

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Philippines: Typhoon Fengshen

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH004
GLIDE n° TC-2008-000093-PHL
Operations update n° 4
31 December 2008

Period covered by this Ops
Update: 24 September to 15
December 2008

Appeal target (current): CHF 8,310,213 (USD 8 million or EUR 5.1 million); with this Operations Update, the appeal has been revised to CHF 1,996,287 (USD 1,878,149 or EUR 1,343,281) [<click here to view the attached Revised Emergency Appeal Budget>](#)

Appeal coverage: To date, the appeal is 87%. Funds are urgently needed to enable the Philippine National Red Cross to provide assistance to those affected by the typhoon.; [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details >](#)



A transitional shelter house in the midst of being built in the municipality of Santa Barbara, Ilo Ilo province. Photo: Philippine National Red Cross.

Appeal history:

- A preliminary emergency appeal was launched on 24 June 2008 for CHF 8,310,213 (USD 8 million or EUR 5.1 million) for 12 months to assist 6,000 families.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 200,000 was allocated from the International Federation's DREF.

Summary: The onslaught of typhoon Fengshen which hit the Philippines on 18 June 2008, followed by floods and landslides, have left in its wake urgent needs among poverty-stricken communities.

According to the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC), approximately four million people have been affected through out the country by typhoon Fengshen. More than 81,000 houses were totally destroyed and a further 326,321 seriously damaged. NDCC statistics indicated around two million people were affected on Panay Island, the area worst hit by the typhoon.

To date, teams composed of 12 Southeast Asia regional disaster response team (RDRT) members and eight Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC) RDRT-trained members conducted assessments in the typhoon-affected areas and identified the needs of those affected. In support of these four teams, two water and sanitation engineers from the American and German Red Cross Societies, accompanied by PNRC water and sanitation-trained staff, were also deployed. Detailed assessments of drinking water needs in the provinces of Aklan and Iloilo, where the typhoon triggered large-scale flooding, were conducted.

Partner national societies which have made contributions to the appeal include: the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross. A contribution has also been received from the Australian government.

The International Federation, on behalf of the Philippine National Red Cross society, would like to thank all partners who have so far contributed to this appeal.

The situation

Typhoon Fengshen (locally named Frank) entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) as a tropical depression on 18 June 2008. Fengshen was the sixth typhoon to hit this disaster-prone country in 2008. As it made landfall in Eastern Visayas, it intensified into a typhoon. Fengshen compounded the effects of the southwest monsoon and triggered landslides, flooding and storm surges along the eastern and western seaboard, bringing severe damages to infrastructure and large numbers of directly affected persons, mainly in the provinces of Iloilo, Capiz, Aklan and Antique on Panay island and, to a lesser extent, in the provinces of Leyte and Eastern Samar. The provinces of Maguidanao and Shariff Kabunsuan in the Autonomous Region for Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), and Cotabato City and North Cotabato were also affected by flooding.

The National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) indicated that more than 900,000 families (approximately four million people), were directly affected by typhoon Fengshen in 6,377 barangays (villages) out of 419 municipalities, in 58 provinces out of 15 regions. Panay Island had the most number of affected populations with 421,479 families (2,159,780 persons) or almost half of all families and persons affected. The NDCC stated a total of 81,510 completely destroyed and 326,321 damaged houses. Of these figures, 53,409 houses were destroyed on Panay Island, with 27,063 houses destroyed in the province of Iloilo and 14,199 in the province of Aklan. The total cost of damage both to infrastructure (roads, bridges, schools, etc.) and agriculture is estimated to be PHP 13,525 billion (CHF 322 billion); approximately 60 per cent of the total cost of damage was incurred in Panay Island.

A preliminary emergency appeal, launched on 24 June for CHF 8,310,213 (USD 8 million or EUR 5.1 million) in response to a request for support from the Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC). The appeal has been revised down to CHF 1,996,287 (USD 1.87 million or EUR 1.3 million) due to limited funding and changes in the relief and recovery operations.

The International Federation planned the provision of building materials, know-how and technical support for the reconstruction of 5,000 typhoon-resistant shelters (with latrines) to serve as transitional houses, but due to the lack of sufficient response to the appeal, the operation has been reviewed and a new target is set at 1,000 houses. PNRC, through the support of the International Federation, is providing transitional shelter to 1,000 households (approximately 5,000 people) in two provinces.

Coordination and partnerships

Close coordination between the PNRC and its government counterparts is carried through the national society's presence in NDCC and its good working relations with the local government units (LGUs). All of PNRC's response, planning and implementation of activities are done transparently in close collaboration with the International Federation's country office in the Philippines. Additional support and coordination came from regional disaster response team (RDRT) members, the South East Asia regional office and the Asia Pacific Zone office of the International Federation. The International Federation in-country team is coordinating its activities with the ICRC, and with UN agencies, international non-governmental organizations, local non-governmental organizations and other organizations engaged in the response.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

PNRC provided an immediate response to the disaster within hours after typhoon Fengshen struck the country. PNRC deployed its volunteers and staff to support the evacuation of families and assist some of the most vulnerable through emergency food and non-food items. Multi-sectoral assessment teams were dispatched from the headquarters to the most affected regions. The International Federation's disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) allocated CHF 200,000 (USD 190,000 or EUR 123,000) to support PNRC's emergency response efforts. As the scale of the disaster became apparent, the PNRC asked the International Federation to launch an International Appeal for assistance. Twelve South

East Asia RDRT members from Cambodia and Indonesia Red Cross and the Malaysian Red Crescent Societies were deployed within 48 hours of the disaster. Two water and sanitation engineers from the American and German Red Cross Societies were also deployed within 48 hours to support PNRCS team in the assessment of emergency and longer-term community needs. The emergency assessments identified Panay Island as the worst-affected area with two provinces, Iloilo and Aklan, receiving the most the damage. Priority needs included emergency water supply, provision of shelter to families selected among the most vulnerable, prevention of an outbreak of waterborne diseases, and disaster risk reduction.

The operation

In line with the recommendations of the RDRT assessment teams, the PNRC, supported by the International Federation, has developed a plan of action which seeks provision of immediate and subsequent support to the most affected population in the hardest hit areas by the typhoon. The proposed operation is focusing on both water and sanitation/health and shelter.

As shelter has emerged as a top priority, recovery is tough going, particularly for those who had little to begin with. The destructive impact of the typhoon not only affected houses but also the natural resources that homes are traditionally built from, such as coconut wood and *nipa* plants, leaving the cost of building materials in country high. This poses a serious problem for many families as the in-country poverty rate is very high and opportunities to earn any extra income are limited.

The International Federation is providing 1,000 households (5,000 individuals) with construction materials and tools to construct typhoon-resistant houses with latrines in the most severely affected areas in Panay Island. PNRC is using separate funds raised in response to typhoon Fengshen to add another 300 houses to the 1,000 above.

The water and sanitation/health component of the operation focused on the provision of potable water to the communities who do not have access to safe water. The activities under Objective 2: Emergency support to the provision of drinking water in Panay has been completed at the end of September (please refer to [Operations Update No. 3](#)).

During this reporting period, there was more focus on the health component of the operation, which covered dissemination of health messages through the distribution of posters and information materials carried out to help prevent an outbreak of diarrheal diseases due to poor water and sanitation conditions. People in selected areas also benefited from community-based hygiene education and health awareness activities to prevent communicable diseases, including diarrhoea, malaria and leptospirosis, from spreading.

Activities concluded under Objectives 1 and 2 are highlighted in the previous update (please refer to [Operations Update No. 3](#)). Longer-term initiatives, such as support with transitional shelter, and initiatives contributing to improved sanitation and health in affected communities are moving forward and the achievements are as follows:

Objective 3: Provision of basic household kits to 6,000 families, i.e. a selection representing less than 10 per cent of the affected families on Panay Island.

As mentioned in Operations Update No. 3, the initial plan for provision of non-food items such as mosquito nets, blankets and cooking utensils was reconsidered based on actual needs and available funding. Priority was given to the purchase and distribution of mosquito nets since there was a real need for them in view of an increase in the incidence of malaria in certain parts of the country.

Antique and Cotobato were the targeted provinces as they were the provinces with high incidence rates of malaria. A total of 3,600 households (600 households in Antique and 3,000 households in Cotobato) in these two provinces will each receive two treated mosquito nets. Priority is given to families with pregnant women and children aged five years and below.

Progress/Achievements

The International Federation supported the purchase of 12,000 treated mosquito nets for distribution to families affected by the typhoon and living in areas prone to malaria. Information derived from the report of the health department indicated that two provinces, namely Antique and Cotobato, are experiencing

the most adverse affects of Malaria. Therefore, PNRC selected the *barangays* and families within the mentioned provinces.

Information materials are included as inserts in the mosquito nets that will instruct the families on the proper usage of the nets.

The training of health volunteers on malaria prevention and dissemination on proper use of mosquito nets has been incorporated in the community health education training of the health and welfare volunteers.

To date, 1,200 mosquito nets have been distributed for 600 households in two municipalities of San Remegio and Sibalom in Antique province, while the distribution of 6,000 mosquito nets is ongoing in Cotobato province. By the end of December, it is intended that all 3,000 households in Cotobato province will receive a mosquito net each.

During their household visits, the health and welfare volunteers monitor and evaluate the beneficiaries' regular and proper usage of the mosquito nets. The evaluation is incorporated in the monthly review and there will also be a final assessment as well as sustainability workshop.

The remaining mosquito nets are stored in PNRC warehouses as contingency stock for future distribution.

Objective 4: Large-scale prevention of diarrhoeal diseases in Panay and Cotabato.

Large-scale flooding on Panay Island, combined with the destruction of a major part of the drinking water system, created an immediate threat to health. One of the priorities of the typhoons plan of action was the need to prevent the deterioration of health of the communities affected. It was decided to implement a short-term and highly focused health campaign promoting the use of safe water and application of hygiene practices in order to prevent an outbreak of diarrheal diseases.

Progress/Achievements

Target provinces: Antique, Aklan, Ilo Ilo and Cotobato provinces

An orientation session for chapter administrators and chapter service representatives (CSRs) for health was carried out. This included a forum to discuss programme objectives; activities, budget and schedules; the roles and responsibilities of the key players (the International Federation, PNRC chapters and the national headquarters); and services involved.

The chapters of Aklan, Ilo Ilo, Antique and Cotobato have mobilized their volunteers to conduct health education. Prior to the dissemination of health messages to communities, the Red Cross volunteers and *barangay* health workers (BHWs) from four provinces have been trained in health and welfare over a five-day training period. A total of 334 volunteers – 54 in Aklan, 76 in Antique, 54 in Cotobato and 150 in Ilo Ilo province – were trained in the prevention of waterborne and vector-borne diseases and leptospirosis.

Information, education and communication and training materials

Information, education and communication materials on communicable disease prevention and prevention of water- and vector-borne diseases have been developed. It included posters and brochures on diarrheal-cholera, dengue, malaria, leptospirosis and hygiene. The materials will be fully distributed to 40,000 households by the end of December. Training materials include all teaching aids that will equip the 334 volunteers in educating the households in their communities and identify them as Red Cross volunteers. This includes information, education and communication materials, bags, T-shirts and caps, and a hygiene kit that are used in hygiene promotion.

Mobilizing volunteers to disseminate health messages

The 334 volunteers are equipped with skills and knowledge to educate the community on health and hygiene promotion, and disease prevention. The volunteers have been given a six-month period to reach their targets. At the end of December, at least 80 per cent of the households reached in the *barangays* will correctly recall key messages of the PNRC health education, hygiene promotion and psychosocial support mobilization campaigns.

Programme monitoring and review plans are:

- **Monthly programme monitoring**

Field visits are conducted by the CSRs and the national field representatives (NFRs) for health and welfare to determine the progress of the project. For purposes of reporting, reviewing and monitoring, monthly meetings with the health and welfare volunteers have been conducted by each chapter with CSRs and NFRs for health and welfare. PNRC chapters are submitting monthly reports on the progress of the project.

- **Project review and sustainability workshop**

At the end of the six-month period, in June 2009, a project review workshop will be organized between the International Federation and various PNRC health and welfare focal points from all levels. During this workshop, the PNRC chapters will present their sustainability plans.

Objective 5: Provision of 5,000 typhoon-resistant transitional shelters, with latrines, to 5,000 families representing 10 per cent of the families with destroyed homes in the Panay area.

PNRC and the International Federation originally aimed to support 5,000 households with transitional shelter. Due to the lack of funds, the initial target of the operation was reviewed and was lowered to 1,000 households, additionally taking into account the scarce availability of shelter materials and the cost which was much higher than anticipated. Of this number, 750 households are identified in Ilo Ilo province and 250 in Aklan. All targeted beneficiaries are receiving building materials to construct a complete shelter and a tool kit necessary to carry out construction.



Beneficiaries participating in the construction of their households in the two worst-affected provinces. Photo: Philippine National Red Cross.

In addition to shelter materials, beneficiaries are also receiving materials for the construction of latrines. The design of the latrines is based on the concept known as an Ecological Sanitation (eco-san) and is aimed at closing the nutrient and water cycles. Nutrients from human excreta should be returned to the soil to fertilize crops. Urine is diverted from faeces in eco-toilets and reused as fertilizer. The objective is to protect human health and the environment while reducing the use of water in the sanitation systems and recycling nutrients to help reduce the need for artificial fertilizers in agriculture.

Delivery and distribution of materials is ongoing.

Communities participate in the reconstruction of households

PNRC and the International Federation have developed expertise in the construction of typhoon-resistant transitional shelters adapted to the local weather conditions and cultural sensitivities during the 2006/07 typhoons operations. Beneficiaries are supported with building materials and technical know-how on better typhoon resistant construction techniques in reconstructing Sphere-compliant homes. Construction of the shelters is undertaken by the beneficiaries themselves on a self-help basis. During the reporting period, increased awareness of safe building and better construction techniques was provided by PNRC in the form of a 'construction theatre', i.e. the construction of a model house in the affected neighbourhoods. All beneficiaries receive simple technical drawings and an easy to understand construction manual. Locally recruited and trained carpenters are retained by the PNRC project team on a short-term basis to assist those that lack the force or skills to reconstruct and to provide advice to all as required.

Starting from the end of October up to mid-November, construction materials were delivered for sample houses. Construction theatres were then held for *barangay* carpenters and Red Cross volunteers and beneficiaries in ten municipalities under the technical guidance of the International Federation relief delegate and the PNRC CSR with experience in similar shelter construction. PNRC and the International Federation monitored the process. The visual demonstration of building techniques was an important supplement to the printed materials and verbal explanations. It provided practical 'live' examples to refer to during construction. A total of ten model houses were constructed in ten *barangays* of the two targeted provinces of Ilo Ilo and Aklan.

Province	Municipality	Barangay	No of model houses
Ilo Ilo			
	Oton	Poblacion South	1
	Santa Barbara	Poblacion	1
	Janiuay	Danao	1
	Cabatuan	Amerang	1
	Balasan	Maya	1
	Barotac viejo	Poblacion	1
	Sara	Antonio yusay	1
Aklan			1
	Kalibo	Old Busvang	1
		Poblacion	1
	Numantsia	Joyao	1

Since the quality control is a priority, adequate systems supported communities to build their houses well. The houses are spread out over an extremely large area, including islands. A project team – comprising of six experienced carpenters and five volunteers – has been assigned to each cluster of *barangay* (approximately 250 houses) to provide support to community members in rebuilding their houses. In total, four project teams have covered the targeted provinces. Currently, the teams are monitoring ongoing delivery and distribution of materials whereas as a next step they will be involved in following up the construction process, which is done through “*bayanihan*”, the common tradition in the Philippines where community members volunteer to help each other. There is a varying level of preparedness and capacity in the provision of transitional shelter among the respective two PNRC branches based on their previous experience. This has been reflected in the distribution schedules developed within each of the provinces.



An Ecological Sanitation designed latrine.
Photo: Philippine National Red Cross.

In addition to shelter materials, beneficiaries are also receiving supplies to construct latrines.

During the reporting period, two water and sanitation engineer consultants with prior experience of working with the Swedish Red Cross has been recruited and tasked with the development of the eco-san concept and respective latrine designs applicable to the local context. Special workshops were held by consultants at the beginning of November to introduce beneficiaries and team of volunteers with the eco-san concept which was preliminary synthesized with the local cultural habits. In parallel with the construction of model houses, recruited consultants built the model urine diverting latrines. As mentioned earlier, the concept aims the usage of urine as a fertiliser in agriculture. Therefore to promote the household gardening, the International

Federation established links with the Food and Agricultural Organization which will supply shelter beneficiaries with seeds. This will enable them to arrange and maintain small backyard vegetable gardens.

The special manuals on the eco-san concept were developed by consultants and introduced to volunteers during the training sessions. Volunteers equipped with the knowledge and information

materials will be familiarizing beneficiaries with the concept during the construction process. At the same time, each beneficiary will receive posters on the proper use of urine diverting latrines.

Beneficiary selection

Beneficiaries have been selected with the full involvement of their formal/informal local leaders. During the reporting period, the International Federation's relief and logistics delegates, together with staff and volunteers from PNRC chapters, worked with beneficiary communities and distributed the building materials. Preparatory work included the review and validating beneficiary lists and the final identification of *barangays*. The number of households receiving assistance in each of the provinces was determined, in coordination with other organizations providing assistance such as LGU and the social welfare department, determining the extent of damage in the area and PNRC branch capacity. PNRC volunteers received training from the joint PNRC and International Federation teams on beneficiary selection to assist the process. The table below shows the number of beneficiary families, municipalities and *barangays* in the provinces of Ilo Ilo and Aklan.

Province	Municipality	No of Beneficiaries
Iloilo		
	Ajuy	28
	Balasan	100
	Barotac Viejo	21
	Batad	37
	Carles	150
	Conception	55
	Lemery	29
	San Dionisio	19
	San Rafael	18
	Sara	51
	San Enrique	30
	Januay	69
	Cabatuan	67
	Santa Barbara	31
	Oton	41
	Pavia	117
	Alimodian	114
	Guimbal	30
	Igbaras	43
Total for Iloilo		1,050*
Aklan		
	Andagao	6
	Buswang Old	22
	Buswang New	3
	Estancia	71
	Poblacion	3
	Tinigao	17
	Tigayon	3
	Aliputos	34
	Camanci Sur	37
	Joyao-Joyao	25
	Laguinbava West	16
	Badio	2
	Bulwang	1
	Tabangka	6
	Marianos	4
Total for Aklan		250

*Please note that total number of beneficiaries in Ilo Ilo – 1,050 – is the sum of the total number supported by the International Federation through the current appeal (750) plus 300 supported by PNRC through its own funds raised in response to typhoon Fengshen.

Distribution of corrugated iron sheets (CGI)

Although best efforts have been made to arrange for the local procurement of items to contribute to the local recovery process, an international tender, which included calls for bids from Philippines-based suppliers, was placed in regard to CGI sheets. The reason was the lack of high quality CGI in the Philippines, the inability to produce the quantity needed locally and the high price. The CGI sheets for transitional shelters were procured and the shipment of ten containers – comprising of 23,400 CGI sheets and 3,900 plain CGI sheets – were directly delivered to Ilo Ilo in November and unloaded at the local warehouse. Currently, the sheets are being dispatched to respective municipalities for further distribution to beneficiaries.

Distribution of bamboo and coconut lumber

The impact of the typhoon on Panay Island damaged the natural resources from which homes are traditionally built, such as coconut wood and *nipa* plants, affecting the availability of building materials and cost. One should also consider that even prior to the disaster, according to the local community, the availability of materials was quite limited on Panay Island. Hence, the typhoon put additional limitations on the availability of materials. Given the unique market situation regarding lumber in the Philippines, the sale and price of coconut and bamboo wood varies from province to province. At the same time, Philippines national law does not permit the exportation of coconut materials from one province to another. Thus, identification of suppliers for the above-mentioned materials became time consuming and hampered implementation.

Following extensive market research, PNRC and the International Federation decided that in each province, the International Federation logistics delegates, together with PNRC chapter staff, identifies suppliers who could provide sufficient wood to meet the required quantities per *barangay* cluster, or sometimes in each particular *barangay*. Currently, five suppliers are identified for wood material supply and the delivery of materials is ongoing, although due to the limited production capacities, suppliers are not able to supply the needed materials in one lot, therefore they are requested to carry at least partial deliveries either on a weekly or bi-weekly basis to enable at least some part of beneficiaries to commence the construction. According to delivery schedules, the provision of total quantities should be completed at the end of January 2009.

Besides the wooden material suppliers, six suppliers in total were contracted for the remaining housing and latrine materials. Following what has been a challenging course of action, suppliers have been identified and the delivery of items to beneficiaries is ongoing.

Transport and warehousing of shelter items

One of the challenges has been ensuring the delivery of large and heavy shelter items to people who are mostly living in areas with poor access. Without careful planning, transportation costs would be very high. The personal delivery of construction materials to individual families is not possible. Therefore, each *barangay* cluster is covered through one satellite warehouse located on the municipal level, which is also used as a distribution point that accommodates the needs of *barangays* included in the respective municipality. In total, 24 warehouses (three in the provincial level and 21 in the municipality level) were identified. Of this, Ilo Ilo is covered with three main warehouses on the provincial level and 19 satellite warehouses are used at the same time as distribution points which are located in the respective municipalities. In Aklan, there are two warehouses. Since Panay Island is accessible only by air and ship, the existing Ilo Ilo port was utilized for receiving the materials procured on the national level. Items purchased are first shipped to the Ilo Ilo port and the above-mentioned three warehouses were then used as the logistical hub for the receiving and dispatching of the needed materials.

Special claim forms have been distributed by PNRC to people assisted. In the event a beneficiary lacks the means or resources to collect all of the assigned shelter items at once, the form allows them to collect the remaining items by making several visits to the distribution points.

To reduce the logistics costs, the PNRC and International Federation approached *barangay* captains with the request to provide the PNRC with local warehouse free of charge, to use these spaces as distribution points, and possibly to help with the transportation of goods at the *barangay* level. Relevant officials provided requested support which relieves the logistical burden of the operation

Objective 6: Risk reduction through the development of a simple early warning system (EWS) and community-based disaster management (CBDM) training.

The most disaster-prone *barangays* have already been identified by targeted chapters in Ilo Ilo and Aklan. Initially the PNRC chapters first priority in the typhoon-affected areas was focused on supporting the transitional shelter needs of 1,000 households. Since then work is already underway, including the establishment of local early warning systems and community-based disaster management training, which will commence beginning next year.

Capacity of the National Society

In an effort to address the massive needs created by typhoon Fengshen, the PNRC approached traditional donors for support, such as the Philippines embassies abroad, multinational organizations, AusAid, USAID and several embassies in the Philippines. The PNRC has also been successful in obtaining support from the private sector. Funds obtained are used to construct 300 houses in addition to the 1,000 which are supported through the International Federation's emergency appeal.

Capacity of the International Federation

The International Federation is represented by a head of country office with a small team of committed national staff who support the PNRC in the development and monitoring of ongoing and new relief programmes and in organizational development of the national society. To further support the implementation of the activities in this appeal, the country team was supplemented by a head of operations, two logistics delegates and one relief delegate.

The International Federation's country office is monitored and assisted by the International Federation's South East Asia regional office in Bangkok, as well as the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur.

Monitoring and evaluation

The project is managed by the concerned PNRC chapters using their volunteers in the identified *barangays*. The assigned project teams, equipped with monitoring/checklist forms, conduct field visits on a daily basis and monitor the delivery of materials. Following this, the project teams will be checking and monitoring the quality of the construction, to ensure that houses are built according to the stipulated design.

The strengthened International Federation country office provides support and advice to the PNRC throughout the proposed operation to ensure appropriate accountability, transparency and financial management of operations. To ensure an effective physical presence and close monitoring of the ongoing activities, the head of operations and logistics coordinator are based at headquarter level, and one logistics and one relief delegate are assigned to the area of operation in Ilo Ilo, also covering Aklan province. The International Federation's in-country office will assist PNRC in its monitoring and evaluation role as necessary.

Conclusion

Initiatives supported through the International Federation's emergency appeal, such as support with transitional shelter and initiatives contributing to improved sanitation and health in affected communities, are moving forward showing substantial progress, although initial plans have been scaled down due to the limited response to the appeal and adjusted to available funding. PNRC, through the support of the International Federation, will provide transitional shelter to 1,000 families (approximately 5,000 people) in two typhoon-affected provinces in Ilo Ilo and Aklan.

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- Philippine National Red Cross: Corazon Alma De Leon, secretary-general; email: corazonalma.deleon@redcross.org.ph, pnrchq@redcross.org.ph ; phone: +63.2.527.0854; or Benjamin Delfin II, officer-in-charge of disaster management services; email: benjiedelfin@yahoo.com.ph; phone: +63.2.527.0864
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[<Updated donor response report attached below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY

Philippines:Typhoon Fengshen

MDRPH004

	ORIGINAL	REVISED	VARIANCE
<u>RELIEF NEEDS</u>			
Shelter	3,810,000	0	3,810,000
Construction Materials	0	900,000	-900,000
Clothing & Textiles	132,000	0	132,000
Water & Sanitation	1,298,000	200,000	1,098,000
Utensils & Tools	97,500	0	97,500
Other Supplies & Services	0	371,755	-371,755
Total Relief Needs	5,337,500	1,471,755	3,865,745
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>			
Vehicles Purchase	102,500	0	102,500
Computers & Telecom Equipment	51,700	0	51,700
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.	10,000	0	10,000
<u>TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES</u>			
Storage - Warehouse	95,625	6,000	89,625
Transport & Vehicles Costs	358,563	19,503	339,060
<u>PERSONNEL</u>			
International Staff	951,600	192,000	759,600
Regionally Deployed Staff	75,000	49,950	25,050
National Staff	78,975	11,850	67,125
National Society Staff	397,166	31,300	365,866
Consultants	0	14,000	-14,000
<u>WORKSHOPS & TRAINING</u>			
Workshops & Training	301,750	60,000	241,750
<u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u>			
Travel	4,470	4,470	0
Information & Public Relations	5,000	5,000	0
Communication Costs	200	200	0
Other General Expenses	0	500	-500
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>			
Programme Support - PSR (6.5% of total)	540,164	129,759	410,405
Total Operational Needs	2,972,713	524,532	2,448,181
Total Appeal Budget (Cash & Kind)	8,310,213	1,996,287	6,313,926
Less Available Resources		1,743,160	
Net Request	8,310,213	253,127	