMMARY**

<b>UNICEF</b>	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Restoring education services to children in typhoon affected areas</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To provide safe and healthy learning environments for children affected by the typhoons</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Children: 62,159</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> DepEd, DSWD, LGUs and NGOs</p>	<b>\$7,000,000</b>
PHI-06/E01		

<b>PROTECTION</b>
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**Total Budget Requirement: \$600,000**

**Implementing Agency: UNICEF**

<b>PROTECTION PROJECT</b>
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**Project Title: Promoting a protective environment and psychosocial help for children, their families and communities**

**Project Description**

The prevailing emergency situation has increased the vulnerability of children to abuse, violence and discrimination. A number of children have also been orphaned. Most children and their families are experiencing psychological distress. The project, which will be implemented for one year, will seek to protect children, support survivors and promote psychosocial recovery.

**Objectives**

- To ensure that children and women are protected against abuse, violence and discrimination;
- To ensure that no children are unaccompanied or separated from their parents and that orphans are supported and under the care of responsible adults;
- To help build community resilience and promote positive coping behaviours of children and their families.

**Activities**

- Provide support to all children-survivors. Initiate reconnection and reintegration of all children who have been orphaned or separated with their parents or guardians through the case management process;
- Establish child-friendly spaces in some 50 evacuation centres, relocation areas and affected communities where children could play, learn and interact with their peers;
- Conduct psychosocial assessment and provide training to some 300 service providers and caregivers on providing psychosocial support;
- Conduct group activities to allow some 2,500 children of different age groups, including adolescents, in the most affected communities to express themselves;
- Organise and provide support to the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) in the affected areas.

**Indicators**

- Number of orphaned, unaccompanied or separated children who have been reconnected with their families or placed in alternative family arrangements;
- Number of operational child-friendly spaces established;
- Number of service providers and caregivers trained who can identify children's distress and describe ways addressing it;
- Number of children who actively participated in supervised or group activities;
- Number of BCPCs organised/re-organised.

**Expected Impact**

- Early recovery and re-integration of children-survivors and those that were distressed by the tragic events;
- Children in evacuation centres and relocation sites are protected against abuse, violence and discrimination.

**Implementation Plan**

UNICEF will tap the expertise of government and NGO partners at the national level to provide support for child protection and psychosocial help to local governments, local civil society organisations and communities. The Council for the Welfare for Children (CWC), through its Sub-Committee on Children Affected by Armed Conflict and Displacement will be the main convenor and facilitator of the project. All supplies shall be locally procured.

PROJECT SUMMARY		
<b>UNICEF</b>  PHI- 06/P/HR/RL01	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Promoting a protective environment and psychosocial help for children, their families and communities</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To protect children from abuse, violence and discrimination and to facilitate their psychosocial recovery</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> At least 10,000 children and their families in affected provinces in Southern Luzon</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> CWC, Christian Children’s Fund, Regional Psychosocial Network-Child Rights Resource Centre, Cultural Centre of the Philippines, DSWD, faith-based organisations, local government units</p>	<p><b>\$950,000</b></p> <p><i>Less CERF allocation \$350,000</i></p> <p><b>Net requirements \$600,000</b></p>



## AGRICULTURE

**Total Budget Requirement: \$4,200,000**

**Implementing Agency: FAO**

### AGRICULTURE PROJECTS

**Project Title: Agriculture Sector Plan**

#### **Project Description**

Agriculture is the mainstay of the rural economy in the Philippines. People grow rice and corn as their staple food, and grow vegetables and fruit trees for their own consumption as well as for generating cash income. The successive four typhoons Milenyo, Paeng, Reming and Senyang from September through December 2006 hit the country also causing mudslide in such a hard way that the agriculture sector is severely damaged. Information collected during preliminary field assessments by FAO team in close consultation with the Department of Agriculture and local government officials show that there have been severe damages in the agriculture sector - more than 30,000 hectares of rice farming, coconut in about 85,000 hectares of land, millions of dollars worth of high value commercial crops (vegetables, mango, banana, pineapple, etc.), inland and coastal fisheries, poultry and livestock were either damaged or lost. About 60% of the total population in the affected provinces is farmers and fishers and the estimated number of households affected in these four regions is more than 650,000<sup>11</sup>, which means there is a significant number of farming (and fishing) households in need of urgent assistance. Add to the burden of rebuilding their destroyed houses and providing food for the family; it is justified to say that these poor farmers will be without the capital needed to purchase seed, fertilizers, tools, poultry, goats and pigs, and pay for on-farm labour during critical phases of the farm cycle (e.g. land preparation, planting, weeding and harvesting). Meanwhile, it is also extremely important to assist the rehabilitation activities of the government for the affected people and develop an agriculture rehabilitation and recovery plan from a medium-term perspective.

#### **Objective**

To recover the food security of the farming and fishing communities in the typhoon-hit regions of IVA, IVB, V and VI by restarting their agriculture- (and fisheries-) based livelihoods mechanism with the aim to reduce their overall dependency on external food aid and other forms of humanitarian assistance. Funds are urgently needed to enable the farmers to plant rice, corn, vegetables, fruit and coconut trees, and replenish their livestock and fishing equipment with necessary technical assistance to support their livelihoods in a sustainable manner.

#### **Activities**

- Support the typhoon-affected farmers through the provision of rice and vegetable seed, white corn seed, fertilizer, agriculture tools, fruit and coconut trees, sweet potato cuttings and technical know-how to restart their agriculture activities and resume food production (10,000 beneficiary families);
- Distribute small ruminant of livestock (goats, pigs and poultry) to replenish the lost, sold or consumed livestock and provide veterinary medicines and vaccinations for better animal health (5,000 beneficiary families);
- Support the affected coastal fishing families through the provision of fishing gears, nets, fish processing equipment, and the inland farming families with fish seed and fertilizer for rehabilitation of brackish and fresh water aquaculture activities (2,000 beneficiary families);
- Support the vulnerable farmers with alternative farming/fishing techniques and approaches through better assessment and analysis of food security situations, technical support, monitoring, and develop an agriculture rehabilitation strategy and recovery plan for medium-term.

#### **Expected Impact**

- Food production activities resumed through the supply of rice and vegetable seed, white corn seed, fruit and coconut trees, fertilizer and tools, and technical know-how and skills transfer;
- Lost, sold or consumed livestock replenished through the provision of small ruminants (goats, pigs, poultry) and animal health situation improved enhancing food security through the provision of veterinary medicines and vaccinations;

<sup>11</sup> NDCC Situation Report, 12 December 2006

- Coastal and inland fishing activities resumed through the provision of fishing gears, nets, fish processing equipment, fish seed and fertilizer;
- Improved collaboration and enhanced capacity of the national and regional governments in food security analysis, monitoring and evaluation, and agriculture and food security;
- Improved household livelihood security through improvements in family food supply situation and increased family income.

PROJECT SUMMARIES		
<b>FAO</b> PHI-06/A01	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Restoring food security in typhoon-affected regions of IVA, IVB, V and VI through the provision of agriculture inputs and technical support</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To restore and strengthen the food security of the farmers through the supply of agriculture inputs (seed, fertilizer, tools, fruit and coconut trees, equipment) and rehabilitate their livelihoods in a sustainable manner through better technical know-how transfer in typhoon-affected provinces in a sustainable manner.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 10,000 typhoon-affected families that have lost most of their assets. Emphasis will be given to the marginal farmers and female-headed households with children.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Department of Agriculture, Regional Field Units, I/NGOs, CBOs, Provincial Agriculture Offices, LGUs, farmers' groups, universities.</p>	<b>\$2,300,000</b>  Less CERF allocation \$100,000 <b>Net                      requirements                      \$2,200,000</b>
<b>FAO</b> PHI-06/A02	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Support to the rehabilitation of livestock production in typhoon-affected regions of IVA, IVB and V</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To rehabilitate the damaged livestock sub-sector through the supply of livestock ruminants and better animal health services and technical support.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 5,000 typhoon-affected households and Regional Field Units</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Department of Agriculture through Province of Animal Industry, Regional Field Units, CBOs, I/NGOs, universities, Provincial Agriculture Offices, LGUs</p>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>
<b>FAO</b> PHI-06/A03	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Support to the rehabilitation of coastal fisheries in typhoon-affected regions of VI and inland fisheries in the typhoon-affected regions of IVB and V</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To rehabilitate the most-affected fishing families and improve damaged fish production through the provision of fishing gears, nets, fish processing equipment, fish seed and fertilizers, and technical support.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 2,000 typhoon-affected fishing households.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Bureau of Fisheries, Regional Fisheries Office, CBOs, I/NGOs, Provincial Agriculture Offices and LGUs.</p>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>

## ANNEX I. LIST OF PROJECTS BY APPEALING ORGANISATION

<p><b>Philippines 2006 Typhoon Appeal</b>  List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation  as of 14 December 2006  <a href="http://www.reliefweb.int/fts">http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</a></p>
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
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FAO			
PHI-06/A01	AGRICULTURE	Restoring food security in typhoon-affected regions of IVA, IVB, V and VI through the provision of agriculture inputs	2,300,000
PHI-06/A02	AGRICULTURE	Support to the rehabilitation of livestock production in typhoon-affected regions of IVA, IVB and V	1,000,000
PHI-06/A03	AGRICULTURE	Support to the rehabilitation of coastal fisheries in typhoon-affected regions of VI and inland fisheries in the typhoon-affected regions of IVB and V	1,000,000
<b>Sub total for FAO</b>			<b>4,300,000</b>

ILO			
PHI-06/ER/I01	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Emergency response: Immediate income-generation and livelihood recovery for Typhoon Reming-affected families and communities	2,000,000
<b>Sub total for ILO</b>			<b>2,000,000</b>

IOM			
PHI-06/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	NFIs, Shelter Materials, Medical Supplies and other Relief Supplies (with Registration and Tracking Component)	2,750,000
PHI-06/MS01	MULTI-SECTOR	Care, Maintenance and Upgrading of Evacuation Centres and Shelter Sites	3,500,000
<b>Sub total for IOM</b>			<b>6,250,000</b>

OCHA			
PHI-06/CSS02	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Coordination, Monitoring and Documentation of CERF and Emergency Response Appeal Projects	157,336
<b>Sub total for OCHA</b>			<b>157,336</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 14 December 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Philippines 2006 Typhoon Appeal**  
List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation  
as of 14 December 2006  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
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<b>UNDP</b>			
PHI-06/ER/I02	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Management and Support of Risk Resilient Recovery	1,400,000
PHI-06/ER/I03	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of Early Recovery Projects	400,000
PHI-06/ER/I04	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Rapid Environmental Assessment	350,000
PHI-06/ER/I05	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Women in Rebuilding Communities through Livelihood Economic Activities	1,500,000
PHI-06/S/NF01B	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Integrated Shelter Program	850,000
<b>Sub total for UNDP</b>			<b>4,500,000</b>

<b>UNFPA</b>			
PHI-06/H01	HEALTH	Maternal-newborn Health and Reproductive Health Support for Internally Displace Population (IDP)	2,693,255
<b>Sub total for UNFPA</b>			<b>2,693,255</b>

<b>UN-HABITAT</b>			
PHI-06/S/NF01A	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Integrated Shelter Program	8,000,000
<b>Sub total for UN-HABITAT</b>			<b>8,000,000</b>

<b>UNICEF</b>			
PHI-06/E01	EDUCATION	Restoring education services to children in typhoon affected areas	7,000,000
PHI-06/H02	HEALTH	Sustaining disease control/ elimination/ eradication efforts through immunization in response to disaster in Southern Luzon	500,000
PHI-06/H04	HEALTH	Safeguarding the nutritional status of women and children in the typhoon-devastated province in Southern Luzon	700,000
PHI-06/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Promoting a protective environment and psychosocial help for children, their families and communities	950,000
PHI-06/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Promoting water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in disaster-stricken areas	3,770,000
<b>Sub total for UNICEF</b>			<b>12,920,000</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 14 December 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Philippines 2006 Typhoon Appeal**  
 List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation  
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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>UNOSAT</b>			
PHI-06/CSS03	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Satellite image derived geographic information and analysis services in support to relief coordination, planning and monitoring following landslides and mudslides after typhoon Durian struck	25,000
<b>Sub total for UNOSAT</b>			<b>25,000</b>
<b>WFP</b>			
PHI-06/F01	FOOD	Relief and Recovery Assistance to Victims of Typhoon Durian	3,627,450
<b>Sub total for WFP</b>			<b>3,627,450</b>
<b>WHO</b>			
PHI-06/H03	HEALTH	Coordinated Health Sector Response to Typhoons Milenyo, Paeng, Reming and Seniang, 2006	4,230,900
<b>Sub total for WHO</b>			<b>4,230,900</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>48,703,941</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 14 December 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).



### **Red Cross and Red Crescent action: background and operational summary**

Prior to the most recent typhoons Durian (also referred to as Reming) and Utor, the International Federation was providing support to the Philippine National Red Cross Society (PNRCS) to effectively respond. Following is a summary of the recent support provided and the response:

- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF): A total of CHF 200,000 allocated from the Federation's DREF: CHF 100,000 (USD 80,000 or EUR 63,291) for Typhoon Xansane in October 2006; an additional CHF 100,000 (USD 80,000 or EUR 63,291) for Typhoon Durian in December 2006.
- Emergency Appeal:
  - Typhoon Xansane: Preliminary Emergency Appeal (no. MDRPH002) launched on 3 October 2006 for CHF 5,704,261 (USD 4,563,408 or EUR 3,610,292) for three months to assist 126,000 beneficiaries. The Appeal was revised on 19 October 2006, and extended the operation timeframe to nine months.
  - Typhoon Durian: Appeal MDRPH002 revised 11 December 2007 for CHF 8,833,789 (USD 7,318,798 or EUR 5,552,350) to assist 200,000 beneficiaries for nine months.

The PNRCS continues to effectively support populations affected by Typhoon Durian (Reming). As part of the national society's latest initiatives, some 31,752 people in 12 provinces have received relief. In parallel, PNRCS branches and headquarters are responding to the needs arising from Typhoon Utor (Seniang), on 10 December, which affected 132,650 people in nine provinces; destroying over 10,000 homes and damaging close to 15,000.

The International Federation is supporting the PNRCS typhoon response in-country through: the Federation's country delegation; an 11-member Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) from Southeast Asia (seven) and South Asia (four); a seven-person Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT); three delegates from French Red Cross; an IT/telecomm Emergency Response Unit (ERU); and a delegate from the regional logistics unit of the Asia Pacific Service Centre (APSC).

The PNRCS has delivered relief to some 31,752 people in 12 provinces. PNRCS chapters in Batangas, Laguna, Quezon-Lucena, Mindoro Occidental, Mindoro Oriental, and Marinduque (Region IV of the country) are providing tinned fish, noodles, first aid as well as social welfare support.

PNRCS chapters in Albay-Legaspi city, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, Sorsogon and Masbate (Region V) are distributing basic relief as well as providing first aid, psychological support and health referrals. PNRCS headquarters has sent representatives from Manila to each branch to support the local operations centres, which are being run by the respective chapter administrators and chapter chairmen.

In parallel, PNRCS branches and headquarters are responding to Typhoon Utor (Seniang) on December 10, which affected 132,650 people in nine provinces destroying over 10,000 homes and damaging close to 15,000. The Mindoro Occidental branch recently distributed relief to 576 families in Mamburao in response to Durian, now once again is mobilizing in the aftermath of Utor that destroyed the homes of 6,178 families.

The impact of the typhoons that have pounded the Philippines in late 2006 should also be viewed against the backdrop of serious disasters earlier in the year. For those who live here, severe storms and typhoons are a part of life, however, the scale and number of major disasters in 2006 has been exceptional. In addition to the normal range of flooding and storms, the country has been subjected to landslides (Southern Leyte in March), Typhoon Chanchu (May), and evacuations in Albay due to the threat of volcanic eruption in August.

Federation support to the PNRCS has been augmented with the 12 December arrival of team members of the Danish Red Cross IT/Telecomm ERU. The accompanying equipment was planned for arrival in Manila today (13 December). Given the limited functioning and access to telecommunications in the operational areas the ERU should improve information flow greatly. The three-person team will be deployed to the eastern provinces to: assess the situation; work with PNRCS to create a longer

term IT/communications development plan for the national society; and, support the Federation to set up a typhoons operations office in Manila.

After consultations with the PNRCS and based on comprehensive assessments, the Federation will support the PNRCS to address needs in shelter, health, water and sanitation and relief in Albay, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, Quezon, Marinduque and Mindoro as a result of Typhoon Durian. The Federation will also continue work with the PNRCS on delivering assistance to families affected by September's Typhoon Xangsane (Mileyno) in Aurora, Isabela, Laguna and Sorsogon; bringing the total number of provinces to ten. Within each of these ten provinces, the Federation and the PNRCS have identified the five most affected barangays (villages of some 100 to 1,000 families). The number of beneficiaries within each of the respective barangays has been confirmed based on: 1) the level of damage in the barangay; 2) recommendations made by the PNRCS assessment teams; and, 3) priority areas for assistance expressed by the PNRCS. The Federation's logistics delegates are moving forward with this information to procure and deliver shelter materials.

On 11 December, FACT and RDRT members created the basic framework for the operation plan of action. To finalize this plan of action, however, it was critical to liaise with PNRCS and incorporate their findings, which were shared with the Federation on 12 December. The arrival of Typhoon Utor on 10 December hindered scheduled field visits of the FACT/RDRT team members; it was then agreed that the plan be finalized after further Federation assessments in health and water and sanitation. Teams have been sent to work with the PNRCS in Albay, Quezon, Sorsogon, Camarines Sur, Marinduque and Mindoro to look into further needs in these two sectors.

In the area of shelter, the Federation is providing 15,000 families with construction materials, and tools to repair damaged homes or to construct adequate shelters in the most severely affected areas within the next three months. Raising awareness of better building techniques will help in this.

In regards to health, the Federation envisions supporting the PNRCS to carry out necessary minor repairs to the barangay health stations so that they can resume caring for sick people as best they can with adequate storage for medical supplies. Availability of medicines has also been identified as an issue. As such, the most severely affected rural health units and barangay health stations will be provided with sufficient medicines and supplies in the form of emergency health kits for three months. Finally, health activities will be integrated into water and sanitation initiatives. Identified households and evacuation centres in the targeted areas will benefit from improved health awareness and hygiene practices. Water borne disease, especially among children and elderly, is possible because of inadequate numbers of toilets, improper garbage disposal and lack of water supply in affected areas, including in evacuation centres.

Water and sanitation activities will focus on:

- Ensuring improved access to safe and adequate water for people in evacuation centres and the repair and rehabilitation of water sources in severely affected areas;
- The provision of adequate emergency sanitation for people in evacuation centres and severely affected barangays.

At the same time given the frequency of disasters in the country, the Federation will work with the PNRCS to expand the society's considerable strength in disaster response and improve its preparedness to address emergency water and sanitation needs.


The PNRCS is continuing to operate its 24/7 operations centres in each of the affected branches and at national headquarters. On Tuesday 12 December PNRCS multi-sectoral assessment teams gathered at its headquarters in Manila to share their recommendations for further action in the areas of health, shelter, relief, social welfare and logistics. At the same time during the first week of December, PNRCS headquarters provided PNRCS chapters in Catanduanes, Albay-Legaspi and Marinduque with a further shipment of relief items, detailed below:

### **Federation Coordination**

At present the Federation is supporting PNRCS typhoon response through the country delegation and with RDRTs from South and Southeast Asia, a seven-person FACT team, three delegates from the French Red Cross and the IT/Telecomms ERU, and a logistics delegate from the Regional Logistics Unit in Kuala Lumpur. The Federation's Geneva based Secretariat and South East Asia Regional Delegation in Bangkok continue to support the operation as well. Over the coming weeks the Federation will establish an operations centre in support of the national society efforts.

**ANNEX III.**

**GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES' REQUEST TO THE UNITED NATIONS**



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
**NATIONAL DISASTER COORDINATING COUNCIL**  
CAMP GENERAL EMILIO AGUINALDO, QUEZON CITY, PHILIPPINES

December 4, 2006

MS. NILEEMA NOBLE  
 UN Resident Representative  
 Yuchengco Building  
 RCBC Plaza, Makati City


Dear Ms. Noble,

As you may have been informed yesterday, the President of the Philippines has declared state of national calamity. With this declaration, the Philippine Government shall be accepting offers of assistance from foreign governments, aid agencies and the United Nations.

In this connection, may we request the United Nations Country Team through the United Nations Resident Coordinator to facilitate the offer of assistance from donors and aid agencies.


We will highly appreciate if donations and other forms of international assistance be coordinated through the UN system for close monitoring and accounting purposes. The undersigned will be directly coordinating with you and your representatives on this matter.

Thank for this and past assistance.


Very truly yours,  
  
**GLENN J. RABONZA**  
 Administrator, OCD and  
 Executive Officer, NDCC

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Telephone: (+632) 911-6061-64, 912-6668, 912-2424 Fax: 911-1406  
 E-Mail: [info@ndcc.gov.ph](mailto:info@ndcc.gov.ph) Website: [www.ndcc.gov.ph](http://www.ndcc.gov.ph)



OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE



NATIONAL DISASTER  
 COORDINATING COUNCIL

DEC 06 2006

**ADVISORY**

On 28 November 2006, Typhoon Durian (local name "Reming") entered the Philippine area of responsibility. By the time the storm left the country, it had caused flash floods and massive mudslides, damaging homes and leaving hundreds dead/injured and hundreds more missing.


As you may know, the President of the Philippines declared a State of National Calamity on 03 December 2006. With this declaration, the Philippine Government shall be accepting offers of assistance from foreign governments, aid agencies and the United Nations.

In this connection, we have requested the UN Country Team, through the UN Resident Coordinator, Ms. Nileema K. Noble, to facilitate the offer of assistance from donors and aid agencies.

We will highly appreciate if donations and other forms of international assistance can be coordinated through the UN System for close monitoring and accounting purposes.

For inquiries about donations or the transfer of funds, please contact Ms. Cecile San at the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator (Office Phone: 901-0402; Office Fax: 901-0404; Cellphone: 0917-8226891 or e-mail: [cecile.san@undp.org](mailto:cecile.san@undp.org)).

For donors who may wish to send directly, please contact the Executive Officer, NDCC (Telephone nos. 9115061 to 64; 9111873; 9122665/ Fax nos. 9111406; 9125668/ E-mail: [dopcen@ndcc.gov.ph](mailto:dopcen@ndcc.gov.ph)) and/or remit cash donations to the **NDCC Donated Fund Account No. 00149-435-3**, Development Bank of the Philippines, Camp Aguinaldo Branch, Quezon City. Status of NDCC donated funds are posted at [www.ndcc.gov.ph](http://www.ndcc.gov.ph).

  
**GLENN J. RABONZA**  
 Administrator, OCD and  
 Executive Officer, NDCC

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Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City, Philippines



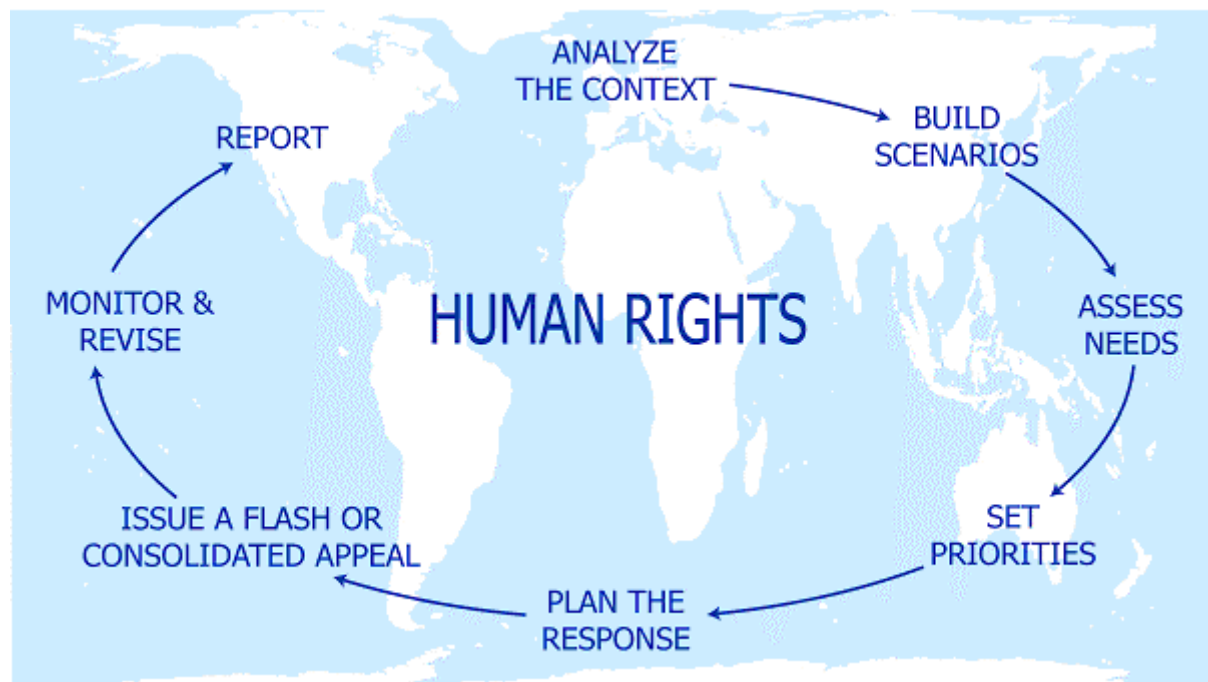
**ANNEX IV. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

AUSAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BCPC	Barangay Council for the Protection of Children
BEMOC	Basic Emergency Obstetrics Care
BHS	Village Health Stations
CBO	Community Based Organisations
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CWC	Council for the Welfare for Children
DA	Department of Agriculture
DepEd	Department of Education
DoH	Department of Health
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunisation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFW	Food-For-Work
GoP	Government of Philippines
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEC	Information Education Campaign
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross
ILO	International Labor Organization
IOM	International Office for Migration
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LGU	Local Government Unit
MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
NCMH	National Centre for Mental Health
NCR	National Capital Region
NDCC	National Disaster Coordination Council
NFI	Non-food item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PDCC	Provincial Disaster Coordinating Council
PNRCS	Philippine National Red Cross Society
RC	Resident Coordinator
RH	Reproductive Health
RHU	Rural Health Units
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SYB	Start Your Business
TREE	Tested Training for Rural Empowerment
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDGO	United Nations Development Group Office
UNDMT	United Nations Disaster Management Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme

UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOSAT	United Nations Satellite
WASH	Water and Sanitation Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



## CAP - Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

**OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS  
(OCHA)**

**UNITED NATIONS  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017  
USA**

**PALAIS DES NATIONS  
1211 GENEVA 10  
SWITZERLAND**