

# 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° 13  
23 April 2010

### Six-month consolidated report

#### Period covered by this operations update:

23 October to 31 March 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 49 per cent covered in cash and kind, and including those in the pipeline, it is approximately 55 per cent covered.

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

#### 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 18 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.



On 9 March, Philippine Red Cross (PRC) and the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP) signed a memorandum of agreement in which PCUP will provide land – in Rizal – to cater to 1,100 families while PRC will provide materials for shelter construction.  
(Photo: Philippine Red Cross)

**Summary:** This consolidated report summarizes the progress made during the first six months of the operation. The plan and budget were outlined in the emergency appeal launched on 23 October 2009, and is expected to end in March 2011.

The emergency appeal was launched following two typhoons that hit the Philippines in September and October 2009: Ketsana (locally known as Ondoy) on 26 September, and Parma (Pepeng) on 3 October. As the response to Ketsana and Parma was being mounted, two more typhoons – Melor (Quedan) and Lupit (Ramil) – approached but dissipated without causing much damage. Then, on 30 October 2009, another major typhoon, Mirinae (Santi), made landfall.

Over the period October 2009 to March 2010, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) assisted typhoon-affected families with search and rescue, restoration of family links, food items, non-food relief items, health and care (including psychosocial support), water and sanitation, and materials for shelter repair and construction of

transitional shelters.

During the emergency phase, PRC search and rescue teams rescued 3,900 persons. Subsequently, the National Society provided emergency assistance with the support of its International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners. The assistance included delivery of the following: food parcels to 144,000 families; 2.8 million litres of water and water purification tablets/solutions; sanitation facilities; health services to 700 patients, and; psychosocial support to some 4,000 persons. Cumulatively, PRC provided direct emergency assistance to typhoon-displaced families in 59 evacuation centres.

Following the emergency assistance activities, PRC provided non-food item kits comprising blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats and jerry cans to some 35,100 families. In addition, the National Society provided kitchen sets, cleaning kits and hygiene kits. At the same time, community health volunteers complemented distributions with the delivery of essential health and hygiene messages.

With the conclusion of the relief phase, focus shifted to recovery. In this regard, procurement, distribution and monitoring of items aimed at meeting shelter needs of typhoon-affected families have advanced. As of end March 2010, up to 1,647 families had been assisted with shelter repair kits while construction of 965 transitional shelters – with latrines and septic tanks – had commenced in La Union, Laguna and Pangasinan. Construction of 1,268 transitional shelters in Kalinga and Rizal is expected to start in April 2010. Also completed during the period under review was a four-classroom transitional school constructed in Laguna with direct assistance of Swiss Red Cross.

Since a vast majority of houses that were damaged or destroyed by the typhoons were in unsafe locations [considered at risk from water-related hazards], families from such areas are not allowed by authorities to return to their original homes. Over the past six months, PRC and IFRC carried out advocacy with local government units, the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor and private entities such as Banco de Oro (BDO) Unibank to secure safer land for displaced families to construct their new homes. Through these efforts, reallocation sites have been secured in Kalinga, Pangasinan and Rizal. As more safe land becomes available, PRC – supported by IFRC – is initiating distribution of shelter materials for beneficiaries to start re-building their homes. In all, the target is to provide 6,500 families with transitional shelters and 10,000 families with shelter repair kits. In addition to IFRC-supported shelter assistance, German and Swiss Red Cross societies are also supporting PRC in providing shelter materials to some 516 families in Benguet.

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, and Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government. Support has also been received from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department (DG 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. However, as it has been highlighted in the previous operations updates, a funding gap still remains. Further support from partners is therefore needed and encouraged.

## The situation

In September and October 2009, the Philippines was severely hit by two major typhoons that caused widespread damage and destruction: Ketsana (locally known as Ondoy) on 26 September and Parma (Pepeng) on 3 October. The typhoons resulted in widespread flooding, leaving a trail of destruction and causing hundreds of casualties.

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, 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 north of 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, causing massive flooding and landslides.

As the operational response to Ketsana (Ondoy) and Parma (Pepeng) was being mounted, the country prepared for two more approaching typhoons – Melor (Quedan) and Lupit (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 Philippine national disaster coordinating council (NDCC), 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 23,000 displaced families were sheltered in over 350 evacuation centres that were established.

**Table 1: Casualties and damage caused (Source: NDCC)**

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>People affected</b>	985,732 families (4,869,326 people)	995,245 families (4,641,692 people)	184,578 families (795,074 people)	<b>2,145,555 families (10,308,092 people)</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>

Latest figures from the department of social welfare and development indicate that as of end March, some 3,000 families remain in 36 evacuation centres that are still operational in Benguet, Laguna, Pampanga, Rizal and Zambales provinces as well as the National Capital Region (NCR).

## Coordination and partnerships

**Movement coordination:** PRC has been supported in its efforts by IFRC, ICRC and partner national societies, including American Red Cross, German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross. Over the six months under review, regular coordination meetings were held at the operational level, bringing together concerned PRC chapters, PRC’s national headquarters and partner national societies with in-country presence. Ad hoc meetings were also organized to share information and address common challenges.

**Coordinating with authorities:** A long-standing and strong relationship exists between PRC and government bodies through the National Society’s participation and/or working relationship in/with the following: (i) the national disaster coordinating council (NDCC); (ii) local disaster coordinating councils (LDCCs); and (iii) local government units (LGUs).

PRC also involved the department of social welfare and development (DSWD) and provincial coordination councils in defining the purpose and scope of its projects and agreeing on how collaboration can be enhanced. Coordination with authorities also focuses on advocacy for suitable land sites to be allocated for the relocation of families that cannot return to their previous [unsafe] sites.

**Inter-agency coordination:** During the emergency phase, the interagency standing committee (IASC) clusters were activated to ensure an efficient and accountable partnership between the various organizations, donors and government agencies involved in the typhoon disaster response. IFRC initially deployed a coordination team to convene the [emergency shelter cluster](#).

As relief activities slowly moved into recovery solutions, the emergency cluster concluded their activities in December 2009 and coordination of this cluster was transferred to UN Habitat. Nevertheless, IFRC continues to participate in emergency shelter cluster meetings as well as other inter-agency meetings aimed at coordinating the overall relief and recovery efforts.

Through the cluster 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 attend meetings of other relevant clusters [among them, the WASH cluster], both at the national and chapter levels.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

In the aftermath of typhoon Ketsana (Ondoy), PRC played a crucial role in disaster response. Within hours, the National Society had deployed experienced and well-trained volunteers to conduct search and rescue, and support the evacuation of people in high-risk areas to safer ground; 3,900 people were rescued. PRC volunteers and staff also delivered life-saving aid, provided hot meals and emergency food as well as other relief items. They also responded to immediate first aid and health-related needs.

The National Society was supported in its efforts by IFRC, ICRC and partner national societies, including the American, German, Spanish and Swiss Red Cross societies. During the early stage of the intervention, a regional disaster response team (RDRT) from Southeast Asian national societies – including Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), Malaysian Red Crescent, Singapore Red Cross and Thai Red Cross – was deployed to assist in conducting assessments. Additionally, IFRC deployed a three-member field assessment and coordination team (FACT) while ICRC provided four water and habitation teams, and five tracing teams. Since then, PRC has continued to implement recovery programmes with support of Movement partners.

In addition to relief distributions, PRC assisted with distribution of 2.8 million litres of water, provided 50 portable toilets and 20 permanent latrines to complement existing sanitation facilities [in evacuation centres], provided tracing services for 216 persons, and psychosocial support to some 4,000 persons. Trained emergency hygiene promotion volunteers also delivered health and hygiene messages to affected populations.

As assessments had revealed that shelter was top priority [with a significant number of affected households requesting assistance to repair or to rebuild their homes], planning for shelter inputs was initiated as the relief phase progressed. PRC developed beneficiary selection criteria and initiated the process of identifying families it would assist on the basis of lists provided by the department of social welfare and development, and local government authorities. This process has since advanced, with some 3,394 most vulnerable households identified for assistance with shelter repair kits and 2,609 households with material to construct transitional shelters. Revalidation of beneficiaries continues.

## 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.	Working with logistics colleagues and PRC counterparts: <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

PRC started distribution of relief items in the immediate aftermath of typhoon Ketsana (Ondoy) and intensified its response to address additional needs as a result of typhoons Parma (Pepeng) and Mirinae (Santi). The relief phase of the operation was largely concluded in February 2010, ensuring that immediate needs of targeted typhoon-affected families in Benguet, Bulacan, Camarines Norte, Ilocos Sur, Kalinga, La Union, Laguna, Nueva

Ecija, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Quezon City, Rizal, Tarlac and Zambales were met. The total number of households assisted through relief distributions has exceeded the target of 30,000 families.

Reconciliation of distribution figures from the chapters is ongoing and should be completed by end of April. In general, though, as of 31 March, PRC had assisted typhoon-affected families with the following items: food relief parcels (144,100 families); non-food items sets (35,100 families), with each set comprising two blankets, two mosquito nets, two jerry cans and two plastic/sleeping mats; kitchen sets (6,300 families); cleaning kits (17,900 families), and; hygiene kits (52,000 families). The items included local donations as well as items provided by Movement partners, directly or through IFRC.

Specifically, IFRC supplied non-food item sets for up to 20,000 families, reflected in Table 2 below. After distributions, some 900 buckets, 14,000 blankets, 5,499 kitchen sets, 5,000 hygiene kits and 14,000 plastic mats remain in stock. Kitchen sets will be distributed in the coming months alongside shelter and livelihood activities, after beneficiary families have moved into their new homes. The other items will be distributed as part of protracted relief activities [based on need] or to replenish PRC emergency stocks that were used in the immediate aftermath of the disaster.

**Table 2: Breakdown of IFRC-supplied non-food item distributions (as of 31 March 2010)**

Chapter	Blankets	Plastic mats	Mosquito nets	10-litre jerry cans	20-litre jerry cans	Hygiene kits
Bulacan	3,314	3,314	3,314	N/A	1,657	1,394
Kalinga	N/A	480	N/A	334	13	N/A
Laguna	17,049	17,078	15,108	12,626	N/A	7,600
Nueva Ecija	800	800	800	800	N/A	N/A
Pangasinan	1,400	4,460	4,000	4,460	N/A	700
Quezon City	5,643	5,684	4,014	4,042	N/A	986
Rizal	10,000	6,370	8,170	7,734	N/A	4,975
Tarlac	504	504	504	504	N/A	N/A
Zambales	1,310	1,310	1,310	N/A	655	1,845
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,020</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>37,220</b>	<b>30,500</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>17,500</b>

In addition, supporting the PRC operation, American Red Cross provided non-food items for 6,500 families; German Red Cross, items for 5,500 families, and; Spanish Red Cross, hygiene kits for 10,850 families and cleaning kits for 7,000 families. On its part, ICRC provided items for 1,905 families from its in-country stocks.

Throughout the relief phase, PRC national headquarters staff and delegates from IFRC and partner national societies visited chapters to monitor distributions. Monitoring revealed that chapter staff and volunteers were very knowledgeable about their communities, were well-trained in basic Red Cross relief protocols, and had excellent work ethics. The chapters made remarkable preparations, and distributions were orderly and respectful. Attention was paid to the safety, security, and dignity of beneficiaries. In addition, good cooperation was observed between PRC chapters, local government units and the department of social welfare. Overall, beneficiaries indicated their satisfaction with the relief operation and found the items very useful.



At the conclusion of the relief phase, PRC had provided food relief parcels to some 144,100 families and non-food items to 35,100 families. Photo: Yoshi Shimizu, IFRC.

## Challenges

Timely distribution of relief items was constrained by some developments. Firstly, as the response to Ketsana (Ondoy) and Parma (Pepeng) was being mounted, another major typhoon, Mirinae (Santi), made landfall. It caused further casualties and destruction when it struck southern and central Luzon, demanding a response from PRC. Secondly, there was an interruption due to a new disaster – Mt. Mayon volcanic activity – that forced evacuations and preparations for a major event. Fortunately, the Mt. Mayon alert level was scaled down in early January 2010 and families who had been evacuated from the danger zone returned to their homes.

In addition, some chapters faced information management challenges due to a lack of systems, tools and capacity. This, plus over-load in work commitments and the interruptions highlighted above, resulted in inconsistent and incomplete reporting as well as reporting delays. With the completion of the relief phase, reconciliation of distribution figures [from the chapters] is ongoing and should be completed by end of April. It is important to note that despite this challenge, the work done in the field is of high quality.

Meanwhile, although the operation has now transitioned to the recovery phase, some evacuation centres are still operational. As such, PRC continues to monitor the situation of families in those centres with a view of covering their unmet needs. Should a need be established, the items in stock will be distributed to them.

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 Philippine Red Cross to provide psychosocial support to vulnerable communities, volunteers, and staff.</li> </ul>

During the relief phase, PRC carried out regular visits to evacuation centres. The National Society established a 50-bed in-and-out-patient medical station at the Philippines Sports Area (Ultra) and a 35m<sup>2</sup> tent medical station in Botolon, Zambales. The two medical facilities were staffed by Red Cross volunteers, midwives, doctors and nurses and operated 24/7. By the time these two facilities were demobilized, some 700 patients had been treated in them. PRC also assisted the department of health in providing doxycycline to 3,980 persons following incidence of leptospirosis in some typhoon-affected areas.



Red Cross health volunteers attend to an evacuee at the Philippines Sports Area (Ultra). PRC established a 50-bed in-and-out-patient medical station at Ultra. At its peak, the medical station served 80 patients a day.  
Photo: Philippine Red Cross

Besides physical health, PRC undertook efforts to address psychological health needs of typhoon-affected persons. In this regard, some 4,000 persons were assisted with psychosocial support, 600 with psychological first aid, 1,550 were referred to relevant institutions, and 380 assisted with guidance and counselling.

Furthermore, after the relief phase, the social services unit of PRC provided post-disaster psychosocial care for helpers – volunteers and staff. PSP for helpers was designed on the basis that volunteers and chapter staff assisted typhoon-affected persons from their own communities [and in some cases, families] and were impacted as they responded to their needs; some were left with a feeling of not having done enough, especially where victims perished, while others were troubled by tormenting stories

told by survivors. In total, 189 staff and volunteers from six chapters – Baguio, La Union, Laguna, Pampanga, Tarlac and Zambales – were reached with post-disaster psychosocial care. Activities during the sessions included stress debriefing for those showing signs of stress and burnout, group discussions on self-care techniques, sharing experiences, and relaxation exercises.

*Note:* It had been planned that 50 medical drug kits would be procured under this emergency appeal operation. However, the needs upon which this activity was based have been fully met through generous donations of medical drug items that PRC received without international assistance. Health promotion was undertaken in integration with hygiene promotion. Aside from general hygiene messages, the sessions organized by community health volunteers included other topics such as common diseases during emergencies, with the information, education and communication (IEC) materials distributed covering disease such as leptospirosis, diarrhoea, athlete's foot, malaria and dengue fever. [See *water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion section for more details*].

### 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"> <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</li> </ul>

	<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"> <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>
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In the immediate aftermath of the typhoons, PRC distributed 2.8 million litres of treated water at targeted evacuation centres using 16 bladders and three tanks, ensuring that 36,000 persons had access to safe water. In addition, the National Society provided 50 portable toilets and constructed 20 permanent latrines. Furthermore, jointly with ICRC, the National Society de-sludged septic tanks at five evacuation centres in Marikina City.

As reported in the ‘relief distributions’ section, as of end March 2010, PRC had provided cleaning kits to 17,900 families and hygiene kits to 52,000 families. Each hygiene kit contained five toothbrushes, a tube of toothpaste, a bottle of shampoo, five pieces of bathing soap, five plastic combs, a pack cotton buds (with 200 pieces), a pack of sanitary napkins (with 10 pieces), a nail cutter/clipper, a bar of washing soap, two packs of disposable razors, two rolls of toilet paper and five face towels while each cleaning kit comprised two brooms, a floor mop, a shovel, five empty sacks, two 4-gallon buckets, two pairs of working gloves and a kilogram of powder soap. Other items provided were 720 buckets and dippers, and 300 trash bins. Additionally, PRC distributed 38,000 water purification tablets (aquatabs) and 5,400 bottles of water treatment solution (hyposol) to those in need. The latter were provided by the department of health at no cost.

Trained emergency community health volunteers complemented distributions [of hygiene items] with the delivery of health and hygiene messages. By end-March 2010, some 409 community health volunteers had been recruited and trained by PRC. Topics covered in their training 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. Subsequently, they conducted health and hygiene promotion, and distributed IEC materials on general hygiene (hand-washing), leptospirosis, diarrhoea, athlete’s foot and dengue fever. By end-March, 36,200 families had been reached [cumulatively] in Camarines Norte, Ilocos Norte, Kalinga, La Union, Laguna, Pangasinan, Quezon City, Rizal and Zambales.



A Red Cross volunteer conducts hygiene promotion in Quezon City. To date, some 380 community health volunteers have actively spread key messages on general hygiene, common diseases during emergencies, household water treatment, proper food preparation, and proper sanitation, reaching 36,000 families. Photo: Yoshi Shimizu, IFRC.

Linked to the shelter component, a pour-flush latrine and septic tank is planned for each transitional shelter. The design of the latrine has been made in a way that beneficiary families can adjust it depending on the topography of their land sites or other factors. For instance, in flood-prone areas, the latrine and septic tank can be elevated, and where sewer systems exist, individual household septic tanks could be connected to them. IFRC’s water and sanitation delegate held consultative meetings with local government unit sanitary engineers with a view of ensuring that the latrines are in line with the provisions of local government units. The delegate also supported

PRC chapters in determining the nature of assistance, in terms of hardware, provided by other actors through participation in WASH cluster meetings.

As of end March, construction of 965 latrines and septic tanks [alongside transitional shelters] had commenced in La Union, Laguna and Pangasinan. Project teams – comprising experienced, trained carpenters and volunteers – have been assigned to the project areas to provide support to community members in rebuilding their houses and latrines. IFRC's water and sanitation delegate undertakes regular monitoring visits to support the project teams in providing additional guidance to beneficiary families, organizing technical installation information sessions, assessing the quality of works, and monitoring progress.

Meanwhile, in February, PRC revised its water and sanitation action plan to include the following two components: (i) construction of water and sanitation facilities for schools used as evacuation centres during the relief phase or affected by the typhoons, and (ii) hygiene promotion targeting families supported with transitional shelter. The former will aim at restoring access to water and sanitation facilities in schools and improve their access by pupils, teachers and evacuees.

As of end March, assessments had been conducted at 40 schools, of which 14 have been selected for the first phase of the project. The hygiene promotion component linked to the transitional shelter programme will also support the sustainable use of hardware such as latrines and water supply systems along with relevant health messages.

Also relating to provision or improvement of water and sanitation facilities, PRC has planned to drill seven boreholes in the new settlement that is being developed to resettle at least 1,100 typhoon-displaced families in Rizal. There is no other source of potable water in the area for the moment, and the local government unit has planned to drill four boreholes. The seven boreholes – fitted with hand-pumps – to be drilled by the Red Cross, will complement the four provided by the local government unit. Collectively, the 11 boreholes will provide potable water to some 550 families, at a ratio of one borehole per 50 families. In addition, PRC will construct 11 washing areas near the boreholes to provide the new community with accessible areas for their household cleaning.

### **Challenges**

Hygiene promotion targeting families assisted with transitional shelters can [pragmatically] be done after beneficiary families have completed constructing their home and have resettled. As such, the planned activities are on hold until the shelter component is implemented.

In the meantime, PRC is undertaking an ongoing appraisal of the capacity of its trained community health volunteers with the view of selecting the best and providing them with refresher training. This is based on an analysis of their performance as they implemented hygiene promotion linked to relief distributions; some areas were identified as needing improvement. Once retrained, the community health volunteers will support implementation of hygiene promotion [targeting families assisted with transitional shelters] based on the participatory hygiene and sanitation (PHAST) methodology and tools. This approach will enable beneficiaries to identify hygiene, water and sanitation issues within their communities and to come up with solutions that can be addressed later in the course of this operation or as part of long-term [annual appeal] programming.

## 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"> <li>• Assess the extent of the shelter needs and preferred shelter solutions.</li> <li>• Provide culturally acceptable shelter conditions for persons unable to return to their dwellings in the short term.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Enable the provision of safe and adequate locally appropriate shelter solutions through appropriate programming methods.</li> <li>• Promote safe and durable shelter techniques 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 awareness and understanding of safe and typhoon resistant construction and adequate shelter response</li> <li>• 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

Planning for shelter inputs started as the relief phase progressed, initially focusing on identification/revalidation of beneficiaries and establishing the exact nature of their needs – i.e. if they required assistance to repair their homes or to build new homes. Revalidation entails cross-checking lists provided by authorities against PRC's criteria. For a family to benefit, it should meet most of all of the following seven conditions:

- i. be permanent residents of the barangay for one year;
- ii. be owners of the plot or should have permission to build on the plot;
- iii. not be recipients of shelter assistance from the government or other actors;
- iv. be composed of parent(s) and children;
- v. be willing to sign a contract stating that they will complete construction not more than 30 days after receiving the materials;
- vi. their new shelter must be in a safer area, not at risk of flooding, landslides, etc; and,
- vii. priority to be given to disadvantaged families such as the unemployed, single-parent families and people with disabilities.

In addition, for families that are to relocate, the new land sites must be safer and with or close to existing infrastructure.

During the period under review, Red Cross volunteers crosschecked beneficiary lists – provided by authorities – against PRC's selection criteria. In this regard, as of end March, some 3,394 most vulnerable households (212 in Bulacan, 1,033 in Kalinga, 227 in La Union, 756 in Pangasinan, 1,057 in Rizal and 109 in Zambales) had been identified to be provided with shelter repair kits and 2,255 families (119 in Bulacan, 160 in Kalinga, 169 in La Union, 559 in Laguna, 148 in Pangasinan and 1,100 in Rizal) identified to receive transitional shelter assistance. Selection of beneficiaries continues and the numbers to be assisted will increase over the coming weeks.

Implementation of shelter activities – procurement, distribution and monitoring of shelter items – advanced during the first quarter of 2010, following conclusion of the relief phase. As of end March 2010, some 1,647 families (532 in Kalinga, 227 in La Union, 756 in Pangasinan, 23 in Rizal and 109 in Zambales) had been

assisted with shelter repair kits. The kits comprised corrugated galvanized iron sheets, coco lumber, plywood, nails, sealant, claw hammer, handsaw, chisel, drop forge, electrical wires and sockets.

In addition, construction of 965 transitional shelters – with corresponding sanitation facilities – had commenced in La Union, Laguna and Pangasinan while construction of 1,268 transitional shelters in Kalinga and Rizal was due to start in April 2010. Also completed during the period under review was a four-classroom transitional school constructed by PRC in Laguna with direct assistance of Swiss Red Cross.



Construction of model houses – with latrines and septic tanks – has been completed in Laguna. (Photo: Alexander Mikadze, IFRC)

Before beneficiaries of transitional shelters are provided with the relevant materials [for them to undertake owner-driven constructions], PRC erects model houses in several communities. The fundamental aim of the model houses is to disseminate proper construction practices, though their benefit is more than that. Based on experience from previous interventions, it is not only the selected beneficiaries who benefit from such demonstrations, but also other community members – who apply proper construction practices when building or extending their houses. As of end March, construction of model houses – with latrines and septic tanks – had been completed or was at an advanced stage in La Union, Laguna and Pangasinan.

Project teams – comprising experienced, trained carpenters and volunteers – have been assigned to selected project areas to provide support to community members in

rebuilding their houses. The teams are monitoring construction work, which is being done through “bayanihan”, the common tradition of the Philippines where community members volunteer to help each other. Together with beneficiary families, these teams also inspect each plank of wood before it is used for construction so as to ensure that the coconut lumber delivered is of good quality. In addition, PRC staff and IFRC delegates undertake regular monitoring visits to verify the quantity and quality of materials provided, to monitor progress and to provide additional guidance, as needed.

Besides direct assistance to beneficiaries, IFRC supported PRC in strengthening the capacity of its chapters, including in monitoring of ongoing and future projects. Project officers and carpenters were engaged to boost monitoring and support to beneficiary families. At the same time, strategically located warehouses were rented in La Union and Laguna, and storekeepers appointed to manage them and to track stocks. This has enabled PRC to dispatch materials, from the central warehouse to distribution points, for beneficiary families to collect them as close as possible to their land lots.

### Challenges

A vast majority of houses that were destroyed or damaged by the typhoons were in unsafe locations considered at risk from water-related hazards. Families from such areas are not allowed by authorities to return to their original homes. While this mostly affects families whose homes were totally destroyed, in some cases, it applies to those whose homes were damaged. For families whose homes were damaged, where it is observed that their damaged houses are in unsafe areas, approval of local government units is sought before any shelter repair kits are provided. This is to ensure that by rebuilding their homes, beneficiaries conform to the strategies of their respective local government units. Should the local government units indicate that the areas are unsafe and that beneficiaries will not be allowed to rebuild, then PRC and IFRC advocate for the authorities to provide assistance to such beneficiaries under their [LGU] planned interventions or for such beneficiaries to be relocated and thus benefit from transitional shelter assistance – from the Red Cross Red Crescent or other actors.

Over the past six months, PRC and IFRC carried out advocacy with local government units, the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP) and private entities such as Banco de Oro (BDO) Unibank to secure safer land for displaced families to construct their new homes. Through the advocacy efforts, reallocation sites

have been secured in Pangasinan and Rizal. In March, a memorandum of agreement was signed between PRC and PCUP regarding the landsite in Rizal. Another was signed with the Pangasinan local government unit regarding a reallocation site in Rosales, Pangasinan. As more safe land becomes available, PRC will initiate distribution of shelter materials for beneficiaries to start re-building their homes.

The process of revalidating beneficiaries in some areas took/is taking a longer time than expected, owing to difficulties in accessing some remote areas. Nevertheless, this task has advanced and planning is underway to ensure that identified beneficiary families [with own 'safer' land] get their shelter materials. For those living in evacuation centres or temporary settlements, PRC continues to advocate for allocation of safer land sites.

There continues to be a high demand [but limited supply] of coconut lumber, which has to some extent – but at a relatively low scale – slowed down construction efforts. To minimize the effect of this challenge, PRC and IFRC identified suppliers in each targeted province and undertook mapping of additional suppliers, including in neighbouring provinces. This has worked relatively well, but as the country drew closer to the election date, the government put restrictions on harvesting/movement of coconut lumber and coconut materials. Owing to this, suppliers cannot deliver in bulk, but in bits. The operation has adjusted to this situation by spreading out distribution dates whereby materials will be provided to beneficiary families, in phases.

In addition to the above challenges, planning for shelter activities was done while keeping in mind the available resources. As it is, to date, only some 1,900 transitional shelters [of the 6,500 planned] and 4,500 shelter repair kits [of the 10,000 planned] have been resourced. Shelter activities remain significantly under-funded. Additional support from partners is, therefore, needed and encouraged.

#### 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 production 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>

*Note:* Construction of transitional shelters is part of early recovery, although it falls under the shelter objective. For livelihoods, specific support will be outlined [and provided] in the coming months as beneficiary families complete undertaking construction works and move into their new homes. PRC recognizes that livelihoods of some typhoon-affected families were severely impacted, with some families rendered unable to carry on 'normal' means of living for various reasons. This included the total destruction of their main sources of income, and displacement, injury or death of breadwinners.

Livelihoods support will be based on assessments to establish the strategies that typhoon-affected families are pursuing or wish to pursue, and the items/inputs that they need to achieve that. The assessments will be initiated during the third quarter of 2010. Livelihoods activities will be linked to the shelter programme.

## 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"> <li>• Reinforce Philippine Red Cross emergency response procedures and contingency planning.</li> <li>• Procure 15 rubber-boats and train Philippine Red Cross 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 Philippine Red Cross 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 the Philippine Red Cross.</li> <li>• Conduct on-the-job training for Philippine Red Cross recruits in logistics-relief, fleet management and procurement.</li> <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 (DP) stock replenishment (quantities and items to be confirmed with Philippine Red Cross).</li> </ul>

As mentioned in the 'relief distributions' section, some IFRC-supplied items remain in stock. 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 is not affected. Also as part of building the capacity of PRC, two land cruisers were acquired for the National Society. The vehicles arrived in-country in November 2009. They have contributed to enhancing the capacity of PRC to monitor programmes by providing much-needed mobility.

In addition, in the course of the operation, chapters have been assisted to recruit additional staff to support programme implementation. IFRC delegates continue to train volunteers and chapter staff in relief/logistics procedures, monitoring and reporting, and maintaining proper document in accordance with IFRC standards. IFRC delegates are also providing ongoing support to PRC with regard to updating its emergency response procedures and contingency planning as well as reviewing its disaster assessment procedures. For instance, the water and sanitation delegate supported PRC in developing Module One of its water and sanitation emergency training; the delegate will be involved in upcoming training planned for the second quarter of the year. During February, one of PRC's fleet management officers and one logistics assistant participated in an IFRC-organized warehouse and transportation workshop, in Thailand. The knowledge imparted to PRC staff and volunteers through workshops and on-the-job coaching will be useful not only for the current operation but also in future interventions.

Meanwhile, PRC has elaborated a concept note and modules for boat search and rescue teams; these are planned for the second quarter of 2010. Six chapters – La Union, Laguna, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Rizal and Valenzuela – have been identified to be equipped with rubber boats. The chapters will also have trained search and rescue teams put in place.

### Challenge

The vehicles acquired for PRC arrived in-country during November 2009 but only became operational in February 2010 due a slow customs clearance process [compounded by the holiday season]. After customs clearance, registration was delayed due to a shortage of number plates in the country. Nevertheless, once

registration was done [in February 2010] the vehicles became operational immediately. They have since contributed to enhancing the capacity of PRC to monitor programmes.

## Logistics

As reported in the previous updates, all items listed on the original mobilization table have since been covered, with the remaining quantities to be procured locally, on a needs basis. Procurement of items locally obtained continues with the technical support of the regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur.

During October 2009, IFRC airlifted 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. In addition, some 5,000 hygiene kits were received in Manila during December 2009 while another consignment of 5,501 arrived during the first quarter of this year. Likewise, a consignment of 18,000 internationally-procured corrugated galvanized iron sheets and 3,000 galvanized plain sheets was received in Manila early in the year.

To facilitate movement and monitoring in the field, the country office leased four vehicles from IFRC's fleet base in Dubai. The vehicles arrived in Manila during November 2009 but were only cleared in January 2010 due to a slow customs clearance process. They became operational as soon as the registration process was completed in February 2010.

Meanwhile, IFRC assisted PRC in securing additional warehousing capacity in Manila to accommodate the incoming shipments. For the transitional shelter project, warehouses have been rented – one each – in Laguna, La Union and Pangasinan. The three were rented on a short-term basis, one to four months, depending on the number of shelters planned in each area.

IFRC's logistics team in the Philippines was bolstered during the first six months, and now comprises two logistics delegate and two logistics officers. The team supported PRC's Laguna, La Union and Pangasinan chapters to identify suitable warehouses for shelter material. It also helped in negotiations with the warehouse owners, preparation of contracts and recruitment of warehouse staff. It continues to support PRC in checking/validating invoices, arranging payments and following up with contractors.

## 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:

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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	2009/9-2010/3
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	570,605					570,605
Australian Red Cross	234,067					234,067
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	542,793					542,793
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
DG 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	22,271					22,271
Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund	75,472					75,472
Japanese Red Cross	90,873					90,873
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	170,126					170,126
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
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>5,189,249</b>					<b>5,189,249</b>
<b><u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u></b>						
Canadian Red Cross	624,740					624,740
DG ECHO	1,002,434					1,002,434
Japanese Red Cross	43,007					43,007
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>1,670,181</b>					<b>1,670,181</b>

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPH005 - Philippines - Typhoons

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2010/3
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>C4. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>	<b>982,344</b>		<b>982,344</b>
<b>Inkind Personnel</b>			
Australian Red Cross	10,413		10,413
Finnish Red Cross	6,893		6,893
Japanese Red Cross	20,680		20,680
<b>C5. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>37,986</b>		<b>37,986</b>
<b>Other Income</b>			
Services	-2,856		-2,856
<b>C6. Other Income</b>	<b>-2,856</b>		<b>-2,856</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>	<b>7,876,905</b>		<b>7,876,905</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>7,876,905</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,876,905</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>48%</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>	7,876,905					<b>7,876,905</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-2,989,969				-42,762	<b>-3,032,731</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	4,886,936				-42,762	<b>4,844,174</b>

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPH005 - Philippines - Typhoons

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2010/3
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	143,030				143,030	7,856,970	
Shelter - Transitional		159,857				159,857	-159,857	
Construction Materials		298,449				298,449	-298,449	
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	386,725				386,725	463,725	
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>12,341,300</b>	<b>1,929,191</b>				<b>1,929,191</b>	<b>10,412,109</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		25,608				25,608	-25,608	
Distribution & Monitoring		214,797				214,797	-214,797	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	449,000	45,556			86	45,642	403,358	
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>449,000</b>	<b>285,961</b>			<b>86</b>	<b>286,047</b>	<b>162,953</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	1,716,000	331,231			207	331,438	1,384,562	
Regionally Deployed Staff	56,000	36,968				36,968	19,032	
National Staff	125,200	14,778			302	15,080	110,120	
National Society Staff	225,000	13,614			22	13,636	211,364	
Consultants	55,000	16,776			22,413	39,189	15,811	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>2,177,200</b>	<b>413,367</b>			<b>22,945</b>	<b>436,312</b>	<b>1,740,888</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	42,000	3,814			219	4,032	37,968	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>3,814</b>			<b>219</b>	<b>4,032</b>	<b>37,968</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	17,500	34,376			22	34,398	-16,898	
Information & Public Relation	30,000	4,945			23	4,969	25,031	
Office Costs	30,500	14,790			6,451	21,240	9,260	
Communications	50,000	8,061			275	8,336	41,664	
Professional Fees		7				7	-7	
Financial Charges		11,080				11,080	-11,080	
Other General Expenses		410				410	-410	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>128,000</b>	<b>73,670</b>			<b>6,771</b>	<b>80,441</b>	<b>47,559</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	185,999			2,742	188,740	869,856	
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>1,058,596</b>	<b>185,999</b>			<b>2,742</b>	<b>188,740</b>	<b>869,856</b>	
<b>Services</b>								
Services & Recoveries		20,156				20,156	-20,156	
<b>Total Services</b>		<b>20,156</b>				<b>20,156</b>	<b>-20,156</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								

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

MDRPH005 - Philippines - Typhoons

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2010/3
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>	
Operational Provisions		10,694					10,694	-10,694
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>10,694</b>					<b>10,694</b>	<b>-10,694</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>16,286,096</b>	<b>2,989,969</b>				<b>42,762</b>	<b>3,032,731</b>	<b>13,253,366</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>12,975,272</b>				<b>278,094</b>	<b>13,253,366</b>	