

# OPERATIONS UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

## PHILIPPINES: LANDSLIDES AND FLOODS

**Appeal No.**  
**MDRPH001**  
**9 July 2007**

*The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 186 countries.*

### In Brief

**Operations Update no. 6; Period covered: 17 February 2006 to 31 December 2007; Appeal target: CHF 2.83 million (USD 2.30 million or EUR 1.70 million); Appeal coverage: 99%**

[Click here for the attached interim financial report.](#)

#### Appeal history:

- A preliminary emergency appeal was launched on 17 February 2006 for CHF 2.13 million (USD 1.73 million or EUR 1.29 million) for six months.
- On 8 March, appeal was revised to CHF 2.59 million to assist 8,000 beneficiaries for 18 months, to 31 August 2007, focusing on recovery and rehabilitation.
- On 22 June, Operations Update no.5 increased the appeal budget to CHF 2.66 million (USD 2.17 million or EUR 1.62 million).
- Operations Update no.6 is a commemoration of the landslide operation over the past year, focusing on the period 17 February to 31 December 2006.
- Operations Update no.6 further extends the operation by a month to 30 September 2007 in order to complete reconstruction and recovery fully. It also revises the budget slightly to CHF 2.83 million to take into account support from the Geneva secretariat in programming and fundraising.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 200,000 (USD 162,602 or EUR 121,212).

**Operational Summary:** With the support of the International Federation, the Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC) continues to provide relief assistance to people affected by the Southern Leyte floods and landslides. This Operations Update in particular commemorates the first year of the disaster operation.

Focus is now on the construction of housing units for the 191 affected families in Catmon. However, as there had been problems with the contractor, the construction of the houses have been delayed. To ensure that all 191 affected families would have a place to live, the operation has been extended by a month to 30 September 2007.

*For longer-term programmes, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal.*



A delegate comforts a village woman in Southern Leyte while a Philippine National Red Cross volunteer looks on.

## Background

Located in the Pacific ring of fire, with a number of active volcanoes scattered around the country and an average of 21 typhoons hitting the country each year, the Philippine archipelago is prone to natural disasters. These include earthquakes, floods and landslides. Armed conflicts between the government and other forces in various areas of the country, which has been in the background for decades, also affect the daily lives of the populace.

One of the major disasters that hit the country in 2006 was the Guinsaugon landslide in Southern Leyte. At approximately 09:00hrs on 7 February, after days of torrential rain, a mudslide buried the village of Guinsaugon in the municipality of St. Bernard in the province of Southern Leyte, in Eastern Visayas. Around 281 houses and an elementary school filled with teaching staff and students were buried by the mudslide. Of around 1,500 people living in the area, a total of 1,126 died. Only 374 people of the total population survived.

## Operational Developments



*The Philippine National Red Cross disaster response team in the village of Guinsaugon, where the mudslide occurred*

The Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC), as an auxiliary to the government and the leading humanitarian organization in the country, responded immediately to the disaster through the local chapter in Southern Leyte. Initial action included the mobilization of trained volunteers, *barangay* (village) disaster response and search and rescue teams as well as the provision of first aid to the injured. Within two hours of the disaster, the local chapter conducted a needs assessment and initial relief items were distributed.

It was estimated that around 8,000 persons were directly and indirectly affected by the landslide. The population from the seven neighbouring *barangays* of the village of Guinsaugon – Atuyan, Ayahang, Hinabian, Kauswagan, Magatas, Nueva Esperanza and Sug-angon – were evacuated due to threats of further potential landslides around their

villages and needed to be relocated permanently. The evacuees were stationed in different evacuation centres established in schools and churches in the municipality of St Bernard. The breakdown is as follows:

Evacuation centres' status as of June 2006

Evacuation Centre	Barangay	No. of Families
Central Elementary School	Ayahag	161
	Nueva Esperanza	87
	Sug-angon	78
<i>Sub-Total</i>		<i>326</i>
Catmon Elementary School	Hinabian	89
	Atuyan	26
	Magatas	87
	Kauswagan	19
<i>Sub-Total</i>		<i>221</i>
Cristo Rey	Guinsaugon	330
<i>Sub-Total</i>		<i>330</i>
Iglesia Church	Mixed Evacuees	137

<i>Sub-Total</i>		<i>137</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,014</b>

The PNRC national headquarters dispatched and deployed additional disaster response teams comprised of technical staff and volunteers to Guinsaugon to assist in the response. Together with the support from other nearby chapters within the province, the disaster response teams organized activities, including mass feeding, stress-counselling, tracing and relief distribution.

An emergency appeal was launched through the Federation, and various national and international donors responded with cash and in-kind services. A total of CHF 200,000 (USD 163,205 or EUR 121,515) was immediately released from the Federation Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the PNRC's response to the disaster. The funds were used to support the deployed teams for search and rescue and relief operations. Provisions included two search and rescue dog teams, 1,000 body bags, 300 blankets, 400 cartons of biscuits and five cartons of water purification powder as well as boots, helmets, shovels and pikes for the rescuers, volunteers and survivors. Vehicles for distributing food and ferrying staff members and volunteers to the field, and generators for operational use at the base were provided by the PNRC.

The Federation secretariat responded by sending additional human resources for the operation. A senior disaster manager and the programme coordinator from the Federation's regional delegation in Bangkok were deployed to assist the PNRC in the preparation of the emergency appeal. The pan-Asian logistics coordinator was also deployed to support the national society with the logistics of the operation. A senior Federation representative was briefed in the regional delegation and deployed to Manila to work closely with the PNRC for three months to formulate and implement a detailed plan of action for the goals to be achieved.

A preliminary emergency appeal was launched on 17 February 2006 for CHF 2.13 million (USD 1.73 million or EUR 1.29 million) for six months. This was later revised to CHF 2.67 million (USD 2.17 million or EUR 1.62 million) as the operation shifted its focus to recovery, rehabilitation and the management of the evacuation centres, supporting the PNRC in assisting 8,000 beneficiaries. Both local and international governmental and non-governmental agencies also worked in the rescue and relief operations.

Based on the results of the initial assessments, the following needs were identified:

Immediate:

- Support for the evacuation centres by providing food and non-food relief;
- Provide temporary shelter and water and sanitation facilities within the camps;
- Provide psychosocial support to the survivors and evacuees.

For the longer-term, as all of the houses were destroyed in the village of Guinsaugon:

- Provide permanent shelter for the families who survived from Guinsaugon in the different relocation sites or to families from nearby *barangays* who needed permanent relocation as a result of the threat of further landslides;
- Provide disaster response training for 18 municipalities and one city of Southern Leyte.

The 18-month long operation focuses on recovery and reconstruction with six components:

1. **Emergency relief:** The PNRC will provide necessary relief to the affected persons of the mudslide
2. **Health and care:** The PNRC has the capacity to provide psychological support and training
3. **Emergency response and risk reduction capacity building:** The PNRC will upgrade and enhance the capacity of the chapters to respond to disasters
4. **Organizational development:** The PNRC will strengthen the organizational capacity of the chapters
5. **Reconstruction and recovery:** The PNRC will provide permanent shelter to the evacuees and will train health volunteers to be mobilized
6. **Management and coordination:** The PNRC with the Federation secretariat will ensure an effective administration and management of the operation

As the course of the project implementation continued last year, regular coordination meetings were held by the PNRC with the provincial disaster coordinating council (PDCC) in the province of Southern Leyte and the municipal disaster coordinating council (MDCC) in the municipality of St. Bernard. This was to ensure full understanding of the PNRC recovery and reconstruction programme and its development. To avoid duplication of

work, further discussions and presentations of PNRC's operational progress were conducted among the players in the field.

The PNRC initially provided support and relief to the evacuation centres in a joint effort that involved other organizations in the area. Due to limited coordination amongst the players, this assistance soon became irregular and suffered from a limited capacity of the other agencies. Thus, the PNRC, on the recommendation of the International Federation secretariat, decided to take full responsibility for the evacuation centres located in the village of Catmon for six months, from 1 July to 31 December 2006. The camps were occupied by the evacuees from the villages of Atuyan, Hinabian, Kauswagan and Magatas.

The Federation secretariat agreed to support the PNRC in taking full responsibility for the provision of permanent shelter to the beneficiaries. With this move, an adjustment of the budget for the appeal – particularly the first two objectives (Objectives 1a and Objective 1b) – were made for the management of the camp.

The PNRC, with the support of the Federation, is constructing 96 duplex units (192 single housing units) for the affected families of Hinabian, Kauswagan and Magatas. The construction of houses started on 24 July 2006 and was expected to be completed in late January 2007. However, as the contractor faced challenges in fulfilling his commitments and construction is now expected to be finished by September 2007.

In summary, the progress of the objectives to date is as follows:

- Non-food items have been procured and have been distributed partially while the remaining items are to be distributed to families when they start to occupy the new housing units.
- Food-items were purchased and distributed for six months (July to December 2006) to the beneficiaries at the evacuation centres.
- The Catmon evacuation centres 1 and 2 were administered and managed for a six-month period. The operation improved camp facilities. It replaced old tarpaulins used as roofing (too hot) with nipa<sup>1</sup> shingles; improved the drainage system; provided pipelines for water distribution; established laundry and bathing areas; installed additional lights for toilet facilities to ensure full security; established perimeter lights; and put in place a mini pharmacy through local donations endorsed to the chapter.
- Organization of beneficiaries inside the camp via establishment of various committees (i.e. security, building and structure, water and sanitation) to assist the PNRC in administration.
- Psycho-social support for relatives and survivors and trainings of staff and volunteers was completed.
- Stocks of the national society were replenished through the procurement of tents and BP5 (compact food). Upgrade of the Leyte chapter through the repair of its warehouse was made. Vehicles purchased for the operations have strengthened the PNRC's overall capacity to respond to disasters in the area. Communication was enhanced through the procurement of radio equipment and the installation of an antenna mast.
- Capacity building for disaster preparedness on provincial and municipal levels of Southern Leyte was accomplished. Volunteers, trained in disaster preparedness, were provided with personal gear for disaster response.
- Sixty duplex units are in various levels of completion with the others soon to follow.
- Training of health volunteers is undertaken by the PNRC's community health and nursing services.

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<sup>1</sup> A palm, the leaves of which are often used for thatching.

## Emergency Relief

**Goal:** To provide necessary emergency relief items to evacuees and handle the administration and management of the two evacuation centres situated in the village of Catmon for six months

### Analysis of emergency relief objectives



*The Philippine National Red Cross volunteers distributing relief food items to beneficiaries in Catmon*

A total of 1,089 families have benefited from the initial non-food distributions. The nutritional needs of 221 families in the Catmon evacuation centres were fully covered for six months, and living conditions in the camps in Catmon were improved through the repair and construction of water and sanitation facilities.

To manage the centres, temporary staff members and volunteers were hired. An evacuation centre organizational structure was created and committees were given tasks to assist the PNRC in its activities. The organization structure provided PNRC the capacity to offer rapid response and assistance to the beneficiaries at all times.

The security of the beneficiaries has improved as a result of the installation of perimeter lights and additional lights at the bathing and toilet areas.

The project, which focused on families living in the Catmon evacuation centres, has shown a positive impact. Due to government agencies' limited resources and the centres' location, which was isolated from the other evacuation centres, the families were initially given minimal attention with regards to food relief assistance. However, the assistance provided by the PNRC and the Federation allowed the families to cope with their respective problems as their livelihood and other sources of income were affected. The families have also regained their self-esteem as they are now able to live and start to return to their daily activities and social interactions.

**Objective 1a:** Provide non-food items to 1,000 displaced families until 1 June 2006

**Expected Result:** Procurement, shipment and provision of non-food items to 1,000 selected families affected by the landslide until 1 June 2006.

By 1 June 2006, a total of 3,000 mats, 3,000 blankets, 3,000 mosquito nets, 5,000 towels and 2,000 folding beds were procured and distributed to 1,089 families in the evacuation centres.

The list of affected families was prepared in coordination with the St Bernard municipal social welfare department and camp leaders and was validated through interviews with the assistance of the *barangay* officials and field project staff members.

A total of 330 families of *barangay* Guinsaugon were provided with non-food items while 759 additional families – comprised of families from the *barangays* of Atuyan, Ayahag, Hinabian, Kauswagan, Magatas, Nueva Esperanza, Sau-angon and Iglesia Church – were given non-food items. They were evacuated as a preventive measure in lieu of landslide risks and currently live in the evacuation centres in Catmon.

**Objective 1b:** Provide assistance to 221 families in Catmon centre for six months from 1 July 2006

**Expected Result 1:** Assessment of resources and documentation of the families thriving in the PNRC-run evacuation centres.

A three-person team, comprising of technical staff from the PNRC's social services, disaster management service and community health and nursing service, made an analysis of the living conditions of the evacuees in the four main camps at St Bernard, Southern Leyte. They then focused on the Catmon evacuation centres, which housed 221 families who are supported by the Federation. The major concerns identified from the assessment were overcrowding and water and sanitation problems.

Validation, recording and documentation of the status and backgrounds of the families were made through personal interviews conducted by the assessment team, the *barangay* officials and heads of the families.

**Expected Result 2:** Provision of food to the 221 target families for six months.

A total of 221 families originating from the *barangays* of Atuyan, Hinabian, Kauswagan and Magatas were provided with food items for six months. Each family received one sack of rice, ten packets of noodles, fourteen assorted canned goods, one kilogram of sugar, two cans of milk, one litre of cooking oil and one pack of coffee each month.

#### Monthly distribution schedule from July to December 2006

Points of Distribution	Barangay/s	No. of families distributed with food relief items	Number of Persons	
			Adult	Child
Catmon Elementary School	Hinabian, Magatas, Atuyan	202	217	170
			265	84
			80	27
Catmon Church	Kauswagan	19	55	32
<b>Total no. of families and population given aid</b>		<b>221 families</b>	<b>617 adults</b>	<b>313 children</b>

**Expected Result 3:** Construction and improvement of the facilities to accommodate the evacuees and hiring of additional support staff for the administration and management of the camp.

As school resumed in June, the evacuees staying inside the classrooms were transferred to makeshift tents constructed within the school compound. The PNRC provided the plastic tarpaulins needed for roofs and walls. By November, the makeshift tents were converted to nipa shelters, which were more durable and convenient to use. In coordination with the PNRC, the Homeless People's Federation, a national non-government organization, constructed 50 additional nipa shelters inside the camp in the village of Catmon.

To accommodate the number of evacuees in the camp, the water and sanitation situation was improved with the construction of four additional latrines divided among the two evacuation centres. Water distribution and laundry stations with seven water bladders – inclusive of water piping systems – were also built. A drainage system was constructed to prevent flooding in the camp.

Other agencies such as Plan International and Oxfam, in coordination with PNRC, also provided additional latrines to accommodate the population of the camp.

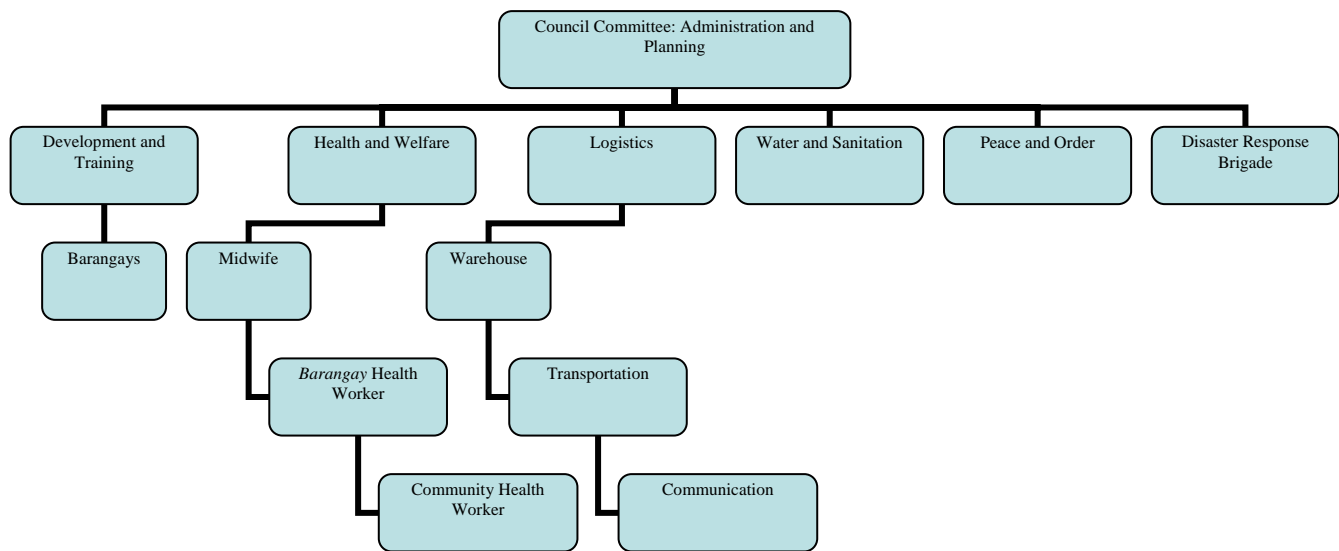
To improve the security of the beneficiaries, four water drums were installed in strategic places for fire prevention and perimeter lights were installed around the camp to ensure full security. The PNRC holds regular coordination meetings with government and non-government agencies to determine and discuss further improvements needed in the camp.

**Expected Result 4:** Organizational structure created for the administration and the PNRC management of the evacuation centres.

The PNRC had formed an organizational structure for the evacuation centres, comprised of committee leaders supervising six committees, as shown in chart below. The long-term goal was for the future self-sustainability of the camp management following the PNRC’s handover to the MDCC at the end of the year.

**CATMON EVACUATION CENTRE**  
*Organizational Chart*

Evacuation Centre



The PNRC and the MDCC held weekly meetings with the committee leaders while meetings with all beneficiaries were held on a monthly basis. The purpose of these meetings was to present updates of the project’s progress, particularly the housing part. The meetings were also used as an open venue for all parties involved to voice concerns and recommendations regarding the camp.

Monthly monitoring visits regarding the management of the evacuation centres were made by the PNRC staff members and International Federation representative. Improvements were made based on the results of the monitoring visits.

**Health and Care**

**Goal:** Provide psycho-social support to relatives and survivors of the Guinsaugon mudslide and the relocated persons from the neighbouring villages and launch psycho-social trainings for staff and volunteers

**Analysis of Health and Care objectives**

The psychosocial support programme (PSP) has extended its services beyond providing assistance to the affected persons of the landslide; the programme has also catered to the individuals from different *barangays* who were forced to relocate because of the disaster. All eight *barangays* affected by the landslide were included in the implementation of this objective.

Ninety-two percent of planned psychosocial support to relatives and survivors has been accomplished. With regards to capacity building measures, training of staff and volunteers has been completed with the number of participants exceeding the original targets (114 participants as compared to the original target of 85 were trained).

The PSP programme provided the affected families an outlet and a source of strength to overcome the landslide in Guisauigon without longer term psychological trauma. The programme had served as an augmentation of the therapy the affected people had previously received.

The majority of the affected persons targeted to receive psychosocial support have been treated. The programme/training has established additional personnel able to handle the programme, enhancing chapter capacities in working independently with regards to PSP.

## Objective 2: Relatives and survivors receive the needed psychosocial-support

### 2.1 Psychosocial support programme (PSP) sessions with relatives and survivors

**Expected Result:** Relatives and survivors of the Guinsaugon landslide and other relocated neighbouring villages have received the needed psycho- social support.

A total of 1,000 individuals from eight *barangays* – Atuyan, Ayahag, Guinsaugon, Hinabian, Kauswagan, Magatas, Nueva Esperanza and Sag-angon – were targeted for the psychosocial support (PSP) sessions, which were implemented by the PNRC’s social services. The targeted individuals were relatives of the victims and the survivors of the Guinsaugon mudslide and villagers who had been relocated from nearby affected *barangays*. The PSP sessions included recreational activities for the young and old. Children were given therapeutic activities such as art, theatrical plays and films. Out of the targeted 1,000, a total of 915 individuals – including 18 youth leaders from various villages and 12 orphans from *barangay* Guinsaugon – benefited from the PSP programme.



Teenagers and young adults from Guisaugon taking part in a therapeutic activity as part of the psychosocial support programme.

In coordination and cooperation with other agencies, the Tambayayong Festival was launched at the Magbagacay relocation site. The festival commemorated the Guisaugon tragedy and it highlighted that solidarity had helped rebuild the community. The festival, which also produced the New Guinsaugon Village homeowners’ association, started on 9 September and culminated on 7 October to coincide with the Guinsaugon residents’ Thanksgiving Day.

The PNRC staff members from the headquarters who were involved in the landslide operations were given a one-day critical stress debriefing at the PNRC training centre in Tagaytay.

### 2.2 Staff and Volunteer training

**Expected Result:** Selected staff members and volunteers trained on specialized psycho-support programme.

PSP trainings were held in St Bernard. Volunteers who assisted in the PSP programme for those who had been affected by the landslides took part in the trainings. Selected participants were from different villages of the affected *barangays* in the area.

The PSP training was facilitated by PNRC social service staff members from the headquarters, with assistance from different chapters. The idea to have the chapter staff participate in the training was to ensure that they would be able to provide assistance to the affected population in their respective chapters in the future.

## Emergency Response and Risk Reduction Capacity Building

### Goals:

1. Replenishment of stocks and equipment of the national society for disaster preparedness.
2. Enhance the telecommunications capacity of Southern Leyte chapter to respond and give prompt action in relaying information.
3. PNRC Leyte, Cebu and Southern Leyte chapters’ logistics capacity to respond to disasters are improved.

4. Strengthen the Southern Leyte chapter disaster preparedness through capacity building with the recruitment of volunteers and launching of trainings.

### Analysis of emergency response and risk reduction capacity objectives

To avoid duplicating work done by other agencies, some activities such as hazard mapping and livelihood interventions were not implemented. Furthermore, the decision not to procure the mobile water treatment system came as a result of reassessments, as safe water could easily be sourced and supplied from neighbouring communities.

The replenished stock of tents was utilized to assist families affected by typhoons in the *barangay* of Majada In, the municipality of Sta. Rosa, Laguna. An improved telecommunications system has strengthened Southern Leyte's chapter's role in operations, allowing easier and faster access to coordinate and exchange information with chapter personnel working in the field.

To upgrade its logistical capacity, the Southern Leyte chapter warehouse was repaired. Four laptops and eight vehicles have been procured for operational usage, and will boost the capacity and performance of the PNRC's response to other o-going and future disasters.

The provincial disaster response team (PDRT) and municipal disaster response team trainings have been maintained and are monitored through the guidance of the chapter. Up to 36 participants undertook PDRT training. Additionally, 808 (817 targeted) were recruited as volunteers and received basic municipal disaster response team training training, while 474 (exceeding the original targeted 342) out of the volunteers recruited completed the specialized three-day training. More details regarding trainings are outlined in Objective 7. The trained municipal disaster response team is currently dedicated to the Southern Leyte chapter for its monitoring and organizational sustainability. The chapter initiated cooperation with the municipal government, through mutual agreements and understanding, to ensure the sustainability of these units.

The Southern Leyte chapter has also developed individual plans of action to direct and motivate the members of each organization. Despite being understaffed, the Southern Leyte chapter is focusing its efforts on the maintenance, monitoring and supervision of the PDRT and MDRT for its sustainability.

A PNRC desk has already been established in some of the municipalities; others are currently being negotiated by the chapter.

### Objective 3: Replenishment of emergency stocks and equipment

**Expected Results:** Stocks at the PNRC warehouse are replenished to augment the national society's disaster preparedness.

With the support of the International Federation, 300 lightweight tents that can accommodate up to six persons each were procured, together with a total of 200 cartons of BP5 and three Rubb halls during the operational period. The BP5 and Rubb halls are to replenish the national society stocks used during the landslide in Guinsaugon.

### Objective 4: Southern Leyte Chapter communications

**Expected Results:** Procurement of telecommunication equipment to improve the Southern Leyte chapter's communications in the operation.

To enhance the communication network of the chapter operations, two base radio units and 20 handheld portable radios were procured. The communication devices aided the monitoring and progress of the operation and are a tool to support future response preparedness. Also, to ensure a more reliable exchange of information and communication, a 110 feet tower mast was installed in the Southern Leyte chapter office.

### Objective 5: Upgrade logistics capacity in Tacloban City, Cebu and Southern Leyte

**Expected Results:** Repair of warehouse and procurement of equipments to enhance the disaster capability response.

The logistics capacity of the three chapters in Tacloban, Cebu and Southern Leyte was reviewed by the PNRC's disaster management department and the Federation representative through regular visits and meetings with the chapter administrators. Based on the reviews, the existing warehouses in the Leyte and Southern Leyte chapters were used as regional hubs for Eastern Visayas. To facilitate the timely preparation of reports, four laptops were procured.

Initiatives were made by the PNRC for the procurement of a water treatment system. However, further assessments revealed that drinking water could easily be provided and acquired in neighbouring areas not affected by any disasters in Southern Leyte, and it was recommended that this procurement be stopped.

Eight vehicles were procured during the operational period. The vehicles purchased were five Toyota Hi-Lux (four wheel drive), two six-wheeler trucks and one mini-van, and are used for transporting supplies and monitoring purposes of the project in Southern Leyte. The commuter van was utilized for transporting staff to the operation theatre. However, as the operation moved from the emergency to recovery phase, a number of the vehicles were redeployed to other on-going PNRC disaster operations. The vehicles further enhanced the disaster response capacity in the disaster prone part of the country.

As there had been excess budget allocated for this objective, the PNRC requested through the Federation a commuter van, which was granted.

#### **Planned activities not conducted**

The repair of the warehouses in Cebu and Southern Leyte chapters have not been implemented as the Cebu chapter warehouse is fully functional, while concerns with the lot ownership of the Southern Leyte chapter should be resolved first before any work is to take place.

**Objective 6:** Hazard mapping is completed in Southern Leyte and the data compiled into a geographical information system

**Expected Result:** Completion of the hazard mapping in Southern Leyte and compilation of the data into a geographical information system (GIS).

#### **Planned activity not conducted**

As the provincial government has taken over this project, hazard mapping was not implemented.

**Objective 7:** There is an integrated community-based disaster preparedness programme in Southern Leyte leading to livelihood interventions and including recruitment and training of *barangay* disaster action teams;

**Expected Result:** Completion of provincial-wide disaster response training for Southern Leyte, completion of the municipal-wide disaster response training based on the 143 programme for the 18 municipalities and one city of Southern Leyte, and provision of personal gears for the disaster response teams.

To respond to disasters in the province, the PNRC initiated the creation of the provincial disaster response team (PDRT) in Southern Leyte. The PDRT was given a 12-day specialized training before being dispatched to the affected areas. Of the 38 invited, 36 participants from Southern Leyte completed the specialized training.

Upon the completion of the PDRT training, the PNRC launched the municipal-level disaster response training. This training was based on the national society's "143 Programme" which was launched around the country to recruit volunteers and train specialized members.

Through the effort of the chapter and the project staff, the PNRC completed the PDRT training for 18 municipalities and one city. The outcomes of the training were as follows:

- A total of 808 volunteers were recruited from the different municipalities. These volunteers were lectured about the Red Cross history, orientation and principles on the first day of each of the scheduled “143 Programme”. The PDRT training had a pre-requisite of 43 participants per municipality.
- Of the 808 volunteers recruited, a total of 474 participants completed the full three-day training, which was more than the 342 targeted participants targeted initially.

Personal gear will be provided for the *barangay* disaster response teams in every municipality and city during their deployment.

Although the national society had assessed and gathered data for the livelihood interventions through interviews made with beneficiaries from the eight affected *barangays*, the PNRC and International Federation decided not to implement this project. The main reason was that other government and non-government agencies had already implemented livelihood projects for the affected people and the PNRC and International Federation did not want to duplicate what had already been implemented.

## Organizational Development

**Goal:** To develop and strengthen Southern Leyte chapter organizationally

**Objective 8:** Organizational development to strengthen Southern Leyte chapter

**Expected Result:** Evaluation of the Southern Leyte chapter organization and launching of trainings and workshops to developed staff.

With the operational involvement decreasing, more time is becoming available for capacity building. A comprehensive proposal is being finalized by the PNRC Southern Leyte chapter’s board of directors for training and workshops. The proposal will focus on strengthening the chapter’s organizational capacity.

## Reconstruction and Recovery

**Goal:** Provision of 191 housing units, livelihood training and community multi-purpose centre to household beneficiaries from the relocated areas of the village of Hinabian, Magatas and Kauswagan.

### Analysis of the reconstruction and recovery objectives

Despite the challenges in the construction of the resettlement village in Catmon and its subsequent delay, the PNRC is committed to completing the building of 96 duplex units. To overcome the original contractor’s failure to build the units, the PNRC has decided to administer the construction of the houses themselves, and it is estimated that it will be completed by September 2007.

For the training of the health and welfare volunteers, the International Federation representative advised that the participants should come from the existing municipal disaster response teams to ensure a full upgrade of PNRC core volunteers instead of training non-qualified *barangay* health workers which are being mobilized by the local health systems. The establishment of a better equipped village health centre by the PNRC will help improve the health service delivery in the area. The training of health volunteers will also help in the promotion of health and even assist the PNRC for future health emergencies.

**Objective 9:** Construction of resettlement village

**Expected Results:** Completion of the construction of the resettlement village, inclusive of 191 houses, water, sanitation and electricity, a livelihood training and village health centre, and hiring of a consultant.

The development and status of the construction of the resettlement village is as follows:

- The PNRC has acquired 4.58 hectares of land to construct the resettlement village in Catmon.
- Based on the construction plan, 96 duplexes or 192 single housing units and a multi-purpose community centre are to be constructed. The beneficiaries are families who were relocated and are staying at the Catmon evacuation centres, managed by the PNRC. They were confirmed and validated as beneficiary families of the resettlement village through coordination with the municipal social welfare and development department.

- The families came from three different *barangays* that were at risk for possible landslides and were asked by the government to be relocated.
- The construction of the resettlement village will include electricity, water system and road development.
- The construction of houses started on 24 July 2006 and was expected to be completed in January 2007. However, as the contractor was unable to fulfil his commitments, construction is still on-going. Legal actions are being prepared by the PNRC. The PNRC was forced to redraft the plans and budgets in order to take over the on-going works. Construction is now expected to be completed by September 2007.
- By the end of the reporting period, a total of 60 duplex units are in different levels of completion.

Barangays	Number of Families
1. Hinabian	85
2. Magatas	87
3. Kauswagan	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>

The PNRC created a project management unit (PMU) composed of a consultant and an engineer. The purpose of the PMU is to monitor the development of the housing project funded by the International Federation. Monitoring is continuously undertaken by the site engineer in the field.

**Objective 10:** Health volunteers are trained, equipped and mobilized for village health centres

**Expected Results:** Health volunteers are trained and basic medical equipments are provided for the new health centre.

A modification of the health training component was made by the PNRC community health and nursing service (CHNS). The training will focus on the training of nine health and welfare volunteers in the 18 municipalities plus one city, based on the “143 Programme”. Basic medical equipment has been provided to the newly trained health volunteers.

#### **Planned activities not conducted**

The livelihood and village health centre will be constructed as one in the multi-purpose centre.

### **Management and Coordination**

**Goal:** The management of the operation of the project will be effectively managed

**Objective 11:** Provide effective administrative and management support to the operation

**Expected Results:** Efficient administration and management of the project.

To have an efficient and workable project, the PNRC has hired nine contractual staff members to focus on the project, including national and provincial project coordinators, a consultant, site engineer as well as a range of administrative staff, based either in the national headquarters or the project field office. The PNRC will support staff costs and per diem for seven contractual staff members for 18 months, an additional two contractual staff members for six months, and volunteers for six months (July-December).

Additional volunteers and an evacuation centre assistant were hired to manage the two centres for six months from July to December in the village of Catmon. They were assigned for the hauling and distribution of relief items and for the administration of the centres. With the additional personnel hired, an effective management of the centres was implemented. Concerns and recommendations by the beneficiaries were promptly acted upon by the PNRC.

Activities were also directly supervised by the chapter ensuring adequate implementation of the objectives.

#### **Coordination**

The project is directly implemented by the PNRC through its DMS department and the Southern Leyte chapter. With the direct supervision of the secretary general and in close coordination with the International Federation representative, the DMS manager ensures full implementation of the project. Through the local project staff members, the PNRC chapter continues to coordinate with government and non-government agencies.

The PNRC field officers and project staff members attend and update the senior management weekly in the MDCC meetings in St. Bernard, Southern Leyte and the Southern Leyte PDCC meetings. The PNRC had coordinated the different projects being implemented in the municipality of St. Bernard and other parts of Southern Leyte province to avoid duplication of its objectives.

Additionally, the International Federation provided technical support to the PNRC through direct supervision and monitoring on the development of the project. Progress of the operations is submitted to the International Federation on a regular basis. A review meeting was held in September and was attended by the PNRC secretary general together with the International Federation representative, office heads of the national headquarters and the project staff to discuss the progress and achievements of the project. The meeting allowed the relevant parties to voice their concerns and provide recommendations for the improvement of the implementation of the project.

### Representation

The Federation delegation continues to monitor the progress of recovery and rehabilitation of the affected families of St. Bernard, Southern Leyte. They were also at present focused in assisting other families affected with the other typhoons last year (Chanchu, Xangsane, Cimaron and Durian). Their presence also facilitated the release of the international appeal to support the needs of the affected families in various provinces of the country based on the result of the assessment made by the PNRC together with the regional disaster response team/field and assessment coordination team. Part of the assistance was provided in the distribution of food, non-food items and shelter materials.

In Southern Leyte and other parts of the country, through the humanitarian efforts made with the PNRC, the International Federation had further strengthened and increased the organization's advocacy.

### Governance support

The goal of the PNRC, through the implementation of the project, was to alleviate the sufferings and uphold the dignity of the families affected by the landslide in Southern Leyte. The International Federation had provided the PNRC with the guidance and technical support to facilitate the implementation of the rehabilitation project.

The improvement of the response capacity of the Southern Leyte chapter is one of the International Federation's achievements in the operation.

## 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 \(NGO's\) 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 Federation's Global Agenda

The International Federation's activities are aligned with under a 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: [hsl@skynet.net](mailto:hsl@skynet.net); phone: +63.2.527.0854; or Benjamin Delfin II (officer-in-charge of the disaster management services); email: [benjiedelfin@yahoo.com.ph](mailto:benjiedelfin@yahoo.com.ph); Phone: +63.2.527.0864

- Federation country delegation in the Philippines: Roger Bracke (Federation representative); email: [roger.bracke@ifrc.org](mailto:roger.bracke@ifrc.org); Mobile: +63.917.880.6844; Phone: +63.2.524.3151
- Federation regional delegation in Bangkok: Michael Annear (head of regional disaster management unit); email: [michael.annear@ifrc.org](mailto:michael.annear@ifrc.org); Phone: +66.2.661.8201; or Alan Bradbury (regional programme coordinator); email: [alan.bradbury@ifrc.org](mailto:alan.bradbury@ifrc.org); Phone: +66.2.661.8201; or Bekele Geleta (head of regional delegation); email: [bekele.geleta@ifrc.org](mailto:bekele.geleta@ifrc.org); Phone: +66.2.661.8201 ext 100
- In Geneva: Southeast Asia desk, Sabine Feuglet; email: [sabine.feuglet@ifrc.org](mailto:sabine.feuglet@ifrc.org); Phone: +41.22.730.4320/4349; Fax: +41.22.733.0395

**[Interim Financial Report below; click here to return to the title page.](#)**

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPH001 - PHILIPPINES LANDSLIDES & FLOODS

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2007/5
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MDRPH001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>		<b>2,827,246</b>				<b>2,827,246</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross		66,050				66,050
Andorra Government		15,590				15,590
British Red Cross		57,375				57,375
Canadian Red Cross Society		56,078				56,078
Chinese Government		38,565				38,565
Cyprus Red Cross		8,078				8,078
Danish Red Cross		1,142				1,142
Finnish Red Cross		77,723				77,723
German Red Cross		126,201				126,201
Irish Government		156,500				156,500
Irish Red Cross Society		16,001				16,001
Japanese Red Cross Society		890,778				890,778
Korea Republic National Red Cross		159,900				159,900
Macao Red Cross		20,000				20,000
Monaco Red Cross		26,825				26,825
New Zealand Government		161,220				161,220
New Zealand Red Cross		21,283				21,283
Norwegian Red Cross		315,534				315,534
On Line donations		11,052				11,052
OPEC Fund For International Developm		194,850				194,850
Qatar Red Crescent Society		12,969				12,969
Singapore Red Cross Society		80,623				80,623
Swedish Red Cross		168,250				168,250
Swiss Red Cross		6,200				6,200
Switzerland - Private Donors		16,200				16,200
Taiwan Chinese RCO		58,199				58,199
Turkish Red Crescent Society		13,210				13,210
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent So		6,476				6,476
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>2,782,869</b>				<b>2,782,869</b>
<u>Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)</u>						
Andorra Government		0				0
Irish Red Cross Society		0				0
Monaco Red Cross		0				0
Swiss Red Cross		0				0
Taiwan Chinese RCO		0				0
<b>C3. Reallocations (within appeal or</b>		<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
Danish Red Cross		17,567				17,567
<b>C5. Inkind Personnel</b>		<b>17,567</b>				<b>17,567</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>		<b>2,800,436</b>				<b>2,800,436</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>2,800,436</b>				<b>2,800,436</b>

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MDRPH001 - PHILIPPINES LANDSLIDES &amp; FLOODS

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2007/5
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MDRPH001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**II. Balance of Funds**

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		2,800,436				2,800,436
E. Expenditure		-1,231,030				-1,231,030
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		1,569,406				1,569,406

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPH001 - PHILIPPINES LANDSLIDES & FLOODS

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2007/5
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MDRPH001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>2,827,246</b>					<b>2,827,246</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief			87,955				87,955	-87,955
Construction Materials	965,769		4,698				4,698	961,071
Clothing & textiles	31,900		65,618				65,618	-33,718
Food	47,100		58,306				58,306	-11,206
Water & Sanitation	15,898		2,479				2,479	13,419
Medical & First Aid	10,256							10,256
Teaching Materials	25,641		22,578				22,578	3,063
Utensils & Tools			23,840				23,840	-23,840
Other Supplies & Services	129,638							129,638
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>1,226,202</b>		<b>265,473</b>				<b>265,473</b>	<b>960,729</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	307,692		246,505				246,505	61,187
Computers & Telecom	59,487		38,636				38,636	20,851
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.			4,531				4,531	-4,531
Others Machinery & Equipment	12,821		6,605				6,605	6,216
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>380,000</b>		<b>296,277</b>				<b>296,277</b>	<b>83,723</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	48,768		11,301				11,301	37,467
Distribution & Monitoring	27,846		3,447				3,447	24,399
Transport & Vehicle Costs	17,180		23,801				23,801	-6,621
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>93,794</b>		<b>38,549</b>				<b>38,549</b>	<b>55,245</b>
<b>Personnel Expenditures</b>								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	360,185		361,052				361,052	-867
Regionally Deployed Staff			31,862				31,862	-31,862
National Staff	14,000		7,314				7,314	6,686
National Society Staff	156,410		61,551				61,551	94,859
Consultants			9,839				9,839	-9,839
<b>Total Personnel Expenditures</b>	<b>530,595</b>		<b>471,618</b>				<b>471,618</b>	<b>58,977</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	218,462		21,813				21,813	196,648
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>218,462</b>		<b>21,813</b>				<b>21,813</b>	<b>196,648</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	122,180		46,160				46,160	76,020
Information & Public Relation	8,334		12,805				12,805	-4,471
Office Costs	26,600		20,663				20,663	5,937
Communications	1,309		4,921				4,921	-3,612
Professional Fees			913				913	-913
Financial Charges			-66,991				-66,991	66,991
Other General Expenses	36,000		446				446	35,554
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>194,423</b>		<b>18,917</b>				<b>18,917</b>	<b>175,505</b>
<b>Program Support</b>								
Program Support	183,771		79,938				79,938	103,833
<b>Total Program Support</b>	<b>183,771</b>		<b>79,938</b>				<b>79,938</b>	<b>103,833</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions			38,444				38,444	-38,444
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>			<b>38,444</b>				<b>38,444</b>	<b>-38,444</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>2,827,246</b>		<b>1,231,030</b>				<b>1,231,030</b>	<b>1,596,216</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>1,596,216</b>				<b>1,596,216</b>	