

# 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  
20 July 2007

*The International 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. 5; Period covered: 1 March to 31 May 2007;  
Appeal target: CHF 10.55 million (USD 8.64 million or EUR 6.59 million): Appeal coverage: 93%  
([click here for the attached interim financial report](#)) ([click here for the live donor response list](#))

#### Appeal history:

- Preliminary emergency appeal launched on 2 October 2006 for CHF 5.70 million (USD 4.56 million or EUR 3.61 million) 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 re-launched on 4 December 2006 to incorporate needs of successive typhoons, for a sum of CHF 8.83 million (USD 7.32 million or EUR 5.55 million) to assist 200,000 people for nine months.
- Appeal revised on 20 December 2006 for CHF 10.55 million (USD 8.64 million or EUR 6.59 million) to assist 1,030,000 beneficiaries for nine months.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 100,000 in Sept. 2006; CHF 100,000 in Nov. 2006

#### Operational Summary:

Recovery efforts are well in hand but the needs of those communities affected are still high. More than six months after the typhoons, the joint plans of government, the Red Cross Red Crescent and other participating agencies are only covering 6.9 per cent of original needs (21,357 homes). OCHA estimates that in Bicol region alone, 309,518 families had their homes destroyed. The Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC) and the International Federation is providing transitional shelter to 12,170 families (approximately 60,000 people) in ten provinces. **A transitional shelter is a home that is intended to last from five to eight years.** Some families require more support to achieve this depending on the damage to their home and their capacity to recover. As the 2007 typhoon season approaches, there is concern over the resilience of communities still reeling from a disastrous 2006. Rice crops were badly affected and food shortages persist in some areas, and unemployment has increased, linked to the destruction of crops, fisheries and small businesses. Natural resources essential for supporting recovery, such as coconut lumber, *nipa* plants and bamboo, were also been hit.

### Background

The effects of the series of typhoons, severe storms, and destructive floods and landslides in the last quarter of 2006 still afflict hundreds of thousands in the Philippines.

The table below showing the particulars of the most destructive three of five typhoons that hit the Philippines in the last quarter of 2006.

PARTICULARS	TYPHOON XANGSANE	TYPHOON CIMARON	TYPHOON DURIAN
DATE	25 September	27 October	28 November
DURATION	5 days	4 days	4 days
STRENGTH	55-160 kph	55-195 kph	195 kph gusts
PROVINCES AFFECTED	24	12	12
<b>CASUALTIES</b>			
DEAD	188	30	720
INJURED	592	65	2,360
MISSING	48	23	762
<b>AFFECTED POPULATION</b>			
FAMILIES	841,297	79,895	649,829
PERSONS	4,142,951	364,733	3,190,744
<b>DISPLACED POPULATION</b>			
FAMILIES	49,126	1,920	19,484
PERSONS	244,613	4,251	95,926
<b>DAMAGE TO HOUSES</b>			
TOTALLY	118,081	1,395	214,400
PARTIALLY	385,096	12,412	328,218

**Figure 1: Impact of Typhoon Xangsane, Cimaron and Durian in the last quarter of 2006**

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

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

Since November 2006, the Red Cross' response has been intensive, concentrating on ten of the most affected provinces. The Red Cross tried to rally behind local efforts to rebuild communities led by the people themselves rather than introduce new initiatives per se.

A volatile market for building materials combined with extensive needs in remote and difficult areas has required many changes in planning. PNRC, with Federation support, has prioritised the provision of transitional shelter and in fact are playing a lead role in this regard.

## Shelter and relief

### Objectives:

- **15,000 households (approximately 75,000 individuals) worst affected by the typhoons are supported with construction materials and technical know-how on better construction techniques to contribute to reconstructing Sphere-compliant homes in ten of the most affected provinces.**
- **15,000 households, whose houses will have been reconstructed with support from the Red Cross, are supplied with non-food items, such as tarpaulins, mats, blankets and hygiene kits.**

### Overview

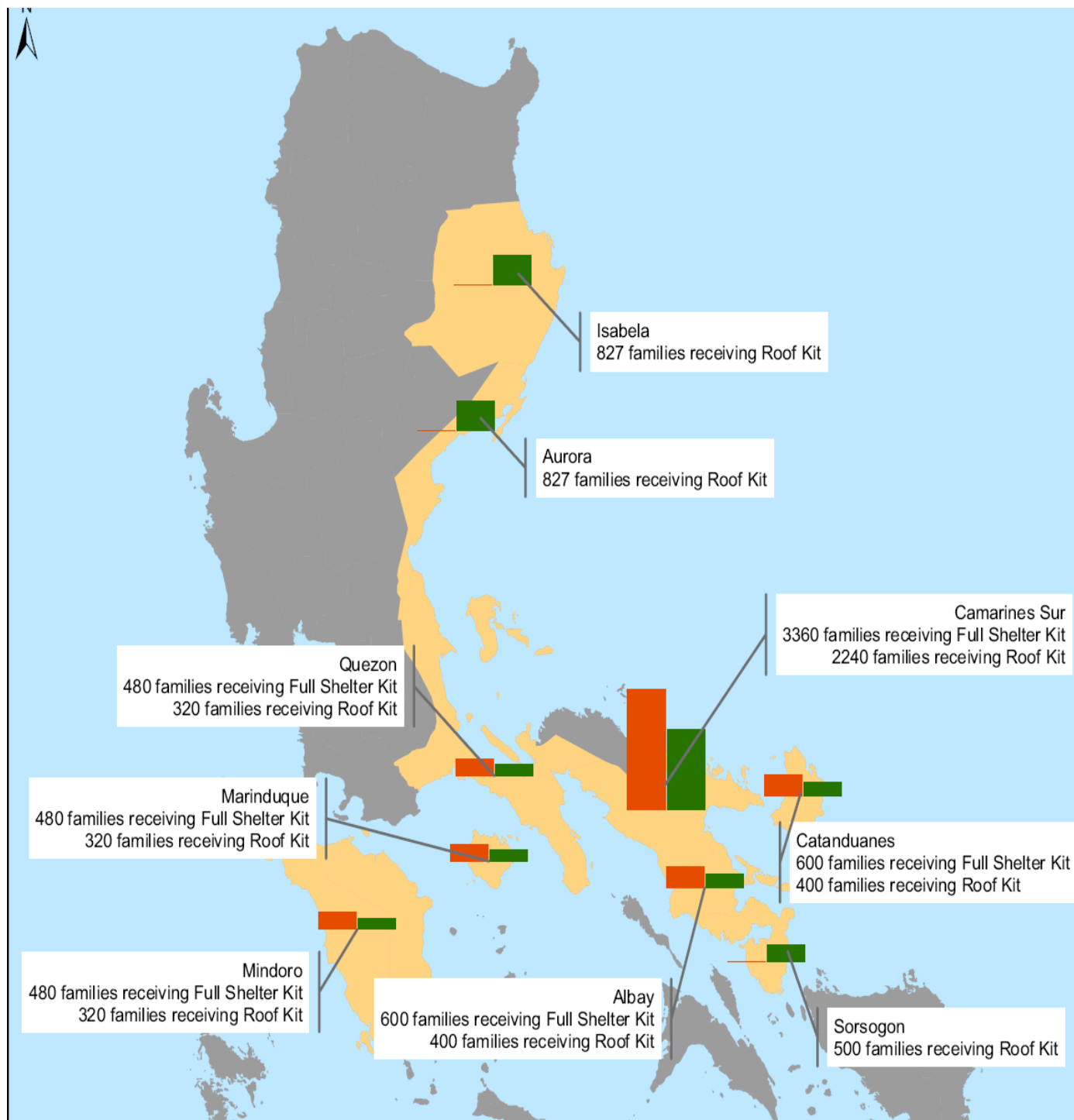
The PNRC and the International Federation has focused on Sorsogon, Isabela, Aurora, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, Albay, Mindoro, Quezon, and Marinduque provinces. PNRC and the Federation originally aimed to support 15,000 households with transitional shelter. This was lowered to 12,170 households as the availability of shelter materials was scarce and the cost much higher than anticipated. Of this number, 60 per cent (7,302 households) will receive building materials to construct a complete shelter. Forty percent (4,868 households) will receive building materials for roofing. All will receive a tool kit necessary to carry out repairs.

A total of 2,154 households in Sorsogon, Isabela and Aurora were also identified for shelter support as a result of typhoons *before* the December onslaught. In December 2006, five additional provinces – Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, Albay, Mindoro and Quezon – were selected also. Subsequent needs assessments in January and

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February 2007 revealed the need for support in Marinduque and Laguna provinces. This brought the total number of affected provinces receiving shelter kits (roofing and full) to ten.

Based on assessments, the current availability of funding and in coordination with other stakeholders, the number of households currently being supported with either a shelter or a roofing kit are as follows: Albay (1,000); Camarines Sur (5,600); Catanduanes (1,000), Marinduque (800); Quezon (800) Mindoro Oriental (800); Sorsogon (500); Isabela (827); Aurora (827) and 16 model houses in six of the nine mentioned provinces. The map below illustrates the number of beneficiaries receiving shelter or roofing kit.



**Figure 2: The planned distribution of affected families to receive shelter or roof kit support**

The programme is based on five guidelines, which has been adjusted slightly since the [revised appeal](#):

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1. **Support for return:** Households who have less than 20 square metres of decent shelter remaining will be assisted through a range of material and technical help to begin reconstruction.
2. **Equity:** To simplify programme management and minimize the risk of conflict, each household that is destroyed will receive the same level of assistance. The assistance should be set at a level to ensure that all households are able to reconstruct 20 square metres of adequate shelter (in compliance with Sphere standards). Those who have lost their roofs (but their walls are still standing) will also receive assistance.
3. **Material assistance:** Materials provided will reflect typical local building practices to maximise local skills and resources, informed by better construction techniques to reduce the vulnerability of the new homes.
4. **Household tool kits:** To promote reconstruction, each household will be provided with a basic tool kit (this can be used to expand and upgrade the initial construction as further resources permit). Individual household tool kits will be preferred to community tool kits as all households need to start construction at the same time. Tool kits will include basic means for measuring and setting out buildings to promote good quality construction.
5. **Technical animation:** Increased awareness of safe building and better construction techniques will be provided in the form of a 'construction theatre' in the affected neighbourhoods. This will be through the reconstruction of the home as a demonstration (this minimizes the need for language or printed guidelines, relying instead on practical examples that can be referred to during construction).

### Communities participate in the reconstruction of households

A civil engineer with prior experience working with the PNRC has been recruited locally and tasked with the development of the designs for the transitional shelters. In addition, the International Federation's technical advisor to the shelter department from the Geneva Secretariat was in the Philippines in January and February working with the PNRC and International Federation to support the development of the shelter designs. This was followed by a 'technical animation' session which was held in Albay province in February. This session was facilitated by the civil engineer and the Federation's Geneva technical advisor. Participants included project carpenters, PNRC volunteers and beneficiaries from Albay, Catanduanes and Camarines Sur and Federation relief delegates.

Following the February training in Albay, between 16 – 31 March, construction materials were delivered for sample houses. Construction theatres were then held for *barangay* carpenters and Red Cross volunteers and beneficiaries in five additional provinces. The carpenters trained in February supervised the construction of model shelters in selected *barangays*. PNRC and the Federation monitored the process. The visual demonstration of building techniques is an important supplement to the printed materials and verbal explanations. It provides practical 'live' examples to refer to during construction. A total of 16 model houses in six provinces (Albay, Camarines Sur, Cataduanes, Quezon, Mindoro and Marinduque) were constructed during this period.

Quality control is a priority; adequate systems supported communities to build their houses well. The houses are spread out over an extremely large area, including islands. A project team – comprising of two experienced carpenters and seven volunteers – has been assigned to each cluster of *barangay* (approximately 300 houses) to provide support to community members in rebuilding their houses. In total, 39 project teams have covered the targeted provinces. The teams are monitoring construction, which is done through "bayanihan", the common tradition in the Philippines where community members volunteer to help each other. There is a varying level of preparedness and capacity in provision of transitional shelter among the ten provincial branches based on their previous experience. This has been reflected in the distribution schedules developed within each of the provinces.

The distribution of building materials will relieve some financial burden from beneficiaries. However, the PNRC recognizes a wider role too: improving public understanding of how better building techniques save lives and enable communities to be better prepared. Ordinarily the Philippines experience 20-21 typhoons per year and these are getting stronger.

During several field visits, the Geneva technical advisor noticed that most homes were setting posts directly into the ground. This is risky. The extensive rain and strong wind can destabilize the ground, leading to houses being uplifted. The use of concrete reinforces the houses. At the same time, most houses were built without using diagonal bracing, another low-cost building technique, which increases strength of the structure. Designs and techniques will be widely disseminated to encourage wider use of safer construction methods.

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Besides the facilitation of training, the Federation's technical advisor helped develop a manual with construction guidelines, a poster with drawings of critical details of the construction and monitoring checklists. Manuals (translated into the local language) and poster checklists (for each family) have been delivered.

A mid-term evaluation, with PNRC and Federation participation, was conducted in the province of Camarines Sur on 29-30 May to assess the progress in shelter. It also focused on the appropriateness and efficiency of the operation as a whole up to the end of the reporting period.

### Beneficiary selection

Beneficiaries have been selected with the full involvement of their formal / informal local leaders, applying the following general selection criteria (slightly modified from the [revised appeal](#)):

- Beneficiary must have been a permanent resident for a year in the *barangay*;
- Beneficiary must be either the owner of the lot or the legitimate tenant;
- Beneficiary has less than 20 square metres of shelter left;
- Beneficiary is not a recipient of any other shelter assistance from other organizations or the government;
- Must be a family (parents and children);
- Beneficiary is willing to sign a contract stating that they will complete construction not more than 30 days after receiving the materials;
- Priority will be given to disadvantaged individuals and families, such as unemployed, single parent families, those with disabilities, etc;
- The new shelter must be built in a safe area, not at risk to heavy floods, landslides or other natural dangers.

During the reporting period, the Federation's relief and logistics delegates, together with staff and volunteers from PNRC chapters, worked with beneficiary communities and distributed the building materials. Preparatory work included the revalidation of beneficiary lists and the final identification of *barangays*. The number of households receiving assistance in each of the provinces was determined, based on a combination of factors, namely coverage of the needs by other stakeholders, extent of damage in the area and branch capacity. To effectively address what has been a continuously evolving situation, PNRC volunteers received training from joint PNRC and Federation teams on beneficiary selection. The table below shows the number of beneficiary families, municipalities and *barangays* in the provinces of Albay, Aurora, Camarines Sur, Cataduanes, Isabela, Marinduque, Mindoro, Sorsogon and Quezon.

Province	No of beneficiary families	No of municipalities	No of <i>barangays</i>
Camarina Sur	5,600	22	71
Albay	1,000	3	6
Catanduanes	1,000	3	5
Mindoro	800	4	7
Quezon	800	2	39
Marinduque	800	5	15
Isabela	827	N/A	N/A
Aurora	827	N/A	N/A
Sorsogon	500	N/A	N/A
Model houses	16	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,170</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>143</b>

**Figure 3: Number of beneficiaries to receive shelter construction assistance by province**

The model houses are located in these provinces: five in Camarines Sur, three in Albay, two in Cataduanes, two in Mindoro, two in Quezon and two in Marinduque.

**Distribution of corrugated iron sheets (CGI)**

Although best efforts have been made to arrange for the local procurement of items to contribute to the local recovery process, an international tender, which included calls for bids from Philippines-based suppliers, was placed in regard to CGI sheets. The reason was the lack of high quality CGI in the Philippines, the inability to produce the quantity needed locally and the high price. The CGI sheets for transitional shelters and roofing kits were procured and the shipment of 79 containers – comprising of 180,000 CGI sheets and 30,000 plain CGI sheets – has been unloaded to the PNRC Manila warehouse and forwarded to the warehouses at *barangay* level.

**Distribution of tool kits**

The items for housing tool kits were procured locally.

**Distribution of bamboo and coconut lumber**

The impact of the typhoons damaged the country's natural resources from which homes are traditionally built, such as coconut wood and nipa plants, affecting the availability of building materials and cost.

Given the unique market situation regarding lumber in the Philippines, the sale and price of coconut and bamboo wood varies from province to province. At the same time, Philippines national law does not permit the exportation of coconut materials from one province to another. Thus, identification of suppliers for the above-mentioned materials became time consuming and hampered implementation.

Following extensive market research, the International Federation and the PNRC decided that in each province the International Federation logistics delegates, together with PNRC chapter staff, will identify suppliers who could provide sufficient wood to meet the required quantities per *barangay* cluster, or sometimes in each particular *barangay*. A total of 20 suppliers have been identified and contracts have been recorded according to International Federation procedures. Of these 20, one supplier is from the national level and the remaining 19 are from the local and municipality levels. Because of their limited production capacity, the suppliers were unable to provide the necessary wood in time despite written contractual commitments, causing further complications.

Initial assessments by the PNRC and the International Federation in December anticipated the shortage of building items and a price increases. However, the widespread damage and the adverse impact on the market were exceptional, surpassing even the worst-case scenarios. This caused the original plans to be adjusted accordingly, affecting implementation.

At the same time, the cost of the transitional shelters further increased as a result of the evolving design of the shelters to guarantee more resistant structures. Key materials which were not originally factored into the bill of quantities were subsequently included.

**Another area requiring attention was ensuring the wood is of construction quality.** Each individual delivery of wood is carefully checked before being distributed to the beneficiaries. Following what has been a challenging course of action, suppliers have been identified and the delivery of items to beneficiaries commenced in March and continued throughout the reporting period.

**Transport and warehousing of shelter items**

One of the challenges has been ensuring the delivery of large and heavy shelter items to people who are mostly living in areas with poor access. Without careful planning, transportation costs would be very high. The personal delivery of construction materials to individual families is not possible. Each *barangay* cluster is covered through one satellite warehouse, which is also used as a distribution point that accommodates needs for approximately 300 beneficiary families. In total, 55 warehouses (53 in the provinces and two in Manila) were identified.

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

To reduce the logistics costs, the PNRC and International Federation approached *barangay* captains with the request to provide the PNRC with local warehouse free of charge, to use these spaces as distribution points, and possibly to help with the transportation of goods at the *barangay* level.

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Field visits have been made by the International Federation head of operation to Camarines Sur, Albay, Catanduanes, Marinduque, Mindoro and Quezon provinces to ensure that arrangements are in place and to monitor the distribution of materials and the construction process. Transportation is being carried out with support from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) which, based on an informal agreement, is providing transport free of charge in Albay, Camarines Sur and Cataduanes. For the remaining provinces, the PNRC contracted private companies for the transportation of the shelter materials.

In terms of construction, during the reporting period a total of 1,600 households in Mindoro and Marinduque (800 households in each province) have already received building materials and construction is ongoing. In Mindoro, 159 houses have been fully constructed. In both provinces, all shelter recipients have erected the body of the house and the roofs are in place; the only remaining items are the bamboo splits and *sawali*, which are used for walling. In Camarines Sur, 1,172 houses are under construction and 224 are fully completed. For the partially damaged houses, 90 are under construction and 24 are built. In Cataduanes, 141 houses are under construction while 53 are finished.

### Non-food items

Each targeted household has been provided with essential non-food items such as blankets, mats and hygiene kits. This has enabled the affected families to rebound quickly. The items were procured by the PNRC and Federation logistics delegates. The table below illustrates the items that have been distributed in six provinces:

Province	Number of families	Distributed during the reporting period				
		Blankets (2 pieces per family)	Mosquito nets (2 pieces per family)	Plastic mats (2 pieces per family)	Hygiene kits (1 kit per family)	Clay stove (1 per family)
Albay	2,055	4,110	4,110	4,110	760	2,055
Quezon	1,300	1,600	1,600	1,600	800	
Laguna	356	712	712	712	356	356
Aurora	1,048	2,096	2,096	2,096	1,048	1,048
Isabela	1,241	2,482	2,482	2,482	1,241	1,241
Sorsogon	2,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>6,205</b>	<b>6,700</b>

**Figure 4: Goods received by target families in this reporting period (1 March to 31 May 2007)**

Province	Number of families	Blankets	Mosquito nets	Plastic mats	Hygiene kits	Clay stove
Albay	2,055				1,295	
Quezon	1,300	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	1,300

**Figure 5: Current ongoing distributions to target families**

In addition to distributing the above-mentioned non-food items to the six provinces, the PNRC and International Federation are also distributing hygiene kits to 5,600 families in Camarines Sur. During the reporting period, 1,445 hygiene kits have been distributed to families in Camarines Sur. A further 4,155 hygiene kits are currently being distributed in the province.

### Logistics of the operation

The December typhoons received a significant amount of international media attention, attracting support from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international aid agencies. As is typical with natural disasters of this size and scale, aid agencies with limited transport/financial capacity or human resources gravitate towards affected communities that are closest to urban centres. Because of its extensive network of volunteers around the country, the PNRC has been able to reach and assist the affected communities in remote areas.

All items procured were in accordance with the International Federation's established standards.

## Health, water and sanitation

### Community health education, hygiene promotion and psychosocial support

**Objective: By the end of October 2007, the 45 most affected *barangays* in nine provinces (five *barangays* per province) will have reduced rates of common communicable diseases through people's improved health awareness.**

One of the priorities of the typhoons plan of action was the need to prevent the deterioration of health of the communities affected. Another was to improve the preparedness of the PNRC for health and water and sanitation emergencies. With the designation of a health programme focal point in March 2007, the operation was reviewed together with the PNRC's community health and nursing service and a revised action plan was designed.

The key components of the modified programme are as follows:

- Community health education, hygiene promotion and raising awareness on psychosocial support. This will be linked with the health and welfare component of the PNRC's Project 143<sup>1</sup>.
- Prevention of outbreak of malaria and other identified mosquito-borne diseases, such as dengue fever, in *barangays* with the highest reported incidence.
- Improved access to emergency medicines for the catchment population of selected typhoon-affected rural health units.

**The target areas:**

Provinces of Albay, Aurora, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, Isabela, Quezon, Marinduque, Mindoro Oriental and Sorsogon. Five most affected *barangays* in each province total: 45 *barangays*

**Total number of beneficiaries:** At least 45,000 households or 225,000 people, based on the outreach of the 405 trained Red Cross health volunteers.

**The strategy:** Implement the health component of "Project 143", i.e. community health training and mobilization of nine Red Cross volunteers from each *barangay* (total of 405 Red Cross volunteers).

**Indicators:**

By the end of October 2007:

- Up to 405 Red Cross volunteers in nine targeted provinces will have enhanced knowledge and skills in community health education.
- Up to 80 per cent of the households in the 45 targeted *barangays* in nine provinces will be able to correctly recall key messages of the PNRC health education, hygiene promotion and psychosocial support mobilization campaigns.

**Progress/Achievements:**

Volunteer training

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

To date, Red Cross volunteers and *barangay* health workers (BHWs) from nine provinces have been trained in health and welfare over a five-day training period. A total of 394 out of the planned 405 volunteers were trained. The chapters of Albay, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, Mindoro Oriental, Marinduque and Isabela have started mobilizing their volunteers to conduct health education. Future health education classes would include prevention of waterborne and vector borne diseases, acute respiratory infections and tuberculosis, as well as other communicable diseases.

The printing of household survey forms was completed on 28 May and sent to all nine chapters. The survey will be used to gather baseline data and health information on the households in the target *barangays*. The chapters have until mid-July to complete the surveys of 45,000 households.

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<sup>1</sup> Project 143 is a volunteer recruitment project that aims for a volunteer base of 43 individuals for each *barangay* (the smallest local government unit in the Philippines), who will deliver Red Cross services at this level.

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### Information, education and communication and training materials

IEC materials on communicable disease prevention and prevention of water and vector borne diseases have been developed. The materials will be fully distributed to 45,000 households by the end of June. Ninety tarpaulin posters will also be produced and distributed to health volunteers. Training materials include all teaching aids that will equip the 394 volunteers in educating the households in their communities and identify them as Red Cross volunteers. This includes IEC materials, bags, T-shirts and caps and a hygiene kit that are used in hygiene promotion.

### Mobilizing volunteers to disseminate health messages

The volunteers are now equipped with skills and knowledge to educate the community on health and hygiene promotion, disease prevention and psychosocial support. It is targeted that after a six-month period, at least 80 per cent of the households reached in the *barangays* will correctly recall key messages of the PNRC health education, hygiene promotion and psychosocial support mobilization campaigns.

The volunteers have been given a six-month period to reach their targets. Programme monitoring and review plans are:

- **Monthly programme monitoring**

Field visits are conducted by the CSRs, the NFRs for health and welfare and the IFRC health focal person to determine the progress of the project. For purposes of reporting, review and monitoring, monthly meetings with the health and welfare volunteers have been conducted by each chapter with the International Federation health focal person and NFRs for health and welfare. PNRC chapters are submitting monthly reports on the progress of the project.

- **Project review and sustainability workshop**

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

### **Malaria prevention and provision of bed nets**

**Objective: The risk of contracting malaria is reduced for 15,000 households in provinces with a high incidence of the disease through the provision of treated mosquito nets and health education.**

The areas most susceptible to malaria have shifted over the past year. The provinces originally identified to receive mosquito nets and support with malaria prevention have encountered serious challenges with the disease. However, latest information indicates that there are other areas affected in 2006 that are even more threatened by the disease. As such, the location for these activities has changed since the programme was designed in December. Refer to Annex 2 for a work plan of the project.

**Target provinces:** Provinces with high incidence rates of malaria.

**Target beneficiaries:** 15,000 households in six provinces will each receive two treated mosquito nets.

Criteria for selection of recipients: priority to families with pregnant women and children five years of age and below

### **Progress/Achievements:**

Information materials (total 16,000) will be included as inserts in the mosquito nets that will instruct the families on proper use.

At the start of the operation, a total of 15,000 households were selected. However, as the national society received 36,000 mosquito nets (20,000 treated and 16,000 untreated), the target households have been increased from 15,000 to 16,000. The remaining mosquito nets are stored in PNRC warehouses as contingency stock.

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

To date, 4,578 mosquito nets have been included in the non-food item packages for households in Aurora and Isabela, while 11,422 mosquito nets have been distributed to households in Camarines Sur, Mindoro Oriental, Mindoro Occidental and Quezon.

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Of the remaining 20,000 mosquito nets, 15,422 will be distributed to provinces identified as endemic to malaria and other mosquito borne diseases. This distribution will be by the end of July. The remaining 4,578 mosquito nets will be kept in stock in the PNRC warehouse for future distribution.

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

An updated schedule of activities for Objectives 1 and 2 is available in Annex 2.

### **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 the reconstruction of damaged health facilities and supply of essential medicines by the Red Cross.**

Given the urgent need to focus capacity on providing individual families with transitional shelter, the component on the restoration of damaged health facilities has been cancelled.

### **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.**

A comprehensive assessment in January and February of affected households receiving shelter materials in Camarines Sur and Albay, discovered that the water tables were too high in the *barangays* of these provinces to allow the construction of low-cost pit latrines. Because of this, the targeted number of households was reduced to 1,500. To date 1,300 households have been identified for latrine construction with assessments ongoing to identify 200 more which meet the requisite conditions to sustain the latrines. Introductory sessions were held for beneficiaries acquainting them with the programme and organizing materials for latrine construction.

To date, 698 beneficiaries in 17 municipalities were selected in Camarines Sur. Materials have been delivered and partly distributed to 290 beneficiaries in four municipalities: San Jose (40), San Fernando (133), Bula (73) and Buhi (44). A total of 602 beneficiaries in three municipalities were selected as latrine recipients in Albay. Of the planned 387 beneficiaries, construction materials have been delivered to 298 beneficiaries in four island *barangays* in Bcacay. Distribution in *barangay* Maslog is completed for the planned 123 beneficiaries. Materials for *barangay* Balasbas for the targeted 75 beneficiaries are being received in Naga and sent to Legaspi. Out of the already identified 1,300 latrine beneficiaries, materials have already been distributed for 711 beneficiaries.

### **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.**

The water and sanitation kits were procured in April and delivered to the national society. These kits consist of 5,000 and 10,000 litre bladders (provided by International Committee of the Red Cross or ICRC), OXFAM tanks (International Federation), mobile water treatment plants (Spanish Red Cross), tap stands and pipes. The PNRC, with support from the International Federation, the Spanish Red Cross, the German Red Cross and the ICRC, facilitated an emergency water and sanitation training 23-27 April in Manila. The purpose was to improve the PNRC's capacity to respond to water and sanitation needs after an emergency. The respective partners provided the PNRC with emergency equipment.

### **Disaster and conflict preparedness**

The first of three planned conflict preparedness trainings for PNRC staff was conducted from 27-30 March in Mindanao province, Davao city. Two additional trainings were held in April and the beginning of May in Zamboanga and Manila. The training was facilitated by ICRC with involvement of the Federation. Participants were introduced to various topics such as the Seville Agreement, safe access, the Red Cross auxiliary role to public authorities, disaster and vulnerability concepts and emergency assessment. Each of them received a Federation manual on emergency assessment guidelines which was later used during the simulation exercise on assessment techniques. Participants appreciated the presence of the Federation as the province where the training

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was held does not fall under the area covered through this programme and it was the first time they were introduced to the International Federation's activities.

### Philippines National Red Cross (PNRC)

After the typhoons, the PNRC launched a national appeal for emergency relief such as food, and clothing. To date, the PNRC has assisted almost 66,000 households in all of the typhoon-affected provinces with hot meals, other food and emergency relief items such as blankets and mats.

### Coordination

Handover of coordination of the Shelter Cluster Group to UN HABITAT took place in March. The second Movement coordination meeting between the PNRC, ICRC and International Federation was held on 7 May.

A mid-term evaluation conducted by the PNRC and International Federation took place on 29 and 30 May in Camarines Sur. The main focus of the evaluation was the assessment of:

- Planning, implementation, and results against goals of the programme.
- Relevance of the operation and determination of the progress of the operation.
- Collaboration between the PNRC and International Federation at the central and field levels, and the coordination with other agencies operating in the field.
- Strengths and weaknesses of the PNRC as a channel between the beneficiaries and donors.

The outcome of the evaluation was to enable the PNRC and International Federation to comment on the adequacy of planning, management, accounting and monitoring of the operation, as well as to identify constraints and ways in which the PNRC and International Federation dealt with them.

## 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 International 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 International 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

- Philippine National Red Cross: Corazon Alma De Leon, secretary-general, phone: +63 2 527 08 54, email: [hsl@skynet.net](mailto:hsl@skynet.net) or Benjamin Delfin II (manager of disaster management services, phone: + 63 2 444 0103; email: [benjamindelfin@yahoo.com](mailto:benjamindelfin@yahoo.com))
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- International Federation Southeast Asia regional delegation in Thailand: Bekele Geleta, head of regional delegation, phone: + 66 2 661 8201 ext 100, [bekele.geleta@ifrc.org](mailto:bekele.geleta@ifrc.org) or Alan Bradbury, regional programme coordinator, phone: + 66 2 661 8201, email: [alan.bradbury@ifrc.org](mailto:alan.bradbury@ifrc.org) or Michael Annear, head of regional disaster management unit, phone: + 66 2 661 8201, email: [michael.annear@ifrc.org](mailto:michael.annear@ifrc.org)
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[Interim financial report below; click here to return to the title page.](#)

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPH002 - PHILIPPINES TYPHOONS

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/10-2007/5
Budget Timeframe	2006/10-2007/9
Appeal	MDRPH002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>		<b>10,547,314</b>				<b>10,547,314</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross		965,147				965,147
Australian Red Cross		16,201				16,201
British Red Cross		708,824				708,824
Brunei - Private Donors		1,569				1,569
Canadian Red Cross		964,706				964,706
Cyprus Red Cross		2,062				2,062
ECHO		1,101,600				1,101,600
Finnish Red Cross		318,200				318,200
French Red Cross		124,254				124,254
German Red Cross		190,896				190,896
Hong Kong Red Cross		20,066				20,066
Irish Government		477,300				477,300
Irish Red Cross		47,706				47,706
Italian DREF		318,200				318,200
Japanese Red Cross		285,250				285,250
Korea Republic Red Cross		30,000				30,000
Liechtenstein Government		30,000				30,000
Liechtenstein Red Cross		10,000				10,000
Luxembourg Government		89,100				89,100
Macao Red Cross		4,600				4,600
Monaco Red Cross		39,913				39,913
Netherlands Red Cross		868,050				868,050
New York Office		61,780				61,780
New Zealand Government		415,389				415,389
New Zealand Red Cross		0				0
Norwegian Red Cross		388,000				388,000
On Line donations		3,212				3,212
Other		1,437				1,437
Singapore Red Cross		18,799				18,799
Swedish Red Cross		836,100				836,100
Swiss Red Cross		43,763				43,763
Switzerland - Private Donors		400				400
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent		18,274				18,274
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief		3,000				3,000
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>8,403,799</b>				<b>8,403,799</b>
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
Australian Red Cross		0				0
ECHO		280,500				280,500
German Red Cross		0				0
Monaco Red Cross		3,300				3,300
New Zealand Government		450,000				450,000
On Line donations		34				34
OPEC Fund For International Developm		369,000				369,000
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent		0				0
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>		<b>1,102,834</b>				<b>1,102,834</b>
<u>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</u>						
Other		167,127				167,127
<b>C4. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>		<b>167,127</b>				<b>167,127</b>
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
American Red Cross		7,440				7,440

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

MDRPH002 - PHILIPPINES TYPHOONS

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/10-2007/5
Budget Timeframe	2006/10-2007/9
Appeal	MDRPH002
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<i>Other</i>		34,307			34,307
<b>C5. Inkind Personnel</b>		<b>41,747</b>			<b>41,747</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>		<b>9,715,507</b>			<b>9,715,507</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>9,715,507</b>			<b>9,715,507</b>

**II. Balance of Funds**

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		0				<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>		9,715,507				<b>9,715,507</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-5,607,274				<b>-5,607,274</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		4,108,234				<b>4,108,234</b>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPH002 - PHILIPPINES TYPHOONS

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/10-2007/5
Budget Timeframe	2006/10-2007/9
Appeal	MDRPH002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>10,547,314</b>					<b>10,547,314</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	2,200,000		2,415,047				2,415,047	-215,047
Construction Materials	3,129,843		793,682				793,682	2,336,161
Clothing & textiles	601,892		165,245				165,245	436,647
Water & Sanitation	458,532		48,548				48,548	409,984
Medical & First Aid	716,357		98,922				98,922	617,435
Teaching Materials	77,778							77,778
Utensils & Tools	259,553		1,119				1,119	258,434
Other Supplies & Services	12,822		256,399				256,399	-243,577
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>7,456,777</b>		<b>3,778,960</b>				<b>3,778,960</b>	<b>3,677,817</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom	173,734		34,947				34,947	138,787
Others Machinery & Equipment	95,000							95,000
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>268,734</b>		<b>34,947</b>				<b>34,947</b>	<b>233,787</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	194,888		9,267				9,267	185,621
Distribution & Monitoring	406,910		68,948				68,948	337,962
Transport & Vehicle Costs	204,417		24,013				24,013	180,404
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>806,215</b>		<b>102,228</b>				<b>102,228</b>	<b>703,987</b>
<b>Personnel Expenditures</b>								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	331,110		351,613				351,613	-20,503
Delegate Benefits	124,890							124,890
Regionally Deployed Staff	189,000		3,233				3,233	185,767
National Staff	3,000		7,266				7,266	-4,266
National Society Staff	68,500		12,550				12,550	55,950
Consultants	29,400		15,733				15,733	13,667
<b>Total Personnel Expenditures</b>	<b>745,900</b>		<b>390,395</b>				<b>390,395</b>	<b>355,505</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	481,623		13,155				13,155	468,468
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>481,623</b>		<b>13,155</b>				<b>13,155</b>	<b>468,468</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	20,000		74,518				74,518	-54,518
Information & Public Relation	22,490		12,029				12,029	10,461
Office Costs	47,500		9,313				9,313	38,187
Communications	10,000		17,479				17,479	-7,480
Professional Fees			1				1	-1
Financial Charges			-19,873				-19,873	19,873
Other General Expenses	2,500		280				280	2,220
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>102,490</b>		<b>93,747</b>				<b>93,747</b>	<b>8,743</b>
<b>Program Support</b>								
Program Support	685,575		356,915				356,915	328,661
<b>Total Program Support</b>	<b>685,575</b>		<b>356,915</b>				<b>356,915</b>	<b>328,661</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions			836,926				836,926	-836,926
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>			<b>836,926</b>				<b>836,926</b>	<b>-836,926</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>10,547,314</b>		<b>5,607,274</b>				<b>5,607,274</b>	<b>4,940,041</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>4,940,041</b>				<b>4,940,041</b>	

