

CONTENT

PASO 3: DESARROLLAR EL PROCESO DE IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE ACCIONES TEMPRANAS

Listas de verificación del PAT para tifones en Filipinas

3

Paso 3: Desarrollar el proceso de implementación de acciones tempranas

La Sección 6.1 del PAT completo te pide describir un proceso de implementación que demuestre que cada paso de la activación ha sido considerado y que la implementación dentro del plazo de ocurrencia disponible es posible. Este proceso de implementación debe cubrir todas las actividades desde el momento en que se alcanza el umbral (Día X) hasta el despliegue del personal/voluntarios, el transporte, la distribución y la finalización del monitoreo posdistribución y/o la evaluación de impacto (Día Y), con cronogramas y responsabilidades claros.

Ten en cuenta que este cronograma es diferente de la matriz operacional de la FICR, que también describirá las tareas principales del PAT, pero a lo largo de la vida útil del PAT y no solo durante la activación.

Para cualquier enfoque de acción anticipatoria, por ejemplo, a nivel comunitario o para el DREF Inminente, el plan de implementación es una herramienta útil para orientar la implementación. Por supuesto, puedes ajustar el nivel de detalle según tus necesidades.

Para garantizar que todos conozcan sus tareas, distribuye el plan o diagrama del proceso ampliamente. Esto puede hacerse diseñando materiales de capacitación adaptados para el personal y los voluntarios y/o distribuyendo “PAT de bolsillo”, que resumen la información clave del PAT en una sola hoja para una consulta rápida. Puedes encontrar un ejemplo de un PAT de bolsillo de América Latina a continuación en la caja de herramientas.

En la caja de herramientas a continuación encontrarás diferentes plantillas del proceso de implementación, algunas de ellas parcialmente completadas.



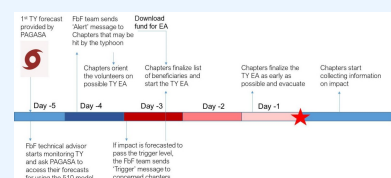
Establecer un proceso de implementación para tifones en Filipinas

Objetivo y enfoque

Para reducir los impactos de los tifones, el PAT moviliza acciones preventivas basadas en pronósticos, coordinadas por la Cruz Roja Filipina (CRF) con socios regionales y locales. Esto implica el preposicionamiento de Kits de Refuerzo de Refugio (KRR) en los principales almacenes de la CRF y la habilitación de una activación rápida para proteger a las comunidades vulnerables.

- **Acciones preparatorias** Los artículos esenciales de los KRR — cuerdas de nailon, clavos, alambres de amarre y varillas de hierro — se almacenan en cinco almacenes regionales (Subic, Albay, Tacloban, Cebú y Surigao del Sur). Las herramientas adicionales y los materiales de protección están listos para su adquisición local en el momento de la activación. Paralelamente, se preimprimen 3.000 copias de materiales informativos para orientar a los residentes sobre la seguridad de los refugios y el ganado, garantizando la sensibilización comunitaria con antelación.
- **Fase de alerta (Día -4)** Cuando un tifón se aproxima, se envían alertas automáticas con pronósticos de impacto cada seis horas. Los capítulos en las zonas en riesgo se preparan para una posible activación coordinándose con los proveedores locales y participando en reuniones de Evaluación de Riesgo Previo al Desastre (PDRA) para priorizar las acciones de respuesta.
- **Fase de activación (Día -3 a Día 0)** Si los impactos previstos superan los umbrales de activación, un mensaje de activación del umbral pone en marcha la respuesta, orientando a los capítulos para implementar medidas de protección. Los barangays reciben los materiales de los KRR, los residentes llevan a cabo medidas de protección como la cosecha temprana y la limpieza de drenajes, y las evacuaciones preventivas se completan antes del Día -1.

En el [PAT de bolsillo](#) también encontrarás una lista de verificación muy detallada de quién tiene que hacer qué y en qué momento. En el deslizador a continuación también encontrarás la lista de verificación.



Fuente: PRC

Listas de verificación del PAT para tifones en Filipinas

	WHAT	HOW	WHO IS IN CHARGE	RELEVANT DOCUMENTS	COMPLETED
SHELTER STRENGTHENING ACTIVATION CHECKLIST	Orient the beneficiaries (including workers) & disseminate protective equipment	Orient the beneficiaries, workers and volunteers how the installation is done and the flow of work (see IEC materials) HOW: 5 steps: (1st) make strong anchors (2nd) hold down roof (3rd) tie down the roof frame (4th) close down doors and windows, and (5th) brace the walls.	Staff and volunteers	Guide to Shelter Strengthening (SSK IEC)	☐
	Fill in forms	For beneficiary HH • Beneficiary card (c/o chapter) • Award distribution sheet • Goods received note (GRN) For beneficiary workers • Insurance form (MAAB) • Take a photo of their one (1) valid ID • If they don't have a valid ID's - First, workers should fill-out the Bio-Data - Then, take a photo of the worker. Lastly, Bio-Data should have signed and verified by Brgy. Captain • Fill-out one (1) service contract per Team. Composed of five members (2 skilled and 3 unskilled). Each team should have one skilled team leader • The Team Leader (skilled) signs the contract	Staff, volunteers, BarCom, and workers	Beneficiary card Award distribution sheet GRN MAAB Service Contract (per team) Photo of the workers' ID/ BioData	☐
	Start installing the SSKs	It takes approximately one hour to install one SSK. This means that one team can install around 8 SSKs/day.	Carpenters (with guidance from Staff, Volunteers and BarCom)	Guide to Shelter Strengthening (SSK IEC)	☐
	Payment to the workers (on day -2/n the end of each day. Payment needs to be processed before the impact)	Workers should sign in the following documents: • Attendance sheet • Acknowledgment receipt Conduct cash-distribution (recommendation is PHP 500.00/day/sp. However, unskilled workers are paid less) Payment for Skilled and Unskilled Workers (Skilled Workers = PHP 500.00/day) (Unskilled Workers = PHP 350.00/day)	Staff and volunteers	Attendance Sheet Acknowledgment receipt	☐
	Finalization of work	On day -1 (or until the weather allows) finish the work and relocate the staff & resources to a safe location.2	Staff, volunteers and workers		☐

	WHAT	HOW	WHO IS IN CHARGE	RELEVANT DOCUMENTS	COMPLETED
EARLY HARVESTING ACTIVATION CHECKLIST	Hire a team of workers and validate the beneficiary farms (based on the vulnerability criteria and the stage of the crops)	Hire a team of at least 10 workers from the target/nearby barangays for early harvesting. It is estimated that it takes about a day/10 worker to harvest 1 HA. Workers can be a tenant, laborer, or fisherman or low those receiving low daily/monthly income. Only choose farms where the crops have developed.	Staff, volunteers and BarCom		☐
	Fill in forms	For beneficiary HH/workers: • Insurance form (MAAB) • Take a photo of their one (1) valid ID • If they don't have a valid ID's • Insurance Form (MAAB) • Take a photo of their one (1) valid ID w/ signature • If they don't have a valid ID's - First, workers should fill-out the Bio-Data - Then, take a photo of the worker. Lastly, BioData should have signed and verified by Brgy. Captain • Fill-out one (1) service contract per Team. Composed of by (1) Team Leader and (9) Members • The Team Leader (TL) is the one who signs the contract.	Staff, volunteers, BarCom, and workers	MAAB Service Contract (per team) ID/BioData	☐
	Go through (1) reaping the crop, (2) hauling the cut crops to central location for (3) pressing bags of paddy	To hasten the process of harvesting, threshing and cleaning are not included in early harvesting of rice within the lead time. For abaca, the workers can either do (a) tumbling and store it in safe location, or (b) trimming of abaca leaves. Then assigned person should count the number of tumbled/trimmed abaca trees.	Workers (with guidance from staff, volunteers and BarCom)		☐
	Transport the cut crops to a storage place	The cut crops need to be transported to a safe storage place/ marketplace.	Workers (with guidance from staff, volunteers and BarCom)		☐
	Payment of workers	Conduct cash-distribution (recommendation is PHP500.00/day/sp) Workers should sign in the following documents: • Attendance sheet • Acknowledgment receipt	Staff, volunteers and workers	Attendance Sheet Acknowledgment receipt	☐

	WHAT	HOW	WHO IS IN CHARGE	RELEVANT DOCUMENTS	COMPLETED
LIVESTOCK EVACUATION ACTIVATION CHECKLIST	Barangay Animal Evacuation Team (BAET) Activation	Orient the beneficiaries, workers and volunteers how the installation BAET is activated through the barangay chairman. The members immediately act on their roles and responsibilities.	PRC Chapter through Barangay Chairman	Livestock Evacuation Guidelines and Livestock IEC	☐
	Hire a team of workers and filling in forms	Hire a team of at least minimum 10 workers to work in setting up 1 fence/corral/ pen for the livestock. - Can be anyone from the barangay who knows basic carpentry skills - Can be those receiving low daily income/monthly income For Beneficiary workers: • Insurance Form (MAAB) • Take a photo of their one (1) valid ID w/ signature • If they don't have a valid ID's - First, workers should fill-out the Bio-Data - Then, take a photo of the worker. Lastly, Bio-Data should have signed and verified by Brgy. Captain • Fill-out one (1) service contract per Team. Composed of one (1) Team Leader and nine (9) Members • The Team Leader (TL) is the one who signs the contract	Staff, volunteers, BarCom, and workers	MAABs Service Contracts ID/Bio-Data	☐
	Establishing the evacuation/ pooling areas	There is no standardized design for the corral. Materials can be any locally available materials, but the corral needs to be sturdy enough. Take the following into consideration: • Inside a corral, livestock should be segregated per species, and/or per gender • Allocated space per livestock is at least 2 square meters • Goad should be inside an area with roofing • Installation of temporary drainage (if possible) -If no corral was set up, cattle and carabao should be tied in strong tree -They should be freed from the corral once there is severe strong wind	Logistics (BAET) and workers	Livestock Evacuation Guidelines	☐
	Confirm pick up schedules and needed manpower	Spearheaded by the Barangay Chairman, schedules shall be plotted out, along with the manpower needed to support in the evacuation. Once schedules are determined, it should be announced to the entire community for their information. Manpower should ideally be from the BAET and barangay officials.	Barangay Chairman and BAET	Livestock Evacuation Guidelines	☐
	Transporting the livestock to the pooling area	It is the responsibility of the entire barangay council to do the evacuation, from the early warning, to transporting of the livestock from the pick-up sites towards the evacuation/pooling area. Livestock should be transported in appropriate vehicles and in a manner that does not cause stress throughout the travel and does not predispose them to injury and disease. Extra precautions for sick, distressed or pregnant animals required. Note: If a livestock owner refuses to evacuate, sign a waiver.	Barangay Council and BAET	Evacuation waiver Livestock Evacuation Guidelines	☐

Registration/ identification of livestock in the evacuation/ pooling area	As soon as the livestock arrives, animals should be registered in various ways (depending on the availability of resources on the ground). Recording and marking are to be done based on species, sex, age/size, and reproductive status.	Record Keeper (BAET)	Master List Livestock Evacuation Guidelines	☐
Sorting and dispatching	Stockyard boss sorts and dispatches the animals to the holding corral based on species, sex, age / size, and reproductive status.	Stockyard Boss (BAET)	Livestock Evacuation Guidelines	☐
Payment of workers	Conduct cash-distribution (recommendation is PHP500.00/day/sp.) Workers should sign in the following documents: • Attendance sheet • Acknowledgment receipt Payment should be processed in the end of each day	Volunteers and staff	Attendance sheet Acknowledgment sheet	☐
Regular monitoring and maintenance of the evacuation/ pooling area	Provisions of feeds/forage/pasture/water will be primarily done by the owner with the supervision of the Nutrition and Water in-charge. Monitoring of health status and reporting to the veterinary any observation that requires intervention. Proper sanitation maintenance and security monitoring needed: at least one person monitoring the animals all the time	Owner Nutrition in-charge (BAET) Herd health technician (BAET) Water/Sanitation in-charge (BAET) Security in-charge (BAET)	Livestock Evacuation Guidelines	☐
Provision of health supplements and drugs	Herd Health technician provides vitamin A, D, E, electrolytes, and antibiotics (broad spectrum) before animals are released.	Health Technician (BAET)	Livestock Evacuation Guidelines	☐
Release of livestock after end of emergency	Release begins based on the order of the barangay chairman. Owners provide a claim stub to the Record Keeper to claim the animals.	Record Keeper (BAET)	Livestock Evacuation Guidelines	☐
Restoration of evacuation/ pooling area (clean and fix)	The site must be cleaned from waste to be facilitated by the Water and Sanitation team of BAET, and community people are encouraged to take part as well. Fence installed should be dismantled and stored in a safe place for future use.	WASH (BAET) and Logistics in-charge	Livestock Evacuation Guidelines	☐
Close out meeting - evaluation and documentation	Gathering feedback from the owners of the animals through a close out meeting, is being encouraged to evaluate the action done and further gather information for improvement. Moreover, all forms will be gathered and collated as basis for the early action done. These forms can be references in any case there'll be same action in the future.	PRC Staff, Volunteers and BarCom	Livestock Evacuation Guidelines	☐