

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° 12
11 March 2010

Period covered by this Operations Update: 1 to 28 February 2010.

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 43 per cent covered in cash and kind, and including those in the pipeline, it is approximately 53 per cent covered. On behalf of Philippine Red Cross, IFRC would like to thank all partners for their generous response to this intervention.

[<click here for the financial statement¹>](#)

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 on 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 IFRC's [DREF to support Philippine Red Cross](#) in its initial response.



A Philippine Red Cross volunteer explains proper hygiene practices to a beneficiary. To date, over 35,000 households have been reached with water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities. **Photo: Philippine Red Cross.**

Summary: Distribution of non-food items was concluded during February. Revalidation of beneficiary lists, for shelter interventions, was finalized in Kalinga, La Union, Laguna, Pangasinan and Zambales; it continues in other targeted provinces. Orientation of beneficiaries was subsequently done where revalidation had been concluded while distribution of shelter repair kits continued. Construction of model houses in La Union is ongoing. Meanwhile, health, water and sanitation, hygiene promotion and psychosocial activities progressed. PRC implemented a post-disaster psychosocial care for volunteers and staff.

To date, 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,

¹ The attached financial report covers the period up to January 2010; the financial report for February is still under process.

and Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government. Support has 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 Philippine Red Cross, IFRC would like to thank all partners and donors for their generous and invaluable contributions to this appeal. More funds are, however, urgently needed to enable the PRC 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 the available funding 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.

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 (Pepeng) on 3 October and Mirinae (Santi) on 30 October 2009. The typhoons resulted in widespread flooding, leaving a trail of destruction and causing hundreds of casualties.

The Philippine national disaster coordinating council estimates that the combined effects of the typhoons left close to a thousand people dead, over 700 injured and some 89 missing. In total, over 10 million people (about two million families), were affected with some 46,000 houses completely destroyed and over 260,000 others partially or significantly damaged. Up to 23,160 displaced families were sheltered in over 350 evacuation centres that were established. According to figures consolidated by the camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) and non-food item (NFI) cluster, as of end February 2010, some 5,000 families remain in 27 evacuation centres (ECs) that are still operational.

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

Details	Ketsana	Parma	Mirinae	Total
Deaths	464	465	34	963
Injured	529	207	20	756
Missing	37	47	5	89
No. of people affected	985,732 families (4,869,326 people)	995,245 families (4,641,692 people)	184,578 families (795,074 people)	2,145,555 families (10,308,092 people)
Houses damaged	154,922	48,120	57,43	260,885
Houses destroyed	30,082	6,253	9,868	46,203

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination: The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) continues to implement typhoon recovery programmes with support of IFRC and partner national societies with in-country presence – German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross. During February, these Red Cross Red Crescent partners continued to hold coordination and ad hoc meetings, including at the operational level.

Coordinating with authorities: A long-standing and strong relationship exists between PRC and government bodies through the national society's participation in the national disaster coordinating council (NDCC), and its strong working relationship with local government units (LGUs). Collaboration with authorities continued, with the aim of identifying suitable land sites for relocating families who cannot return to their previous sites.

Inter-agency coordination: IFRC continued to participate at the meetings of the shelter cluster – now led by UN Habitat – as well as various inter-agency meetings to coordinate overall relief and recovery efforts. Through this mechanism, the Red Cross Red Crescent is able to monitor what other organizations are doing, thereby avoiding duplication of efforts. PRC chapter staff and IFRC delegates also attended meetings of other relevant clusters [among them, the WASH cluster], both at the national and chapter levels.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The relief phase of the operation was concluded in February, with distribution of the following items having been undertaken: food relief parcels to 144,100 families; non-food items sets (including blankets, sleeping mats,

mosquito nets and jerry cans) to 81,500 families; kitchen sets to 6,200 families; hygiene kits to 41,000 families, and; cleaning kits to 14,900 families. Non-food item sets for up to 20,000 families were supplied by IFRC.

Following conclusion of the relief phase, the social services unit of PRC implemented a programme on post-disaster psychosocial care for helpers – volunteers and staff. Some 189 staff and volunteers from the Baguio, La Union, Laguna, Pampanga, Tarlac and Zambales chapters were reached. Implementation of hygiene promotion activities continued after recruitment and training of more community health volunteers. Trained community health volunteers in Camarines Norte, Ilocos Norte, Kalinga, La Union, Laguna, Pangasinan, Quezon City, Rizal and Zambales continued to support their Red Cross chapters in undertaking hygiene promotion, and distributing water and sanitation items to typhoon-affected families. To date, some 34,500 persons have been reached in this regard. A team of 12 monitoring officers undertook regular site visits to monitor progress and support the volunteers.

For shelter, 182 households in Kalinga, 119 in La Union and 223 in Pangasinan were provided with shelter repair kits (partial kits) – which are being provided through a commodity voucher system – during February. The kits comprise items such as CGI sheets, coconut lumber, plywood, nails, sealant, claw hammer, handsaw, chisel, drop forge, electrical wires and sockets. Over the same period, revalidation of beneficiaries in Kalinga, Laguna and Zambales was finalized. Some 741 families [168 in Kalinga, 500 in Laguna and 73 in Zambales] were identified to receive materials for transitional shelter while some 532 households in Kalinga and 138 households in Zambales will be provided with shelter repair kits. Construction of three model houses in La Union was initiated and is ongoing.



A beneficiary in Kalinga signs to acknowledge receipt of a shelter repair kit.
Photo: IFRC

Meanwhile, as reported in the previous update, the funding situation remains wanting. As such, for the time being, PRC and IFRC are only able to assist some 1,500 families [of the 6,500 targeted] with materials to construct transitional shelter and 3,000 families [of the 10,000 targeted] with shelter repair kits. In an encouraging development, the Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (DG ECHO) is considering further support to this operation; that support will enable this intervention to assist a further 400 families with materials to construct transitional shelter and some 1,500 others with shelter repair kits. Nevertheless, there are serious concerns that thousands of vulnerable families in need may not receive any assistance at all. Additional support from partners is, therefore, needed and encouraged.

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

Distribution of relief items has largely been concluded. As of end February, PRC has provided non-food item (NFI) sets (which include blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets and jerry cans) to 81,532 families, and kitchen sets to 6,227 families. Also distributed as part of relief supplies were hygiene kits to 41,000 families and cleaning kits to 14,900 families. These items include local donations as well as those supplied by ICRC, IFRC and partner national societies. Non-food item sets for up to 20,000 families were supplied by IFRC.

Some IFRC-supplied items remain in stock in the warehouse. They consist of 14,000 blankets, 14,000 sleeping mats, 900 buckets, 5,000 hygiene kits and 5,499 kitchen sets. Kitchen sets will be distributed alongside shelter and livelihood activities.

February also saw conclusion of distribution of items supplied by American Red Cross. The cumulative distribution of these items was as follows: 13,000 blankets; 11,500 hygiene kits; 6,500 20-litre jerry cans; 2,300 kitchen sets; 13,000 mosquito nets, and; 13,000 plastic mats. The distributions covered Benguet, Bulacan, Kalinga, Laguna, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Tarlac and Zambales.

Challenge

Although the operation has now transitioned from relief to the recovery phase, some evacuation centres are still operational – especially in Rizal and Laguna. Some protracted relief activities may be required as long as some families remain in the centres. As such, PRC continues to monitor the situation of these families with a view of covering their unmet needs or gaps. Should it be deemed necessary, the non-food items in the warehouse will be distributed to these families. Otherwise, the items will replenish PRC emergency stocks that were used in the immediate aftermath of the disaster.

Health and care	
<p>Objective: 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).</p>	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health risks of the affected population are further assessed. • Affected people in communities hit by the typhoon have received appropriate medical services. • Communities have received appropriate referral services for the most vulnerable patients. • Affected communities are supported to develop social resilience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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. • Service affected communities through the deployment of seven mobile medical teams for one month.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish 60-bed medical post to support local hospital. • Support medical referral systems for malnourished patients, including children, pregnant women and other vulnerable groups. • Support to Philippine Red Cross to provide psychosocial support to vulnerable communities, volunteers, and staff.
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Following the conclusion of the relief phase of the operation in February, the social services unit of PRC implemented a programme on post-disaster psychosocial care for helpers – volunteers and staff. Psychosocial support (PSP) for helpers was designed on the basis that volunteers and chapter staff assist disaster-affected persons from their own communities [and in some cases, families] who have had difficult experiences that could be emotionally traumatizing and physically draining.



Staff and volunteers from the La Union chapter of PRC during the PSP for helpers' session. **Photo: Philippine Red Cross**

For the above reason, helpers are also impacted as they respond to needs and in some cases, are left with a feeling of not having done enough. In addition, those providing PSP during the emergency phase may also be troubled by tormenting stories of the disaster victims. Recognizing this, a total of 189 staff and volunteers from six PRC chapters – Baguio, La Union, Laguna, Pampanga, Tarlac and Zambales – were reached with post-disaster psychosocial care.

Specific activities during the sessions included stress debriefing for volunteers and staff showing signs of stress and burnout, group discussions on self-care techniques, sharing experiences, and relaxation exercises. After the sessions, participating staff and volunteers said they felt relieved, happy, energized and stress free. PRC will build on this and ensure that stress management sessions are held for staff and volunteers, especially during disaster.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Objective: The risk of waterborne and water-related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion to 45,000 families (or 225,000 beneficiaries).

Expected results	Activities planned
<p>Access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities at target evacuation centres has been established along with increased awareness of hygiene practices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the basic water, sanitation and hygiene promotion and likelihood of water and sanitation-related diseases in the affected population. • Address water, sanitation and hygiene priorities among people living in selected evacuation centres, with special emphasis on the needs of women and children. • Survey the availability of safe drinking water for people living in evacuation centres. • 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). • Provide 45,000 people (9,000 families) with potable water with the provision of water bladders at targeted evacuation centres. • Provide emergency latrines for a beneficiary group of 45,000 people (9,000 families) (men and women) at evacuation centres. • 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

	<p>respective communities supporting safe return. This will be carried out in three rounds (15,000 people per round) over the duration of the operation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) cluster and maintain regular reporting/feedback. • In collaboration with appropriate government authorities, assist in conducting water quality testing. • Participate in the treatment of water for vector control. • Distribute water purification tablets to complement hygiene promotion activities. • Conduct vector control and prevention measures. • Conduct waste disposal and drainage clearing measures.
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Implementation of water, sanitation and hygiene activities continued during the period under review. As of end February, some 381 community health volunteers had been trained by PRC. Topics covered in the training sessions included common diseases during emergencies, household water treatment, proper food preparation, proper hygiene and proper sanitation. The volunteers then supported their chapters in conducting knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) surveys in order to have a baseline for measuring the impact of hygiene promotion awareness activities. They covered some 22,300 typhoon-affected families.

Subsequently, the volunteers conducted health and hygiene promotion as well as distributed hygiene, water and sanitation items to typhoon-affected families. Information, education and communication (IEC) materials distributed covered topics such as general hygiene (hand-washing), leptospirosis, diarrhoea, athlete’s foot and dengue fever. Some 35,900 families have been reached [cumulatively] in Camarines Norte, Ilocos Norte, Kalinga, La Union, Laguna, Pangasinan, Quezon City, Rizal and Zambales.

As mentioned in the ‘relief distributions’ section above, some hygiene kits were provided to typhoon-affected families as part of non-food item distributions. As of end February 2010, PRC has distributed hygiene kits – constituting supplies from IFRC, ICRC, American Red Cross, German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and those mobilized locally through other sources – to 41,000 families. Some 10,200 families had been provided with cleaning materials including buckets, dippers and trash bins.

Linked to the shelter component, a pour-flush latrine is planned for each transitional shelter. During February, construction of latrines, alongside model houses, began in La Union; it is ongoing. In addition, material for construction of 500 latrines has already been procured and is in storage in Laguna; the material will be distributed to beneficiary families alongside materials for constructing 500 transitional shelters and families will undertake the construction themselves.



Construction of a septic tank for the pour-flush latrine. A latrine is planned for each transitional shelter. **Photo: IFRC**

IFRC’s water and sanitation delegate continued holding consultative meetings with LGU sanitary engineers with a view of ensuring that the latrines are in line with LGU provisions. The latrine design is adaptable to different situations – in flood-prone areas the latrines can be elevated and where sewer systems exist, individual household septic tanks can be connected to them.

In the meantime, PRC revised its water and sanitation action plan to include a component on hygiene promotion – targeting families being supported with transitional shelter – and water and sanitation facilities for schools that were used as evacuation centres during the relief phase. This takes into consideration that in some schools, the high concentration of evacuees put pressure on the existing water and sanitation facilities contributing to more rapid deterioration. The action will aim to restore access to water and sanitation facilities and improve access [in case of shortage] of the facilities for pupils, teachers and evacuees. As of end February, assessments had been conducted at 16 schools in Laguna, eight schools in Rizal and 15 schools in Pangasinan to identify the nature and extent of needs.

In the previous update, it was mentioned that hygiene promotion targeting families supported with transitional shelters [with latrines] would start in March 2010. It has since been decided that this will be done after beneficiary families have completed constructing their shelters and moved into their homes. Using the participatory hygiene and sanitation (PHAST)² methodology, Red Cross volunteers will support beneficiary families to identify hygiene, water and sanitation issues within their communities and come up with solutions themselves. This approach will equip beneficiary families with essential knowledge of proper hygiene practices and contribute to the sustainable use of latrines at the household level.

Challenges

Monitoring revealed that some beneficiary families already constructing their transitional shelters did not follow the proposed design of septic tanks [for the pour-flush latrines]. It was observed that a few septic tanks did not meet technical specifications such as partitioning of two chambers and flooring of the digestion chamber. A solution has since been implemented in that the monitoring team – comprising of Red Cross volunteers – has been re-oriented and is now undertaking regular monitoring of ongoing construction work. In addition, material for septic tank and latrine construction will be distributed in two parts to ensure that beneficiary families do not go ahead and make the top slabs before the monitoring team has inspected the work: firstly, some material will be provided to kick-start construction work; then, once the monitoring team has verified that construction has been done in conformity to the design, the remaining materials will be distributed to the families for them to complete constructing the septic tanks. This approach is currently being tested in Laguna to determine if it will result in delays to the overall construction process.

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

Progress

During February, some 182 households in Kalinga, 119 in La Union and 223 in Pangasinan were provided with shelter repair kits (partial kits) – which are being provided through a commodity voucher system. Over the same period, revalidation of beneficiaries was finalized in Kalinga, Laguna and Zambales; 532 households in Kalinga

² The PHAST methodology supports the success and sustainability by increasing hygiene awareness within communities. Communities supported through this process are able to examine existing hygiene behaviour and understand how transmission of disease takes place and how they can be prevented at a household level.

and 138 households in Zambales were identified to be provided with shelter repair kits. Some additional 67 beneficiary families in La Union and 124 families in Pangasinan will also be provided with shelter repair kits. Distributions in Kalinga are done in two phases; the first phase (covering 182 families) was concluded in February; distributions to the remaining 350 families will be undertaken during March 2010.

For La Union, the newly-identified 67 beneficiary families qualifying for the shelter repair kits received orientation during February; this followed orientation of volunteers and carpenters. Orientation for the 124 families in Pangasinan is planned for early March 2010. These families include those earlier meant to receive transitional shelter materials, as their homes were totally damaged. However, they were not able to get written permission from their landlords to stay on the land lots for a minimum of seven years. Others are those whose houses were extensively damaged and are currently residing in makeshift houses. The shelter repair kits will, therefore, enable them to improve their living conditions.

Because dissemination of proper construction practices is an important part of shelter programming, model houses have been erected in several communities. Based on experience from previous operations, it is not only the selected beneficiaries who benefit from the demonstrations, but also other community members – who apply proper construction practises when building or extending their houses. In this regard, construction of three model houses – with latrines and septic tanks – in La Union was initiated during February and is ongoing. For Pangasinan, it is planned to start in March; the sites are ready.

Meanwhile revalidation of beneficiaries for transitional shelter materials was finalized in Kalinga, Laguna and Zambales. Some 741 families [168 in Kalinga, 500 in Laguna and 73 in Zambales] were identified. This brings the number of beneficiary families revalidated to receive transitional shelter assistance to 1,920, i.e. including those identified earlier in Bulacan (166), La Union (167), Pangasinan (296) and Rizal (500). The number of families in Laguna and Rizal could potentially be increased to 1,000 and 1,100 respectively.

In collaboration with PRC chapters, IFRC shelter and relief delegates continued to undertake field visits to Kalinga, La Union, Laguna, Pangasinan and Zambales to monitor progress with regard to revalidation of beneficiaries, distribution of shelter materials, and shelter construction and repair by beneficiary families. They also briefed the local government units (LGUs) on the progress as well as challenges.

Furthermore, PRC and IFRC continued to work closely with LGUs to obtain land for relocation of displaced families. As of end-February, the Pangasinan LGU has offered three reallocation sites to resettle beneficiaries who are not permitted to return their original homes located along the dykes. One such site is a 1.5 acre piece in Rosales which can accommodate 120 households. The LGU has already started developing the site [grading, levelling and back-filling] and the necessary legal documents are expected to be finalized during March. Besides the LGUs, PRC and IFRC also continued to carry out advocacy with the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor and Banco de Oro (BDO) Unibank to secure safer land and possible relocation sites for construction of shelters. An agreement has been reached regarding the land site in Rizal, with signing of the relevant legal documents scheduled for early March. During the same period, discussions with BDO Unibank progressed on relocation sites in Bulacan.

Meanwhile, during the reporting period, PRC and IFRC strengthened the capacity of chapters to distribute shelter items as well as to monitor ongoing construction by beneficiary families. A project officer and three carpenters were engaged in La Union to boost monitoring and support to beneficiary families. At the same time, since suppliers had already started delivering shelter materials, some strategically located warehouses were rented in La Union and Laguna during February. Key personnel – storekeepers – were appointed to manage these warehouses and to track stocks. Dispatch of materials from the central warehouse to distribution points in the different municipalities is ongoing in Laguna. To ensure that beneficiary families in Laguna collect the materials as close as possible to their land lots, PRC chapters have negotiated with respective municipalities – with some degree of success – to provide free storage space; these would serve as distribution points. Some municipalities have also agreed to provide free transport, where necessary, to remote *barangay* where beneficiaries are unable to collect their materials from the distribution points.

Challenges

The process of revalidating beneficiaries in Laguna took a longer time than expected, and was completed slightly behind schedule. This is because volunteers and chapter staff encountered difficulties in accessing some remote areas. Nevertheless, this task has now been concluded and planning is underway to ensure that identified beneficiary families get their shelter 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 result	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved food security for the most vulnerable of the affected population • 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 production activity). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the extent of the shelter needs and preferred shelter solutions. • Provide culturally acceptable shelter conditions for persons unable to return to their dwellings in the short term. • Construct 6,500 transitional (typhoon and cyclone-resistant) shelters with latrines for entirely damaged/destroyed houses and repairs to some 10,000 partially damaged homes. • Enable the provision of safe and adequate locally appropriate shelter solutions through appropriate programming methods. • 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. • 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. • Provide vocational training to grant beneficiaries to support supplementary livelihoods in identified districts. • For households reliant on fishing, supplement income for livelihoods until the trawler fishing sector is regenerated. • Provide 25,000 sets of basic school kits (note pads, etc). This will be coordinated with UNICEF (and NGOs) working in this sector.

Construction of transitional shelter is part of early recovery, although it falls under the shelter objective in this intervention. As mentioned in previous updates, where possible, livelihoods activities will be linked to the shelter programme. Specific support will be outlined [and provided] as beneficiary families complete constructing their transitional shelters and move into their new homes.

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Disaster preparedness (DP) stock replenishment (quantities and items to be confirmed with Philippine Red Cross).
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As mentioned in the ‘relief distributions’ section, some IFRC-supplied items remain in stock in the warehouse. The items will replenish PRC emergency stocks that were used in the immediate aftermath of the disaster, thus contributing to ensuring the capacity of the national society to respond to future potential disasters. PRC has elaborated a concept note and modules for boat search and rescue teams – planned for April. In addition, in the course of the operation, chapters have been assisted to recruit additional staff to support implementation. Volunteers and chapter staff are also being trained in relief/logistics procedures, monitoring and reporting, and maintaining proper document in accordance with IFRC standards. The knowledge imparted will be useful not only for the current operation but also in future interventions.

Logistics

As reported in the previous update, all items listed on the original mobilization table – as posted on DMIS and mobilized/coordinated by the regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia – have been covered, with the remaining quantities to be procured locally. The internationally-procured 18,000 corrugated galvanized iron sheets and 3,000 galvanized plain sheets were received in Manila during February 2010. The first portion of these sheets – enough for 500 shelters – will be dispatched to Laguna in early March.

Procurement of locally-obtained items continued, with the technical support of the regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur. During the reporting period, construction materials for three model houses were procured in La Union and contracts were signed with identified suppliers. Delivery of materials to Laguna central warehouse started, request for quotations were sent out to Pangasinan and the opening ceremony for submitted quotations [in Pangasinan] was conducted in the last week of February.

Over the same period, IFRC’s logistics team in the Philippines was bolstered with one new logistics delegate and a logistics officer. The team supported La Union and Pangasinan chapters of PRC to identify suitable warehouses for shelter material. Terms were negotiated with the warehouse owners, contracts were prepared and warehouse staff recruited. In addition, the team continued to support PRC in checking/validating invoices, arranging payments and following up with contractors.

Registration of four vehicles that arrived in Manila from IFRC’s fleet base in Dubai was finalized in early February. The vehicles are now in use and have eased field monitoring. They had arrived in Manila in November 2009 but were only cleared in January 2010 due to a slow customs clearance process.

Communications – advocacy and public information

Since the start of this operation, IFRC has ensured that a steady flow of information continues between the field and headquarters and to International Red Cross and 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, IFRC delegates are supporting PRC to ensure that targeted beneficiaries are informed about the planned interventions, and are engaged in decision-making in this regard.

The lack of funding for the shelter component was profiled on IFRC’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](#).

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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

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

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

In the Philippines

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Please send all pledges of funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org
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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPH005 - Philippines - Typhoons

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2010/1
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
A. Budget	15,965,241				320,856	16,286,096
B. Opening Balance	0				0	0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross	570,605					570,605
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	379,521					379,521
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	16,185					16,185
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	155,453					155,453
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	2,138					2,138
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
C1. Cash contributions	4,660,111					4,660,111
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	550,066					550,066
ECHO	146,800					146,800
Irish Red Cross	14,680					14,680
Netherlands Red Cross	14,680					14,680
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	726,225					726,225

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPH005 - Philippines - Typhoons

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2010/1
Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/3
Appeal	MDRPH005
Budget	APPEAL

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Inkind Goods & Transport			
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
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport	982,344		982,344
Inkind Personnel			
Australian Red Cross	10,413		10,413
Japanese Red Cross	11,880		11,880
C4. Inkind Personnel	22,293		22,293
Other Income			
Services	-2,856		-2,856
C5. Other Income	-2,856		-2,856
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	6,388,117		6,388,117
D. Total Funding = B + C	6,388,117	0	6,388,117
Appeal Coverage	40%	0%	39%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0				0	0
C. Income	6,388,117					6,388,117
E. Expenditure	-2,048,183				-33,287	-2,081,470
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	4,339,934				-33,287	4,306,647

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPH005 - Philippines - Typhoons

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2010/1
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	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	8,000,000	4,925				4,925	7,995,075	
Shelter - Transitional		6,069				6,069	-6,069	
Clothing & textiles	802,800	637,462				637,462	165,338	
Water & Sanitation	1,034,000	9				9	1,033,991	
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	348,021				348,021	502,429	
Total Supplies	12,341,300	1,300,146				1,300,146	11,041,155	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
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	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	90,000	67,117				67,117	22,883	
Transport & Storage								
Storage		21,345				21,345	-21,345	
Distribution & Monitoring		197,460				197,460	-197,460	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	449,000	30,085			86	30,171	418,829	
Total Transport & Storage	449,000	248,890			86	248,976	200,023	
Personnel								
International Staff	1,716,000	188,641			207	188,848	1,527,152	
Regionally Deployed Staff	56,000	17,755				17,755	38,245	
National Staff	125,200	5,747			302	6,049	119,151	
National Society Staff	225,000	8,801			22	8,823	216,177	
Consultants	55,000	16,776			13,516	30,292	24,708	
Total Personnel	2,177,200	237,719			14,048	251,767	1,925,433	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	42,000	3,415			219	3,633	38,367	
Total Workshops & Training	42,000	3,415			219	3,633	38,367	
General Expenditure								
Travel	17,500	33,657			22	33,679	-16,179	
Information & Public Relation	30,000	1,702			23	1,726	28,274	
Office Costs	30,500	10,499			6,451	16,950	13,550	
Communications	50,000	5,950			275	6,225	43,775	
Financial Charges		653				653	-653	
Other General Expenses		228				228	-228	
Total General Expenditure	128,000	52,689			6,771	59,460	68,540	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers Others					10,000	10,000	-10,000	
Total Contributions & Transfers					10,000	10,000	-10,000	
Programme Support								
Program Support	1,058,596	121,622			2,164	123,786	934,810	
Total Programme Support	1,058,596	121,622			2,164	123,786	934,810	
Services								
Services & Recoveries		8,157				8,157	-8,157	
Total Services		8,157				8,157	-8,157	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		8,427				8,427	-8,427	
Total Operational Provisions		8,427				8,427	-8,427	

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPH005 - Philippines - Typhoons

Interim Report

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Budget	APPEAL

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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	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	16,286,096	2,048,183				33,287	2,081,470	14,204,626
VARIANCE (C - D)		13,917,057				287,569	14,204,626	