

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: TYPHOONS

Appeal no. MDRPH002
TC-2006-000175-PHL
17 January 2006

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 185 countries.

In Brief

Operations Update no. 3; Period covered: 20 December 2006 – 15 January 2007;
Appeal target: 10,547,314 (USD 8,637,057 or EUR 6,587,671): Appeal coverage: 66.2%
([click here for the contributions list](#)) ([click here for the live version](#))

Appeal history:

- Preliminary emergency appeal launched on 2 October 2006 for CHF 5,704,261 (USD 4,563,408 or EUR 3,610,292) to assist 126,000 beneficiaries for three months.
- Appeal revised on 19 October 2006 to update plans and extend the operation timeframe to nine months.
- Appeal relaunched on 4 December 2006 to incorporate needs of successive typhoons, for a sum of CHF 8,833,789 (USD 7,318,798 or EUR 5,552,350) to assist 200,000 people for nine months.
- Appeal revised on 20 December 2006 for CHF 10,547,314 (USD 8,637,057 or EUR 6,587,671) to assist 1,030,000 beneficiaries for nine months.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated: CHF 100,000 in September 2006,
CHF 100,000 in November 2006.

Operational Summary: While Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC) volunteers have been working round the clock to respond to the emergency relief needs of the communities affected by the succession of destructive typhoons, the Federation-supported efforts aim to help the most vulnerable people meet their early recovery needs. Providing them with decent shelter, adequate sanitation and access to health and care is a top priority. The Red Cross is targeting the most vulnerable households, who do not have the capacity to rebuild. Donor response to the appeal has been good and the Federation takes this opportunity to thank its partners for their valued contributions. Gaps, however, remain and more funds are needed to reach all targeted communities.



PNRC volunteers worked round the clock to help children in distress.

Background

The Philippines has been severely affected by a series of typhoons over the past four months. Typhoon Durian, the most destructive, hit the western coast on 30 November 2006. Heavy rains triggered massive flooding, land and mudslides. Together with the associated high winds, they caused loss of life, destruction and damage to homes, infrastructure and agriculture in 62 of the country's 79 provinces. It is estimated that over 2.5 million people were affected (source: PNRC Disaster Management Service, 15 January 2007).

Typhoons are not uncommon in the Philippines. A striking feature of this year's disaster was its frequency and scale. Storms affected extremely broad areas including remote islands and mountain regions. They left many people struggling to recover. Whole villages were buried by mud. A number of schools, hospitals, houses, water refilling stations and municipal water supply chains were damaged. The communications and power networks across central Philippines were also badly affected. The people who have been hardest hit are the poorest of the poor. The latest information on the impact of the five typhoons in 2006 is detailed in the table below.

Table 1. Particulars of the most destructive typhoons to hit Philippines in 2006

Typhoon	No. of Affected			Casualties			House damaged	
	Barangays	Families	Persons	Dead	Missing	Injured	Totally	Partially
Xangsane (Milenyo)	1,792	240,615	1,169,467	80	20	349	34,176	108,709
Cimaron (Paeng)	731	65,586	302,027	26	16	157	2,611	18,181
Chebi (Queenie)	36	6,749	33,815	-	-	10	837	4,505
Durian (Reming)	1,937	391,001	1,922,387	554	390	1,197	124,354	217,546
Utor (Seniang)	657	68,929	327,500	28	14	42	13,211	21,128

Source: PNRC Disaster Management Service, 15 January 2007

The Philippines National Red Cross, supported by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, has responded to the succession of Typhoons efficiently and effectively. Large scale distributions of food and non-food items have been ongoing since September 2006. However, the magnitude of the Typhoons' impact has overwhelmed local and national resources. The Philippine National Red Cross has requested the Federation to facilitate international assistance.

Operational developments



This is the sad remnant of one home that housed a family of nine

Providing people with adequate shelter is a top priority. According to the latest information, the successive Typhoons in 2006 left at least 363,436 people homeless (source: National Disaster Coordination Council or NDCC). Their houses are either destroyed or severely damaged. Some families have started rebuilding their homes using materials they managed to salvage or tapping into whatever limited resources they have. Many live in makeshift structures that fall short of any minimum standard and pose a serious threat to people's health. The inability to return home constrains people's efforts to rebuild livelihoods too. The province of Albay has estimated that 30% of affected families do not have the capacity to rebuild themselves (source: NDCC). The most vulnerable are unemployed, single parent families and disabled.

Many of the people, who have been stranded homeless by the disaster, have been accommodated by their relatives and friends, some 336,547 people according to NDCC. The hosting families, however, are struggling to recover themselves. Their already poor resources have been stretched to limits. In areas such as Albay, where entire villages were consumed by volcanic ash during the Typhoon, people have nowhere appropriate to go. Several thousand individuals (26,889 people, according to the latest figures) found refuge in evacuation centres established in government buildings, schools and churches. There are 43 evacuation centres in Albay province alone and they are overpopulated. Latrines are few. Sanitation is poor. Garbage management has improved but remains inadequate. The government of the Philippines is identifying alternative sites for relocation of these families. Some 480 families have already been relocated. However, there have been observations that relocation camps fall well short of the Sphere standards. Issues highlighted include the poor placement of the camps.

The overall health situation of the affected population has been stable. Local authorities are providing bottled water to all evacuees. The risk of the outbreak of acute respiratory tract infection and other diseases, however, remains high, especially among children and elderly, because of exposure to poor living conditions. An increase of diarrhoea was noted in the provinces of Camarines Sur, Catanduanes and Albay. Malaria is endemic in some of the affected provinces and it is anticipated that the risk of vector-borne disease will increase, if adequate prevention and control measures are not initiated timely.

Although disaggregated data is still unavailable, assessments reveal that the needs of affected families for shelter security significantly outweigh the current and planned responses of the humanitarian community. Needs are overwhelming across the provinces affected by the typhoons. Aid efforts, however, have largely concentrated on Albay province, which has received broad media coverage. Other provinces have featured less although they too sustained heavy damages and need just as much support. There have been also concerns that the families needing relocation are receiving a disproportionate amount of attention and resources at the expense of families whose houses were destroyed.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The Philippines National Red Cross (PNRC) as an auxiliary to the government has played an instrumental role in the disaster response. Its experienced and well-trained volunteers have been delivering emergency aid – hot meals, food and relief items such as blankets and mats - across the country. The table below summarises the number of people reached by the National Society since September 2006 with resources it mobilised locally.

Table 2. Number of people assisted by the PNRC in the aftermath of 2006 Typhoons

Typhoons	Number of Served	
	Families	Persons
Milenyo	13,500	65,336
Paeng	6,525	32,161
Quennie	308	1,540
Reming	6,324	34,859
Seniang	2,657	13,095

While Red Cross volunteers have been working round the clock to respond to the emergency relief needs of the affected communities, the Federation supported efforts aim to help the most vulnerable people meet their early recovery needs.

Overall objective of the emergency operation

To contribute to the restoration of basic living conditions of the affected population in the aftermath of the series of successive devastating typhoons.

Shelter and relief

Objectives:

- 15,000 most vulnerable homeless members of the effected communities have at least 20m² of decent shelter.
- 15,000 households, whose houses will have been reconstructed with the Red Cross support, are supplied with non-food items, such as tarpaulins, mats, blankets and hygiene kits.

Concept

The Red Cross is targeting the most vulnerable households who do not have the capacity to rebuild their homes. This includes the families whose houses were completely destroyed and also those whose homes were classified as partially damaged by the recent typhoons. Construction of the shelters will be undertaken by the beneficiaries themselves on a self-help basis. The Red Cross is supporting them with basic kits of materials. Those families whose houses were completely destroyed will be provided with a full set of construction materials. This will include: 20m² roofing and nails, tie-down materials, coco timber and walling. The households of the partially damaged homes will be provided with a roof only kit. Each household, additionally, will be supplied with a basic tool kit – saw, chisel, builders square, shovel, hammer, tape measure and string line.

An important element of the operation is to improve the structures so that they can withstand future storms. Typhoons are common in the Philippines. The country has to contend with 20-25 storms annually and families, living close to river banks or coastlines have to either rebuild or repair their homes each year. Different options have been considered to find a feasible, culturally and environmentally sustainable, rapid, effective and cost-efficient solution to provide adequate and durable shelter to as many people as possible within the organisation's capacity. Consultations were held with local communities, authorities and engineers. Local construction standards and regulations were studied too to define the main features of the new homes and finalise the shelter material package. The Red Cross has opted not to prescribe the construction form. The extent of its assistance, however, will be set at a level to ensure that each targeted household is able to reconstruct an agreed minimum level of shelter (in compliance with Sphere), i.e., each new home will have:

- Climatically, environmentally and culturally suitable 20m² core house easy to upgrade and expand.
- 25 degree roof pitch: steep enough to allow rapid water shed and shallow enough to reduce wind load.
- Typhoon resistant structure: bracing in walls, tie down cleats or strapping at joints, deep steel reinforced footings. Minimum design life: five years.
- Suitable site: construction in deemed safe areas; adequate drainage, sufficient outdoor areas for cooking, access to water and sanitation.

To be eligible for Red Cross shelter support, each targeted household will sign an agreement with the Red Cross, in which the beneficiary families will undertake to adhere to minimum construction standards as defined by the Red Cross. Distribution of shelter materials will be dependent on the adherence to these standards by the communities. Red Cross monitoring teams will be available throughout the operation to check the quality of the construction as it progresses and offer technical guidance. A check-list will be drawn to help Red Cross monitors and the beneficiaries to determine if homes are built well. These are some of the questions they will be asking:

- Does the structure have a sufficient bracing and tie down?
- Is it climatically suitable (e.g. adequate ceiling height, adequate ventilation)?
- Does it have an adequate drainage?

To promote the use of better building practices, the delivery of materials and tools will be complemented with interactive training. Communities in each targeted village will be gathered for a day-training which will focus on core principles and some of the key technically important aspects of typhoon-resistant construction such as bracing and tie down. Locally recruited carpenters, trained by Red Cross engineers, will construct a demonstration shelter in each neighbourhood. Each household will be also provided with simple materials with illustrations that can guide the most uninformed members of the community. Red Cross engineers are now preparing technical drawings and bills of quantity. Development of training material and processes has started too based on international tools.

Non-food items

Each targeted household will be provided with essential non-food items such as blankets, mats and hygiene kits. This will enable the affected families to replenish their household equipment and rebound as quickly as possible. PNRC and Federation logistics delegates are procuring the relief items. Distributions will be organized after families have completed the reconstruction of their homes.

Beneficiary selection

While the Federation's logistics delegates are moving forward with the procurement of shelter materials, PNRC chapters have been engaged with the local communities and their authorities to identify 15,000 most vulnerable households - unemployed, single parent families and disabled - who do not have the capacity to return to adequate

shelter without external support. The communities have also started discussing how best such households can receive technical assistance. The programme will tap into the existing community self-help mechanisms, such as Bayanihan, to assist the most vulnerable. Bayanihin is a common tradition in the Philippines where community members volunteer to help a family move to a new place.

Logistics of the operation

Given the scope and the spread of the disaster, organising the logistics of the operation will be a major endeavour. The Philippines is an archipelago comprising some 7,100 islands with a total land area of almost 300,000 square kilometres. The operation is targeting nine provinces in north, north east and south of the country.

Technical specifications of shelter materials and tools have been prepared and arrangements are already underway to procure materials for some 10,000 households in Albay Camarines Sur and Catanduanes. These are the worst affected provinces and have been prioritised by the Red Cross for an immediate intervention. As soon as additional funds are secured, the Red Cross will move forward to help an additional 5,000 targeted households. Procurement will be arranged locally as much as possible to contribute to the local recovery process. Carpenters will be also identified from amongst the village residences.

Major roads are open. Many minor roads, however, remain close or are accessible by motorbike only. Public vehicles, boats, aircraft and private hire vehicles are available. Local authorities in Camarines Sur have pledged to assist with transportation. International Organisation for Migration (IOM) has also indicated that they have trucks available for other organisations and agencies.

In the meantime, the Danish Red Cross IT/telecom emergency response unit (ERU), which arrived in Manila mid December 2006, has been supporting the PNRC to improve the national society's in-country communication systems. The unit helps to strengthen the vital elements of the PNRC's country-wide HF radio network. In Metro Manila, the ERU is supporting the establishment of VHF network for the PNRC chapters, headquarters, disaster response vehicles and volunteers. The ERU works closely with the national society's disaster management service, which was provided with a mobile emergency radio kits. Apart from equipment and installations, the ERU is training some 30 PNRC volunteers so that they have technical know-how to set up or repair communication systems in disaster areas independently within hours.

Health, water and sanitation

Latrine construction

Objective: By the end of August 2007, 2,400 households in seven targeted *barangays* in the provinces of Albay and Camarines Sur have access to improved sanitary facilities.

The hygiene situation in many of the disaster affected areas is poor, largely because the number of toilets is inadequate and there is an increased rate of infections, respiratory diseases and diarrhoea. Reconstruction of damaged household latrines in the communities not targeted by government or other agencies has therefore been identified as a priority.

Considering the logistical capacity of the national society, it will not be feasible to reconstruct latrines in all homes targeted by the Red Cross for the shelter assistance. Drawing on experience from past programmes supported by the Spanish Red Cross, the PNRC is undertaking to support 2,400 households who are beneficiaries for Red Cross shelter assistance (see shelter beneficiary selection criteria above). Priority will be given to the most affected barangays. Beneficiaries must also meet a number of technical criteria:

- The household must own an individual latrine.
- The household's latrine has been destroyed by the recent typhoons and can no longer be used.
- The household has regular access to sufficient amount of water used for washing/bathing.
- There is no open well or deep well within 30 meters from the house and the site where the new latrine will be built.
- The household has enough free space for latrine construction (a distance of at least 20 metres from the house to the latrine).

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Consultations are currently underway with local construction specialists to finalise a design of latrines. As soon as the design is ready, the Federation will proceed with the procurement of necessary construction materials. The procurement will be arranged locally.

Community health education

Objective: By the end of August 2007, 50 most affected *barangays* in ten provinces will have reduced the rates of common communicable diseases through people's improved health awareness.

To prevent an outbreak of infectious diseases that could be triggered by poor sanitation conditions, the PNRC is launching a community-based hygiene education and health awareness campaign in all typhoon affected provinces. The national society has already sent two teams from its headquarters to assist the Red Cross chapters in Camarines Sur and Albay in mobilising its volunteers to disseminate basic but essential messages on diarrhoea and cholera prevention. The trained volunteers are now distributing leaflets in *barangays* to help people maintain good health.

Safe water

Objective: By the end of December 2006, at least 10,000 people staying in evacuation centres and host communities in Daraga city of Albay province will have adequate access to safe drinking water for the next three months.

The local government in the affected provinces have allocated the emergency funding to restore the key municipal water supply systems that were damaged by the typhoons. It has also recently taken on the responsibility to provide water to people sheltered in the evacuation centres in Albay province. This later initiative has freed Red Cross from the need to intervene. With the arrival of a water and sanitation delegate, further assessments will now be undertaken to identify emergency water needs and areas for Red Cross assistance.

Provision of malaria bed nets

Objective: By the end of August 2007, malaria endemic *barangays* in Isabella and Marinduque provinces report reduced rates of malaria incidence.

Malaria is endemic in some of the typhoon affected provinces. To prevent an outbreak of vector-borne diseases, the Red Cross has procured 24,000 mosquito bed nets for the distribution in these provinces. Mosquito nets will be distributed with education materials that are being developed by the PNRC. The printed materials will be supplemented with door-to-door awareness campaign by Red Cross volunteers who will be trained by the PNRC prior to their deployment.

Restoration of damaged health facilities and supply of essential medicines

Objective: By the end of February 2007, a total of 160,000 people in 12 municipalities and 40 *barangays* will have secured access to primary health care as a result of reconstruction of damaged health facilities and supply of essential medicines by the Red Cross.

Typhoons inflicted severe damage to health centres in a number of provinces. The local government units have allocated emergency funding to restore the key public health facilities. However, they focus primarily on large hospitals at the provincial level. The Federation has therefore prioritised supporting the PNRC to carry out necessary repairs to the *barangay* health stations (*barangays* are villages/administrative units comprised of 100-1,000 families) so that they can resume caring for sick people as best they can. The focus is on *barangays* in the six most affected provinces: Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, Sorsogon, Mindoro, Marindique, and Quezon. The original plan targeted Albay province too. Recent assessments and subsequent consultations with the Ministry of Health, however, revealed that rehabilitation in Albay is being undertaken by the government and other agencies and there is no need for Red Cross intervention. A decision, hence, was made to focus on the provinces which have received less attention. With this in mind, Albay was substituted with Sorsogon. The total number of the provinces remains the same i.e., 6.

The PNRC identified a company (Engineers Foundation) which will carry out an in-depth assessment of the damage inflicted by the Typhoons and will define the scope of work necessary to be undertaken in each of the identified health facility. The latter might include: the demolition and removal of defect materials; reconstruction of the roofing; replacement of damaged windows, electrical conduits, and wiring, rehabilitation of water supply and lastly, painting of walls. The company will work as a consultant and will liaise closely with PNRC chapters

during its work. To define clearly the company's roles, the PNRC will sign a memorandum of understanding. In addition to defining the scope of work, the company will undertake assisting the National Society in preparation of all necessary documentation to start the bidding process. Selection of contractors for actual reconstruction works will be done by the PNRC in accordance with the Federation's procedures. The role of the company will be to facilitate the process. The Red Cross will support the reconstruction of seven rural health units (RHUs) and 27 barangay health stations (BHSs). These were identified according to the following criteria:

- The units have been partially damaged by the Typhoons;
- are fully or partially operational i.e., receive patients;
- have adequate number of medical personnel (e.g., rural health units serving the population of 10,000 must have at least 2-5 staff members and qualified health worker. Barangay health stations must have at least one birth attendant per 200 people);
- have limited supply of medicines (sufficient to treat basic conditions for 15 days only);
- have no alternative sources to replenish medicine stocks over the next three months;
- are within the city periphery or in rural areas.

Seven rural health units and 20 (of the total targeted 27) barangay health stations have been confirmed for the reconstruction (see the table below). PNRC, in consultation with local authorities, is identifying the remaining seven health facilities (in Catanduanes and Mindoro).

Table 3. List of health facilities identified for reconstruction and supply of medicines

Province	Municipality	RHU	NEHK	Barangay	BHS	Basic Health Kits (for BHUs)
Catanduanes		2	2	3	3	3
	Bato	1	1	tbc	1	1
	San Andes	0	0	tbc	1	1
	San Miguel	1	1	tbc	1	1
Camarines Sur		2	2		5	5
	Pili I	1	1	Curry	1	1
	Cabusao	1	1	Santa Cruz	1	1
	Tigaon	0	0	Mayanao	1	1
	Pamplona	0	0	Cagbibi	1	1
				Batang	1	1
Quezon-Lucena		3	3	6	6	6
	Mulanay	1	1	Canuyep	1	1
	San Narciso	1	1	Busukbusukan	1	1
	San Andres	0	0	tbc	1	1
	San Francisco	1	1	Sto Nino	1	1
				Mabunga	1	1
			Huyon Huyon	1	1	
Mindoro-Oriental		1	1	4	4	4
	San Todororo	1	1	tbc	1	1
	Calapan city	0	0	tbc	1	1
	Naujan	0	0	tbc	1	1
	Pureto Galera	0	0	tbc	1	1
Marinduque		1	1	4	4	4
	Gasan			Tiguion	1	1
	Buenavista	1	1	Timbo	1	1
				Bicas-bicas	1	1
			Baragay II	1	1	
Sorsogon		1	1	5	5	5
	Pilar (MHO)	1	1	N/A		
	Castilia	0	0	B. Sirang	1	1
	Sorsogon city	0	0	Bitan-o	1	1
				Tanisay	1	1
				Sirangan	1	1
			Bucan-bucalan	1	1	
Total		10	10		27	27

Actual construction works are expected to start in February 2007. Each targeted health station will be also supplied with an emergency health kit, the content of which will be dispensed by the stations' qualified medical staff according to the standard treatment guidelines. The availability of the emergency kit will enable each rural health unit to serve 10,000 people while barangay health stations will have the capacity to serve 1,000 individuals for three months. The Federation is currently procuring 10 new emergency health kits and 40 basic units. Of these, five emergency health kits and all basic units have arrived and will be distributed shortly. To ensure that the targeted health facilities handle properly the storage and dispensation of the donated medicines, the Red Cross has taken measures to verify the availability of the medical personnel.

Enhancing preparedness for future health, water and sanitation emergencies

Objective: By the end of August 2007, the Philippines National Red Cross will have enhanced preparedness to respond to emergency health and water and sanitation needs of the affected communities.

While responding to emergency and early recovery needs is the primary objective of this operation, given the frequency of disasters in the Philippines, it is equally important to strengthen preparedness for future health, water and sanitation emergencies. The Federation assisted the PNRC to arrange for the international procurement of a cholera kit, 5,000 impregnated mosquito bed nets and 1 interagency new emergency health kit. All have arrived in Manila and have been stored in the PNRC warehouse available for an immediate distribution if such need arises.

Coordination

PNRC is represented in all provinces and almost all major cities with a total of 94 chapters. The national society works in partnership with the government and non-government agencies as well as private groups to provide effective support to people in need. PNRC is the only humanitarian organisation with a seat in the governmental National Disaster Coordination Council (NDCC).

The International Federation is represented by a head of delegation and a team of committed local staff supporting the PNRC in the monitoring of ongoing relief and in further organisational development of the institution. The country team was strengthened through the short term deployment of a regional disaster response team (RDRT) as well as an eight-person international field assessment and coordination team (FACT). The Federation's Philippines country delegation has been further strengthened with longer term delegation placements. Two relief and a water and sanitation delegates arrived the week of 8 January 2007. A health delegate, two logistics delegates, finance administrator and the head of operation are expected to arrive shortly too. This will provide sustained support to PNRC during the implementation of the programme.

The situation in the Philippines has been changing every day. As noted above, the local authorities have started relocating people from temporary evacuation centres to transitional camps. Coordination with agencies responding to the disaster is becoming more and more important. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has made a commitment to provide leadership to the broader humanitarian community in emergency shelter in disaster situations, to consolidate best practice, map capacity and gaps, and lead coordinated response. A Federation coordination team - comprising an emergency shelter coordinator and an emergency shelter technical advisor - arrived in the Philippines on 24 and 25 December 2006 to convene the emergency shelter cluster and provide technical support to agencies planning shelter programmes. The coordination team, noting the absence of a collated dataset of needs and responses, has started pooling information on activities and assessments. It convened shelter working groups in Albay – one of the worst affected provinces and in Manila, the capital. In Manila a national shelter working group convened by the Federation coordination team now meets once a week.

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, phone: +63 2 527 08 54, email: hsl@skynet.net or Benjamin Delfin II (manager of disaster management services, phone: + 63 2 444 0103; email: benjamindelfin@yahoo.com)
- Federation country delegation in the Philippines: Roger Bracke, Federation head of delegation, phone: +63 917 880 6844 (office) or +63 2 527 6227 (mobile); email: roger.bracke@ifrc.org
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[*Contributions list below; click here to return to the title page.*](#)

PHILIPPINES : TYPHOONS

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. MDRPH002

PLEDGES RECEIVED

16/01/2007

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				10,547,314	TOTAL COVERAGE 66.2%	
AMERICAN - RC		237,000	USD	296,250	18.10.06	
AMERICAN - RC		200,000	USD	241,400	11.12.06	
BRITISH - GOVT/DFID		294,118	GBP	692,648	18.12.06	FOOD & NUTRITIONS, NON-FOOD ITEMS, SHELTER, HEALTH, WATER
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM - PRIVATE DONOR		1,300	USD	1,569	07.12.06	
CANADIAN - GOVT		396,000	CAD	435,600	13.11.06	
CANADIAN - GOVT		495,000	CAD	524,700	07.12.06	
CANADIAN - RC		8,910	CAD	9,445	19.12.06	
CHINA - MACAU RC BRANCHES				4,600	04.12.06	
FINNISH - RC		200,000	EUR	318,200	18.12.06	
GERMAN - RC		120,000	EUR	190,920	06.12.06	
IRISH - GOVT		300,000	EUR	477,300	07.12.06	
IRISH - RC		30,000	EUR	47,730	05.12.06	
ITALIAN - GOVT/DREF		200,000	EUR	318,200	11.12.06	
JAPANESE - RC		228,200	USD	285,250	01.11.06	
LIECHTENSTEIN - GOVT				30,000	22.12.06	
LIECHTENSTEIN - PRIVATE DONOR				10,000	08.12.06	
MONACO - RC		10,000	EUR	15,800	10.10.06	
MONACO - RC		15,000	EUR	24,113	27.12.06	
NETHERLANDS - RC		40,000	EUR	63,600	03.11.06	
NETHERLANDS - GOVT		500,000	EUR	795,500	05.12.06	
NEW ZEALAND - RC		500,000	NZD	410,000	06.12.06	
NORWEGIAN - GOVT		2,000,000	NOK	388,000	18.12.06	
OPEC/FID		300,000	USD	362,100	07.12.06	RELIEF SUPPLIES
PRIVATE DONORS ON LINE				824	29.12.06	
SINGAPORE - RC		24,167	SGD	19,334	14.12.06	
SWEDISH - RC/GOVT		1,000,000	SEK	171,100	13.10.06	
SWEDISH - GOVT		3,800,000	SEK	665,000	06.12.06	
SWISS - GOVT				40,000	27.12.06	
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES - RC		15,000	USD	18,105	04.12.06	
VERF/WHO STAFF				3,000	12.12.06	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				6,860,288	CHF	65.0%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT

PHILIPPINES : TYPHOONS

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. MDRPH002

PLEDGES RECEIVED

16/01/2007

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
DANISH - RC				81,215	08.12.06	ERU TELECOMMUNICATION
SWISS - RC				36,388	11.12.06	5 EMERGENCY HEALTH KITS
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				117,603	CHF	1.1%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	