

# Mid-Year report



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Philippines

Appeal No. MAAPH001

9 August 2011

This report covers the period 1 January to  
30 June 2011

IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.



A Red Cross health worker administers a measles vaccination to a child in Pasay City, Manila.

## In brief

**Programme purpose:** Through programmes under this country plan, IFRC is supporting Philippine Red Cross (PRC) to realize the strategic aims and enabling actions relating to Strategy 2020. In implementing programme activities, the National Society is not only bolstering its capacity to deliver services, but also strengthening local communities and their coping mechanisms. The ultimate purpose is to contribute toward the three outcomes of Strategy 2020: save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises; enable healthy and safe living, and; promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

**Programme summary:** In the first half of the year, the focus of the disaster management programmes was on enhancing water and land search-and-rescue capacity of the national society. This was in the view of placing PRC in a better position to respond swiftly to future potential disasters and consequently contribute to saving lives. In total nine teams, comprising 54 persons – six persons per chapter or team – were formed, trained and equipped. Six of these were under this annual appeal programme and three within the context of an ongoing emergency appeal operation.

In the health and care programme, the national society reached 1,290 households with health education/health messages and undertook HIV awareness and prevention education to the benefit of some 7,800 persons in six chapters. The sessions were complemented with distribution of information, education and communication (IEC) materials. During the same period, PRC collaborated with the department of health (DOH) in undertaking a vaccination campaign against measles. Through these joint efforts, some 113,200 children in nine chapters were vaccinated against measles.

Organizational development and capacity building work in the first semester focused on taking forward customization of the enterprise resource planning (ERP) system – Microsoft Dynamics NAV – which PRC installed in 2010. Training and familiarization of key staff at the national headquarters continued. IFRC undertook a review of PRC's logistics capacity. The review report recommended several improvements needed in logistics core area, including procurement, warehousing and fleet management.

Exposition of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values formed an integral part of all programmes. Mostly, Red Cross youth promoted the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values as they participated in different forums relating to substance abuse prevention education (SAPE) and HIV and AIDS prevention education (HAPE).

Meanwhile, through this mid-year report, the country plan is being revised to reflect the direction PRC has charted for the remaining period of the year. The budget remains unchanged. Through programmes outlined in this revision, IFRC will support PRC in enhancing the scale, quality, and reach of its services to the benefit of vulnerable people. Through the programme components outlined below, the National Society will not only bolster its capacity to deliver services, but also strengthen local communities and their coping mechanisms, thereby contributing the outcome of saving lives, protecting livelihoods, strengthening recovery from disasters and crises, and enable healthy and safe living.

**Financial situation:** The total budget for 2011 is CHF 786,385, of which CHF 399,739 (or 51 per cent) is covered. Overall expenditure was CHF 177,550 (or 23 per cent of the budget).

[Click here to go directly to the attached financial report](#)

**No. of people reached:** Direct beneficiaries of the disaster management programme were 54 staff and volunteers who were trained in search-and-rescue. The health and care programme reached a total of 127,450 persons, i.e. 6,450 persons (1,290 households) with health education, 113,230 children with measles vaccinations, and 7,800 persons with HIV and AIDS awareness sessions.

**Our partners:** Thus far, support to the country plan has been made possible through funds carried over from previous emergency appeals. Funding came from the Department for International Development (DFID) and Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

As regards disaster response, the following Movement stakeholders have supported IFRC efforts: American Red Cross; Australian Red Cross; Austrian Red Cross; British Red Cross; Canadian Red Cross Society/Canadian government; Danish Red Cross; Finnish Red Cross/Finnish government, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China; Icelandic Red Cross; Irish Red Cross Society; Japanese Red Cross Society; Republic of Korea National Red Cross Netherlands Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross; Norwegian Red Cross; Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Red Cross of Monaco; Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government; and Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates. Other contributors include the European Commission Directorate General Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO), the Italian government, OPEC, VERC/WHO and private foundations and corporations.

On behalf of PRC, IFRC would like to thank all partners and contributors for their response to programmes and operations in the Philippines. Donors and partners are encouraged to provide further funding support to enable the national society to meet the outcomes of the revised plan.

## Context

Philippine ushered 2011 with heavy rains that began just days after Christmas 2010. Resultant floods left dozens of fatalities and damaged houses and infrastructure in localities that would normally receive below average rainfall at the beginning of the year. The government's weather bureau – Philippine atmospheric, geophysical and astronomical services administration (PAGASA) – attributed this to *La Niña*, a weather pattern associated with cooler-than-normal water temperatures in the equatorial Pacific.

The disaster scenario then remained relatively calm until May 2011 when monsoon rains bolstered by the inter-tropical convergence zone (ITCZ) and a series of storms caused flash floods, with deadly impact in some places. The combined effects of these events killed dozens of people – mostly by drowning – and affected millions in several provinces of both Luzon and Mindanao islands. In all, five storms affected the country in the first half of the year, although not all made landfall. Among them were Tropical Storm Aere (local name: Bebeng), Typhoon Songda (Chedeng), Tropical Storm Sarika (Dodong), Tropical Storm Haima (Egay) and Tropical Storm Meari (Falcon). PAGASA has projected that the country should expect between 12 and 15 more storms during the remaining half of the year.

On the health scene, in April 2011 there was an outbreak of cholera in a remote area on the western island of Palawan. Provincial health authorities reported over 500 cases and at least 20 deaths. Assessments conducted

by health authorities and Philippine Red Cross (PRC) observed that a lack of clean, safe drinking water and proper sanitation facilities had contributed to the spread of the disease.

Elsewhere, dengue continued to be a concern; the department of health (DOH) disease surveillance reports indicate that 17,228 cases [with 105 deaths] were reported during the first quarter of the year – a slight increase when compared to 17,172 cases in the same period last year. The National Capital Region, Central Luzon (Region III) and CALABARZON (Region IV-A) accounted for 65 per cent of the cases. DOH disease surveillance reports also showed that Philippines continued to record cases of measles; 3,274 cases [with 10 deaths] were reported nationwide in the first quarter of 2011 – a slight decrease when compared with 3,282 cases in the same period last year. Furthermore, confirmed HIV cases continued to increase during the period under review. According to the Philippine HIV and AIDS registry, 838 cases were reported between January and May 2011, of which 184 were reported in May alone. This translated to a 20 per cent increase compared to 153 cases reported in the same period last year. The cases reported in May are the highest ever reported in a month.

Within the above context, PRC continued to implement programmes to the benefit of communities. Disaster management programmes aimed at strengthening disaster response and preparedness capacities at the institutional level, and disaster preparedness, mitigation and risk reduction at the community level. Health and care programmes focused mainly on first aid, community health, HIV and AIDS, and hygiene promotion. Organizational development support extended to financial management development, leadership development, and volunteer management – the latter, through an initiative dubbed ‘Red Cross 143’, through which PRC targets to have at least 44 skilled, trained and well-equipped volunteers [1 team leader and 43 members] in each of the 42,000 barangays (villages) of the nation. Exposition of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values is integral to all programmes.

## Progress towards outcomes

As part of ongoing organizational learning, PRC continuously reviewed its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the course of implementing emergency, relief and recovery operations. At the same time, IFRC and other partners who have provided support to the national society continued to review the effectiveness, relevance and cost-effectiveness of their operations, and how PRC has performed in view of attaining desired outcomes. In this regard, the national society has committed to address lessons learnt, bolster strengths, improve on weaknesses, take advantage of opportunities and minimize threats in a more structured manner.

Accordingly, the country plan is being revised to reflect the direction PRC has charted for the remaining period of the year. Through programmes outlined in this revision, IFRC will support PRC in enhancing the scale, quality, and reach of its services to the benefit of vulnerable people. Through the programme components outlined below, the National Society will not only bolster its capacity to deliver services, but also strengthen local communities and their coping mechanisms, thereby contributing the outcome of saving lives, protecting livelihoods, strengthening recovery from disasters and crises, and enable healthy and safe living.

## Disaster management

### a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose	
Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.	
Programme components	Component outcomes
1. Integrated community disaster preparedness	Local communities and learning institutions in six chapters are better prepared for, mitigate, and respond to disasters
2. Organizational preparedness	Ability of PRC to predict and plan for disasters, to mitigate their impact on vulnerable communities, improved
	Capacity in skilled human resources, relevant equipment and material resources for effective delivery of disaster services improved
3. Advocacy for disaster risk reduction	Access to safer land by communities living in disaster-prone areas promoted and increased

4. International disaster response laws, rules and principles (IDRL)

Legal preparedness for international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance enhanced

**Achievements:** During the period under review, through this programme, PRC undertook water and land search-and-rescue training for six chapters. A total of 48 staff and volunteers participated in the training – six each of the Albay, Cebu, Dipolog, Eastern Samar, Sulu and Zambales chapters. The chapters were then provided with equipment comprising rubber boats with paddles and outboard motor engines, personal floatation devices, helmets, raincoats, boots, eye protectors, heavy-duty torches, gloves, wet suits, whistles, throw lines, rescue harnesses, sledgehammers and shovels.

In addition to the six teams formed, trained and equipped under this programme, IFRC supported the national society in forming, training and equipping three other search-and-rescue teams – for Cagayan, Isabela and Kalinga chapters – within the context of [Typhoon Megi emergency appeal operation](#). Some 18 staff and volunteers [six from each chapter] were trained. Through ongoing emergency appeal operations, IFRC has also supported the national society in pre-positioning stocks of non-food items, sufficient to meet immediate needs of up to 10,000 families.

In all, training and equipping search-and-rescue teams as well as maintaining pre-positioned stocks have contributed to ensuring the capacity of PRC in skilled human resources, relevant equipment and material resources for effective delivery of disaster services. This, in turn, has better placed the National Society to respond swiftly to future potential disasters and consequently contribute to saving lives.

Through IFRC support, three workshops, aimed at enhancing the capacity of PRC to respond to disasters, were held during the period under review. The first was a vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) workshop, in March 2011, during which the capacity of chapters to respond to disasters was assessed. Staff from the national headquarters and representatives from chapters in disaster-prone areas, participated. The second was a two-day forum on international disaster response laws, rules and principles (IDRL). This forum was organized by PRC and IFRC in collaboration with the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) and Department of National Defence (DND). At least 23 participants from various national and international agencies involved in disaster operations deliberated on



**Representatives of national and international agencies involved in disaster operations participate in an IDRL forum held in May.**  
Photo: Afrhill Rances/IFRC

issues and challenges, including facilitation and regulation of international assistance. IDRL experts from the IFRC Asia Pacific zone office and Pacific regional office facilitated the IDRL forum. Further engagements aimed at enhancing legal preparedness for international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance in the Philippines will follow. Lastly, the national society held a three-day contingency planning meeting in June to enhance readiness for disaster and to ensure that adequate arrangements are in place to respond effectively to emergencies, especially typhoons and floods.

Prior to the contingency planning meeting, IFRC supported the national society in sending two representatives to Indonesia to observe how Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) formulates its contingency plan. Representatives from PMI also participated in PRC's contingency planning meeting, thereby providing peer perspectives. A draft contingency plan was developed. Consequently, the national society's contingency plan is now scheduled to be consolidated, finalized and pre-tested in the remaining period of the year.

Meanwhile, the following outputs will be gained through activities under the above programme components:

- Communities, teachers and students provided with knowledge on hazard awareness and assisted to translate hazard maps produced by early warning institutions.
- Communities supported to develop action plans and to implement basic mitigation activities at local community level.

- A comprehensive disaster management operations manual, reflecting the requirements of the disaster risk reduction and management law, finalized.
- PRC prepares a contingency plan that incorporates action of its chapters and Movement partners, and is in tune with government and inter-agency plans.
- Standard operating procedures of PRC updated in accordance with the comprehensive disaster management operations manual.
- Adequate, diverse, gender-balanced staff and volunteers for emergency and disaster action recruited, trained, retained and managed.
- Minimum-standard equipment, facilities and items for immediate delivery of emergency and disaster services provided and managed.
- Continued engagement with authorities and stakeholders leads to availability of land to resettle communities living in disaster-prone areas.
- Continued engagement with the authorities strengthens domestic laws and policies relating to regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance.

## Health and care

### Programme purpose

Enable healthy and safe living.

Programme components	Component outcomes
1. Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)	Increased capacity of communities to respond to health and injury priorities during disasters, health emergencies and normal times.
2. First aid in the home (FAITH)	Increased capacity of households to respond to health and injury priorities at home and in communities
3. Participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST)	Waterborne disease prevention and management capacity in communities with poor access to water improved
4. Emergency health	Local communities better prepared for, mitigate, and respond to health emergencies
5. HIV and AIDS	Vulnerability to HIV and its impact reduced through preventing further infection, expanding care and support, and reducing stigma and discrimination

**Achievements:** During the reporting period, PRC recruited and trained 389 new community health volunteers (CHVs) and re-trained 108 who have been active since 2009. The CHVs undertook health education and health promotion activities, reaching 1,290 households. Specific health topics covered in this regard were immunization, acute respiratory tract infection, tuberculosis and diarrhoea. PRC also tied up with department of health (DOH) in undertaking a vaccination campaign against measles. The National Society's participation in campaign, dubbed 'Save the Philippines from measles,' was supported by IFRC's global measles and polio initiative (GMPI). In close coordination with DOH, by end-May 2011, the National Society's CHVs had mobilized and vaccinated 113,230 children in Baguio City, Benguet, Caloocan, Manila, Navotas, Pasay, Quezon City, Rizal and Valenzuela.

**Table 1. Number of children vaccinated under the measles campaign**

Province/City	No. of children reached
Baguio City	6,354
Benguet	7,383
Caloocan	10,337
Manila	2,222
Navotas	15,799
Pasay	1,324
Quezon City	31,170
Rizal	34,949
Valenzuela	3,692
<b>Total</b>	<b>113,230</b>

Concerning CBHFA, CHVs organized participatory assessments aimed at identifying health and safety

priorities of 82 communities (barangays). Consequently, through community planning meetings facilitated by trained facilitators and CHVs, community members in 30 barangays applied the skills in identifying priorities – common health issues, health risks and first aid needs – that the programme would address. The 30 barangays developed their respective CBHFA plans of action based on identified priorities and subsequently implemented activities aimed at addressing identified health priorities. The remaining 52 barangays focused on measles vaccination activities during the period under review.

Also during the reporting period, PRC organized HIV awareness and prevention education sessions for the benefit of 7,792 persons. The sessions passed on essential information aimed at encouraging young people to practice behaviours that will position them to prevent further HIV infection. The sessions also provided crucial information for people living with HIV (PLWHIV) to access treatment and for youths to avoid stigmatizing and discriminating PLWHIV. All campaigns were complemented with the distribution of information, education and communication (IEC) materials. Prior to the kick-off of activities, the National Society held a programme review and planning forum. Participants were from the ten chapters that started implementation in 2009/2010 and the three new chapters targeted in 2011 – Bacolod City, Baguio and Cagayan de Oro.

In line with the revised plan, by the end of the year PRC expects that the following outputs will be attained through activities under the above five programme components:

- Communities in 15 chapters improve knowledge and practices related to five common causes of morbidity and mortality as identified during assessments.
- The targeted 7,500 households have at least one member, each, with knowledge of, skills and ability to provide basic first aid.
- Knowledge and practice of improved hygienic behaviour in targeted communities increased.
- Targeted communities in 15 chapters mobilize resources to prevent and manage waterborne diseases.
- Targeted communities supported to develop epidemic preparedness plans and to implement basic mitigation activities.
- Awareness of health emergencies in targeted communities improved.
- Further HIV infection among youth prevented.
- People living with HIV reached and supported to access treatment.
- Stigma and discrimination of people living with HIV (PLWHIV) reduced.

## Organizational development/capacity building

### a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose
Increase local community, civil society and Philippine Red Cross capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability

Programme components	Component outcomes
1. Governance support	Governance of PRC supported to uphold integrity
2. Financial management development	Financial management systems, procedures and guidelines of PRC improved
3. Logistics capacity development	Capacity of PRC in logistics core areas of procurement, warehousing, transport and fleet management improved
4. Chapter development	Base units of PRC strengthened to deliver services during disasters, health emergencies and normal times
5. Volunteering development	Capacity of PRC to recruit, mobilize, and manage volunteers improved
6. Communications capacity development	Capacity of communications unit to project a positive image, messaging and brand of the national society enhanced
7. Youth development	Involvement of youth in national society programmes and services promoted and supported

**Achievements:** Having put in place an enterprise resource planning (ERP) system – Microsoft Dynamics NAV – in 2010, during the first half of the year, PRC continued with customization of the system to support to

capture and ensure flow of information between relevant business functions. Also, training and familiarization among key staff at the national headquarters continued. The national society is now gearing to procure additional user (data input), designer (customization) and viewer (report generation) licenses.

During the first quarter of the year, IFRC undertook a review of PRC's logistics capacity. The review looked at the existing logistics set-up of PRC in each logistics core area, including procurement, warehousing and fleet management. Results showed that the overall logistics setup and business processes of PRC need to be improved, including updating procedures and policies in conformity with the present-day demands and approaches. As such, in the next reporting period, IFRC will support the national society in putting in place the required improvements in warehousing, policies, procedures, and building the capacity of logistics staff.

On 12 April 2011, IFRC – in partnership with the Manila bureau of Thomson Reuters – organized and facilitated a photography workshop for PRC. There were 45 participants to the workshop; they comprised staff from the national society's communications unit, and staff and volunteers from disaster-prone chapters. The workshop equipped staff and volunteers with basic photography skills so that they can ensure availability of quality photographs that highlight the work of the National Society.

Acknowledging that a qualified and experienced human resource base is crucial in the attainment of objectives, the National Society ensured that staff and volunteers benefitted from appropriate and relevant training opportunities. The training sessions organized by IFRC and/or other Movement partners during the reporting period include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Warehousing and transportation workshop (Thailand, in January)
- Change management course (Kenya, in January)
- Reference group meeting (Geneva, in February)
- Eighth sub-regional disaster management committee meeting (Thailand, in February)
- ASEAN collaboration on regional disaster management committee meeting (Thailand, in March)
- Annual regional health meeting (Thailand, in March)
- Water and sanitation regional disaster response team (RDRT) training (Indonesia, in April)
- Disaster risk reduction field session (Timor-Leste, in April)
- Regional disaster response team (RDRT) induction course (Singapore, in May)
- Regional fundraising workshop (Sri Lanka, in May)
- Contingency planning workshop (Indonesia, in June)
- Second RDRT refresher course (Brunei, in June)
- Migration group meeting (England, in June)

The National Society also continued efforts related to 'Project 143' – an initiative that aims to reinforce PRC's presence in all 42,000 *barangays* [villages] across the country. Under the project, the national society aims to recruit and train 44 volunteers, comprising a team leader and 43 members, from every barangay. In this regard, during the commemoration of the World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day on 8 May, the National Society launched a project titled, 'million volunteer run.' Through the project, PRC targets to register up to 1 million volunteers by the time of marking the International Volunteer Day in the International Year of Volunteer. As well as recruiting new volunteers, the National Society targets to raise PHP 1 billion (around CHF 19.6 million) from individual and corporate sponsors – by encouraging them to contribute PHP 1,000 for each runner. The culmination will be a nation-wide run, to be held simultaneously on 5 December 2011 in key cities and municipalities of the Philippines.

## Principles and values

### a) The purpose and components of the programme

<b>Programme purpose</b>	
Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.	
<b>Programme component</b>	<b>Component outcome</b>
Exposition of principles and values among youth	Awareness of the fundamental principles and humanitarian values among youth contributes to enhancing model behaviour.



**Red Cross youth at the “volunteer cyber party” on 8 May. PRC is using social media such as Facebook and Twitter to encourage volunteerism among the youth. (Photo: Philippine Red Cross)**

**Achievements:** During the period under review, exposition of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values formed an integral part of all programmes, especially those implemented through the Red Cross youth. Specifically, Red Cross youth promoted the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values as they participated in different forums relating to substance abuse prevention education (SAPE) and HIV and AIDS prevention education (HAPE). Red Cross youth also promoted the principles and values during the marking of World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day on 8 May. With support of the ICRC, PRC organized a “volunteer cyber party” to encourage volunteerism among the youth using social media such as Facebook and Twitter.

Among the forums in which PRC participated was a youth congress on SAPE organized by the local government of Camarines Norte in conjunction with the national youth commission, national youth coordinating council and inter-agency council on SAPE. Some 112 youth Red Cross volunteers from PRC’s Camarines Sur and Camarines Norte chapters participated. Red Cross youth volunteers, mainly students, also participated in a SAPE symposium held at Makati High School in Metro Manila, with sponsorship of the Philippine institute of certified public accountants (PICPA).

Red Cross youth peer educators also supported efforts aimed at raising awareness about HIV and AIDS. During these sessions, the peer educators promoted the principles and values, as they encouraged youth to shun stigmatization of PLWH. In part, this will contribute towards reducing intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion, and promoting human dignity. In the long run, it is expected that dissemination of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values will promote positive behaviour change among young people and inspire them to play a positive role in society.

## Working in partnership

Throughout the reporting period, the IFRC country office in the Philippines – which is housed within PRC national headquarters – provided ongoing support to PRC. A programme officer was recruited to support the country representative in providing more focused support to the national society. The officer adds to the team of support staff in administration, finance and reporting. Delegates engaged for ongoing typhoon emergency operations also provided support to the national society.

IFRC’s Southeast Asia regional office in Bangkok and the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur also provided technical assistance. The head of regional office undertook a visit to the Philippines in June 2011. From the zone office, the communications manager, operations coordinator responsible for Southeast Asia and IDRL officer undertook visits. The communications manager facilitated in the photography workshop for PRC staff; the IDRL officer – together with the regional IDRL delegate for the Pacific region – facilitated in the two-day IDRL experts forum; and the operations coordinator responsible for Southeast Asia led a contingency planning workshop for PRC.

PRC also maintained strong partnership with other components of the International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement who maintain in-country presence, i.e. Australian Red Cross, German Red Cross, ICRC, Japanese Red Cross Society and Spanish Red Cross. Movement partners held coordination and ad hoc meetings to discuss latest developments, including those in ongoing operations and preparedness for this year’s typhoon season.

Outside the Movement, PRC worked with Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), ECHO, IBM and USAID. Locally, the long-standing and strong relationship between PRC and government bodies, including the national disaster risk reduction and management council (NDRRMC), local disaster coordinating councils, and local government units (LGUs), department of health (DOH), department of social welfare and development

(DSWD) and department of education (DepEd), continued. The National Society and IFRC also collaborated with the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) and Department of National Defence (DND) in organizing and IDRL forum.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

Overall, the programmes activities implemented aimed at increasing local community and PRC capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability. In effect, they will contribute towards meeting the three strategic aims of IFRC: (i) Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises; (ii) Enable healthy and safe living, and; (iii) Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace. By focusing on building capacity at the chapter level and ensuring that communities are involved in designing and implementing programmes, a sustainable impact will be attained in the end.

## Looking ahead

Implementation of activities and attainment of outputs as outlined in the revised plan above.

How we work	
<p>IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.</p>	<p>IFRC's work is guided by <a href="#">Strategy 2020</a> which puts forward three strategic aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.</li> <li>2. Enable healthy and safe living.</li> <li>3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.</li> </ol>
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MAAPH001 - Philippines

Appeal Launch Date: 01 jan 11

Appeal Timeframe: 01 jan 08 to 31 dec 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/6
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAAPH001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Consolidated Funding**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	197,165	205,350	345,741	38,128	0	786,385
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	168,120	133,416	62,701	35,502	0	399,739
<b>Income</b>						
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	168,120	133,416	62,701	35,502	0	399,739
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	85%	65%	18%	93%	#DIV/0	51%

**II. Movement of Funds**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	168,120	133,416	62,701	35,502	0	399,739
<b>C. Income</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-70,782	-52,567	-49,744	-4,352	-105	-177,550
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	97,338	80,849	12,956	31,150	-105	222,189

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAPH001 - Philippines

Appeal Launch Date: 01 jan 11

Appeal Timeframe: 01 jan 08 to 31 dec 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/6
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAAPH001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>197,165</b>	<b>205,350</b>	<b>345,741</b>	<b>38,128</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>786,385</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Construction - Facilities	1,875							1,875
Other Supplies & Services	25,000	32,958					32,958	-7,958
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>26,875</b>	<b>32,958</b>					<b>32,958</b>	<b>-6,083</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom	140,000			2,567			2,567	137,433
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>140,000</b>			<b>2,567</b>			<b>2,567</b>	<b>137,433</b>
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Transport & Vehicle Costs	19,675		523	22			545	19,130
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>19,675</b>		<b>523</b>	<b>22</b>			<b>545</b>	<b>19,130</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	145,000	19,915	20,712	35,051	3,983	98	79,758	65,242
National Staff	46,261	19	20	1,960			1,999	44,262
National Society Staff	12,693		3,211	2,794			6,005	6,687
Volunteers			1,083				1,083	-1,083
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>203,954</b>	<b>19,934</b>	<b>25,026</b>	<b>39,805</b>	<b>3,983</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>88,846</b>	<b>115,107</b>
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	4,325							4,325
Professional Fees	475							475
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>4,800</b>							<b>4,800</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	180,892	8,240	6,717	2,999	34		17,991	162,901
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>180,892</b>	<b>8,240</b>	<b>6,717</b>	<b>2,999</b>	<b>34</b>		<b>17,991</b>	<b>162,901</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	77,270	913	457	887	44		2,302	74,968
Information & Public Relation	48,738		639			0	639	48,098
Office Costs	26,969	37	526	65	7		635	26,334
Communications	6,165	115	95	129	18		357	5,808
Financial Charges	0							0
Other General Expenses	3,053			233			233	2,820
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>162,194</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>1,717</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,166</b>	<b>158,029</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		4,265	15,375				19,640	-19,640
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>4,265</b>	<b>15,375</b>				<b>19,640</b>	<b>-19,640</b>
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Service Support	47,995	4,320	3,208	3,036	266	6	10,836	37,159
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>47,995</b>	<b>4,320</b>	<b>3,208</b>	<b>3,036</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10,836</b>	<b>37,159</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>786,385</b>	<b>70,782</b>	<b>52,567</b>	<b>49,744</b>	<b>4,352</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>177,550</b>	<b>608,835</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>126,383</b>	<b>152,783</b>	<b>295,997</b>	<b>33,777</b>	<b>-105</b>	<b>608,835</b>	