

# Operations update



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Philippines: Typhoon Fengshen

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH004  
GLIDE n° [TC-2008-00093-PHL](#)  
Operations update n° 3  
24 September 2008

**Period covered by this Operations Update:** 28 July – 12 September 2008

**Appeal target:** CHF 8,310,213 (USD 8 million or EUR 5.1 million)

**Appeal coverage:** To date, the appeal is 19 per cent<sup>1</sup> covered. Funds are urgently needed to enable the Philippines National Red Cross to provide assistance to those affected by the typhoon.

[<click here to go directly to the interim financial report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

### Appeal history:

- A preliminary emergency appeal was launched on 24 June 2008 for CHF 8,310,213 (USD 8 million or EUR 5.1 million) for twelve months to assist 6,000 families.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 200,000 was allocated from the International Federation's DREF.



Dedicated volunteers enable the Philippine National Red Cross, with further support from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, to reach the most vulnerable communities with essential support, including water and shelter.

<sup>1</sup> Including soft pledges; please note that interim financial report reflects income up to end August 2008. Click [here](#) to access the live donors' response list.

**Summary:**

The onslaught of typhoon Fengshen which hit the Philippines on 18 June 2008, followed by floods and landslides, has left in its wake urgent needs among poverty-stricken communities.

According to the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC), approximately four million people have been affected through out the country by typhoon Fengshen. More than 81,000 houses were totally destroyed and a further 326,321 seriously damaged. NDCC statistics indicated around two million people were affected on Panay Island, the area worst hit by the typhoon.

To date, teams composed of 12 Southeast Asia regional disaster response team (RDRT) members and eight Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC) RDRT-trained members conducted assessments in the typhoon-affected areas and identified the needs of those affected. In support of these four teams, two water and sanitation engineers from the American and German Red Cross Societies, accompanied by PNRC water and sanitation-trained staff, were also deployed. Detailed assessments of drinking water needs in the provinces of Aklan and Iloilo, where the typhoon triggered large-scale flooding, were conducted.

Four mobile water treatment units have been providing water in these two provinces while a Swedish Red Cross mass water treatment emergency response unit (ERU) with a production capacity of 600,000 litres per day was deployed in Iloilo municipality and provided potable water to affected *barangays* (villages) until the end of August.

Logistics preparations are now well under way with a logistics delegate in place and another arriving soon to support the operation in the reconstruction of at least 1,000 homes in the provinces of Iloilo and Aklan. The number of reconstructed transitional homes has been revised down to reflect current funding available.

By combining the provision of clean water, sanitation facilities, hygiene education, preventive health care and emergency relief, the Red Cross Red Crescent is working to ensure that families stay healthy as they work to rebuild their lives.

Partner national societies which have made contributions to the appeal include: the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross. A contribution has also been received from the Australian government.

The International Federation, on behalf of the Philippines National Red Cross Society, would like to thank all partners who have so far contributed to this appeal.

## The situation

Typhoon Fengshen entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) as a tropical depression on 18 June 2008. As it made landfall in Eastern Visayas, it intensified into a typhoon. Fengshen compounded the effects of the southwest monsoon and triggering landslides, flooding and storm surges along the eastern and western seaboards, bringing severe damage to infrastructure and large numbers of directly affected persons, mainly in the provinces of Iloilo, Capiz, Aklan and Antique on Panay Island and, to a lesser extent, in the provinces of Leyte and Eastern Samar. The provinces of Maguidanao and Shariff Kabunsuan in the Autonomous Region for Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), Cotabato City and North Cotabato were also affected by flooding.

Fengshen is the sixth typhoon to hit the Philippines in 2008, and swept across areas not usually affected by typhoons, catching many communities and the authorities by surprise. Many people sought refuge on roofs and trees until the water level subsided, revealing severe damage to roads and other public infrastructure including drinking water systems.

There were 557 reported deaths (excluding the casualties of the MV Princess of the Stars); 87 missing and 826 injured.

Latest figures from the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) state that more than 900,000 families (approximately four million people), were directly affected by typhoon Fengshen in 6,377 barangays out of 419 municipalities, in 58 provinces out of 15 regions. Panay Island has the most number of affected populations with 421,479 families (2,159,780 persons) or almost half of all families and persons affected.

Affected population in country	Number
Families	959,047
Persons	4,784,634
<b>In evacuation centres</b>	
Families	100,080
Persons	500,494
<b>Out of evacuation centres</b>	
Families	738,110
Persons	3,492,286

The NDCC reported a total of 81,510 completely destroyed and 326,321 damaged houses. Of these figures, 53,409 houses were destroyed on Panay Island, with 27,063 houses destroyed in the province of Iloilo and 14,199 in the province of Aklan. The total cost of damage both to infrastructure (roads, bridges, schools, etc.) and agriculture is estimated to be P 13,525 billion (CHF 322 billion); approximately 60 per cent of the total cost of damage was incurred in Panay Island.

The ferry MV Princess of the Stars capsized and sank off the coast of the San Fernando municipality in Romblon on 21 June when it was caught in the path of Fengshen. High seas deterred the Philippine Coast Guard from rescue attempts after the ferry capsized. Of the 866 people on board, 51 survived while another 318 bodies were recovered from the wreckage. Others were recovered from surrounding coastal areas, together with those of fishermen who went missing at the height of the storm.

In the meantime, most of the affected provinces show signs of returning to normal life. However, the typhoon has left in its wake exceptional needs amongst poverty stricken communities. While thousands of families continue to seek refuge with family members and friends, others are moving forward collecting whatever material and financial resources are available to them to rebuild shelters. The destructive impact of the typhoons affected houses as well as the natural resources that homes are traditionally built from, such as coconut wood and *nipa* plants, resulting in expensive building materials in the country. This poses a serious problem for many families as the in-country poverty rate is very high and opportunities to earn any extra income are limited.

The rapid approach of the 2008 typhoon season, which usually takes place in the last four months of the year and set against the backdrop of increasingly volatile global weather patterns underscores the importance of developing a more thorough land allocation policy, accompanied by measures to facilitate the access to safe land by the poor. Poverty alleviation must include the allocation of land and funding, to address the structural vulnerability of thousands of families that are living as squatters on plots that are at high risk due to annually recurring floods, typhoons and landslides. Unless the appropriate measures are taken to ensure access to safe land for all, including the most vulnerable layers of society, any future typhoon will bring with it thousands of new homeless families requiring assistance. The land issue is on the agenda of government, UN agencies and other parties concerned. PNRC as a member of local society is involved in advocating for the communities which are vulnerable due to the lack of access to safe land.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The national society is supported by the International Federation in managing and planning this operation. The PNRC operation centre is on a 24/7 standby to update information and support the chapters in scaling up the operation. Up to 293 Red Cross volunteers were mobilized at headquarters as well as the chapters for relief distribution and assessment efforts in the most affected areas.

To date, the PNRC has supported some 69,000 people in the various evacuation centres that provided emergency shelter.

In addition, four "SETA" mobile water plants were deployed from the PNRCS headquarters to Iloilo and Aklan, each producing up to 15,000 litres of water per day for distribution. Two 10,000 litre and several 5,000 litre bladder tanks have also been sent to these areas for water storage. On 8 July 2008, a Swedish Mass water ERU arrived in Iloilo. Accompanying the ERU were four specialists and other related equipment.

## The operation

Typhoon Fengshen left the country on 23 June 2008, leaving behind more than four million affected people, causing up to P13.525 billion (CHF 322 billion) damage both to infrastructure (roads, bridges, schools, etc) and agriculture.

In line with the recommendations of the assessment teams, the PNRC, supported by the International Federation, has developed a plan of action which seeks provision of immediate and subsequent support to the most affected population in the hardest hit areas by the typhoon. The proposed operation is focusing on both water and sanitation/health and shelter.

The water and sanitation/ health component of the operation is focused on the provision of potable water to the communities who do not have access to safe water. Furthermore, a dissemination of health messages through the distribution of posters and information materials will be carried out to help prevent an outbreak of diarrheal diseases due to poor water and sanitation conditions. People in the selected areas will also benefit from community-based hygiene education and health awareness activities to prevent communicable diseases including diarrhoea, malaria and leptospirosis.

With more than 81,000 houses totally destroyed and a further 326,321 seriously damaged, sheltering has emerged as a top priority. The International Federation initially planned for the provision of building materials, know-how and technical support for the reconstruction of 5,000 typhoon-resistant shelters (with latrines) to serve as transitional houses, but due to the lack of sufficient response to the appeal, a new target was set at 1,000 to 1,500 houses for now.

### **Phase 1: 0-3 months**

**Objective 1:** Detailed assessment and identification of beneficiaries in the most affected provinces: Iloilo, Atique and Aklan on Panay Island, Eastern Samar, Western Samar, and Negros Occidental.

Up to twelve Southeast Asia regional disaster response team (RDRT) members from the Cambodian and Indonesian Red Cross and Malaysian Red Crescent Societies were deployed within 48 hours to support the in-country team. PNRC mobilized an additional eight RDRT-trained members who joined the team. Together, these team members conducted detailed assessments to pinpoint gaps between 27 June and 7 July, and subsequently, developed a plan of action.

Following these assessments, Panay Island was identified as the worst affected area. Two provinces, i.e. Iloilo and Aklan, face most of the damage that was brought by the typhoon. Priority needs include emergency water supply, provision of shelter to families selected among the most vulnerable, prevention of an outbreak of waterborne diseases, and risk reduction.

Two water and sanitation engineers, one from the American Red Cross, usually based in Sri Lanka and another from the German Red Cross, based in Vietnam, were also deployed to Iloilo and Aklan to conduct assessments and support the PNRC field teams there. Assessment revealed that the provision of potable water was a high priority in both provinces. It was also decided that Aklan would be serviced with two SETA water plants donated to PNRC in 2006 by the Spanish Red Cross. In Iloilo province, the issue was addressed through the deployment of a mass water supply emergency response unit (ERU) by the Swedish Red Cross, capable of producing up to 600,000 litres of safe drinking water per day. Accompanying the ERU were four specialists and other related equipment.

**Objective 2:** Emergency support to the provision of drinking water in Panay

The assessments carried out revealed that many communities on Panay Island did not have access to safe water after the typhoon struck. This was most critical in Iloilo where some part of the public water supply system collapsed together with the bridge it was attached to, leaving up to 180,000 people without water. Sufficient quantities of safe water were needed to avoid an outbreak of diarrhoeal diseases.

To address this situation, a Swedish Red Cross ERU mass water treatment unit has been deployed to Iloilo. The main task of the Swedish Red Cross ERU water and sanitation team in collaboration with PNRC was to produce safe drinking water through a M40 module. The plant, with a 600,000 litres per day capacity, is currently supplying water in the municipalities of Pavia, Leganes and in Iloilo city and its surroundings.

The Swedish Red Cross ERU team arrived in Iloilo province on 8 July 2008. Initially, the ERU consisted of four members assisted by 15 PNRC volunteers who helped determine the location and set up the water treatment plant. Since then, another team arrived and erected a water treatment plant in Pavia that consists of two T70 tanks and two T95 tanks for storage of treated water. Two collection points with tap stands were located close to the plant. The Swedish Red Cross ERU water treatment plant started producing water from 18 July.



Philippine National Red Cross staff and volunteers worked with the Swedish Red Cross emergency response unit to provide safe drinking water to the communities in the Iloilo province.

During the reporting period, a total of 20,000 people in the municipalities of Pavia, Leganes and in Iloilo city benefited on daily basis from potable water that was produced by the plant. Access to clean water also helped to prevent the outbreak of waterborne diseases like diarrhoea, especially in areas where the source of water is either from dug well, river or a distant spring. At the same time, getting clean water for free also allowed people to save what little money they had for other needs.

Water was also carried to more remote communities by four trucks – one 12,000 litre, two 14,000 litres and one 16,000 litre – which were made available by Iloilo City Authorities and PNRC. That capacity was, at times, strengthened with an additional 4,000-litre bladder placed on a lorry. The ERU also provided suitable storage tanks, mainly T11 tanks and bladders, in areas with the most vulnerable population.

ERU team members, together with PNRC volunteers, checked on a daily basis the quality of the water and permanently monitored the demand for water in the respective areas. During the second half of August the public water supply was restored and the demand of emergency water rapidly decreased. After 15 August focus shifted to scaling down the operation, dismantling, cleaning and repacking the equipment for handover to PNRC who will be able to use it in future operations.

The ERU mission as a whole is estimated to end on 24 September. At the end of this reporting period, the ERU team was decreased to one delegate from Swedish Red Cross, three staff from the PNRC national headquarter, three local workers employed on a daily basis and three volunteers from the PNRC Iloilo chapter.

During the reporting period, ERU team members held two trainings for the PNRC headquarters and Iloilo chapter staff and volunteers on water treatment and on hygiene and sanitation. A four-day training on hygiene and sanitation was accompanied by an assessment exercise conducted in flood affected areas and with the construction of temporary latrines.

**Objective 3:** Provision of basic household kits to 6,000 families, i.e. a selection representing less than 10 per cent of the affected families on Panay Island.

Initially, it was planned to provide households with non-food items such as mosquito nets, blankets, and cooking utensils, though on a limited scale to help the poorest families to return to a normal and dignified life as soon as possible. In coordination with other stakeholders it was agreed that it will be more appropriate to purchase mosquito nets since there was a real need for them in view of an increase in the incidence of malaria in certain parts of the country. The International Federation supported the purchase of 12,000 treated mosquito nets for distribution to families affected by the typhoon and living in malaria-prone areas. Information derived from the report of the health department indicated that two provinces, namely Antique and Cotabato, are experiencing the most adverse affects of malaria. Therefore, PNRC decided to select *barangays* and families within the mentioned provinces. During the selection of recipients, priority was given to families with pregnant women and children aged five years and below. Each selected family will receive two mosquito nets which will be distributed with educational materials that were jointly developed by PNRC and the International Federation. The printed materials will be supplemented by an awareness campaign run by Red Cross volunteers who will be trained by

PNRC prior to their deployment. The training on malaria prevention and dissemination on the proper use of the mosquito bed nets shall be incorporated in the community health education training of the health and welfare volunteers.

The assessments confirmed the overwhelming need for shelter following the typhoon and recommended that the absolute maximum of available funds should be used to provide homeless families with at least 20 square metres of decent shelter. For that reason, it was decided not to purchase any other non-food items but to focus on reconstruction.

### **Phase 1 & 2: one to 12 months**

**Objective 4:** Large-scale prevention of diarrhoeal diseases in Iloilo and Cotabato.

Large-scale flooding on Panay Island, combined with the destruction of a major part of the drinking water system, created an immediate threat to health. It was decided to implement a short term and highly focused health campaign promoting the use of safe water and application of hygiene practices in order to prevent an outbreak of diarrheal diseases. As diarrhoea is one of the major causes of child mortality in the Philippines, the opportunity was also used to teach mothers how to treat diarrhoea should it occur, including the preparation and use of oral rehydration solutions.

The health activities target four provinces affected by Typhoon Fengshen, namely Aklan, Iloilo and Antique on Panay Island and Cotabato. In total, 167 *barangays* were identified in those provinces for the implementation of those activities.

During the reporting period, chapters in the target provinces selected and mobilized volunteers for the immediate implementation of preventive activities. It certainly contributed to the fact that no outbreak of waterborne diseases was reported during the reporting period. These volunteers are now further trained to be more effective in case of future disasters.

Province	No of targeted <i>barangays</i> per province	No of volunteers per province
Aklan	27	54
Antique	38	76
Iloilo	75	150
Cotabato	27	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>334</b>

A two-day training for community health volunteers will be conducted simultaneously in all four chapters within a two-week period targeting a maximum of 50 participants per session. At the end of the training, the volunteers will be equipped with skills and knowledge to educate the community on health and hygiene promotion and disease prevention.

Manuals were reproduced for the participants that provide sufficient instruction and information that shall be passed on to their constituents in their respective *barangays*. Additional information, education and communication materials and posters are currently being printed with emphasis on water and sanitation and hygiene promotion and on the prevention of malaria and leptospirosis.

Trainings will take place in the second half of September whereas the orientation sessions for chapter administrators and chapter service representatives for health are on the way.

### **Phase 2: six to 12 months**

**Objective 5:** Provision of 5,000 typhoon-resistant transitional shelters, with latrines, to 5,000 families representing 10% of the families with destroyed homes in the Panay area.

PNRC and the International Federation have developed expertise in the construction of typhoon-resistant transitional shelters adapted to the local weather conditions and cultural sensitivities during the 2006/07 typhoons operations. Beneficiaries will be supported with building materials and technical know-how on better typhoon resistant construction techniques in reconstructing Sphere-compliant homes. Construction of the shelters is to be undertaken by the beneficiaries themselves on a self-help basis. Increased awareness of safe building and better construction techniques will be provided by PNRC in the form of a 'construction theatre', i.e. the construction of a model house in the affected neighbourhoods. All beneficiaries will receive simple technical drawings and an easy to understand construction manual. Locally recruited and trained carpenters will be

retained by the PNRC project team on a short-term basis to assist those that lack the force or skills to reconstruct and to provide advice to all as required.

To date, funding received from the Red Cross Red Crescent partners in response to the emergency appeal allows for the procurement of the materials for full shelter kits for 1,000 households. Training will be held in targeted areas through demonstration theatres by constructing model houses and will be attended by beneficiaries, as well as other members of the local community.

Based on a combination of assessments and discussions with other stakeholders, the first round of transitional shelter materials will be distributed in Iloilo (750 households) and Aklan (250 households). PNRC is using separate resources to add another 300 houses to the 1,000 above.

The International Federation continues to seek funding to provide transitional shelter materials to some 4,000 families who require immediate assistance.

During the reporting period, the main focus was on the preparation for the construction activities. The International Federation's staff, together with PNRC staff members and volunteers from headquarters and targeted chapters, worked with beneficiary communities to prepare for the distribution of building materials. Preparatory work included the revalidation of beneficiary lists and the final identification of *barangays* and warehouses. 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. In order to effectively address what has been a dynamic and continuously evolving situation, PNRC volunteers received training from joint PNRC and International Federation teams on employing the beneficiary selection criteria prior to the final validation of the beneficiary lists.

Quality control will be a top priority to ensure that the houses resist the force of future typhoons. Adequate systems have been developed and implemented through the 2006/7 operations and have proven to provide communities with the necessary support to build their houses well.

One of the largest challenges posed by this type of operation is the fact that the houses are spread over a large area, thus it is important to develop an adequate technical support system. It was therefore decided to assign each cluster of *barangays* (approx. 250 houses) a project team comprising of five experienced carpenters and two volunteers responsible for monitoring activities. In total, 26 carpenters belonging to local communities and 18 volunteers were identified during the reporting period. During the initial stage, teams will be visiting the beneficiaries to prepare them for construction activities whereas after the delivery of construction materials, they will be supervising and monitoring the construction process, which will be undertaken by the beneficiaries themselves on a self-help basis. If all materials are readily available, it would take beneficiaries approximately one week to build the house.

The teams will be equipped with already developed simple manuals describing basic steps to carry out the construction of the shelter according to the stipulated design. In addition, the beneficiaries will receive posters with drawings depicting the basic components of typhoon-resistant houses. It has to be noted that the manuals are already translated into the local language.

Prior to dispatch it is planned to introduce teams and beneficiaries with construction techniques of typhoon-resistant houses through the building of model houses. The presence of project teams is particularly important in supporting communities with the construction of wooden structures where there are larger margins for error rather than in steel based structure.

In relation to the logistics of the operation, a major challenge posed by this project is the delivery of bulky and heavy construction items to the actual building sites, mainly the individual plots of land of the beneficiaries who are mostly poor families living in areas with often rough roads and limited transport capacity.

The delivery of construction materials to individual families is simply out of the question for cost reasons while mass distribution of materials to all of the families of a given *barangay* is impossible since transportation means at the *barangay* level are insufficient to ensure that all of the families would be able to transfer cumbersome heavy items such as wood and corrugated iron (CGI) sheets to their plot of land at a single point in time. As a solution, PNRC and the International Federation approached *barangay* captains with the request to provide the PNRC with a warehouse within their *barangay*, free of charge, to be used temporarily as a distribution points. Rather than mass-distributing the supplies, the beneficiaries will then pick up the items themselves at the *barangay*-level warehouse within a given time frame.

Many *barangay* captains are also committed to helping beneficiaries with the transportation of goods since otherwise beneficiaries will need to rely on the use of motorbikes, farm equipment and small trucks to bring materials back to their plots of land. Logistics are still seeking additional local transport options for beneficiaries unable to arrange for the transport of their entitlements.

With regards to the procurement, it should be noted that technical specifications of all necessary shelter materials and tools have been compiled and orders for all items have been placed with the identified suppliers. A list of materials required is included as an [annex](#) at the end of this report.

While efforts have been made to arrange the local procurement of items to contribute to the local recovery process, the regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur conducted an international tender for CGI and plain iron sheets which included call for bids from Philippine-based suppliers. The decision to include an international tender was based on the previous year's experience when the unavailability of good quality CGI sheets in the Philippines caused delays to the 2007 typhoon Milenyo operation.

The identified international supplier has been already contracted and the shipment of 11 containers is expected to arrive by the end of October. In total, 23,400 CGI and 3,900 plain iron sheets will be delivered directly to Iloilo warehouse. All other construction materials will be purchased locally.

PNRC, with support from the International Federation, will also provide materials for the construction of latrines to the same 1,000 households. The design of the latrines was developed by a Swedish Red Cross water and sanitation engineer and uses a concept that facilitates the subsequent use of urine as a fertilizer. The concept used is known as "ecological sanitation" and is aimed at closing the nutrient and water cycles. Nutrients from human excreta should be returned to the soil to fertilize crops. The objective is to protect human health and the environment while reducing the use of water in sanitation systems and recycling nutrients to help reduce the need for artificial fertilizers in agriculture.

**Objective 6:** Risk reduction through the development of a simple early warning system (EWS) and community-based disaster management (CBDM) training.

PNRC chapters in typhoon-affected areas are in the process of identifying the most disaster-prone *barangays* which will benefit from risk reduction activities such as the establishment of early warning systems and community-based disaster management training.

### Capacity of the National Society

The PNRC is established under Philippine law and mandated to act as the leading humanitarian organization providing relief, health and welfare assistance to the most vulnerable sector of the society. In its role as an independent and highly professional humanitarian organization, the PNRC enjoys nationwide recognition and respect, coupled with long and strong experience of disaster management.

The society and its provincial branches have extensive knowledge in conducting relief and rehabilitation programmes in the wake of natural disasters, which occur regularly in the Philippines. It is represented in almost all provinces and major cities with a total of 94 chapters and sub-chapters. Each chapter has a professional administrator who acts as manager in charge of operations and administrative functions.

The PNRC works in partnership with the government and non-government agencies as well as private groups in achieving effective networking and implementation of its services. It is also in partnership with a number of sister national societies, including work on preparedness. The Spanish Red Cross has a permanent delegate based in Manila with the PNRC on an ECHO-integrated primary health care and disaster management programme to strengthen the local capacities of people and communities situated in high risk areas. The national society also has the support of the Japanese and German Red Cross Societies.

### Capacity of the International Federation

The International Federation is represented by a head of country office with a small team of committed national staff who support the PNRC in the development and monitoring of on-going and new relief programmes and in further organizational development of the institution. To better support the implementation of the activities in this appeal, the country team was supplemented by a head of operations. A logistics coordinator, a logistics delegate and a relief delegate have been recruited and will arrive this month, just prior to the arrival of the construction supplies.

The International Federation's Philippines country office is monitored and assisted by the International Federation's Southeast Asia regional office in Bangkok, as well as the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur.

The International Federation regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur also deployed on temporary basis one procurement officer to support the PNRC and the International Federation in running the procurement process.

### **Monitoring and evaluation**

The project is managed by the concerned PNRC chapters using their volunteers in the targeted *barangays*. The assigned project teams, equipped with monitoring/checklist forms, will conduct field visits on a daily basis and will monitor the quality of the construction, to ensure that houses are built according to the stipulated design. The project teams also will also monitor progress in the field to allow the project focal points of the respective chapters to regularly produce a progress report which will be shared with the national headquarters and International Federation. The project teams are also tasked with monitoring the delivery of supplies and final distribution to the beneficiaries and quality of constructions.

The strengthened International Federation country delegation will provide support and advice to the PNRC throughout the proposed operation to ensure appropriate accountability, transparency and financial management of operations. To ensure an effective physical presence and close monitoring of the on-going activities, a head of operations and logistics coordinator will be based at headquarter level, and one logistics and one relief delegate are assigned to the area of operation.

In case of any additional needs, support will be provided by the Southeast Asia regional office in Bangkok, backed up by the International Federation's zone office in Kuala Lumpur. The PNRC will deploy field-based staff to oversee the day-to-day activities. The preparation and provision of operational updates and a final report will be completed according to International Federation reporting standards. Operations updates will be issued as deemed necessary in light of further development of activities and final report will be issued within 90 days of the end of the operation. The International Federation's in-country office will assist PNRC in its monitoring and evaluation role as necessary.

### **Conclusion**

All elements are in place to ensure a successful implementation of the planned activities. Experience gained from 2006/07 typhoon operation has explicitly shown the importance of preparation stage. Therefore, during the reporting period thorough attention was paid on the organization of all elements which are prerequisites for smooth implementation of operation (assessment, procurement etc.), community preparedness, volunteer and staff training.

However, plans are currently scaled down due to the limited response to the appeal. More funds are needed to provide transitional shelter materials to some additional 4,000 families who require immediate assistance.

## 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.**

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its 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:**

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**[<Annex and interim financial report below; click here to return to the title page>](#)**

## Annex 1

**List of materials needed for construction programme**  
**Construction kit / per household**

Items	Qty/s	Units
Hinge, 2"x4", square corner brass, (2 pcs/set)	7	sets
Umbrella nails, twisted 2 ½"	3.5	Kg
Nails no. 4"	6.5	Kg
Nails no. 3"	3	Kg
Nails no. 2 ½"	3	Kg
Nails no. 2"	0.5	Kg
Tie Wire galvanized, no. 16	0.5	Kg
Nails no. 4"	2	Kg
Nails no. 3"	2	Kg
Cement, Portland, 40 kgs/bag	3	Bg
Sand, fine	0.5	M <sup>3</sup>
Gravel, ¾" washed	0.5	M <sup>3</sup>
G.I. Sheets, corrugated, 10'x 3' x (0.4 mm thick)	18	Pcs
G.I. Sheet, Ridge Roll, Plain, 8'x 3' x .40mm thick	3	Pcs
Steel Bars, 10mm diam x 6m, deformed, mild steel	5	Pcs
Steel Bars, 8mm diam x 6m, deformed, mild steel	5	Pcs
Coco lumber, 6" x 6": x 10' (180 bd. Ft.)	6	Pcs
Coco lumber, 2": x 5" x 14' (35 bd. Ft.)	3	Pcs
Coco lumber 2" x 4" x 10' (100 bd. Ft.)	15	Pcs
Coco lumber 2" x 3" x 12' (250 bd. Ft.)	50	Pcs
Coco lumber, 2" x 2" x 10' (173.33 bd. Ft.)	52	Pcs
Bamboo Split, 2" x 10'	60	Pcs
Bamboo mat (sawali) 2.5m x 4m (1.5m x 2m)	12	Pcs

**Basic tool kit / per household**

Items	Qty/s	Units
Vulka seal, 220 grams, easy squeeze pack 7	1	Pc
Claw Hammer, 16 oz, standard 11" wooden handle	1	Pc
Handsaw 18", 6 teeth / 7 points, manganese tempered steel	1	Pc
Hacksaw, steel frame with high speed steel blade	1	Pc
Measuring tape, steel, 5 meter with metric & English calibration	1	Pc
Wood chisel, ¾" manganese steel, drop forge	1	Pc
Nylon string, no. 70 (40m/roll)	1	roll
Leveling hose, ¼" dia, plastic, transparent	1	roll
Shovel, round point, 29" wooden handle	1	Pc
Gloves	2	Pc

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPH004 - Philippines - Typhoon Fenghsen

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/6-2008/8
Budget Timeframe	2008/6-2009/5
Appeal	MDRPH004
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>8,310,213</b>					<b>8,310,213</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	141,750					141,750
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	48,300					48,300
<i>German Red Cross (from German Government)</i>	522					522
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	192,000					192,000
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	40,875					40,875
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	563,500					563,500
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	15,096					15,096
<i>On Line donations</i>	1,506					1,506
<i>Philippines - Private Donors</i>	204					204
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	2,000					2,000
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>1,005,753</b>					<b>1,005,753</b>
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
<i>British Red Cross</i>	210,672					210,672
<i>Hong Kong Red Cross</i>	12,318					12,318
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	2,000					2,000
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>224,990</b>					<b>224,990</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)</b>	<b>1,230,744</b>					<b>1,230,744</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>1,230,744</b>					<b>1,230,744</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>15%</b>					<b>15%</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	<b>1,230,744</b>					<b>1,230,744</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-35,830</b>					<b>-35,830</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>1,194,913</b>					<b>1,194,913</b>

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

MDRPH004 - Philippines - Typhoon Fenghsen

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/6-2008/8
Budget Timeframe	2008/6-2009/5
Appeal	MDRPH004
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>8,310,213</b>					<b>8,310,213</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	3,810,000						3,810,000	
Clothing & textiles	132,000						132,000	
Water & Sanitation	1,298,000						1,298,000	
Utensils & Tools	97,500						97,500	
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>5,337,500</b>						<b>5,337,500</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	102,500						102,500	
Computers & Telecom	51,700						51,700	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	10,000						10,000	
Others Machinery & Equipment		327				327	-327	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>164,200</b>	<b>327</b>				<b>327</b>	<b>163,873</b>	
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	95,625						95,625	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	358,563						358,563	
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>454,188</b>						<b>454,188</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	951,600	4,671				4,671	946,929	
Regionally Deployed Staff	75,000						75,000	
National Staff	78,975						78,975	
National Society Staff	397,166	18				18	397,148	
Consultants		990				990	-990	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>1,502,741</b>	<b>5,679</b>				<b>5,679</b>	<b>1,497,062</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	301,750						301,750	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>301,750</b>						<b>301,750</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	4,470	51,550				51,550	-47,080	
Information & Public Relation	5,000	9				9	4,991	
Office Costs		170				170	-170	
Communications	200	520				520	-320	
Financial Charges		-25,619				-25,619	25,619	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>9,670</b>	<b>26,630</b>				<b>26,630</b>	<b>-16,960</b>	
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	540,164	2,329				2,329	537,835	
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>540,164</b>	<b>2,329</b>				<b>2,329</b>	<b>537,835</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		866				866	-866	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>866</b>				<b>866</b>	<b>-866</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>8,310,213</b>	<b>35,830</b>				<b>35,830</b>	<b>8,274,383</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>8,274,383</b>				<b>8,274,383</b>		