

Philippines

FLOODS

2004

DECEMBER



OCHA - PHILIPPINES - 2004

**FLASH
APPEAL**

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



UNITED NATIONS

*P*hilippines

FLOODS

2004
DECEMBER



OCHA - PHILIPPINES - 2004

FLASH
APPEAL

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



UNITED NATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
<i>Table I: Summary of Requirements – By Appealing Organisation and By Sector</i>	<i>2</i>
2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES.....	3
2.1 CONTEXT	3
2.2 HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES.....	3
3. RESPONSE PLANS.....	5
3.1 FOOD FOR RECOVERY	5
3.2 HEALTH	6
3.3 SHELTER.....	7
3.4 AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS.....	7
3.5 WATER AND SANITATION.....	8
3.6 EDUCATION.....	9
3.7 NON FOOD ITEMS	9
3.8 DISASTER PREPAREDNESS	10
4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	10
<i>Table II: List of Projects – By Appealing Organisation</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Table III: List of Projects – By Sector</i>	<i>13</i>
ANNEX I. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	15

Philippines: Floods

November/December 2004



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Flash Appeal seeks US\$ 6.4 million to meet the relief and emergency rehabilitation needs of those affected by four consecutive typhoons and tropical storms.

In a span of three weeks in November and December 2004 landslides and flash floods resulting from these typhoons and storms caused widespread destruction, particularly on the Eastern coast of the main island of Luzon. As of 13 December, the Government reported 1,060 dead, 1,023 injured and 559 missing. Houses, infrastructure, and agricultural crops were wiped out and replaced by a thick layer of mud, fallen trees, and logs.

The Government of the Philippines, with the assistance of the international community and non-governmental organisations, mounted an immediate relief operation. Helicopters and boats are being utilised to shuttle in food, drinking water and relief supplies and to evacuate the injured in those areas where road access is still impossible. Continued relief assistance is needed, particularly in these remote and inaccessible areas. Emergency rehabilitation activities require immediate support in order to restore provision of life-sustaining services.

The United Nations system in the Philippines responded instantly, with the United Nations Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) meeting with the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC). The NDCC quickly indicated the urgent relief requirements and requested the United Nations Resident Coordinator to mobilise international assistance. The Resident Coordinator alerted bilateral and multilateral donors. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) (pre-positioned funds from Ireland and Norway) provided emergency grants. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) responded with emergency programmes. The United Nations system in total has contributed US\$ 1 million (including rapid emergency grants from Australia and New Zealand). In addition, international donors have contributed US\$ 12 million bilaterally or through relief agencies, including US\$ 7 million for significant airlift and logistics operations.

With the full agreement of the Government, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in Geneva dispatched a UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team. The role of the UNDAC team was to support the response of the Government and the UNDMT. The in-country UN agencies, UNDAC, and a World Food Programme (WFP) expert conducted rapid assessments of the relief and emergency rehabilitation requirements in the disaster areas.

The United Nations system in the Philippines, on the basis of their assessment and the data provided by the Government, seeks US\$ 6.4 million to meet the relief and emergency rehabilitation needs of the most vulnerable for a period of three months from mid-December 2004 to mid-March 2005. The Flash Appeal has been prepared in close consultation with the Government of the Philippines and the Red Cross movement – the latter will launch its own appeal concurrently. The Flash Appeal supports their efforts, and those of non-governmental organisations (NGOs), in the critical phase in which the affected population are far from the attention of the international community but in urgent need of continuing relief and emergency rehabilitation assistance.

Priority sectors addressed in this Flash Appeal are:

- Food for Recovery
- Health
- Shelter
- Agriculture and Livelihoods
- Water and sanitation
- Education
- Non Food Items
- Disaster-preparedness

The members of the UNDMT which hereby appeal for funds are UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UN-Habitat and FAO, with the support of OCHA. As the majority of the items requested are available in the country, donors are kindly invited to respond with cash contributions.

Philippines Flash Appeal 2004
Summary of Requirements - By Appealing Organisation
as of 16 December 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements (US\$)
FAO	400,000
OCHA	40,000
UNDP	3,540,000
UN-HABITAT	950,000
UNICEF	1,100,000
WHO	365,635
Grand Total	6,395,635

Philippines Flash Appeal 2004
Summary of Requirements - by Sector
as of 16 December 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Sector Name	Original Requirements (US\$)
FOOD	2,710,000
HEALTH	545,635
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	2,040,000
AGRICULTURE	400,000
WATER AND SANITATION	300,000
EDUCATION	120,000
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	190,000
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	90,000
Grand Total	6,395,635

2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

2.1 CONTEXT

The Philippines was hit by four extreme weather disturbances in the three weeks from November 14 to December 4, 2004. The affected areas, as outlined on the map, are as follows:

Disturbance	Date	Affected Areas
Tropical Storm Unding (Muifa)	Nov 14-21	The centre, south and east of Luzon Island, eastern Visayas
Tropical Depression Violeta (Merbok)	Nov 22-23	The centre and east of Luzon Island
Tropical Depression Winnie	Nov 28-30	Whole Luzon Island except its northwest
Typhoon Yoyong (Nanmadol)	Dec 1- 4	Whole of Luzon Island and eastern Visayas

These events triggered landslides and flash floods, and together with the associated high winds caused destruction and damage to homes, community buildings, communications, infrastructure, roads, bridges, and agricultural crops. The worst affected areas were the provinces of Aurora and Quezon in eastern Luzon Island, although significant damage was also recorded in the provinces of Nueva Ecija, Mindoro Oriental, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, Nueva Viscaya, Quirino, Isabela, Cagayan, and Kalinga. Most of the hardest-hit areas are coastal municipalities lying along the slopes of mountain ranges. One of the most severely affected areas is the triangular low-lying plain east of the Sierra Madre mountain range in Quezon province, where the municipalities of General Nakar, Infanta and Real are located.

Immediate Government relief operations were complemented by significant contributions from Filipino nationals and the private sector. On 02 December the Government of the Philippines made a request for international assistance to the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator. National government agencies, the UN agencies, the UNDAC Team, the Philippine National Red Cross Society (PNRC), international agencies, and NGOs have since conducted needs assessment missions and provided immediate emergency assistance. Government estimates of damages in all affected areas are as follows:

• Total population affected ¹ by the four disasters	3.6 million
• Total population displaced	880,000
• Houses damaged	130,000
• Houses destroyed	38,000
• Damage to crops, fisheries and livestock	US\$ 52 million
• Infrastructure	US\$ 19 million
• School buildings	US\$ 6.1 million
• Health facilities	US\$ 1.1 million.

2.2 HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

Continued delivery of relief supplies is required to those areas still isolated by the landslides and flash floods. The municipalities of Infanta, Real and General Nakar remain only accessible by air, sea and foot, and are likely to remain so for much of December at least. Priority relief items are food, potable water, paediatric medicines, sanitation, and shelter items. Repair of damaged and destroyed bridges and roads as well as the restoration of electricity would allow the expeditious delivery of relief goods, and facilitate local recovery. The Government is undertaking access work but a succession of destroyed bridges requires a consecutive rather than concurrent approach.

At the time of writing, efforts are focussing on starting emergency rehabilitation of public facilities (for example, schools and hospitals) and housing. Some areas, however, remain totally dependent on relief assistance provided by foot, air and sea. Particular attention needs to be paid to the indigenous people who live in the more remote locations. Hence, there is a need for a combination of continued delivery of emergency relief and the provision of emergency rehabilitation assistance that promotes

¹ The Government of the Philippines defines "affected" populations as those who were killed, injured, those lost their homes, possessions, or livelihoods, those were unable to attend their places of work or study, and those stranded due to suspension of air, land or sea voyage. Due to the time spacing of the four events, and the inherent difficulties that this presented for assessments, the figures for "affected" population from the four disasters may include some element of duplication. All other figures, however, are cumulative.

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 in these centres need immediate care. The number of internally displaced people remains high (over 880,000). The disruption of access to safe drinking water and the breakdown of waste management represent a major threat to health, and the risk of outbreaks of water-borne diseases is looming.

Access problems remain substantial and hamper a thorough analysis of needs in all sectors. Therefore, the current Flash Appeal addresses only requirements for relief and emergency rehabilitation for a period of three months. It is essential that flexibility be retained as expert's complete in-depth sectoral assessments and agencies adapt responses accordingly.

3. RESPONSE PLANS

The Government of the Philippines, the United Nations system, and other partners have determined that the following response is critical to the efforts of the country to recover from the disaster in the immediate and short term.

3.1 FOOD FOR RECOVERY

The most vulnerable communities have lost their source of food and / or income. They are dependent upon food distributions that are at risk of curtailment. Community infrastructure has been damaged/inundated by the floods and landslides.

Objectives

- Provide dietary support to the most vulnerable and food-insecure households and evacuation centres by providing opportunities to work for food.
- Support the repair and rehabilitation of community infrastructure and assets through labour-intensive food for work schemes.

Activities

- To clear debris, construct core shelter units, repair damaged houses, set up or repair of community facilities (day care centres, feeding centres and classrooms), dredge canals, repair of roads².
- To monitor progress of works, distribution / adequacy of rations and the development of market prices of food.

The following criteria will be used to identify rural areas where food insecurity is highest and Food for Recovery (FFR) activities will be most effective:

- Pre-disaster vulnerability (poverty incidence and prevalence of malnutrition);
- Extent of damage to communities;
- Remoteness of the area;
- Disruption of economic activities and livelihoods;
- Limited presence of other agencies providing food assistance.

Community representation will be central to the identification of workers from households with high dependency ratios, and the selection of priority rehabilitation works. Implementing partners have prior experience of food for work schemes in emergencies in the country and have strong field presence. Mobilisation time for the project would thus be minimal.

Expected impact

- Improved availability of food in remote areas;
- Stabilised local markets;
- Avoidance of deterioration of the nutritional status of the affected population;
- Limited prevalence of negative coping strategies, such as reducing quantity and quality of meals, distress sales of assets etc. can be limited;
- Rehabilitated infrastructure and community assets.

FOOD FOR RECOVERY			US\$
UNDP ³	Beneficiaries: Total: 24,000 families (164,000 people)	Partners: WFP, DSWD and NGOs	2,710,000
	Project Title: Food for Recovery Projects		
	Aim: To meet short-term food needs while assisting in the rehabilitation of community assets.		

² Participants at these schemes will receive daily food rations to cover the basic energy requirements and a major share of protein and fat requirements of a family with six members. The ration is in compliance with the SPHERE standards. In areas where non-food needs are particularly important the beneficiaries will also receive a cash amount of US\$ 1/day.

³ UNDP will be responsible for monitoring and accountability of the activities for which the World Food Programme (not resident in-country) will provide the necessary technical assistance

3.2 HEALTH

The disaster has damaged and destroyed a substantial number of health facilities, including pharmacies, medical supplies and equipment. Many health facilities are without electricity for their refrigeration plant essential for maintaining the cold chain. Access to health services has been reduced. The Ministry of Health, with UN support, has responded well to the situation, however critical gaps remain and the affected population are at increased risk of a poor health, including reproductive health³. A key concern articulated by the Ministry of Health is the potential outbreak of malaria which is endemic in the disaster area. The Ministry of Health have requested that a population of at least 200,000 should be targeted by a Malaria control and response program.

Objectives

- Enhanced capacity of Department of Health (DoH) in prevention of disaster related health problems;
- Early detection and control of malaria outbreaks amongst displaced persons;
- A coordinated response mechanism for the health sector;
- Adequate child health provision to avert adverse health as a result of the disaster.

Activities

- Measuring ill health and assessing needs, as well as filling critical gaps in health response;
- Providing technical assistance to the DoH in the areas of health services management, environmental health, surveillance, forensic pathology and psychosocial care;
- Establishing a surveillance system for malaria, diarrhoeal diseases, communicable diseases, and nutrition;
- Providing vector control measures and drugs for the management of malaria;
- Immediately implementing epidemic control measures, monitoring and evaluation of control efforts, and sustaining surveillance (as necessary);
- Supporting DoH in ensuring safe water sources, and provision of water purification tablets;
- Providing emergency child medical supplies, (anti-pyretic, antibiotics for upper respiratory and other infections, anti-malaria drugs, oral re-hydration salts);
- Re-establishing health delivery system, including the immunisation programme and the cold chain supplies and equipment to hospitals and community health facilities.

Expected impact

- A more efficient response mechanism for those active in the health sector;
- Local field health personnel better equipped for emergencies;
- Detected and controlled epidemics. Malaria Crude Fatality Rate reduced to <1%;
- Reduction of child morbidity and mortality in the affected areas.

HEALTH			US\$
WHO	Beneficiaries: Total: 30,000 families	Partners: DoH, NDCC and humanitarian health actors	95,000
	Project Title: Support to DoH Emergency/Post Emergency Health Activities		
	Aim: To improve emergency health response through better coordination and qualitative support to health authorities.		
WHO	Beneficiaries: Total: 200,000 people	Partners: DoH, NDCC and humanitarian health actors	270,635
	Project Title: Managing Malaria outbreak in Northern Philippines ⁴		
	Aim: Improved malaria management through the supply of anti-malaria drugs, insecticides and netting for malaria prevention and control.		
UNICEF	Beneficiaries: Total: 50,000 Children: 30,000	Partners: DoH, Local Government units, NGOs	180,000
	Project Title: Provision of basic health needs of children and women		
	Aim: To secure the basic health needs of children and women in typhoon affected areas		

⁴ Should a malaria outbreak be averted, drugs and supplies for this project will be used in the routine national malaria control programme.

3.3 SHELTER

The Government estimates that 130,000 houses were damaged in the storms and 38,000 were totally destroyed. Many occupants are now living in overcrowded and inadequate conditions, far short of internationally agreed minimum standards (SPHERE).

Objective

- To address emergency and rehabilitation shelter needs for 9,600 households in Quezon, Aurora, and Nueva Ecija provinces;
- To provide safe sites through preliminary cleanup;
- To reduce vulnerability through land-use planning.

Activities

- Provision of emergency “self-build” shelter materials and equipment 9,600 families;
- Provision of training in the use of self-build shelter construction;
- Cleanup and disposal of debris through community mobilisation and participation;
- Hiring of contractors and procurement of materials for major rehabilitation works;
- Conducting community-based land-use planning and management initiatives.

Expected impact

- The immediate shelter needs of 9,600 families are met;
- Community mobilisation and participation in the shelter rehabilitation process;
- Revitalisation of local economy through local procurement of materials and services;
- Increased community and local authority capacity in developing vulnerability reduction strategies, primarily through land-use planning and management.

SHELTER			US\$
UNDP	Beneficiaries: 9,600 families	Partner: DSWD, NDCC and NGOS	590,000 UNDP
	Project Titles: Immediate Shelter Rehabilitation		
UN-Habitat	Aim: To meet the emergency and short-term shelter needs of 9,600 families		510,000 UN-HABITAT
UN-Habitat	Beneficiaries: 70,000 families	Partner: DSWD, NDCC and NGOS	
	Project Titles: Emergency clean-up and risk reduction programme		
	Aim: Provision of safe sites for shelter rehabilitation through preliminary clean-up and land-use planning for vulnerability reduction		
			440,000

3.4 AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS

Floods and landslides destroyed farms and harvests of staple and vegetable crops and, disrupted or destroyed infrastructure and places of work for formal and informal employment. Subsequent restrictions on legal logging activities have deprived the communities of one of the main sources of formal and informal employment. Logging, whether legal or illegal, is regarded as one of the main causes of deforestation and watershed mismanagement, and exacerbating the floods caused by typhoons. Reinforcement of programmes leading to sustainable watershed management at the local level could be a strategic framework for the mitigation of and preparedness for flood impacts and the restoration of affected farm communities.

Objectives

- To help restore the operation of small enterprises;
- To complement the government's efforts in restoring the productive capacity of most-affected small farmers and small livestock holders in Aurora and Quezon Provinces.

Activities

- Micro-finance: Provide financing for small business to rehabilitate their damaged infrastructure and facilities (e.g. groceries/stalls);
- Training for alternative livelihoods (according to the materials available);
- Provision of agricultural and fisheries (including aquaculture) inputs (seeds, planting materials, agro-forestry seedlings, fertilisers, tools, livestock, fish feeds);

- Technical support to the Local Government Units (LGUs) through provision of training on application of appropriate agricultural technologies for the fisheries, agro-forestry, livestock and crops sectors.

Expected impact

- Local economy is revitalised through the empowerment of small enterprises;
- Skills for alternative means of livelihood are provided;
- Increased food security for the most vulnerable disaster-affected farmers;
- Improved access to essential agricultural and fisheries inputs;
- Improved sustainable agriculture-based livelihood for the affected communities.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS			US\$
UNDP	Beneficiaries: 1,000 small enterprises 240 individuals trained on alternative livelihood	Partners: NAPC	190,000
	Project Title: Emergency Assistance to Small Enterprises		
	Aim: To revitalise local economies by supporting small enterprises		
FAO	Beneficiaries: Total: 3,000 families	Partners: Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Fishery and Aquatic Resources, Department of Environment and Natural Resources	400,000
	Project Title: Emergency assistance to support the rehabilitation of agriculture towards sustainable livelihoods in typhoon-affected regions		
	Aim: To assist the Government of the Philippines in its efforts to resume agricultural production and to restore the small farmers' agriculture-based economy in the affected regions.		

3.5 WATER AND SANITATION

Water supplies have been disrupted and contaminated, and sanitation facilities damaged by the floods. Safe sources of drinking water have been severely reduced in the most affected areas. Water sources are at risk of corruption by faecal contamination. Displaced populations have created an increased demand on already inadequate sanitary facilities.

Objectives

- To ensure that essential basics services – water & sanitation for children are maintained so that children's growth and development are not interrupted or impaired;
- To improve sanitation and the rehabilitation of the sewage disposal system;
- To reduce contamination of water supplies and reduced incidence of water-borne diseases.

Activities

- Support for the rehabilitation of 100 water sources in schools, health centres and severely damaged community facilities;
- Construction of 1,000 pit latrines;
- Provision of hand soap and hygiene education materials.

Expected impact

- Affected population are able to access safe drinking water;
- Reduced water contamination and prevention of water-borne disease outbreaks;
- Improved standard of sanitation.

WATER & SANITATION			US\$
UNICEF	Beneficiaries: Total: 140,000 people Children: 60,000	Partners: Local Government Units, DoH	300,000
	Project Title: Securing safe water source and sanitation facilities for children in the affected communities.		
	Aim: Provision of safe drinking water and sanitation for public facilities in the most affected communities.		

3.6 EDUCATION

Educational establishments were damaged; furniture and educational materials were lost in schools and the homes of children. Children experienced the death of friends and relatives, the loss of homes, the trauma and danger of the floods themselves, and a disruption to their daily lives.

Objectives

- 16,000 children are able to return to school, adequately resourced with school supplies;
- Reduce the negative psychosocial impacts of the disaster on children.

Activities

- To provide education packs for 6,000 pre-school and 10,000 primary school children;
- To assist in the rehabilitation of 1,000 Early Childhood Care & Development (ECCD) and 100 primary schools in the worst affected areas;
- To provide psychosocial therapy and counselling to distressed children and families.

Expected impact

- Continuing and un-hampered education services for children in the affected areas;
- Early recovery and re-integration of children traumatised by the disaster.

EDUCATION			US\$
UNICEF	Beneficiaries: Children: 30,000	Partners: Department of Education (DoE), DSWD, Local Government Units and NGOs	120,000
	Project Title: Securing the basic education and psycho-social needs of children in typhoon affected areas.		
	Aim: To support the provision of education and psycho-social care during the rehabilitation phase.		

3.7 NON FOOD ITEMS

The floods and landslides damaged, destroyed or buried the basic household possessions of affected people. Many fled their homes only in the clothes they wore. They are without spare clothes or the most basic living requirements with which to begin the resumption of their daily lives.

Objective

- To provide 10,000 families with essential survival materials for basic needs sufficient for a short period of displacement from home.

Activities

- Procurement and distribution of 10,000 family packs of survival items (clothes, sleeping items, shelter materials, cooking and eating utensils).

Expected impact

- 10,000 families are assisted in their recovery from the disaster by being given the basic necessities for daily living.

NON FOOD ITEMS			US\$
UNICEF	Beneficiaries: 10,000 families in most affected areas	Partners: DSWD, Local Government Units and NGOs	500,000
	Project Title: Securing the basic NFI needs of 10,000 families with children in affected areas		
	Aim: To provide emergency NFIs for families to support their children's recovery and development during the immediate post-crisis period.		

3.8 DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

The Philippines is prone to a variety of natural disasters, and hence disaster response preparedness is an area that requires more attention. Whilst disaster coordination centres exist, education and implementation of these concepts are not widespread.

Objective

- To introduce risk reduction and disaster response preparedness practices into the recovery process.

Activities

- Provision of Equipment: Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue Tools (4 sets) under the care of the NDCC;
- Production of Advocacy Materials: Information, Education and Communication on Disaster Preparedness in the affected areas;
- Training on Disaster Management for Local Government Units, NDCC and its affiliated partners (3-5 days for about 80 persons per training).

Expected impact

- NDCC and the LGUs are better able to address the effects of natural calamities.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS			US\$
UNDP	Beneficiaries: population in 4 provinces	Partners: NDCC, DILG	50,000 UNDP
	Project Title: Incorporating Risk Reduction Practices in the Recovery Process.		
OCHA	Aim: To reduce the vulnerability of communities to natural disasters, and improve timing of response.		40,000 OCHA

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The NDCC is the Government's inter-agency coordinating body for disaster management. It oversees the Government's national relief efforts and coordinates the activities of both local and international agencies. NDCC is the main counterpart for the UNDMT and the international community. The lead UN agencies by sector, and their government and non-government counterparts, are listed in the table below. Overall coordination responsibilities lie with the Government.

Sector	Lead UN Agency	Government Counterpart	Other Agencies Involved in the Sector
Food for Recovery	UNDP	DSWD	WFP, PNRC, NGOs
Health	WHO/UNICEF	DOH	NDCC, Provincial and Municipal Health Offices (PMHOs), Municipal and Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children
Water and Sanitation	UNICEF	DOH	DSWD, PMHOs, Provincial and Municipal Social Welfare and Development Offices
Education	UNICEF	DoE	DSWD, Provincial Divisions of Education
Shelter	UN-Habitat	DSWD	UNDP, NDCC, Provincial and Municipal Social Welfare and Development Offices (PMSWDOs)
Agriculture and Livelihoods	FAO	DA/NAPC	UNDP, BFAR, DENR, PBSP, Provincial and Municipal Agriculture Offices
Non Food Items	UNICEF	DSWD	PMSWDOs
Disaster Preparedness	UNDP	NDCC	OCHA, Provincial and Municipal Disaster Coordinating Councils, PNRC

Table II: Philippines Flash Appeal 2004

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation
as of 13 December 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 1 of 2

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
FAO			
PHI-04/A01	AGRICULTURE	Emergency assistance to support the rehabilitation of sustainable agriculture in typhoon-affected regions	400,000
Sub total for FAO			400,000
OCHA			
PHI-04/CSS01B	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Incorporating risk reduction practices in the recovery process	40,000
Sub total for OCHA			40,000
UNDP			
PHI-04/CSS01A	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Incorporating risk reduction practices in the recovery process	50,000
PHI-04/ER/I01	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Emergency Assistance to Small Enterprises	190,000
PHI-04/S/NF02A	FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Immediate Shelter Rehabilitation	590,000
PHI-04/F01	FOOD	Food for recovery projects	2,710,000
Sub total for UNDP			3,540,000
UN-HABITAT			
PHI-04/S/NF03	FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Emergency clean-up and risk reduction programme	440,000
PHI-04/S/NF02B	FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Immediate Shelter Rehabilitation	510,000
Sub total for UN-HABITAT			950,000

Table II : Philippines Flash Appeal 2004

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation
as of 16 December 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 2 of 2

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
UNICEF			
PHI-04/E01	EDUCATION	Securing the basic education and psycho-social needs of children in typhoon affected areas	120,000
PHI-04/S/NF01	FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Securing the basic NFI needs of 10,000 families with children in affected areas	500,000
PHI-04/H03	HEALTH	Provision of basic health needs of children and women	180,000
PHI-04/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Securing safe water source and sanitation facilities for children in the affected communities	300,000
Sub total for UNICEF			1,100,000
WHO			
PHI-04/H02	HEALTH	Managing malaria outbreak in Northern Philippines	270,635
PHI-04/H01	HEALTH	Support to Department of Health emergency/Post emergency health activities	95,000
Sub total for WHO			365,635
Grand Total:			6,395,635

Table III : Philippines Flash Appeal 2004

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 13 December 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 1 of 2

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE			
PHI-04/A01	FAO	Emergency assistance to support the rehabilitation of sustainable agriculture in typhoon-affected regions	400,000
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			400,000
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
PHI-04/CSS01A	UNDP	Incorporating risk reduction practices in the recovery process	50,000
PHI-04/CSS01B	OCHA	Incorporating risk reduction practices in the recovery process	40,000
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			90,000
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			
PHI-04/ER/I01	UNDP	Emergency Assistance to Small Enterprises	190,000
Sub total for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			190,000
EDUCATION			
PHI-04/E01	UNICEF	Securing the basic education and psycho-social needs of children in typhoon affected areas	120,000
Sub total for EDUCATION			120,000
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			
PHI-04/S/NF03	UN-HABITAT	Emergency clean-up and risk reduction programme	440,000
PHI-04/S/NF02A	UNDP	Immediate Shelter Rehabilitation	590,000
PHI-04/S/NF02B	UN-HABITAT	Immediate Shelter Rehabilitation	510,000
PHI-04/S/NF01	UNICEF	Securing the basic NFI needs of 10,000 families with children in affected areas	500,000
Sub total for FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			2,040,000
FOOD			
PHI-04/F01	UNDP	Food for recovery projects	2,710,000
Sub total for FOOD			2,710,000

Table III : Philippines Flash Appeal 2004

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 16 December 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 2 of 2

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
HEALTH			
PHI-04/H02	WHO	Managing malaria outbreak in Northern Philippines	270,635
PHI-04/H03	UNICEF	Provision of basic health needs of children and women	180,000
PHI-04/H01	WHO	Support to Department of Health emergency/Post emergency health activities	95,000
Sub total for HEALTH			545,635
WATER AND SANITATION			
PHI-04/WS01	UNICEF	Securing safe water source and sanitation facilities for children in the affected communities	300,000
Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION			300,000
Grand Total			6,395,635

ANNEX I.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DoE	Department of Education
DoH	Department of Health
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFR	Food-for-Recovery
LGU	Local Government Unit
NAPC	National Anti-Poverty Commission
NDCC	National Disaster Coordination Council
NFI	Non-food item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PBSP	Philippine Business for Social Progress
PMHO	Provincial and Municipal Health Office
PMSWDO	Provincial and Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office
PNRC	Philippine National Red Cross
SPHERE	Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response
UN	United Nations
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
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
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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

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

TELEFAX: (1 212) 963.3630

**GENEVA OFFICE
PALAIS DES NATIONS
1211 GENEVA 10
SWITZERLAND**

TELEFAX: (41 22) 917.0368