

# Operations update



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Philippines: Typhoons

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH005  
GLIDE n° [TC-2009-000205-PHL](#)  
Operations update n° 10  
5 February 2010

### Period covered by this operations update:

First three months: 23 October to 31 December 2009

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 16,286,096 (USD 16.1 million or EUR 10.8 million).

**Appeal coverage:** With contributions received to date, the appeal is 39 per cent covered in cash and kind, and including those in the pipeline, the appeal is approximately 49 per cent covered<sup>1</sup>.

[<click here for the financial statement<sup>2</sup>>](#)

### Appeal history:

- This [emergency appeal](#) was issued 23 October 2009 for CHF 16,286,096 (USD 16.1 million or EUR 10.8 million) for eighteen months to assist approximately 110,000 families (550,000 people).
- A [revised preliminary emergency appeal](#) was issued 12 October 2009 for CHF 6,854,640 (USD 6.65 million or EUR 4.51 million) for nine months to assist 200,000 beneficiaries.
- A [preliminary emergency appeal](#) was initially launched on a preliminary basis 1 October 2009 for CHF 3,086,571 (USD 2.98 million or EUR 2.45 million) for nine months to assist 200,000 beneficiaries.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 200,000 was allocated from the International Federation's [DREF to support the Philippine Red Cross](#) in its initial response.

**Summary:** This is a three-month consolidated report of the progress against the objectives set out in the emergency appeal launched on 23 October 2009. The operation is expected to end in March 2011.

Procurement has been completed for the majority of the relief items and most have been distributed to beneficiary families. The remaining items should be distributed in the coming weeks as they have already been delivered to the respective Philippine Red Cross chapters.

Three major challenges that hampered timely distributions: firstly, there was an understandable interruption due to a new disaster – Mt. Mayon volcanic activity – that forced evacuations and preparations for a major event. Secondly, key staff and leadership were involved in preparation for the 28<sup>th</sup> biennial national convention of the national society, which was held on 14-16 December 2009. Finally, the holiday period decreased the availability



One of the beneficiaries of food items distributed by the Philippine Red Cross during the relief operation in Metro Manila (Photo: PRC)

<sup>1</sup> Appeal coverage shown is up to end-January 2010

<sup>2</sup> Attached financial statement is up to end-December 2009

of staff and volunteers. Starting January 2010, however, human resource efforts should return to previous levels and distribution of the remaining relief items should be completed within the month.

Apart from the few remaining relief activities, the focus of the operation has shifted to recovery, with procurement, distribution and monitoring of items aimed at meeting immediate-term shelter needs of affected families already initiated. Related to this is provision of corresponding sanitation facilities, linked with a hygiene promotion component.

Shelter activities have progressed, with options for procurement and warehousing of construction material almost finalized. Also, households among the most vulnerable were selected for construction of model houses. These model houses are nearing completion. A considerable challenge to implementation of shelter activities remains access to safe land sites. The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) and the International Federation continue to advocate to the government for access to appropriate land sites. This is crucial since assessments determined that many households are currently living in land considered at risk from water-related hazards.

It is clear that in addition to the impact on shelters and dwellings, the most vulnerable of the affected families have sustained considerable economic damage as a result of lost food reserves, destruction of farmland, crops and fishing equipment (including boats), disruption to small businesses, and the loss or death of farm animals. Where possible, livelihoods initiatives will be linked to the shelter programme. However, specific support will be outlined once an assessment of particular beneficiary livelihood needs is done. The assessment will be integral to continued community engagement.

Cash and in-kind contributions to this intervention have been received from American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross/Australian government, Austrian Red Cross, British Red Cross/British government, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Icelandic Red Cross, Iranian Red Crescent, Irish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Republic of Korea Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross/New Zealand government, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, and Sweden Red Cross/Swedish government. Contributions have also been received from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), the OPEC Fund for International Development and the Italian government.

On behalf of PRC, the International Federation would like to thank all partners for their quick and generous response to this appeal.

However, more funds are urgently needed to enable the Red Cross to provide immediate humanitarian assistance to typhoon affected people. As it is, due to the low coverage of this Appeal, only a smaller number of targeted beneficiary families can be assisted in the immediate-term. For instance, with regard to translational shelter, only 1,500 of the targeted 6,500 families can be covered with the available funding while just 4,000 of the targeted 10,000 families can be provided with shelter repair kits.

The appeal budget of CHF 16,286,096 (USD 16.1 million or EUR 10.8 million) was 35 per cent covered as of December 2009, with cash and in-kind contributions totalling CHF 5.7 million received. Total expenditure from the start of the operation until end of December was CHF 1.8 million (or 11 per cent of the budget). With the relief phase almost complete and procurement of shelter materials – for the recovery phase – well in advance, expenditure over the next reporting period will increase significantly and the available funds will not sufficiently cover the needs, especially with regard to meeting objectives of the shelter programme. Therefore, additional financial contributions are welcome and much needed. However, should the funding situation not improve over the coming month, the plan of action and the budget will be revised.

## The situation

In September and October 2009, the Philippines was severely hit by three successive typhoons that caused widespread damage and destruction: Ketsana (locally known as Ondoy) on 26 September, Parma (locally known as Pepeng) on 3 October, and Mirinae (locally known as Santi) on 30 October 2009.

Ketsana (Ondoy) made landfall on 26 September 2009 near the boundary of Aurora and Quezon and swept across the capital city, Metro Manila, as well as parts of Central Luzon. An equivalent of a Category I storm, it brought approximately a month's volume of rain in just half a day – the highest total recorded volume of rainfall

in a single day since 1967 – resulting in widespread flooding, leaving a trail of destruction and causing hundreds of casualties.

A week later, another typhoon, Parma (Pepeng), entered the country, moving in an irregular path. It moved towards northern Luzon, changed course to the northwest, made landfall on 3 October 2009 over the coast of Cagayan and went further across to the extreme northern Luzon. The Category III storm then moved away – and was downgraded to a tropical depression – only to make a sharp U-turn on 9 October 2009, making landfall over the northern tip of Ilocos Norte. The double impact caused massive flooding and landslides as it traversed Ilocos Norte and crossed Apayao.

As the operational response to Ketsana (Ondoy) and Parma (Pepeng) was being mounted, the country prepared for two more approaching typhoons – Melor (locally known as Quedan) and Lupit (locally known as Ramil) – which dissipated without causing much damage. Then, on 30 October 2009, the latest typhoon, Mirinae (locally known as Santi) made landfall, causing further casualties and destruction when it struck southern and central Luzon.

According to the national disaster coordinating council (NDCC) the combined effects of the three major typhoons affected over 10 million people (about 2 million families), with some 46,000 houses completely destroyed and over 260,000 others partially or significantly damaged. Damages vary from those to the houses themselves, to household items and home-based sources of livelihoods. Some of the displaced persons were accommodated in more than 350 evacuation centres established countrywide. With regard to fatalities, close to a thousand lives were lost, over 700 people were injured and 89 people are missing. The majority of deaths were due to drowning and landslides.

**Table 1: Casualties and damage caused (Source: National disaster coordinating council)**

Details	Ketsana	Parma	Mirinae	Total
<b>Deaths</b>	464	465	34	<b>963</b>
<b>Injured</b>	529	207	20	<b>756</b>
<b>Missing</b>	37	47	5	<b>89</b>
<b>No. of people affected</b>	986,732 families (4,869,326 people)	995,245 families (or 4,641,692 people)	184,578 families (or 795,074 people)	<b>2,145,555 families (10,308,092 people)</b>
<b>No. of people in evacuation centres</b>	15,798 families (70,124 people)	3,258 families (14,892 people)	4,104 families (18,696 people) *	<b>23,160 families (103,712 people)</b>
<b>No. of evacuation centres</b>	244	54	56	<b>354</b>
<b>Houses damaged</b>	154,922	48,120	57,43	<b>260,885</b>
<b>Houses destroyed</b>	30,082	6,253	9,868	<b>46,203</b>

\* Pre-emptive evacuation

Towards the end of 2009, a post-disaster needs assessment was carried out by the government of the Philippines in collaboration with Asian Development Bank, the UN, World Bank Group and other Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) partners. The assessment estimated that damage and losses from Ketsana (Ondoy) and Parma (Pepeng) alone amount to a total of USD 4.38 billion.

## Coordination and partnerships

**Movement coordination:** Within the International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, PRC continues to be supported by the International Federation and partner national societies with in-country presence, including American Red Cross, German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross. German and Spanish Red Cross societies have received more delegates to support the operation while the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) provided four water and habitation teams, and five tracing teams directly to the national society during the relief phase.

Support, including in assessments, was also strengthened by the regional disaster response team (RDRT) from Southeast Asian national societies. The RDRT comprised of members drawn from Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), Malaysian Red Crescent, Singapore Red Cross and Thai Red Cross, specializing in water and sanitation, logistics, relief coordination and health. Additionally, the International Federation deployed a three-member field assessment and coordination team (FACT).

Regular coordination meetings are held with all Movement partners at the operational level. PRC, International Federation and representatives of partner national societies with in-country presence meet weekly to coordinate all Movement activities. Ad hoc meetings also take place to share information and address any common challenges arising in the field.

**Coordinating with authorities:** A long-standing and strong relationship exists between PRC and government bodies through the national society's participation in: (1) the national disaster coordinating council (NDCC), down to (2) the local disaster coordinating councils (LDCCs), and its strong working relationship with (3) local government units (LGUs). These relationships built over time have proven highly important in periods of crisis. Such cooperation extends from national to local authorities. For instance, meetings were held with the department for social welfare and development (DSWD) and provincial coordination councils to discuss the purpose and scope of projects, and to agree on how collaboration could be forged.

**Inter-agency coordination:** The interagency standing committee (IASC) clusters were activated and are coordinating activities of the various organizations, donors and government agencies to ensure an efficient and accountable partnership for the typhoons disaster response. In accordance with its global commitment to the IASC cluster approach, the International Federation initially deployed a coordination team to convene the emergency shelter cluster. The shelter cluster team coordinated activities, consolidated distribution records and processed assessment data from national and international agencies active in the shelter sector, sharing the same with donors and the Philippine government.

As relief activities slowly moved into recovery solutions, the emergency cluster concluded their activities in December and coordination of the [shelter cluster](#) was transferred to UN Habitat. Nevertheless, the International Federation continues to participate – on behalf of PRC and its partners – at inter-agency meetings to coordinate overall relief and recovery efforts in the country. Through this mechanism, the Red Cross Red Crescent monitors what other organizations are doing, the areas they are covering, and the sectors addressed so as to avoid duplication of efforts.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Overview

In the aftermath of typhoon Ketsana (Ondoy), PRC – as an auxiliary to the government – played a crucial role in the disaster response. Within hours, the national society had deployed thousands of experienced and well-trained volunteers to deliver life-saving aid to the most affected areas. The volunteers and staff participated in search and rescue activities, supported the evacuation of families, provided hot meals and emergency food as well as other relief items. Additionally, they responded to immediate first aid and health-related needs. The national society was immediately supported, in its efforts, by the International Federation, regional disaster response team (RDRT) members and partner national societies, including the German, Spanish and Swiss Red Cross societies.

As Parma (Pepeng) made landfall, wreaking more havoc and adding misery to an already battered population, additional Red Cross volunteers and staff – both local and international – were mobilized and deployed to bolster the operation. Due to a significant number of houses totally destroyed and a substantial number partially damaged, some affected people were forced to leave their homes and take shelter in emergency evacuation centres which were established in existing public facilities such as school buildings, covered courts, barangay halls, and other public facilities. As such, hand in hand with relief distributions, PRC assisted with water distribution to beneficiaries, using jerry cans and trucks as well as water bladders set up at evacuation centres. The Red Cross also provided 45 portable toilets to complement existing sanitation facilities. Trained emergency hygiene promotion volunteers also delivered health and hygiene messages to affected families.

Like other large complex emergency operations which evolve, there were some initial challenges with regard to access to isolated/inaccessible areas in order to assess and identify needs. Therefore, to accurately establish the nature and level of needs, some ten rapid Red Cross Red Crescent assessment teams were deployed. Five teams, comprising participants from PRC's national disaster response team (NDRT), the International Federation's regional disaster response team (RDRT), ICRC, Spanish Red Cross and German Red Cross were deployed to areas affected by Ketsana (Ondoy) in Metro Manila, Laguna and Rizal. Five others – made up of NDRT and RDRT members – were deployed sites affected by Parma (Pepeng) in Pangasinan, La Union and

Nueva Ecija. The International Federation also deployed its field assessment and coordination team (FACT), which included specialists in shelter, early recovery, and water and sanitation.

Subsequently, the original plan of action was altered to reflect realistic needs as determined by the assessments. Assessment results showed that shelter was top priority. The majority of affected households requested assistance to repair or to rebuild their homes. These findings were reinforced by those of a post-disaster needs assessment carried out by the Philippine government in collaboration with Asian Development Bank, the UN, World Bank Group and other Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) partners.

For the above reason, shelter inputs form almost half of the budget for this intervention. This is fully in line with the commitment of PRC and the International Federation to help the most vulnerable of affected populations to restore their dignity and enable them to live in decent conditions. As such, based on the funding received to date, planning has advanced for the provision of some 1,500 typhoon and cyclone-resistant transitional shelters with latrines. These are to be constructed by beneficiaries whose houses were fully damaged or destroyed. Some 4,000 families whose homes were partially damaged will be provided with repair materials. These figures are against an appeal target of 6,500 and 10,000 respectively.

The selection of beneficiaries has taken into account the presence of other organizations and whether the targeted people have received or are receiving assistance either from government or non-governmental sources. Lists of beneficiaries have been provided by the department for social welfare and development, and local government authorities. These are revalidated or being revalidated by local Red Cross chapters which undertake door-to-door surveys in the affected areas. Registration of 'validated' beneficiaries is then undertaken by trained and experienced Red Cross volunteers who keep a record of the 'beneficiary revalidation form'. This will help ensure that the most vulnerable families are reached.

Meanwhile, a Federation real-time evaluation team visited the Philippines in the second week of December to review the intervention to date. The focus of the real time evaluation (RTE) is on operations coordination and management functions. Among other things, RTEs aim at informing the development of clear disaster coordination and management roles and responsibilities within and between the offices in Geneva and at zone level, and the field structure as well as informing the development of appropriate disaster coordination and management performance standards.

More funds are urgently needed to enable the Red Cross Red Crescent as a whole to provide immediate humanitarian assistance to typhoon-affected people. As it is, due to the low coverage of this appeal, only a smaller number of targeted beneficiary families can be assisted in the immediate term. For instance, with regard to transitional shelter, only 1,500 of the targeted 6,500 families can be covered with funding available at this time, while just 4,000 of the targeted 10,000 families can be provided with shelter repair kits.

Additional support from partners is, therefore, crucial to meet outstanding needs. However, should the funding situation not improve over the coming month, the plan of action and the budget will be revised.

## Progress towards objectives

### Relief distributions (basic non-food items)

**Objective:** The quantities and quality of relief items distributed to the 30,000 affected families are appropriate, with distributions of basic household items (blankets, jerry cans, mosquito nets, buckets, kitchen sets, hygiene items, and sleeping mats) carried out according to assessment and selection criteria based on the identification of needs and vulnerable groups.

Expected results	Activities planned
The immediate needs of typhoon-affected families living in evacuation shelters and damaged houses are met.	<p>Working with logistics colleagues and PRC counterparts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue with rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments.</li> <li>• Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance.</li> <li>• Manage a scale-up of spontaneous volunteers to reach affected families and communities to meet temporary needs.</li> <li>• Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user.</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.</li> <li>• Develop an exit strategy.</li> </ul>

### Progress

In the aftermath of typhoon Ketsana (Ondoy), local chapters of PRC undertook distribution of non-food item kits; each containing two blankets, two mosquito nets, two plastic mats and one hygiene kit. The items were dispatched from the national headquarters or contributed by the various Red Cross Red Crescent partners. Distribution of relief items intensified in line with the additional needs resulting from further effects of typhoons Parma (Pepeng) and Mirinae (Santi). As of December 2009, PRC had distributed 149,476 food relief parcels, 76,159 non-food item sets, 18,278 hygiene kits, and 1,500 cleaning kits to families affected by the typhoons.

All relief supplies provided by the International Federation, ICRC and other Red Cross or Red Crescent societies are being distributed through PRC chapters. Of the above, the International Federation has supplied non-food item sets for 17,125 families. Final distribution of these items was expected to conclude on 31 December 2009 but it has since become clear it will be done in January 2010. The items do not include kitchen sets, which will accompany shelter and livelihood activities in 2010.

**Table 2: Non-food items supplied to PRC by International Federation**

Blankets	Sleeping mats	Mosquito nets	10-ltr jerry cans	20-ltr jerry cans	Hygiene kits
39,620	23,694	46,637	34,484	2,312	14,584

ICRC mobilized its in-country stocks while partner national societies with in-country presence also augmented non-food item supplies. American Red Cross has finalized procurement of items for 11,500 families, with some distributions already undertaken in December and the remainder to be completed in January 2010. American Red Cross-supplied items comprise jerry cans, sleeping mats, blankets, hygiene kits and mosquito nets. On its part, German Red Cross has locally procured 5,500 cleaning kits – which have been distributed in Pampanga, Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, La Union, Rizal, Bulacan and Tarlac – as well as 1,000 kitchen sets which were distributed in Laguna during December 2009.

PRC headquarters staff and experts from International Federation, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross, regularly visit chapters to monitor distributions. Such monitoring has revealed excellent preparations and work by the Red Cross chapters and that distributions are well-laid out, orderly, and respectful. Attention is paid to the safety, security, and dignity of beneficiaries. Good cooperation was observed between PRC chapters, the local

government units and the department of social welfare. Overall, beneficiaries have indicated their satisfaction with the relief operation and found the items very useful.

### Challenges

There are three major challenges that have hampered timely distribution of relief items. Firstly, there was an understandable interruption due to a new disaster – Mt. Mayon volcanic activity – that forced evacuations and preparations for a major event. Secondly, key staff and leadership of PRC were involved in preparation for the 28<sup>th</sup> biennial national convention of the national society, which was held on 14-16 December 2009. Finally, the December holiday period decreased the availability of staff and volunteers to participate in operations. Starting January 2010, however, human resource efforts should return to previous levels and distribution of the remaining relief items should be completed soon.

Health and care	
<b>Objective:</b> The health risks of the affected population are reduced through the provision of preventive, community-level and curative services to some 13,000 families (65,000 beneficiaries).	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health risks of the affected population are further assessed.</li> <li>• Affected people in communities hit by the typhoon have received appropriate medical services.</li> <li>• Communities have received appropriate referral services for the most vulnerable patients.</li> <li>• Affected communities are supported to develop social resilience.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working with the appropriate health authorities, assist in assessing the basic mortality and morbidity in the population as a result of the emergency and utilizing the obtained information in analysing assessment findings.</li> <li>• Working with the appropriate health authorities, assist in assessing the health risks of the affected population in terms of health services, prevention, health needs and risk of communicable diseases.</li> <li>• Carry out health promotion activities (linked with hygiene) to affected communities, in coordination with water and sanitation support, through 25 health promotion teams, supported by information, education and communication materials.</li> <li>• Provide medicines through 50 essential drug kits (procured locally through the WHO procurement standards), which have the capacity to supply up to 50,000 people.</li> <li>• Service affected communities through the deployment of seven mobile medical teams for one month.</li> <li>• Establish 60-bed medical post to support local hospital.</li> <li>• Support medical referral systems for malnourished patients, including children, pregnant women and other vulnerable groups.</li> <li>• Support to PRC to provide psychosocial support to vulnerable communities, volunteers, and staff.</li> </ul>

### Progress

During the emergency and early relief phases, PRC carried out regular visits to evacuation centres, together with other volunteer first aiders and relief personnel. The national society further established a 50-bed in- and out-patient medical station at Philippines Sports Area (known as Ultra) so as to relieve burden on the local hospitals. The medical station aimed at providing health services to more than 1,000 families living at Ultra; at its peak, the station received 80 patients a day, on average. In partnership with the Paudpod local government, PRC also opened a medical station in Botolon, Zambales. The medical station – a 35m<sup>2</sup> tent – provided an examination area and clinic and was staffed by Red Cross volunteers, midwives, doctors and nurses. It operated 24 hours per day, seven days per week. The Red Cross also assisted the department of health in providing *doxycycline* in some leptospirosis-affected locations.

Up to 39 trained and qualified PRC volunteer social workers provided psychosocial support in established evacuation centres and – in some cases – to private homes of affected families. At two evacuation centres where a particular need was identified, welfare desks staffed by Red Cross volunteers were set up to provide critical incident stress management. The volunteers carried out basic psychological support and psychological first aid to 606 affected persons in the evacuation centres, referring 170 of them to relevant institutions, and providing around 160 people with guidance and counselling sessions. In the aftermath of typhoon Parma, the Pangasinan chapter conducted a critical incident stress management process with 55 participants.

**Note**

PRC medical stations deployed during the emergency phase have since demobilized. The health teams that responded simultaneously supported distribution of hygiene kits, together with hygiene promotion and health education so as to promote safe sanitary habits. These activities are reported under the sector entitled 'water, sanitation and hygiene promotion'.

<b>Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion</b>	
<b>Objective:</b> The risk of waterborne and water-related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, and adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion to 45,000 families (or 225,000 beneficiaries).	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities at target evacuation centres has been established along with increased awareness of hygiene practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the basic water, sanitation and hygiene promotion and likelihood of water and sanitation-related diseases in the affected population.</li> <li>• Address water, sanitation and hygiene priorities among people living in selected evacuation centres, with special emphasis on the needs of women and children.</li> <li>• Survey the availability of safe drinking water for people living in evacuation centres.</li> <li>• Provide water containers and purification tablets to 125,000 people (15,000 families) in particular need for one month (these will be included in the non-food item packages).</li> <li>• Provide 45,000 people (9,000 families) with potable water with the provision of water bladders at targeted evacuation centres.</li> <li>• Provide emergency latrines for a beneficiary group of 45,000 people (9,000 families) (men and women) at evacuation centres.</li> <li>• Conduct emergency participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) sessions on the safe use of water and sanitation facilities in the target area through locally identified and trained community health volunteers in selected shelters and respective communities supporting safe return. This will be carried out in three rounds (15,000 people per round) over the duration of the operation.</li> <li>• Coordinate with the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) cluster and maintain regular reporting/feedback.</li> <li>• In collaboration with appropriate government authorities, assist in conducting water quality testing.</li> <li>• Participate in the treatment of water for vector control.</li> <li>• Distribute water purification tablets to complement hygiene promotion activities.</li> <li>• Conduct vector control and prevention measures.</li> <li>• Conduct waste disposal and drainage clearing measures.</li> </ul>

PRC assisted with distribution of clean, safe water to beneficiaries, using jerry cans and trucks as well as water bladders set up at evacuation centres. This was done hand in hand with relief distributions and – as mentioned above – in collaboration with health teams. The national society also provided 50 portable toilets to complement existing sanitation facilities. In addition, it constructed 20 permanent latrines, with water points, in three evacuation centres. At the same time, PRC undertook desludging of existing septic tanks at five evacuation centres in Marikina jointly with the ICRC. Trained emergency hygiene promotion volunteers complemented the emergency water and sanitation activities by distributing hygiene kits as well as delivering health and hygiene messages to affected families. Some 15,000 families have benefitted from hygiene promotion activities to date, with an additional 30,000 families to benefit in early 2010.

With some areas still experiencing flood conditions as of December 2009, urgent attention is being directed to providing affected families with key health and hygiene messages. To facilitate this, PRC has trained 200 community health volunteers who are to reach 100 families each. The community-based volunteers are currently delivering key hygiene messages and distributing brochures, soap and cleaning kits in typhoon-affected locations.

The activities follow the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) methodology, focusing on community mobilization and identifying sanitation and hygiene challenges within flooded communities and evacuation centres. As of December, 10,700 families (some 53,690 people) in Laguna, Rizal, Quezon City, Zambales, and Pangasinan have participated in the first session. An additional 34,300 families will benefit from these activities in early 2010.



**During the relief phase, Philippine Red Cross provided 45 portable toilets to supplement existing sanitation facilities in evacuation centres. Photo: PRC**

Hygiene promotion complements distribution of hygiene kits as well as water buckets and dippers. The latter will be placed in latrines in targeted evacuation centres alongside rubbish bins. As reported in the section on 'relief distributions' above, as of December, PRC has distributed 18,278 hygiene kits. The International Federation has provided a total of 14,584 hygiene kits to PRC as part of non-food relief items.

Likewise, American Red Cross has also provided hygiene kits while German Red Cross has procured or provided 5,500 cleaning kits, 27,500 pieces of soap, 16,000 sets of hygiene promotion leaflets, 75 megaphones, 700 flipcharts and 600 rubbish bins. A set of four hygiene promotion brochures will accompany each kit distributed from American Red Cross-provided stocks. The following topics are covered by the brochures: general hygiene promotion (hand washing), leptospirosis, acute diarrhoea and urinary tract infections, and fungal infections of the skin.

Linking to the shelter component, beneficiaries of transitional shelter material will be provided with the materials required to construct latrines; each transition shelter will have a pour-flush latrine. A water and sanitation expert joined the International Federation team in the Philippines in December to reinforce capacity in this regard. The expert has since developed a design of the toilet – which has also necessitated some slight adjustment to the original design of the transitional shelter – and defined the specific materials needed to undertake this work. The pour-flush latrine has been selected based on the following criteria: suitability to local hygiene practices; availability of water for flushing; capacity to maintain the latrine, and; comfort (i.e. able to be fitted with a water seal which prevents odour and insects from coming up from the septic tank into the latrines).

## Shelter

**Objective:** Some 16,500 affected households have safe and adequate shelter and settlement solutions through the provision of locally appropriate materials and guidance on improved building techniques.

Expected results	Activities planned
Improved shelter conditions at evacuation centres and informal settlements for families with severely damaged, inundated and destroyed houses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the extent of the shelter needs and preferred shelter solutions.</li> <li>• Provide acceptable shelter conditions for persons unable to return to their dwellings in the short term.</li> <li>• Construct 6,500 transitional (typhoon- resilient) shelters with latrines for entirely damaged/destroyed houses and repairs to some 10,000 partially damaged homes.</li> <li>• Enable the provision of safe and adequate shelter solutions through culturally appropriate programming methods.</li> <li>• Promote safe and durable shelter where possible through the provision of technical assistance and guidance to all involved in the shelter activities.</li> <li>• Ensure shelter and settlement programming includes access to required water and sanitation services.</li> <li>• Incorporate linked livelihoods initiatives where possible to maximize the potential economic benefits of the shelter programming.</li> <li>• Promote increased awareness and understanding of typhoon resilient construction and safe and adequate shelter response programming with the national society and affected communities, including advocacy with the government for access to appropriate land sites.</li> <li>• Carry out ongoing monitoring and provide assistance to the families involved.</li> </ul>

## Progress

As relief activities conclude, the focus of the operation is shifting to procurement, distribution and monitoring of items aimed at meeting immediate-term shelter needs of affected families. During December 2009, shelter activities saw a considerable progress, with planning advanced to provide materials/equipment for construction of typhoon-resistant transitional shelters to some 1,500 beneficiary families whose houses were fully damaged or destroyed. Some 4,000 families whose homes were partially damaged will be provided with repair materials. In this regard, options for procurement and warehousing of construction material were finalized, with suppliers identified and/or mapped, and some supply contracts signed between identified suppliers in Laguna and PRC.

During December, the process of revalidating beneficiary families in some of municipalities of Laguna province was completed; it is ongoing in others. Accordingly, 500 families will receive support to construct transitional shelter in Laguna. Likewise, revalidation of beneficiaries in La Union is almost complete, with an initial target of 136 families in five municipalities of the province identified to benefit with materials to construct transitional shelter. The revalidation process entails cross-checking of the beneficiary lists provided by authorities through door-to-door visits by Red Cross volunteers.

For a family to benefit, it should meet most of all of the following seven conditions: must be permanent residents of the barangay for one year; must be owners of the plot or should have permission to build on plot; must not be recipients of shelter assistance from the government or other actors; must be a family composed of parent(s) and children; must be willing to sign a contract stating that they will complete construction not more than 30 days after receiving the materials; the new shelter must be in a safe area, not at risk of flooding, landslides, etc. Finally, priority will be given to disadvantaged families such as the unemployed, single-parent families and people with disabilities.

Prior to undertaking the revalidation exercise, participating Red Cross volunteers undergo an orientation programme. During orientation, the volunteers are familiarized to the set criteria, informed and understand the content and composition of the complete set of items to be provided to beneficiary families that are to construct typhoon-resistant houses. Such orientation has already been provided in La Union, Laguna and Pangasinan.

Following orientation of volunteers and the subsequent revalidation of beneficiary families in Laguna, nine most vulnerable households were selected for construction of model shelters. Construction of these model shelters is ongoing and nearing completion. Experiences from previous shelter response work have shown that the construction of typhoon-resilient model shelters informed the whole community about proper construction techniques. The International Federation shelter experts and Philippine Red Cross staff are in the field to initiate construction of houses on a large scale, initially targeting 500 households.

For partially damaged houses, it is planned to provide shelter repair kits – or partial kits – to households through a commodity voucher system. The commodity voucher system was piloted with 32 families in Pangasinan. It has since been adjusted after the testing period, and is being rolled out to other areas; on a larger scale in Pangasinan, targeting 525 beneficiary families.



Saguinto barangay of Sison Municipality, Pangasinan Province, is a beneficiary of the partial kits. He received corrugated galvanized iron sheets, coconut lumber, and marine plywood – all worth PHP 6,912 – from the Red Cross and has started repairing his home. Photo: PRC.

Under this system, each beneficiary family is allocated PHP 7,000 (CHF 161 or USD 152) worth of materials and tools. Beneficiary families may request them in any combination of materials and tools (in reasonable quantities), provided that the total amount of the request does not exceed the allocated budget. Each beneficiary family will be provided with the list of materials from which they can select the materials. Prices are fixed according to a pre-agreement between PRC and the supplier. Once the beneficiaries have selected their items, they are to submit the list to their local Red Cross chapter for verification; then PRC will submit the order to the supplier. Thereafter, beneficiaries will collect their repair items from the shop/supplier on a date agreed between the Red Cross and the shop/supplier.

PRC chapters in targeted localities, supported by the International Federation,

have explored local warehouse and procurement options, and selected suppliers who will provide shelter repair kits. Agreements have been reached with these suppliers. Simultaneously, some chapters – such as La Union – have completed identification of beneficiaries and will soon begin revalidation so as to confirm eligible recipients for the repair kits. Prior to revalidation, chapter volunteers were trained and given orientation on how to proceed with repair kit distribution. Orientation meetings with beneficiary households have also been facilitated to discuss the commodity voucher system and to provide instruction on how they are to complete the repair kit request form in view of items and quantities they require for their home repairs.

Swiss Red Cross is also supporting shelter needs through distribution of materials for construction of transitional shelter (for households whose homes were destroyed) and repair kits for households whose homes were partially damaged in Benguet province.

### Challenges

Relocation of beneficiaries – comprising those living in evacuation centres, with relatives or friends, and in rented facilities – to safer sites depends on acceptable land being made available by the authorities. Under normal circumstances, land allocation can be a time-consuming process. As such, a considerable challenge to implementation of shelter activities continues to be access to safe land sites. PRC and the International Federation continue to carry out advocacy with the government for access to appropriate land sites. This is crucial since assessments determine that many households are currently living on land considered at risk from water-related hazards.

The Red Cross will provide targeted families with material needed to either repair their partially damaged homes or reconstruct typhoon-resilient transitional shelters, with latrines. It is expected that beneficiary families will remain keen and committed to undertake the work within the agreed period. To ensure that this happens, all

beneficiaries who receive the materials have signed a contract with PRC committing to complete construction not more than 30 days after receiving their materials.

### Early recovery and livelihoods

**Objective:** To protect the food security and livelihoods of up to 6,500 families (35,000 of the most vulnerable affected people).

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved food security for the most vulnerable of the affected population.</li> <li>• Increased livelihood opportunities to supplement coping mechanisms for those households and communities that are reliant on paddy agriculture, fishing, or livestock (until the resumption of their main productive activity).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the livelihood needs, including the possible distribution of seeds and saplings to some 6,500 families as part of a combined relief distribution process, thereby contributing to increased food security.</li> <li>• Provide grants to enable or reinforce livelihoods with the purchase of appropriate tools and equipment to repair fishing nets to a percentage of the targeted fishing households.</li> <li>• Provide vocational training to grant beneficiaries to support supplementary livelihoods in identified districts.</li> <li>• For households reliant on fishing, supplement income for livelihoods until the trawler fishing sector is regenerated.</li> <li>• Provide 25,000 sets of basic school kits (note pads, etc). This will be coordinated with UNICEF (and NGOs) working in this sector.</li> </ul>

It is clear that in addition to the impact on shelters and dwellings, the most vulnerable of the affected families have sustained considerable economic damage as a result of lost food reserves, destruction of farmland, crops and fishing equipment (including boats), disruption to small businesses, and the loss or death of farm animals. Where possible, livelihoods initiatives will be linked to the shelter programme. However, specific support will be outlined once an assessment of particular beneficiary livelihood needs is done. The assessment will be integral to continued community engagement.

Meanwhile, Swiss Red Cross is supporting pre-school and primary schools – initially in Benguet, Laguna and Pangasinan – through the supply of school materials and/or provision of material to undertake school repairs. In addition, it is also supporting the construction of a transitional school in Laguna; the school is expected to be completed end of January 2010.

### Disaster preparedness

**Objective:** Communities affected and those at risk of future disasters are supported through increased ability and resilience to deal with future calamities via enhanced disaster preparedness capacity.

Expected results	Activities planned
<p>Local PRC chapters have improved stock of essential items and training for staff and volunteers in disaster response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reinforce PRC emergency response procedures and contingency planning.</li> <li>• Procure 15 rubber-boats and train PRC teams for search-and-rescue work.</li> <li>• Equip local chapters with 850 rubber boots and 500 life-vests for future search and rescue operations.</li> <li>• Equip PRC headquarters with two land cruisers that will be specially geared for flood situations.</li> <li>• Review the existing disaster assessment procedures with a focus on strengthening chapter participation in disaster management and support.</li> <li>• Enhance the preparedness for future disasters through the provision of technical materials and support PRC.</li> <li>• Conduct on-the-job training for PRC recruits in logistics-relief, fleet management and procurement.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of integrated community-based disaster preparedness activities (early warning; hazard mapping, identification of safe havens and exploring adapting existing structures, etc.) through a scaled up community based volunteer mobilization and training strategy linked to sustainable approaches to branch development.</li> <li>• Disaster preparedness stock replenishment (quantities and items to be confirmed with PRC).</li> </ul>
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Disaster preparedness efforts have been re-focused on needs in depth rather than on a wider but more superficial basis. Positive impact from this approach is anticipated to be more beneficial for those affected. As such, more study into the identification of priorities and areas of concentration is being done. This area will – to some extent – also be addressed alongside other long-term development areas during PRC strategic planning process which is scheduled to be finalized in early 2010.

## Logistics

### Progress

In early October 2009, the International Federation sent – by charter plane – some 100 tonnes or 500 m<sup>3</sup> of relief items from its regional logistics warehouse in Malaysia. The items included 20,000 jerry cans, 20,000 mosquito nets, 20,000 blankets, 3,500 kitchen sets and 10,000 hygiene parcels.

Due to the projected amount of items and supplies needed for the operations, additional warehousing was secured in Manila to accommodate the incoming shipments.

Procurement activities are ongoing. The International Federation's logistics team in the Philippines is now finalizing non-food item procurement and distributions, with some 5,000 hygiene kits received in Manila during December. The remaining consignment of 5,501 is expected to arrive in the coming weeks. Separately, 18,000 corrugated galvanized iron sheets and 3,000 galvanized plain sheets were procured for the construction of 1,000 transitional shelters through the regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and are expected to arrive in Manila early February 2010.

With that, all appeal items currently listed on the original mobilization table – as posted by the regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur – for this operation have been covered, with the remaining quantities to be procured locally. Donors are kindly requested to support the operation in cash to cover local procurements. Already, five suppliers for repair kit materials were identified in La Union and Pangasinan. Contracts have been signed with these suppliers.

### Challenges

Except for corrugated galvanized iron sheets, other shelter materials are being procured locally from within targeted provinces. However, due to new restrictions by authorities with regard to transport of coconut lumber, some identified suppliers (shops) could face delays in delivering agreed items as per schedule. The logistics team has taken this into consideration and has supported PRC in identifying and mapping suppliers in target and neighbouring provinces. These suppliers would be used [as a contingency] should identified and contracted suppliers fail to meet set targets.

Some delays are being experienced with customs clearance. For instance, some vehicles that arrived in Manila from the International Federation's fleet base in Dubai during October/November 2009 have not been cleared to date. PRC is updating some required documentation – as per local legislation – to quicken custom clearance. It is expected that these vehicle import procedures will be finalized in January 2010.

## Communications – advocacy and public information

Since the start of this operation, the International Federation has ensured that a steady flow of information continues between the field and headquarters and to Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners and other major stakeholders. This has enabled all stakeholders to be up-to-date with regard to developments in the field. Furthermore, International Federation experts are supporting PRC to ensure that targeted beneficiaries are informed about the planned interventions and are engaged in decision-making in this regard.

Most recently, the lack of funding for the shelter component was profiled on the International Federation's public website under the heading '[Lack of funding worsens plight of homeless typhoon survivors](#)'. Other stories and updates on Philippine field operations are available [here](#).

Meanwhile, professional photos commissioned in the early days of the operation continue to be widely featured in global communications.

*Editor's note: A bill was approved in the last quarter of 2009 recognizing the Philippine National Red Cross – an independent and autonomous humanitarian organization, auxiliary to the government – to be known as Philippine Red Cross. The national society has since adopted **Philippine Red Cross** as its official name.*

## 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:

### In the Philippines

- Philippine Red Cross: Gwendolyn T. Pang, secretary-general; phone: +632 525 5654; fax: +632 527 085; email: [gwenpang@redcross.org.ph](mailto:gwenpang@redcross.org.ph) or [pnrcnhq@redcross.org.ph](mailto:pnrcnhq@redcross.org.ph);
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[<financial report below; click here to return to title page>](#)

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPH005 - Philippines - Typhoons

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2009/12
Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/3
Appeal	MDRPH005
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>15,965,241</b>				<b>320,856</b>	<b>16,286,096</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b><u>Cash contributions</u></b>						
American Red Cross	313,456					313,456
Australian Red Cross	234,067					234,067
Austrian Red Cross	37,690					37,690
British Red Cross	169,719					169,719
British Red Cross (from British Government)	320,078					320,078
Canadian Red Cross	193,050					193,050
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	188,715					188,715
China RC, Hong Kong branch	114,768					114,768
Credit Suisse Foundation	48,430					48,430
Danish Red Cross	6,586					6,586
ECHO	606,980					606,980
Finnish Red Cross	49,236					49,236
Germany Red Cross	7,756					7,756
Icelandic Red Cross	50,000					50,000
Iran Red Crescent	30,600					30,600
Irish Red Cross	7,591					7,591
Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund	75,472					75,472
Japanese Red Cross	133,880					133,880
Korea Republic Red Cross	38,500					38,500
Korea Republic Red Cross (from Korea (Republic of) - Private Donors)	13,577					13,577
Luxembourg Red Cross	3,234					3,234
Monaco Red Cross	30,216					30,216
Netherlands Red Cross	8,264					8,264
New York Office (from Schering Plough)	8,689					8,689
New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)	558					558
New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)	373,400					373,400
Norwegian Red Cross	89,017					89,017
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norway - Private Donors)	178,034					178,034
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	172,849					172,849
On Line donations	2,044					2,044
OPEC Fund For Int-l Development	251,762					251,762
Philippines - Private Donors	6,460					6,460
Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	290,036					290,036
Switzerland - Private Donors	2,090					2,090
United States - Private Donors	405					405
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	2,400					2,400
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>4,059,610</b>					<b>4,059,610</b>
<b><u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u></b>						
American Red Cross	258,532					258,532
Canadian Red Cross	186,619					186,619
ECHO	148,787					148,787
Netherlands Red Cross	14,879					14,879
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>608,817</b>					<b>608,817</b>

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPH005 - Philippines - Typhoons

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2009/12
Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/3
Appeal	MDRPH005
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>			
American Red Cross	131,637		131,637
Australian Red Cross	25,927		25,927
British Red Cross	140,247		140,247
China RC, Hong Kong branch	30,477		30,477
Danish Red Cross	101,324		101,324
Finnish Red Cross	96,852		96,852
Germany Red Cross	145,893		145,893
Japanese Red Cross	89,865		89,865
Luxembourg Red Cross	62,215		62,215
Netherlands Red Cross	157,907		157,907
<b>C3. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>	<b>982,344</b>		<b>982,344</b>
<b>Inkind Personnel</b>			
Australian Red Cross	12,613		12,613
Japanese Red Cross	7,480		7,480
<b>C4. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>20,093</b>		<b>20,093</b>
<b>Other Income</b>			
Services	-492		-492
<b>C5. Other Income</b>	<b>-492</b>		<b>-492</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)</b>	<b>5,670,371</b>		<b>5,670,371</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>5,670,371</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,670,371</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>35%</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0				0	<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	5,670,371					<b>5,670,371</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-1,796,763				-33,287	<b>-1,830,050</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>3,873,608</b>				<b>-33,287</b>	<b>3,840,322</b>

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPH005 - Philippines - Typhoons

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2009/12
Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/3
Appeal	MDRPH005
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>15,965,241</b>				<b>320,856</b>	<b>16,286,096</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	8,000,000	4,925				4,925		7,995,075
Clothing & textiles	802,800	598,548				598,548		204,252
Water & Sanitation	1,034,000							1,034,000
Medical & First Aid	75,000							75,000
Teaching Materials	125,000							125,000
Utensils & Tools	1,454,050	303,660				303,660		1,150,390
Other Supplies & Services	850,450	287,653				287,653		562,797
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>12,341,300</b>	<b>1,194,786</b>				<b>1,194,786</b>		<b>11,146,514</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	60,000	59,045				59,045		955
Computers & Telecom	30,000	6,277				6,277		23,723
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.		1,795				1,795		-1,795
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>67,117</b>				<b>67,117</b>		<b>22,883</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage		13,409				13,409		-13,409
Distribution & Monitoring		189,003				189,003		-189,003
Transport & Vehicle Costs	449,000	19,577			86	19,663		429,337
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>449,000</b>	<b>221,989</b>			<b>86</b>	<b>222,075</b>		<b>226,925</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	1,716,000	114,496			207	114,703		1,601,297
Regionally Deployed Staff	56,000	17,302				17,302		38,698
National Staff	125,200	4,152			302	4,454		120,746
National Society Staff	225,000	6,563			22	6,586		218,414
Consultants	55,000	16,776			13,516	30,292		24,708
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>2,177,200</b>	<b>159,289</b>			<b>14,048</b>	<b>173,337</b>		<b>2,003,863</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	42,000	1,444			219	1,662		40,338
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>1,444</b>			<b>219</b>	<b>1,662</b>		<b>40,338</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	17,500	28,678			22	28,700		-11,200
Information & Public Relation	30,000	1,666			23	1,689		28,311
Office Costs	30,500	8,298			6,451	14,748		15,752
Communications	50,000	4,972			275	5,247		44,753
Financial Charges		-5,869				-5,869		5,869
Other General Expenses		223				223		-223
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>128,000</b>	<b>37,967</b>			<b>6,771</b>	<b>44,738</b>		<b>83,262</b>
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers Others					10,000	10,000		-10,000
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>					<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>		<b>-10,000</b>
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	1,058,596	104,956			2,164	107,120		951,477
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>1,058,596</b>	<b>104,956</b>			<b>2,164</b>	<b>107,120</b>		<b>951,477</b>
<b>Services</b>								
Services & Recoveries		2,947				2,947		-2,947
<b>Total Services</b>		<b>2,947</b>				<b>2,947</b>		<b>-2,947</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		6,269				6,269		-6,269
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>6,269</b>				<b>6,269</b>		<b>-6,269</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>16,286,096</b>	<b>1,796,763</b>			<b>33,287</b>	<b>1,830,050</b>		<b>14,456,047</b>

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

MDRPH005 - Philippines - Typhoons

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2009/12
Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/3
Appeal	MDRPH005
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		15,965,241				320,856	16,286,096	
VARIANCE (C - D)		14,168,478				287,569	14,456,047	