

# 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° 14  
17 May 2010

**Period covered by this operations update:**  
1 to 30 April 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 53 per cent covered in cash and kind, and including those in the pipeline, it is approximately 67 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 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.



PRC conducts orientation of beneficiaries prior to distribution of shelter materials. In this picture, DG ECHO's regional water and sanitation, and shelter expert interviews a beneficiary during one such session [which coincided with a monitoring visit] in Rizal, where 1,100 families are receiving shelter assistance from the Red Cross. (Photo: Hajime Matsunaga/IFRC)

**Summary:** The relief phase of this operation effectively concluded in March 2010. In April, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) – with support of IFRC – intensified implementation of recovery activities; more families received shelter repair kits and material as well as guidance to construct transitional shelters. Construction of transitional shelters [with latrines and septic tanks] progressed in La Union, Laguna, Pangasinan and Rizal. Over the same period, PRC continued with hygiene promotion activities. Planning for the construction of water and sanitation facilities for schools and reallocation sites also advanced; some targeted schools were selected, inspections were conducted, the bidding process for four schools was done and a contractor was selected.

In the meantime, PRC collected and analysed household livelihood data, alongside the beneficiary revalidation and orientation processes, in order to make a preliminary assessment on the livelihood needs of the most

vulnerable typhoon-affected families. The data will inform the planned detailed livelihood assessments, which will be conducted starting May to enable the design of appropriate livelihood interventions. Livelihood activities will start after beneficiary families have moved into their new homes.

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 highlighted in previous updates, a funding gap still remains – especially for shelter and livelihood needs. Further support from partners is therefore needed and encouraged.

Meanwhile, following the conclusion of the relief phase, this is the last monthly update being issued for this operation. Subsequent operations updates will be issued on a quarterly basis; with the next (operations update no. 15) to cover the period May to July 2010.

## 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 extreme northern Luzon. The Category III storm then moved away – and was downgraded to a tropical depression – only to make a sharp U-turn on 9 October 2009, making landfall over the northern tip of Ilocos Norte, 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, Mirinae (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>2,165,555 families (10,306,092 people)</b>
<b>Houses damaged</b>	154,922	48,120	57,843	<b>264,885</b>
<b>Houses destroyed</b>	30,082	6,253	9,868	<b>46,203</b>

The most recent figures from the department of social welfare and development indicate that some 3,000 families are still sheltered in 36 evacuation centres operational in Benguet, Laguna, Pampanga, Rizal and Zambales provinces as well as the National Capital Region.

## 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. These Red Cross Red Crescent partners continued to hold coordination and ad hoc meetings, including at the operational level, 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 coordinates with the department of social welfare and development (DSWD) and provincial coordination councils. In addition, PRC and IFRC worked closely with the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP) to secure safer land/relocation sites for construction of shelters.

**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. In April, two partners – British Red Cross and the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department (DG ECHO) – undertook monitoring visits, during which they visited some project sites. PRC and IFRC are also collaborating with the World Food Programme (WFP), whereby WFP will provide food [using food-for-work approach] to beneficiary families who are constructing their new homes in Rizal.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Since the beginning of this intervention, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) has 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.

With the relief phase concluded in March, implementation of shelter activities – distribution of shelter repair kits and material for the construct of transitional shelters – picked up. Planning for the construction of sanitation facilities for schools and reallocation sites advanced. Additionally, preparations to drill boreholes and construct washing areas at the new settlement in Rizal advanced.

## 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.

<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
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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"> <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>
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### Progress

The objective for relief distributions has been fully met, with relief distributions effectively concluded in March 2010. The total number of households assisted has exceeded the target of 30,000 families. Specifically, at the end of the relief phase, PRC had assisted typhoon-affected families with the following items: food relief parcels (144,100 families); non-food item 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 provinces covered are Benguet, Bulacan, Camarines Norte, Ilocos Sur, Kalinga, La Union, Laguna, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Quezon City, Rizal, Tarlac and Zambales.

As of end April, some 900 buckets, 14,000 blankets, 5,499 kitchen sets, 5,000 hygiene kits and 14,000 plastic mats, all supplied by IFRC, remain in stock. Distribution of kitchen sets will kick off in May as families that have received transitional shelter assistance begin to move into their new homes. Already, 256 kitchen sets have been dispatched to Laguna and Pangasinan for distribution to beneficiaries as they move into their new homes.

### Challenges

Although the operation has now entered the recovery phase, some evacuation centres are still operational. 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. Otherwise, they will replenish PRC emergency stocks that were used in the immediate aftermath of the disaster.

As mentioned in the previous update, during the relief phase, some chapters faced information management challenges due to a lack of systems, tools and capacity. This, plus overload in work commitments and interruptions by unpredictable events, resulted in inconsistent and incomplete reporting, and reporting delays. As such, in April, PRC undertook the reconciliation of distribution figures from the concerned chapters.

### Health and care

<p><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).</p>	
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> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
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### Progress

The majority of health activities was concluded during the emergency phase and reported in detail in operations [update no. 13](#). Nevertheless, health promotion continued in April – linked with hygiene promotion. During hygiene promotion sessions, community health volunteers disseminated information on diseases such as leptospirosis, diarrhoea, athlete’s foot, malaria and dengue fever. [See water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion section for more details]. Meanwhile, PRC made preparations for post-disaster psychosocial support activities targeting its national headquarters volunteers and staff; the activities will be implemented in May.

### 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 respective communities supporting safe return. This will be carried out in three rounds (15,000 people per round) over the duration of the operation.</li> <li>• Coordinate with the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) cluster and maintain regular reporting/feedback.</li> <li>• In collaboration with appropriate government authorities, assist in conducting water quality testing.</li> <li>• Participate in the treatment of water for vector control.</li> <li>• Distribute water purification tablets to complement hygiene promotion activities.</li> <li>• Conduct vector control and prevention measures.</li> <li>• Conduct waste disposal and drainage clearing measures.</li> </ul>

### Progress

During the period under review, PRC continued carrying out hygiene promotion in areas that were affected by the typhoons. An additional 80 community health volunteers (CHV) were recruited and trained – 30 in Bulacan and 50 in Cagayan – during April, bringing the total number of CHVs trained to date to 489. 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.

In the one-month period, the trained CHVs conducted health and hygiene promotion and distributed 800 posters and 6,500 brochures bearing information on general hygiene (hand-washing), leptospirosis, diarrhoea, athlete's foot and dengue fever. By end-April, some 40,500 families had been reached [cumulatively] in Cagayan, Camarines Norte, Ilocos Norte, Kalinga, La Union, Laguna, Pangasinan, Quezon City, Rizal and Zambales.

Taking forward its revised water and sanitation action plan, PRC made some progress towards constructing water and sanitation facilities for schools used as evacuation centres during the relief phase or affected by the typhoons. Based on assessments, to date, some 18 schools – six in Laguna, eight in Pangasinan, and four in Rizal – have been selected for assistance during the first phase of the project. The assistance will include rehabilitation of sanitation blocks [such as toilets and urinals] and provision of hand washing facilities, including taps. The bidding process for the schools in Pangasinan was done, a contractor was selected, and construction work commenced. Bids and contracts for other selected schools are expected to be concluded in May.

With regard to water, in the previous update it was reported that PRC had committed to sink seven boreholes in the new settlement being developed to resettle at least 1,100 typhoon-displaced families in Rizal. In April, the bidding process for the boreholes – which will be fitted with hand-pumps – was done and a contractor was selected to undertake the works, which are currently ongoing. With IFRC support, PRC also undertook planning for the construction of washing areas near the boreholes; the proposed options are currently under review.

### Challenges

Some delays were initially experienced in getting both the sanitation facilities and water sources projects started. These related to attracting a significant number of bids. However, the tender for the boreholes was re-opened and a capable contractor was selected to undertake the works; at the time of writing this report, the contractor is on-site.

Implementation of the second phase of the revised WatSan action plan – hygiene promotion targeting families assisted with transitional shelters – can only start after beneficiary families have completed constructing their homes and have resettled. As such, the planned activities are on hold until the shelter component is completed. In the meantime, though, preparations are being made so that implementation can start as soon as transitional shelters are completed. On behalf of PRC, IFRC has obtained a hygiene promotion box, which contains additional tools to facilitate hygiene promotion; the kit arrived in country in April. In addition, arrangements have been completed for one PRC staff to participate in a participatory hygiene and sanitation (PHAST) training in Bangkok, Thailand, in July.

Shelter	
<b>Objective:</b> 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> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
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**Progress**

As of April, some 3,600 households had been identified to be provided with shelter repair kits and some 2,255 families to receive transitional shelter assistance. In the course of the month, 1,378 families (205 in Bulacan, 501 in Kalinga, 200 in Pangasinan and 472 in Rizal) were assisted with shelter repair kits comprising corrugated galvanized iron sheets, coco lumber, plywood, nails, sealant, claw hammer, handsaw, chisel, drop forge, electrical wires and sockets. This brings the cumulative total of families assisted with shelter repair kits to 3,025 (205 in Bulacan, 1,033 in Kalinga, 227 in La Union, 956 in Pangasinan, 495 in Rizal and 109 in Zambales).



Significant progress has been made in ensuring that typhoon-affected families have a roof over their heads. As of April, some 210 transitional shelters, with latrines and septic tanks, had been completed [including those pictured above, in Laguna], with construction of 2,000 others in planning or in progress. However, to date, only 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 needed. (Photo: Alexander Mikadze/IFRC)

For transitional shelter, significant progress was made in April. Specifics for each targeted province (La Union, Laguna, Kalinga, Pangasinan and Bulacan) are as follows:

- In La Union, some 10 transitional shelters – with latrines and septic tanks – were completed. Construction of 104 others is ongoing as beneficiary families received only a part of the required shelter materials during April due to supplier-related challenges [see *challenges below*]. The remainder material should be provided to them in May.
- In Laguna, construction of 198 units – with latrines and septic tanks – was completed. A majority of targeted families in this province received materials to construct transitional shelter; the remainder 361 units are at various stages of construction. There has been remarkable cooperation between PRC’s Laguna chapter and municipalities of the province; the municipalities have provided trucks and manpower to assist beneficiaries in transporting their shelter materials from the central warehouse to their respective municipalities.
- In Kalinga, construction of three model houses – with latrines and septic tanks – was done in April, paving the way for beneficiary families to be provided with the relevant materials [for them to undertake owner-driven constructions].
- In Pangasinan, five transitional shelters – with latrines and septic tanks – were completed. Construction of eight others is at an advanced stage. Due to hot weather conditions, beneficiary families are undertaking construction in the morning hours, taking a break during the afternoon and continuing with the work in the evening. The local government unit has been supportive and has provided two tube wells and three lamp posts at the site to ensure that beneficiaries have access to water and to facilitate constructions during the night respectively.
- In Rizal, efforts were on preparing the site for construction, including putting in place relevant water and sanitation facilities [see the ‘*water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion*’ section for details].

Note: The fundamental aim of the model houses is to disseminate proper construction practices. 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.

### Challenges

As the country’s election date drew closer, the government put restrictions on harvesting and movement of coconut lumber/coconut materials. Owing to this, suppliers could not deliver in bulk. As a remedy, the operation team adjusted to this situation by spreading out distribution dates; shelter materials were provided to beneficiary families in phases.

Early recovery and livelihoods	
<b>Objective:</b> 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>

### Progress

Construction of transitional shelters and provision of kitchen sets are part of early recovery, although they fall under the ‘shelter’ and ‘relief distributions’ objectives respectively. As mentioned in the ‘relief distributions’

section, as of end April, some 256 kitchen sets had been dispatched to Laguna and Pangasinan. This is in preparation for distribution to beneficiaries who complete constructing their transitional shelters and move into their new homes.

As of April, PRC is providing food-for-work support to families that have received materials to construct transitional shelters in Kalinga and Pangasinan. This support will enable the families to stay on the sites and complete construction of their shelters. Each family receives 30kg of rice, 28 cans of assorted canned food (corned beef, meat loaf and sardines), 12 packets of noodles, 4kg of beans, 2kg of salt, 2kg of sugar and 2ltrs of vegetable (cooking) oil. PRC will also collaborate with World Food Programme (WFP), whereby WFP will provide food – on food-for-work basis – to families that are constructing their transitional shelters in Rizal.

Meanwhile, during the reporting period, PRC collected and analysed household livelihood data, alongside the beneficiary revalidation and orientation processes, in order to make a preliminary assessment on the livelihood needs of the most vulnerable typhoon-affected families. The data will inform the planned detailed livelihood assessments, which will be conducted starting May to enable the design of appropriate livelihood interventions. Livelihood activities will start after beneficiary families have moved into their new homes.

<b>Disaster preparedness</b>	
<b>Objective:</b> 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.	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Philippine Red Cross chapters have improved stock of essential items and training for staff and volunteers in disaster response.	<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>

**Progress**

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.

IFRC delegates continue to train PRC volunteers and chapter staff in relief/logistics procedures, monitoring and reporting, and maintaining proper documentation in accordance with IFRC standards. In early April, the reporting and information delegate facilitated a session on ‘effective utilization of media and dealing with media in disasters’ during a 17-day disaster management course for PRC staff and volunteers.

As reported in the previous update, PRC had prepared modules for water search and rescue teams, to be implemented starting the second quarter of 2010. Procurement of rubber boats and other relevant equipment for these teams was initiated in April. Training for water search and rescue teams is scheduled for May, targeting six chapters – La Union, Laguna, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Rizal and Valenzuela.

## Logistics

As reported in the previous updates, all items listed on the original mobilization table have since been covered. Remaining quantities are being procured locally, on a needs basis. Procurement of locally-obtained items continued during April with the technical support of IFRC's regional logistics unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur.

IFRC's logistics team in the Philippines was further strengthened – albeit temporarily – with the deployment of a trainee logistics delegate from the Kuala Lumpur RLU. The logistics team continued to support the operation with regard to fleet management, procurement, warehousing, preparing contracts, checking/validating invoices, arranging payments and following up with contractors. In April, the team supported tendering processes for construction of four latrines in Pangasinan, sinking of seven boreholes in Rizal, 1,100 transitional shelters in Rizal, and equipment for six water search and rescue teams (for PRC).

## 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

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# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPH005 - Philippines - Typhoons

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2010/4
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>Cash contributions</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 Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	114,768					114,768
Credit Suisse Foundation	48,430					48,430
Danish Red Cross	16,185					16,185
European Commission - DG ECHO	1,294,659					1,294,659
Finnish Red Cross	49,236					49,236
Germany Red Cross	7,756					7,756
Icelandic Red Cross	50,000					50,000
Iranian 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
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 Mellon Bank)	7,595					7,595
New York Office (from Motorola Foundation)	63,171					63,171
New York Office (from Schering Plough)	8,689					8,689
New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)	1,347					1,347
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 International Development	251,762					251,762
Philippines - Private Donors	6,460					6,460
Republic of Korea Red Cross	38,500					38,500
Republic of Korea Red Cross (from Republic of Korea - Private Donors)	13,577					13,577
Swedish 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>5,948,484</b>					<b>5,948,484</b>
<b>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>						
British Red Cross	627,870					627,870
Canadian Red Cross	643,432					643,432

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPH005 - Philippines - Typhoons

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2010/4
Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/3
Appeal	MDRPH005
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	315,322				315,322
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	43,007				43,007
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>1,629,631</b>				<b>1,629,631</b>
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>					
<i>American Red Cross</i>	131,637				131,637
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	25,927				25,927
<i>British Red Cross</i>	140,247				140,247
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	30,477				30,477
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	101,324				101,324
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	96,852				96,852
<i>Germany Red Cross</i>	145,893				145,893
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	89,865				89,865
<i>Luxembourg Red Cross</i>	62,215				62,215
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	157,907				157,907
<b>C4. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>	<b>982,344</b>				<b>982,344</b>
<b>Inkind Personnel</b>					
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	10,413				10,413
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	11,293				11,293
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	25,080				25,080
<b>C5. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>46,786</b>				<b>46,786</b>
<b>Other Income</b>					
<i>Services</i>	-6,394				-6,394
<b>C6. Other Income</b>	<b>-6,394</b>				<b>-6,394</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>	<b>8,600,851</b>				<b>8,600,851</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>8,600,851</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>8,600,851</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>54%</b>			<b>0%</b>	<b>53%</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>	8,600,851					<b>8,600,851</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-3,402,914				-42,762	<b>-3,445,676</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	5,197,936				-42,762	<b>5,155,174</b>

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPH005 - Philippines - Typhoons

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2010/4
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	306,281				306,281	7,693,719	
Shelter - Transitional		274,492				274,492	-274,492	
Construction Materials		298,449				298,449	-298,449	
Clothing & textiles	802,800	637,462				637,462	165,338	
Water & Sanitation	1,034,000	6,637				6,637	1,027,363	
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>2,213,706</b>				<b>2,213,706</b>	<b>10,127,594</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	60,000	59,045				59,045	955	
Computers & Telecom	30,000	10,959				10,959	19,041	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.		1,795				1,795	-1,795	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>71,800</b>				<b>71,800</b>	<b>18,200</b>	
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage		25,960				25,960	-25,960	
Distribution & Monitoring		216,390				216,390	-216,390	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	449,000	52,893			86	52,979	396,021	
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>449,000</b>	<b>295,243</b>			<b>86</b>	<b>295,329</b>	<b>153,671</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	1,716,000	401,171			207	401,379	1,314,621	
Regionally Deployed Staff	56,000	36,705				36,705	19,295	
National Staff	125,200	27,573			302	27,875	97,325	
National Society Staff	225,000	14,963			22	14,985	210,015	
Consultants	55,000	16,776			22,413	39,189	15,811	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>2,177,200</b>	<b>497,188</b>			<b>22,945</b>	<b>520,133</b>	<b>1,657,067</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	42,000	4,592			219	4,811	37,189	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>4,592</b>			<b>219</b>	<b>4,811</b>	<b>37,189</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	17,500	34,938			22	34,960	-17,460	
Information & Public Relation	30,000	6,162			23	6,185	23,815	
Office Costs	30,500	15,652			6,451	22,102	8,398	
Communications	50,000	9,516			275	9,791	40,209	
Professional Fees		175				175	-175	
Financial Charges		11,270				11,270	-11,270	
Other General Expenses		523				523	-523	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>128,000</b>	<b>78,236</b>			<b>6,771</b>	<b>85,007</b>	<b>42,993</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	213,650			2,742	216,392	842,204	
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>1,058,596</b>	<b>213,650</b>			<b>2,742</b>	<b>216,392</b>	<b>842,204</b>	
<b>Services</b>								
Services & Recoveries		20,311				20,311	-20,311	
<b>Total Services</b>		<b>20,311</b>				<b>20,311</b>	<b>-20,311</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								

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

MDRPH005 - Philippines - Typhoons

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2010/4
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		8,188					8,188	-8,188
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>8,188</b>					<b>8,188</b>	<b>-8,188</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>16,286,096</b>	<b>3,402,914</b>				<b>42,762</b>	<b>3,445,676</b>	<b>12,840,420</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>12,562,326</b>				<b>278,094</b>	<b>12,840,420</b>	