

# 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° 15  
6 August 2010

**Period covered by this operations update:**  
1 May to 31 July 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 63 per cent covered in cash and kind, and including those in the pipeline, it is approximately 64 per cent covered.

[<click here for the financial statement<sup>1</sup>>](#)

### Appeal history:

- This [emergency appeal](#) was issued 23 October 2009 for CHF 16,286,096 (USD 16.1 million or EUR 10.8 million) for 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.

**Summary:** With the relief phase of this operation concluded by April 2010, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) – with support of IFRC – intensified implementation of recovery activities. Under the first phase of the shelter project, distribution of shelter repair materials was completed, with some 5,100 families assisted. Construction of transitional shelters [with latrines and septic tanks] advanced; some 950 units were completed as of end-July. Families whom had moved into their new homes were provided with kitchen utensils and sanitation items.



Each family assisted with transitional shelter is also provided with kitchen utensils, sanitation items and livelihood support. This woman and her daughter head home after receiving kitchen utensils and sanitation items at Victoria, Laguna in June 2010. (Photo: Romulo Godinez/Philippine Red Cross)

<sup>1</sup> The attached financial report covers the period up to June 2010; the financial report for July is still under process.

Construction/rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities linked to the shelter project – as well as for selected schools – progressed. Furthermore, in a bid to build PRC’s capacity to respond to future hydrological disasters, rubber boats were procured and water/land search-and-rescue training sessions were conducted. In the meantime, after analysing household livelihood data, and following consultations with families who moved into their new homes, appropriate livelihood interventions were agreed upon. Livelihood activities have since started – and are ongoing – in La Union, Laguna and Pangasinan.

To date, cash and in-kind contributions 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 (ECHO), the Italian government, Motorola Foundation, Mellon Bank and OPEC Fund for International Development.

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 remains, especially for shelter and livelihood needs. 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 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, 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 and Parma 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 destroyed and over 260,000 others partially or significantly damaged.

**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>

Meanwhile, towards mid-July 2010, a new typhoon (Typhoon Conson) hit the Philippines, sweeping across the National Capital Region as well as parts of Luzon. It left a trail of destruction, displaced hundreds of families and caused tens of casualties. According to NDCC, the effects of Typhoon Conson left some 100 people dead, 70 injured and 90 missing. Some 82,000 families were affected across 13 provinces, including Laguna and Rizal. Some of those hardest-hit in Laguna and Rizal were the same affected by the typhoons of late 2009. No external support was sought as the assistance delivered to affected families was within the capacity of authorities as well as local PRC chapters. *Please refer to [Typhoon Conson: Information Bulletin no. 3](#) for details.*

## Coordination and partnerships

**Movement coordination:** The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) continues to implement typhoon recovery programmes with the support of IFRC and partner national societies with in-country presence – German Red Cross and Spanish 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. In addition, some partner national societies who have supported the emergency appeal have undertaken monitoring visits to the Philippines for familiarization with the interventions. In this regard, during the period under review, representatives from Australian Red Cross and British Red Cross undertook monitoring visits.

**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 continued to work 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. PRC and IFRC are also collaborating with the World Food Programme (WFP), whereby WFP is providing food [using food-for-work approach] to beneficiary families who are involved in construction activities in Rizal.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

During the reporting period, implementation of shelter activities [distribution of shelter repair materials and material for constructing transitional shelters] advanced. Construction/rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities progressed. Search-and-rescue training sessions were conducted, and livelihood activities started.

## Progress towards objectives

Relief distributions (basic non-food items)	
<p><b>Objective:</b> 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.</p>	
Expected results	Activities planned
<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>

## Progress

Relief distributions were concluded by April 2010. Nevertheless, during this reporting period, families that have completed constructing their transitional shelter and moved into their new homes were provided with kitchen sets. In this regard, 953 kitchen sets were distributed as follows: 100 in Kalinga, 172 in La Union, 559 in Laguna and 122 in Pangasinan. Each kitchen set comprises two stainless steel cooking pots, a stainless steel frying pan, five plastic cups, five stainless steel plates, five stainless steel bowls, five stainless steel forks, five stainless steel spoons, five stainless steel knives, a wooden stirrer and a kitchen knife.

Meanwhile, as of end July, some IFRC-supplied relief items remain in stock. They comprise 900 buckets, 14,000 blankets, 47,486 kitchen sets, 5,000 hygiene kits and 14,000 plastic mats. Some of these items will replenish PRC's emergency stocks that were used in the immediate aftermath of the disaster, thus boosting the capacity of the National Society to respond to future potential disasters.

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>

## Progress

In May 2010, the social services unit of PRC provided post-disaster psychosocial care for staff and volunteers based at PRC's national headquarters. Activities included stress debriefing, group discussions on self-care techniques, sharing experiences, and relaxation exercises. Overall, health and care activities were concluded during the emergency phase and reported in detail in [operations update no. 13](#).

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
<b>Objective:</b> 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
Access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities at target evacuation centres has been established along with increased awareness of hygiene	<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</li> </ul>

practices.	<p>needs of women and children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
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**Progress**

An integrated approach has been maintained with the shelter project. A pour-flush latrine [with a septic tank] is planned for each shelter. As such, the 953 shelters completed during this reporting period all have latrines and septic tanks. In addition, the 953 families who have moved into their new homes – 100 in Kalinga, 172 in La Union, 559 in Laguna and 122 in Pangasinan – received sanitation kits. Each kit comprises a 20-litre jerry can, a 60-litre water container, a dipper and a toilet brush.

Also linked to the shelter project, a number of water and sanitation facilities are planned for Bulacan, Kalinga and Rizal. In Bulacan, PRC has provided material for construction of 27 latrines to some of the families that were recipients of shelter repair materials; a water supply system will also be provided. In Kalinga, PRC is putting in place a water supply system in a relocation site where they have provided transitional shelters for 49 families; works are ongoing.

In Rizal – at the relocation site being developed to host 1,100 families – PRC sank seven boreholes as of end-July 2010. In coordination with local authorities, the National Society undertook water tests for all the seven boreholes and shared the results with the government



An IFRC delegate tests a hand pump of one of the seven boreholes sunk at Antipolo, Rizal. (Photo: Alexander Mikadze/IFRC)

agency responsible for monitoring water quality. Generally, however, water from the seven boreholes is not for consumption, but for other household use, such as washing. Authorities have indicated that they have plans to have piped water connected to the site.

Additionally, seven washing areas were constructed during the reporting period while a drainage system is currently being put in place at the site. Considerations are also being made to have each shelter constructed fitted with gutters and provided with water storage containers; this is with a view to facilitate rainwater harvesting.

Meanwhile, taking forward its revised water and sanitation action plan, PRC made some progress towards constructing/rehabilitating water and sanitation facilities for schools which were used as evacuation centres or were severely affected by the typhoons. Based on assessments conducted in collaboration with the Department of Education and engineers from LGUs, some 30 schools – 11 in Laguna, 13 in Pangasinan and six in Rizal – were selected to be assisted. The assistance will include construction and rehabilitation of sanitation blocks [such as toilets and urinals] and water points. The objective of this project is to restore the access to water and sanitation facilities as it was prior to the typhoons so that latrines and water points are functional and available in case of future evacuations.

During the reporting period, appropriate designs were finalized with engineers from LGUs concerned and construction was completed at one school in Pangasinan and four schools in Laguna – one each in Pila, Siniloan, Pangil and Famy municipalities; the five schools assisted have a total population of 170 staff and 6,400 pupils.

To ensure sustainability of the water and sanitation facilities that it is providing, PRC has held a series of consultations with members of targeted communities, LGUs and targeted school authorities. In Kalinga, where a water supply system is being provided, community members have formed a water committee – with a set of regulations – and agreed on a tariff system. Each household will contribute an agreed amount on a monthly basis; this will go into a pool used to cover the system's running and maintenance costs.

A similar arrangement will be encouraged for Rizal, especially as regards maintenance of boreholes and washing facilities. For schools, consultations were held with the Department of Education, LGUs and heads of concerned schools to ensure that a mechanism is in place for the schools to maintain the water and sanitation facilities constructed or rehabilitated. These mechanisms will be elaborated in memoranda of agreements to be signed between PRC and the schools.

### **Challenges**

No hygiene promotion activities were implemented during the reporting period. The second phase of this project targets families assisted with transitional shelters. As such, planned activities are on hold until the first phase of the shelter project is completed.

Likewise, hygiene promotion linked to the school water and sanitation facilities construction/rehabilitation project can only start after construction or rehabilitation is complete. With a number of facilities now completed, key informant interviews [with school administrators, principals and teachers] are underway to identify the factors that affect cleanliness and maintenance of the facilities in schools. Similarly, focus group discussions [with student councils] are being held.

For the water and sanitation facilities construction/rehabilitation project, PRC faced some teething challenges during the early part of this reporting period, as this is the first time it is undertaking large-scale construction of water and sanitation facilities. Gradually, IFRC's water and sanitation team has provided guidance and mentoring, thus building the confidence of concerned National Society staff to monitor project activities and to undertake day-to-day follow-up.

Initially, the bidding process for the water and sanitation facilities construction/rehabilitation project attracted a limited number of contractors. As a result, some of those selected proved to have capacity challenges, which caused delays in meeting the timelines for the first deliverables of the project. Nevertheless, the project team has analysed the causes of those delays and has put remedial measures to ensure that ongoing constructions do not lag. The team is also conducting a thorough assessment of contractors' capacity. In addition, PRC has strengthened its project monitoring capacity by ensuring that concerned chapters assign staff who will focus on the project. These measures should ensure that the quality of work is, at least, satisfactory.

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> </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>

**Progress**

Provision of shelter repair kits – under the first phase of the shelter project – was completed in June 2010; by then, some 5,100 households had been provided with shelter repair materials. The materials were provided through a commodity voucher system, with each household allocated the equivalent of CHF 165 worth of materials. The materials included corrugated galvanized iron sheets, coco lumber, plywood, nails, sealant, electrical wires and sockets, and tools such as claw hammers, handsaws, chisels, and drop forges.



Some of the families assisted previously resided in unsafe locations, considered at risk from water-related hazards. PRC and IFRC have advocated for authorities to allocate safer relocation sites for affected families to construct their new shelters. In this photo, this lady, 65, relaxes and reads a book in her new home at one such relocation site in Victoria, Laguna. (Photo: Philippine Red Cross)

The materials included corrugated galvanized iron sheets, coco lumber, plywood, nails, sealant, electrical wires and sockets, and tools such as claw hammers, handsaws, chisels, and drop forges.

As of end-July, no further repair kits are planned. Due to funding limitations and based on need, priority will be on transitional shelter. However, should an obvious need for shelter repair material be determined, it will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

**Table 2: Distribution of shelter repair kits (during the first phase)**

Project location	No. of families targeted	No. of families assisted	Status
Bulacan	736	736	Completed
Kalinga	1,033	1,033	Completed
La Union	326	326	Completed
Pangasinan	1,365	1,365	Completed
Rizal	1,533	1,533	Completed
Zambales	109	109	Completed
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,102</b>	<b>5,102</b>	<b>Completed</b>

Under the first phase of the shelter project, the transitional shelter component saw some remarkable progress during the reporting period. Implementation advanced in Kalinga, La Union, Laguna and Pangasinan. As of 31 July 2010, 953 families had completed constructing their transitional shelters [with latrines]. With this, only 460 transitional shelters – 60 in Kalinga and 400 in Rizal – remain to be completed under the first phase. The 60 shelters currently in various stages of construction in Kalinga will be completed by mid-August 2010. In total, 1,413 units were committed under the first phase.

**Table 3: Status of transitional shelters (during the first phase)**

Project location	No. of units planned	No. of units completed	Status
Kalinga	160	100	60 in progress
La Union	172	172	Completed
Laguna	559	559	Completed
Pangasinan	122	122	Completed
Rizal*	400	0	400 in progress
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>460 in progress</b>

For Rizal, a customized approach has been adopted in that a modified design for shelter is being implemented. Prefabricated concrete posts and walling panels are being used in place of wooden material. These modifications were necessitated by findings of an inspection, which revealed the presence of termites in parts of the relocation site at Antipolo Municipality. While it has since been established that the presence of termites is minimal and can be contained, after consultations with the LGU and beneficiary community, PRC decided to use prefabricated concrete posts and walling panels as a precautionary measure. Following a competitive bidding process, a contractor was selected. The contractor has since mobilized to site, and construction works started in mid-July. As of end-July, the construction of 70 septic tanks and prefabricated roof trusses, window frames and doors for 70 houses had been completed. Concrete panels and columns for a similar number of houses had also been delivered to the site. It is projected that the 400 houses planned under the first phase will be completed by September 2010.

Meanwhile, as the first phase of the shelter project concludes, preparations have advanced for constructions to be undertaken in the second phase. A total of 1,940 units are planned under the second phase; 140 in Bulacan, 500 in Laguna, 500 in Muntinlupa, 100 in Pangasinan and 700 in Rizal. Apart from Rizal, where prefabricated concrete posts and walling panels will be used, the rest of project locations will utilize the original design. This phased approach was adopted due to funding limitations as well as challenges relating to obtaining suitable relocation sites (*please see also 'challenges' section below*).

**Table 4: Number of shelters planned under the second phase**

Project location	No. of units planned	Status
Bulacan	140	Site identified and being developed
Laguna	500	Bids initiated and awaiting selection of suppliers
Muntinlupa	500	Site identified and being developed
Pangasinan	100	Bids initiated and awaiting selection of suppliers
Rizal	700	Contractor on site and works starting
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,940</b>	

## Challenges

As mentioned in the previous update, the government put restrictions on harvesting and movement of coconut lumber/coconut materials. Owing to this, suppliers could not deliver in bulk throughout the period under review; this meant that there was a high demand [but limited supply] of coconut lumber. As a remedy, the operation team adjusted by spreading out distribution dates and providing shelter materials to beneficiary families in phases. While this approach ensured that all families targeted under the first phase received shelter materials over time, it slowed the completion dates.

A vast majority of houses that were destroyed by the typhoons were in unsafe locations considered at risk from hydrological hazards. Families from such areas are not allowed by authorities to return to their original sites. To date, some families in need have not been or cannot be provided with shelter materials as they do not have land to put up new homes. Nevertheless, PRC and IFRC continued 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 such families. Through these advocacy efforts, relocation sites were secured in Bulacan, Kalinga, Muntinlupa and Pangasinan – where further constructions are planned under the second phase of the shelter project. However, construction can only start after authorities develop the sites. As more and safer land sites become available, PRC will initiate distribution of shelter materials for beneficiaries to start re-building their homes, funding permitting.

As the recovery response continued, Typhoon Conson hit the Philippines in July 2010. Some of the hardest-hit families in Laguna and Rizal were the same affected by the typhoons of late 2009. In general, the transitional shelters constructed, and now occupied, in Laguna withstood the force of the typhoon; the only major damage to two of those houses was caused by fallen trees. Although some families are now sheltered from harsh weather elements, thousands are yet to receive shelter assistance. The 2010 typhoon season might bring more misery to these families if they do not get adequate shelter. Owing to funding limitations [the emergency appeal is 63 per cent covered] just over half the target of 16,500 families will be assisted with the available resources. As such, additional support from partners is much needed to meet outstanding needs.

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

The household livelihood data collected during the previous reporting period was analyzed in the course of May. Subsequently – as a pilot project – consultations were held with targeted families in the Kalayaan Municipality of Laguna to agree on appropriate livelihood activities. Consultations took the form of orientation workshops/focus group discussions, and involved heads of targeted families, local authorities, PRC staff and IFRC delegates. During the consultations, targeted households presented several project proposals, which were then discussed in detail to determine their appropriateness/feasibility. After the consultation forums, families-to-be-assisted were granted some time to agree upon the models they would prefer to implement livelihood activities. Once they decided on the models [whether sole proprietorships or partnerships], they submitted proposals to their Red Cross chapter for approval. Each family has been allocated PHP 7,000 (CHF 163) for business start-up costs, including products, equipment and running expenses.

After successful piloting, a range of livelihood activities has since started in La Union, Laguna and Pangasinan, with 60 households receiving specific assistance as of end-July 2010. Specific activities include – but are not limited to – *sari-sari* stores, rice trading, charcoal trading, fishing, fish farming, piggery, poultry farming, tailoring shops and baking of traditional cake.

Meanwhile, PRC continued to provide food-for-work support to families that received materials to construct transitional shelters in Kalinga and Pangasinan. This support enabled the families to stay on the sites and complete construction of their shelters. Otherwise, with the sowing period currently underway, families would rather toil in the fields to get money for food, as they cannot work on empty stomachs. Each family received 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. Similarly, PRC is also collaborating with WFP, whereby WFP is providing food – on a food-for-work basis – to families involved in constructing shelters and other related facilities in Rizal.

<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.

In the previous update, it had been mentioned that PRC had prepared modules for land and water search-and-rescue teams in a bid to build its capacity to respond to hydrological disasters. The six rubber boats and personal protective equipment, whose procurement was initiated in April, arrived in the Philippines in May. Subsequently, water/land search-and-rescue training sessions were conducted; 42 participants – six each from the La Union, Laguna, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Rizal, Valenzuela and Quezon chapters of PRC were trained. Participation of the Quezon chapter was resourced outside of this emergency appeal operation. This was the first such training ever for PRC staff. It is envisioned that in future, the training module will form part of emergency response unit (ERU) and chapter rescue squad (CSR) training.

During the reporting period, IFRC delegates continued to train PRC volunteers and staff in relief and logistics procedures, monitoring and reporting, and maintaining proper documentation in accordance with IFRC standards. In May and June, the reporting and information delegate facilitated two sessions on 'effective utilization of media and dealing with media in disasters' during disaster management courses for PRC staff and volunteers; the first training (for PRC chapters in Mindanao) was held in Davao and the second (for PRC chapters in Visayas) was held in Bohol.



Participants undergo a practical session during a water search-and-rescue training.  
(Photo: Leonardo Ebajo/Philippine Red Cross)

Also part of enhancing PRC's preparedness capacity is water and sanitation training. During the reporting period, IFRC's water and sanitation delegate worked closely with counterparts from ICRC and Spanish Red Cross to design and facilitate basic and advanced water and sanitation training sessions for 50 PRC staff and volunteers. The objective of the training sessions was to build up an adequate human resource capacity for PRC to respond to water and sanitation emergencies. The training module was based on the different steps of a water and sanitation intervention – starting with needs assessment to elaboration of action plans. Participants were trained on installing equipment to produce water, going through the entire process, from flocculation to decantation to treatment. They also learnt to use equipment such

as onion tanks, portable treatment units, bladders and tap stands. The sanitation aspect was also reviewed as participants erected emergency latrines.

## 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 the reporting period with the technical support of IFRC's regional logistics unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur.

The IFRC's in-country 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. Meanwhile, the trainee logistics delegate who was deployed from the RLU to provide temporary support to the in-country team, completed his mission.

## 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](#)'. Another story '[Rebuilding after the typhoons, nine months on](#)' was issued in early July. Other stories and updates on Philippine field operations are available [here](#).

## How we work

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

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

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

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

## Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation, please contact:

In the Philippines

- Philippine Red Cross (phone: +63.2.525.5654, fax: +63.2.527.085):
  - Gwendolyn T. Pang, secretary-general; email: [gwenpang@redcross.org.ph](mailto:gwenpang@redcross.org.ph)
- IFRC country office (phone: +63.2.309.8622, fax +63.2.524.3151):
  - Sandro Kushashvili, head of operations, email: [alexander.kushashvili@ifrc.org](mailto:alexander.kushashvili@ifrc.org);
  - Selvaratnam Sinnadurai, head of country office, email: [selvaratnam.sinnadurai@ifrc.org](mailto:selvaratnam.sinnadurai@ifrc.org);

IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur (phone: +60.3.9207.5700, fax +60.3.2161.0670):

- Jagan Chapagain, head of operations; email: [jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org](mailto:jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org)
  - Heikki Väättämoinen, operations coordinator, email: [heikki.vaatamoinen@ifrc.org](mailto:heikki.vaatamoinen@ifrc.org)
  - Jeremy Francis, regional logistics coordinator, email: [jeremy.francis@ifrc.org](mailto:jeremy.francis@ifrc.org)
  - Lasse Norgaard, communications delegate, email: [lasse.norgaard@ifrc.org](mailto:lasse.norgaard@ifrc.org)
  - Alan Bradbury, head of resource mobilization and PMER; email: [alan.bradbury@ifrc.org](mailto:alan.bradbury@ifrc.org)
- Please send all pledges of funding to [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org)

[\*\*<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	2009/9-2010/6
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	796,864					796,864
British Red Cross (from British Government)	320,078					320,078
Canadian Red Cross	1,297,895					1,297,895
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
Icelandic Red Cross	50,000					50,000
Iranian Red Crescent	30,600					30,600
Irish Red Cross	22,271					22,271
Italian Government 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	39,100					39,100
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>7,525,347</b>					<b>7,525,347</b>
<b>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>						
Canadian Red Cross	0					0
European Commission - DG ECHO	295,144					295,144

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPH005 - Philippines - Typhoons

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2010/6
Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/3
Appeal	MDRPH005
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	16,900				16,900
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	43,007				43,007
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	33,539				33,539
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>388,590</b>				<b>388,590</b>
<b>Income reserved for future periods</b>					
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	-612,937				-612,937
<b>C3. Income reserved for future periods</b>	<b>-612,937</b>				<b>-612,937</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>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>836,451</b>				<b>836,451</b>
<b>Inkind Personnel</b>					
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	10,413				10,413
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	20,093				20,093
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	33,880				33,880
<b>C5. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>64,386</b>				<b>64,386</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>8,195,442</b>				<b>8,195,442</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>8,195,442</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>8,195,442</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>51%</b>			<b>0%</b>	<b>50%</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>	8,195,442					<b>8,195,442</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-4,174,518				-42,762	<b>-4,217,280</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>4,020,924</b>				<b>-42,762</b>	<b>3,978,162</b>

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPH005 - Philippines - Typhoons

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2010/6
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	702,388				702,388	7,297,612	
Shelter - Transitional		437,910				437,910	-437,910	
Construction Materials		298,449				298,449	-298,449	
Clothing & textiles	802,800	615,362				615,362	187,438	
Food		990				990	-990	
Water & Sanitation	1,034,000	50,465				50,465	983,535	
Medical & First Aid	75,000	2,928				2,928	72,072	
Teaching Materials	125,000						125,000	
Utensils & Tools	1,454,050	261,457				261,457	1,192,593	
Other Supplies & Services	850,450	364,292				364,292	486,158	
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>12,341,300</b>	<b>2,734,240</b>				<b>2,734,240</b>	<b>9,607,060</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.		6,663				6,663	-6,663	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>76,667</b>				<b>76,667</b>	<b>13,333</b>	
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage		30,975				30,975	-30,975	
Distribution & Monitoring		189,827				189,827	-189,827	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	449,000	72,809			86	72,895	376,104	
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>449,000</b>	<b>293,612</b>			<b>86</b>	<b>293,697</b>	<b>155,302</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	1,716,000	545,021			207	545,228	1,170,772	
Regionally Deployed Staff	56,000	56,905				56,905	-905	
National Staff	125,200	41,336			302	41,637	83,563	
National Society Staff	225,000	19,219			22	19,241	205,759	
Consultants	55,000	16,776			22,413	39,189	15,811	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>2,177,200</b>	<b>679,256</b>			<b>22,945</b>	<b>702,200</b>	<b>1,475,000</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	42,000	7,094			219	7,312	34,688	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>7,094</b>			<b>219</b>	<b>7,312</b>	<b>34,688</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	17,500	39,335			22	39,357	-21,857	
Information & Public Relation	30,000	9,156			23	9,179	20,821	
Office Costs	30,500	18,644			6,451	25,095	5,405	
Communications	50,000	13,479			275	13,754	36,246	
Professional Fees		178				178	-178	
Financial Charges		11,502				11,502	-11,502	
Other General Expenses		867				867	-867	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>128,000</b>	<b>93,162</b>			<b>6,771</b>	<b>99,933</b>	<b>28,067</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	268,295			2,742	271,037	787,559	
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>1,058,596</b>	<b>268,295</b>			<b>2,742</b>	<b>271,037</b>	<b>787,559</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>	

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

MDRPH005 - Philippines - Typhoons

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2010/6
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>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		1,882					1,882	-1,882
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>1,882</b>					<b>1,882</b>	<b>-1,882</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>16,286,096</b>	<b>4,174,518</b>				<b>42,762</b>	<b>4,217,280</b>	<b>12,068,816</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>11,790,722</b>				<b>278,094</b>	<b>12,068,816</b>	