

# Operations update



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Philippines: Typhoon Megi

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH006  
GLIDE n° **TC-2010-000205-PHL**  
Operations update n° 5  
16 May 2011

### Six-month consolidated report

**Period covered by this update:**  
26 October 2010 to 30 April 2011

**Appeal target:** CHF 4,183,640

**Appeal coverage:** With contributions received to date, the appeal is 67 per cent covered. Further contributions are required to meet the needs of the most vulnerable typhoon-affected families.

[<click here for the financial statement>](#)

### Appeal history:

- An [emergency appeal](#) launched on 26 October 2010 for CHF 4,183,640 for 12 months to assist 12,000 families (approximately 60,000 people).
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 214,855 was allocated from IFRC's [DREF](#) on 22 October to support Philippine Red Cross in its initial response and rapid assessments.



A beneficiary heads home after receiving relief items from the Red Cross. At the conclusion of relief operations, some 10,250 families had received items such as blankets, sleeping mats and mosquito nets  
(Photo: Hajime Matsunaga/IFRC)

**Summary:** This consolidated report summarizes the progress made during the first six months of the operation. The emergency appeal operation was launched following the effects of super-typhoon Megi, which battered northern parts of Luzon on 18 October 2010 affecting 428,000 families (approximately two million people), with around 148,000 houses damaged – 30,000 of them completely and 118,000 partially.

A [four-month progress update](#) was issued on 22 March 2011. It reported the closure of relief activities, during which Philippine Red Cross (PRC) had served some 13,300 families with food packages – 11,200 of them in the five provinces covered by this operation, i.e. Cagayan, Kalinga, Isabela, La Union and Pangasinan. In addition, 10,250 families in the five provinces received non-food items while 5,400 families in Isabela received tarpaulins. Hygiene kits formed part of the non-food item package and were distributed concurrently with information materials bearing vital hygiene messages. As such, this report focuses mostly on shelter and National Society capacity building and preparedness programmes that PRC continues to implement with support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

Though shelter interventions started at a slow pace in November 2010, they have since intensified and as of 30 April, some 6,000 families had received shelter materials to repair or rebuild their homes. Provision of shelter materials is ongoing. Beneficiary families are being provided with cash vouchers to purchase shelter repair or construction materials at recommended shops. The families have the choice of selecting items according to their individual needs – without being limited by pre-determined lists – but within the allocated amount.

In addition to serving typhoon-affected families, PRC has dedicated effort towards improving the disaster preparedness and response capacity of its three chapters in typhoon-affected provinces. In this regard, IFRC supported the Cagayan, Isabela and Kalinga chapters to form and train land and water search-and-rescue teams. Procurement of equipment for the teams is in progress. Furthermore, IFRC has provided the Isabela and Kalinga chapters with one land cruiser each to enhance their capacity to monitor projects.

To date, cash and/or in-kind contributions have been received from the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Finnish Red Cross/Finnish government, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross Society, Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government and the Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates. Funding has also been provided by the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (DG ECHO).

On behalf of PRC, IFRC would like to thank all partners/donors for their generous contributions to this appeal and to encourage additional support. Based on the progress made to date, activities that can be supported using available funds will be completed by end-June 2011. If no further donations are forthcoming between now and that time, the appeal timeframe will be revised and this operation closed prior to October 2011.

## The situation

Typhoon Megi battered the Philippines on Monday, 18 October 2010, with winds of more than 220km/h and heavy rains. The typhoon made landfall as a Category V storm near Divilacan Island on the eastern coast of Isabela province. It weakened as it moved across the northern part of the country, exiting through La Union to the South China Sea on 19 October 2010. In total, 23 provinces were affected, with Cagayan, Kalinga, Isabela, La Union and Pangasinan worst-hit.

**Table 1: Casualties and damage caused by Typhoon Megi (Source: NDRRMC)**

Details		Number (as of 30 October 2010)
Deaths		31
Injured		42
Missing		4
<b>Persons affected</b>		<b>427,962 families (2,008,984 persons)</b>
Houses damaged in	Isabela	72,828
	Kalinga	12,753
	Pangasinan	8,378
	Cagayan	14,737
	La Union	5,560
<b>Total number of houses damaged*</b>		<b>118,174*</b>
Houses destroyed in	Isabela	25,186
	Kalinga	1,778
	Pangasinan	1,095
	Cagayan	1,048
	La Union	545
<b>Total number of houses destroyed*</b>		<b>30,048*</b>

\*Includes houses damaged/destroyed in all 23 affected provinces

While the direct impact on lives was low, the typhoon caused significant damage to houses, livelihoods and infrastructure. The damage to houses and buildings was mainly because of powerful winds, considering that Megi made landfall as a Category V storm. Overall, more than 95 per cent of all houses destroyed or damaged as a result of the typhoon are located in Cagayan, Kalinga, Isabela, La Union and Pangasinan.

Half a month after Typhoon Megi, heavy rains affected Cagayan, Isabela and Kalinga provinces, causing further damages. According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) in all, 123,979 families (533,685 persons) were affected across six provinces. A majority of the families affected by the rains were in localities that were worst-hit by Typhoon Megi – 48,036 families (185,783 persons) in Isabela, 60,253 families (268,721 persons) in Cagayan and 662 families (2,953 persons) in Kalinga. It is also worth remembering that Kalinga, La Union and Pangasinan were severely affected by typhoons Ketsana and Parma

of late 2009. The typhoon and the rains combined caused a further stretch to community coping capacities.

## Coordination and partnerships

**Movement coordination:** PRC is coordinating its response with Red Cross Red Crescent partners with in-country presence, i.e. IFRC, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. These partners hold regular coordination – as well as ad hoc – meetings, complemented by updates from PRC. IFRC delegates who were already in-country supporting the response to the typhoons of 2009 are also supporting this latest operation.

**Coordinating with authorities:** A long-standing and strong relationship exists between PRC and government bodies through the national society's participation and/or working relationship in/with the following: (i) NDRRMC; (ii) local disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) local government units. PRC also coordinates with the department of social welfare and development (DSWD), department of health (DOH) and department of education (DepEd). PRC continues to participate in NDRRMC meetings as well as coordinating with DSWD and disaster risk reduction and management councils at the provincial, municipal and barangay levels.

**Inter-agency coordination:** The IFRC country office participates in humanitarian country team (HCT) meetings. Though inter-agency standing committee (IASC) clusters were not activated for Typhoon Megi, IFRC continues to liaise with members of relevant clusters that were activated during the typhoons of 2009. Information sharing with other agencies helped to determine localities in which the various actors are intervening, thereby preventing duplication and building synergies as regards the nature of assistance planned as well as the methodology of providing assistance. Among those that PRC or IFRC has shared information with are Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Handicap International, Oxfam, PhilRads and World Vision. IFRC has also maintained collaboration with other partners, outside the Philippines, including European Commission - Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO). ECHO and Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP) undertook monitoring visits to the Philippines during the first quarter of 2011.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

During the emergency phase, PRC deployed specialized units, such as water search-and-rescue teams and emergency response units, to provide immediate assistance. The support extended to displaced families that sought shelter in evacuation centres. After rapid assessments – undertaken by PRC with support of IFRC, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross – the emergency appeal operation was launched with the aim of assisting 12,000 families (approximately 60,000 people): 7,000 with one-off food distributions, 10,000 with non-food items (NFI) and hygiene promotion, and 12,000 with shelter materials. The operation also aims at increasing the disaster preparedness capacity of three PRC chapters in affected provinces.

**Table 1: IFRC-supported activities (26 October 2010 to 30 April 2011)**

Sector	Main activities	No. targeted	No. assisted
Relief distributions (food and non-food items)	Food packages (rice, noodles and sardines)	7,000 families	11,191 families
	Non-food items (blankets, hygiene kits mosquito nets, sleeping mats)	10,000 families	10,250 families
	Non-food items (jerry cans)	10,000 families	6,989 families
Shelter	Tarpaulins for emergency shelter	1,400 families	5,430 families
	Category I shelter repair kit (for partially damaged houses)	10,000 families	4,389 families
	Category II shelter repair kit (for fully damaged houses)	2,000 families	1,650 families
Preparedness and capacity building	Form, train and equip search-and-rescue teams	3 teams	3 teams
	Provide vehicles	2 land cruisers	2 land cruisers

*Note: The average size of a family is five (5) persons*

## Progress towards objectives

### Relief distributions (food items)

**Outcome:** Emergency food needs of 7,000 typhoon-affected families are met within one month.

Output	Activities planned
The immediate food needs of 7,000 typhoon displaced families and host families are met through one-off food distributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a beneficiary focusing strategy, including distribution protocols</li> <li>• Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols</li> <li>• Register and verify beneficiaries</li> <li>• Identify displaced families hosted by other families</li> <li>• Mobilize validated beneficiaries for food distributions</li> <li>• Arrange pre- and post-relief distribution volunteer meetings</li> <li>• Provide food (rice, noodles and sardines) to 7,000 families (35,000 persons) as well as to host families</li> <li>• Conduct post-distribution surveys</li> <li>• Monitor and report on distributions</li> </ul>

### Achievements

Through IFRC support, PRC undertook one-off food distributions for 11,191 displaced families, exceeding the appeal target of 7,000 families. A standard food package comprised of rice, noodles and sardines. The result/output – meeting immediate food needs of 10,000 typhoon-affected families – was fully achieved and activities under this objective closed. *For details, including challenges, refer to [Operations Update no. 4](#).*

### Relief distributions (non-food items)

**Outcome:** The status of 10,000 affected families is improved through timely provision of appropriate relief items within four months.

Output	Activities planned
The immediate needs of 10,000 typhoon affected families are met through relief distributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a beneficiary focusing strategy, including distribution protocols</li> <li>• Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols</li> <li>• Register and verify beneficiaries</li> <li>• Identify displaced families hosted by other families</li> <li>• Mobilize validated beneficiaries for relief distributions</li> <li>• Arrange pre- and post-relief distribution volunteer meetings</li> <li>• Distribute blankets (two per family), sleeping mats (two per family) and insecticide-treated mosquito nets (two per family) to 10,000 families (50,000 persons) <i>Note: Items for additional 2,000 families to be provided by PRC using own resources</i></li> <li>• Provide 20-litre jerry cans (1 per targeted family) for household level water storage, to 10,000 families (50,000 persons) <i>Note: Jerry cans for additional 2,000 families to be provided by PRC using own resources</i></li> <li>• Coordinate with other sectors (such as water and sanitation, for distribution of mosquito nets, jerry cans and hygiene kits)</li> <li>• Track movement of items from point of dispatch to end-user</li> <li>• Conduct post-distribution surveys</li> <li>• Monitor and report on distributions</li> </ul>

## Achievements

PRC completed relief distributions during the first quarter of 2011, with 10,250 families having received blankets, hygiene kits, mosquito nets and sleeping mats through IFRC support. Of these, 6,989 received jerry cans through IFRC support, with remaining targets covered by the national society through bilateral donations. This enabled IFRC to use 3,011 jerry cans to replenish stocks distributed earlier. Also provided as part of relief distributions were tarpaulins for 5,430 families in Isabela. For details, please refer to [Operations Update no. 4](#).



### **Emy Quilang's story**

*When Emy heard the news that a super typhoon was bearing down on her home province of Isabella, her motherly instincts kicked in. She took her family out of harm's way – to their neighbour's house.*

*"I'd heard the warning and was able to evacuate my family," she says.*

*Following this, the 46-year old mother of five would watch from the neighbour's house as Typhoon Megi smashed her house to pieces and tossed their belongings away.*

*"I saw my house being crushed almost to the bare foundation," she explains.*

*"We were able to save very little," she adds.*

*As it happened, Ilagan was the municipality that took the brunt of the super typhoon.*

*Emy's home was among the 6,200 destroyed in Ilagan alone. In all, some 30,000 homes were destroyed and 118,000 damaged nationwide.*

*When taking her family to safety, Emy had taken along some rice and water. They could have a meal, at least.*

*"I had saved some rice and hot water. I knew we would have nothing to eat after the typhoon," she says.*

*Emy and four of her children would stay with their neighbour for several days as they collected shelter materials they could salvage from their old house and surroundings.*

*"We used damaged iron sheets and pieces of wood to put up a basic structure so as to survive the harsh weather," she says.*

*Through the support of IFRC, the Philippine Red Cross provided Emy's family with sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito nets, hygiene kits and jerry cans. They also received tarpaulins and shelter materials.*

*"The assistance from the Red Cross gave us a bit of hope since we had nothing left," Emy says.*

*Her eldest daughter, who works in Manila, sent some money to pay the carpenter who rebuilt their house.*

## Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

**Outcome:** Risk of water-related and hygiene-related diseases is reduced among 10,000 families in typhoon-affected areas.

Output	Activities planned
Household level water treatment and safe storage as well as improved hygiene behaviour is practiced amongst the target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify families in need of emergency household water treatment</li> <li>• Provide water purification solutions to identified families in need, through trained volunteers</li> <li>• Provide 20-litre jerry cans (1 per targeted family) for household level water storage, to 10,000 families (50,000 persons) <i>Note: Jerry cans for additional 2,000 families to be provided by PRC using own resources – see also relief distribution: non-food items.</i></li> <li>• Provide hygiene kits (1 per targeted family) to 10,000 families (50,000 persons) <i>Note: Kits for additional 2,000 families to be provided by PRC using own resources</i></li> <li>• Conduct post-distribution surveys to determine water treatment and safe storage practices (where water purification solutions provided)</li> <li>• Coordinate with other sectors (such relief distributions for water storage containers and hygiene kits)</li> <li>• Mobilize existing trained community health volunteers</li> <li>• Recruit and train new/additional community health volunteers</li> <li>• Undertake baseline surveys to determine level of awareness and hygiene practices in project communities</li> <li>• Produce and distribute information, education and communication materials</li> <li>• Mobilize community health volunteers and members for hygiene and health promotions sessions</li> <li>• Disseminate relevant hygiene and health messages in the target communities</li> <li>• Undertake final surveys to determine level of improvement in awareness and practices</li> <li>• Monitor and report on activities</li> <li>• Ensure continuity by linking to the community health education project under the annual appeal programme</li> </ul>

### Achievements

As mentioned in the 'relief distributions' section above, the national society provided hygiene kits and jerry cans to typhoon-affected families as part of the non-food item kits. Beneficiary families also received information materials bearing essential hygiene messages alongside the items. In addition, respective PRC chapters mobilized community health volunteers (CHVs) to organize basic hygiene promotion sessions during non-food item distributions. The CHVs – 49 in Cagayan, 45 in Kalinga, 29 in La Union, and 61 in Pangasinan – had already been trained during a previous [and ongoing] operation in response to Typhoon Ketsana. The chapters organized basic hygiene promotion activities using own resources and as part of their regular activities. Therefore, they did not report on the same as part of this operation.

While undertaking basic hygiene promotion, the CHVs undertook assessments to identify families in need of emergency household water treatment. The assessments revealed that there was no need for household water treatment at this time. Nevertheless, IFRC is considering procurement of household water treatment tablets, on behalf of the national society, for prepositioning in anticipation of the upcoming typhoon season. PRC's response to a cholera outbreak in a remote area of Palawan in April 2011 pointed towards the need for such stocks.

Upon conclusion of the relief phase, IFRC supported the national society in analyzing the approach adopted for hygiene promotion. Among the recommendations was closure of hygiene promotion activities under this operation, but to incorporate the activities as part of ongoing, long-term programmes given the time required for sustained improved knowledge and behaviour change. As such, activities under this objective are now closed.

## Early recovery (shelter)

**Outcome:** 12,000 typhoon-displaced families are sheltered from harsh weather elements, with dignity, at the end of the operation.

Output	Activities planned
Typhoon-affected households have shelter after rebuilding or refurbishing their damaged homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribute tarpaulins to 1,400 families in Isabela for emergency shelter</li> <li>• Coordinate with the department for social welfare and development as well as local government authorities to map potential beneficiaries</li> <li>• Mobilize or recruit volunteers for shelter interventions</li> <li>• Conduct orientation of project volunteers</li> <li>• Select beneficiaries</li> <li>• Undertake door-to-door surveys to validate beneficiaries</li> <li>• Conduct orientation of beneficiaries (by chapter volunteers)</li> <li>• Identify and engage project carpenters</li> <li>• Form project teams comprising volunteers and carpenters</li> <li>• Provide project teams with training that promotes awareness and understanding of typhoon-resistant construction (by IFRC shelter delegates)</li> <li>• Provide posters that promote awareness and understanding of typhoon resistant construction to 2,000 families whose houses were destroyed by the typhoon</li> <li>• Provide to 2,000 families, whose houses were destroyed by the typhoon, with training that promotes awareness and understanding of typhoon resistant construction (project teams)</li> <li>• Identify and map suppliers of shelter materials</li> <li>• Provide house repair materials and tools to 12,000 families whose houses were damaged or destroyed by the typhoon (using a commodity voucher system)</li> <li>• Conduct post-distribution surveys</li> <li>• Monitor and report on assistance provided to beneficiary families</li> </ul>

### Achievements

As relief operations progressed, volunteers and staff of PRC's Cagayan, Kalinga, Isabela, La Union and Pangasinan chapters undertook revalidation of beneficiaries – for shelter interventions – whose details were in lists provided by DSWD and local government units. The revalidation process entails cross-checking whether the listed beneficiary families meet PRC's beneficiary selection criteria. The exercise includes visiting the actual sites where their damaged homes stand or destroyed homes stood, to assess the extent of damage. This is to ensure that the Red Cross serves the most vulnerable who have not received assistance from other actors.

Based on the needs determined during assessments, shelter interventions comprise two components:

- Category I shelter repair kits for families whose homes were damaged [partially]
- Category II shelter repair kits for families whose homes were destroyed [totally]

Initially, for Category I shelter repair kits, each beneficiary family would receive a commodity voucher worth PHP 7,000 (CHF 142). The families would then collect pre-determined materials and tools from shops contracted by the national society. Beneficiary families would request any combination of materials and tools in the list, as long as the total cost did not exceed the allocated amount. For Category II shelter repair kits, each beneficiary family would also receive a commodity voucher worth PHP 7,000 to obtain the same materials and tools as in Category I shelter repair kits. Furthermore, under this category the families would also receive additional pre-set items, i.e. three bags of cement, six timber posts (6"X6" or 4"X4"), and eight pieces of steel bars (four of ø 10mmX6m, and four of ø 8mmX6m) to enable them to place poles in concrete footings with reinforcement.

However, owing to challenges relating to the ban on harvesting timber, in February 2011 PRC adopted a new methodology – providing beneficiaries with cash vouchers. In this approach, beneficiaries are provided with cash vouchers, which they then use to purchase their choice of shelter materials. The Red Cross does not provide lists of pre-set materials; instead, it undertakes price surveys and recommends several shops from which

beneficiaries could obtain shelter materials in line with their individual needs but within the allocated amount – PHP 7,000 (CHF 142) for Category I shelter repair kits and PHP 15,000 (CHF 304) for Category II shelter repair kits. This new approach has ensured that beneficiaries play a bigger role in their own recovery. It has also eliminated potential corrupt practices by suppliers who could otherwise have been tempted to acquire banned wooden materials to gain contracts for supplying pre-determined materials that were required in the initial methodology.

By 30 April 2011, PRC had assisted 6,039 families with shelter repair materials, through IFRC support. Before the beneficiaries received the materials, they attended orientation sessions organized by project teams composed of carpenters, PRC volunteers and IFRC shelter delegates. The orientation sessions highlighted basic better building techniques. During the sessions, beneficiaries are provided with posters showing how to construct typhoon-resistant shelters to encourage them to construct houses with steady foundations, placing poles in concrete footings with reinforcement.

**Table 4: Status of shelter assistance provided through IFRC support (as of 30 April 2011)**

Project location	Category I shelter repair kit		Category II shelter repair kit		Total Category I & Category II	
	Targeted	Assisted	Targeted	Assisted	Targeted	Assisted
Cagayan	387	124	242	144	629	268
Isabela	5,473	3,048	2,329	1,191	7,802	4,239
Kalinga	1,217	1,217	263	206	1,480	1,423
La Union	n/a	n/a	109	109	109	109
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,077</b>	<b>4,389</b>	<b>2,943</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>10,020</b>	<b>6,039</b>

In the initial approach, carpenters were part of the project team and participated in beneficiary orientation sessions. Their role extended to assisting beneficiaries in selecting materials and guiding them when repairing or rebuilding their houses. In the new approach [providing cash vouchers], carpenters are no longer a part of project teams. Instead, beneficiaries are encouraged to engage the services of carpenters independently. This is because beneficiaries are purchasing their choice of materials according to their respective, unique needs.

The Red Cross logistics team, which includes an IFRC delegate based in the field, is monitoring market prices. Through this monitoring, the team is able to recommend several shops from which beneficiaries can obtain shelter materials. Beneficiaries are also encouraged to conduct their own independent comparison of prices, to bargain for better prices with the shops, and to decide independently from which of the recommended shops to redeem their vouchers. Though prices vary slightly from shop to shop, monitoring has revealed that beneficiaries are able to select shops from which they get most competitive prices and therefore more materials from the fixed voucher amount. The shops see an opportunity to make profit from larger sales volume rather than per item. Beneficiaries are required to use the full voucher amounts within a fixed period, depending on the capacity of the shops and number of beneficiaries per shop. Selected shops are required to display fixed prices of main shelter materials throughout the time. The full amount for each voucher must be redeemed in one shop selected by the beneficiary. However, beneficiaries of Category II shelter repair kits are provided with two vouchers of PHP 7,500 (CHF 152) and have the option of redeeming each voucher at separate shops.

In all, shelter assistance has targeted families that lack the capacity to repair or rebuild their homes. In addition to this denominator, PRC's beneficiary selection criteria prioritizes families headed by women without income, families headed by children, persons with disabilities, families with young children or elderly family members, families from ethnic minorities and other socially excluded groups. Project volunteers are undertaking continuous revalidation to ensure that only deserving beneficiaries receive shelter assistance. This takes into account the reality that other actors could have served some of the targeted beneficiaries in between the initial revalidation and the period they were scheduled to receive shelter materials.

*For more details on planning for shelter interventions, challenges met and how they were addressed, please refer to [Operations Update no. 4](#). It is worth noting that planning for shelter activities was done while keeping in mind the available resources. As it is, to date, available funds can support provision of shelter repair kits to some 8,000 of the targeted 12,000 typhoon-affected families. Based on the progress made to date, shelter activities that can be supported using available funds will be completed by end June 2011. If no further donations are forthcoming between now and that time, the appeal timeframe will be revised and this operation closed prior to October 2011. Additional support from partners – specifically for shelter activities – is needed and encouraged.*

### **Fernando Rasco's story**

*Fernando Rasco, 25, feels that a major worry has been lifted off his shoulders; his family now has a roof over their heads six months after Typhoon Megi tore their old house apart.*

*Monday 18 October 2010 had begun as a normal day for Fernando and his family. He left home with his wife, their three sons and daughter on Sunday evening and headed to his employer's house where he and his wife worked as labourers at a corn farm in Ilagan municipality, Isabela province.*



*Their employer had provided them with a room closer to their workplace and from where their eldest sons, Fernan and Reylando, went to school. They usually returned to their own home on Friday evenings.*

*"We just happened to be staying at our employer's concrete house, which was sturdier. We were not even aware that a super typhoon was bearing down on us," Fernando explains.*

*After the typhoon had passed, he rushed back to his barangay (village) to check his house. To his shock, there was nothing left except the foundations and scattered, mangled corrugated iron roofing sheets. "Not even our bedding, water containers or cooking pots were spared," he says. It dawned to him that it was by sheer luck that he and his family had survived the disaster.*

*"We were very lucky. I cannot imagine what would have happened if we had not followed our weekly routine but stayed in our house," he adds.*

*What he did not know then was that Isabela was in Typhoon Megi's direct path. As it happened, Ilagan was the municipality that took the brunt of the super typhoon. Fernando's home was among the 6,200 destroyed in Ilagan alone. In all, some 30,000 homes were destroyed and 118,000 damaged nationwide.*

*As if losing his home was not enough, Fernando's life would take another turn for the worse. With hectares of rice and corn crops in the agriculture-rich province damaged by the typhoon, opportunities for farm work dwindled. Now, in addition to being homeless, Fernando and his wife were jobless.*

*"It was a real struggle to make ends meet. I found it hard to bring food to the table," he explains.*

*Through the support of IFRC, the Philippine Red Cross provided Fernando's family with materials and tools to rebuild their home.*

*Prior to that, Fernando was given a food package composed of rice, noodles and sardines, ensuring that his children had rations to last several days. They also received sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito nets, hygiene kits and jerry cans.*

*"The assistance from the Red Cross helped me to restart my life and rebuild my house, so I'm really thankful. My heart is at peace now that we have a place to live," he says.*

## National Society capacity building and preparedness

**Outcome:** The disaster preparedness capacity of chapters in affected provinces increased within 12 months.

Outputs	Activities planned
<p>PRC chapters in operational areas have improved their disaster response and overall capacity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train and equip three water search-and-rescue teams</li> <li>• Equip Isabela and Kalinga chapters with two land cruisers, geared for flood situations</li> <li>• Repair and refurbish Isabela, Kalinga and Pangasinan chapter office buildings</li> <li>• Increase training of the chapter disaster response teams in key hazard areas</li> <li>• Provide training and orientation for volunteers at targeted chapters in disaster preparedness and response skills</li> <li>• Support overall chapter development, including in administration, finance and logistics</li> </ul>

### Achievements

in order to ensure effective and swift support to PRC, IFRC established a field office in Isabela. The field office is providing technical support to chapters in north Luzon that are involved in this operation – Cagayan, Isabela and Kalinga. Some delegates who were already in-country supporting the ongoing operation [MDRPH005](#) have been re-assigned to provide support to respective PRC chapters. The delegates are working alongside PRC staff and volunteers, thereby providing on-the-job coaching, mentoring and technical advice.

As part of national society capacity building, IFRC acquired two land cruisers for the national society. The vehicles were handed over to Isabela and Kalinga chapters during April 2011. They have enhanced the capacity of the two chapters to monitor programmes. In the last week of April, IFRC supported the Cagayan, Isabela and Kalinga chapters of the national society to form and train land and water search-and-rescue teams. Some 18 volunteers were trained – six from each chapter. The process of procuring equipment for the teams has advanced, with the equipment to be delivered in the second quarter of 2011. This will increase the capacity of the chapters to respond to future potential disasters and consequently contribute to saving lives.

Furthermore, since not all 10,000 jerry cans procured under this action were distributed, IFRC has used the balance of 3,011 to replenish stocks distributed earlier. Other items in stocks – but not necessarily procured under this operation – include 37,400 blankets, 12,200 hygiene kits, 10,000 mosquito nets and 23,000 sleeping mats. Pre-positioned items will enable the Red Cross to respond swiftly to needs on the ground in case of future potential disasters.

### Logistics

The IFRC's regional logistics unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur has supported international mobilization of items such as 4,200 hygiene kits, 20,000 mosquito nets and 1,400 tarpaulins [dispatched from the RLU warehouse] and 5,800 hygiene kits donated in kind by Finnish Red Cross. Other items such as corrugated galvanized iron sheets, galvanized plain sheets, blankets, jerry cans and sleeping mats are being procured locally. Local procurement of 20,000 blankets, 20,000 sleeping mats and 10,000 jerry cans is completed.

The IFRC in-country logistics team – which comprises two logistics delegate and two logistics officers – continues to support PRC in securing additional transport and warehousing capacity, identifying/mapping suppliers, preparing contracts and follow up with suppliers. Support also extends to fleet management, with some vehicles leased from IFRC's fleet base in Dubai to facilitate movement and monitoring in the field.

### Communications – advocacy and public information

Even before the typhoon made landfall, IFRC and PRC maintained a steady flow of information to Red Cross Red Crescent partners and other major stakeholders. PRC leadership and the IFRC country representative conducted interviews with various local and international media outlets.

Since the start of the operation, various communications materials have been shared with partners to highlight the needs on the ground and the progress made thus far. Most recently, a new story, '[On the road to recovery six months after Typhoon Megi](#),' was posted on IFRC public website. Other stories, information bulletins and updates on the Typhoon Megi operation are available on the [Philippine Red Cross](#) page of the website as well as PRC's website, <http://www.redcross.org.ph/>

## 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.

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.

IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

## Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation, please contact:

In the Philippines

- Philippine Red Cross (phone: +63.2.525.5654, fax: +63.2.527.0857):
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mobile: +63 920 952 7268
- IFRC country office (phone: +63.2.309.8622, fax +63.2.524.3151):
  - Sandro Kushashvili, head of operations, email: [alexander.kushashvili@ifrc.org](mailto:alexander.kushashvili@ifrc.org);  
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  - Selvaratnam Sinnadurai, head of country office, email: [selvaratnam.sinnadurai@ifrc.org](mailto:selvaratnam.sinnadurai@ifrc.org);  
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IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur (phone: +60.3.9207.5700, fax +60.3.2161.0670):

- Al Panico, acting head of operations; email: [al.panico@ifrc.org](mailto:al.panico@ifrc.org)
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mobile: +60 12 298 9752, phone: +60 3 9207 5753
  - Patrick Fuller, zone communications manager, email: [patrick.fuller@ifrc.org](mailto:patrick.fuller@ifrc.org)  
mobile: + 60 12 230 8451, phone: +60 3 9207 5705
  - Alan Bradbury, head of resource mobilization and PMER; email: [alan.bradbury@ifrc.org](mailto:alan.bradbury@ifrc.org)  
phone: +60 3 9207 5775
- Please send all pledges of funding to [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org)

[<financial report below; click here to return to title page>](#)

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/10-2011/3
Budget Timeframe	2010/10-2011/10
Appeal	MDRPH006
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>	<b>4,183,640</b>					<b>4,183,640</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b>Cash contributions</b>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	29,455					29,455
<i>British Red Cross</i>	155,909					155,909
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	166,595					166,595
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	25,145					25,145
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	1,507,010					1,507,010
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	67,766					67,766
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>	127,590					127,590
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	148,409					148,409
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	52,133					52,133
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	421,805					421,805
<i>United Arab Emirates Red Crescent</i>	9,632					9,632
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>2,711,448</b>					<b>2,711,448</b>
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>						
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	71,589					71,589
<b>C2. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>	<b>71,589</b>					<b>71,589</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>2,783,038</b>					<b>2,783,038</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>2,783,038</b>					<b>2,783,038</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>67%</b>					<b>67%</b>

## II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	<b>2,783,038</b>					<b>2,783,038</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-1,045,856</b>					<b>-1,045,856</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>1,737,182</b>					<b>1,737,182</b>

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**  
**MDRPH006 - Philippines - Typhoon Megi**

Appeal Launch Date: 26 oct 10

Appeal Timeframe: 22 oct 10 to 26 oct 11

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/10-2011/3
Budget Timeframe	2010/10-2011/10
Appeal	MDRPH006
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>4,183,640</b>					<b>4,183,640</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	2,441,000	385,429				385,429	2,055,571	
Clothing & textiles	240,000	214,957				214,957	25,043	
Food	31,500	17,392				17,392	14,108	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene		120,501				120,501	<b>-120,501</b>	
Medical & First Aid		21				21	<b>-21</b>	
Utensils & Tools	30,000	22,859				22,859	7,142	
Other Supplies & Services	351,000						351,000	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Suj</b>	<b>3,093,500</b>	<b>761,159</b>				<b>761,159</b>	<b>2,332,341</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	60,000	58,869				58,869	1,131	
Computers & Telecom	4,800	2,731				2,731	2,069	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>64,800</b>	<b>61,600</b>				<b>61,600</b>	<b>3,200</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	36,000	7,729				7,729	28,271	
Distribution & Monitoring	50,000	5,747				5,747	44,253	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	52,000	20,164				20,164	31,836	
Logistics Services		9,377				9,377	<b>-9,377</b>	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>138,000</b>	<b>43,016</b>				<b>43,016</b>	<b>94,984</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	372,000	86,489				86,489	285,511	
National Staff	48,000	6,623				6,623	41,377	
National Society Staff	48,000	692				692	47,308	
Volunteers		5,078				5,078	<b>-5,078</b>	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>468,000</b>	<b>98,881</b>				<b>98,881</b>	<b>369,119</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	25,000						25,000	
Professional Fees		3				3	<b>-3</b>	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fe</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>3</b>				<b>3</b>	<b>24,997</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	30,000						30,000	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>30,000</b>						<b>30,000</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	18,000	4,435				4,435	13,565	
Information & Public Relation	3,000	3,160				3,160	<b>-160</b>	
Office Costs	54,000	4,595				4,595	49,405	
Communications	27,000	1,637				1,637	25,363	
Financial Charges	5,000	<b>-126</b>				<b>-126</b>	5,126	
Other General Expenses	2,000	28				28	1,972	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>109,000</b>	<b>13,730</b>				<b>13,730</b>	<b>95,270</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Service Support	255,340	63,544				63,544	191,795	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>255,340</b>	<b>63,544</b>				<b>63,544</b>	<b>191,795</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Earmarking Fee		2,522				2,522	<b>-2,522</b>	
Reporting Fees		1,400				1,400	<b>-1,400</b>	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>		<b>3,922</b>				<b>3,922</b>	<b>-3,922</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>4,183,640</b>	<b>1,045,856</b>				<b>1,045,856</b>	<b>3,137,784</b>	

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**  
**MDRPH006 - Philippines - Typhoon Megi**

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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>4,183,640</b>					<b>4,183,640</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>3,137,784</b>					<b>3,137,784</b>	