

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° 16
7 October 2010

One-year consolidated report

Period covered by this operations update:

1 October 2009 to 30 September 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 66 per cent covered in cash and kind. Further contributions needed.

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

Appeal history:

- This [emergency appeal](#) was issued 23 October 2009 for CHF 16,286,096 (USD 16.1 million or EUR 10.8 million) for 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 launched 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: This consolidated report summarizes the progress made during the first 12 months (one year) of the operation.

In the aftermath of Typhoon Ketsana, Philippine Red Cross (PRC) launched a **first response**, initially by deploying experienced and well-trained **search and rescue** teams that took 3,900 persons from high-risk areas to safety. DREF support covered immediate needs before this operation was launched on 1 October 2009, on a preliminary basis.



A year on, life has returned to normal for some 1,000 families that have moved into their new shelters. These children play outside their new home in Kalinga, where some 160 transitional shelters have been constructed
(Photo: Ken Kobayashi /Japanese Red Cross Society)

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

After rescue operations, PRC provided direct emergency assistance to typhoon-displaced families in 59 evacuation centres. The assistance provided to families in evacuation centres comprised the following:

- **Food** parcels for 145,000 families;
- 2.8 million litres of **water** (for 36,000 persons), 50 **portable toilets**, 20 **permanent latrines** in three evacuation centres and **desludging septic tanks** in five evacuation centres;
- **Health services** to 700 persons through a 50-bed medical station at Philippines Sports Area (ULTRA), Manila and a 35m² medical tent in Botolon, Zambales;
- **Psychosocial support** to 4,000 persons, **tracing services** to 200 persons, **guidance and counselling** to 400 persons and **referral services** to 1,600 persons.

Relief distributions followed soon after, during which PRC provided complete non-food item kits (blankets, mosquito nets, jerry cans and plastic/sleeping mats) to 35,100 families and assorted non-food items to 46,400 families. IFRC supplied complete non-food item kits for 20,000 families. In addition, the National Society provided kitchen sets to 6,200 families, cleaning kits to 20,000 families, hygiene kits to 45,200 families and assorted hygiene items to 7,200 families. Relief distributions concluded in April 2010.

Initially, PRC and IFRC undertook **health promotion** activities alongside relief distributions. The activities included assisting the department of health in distributing doxycycline to 4,000 persons in locations affected by leptospirosis. At the conclusion of the relief phase, PRC provided psychosocial care for staff/volunteers involved in the intervention.

With the relief phase concluded, focus turned to providing **shelter assistance** linked with **water and sanitation** services, hygiene promotion, livelihood activities and other components necessary for a community to thrive. To date, PRC and IFRC have assisted 5,100 families with shelter repair materials and 1,100 families with new shelters. They have also provided 1,000 families whom have moved into their new homes with kitchen utensils and sanitation items, and 750 of these with **livelihood** assistance.

Water and sanitation support relates to both hardware (facilities) and software (**hygiene promotion**). During the relief phase, trained PRC volunteers distributed 12,500 units of liquid chlorine (hyposol) for household water treatment to those in need. Through IFRC support, the National Society recruited and trained 500 community health volunteers who have delivered hygiene messages to 40,000 families to date. Hygiene promotion activities are on hold but will restart soon. Augmenting shelter interventions, IFRC has supported PRC to construct/rehabilitate **water and sanitation** facilities for 16 schools. PRC has also provided water supply systems in Bulacan (one hand pump), Kalinga (one supply system) and Rizal (seven boreholes) as well as seven washing areas and a drainage system in Rizal. They have also provided the 1,000 families that have moved into their new homes with household sanitation items to maintain their latrines.

Besides providing direct assistance to typhoon-affected families, IFRC has reinforced PRC's **disaster preparedness and response capacity**. In this regard, 900 buckets, 14,000 blankets, 5,000 hygiene kits and 14,000 plastic mats remain in stock to replenish items used up in the relief phase. Through IFRC support, the National Society has formed, trained and equipped 11 land and water search and rescue teams. It has also acquired two land cruisers. In addition to providing technical support to the operation, IFRC delegates have trained and mentored PRC staff and volunteers.

To date, the following Red Cross Red Crescent partners have provided cash and/or in-kind **contributions**: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross/Australian government, Austrian Red Cross, British Red Cross/British Government, Canadian Red Cross Society/Canadian government, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Icelandic Red Cross, Irish Red Cross Society, Japanese Red Cross Society, Luxembourg Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross/New Zealand government, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Red Cross of Monaco, Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government, The Netherlands Red Cross and The Republic of Korea National Red Cross. Credit Suisse Foundation, European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department (DG ECHO), Italian government, Motorola Foundation, Mellon Bank, OPEC Fund for International Development, voluntary emergency relief fund (VERF)/WHO and other private/corporate donors have also contributed.

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, a funding gap remains, especially for shelter and livelihood needs. Further support from partners 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. As the response to Ketsana and Parma was being mounted, two more typhoons – Melor (Quedan) and Lupit (Ramil) – approached but dissipated without causing much damage. Then, on 30 October 2009, another significant typhoon, Mirinae (Santi), made landfall.

According to the Philippine national disaster coordinating council – now renamed national disaster risk reduction and management council (NDRRMC) – the combined effects of the typhoons left close to a thousand people dead, over 700 injured and 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.

Philippine Red Cross (PRC) played a crucial role in disaster response. Within hours of Ketsana, the National Society had deployed experienced and well-trained volunteers to conduct search and rescue and evacuate people in high-risk areas to safer grounds. PRC volunteers and staff also delivered assistance in evacuation centres, including providing food and other relief items as well as meeting immediate health-related and welfare needs. Subsequently, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched this emergency operation on behalf of PRC. The operation targets 110,000 most vulnerable affected families (550,000 persons) in selected provinces of Luzon.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination: From the outset, PRC has implemented typhoon interventions with the support of IFRC, ICRC and partner national societies with in-country presence. During the past one year, Red Cross Red Crescent partners continued to hold coordination and ad hoc meetings, including at the operational level. Meanwhile, PRC organized a pre-disaster planning forum in early September 2010 to develop a coordination mechanism, especially in view of the typhoon season. IFRC [including representatives from its Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur], ICRC, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross participated.

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 risk reduction and management council; (ii) local disaster coordinating councils; and (iii) local government units. PRC also coordinates with the department of social welfare and development (DSWD) and provincial coordination councils. IFRC has supported the humanitarian diplomacy efforts of PRC, especially with regard to obtaining 'safer' land to resettle families displaced because of the typhoons.

Inter-agency coordination: IFRC continues 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; the interagency standing committee (IASC) clusters were activated during the emergency phase, and IFRC initially deployed a coordination team to convene the [emergency shelter cluster](#). IFRC also participates in humanitarian country team (HCT) meetings, led by the UN resident coordinator. Collaboration is ongoing with the World Food Programme (WFP) in providing food [on food-for-work basis] in Rizal.

Reviews and monitoring: IFRC facilitated a real-time review of the operation in December 2009. The review aimed at determining the quality of the initial response, identifying areas that needed improvement and capturing early lessons learnt. The real-time review report was circulated to partners in August 2010. Over the 12 months under review, ECHO undertook three monitoring visits. Australian Red Cross and British Red Cross also undertook monitoring visits to the Philippines. In the meantime, a mid-term review of the operation has just started – on 30 September 2010 – and will continue until 5 October 2010.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

During the emergency and relief phases, PRC assisted typhoon-displaced families in 59 evacuation centres. PRC was supported in its first response by IFRC and other Movement partners, including ICRC, American Red Cross, German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross. IFRC deployed a regional disaster response team (RDRT) and a field assessment and coordination team (FACT) to assist in conducting assessments. The assessments identified shelter as top priority; thus, shelter inputs form almost half of the budget. However, an integrated approach has been maintained with water and sanitation, hygiene promotion and livelihood activities as well as other components necessary for a community to thrive.

Relief distributions covered the needs of the most vulnerable typhoon-displaced families in Benguet, Bulacan, Camarines Norte, Ilocos Sur, Kalinga, La Union, Laguna, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Quezon City, Rizal, Tarlac and Zambales. Over the past one year, shelter and related activities have mainly covered six provinces: Bulacan, Kalinga, La Union, Laguna, Pangasinan, and Rizal. Families assisted with transitional shelter have also been provided with kitchen sets, household sanitation items and PHP 7,000 (CHF 163) each for livelihood activities. Health and hygiene promotion activities extended to Cagayan, Camarines Norte, Ilocos Norte, Quezon City and Zambales.

Table 1: Snapshot of collective activities of the Red Cross Red Crescent over the past one year

Sector	1 October 2009 to 30 September 2010		IFRC emergency appeal target
	Main activities	Numbers assisted/provided	
Relief distributions (basic non-food items)	Distribute non-food item kits (blankets, mosquito nets, jerry cans and plastic/sleeping mats)	35,100 families	30,000 families
	Distribute hygiene kits	45,200 families	30,000 families
	Distribute kitchen sets	7,200 families	n/a
	Distribute cleaning kits	20,000 families	n/a
Health and care	Establish two medical stations/posts	700 persons	n/a
	Psychosocial support	4,000 persons	n/a
	Referral services	1,600 persons	n/a
	Health promotion	40,000 families	n/a
	Provide doxycycline	4,000 persons	n/a
Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	Provide water containers (part on NFI distributions)	35,100 families	15,000 families
	Provide potable water in evacuation centres	36,000 persons	9,000 families
	Provide emergency latrines in evacuation centres	50 portable toilets and 20 permanent latrines	n/a
	Provide water purification solution (hyposol)	12,500 families	15,000 families
	Construct/rehabilitate water and sanitation facilities for schools	16 schools	30 schools
	Hygiene promotion	40,000 families	45,000 families
Shelter	Construct typhoon-resistant transitional shelters, with latrines	1,200 families	6,500 families
	Provide shelter repair kits	5,400 families	10,000 families
	Provide kitchen sets (to families assisted with transitional shelter)	1,000 families	6,500 families
Early recovery and livelihoods	Provide PHP 7,000 to each family for livelihood activities	750 families	6,500 families
Preparedness and capacity building	Form, train and equip search and rescue teams	18 teams	15 teams
	Provide vehicles	2 land cruisers	2 land cruisers
	Replenish preparedness stocks	900 buckets, 14,000 blankets, 5,000 hygiene kits and 14,000 sleeping mats	Items for 10,000 families

Note: The average size of a family is five (5) persons

Progress towards objectives

Relief distributions (basic non-food items)

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

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

Achievements



A couple of days after Ketsana, IFRC airlifted relief items for 10,000 families from its regional hub in Malaysia (Photo: Romulo Godinez/Philippine Red Cross)

One year on, PRC has distributed non-food item (NFI) kits to 35,146 families, assorted non-food items to 46,386 families, hygiene kits to 45,200 families, assorted hygiene items to 7,200 families, kitchen sets to 7,227 families and cleaning kits to 20,000 families. Distributions covered Benguet, Bulacan, Calucan, Camarines Norte, Ilocos Sur, Kalinga, La Union, Laguna, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Quezon City, Rizal, Tarlac and Zambales.

Each NFI kit comprised 2 blankets, 2 mosquito nets, 2 jerry cans and 2 sleeping mats. A complete hygiene kit contained 5 toothbrushes, 1 tube toothpaste, 1 bottle of shampoo, 5 pieces of bathing soap, 5 plastic combs, 1 pack cotton buds (with 200

pieces), 1 pack of sanitary napkins (with 10 pieces), 1 nail cutter/clipper, 1 bar of washing soap, 2 packs of disposable razors, 2 rolls of toilet paper and 5 face towels. A cleaning kit comprised 2 brooms, 1 floor mop, 1 shovel, 5 empty sacks, 2 four-gallon buckets, 2 pairs of working gloves and 1 kilo of powder soap.

Relief distributions supported by IFRC:

- NFI kits for 20,000 families
- Kitchen items for 1,000 families assisted with transitional shelter – and that have already moved to their homes – in Kalinga, La Union, Laguna and Pangasinan
- Each IFRC-supplied kitchen set comprises 2 stainless steel cooking pots, 1 stainless steel frying pan, 5 plastic cups, 5 stainless steel plates, 5 stainless steel bowls, 5 stainless steel forks, 5 stainless steel spoons, 5 stainless steel knives, 1 wooden stirrer and 1 kitchen knife
- Committed to providing kitchen items for the 4,000 families to receive full shelter assistance

Relief distributions supported by PNS through bilateral arrangements and by ICRC:

- American Red Cross supplied NFI kits for 6,500 families, German Red Cross for 5,500 families and ICRC for 1,900 families
- American Red Cross supplied hygiene kits for 11,500 families, German Red Cross for 15,000 families, Spanish Red Cross for 10,800 families and ICRC for 1,900 families
- American Red Cross supplied kitchen sets for 2,300 families, German Red Cross for 1,000 families and ICRC for 1,900 families
- German Red Cross supplied cleaning kits for 8,000 families, Spanish Red Cross for 7,000 families and ICRC for 3,400 families

Health and care

Objective: The health risks of the affected population are reduced through the provision of preventive, community-level and curative services to some 13,000 families (65,000 beneficiaries).

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

Achievements

Health and care activities implemented during the emergency phase were reported in detail in [Operations Update no. 13](#). Briefly, during the relief phase, health promotion was undertaken alongside hygiene promotion. Sessions organized by community health volunteers covered, among others, common diseases during emergencies. Information, education and communication (IEC) materials produced, addressed diseases such as leptospirosis, diarrhoea, athlete’s foot, malaria and dengue fever. It is worth noting that while 50 medical drug kits were to be procured, the needs were met through medical drug items donations obtained locally by PRC. Timely assistance by PRC contributed to reducing health risks among those assisted.

PRC using own resources and local donations:

- Established a 50-bed medical station at Philippines Sports Area (ULTRA), Manila and a 35m² medical tent in Botolon, Zambales, and assisted 700 patients
- Provided referral services to 1,600 persons
- Provided psychosocial support to 4,000 persons and guidance and counseling to 400 persons
- Assisted the department of health in distributing doxycycline to 4,000 persons in locations affected by leptospirosis

Through IFRC support:

- Recruited and trained 500 community health volunteers [see also hygiene promotion]
- Produced IEC materials on leptospirosis, diarrhoea, athlete's foot, malaria and dengue fever
- Distributed IEC materials and delivered health messages to 40,000 families [see also hygiene promotion]
- Post-disaster psychosocial care for staff and volunteers involved in the typhoon operation; activities included stress debriefing, group discussions [on self-care techniques] and relaxation exercises
- Organized a 'health in emergencies assessment' training for 41 staff and volunteers from PRC's national headquarters and 'high risk' chapters

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

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

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

Achievements

Water and sanitation activities have contributed towards reducing the risk of water and sanitation related diseases in typhoon-affected areas. A pour-flush latrine is incorporated to each shelter while water sources, sanitation kits and hygiene promotion have been provided.

First response by PRC (using own resources and/or with support of Movement partners)

- Provided 2.8 million litres of water (using 19 bladders) for 36,000 persons in four provinces
- Provided 50 portable toilets in Marikina City and Pasig City
- Constructed 20 permanent latrines in Marikina City and Quezon City
- Desludged septic tanks at five evacuation centres in Marikina City (jointly with ICRC)
- Distributed 12,500 units of chlorine liquid (hyposol) for household water treatment to those in need

Through IFRC support

- Recruited and trained 500 community health volunteers [see also health and care]
- Produced IEC materials on general hygiene, including hand washing
- Distributed IEC materials and delivered hygiene messages to 40,000 families [see also health and care]
- Ensured a pour-flush latrine is incorporated to each of the completed 1,100 transitional shelters
- Provided household sanitation kits (each comprising a 20-litre jerry can, a 60-litre water container, a dipper and a toilet brush) for 1,000 families assisted with transitional shelter – and that have already moved to their homes – in Kalinga, La Union, Laguna and Pangasinan to maintain their latrines
- Provided water supply systems in Bulacan (1 hand pump), Kalinga (1 supply system) and Rizal (7 boreholes, each with a washing area), and a drainage system in Rizal
- Constructed or rehabilitated water and sanitation facilities for 16 schools that used as evacuation centres or severely affected by the typhoons
- Committed to construct or rehabilitate water and sanitation facilities in 30 schools in total, construction or rehabilitation of facilities in the remaining 14 targeted schools ongoing



A young girl tests a hand pump installed in Pangasinan
(Photo: Rommel Sotto/Philippine Red Cross)



A hygiene promotion session in Quezon City
(Photo: Yoshi Shimizu, freelance/IFRC)

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
<p>Improved shelter conditions for families whose houses were severely damaged or totally destroyed as a result of the typhoons.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the extent of the shelter needs and preferred shelter solutions. • Provide culturally acceptable shelter conditions for persons unable to return to their dwellings in the short term. • Construct 6,500 transitional (typhoon and cyclone-resistant) shelters with latrines for entirely damaged/destroyed houses and repairs to some 10,000 partially damaged homes. • Enable the provision of safe and adequate locally appropriate shelter solutions through appropriate programming methods. • Promote safe and durable shelter techniques where possible through the provision of technical assistance and guidance to all involved in the shelter activities. • Ensure shelter and settlement programming includes access to required water and sanitation services.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate linked livelihoods initiatives where possible to maximize the potential economic benefits of the shelter programming. • Promote awareness and understanding of safe and typhoon resistant construction and adequate shelter response • Programming with the National Society and affected communities, including advocacy with the government for access to appropriate land sites. • Carry out ongoing monitoring and provide assistance to the families involved.
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Achievements

Based on the needs determined during assessments, shelter interventions comprise of two components:

- Providing shelter repair materials – also known as shelter repair kits – to families whose homes were damaged [partially] in the typhoons
- Providing materials for construction of typhoon-resistant transitional shelters to those whose homes were destroyed [totally] in the typhoons

The shelter repair kit was provided through a commodity voucher system, with each household allocated the equivalent of about CHF 165 worth of materials. The transitional shelters are 20-square foot wood-framed houses, with woven split bamboo mat (*sawali*) walls and corrugated galvanize iron sheet roofs. For Rizal, a customized model of shelter has been adopted in that prefabricated concrete posts and walling panels are being used in place of wood material; the modifications were necessary as inspections revealed the presence of termites in parts of the relocation site.



This is what used to be home to this family in Kalinga. Everytime there was a typhoon, they would seek a 'safer roof' at a nearby elementary school, which served as an evacuation centre. "Too much rain and strong winds always frightened us because they always damaged our home."
(Photo: Necephor Mghendi/IFRC)



Standing in front of their new home, the father of this family of six says his new home now makes him feel safer. "If there's a typhoon we won't be as frightened as before". Despite his disability, he played an active role in building his new home. "My condition did not stop me."
(Photo: Necephor Mghendi/IFRC)

Through IFRC support:

- Provided 5,100 shelter repair kits in Bulacan, Kalinga, La Union, Laguna, Pangasinan, Rizal and Zambales
- Provided 1,100 transitional shelters in Kalinga, La Union, Laguna, Pangasinan and Rizal
- Construction of 2,900 shelters – including in Laguna, Pangasinan and Rizal – is underway or in the planning.
- Based on funding obtained to date, a total of 4,000 transitional shelters committed

Supported by PNS through bilateral arrangements:

- German Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross provided shelter repair kits for 300 families; and transitional shelter for 130 families in Benguet.
- Swiss Red Cross constructed eight transitional classrooms, with water and sanitation facilities, in Laguna

Early recovery and livelihoods

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

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

Achievements

Livelihood activities aim to enable families assisted with full shelter to re-establish basic means of household income. Through IFRC support, PRC has provided PHP 7,000 (CHF 163) livelihood support each to 750 families that have moved to their new homes in Kalinga, La Union, Laguna and Pangasinan. Businesses started include *sari-sari* (sundry) stores, rice trading, fishing, piggery, poultry farming, tailoring shops, transport (horse) and vegetable stalls.

In addition, PRC has provided food-for-work support for some families assisted with transitional shelters in Kalinga and Pangasinan. 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.



**A livelihood activity started by a family in Pangasinan
(Photo: Rommel Sotto/Philippine Red Cross)**

Similarly, PRC is collaborating with World Food Programme (WFP) to provide food – on a food-for-work basis – to families involved in constructing shelters in Rizal.

Disaster preparedness	
Objective: Communities affected and those at risk of future disasters are supported through increased ability and resilience to deal with future calamities via enhanced disaster preparedness capacity.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<p>Philippine Red Cross chapters have improved stock of essential items and training for staff and volunteers in disaster response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforce Philippine Red Cross emergency response procedures and contingency planning. • Procure 15 rubber boats and train Philippine Red Cross teams for search-and-rescue work. • Equip local chapters with 850 rubber boots and 500 life-vests for future search and rescue operations. • Equip Philippine Red Cross headquarters with two land cruisers that will be specially geared for flood situations. • Review the existing disaster assessment procedures with a focus on strengthening chapter participation in disaster management and support. • Enhance the preparedness for future disasters through the provision of technical materials and support the Philippine Red Cross. • Conduct on-the-job training for Philippine Red Cross recruits in logistics-relief, fleet management and procurement. • Implementation of integrated community-based disaster preparedness activities (early warning; hazard mapping, identification of safe havens and exploring adapting existing structures, etc.) through a scaled up community based volunteer mobilization and training strategy linked to sustainable approaches to branch development. • Disaster preparedness (DP) stock replenishment (quantities and items to be confirmed with Philippine Red Cross).

Achievements

Some IFRC-supplied non-food items (including 900 buckets, 14,000 blankets, 5,000 hygiene kits and 14,000 plastic mats) remain in stock. They will replenish emergency stocks that were used in the immediate aftermath of the typhoons. Through this operation, 11 water search and rescue teams – comprising volunteers from various facets of the community – have been formed, trained and equipped. Two land cruisers have also been acquired for the National Society.

Additionally, IFRC has facilitated workshops, training sessions and on-the-job training for PRC staff at both headquarters and chapter levels in respect of warehousing, procurement, fleet management. Other training sessions supported by IFRC delegates include ‘emergency health assessment’, basic and advance water and sanitation, and emergency communications.



A water search and rescue simulation in Pasig City
(Photo: Romulo Godinez/Philippine Red Cross)

Challenges faced [in all sectors] during the first year of the operation have been outlined in previous operations updates, including [Operations Update 13](#) and [Operations Update 15](#). Please also refer to [Annex 1](#) for details on some of the main challenges, and solutions adopted to address them.

Logistics

During the emergency phase, IFRC airlifted some 100 tonnes [or 500 m³] of relief items from its regional logistics hub in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The regional logistics unit (RLU) assisted in international procurement of items such as hygiene kits, corrugated galvanized iron sheets and galvanized plain sheets, which arrived during the relief phase. All items listed on the original mobilization table are covered. Remaining quantities are being procured locally by IFRC's logistics team in the Philippines, with the technical support of RLU. The in-country logistics team comprises two logistics delegate and two logistics officers. Over the past one year, the team has supported PRC to secure additional warehousing capacity [to accommodate incoming shipments and shelter materials], preparing contracts, recruiting/mentoring warehouse staff, checking/validating invoices, arranging payments and following up with contractors. Support also extended to fleet management, with some vehicles leased from IFRC's fleet base in Dubai to facilitate movement and monitoring in the field.

Communications – advocacy and public information

Since the start of this operation, IFRC has maintained a steady flow of information from the field to headquarters and to Movement partners and other major stakeholders. This has enabled all stakeholders to be up-to-date with regard to operational developments. Furthermore, IFRC is supporting PRC to ensure that targeted beneficiaries are informed about, and engaged in, design and implementation of activities. At end-September 2010, some communications materials were shared with partners to highlight the achievements gained over the year. A story and two beneficiary profiles were issued on IFRC's public website under the following headings: '[The road to recovery, one year after typhoon Ketsana](#)'; '[Typhoon Ketsana changed life forever](#)', and; '[Double grief](#)'. Previous stories and progress reports 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
- IFRC country office (phone: +63.2.309.8622, fax +63.2.524.3151):
 - Sandro Kushashvili, head of operations, email: alexander.kushashvili@ifrc.org;
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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
- Heikki Väättämoinen, operations coordinator, email: heikki.vaatamoinen@ifrc.org
- Jeremy Francis, regional logistics coordinator, email: jeremy.francis@ifrc.org
- Lasse Norgaard, communications delegate, email: lasse.norgaard@ifrc.org

- Alan Bradbury, head of resource mobilization and PMER; email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org
Please send all pledges of funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org

[<Annex and financial report below; click here to return to title page>](#)

MDRPH005 - Philippines - Typhoons

Appeal Launch Date: 01 oct 09

Appeal Timeframe: 28 sep 09 to 31 mar 11

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2010/8
Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/3
Appeal	MDRPH005
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	15,965,241				320,856	16,286,096
B. Opening Balance	0				0	0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	570,605					570,605
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	234,067					234,067
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>	542,793					542,793
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>	37,690					37,690
<i>British Red Cross</i>	1,042,806					1,042,806
<i>British Red Cross (from British Government)</i>	320,078					320,078
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	1,297,895					1,297,895
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	188,715					188,715
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	114,768					114,768
<i>Credit Suisse Foundation</i>	48,430					48,430
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	16,185					16,185
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	2,381,764					2,381,764
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	88,236					88,236
<i>Icelandic Red Cross</i>	50,000					50,000
<i>Iranian Red Crescent</i>	30,600					30,600
<i>Irish Red Cross</i>	22,271					22,271
<i>Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund</i>	75,472					75,472
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	90,873					90,873
<i>Luxembourg Red Cross</i>	3,234					3,234
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	30,216					30,216
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	170,126					170,126
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	33,720					33,720
<i>New York Office (from Mellon Bank)</i>	7,595					7,595
<i>New York Office (from Motorola Foundation)</i>	63,171					63,171
<i>New York Office (from Schering Plough)</i>	8,689					8,689
<i>New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)</i>	1,347					1,347
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	39,100					39,100
<i>New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)</i>	373,400					373,400
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	89,017					89,017
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norway - Private Donors)</i>	178,034					178,034
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	172,849					172,849
<i>On Line donations</i>	2,138					2,138
<i>OPEC Fund For International Development</i>	251,762					251,762
<i>Philippines - Private Donors</i>	6,460					6,460
<i>Republic of Korea Red Cross</i>	38,500					38,500
<i>Republic of Korea Red Cross (from Republic of Korea - Private Donors)</i>	13,577					13,577
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	290,036					290,036
<i>Switzerland - Private Donors</i>	2,090					2,090
<i>United States - Private Donors</i>	405					405
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	2,400					2,400

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPH005 - Philippines - Typhoons

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Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/3
Appeal	MDRPH005
Budget	APPEAL

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C1. Cash contributions	8,931,113				8,931,113
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)					
European Commission - DG ECHO	551,181				551,181
Finnish Red Cross	6,900				6,900
Japanese Red Cross	241,378				241,378
Netherlands Red Cross				52,493	52,493
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	799,459			52,493	851,952
Inkind Goods & Transport					
American Red Cross	131,637				131,637
Australian Red Cross	25,927				25,927
British Red Cross	140,247				140,247
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	30,477				30,477
Danish Red Cross	101,324				101,324
Finnish Red Cross	96,852				96,852
Japanese Red Cross	89,865				89,865
Luxembourg Red Cross	62,215				62,215
Netherlands Red Cross	157,907				157,907
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport	836,451				836,451
Inkind Personnel					
Australian Red Cross	10,413				10,413
Finnish Red Cross	28,893				28,893
Japanese Red Cross	42,680				42,680
C5. Inkind Personnel	81,986				81,986
Other Income					
Services	-6,394				-6,394
C6. Other Income	-6,394				-6,394
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	10,642,614			52,493	10,695,108
D. Total Funding = B + C	10,642,614			52,493	10,695,108
Appeal Coverage	67%			16%	66%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0				0	0
C. Income	10,642,614				52,493	10,695,108
E. Expenditure	-6,547,773				-42,762	-6,590,535
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	4,094,842				9,731	4,104,573

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Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/3
Appeal	MDRPH005
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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		15,965,241				320,856	16,286,096	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	8,000,000	837,344				837,344	7,162,656	
Shelter - Transitional		583,747				583,747	-583,747	
Construction Materials		528,538				528,538	-528,538	
Clothing & textiles	802,800	615,362				615,362	187,438	
Food		990				990	-990	
Seeds,Plants		31,400				31,400	-31,400	
Water & Sanitation	1,034,000	136,365				136,365	897,635	
Medical & First Aid	75,000	2,928				2,928	72,072	
Teaching Materials	125,000						125,000	
Utensils & Tools	1,454,050	272,149				272,149	1,181,901	
Other Supplies & Services	850,450	366,452				366,452	483,998	
Total Supplies	12,341,300	3,375,274				3,375,274	8,966,026	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	60,000	59,045				59,045	955	
Computers & Telecom	30,000	11,201				11,201	18,799	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.		6,663				6,663	-6,663	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	90,000	76,910				76,910	13,090	
Transport & Storage								
Storage		37,678				37,678	-37,678	
Distribution & Monitoring		195,012				195,012	-195,012	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	449,000	88,846			86	88,932	360,068	
Total Transport & Storage	449,000	321,536			86	321,622	127,378	
Personnel								
International Staff	1,716,000	682,459			207	682,666	1,033,334	
Regionally Deployed Staff	56,000	56,905				56,905	-905	
National Staff	125,200	61,086			302	61,388	63,812	
National Society Staff	225,000	30,559			22	30,581	194,419	
Consultants	55,000	16,776			22,413	39,189	15,811	
Total Personnel	2,177,200	847,785			22,945	870,730	1,306,470	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	42,000	7,782			219	8,000	34,000	
Total Workshops & Training	42,000	7,782			219	8,000	34,000	
General Expenditure								
Travel	17,500	40,587			22	40,609	-23,109	
Information & Public Relation	30,000	10,107			23	10,130	19,870	
Office Costs	30,500	23,180			6,451	29,630	870	
Communications	50,000	16,796			275	17,071	32,929	
Professional Fees		191				191	-191	
Financial Charges		21,169				21,169	-21,169	
Other General Expenses		1,053				1,053	-1,053	
Total General Expenditure	128,000	113,082			6,771	119,853	8,147	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers Others					10,000	10,000	-10,000	
Total Contributions & Transfers					10,000	10,000	-10,000	
Programme Support								
Program Support	1,058,596	431,199			2,742	433,941	624,655	
Total Programme Support	1,058,596	431,199			2,742	433,941	624,655	
Services								

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPH005 - Philippines - Typhoons

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Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		15,965,241				320,856	16,286,096	
Services & Recoveries		30,467					30,467	-30,467
Total Services		30,467					30,467	-30,467
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		1,343,737					1,343,737	-1,343,737
Total Operational Provisions		1,343,737					1,343,737	-1,343,737
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	16,286,096	6,547,773				42,762	6,590,535	9,695,562
VARIANCE (C - D)		9,417,468				278,094	9,695,562	



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Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

Philippines: typhoons Ketsana, Parma and Mirinae One-year on

Question and Answers

What is the current funding situation and how does it affect recovery programmes?

To date, donations totalling 10.6 million Swiss francs of the 16.3 million Swiss francs (65 per cent) requested have been received. As a result, the level of shelter assistance that the IFRC/PRC can provide to the most vulnerable typhoon-affected families remains constrained. As it is, only transitional shelters for 4,000 households (out of the 6,500 targeted) and shelter repair kits for 5,100 households (of the 10,000 targeted) have been resourced.

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. Therefore, additional support from partners is needed and encouraged to meet outstanding needs.

How has access to land affected the shelter interventions?

Shelter activities took longer to launch due to challenges relating to land. First, for families who were authorized by authorities to rebuild where their original homes were destroyed, PRC criteria specified that the families had to be able to confirm that they owned the plots. Many families had to navigate the land tenure process, which is paperless in many cases, in order to obtain permission before they could start rebuilding.

Second, a vast majority of houses destroyed by the typhoons were in locations considered at risk from water-related hazards. Families in these areas are not allowed by authorities to return to their original sites. However, the relocation of people to safer sites is dependent upon whether acceptable land is available. As an intermediate solution, the PRC has provided shelter repair kits to families who are waiting to obtain new land sites.

What has the Red Cross done to address the land issue?

The IFRC continues to support the PRC in advocacy efforts targeting authorities, local government units, the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor and some private entities to secure safer land for affected families so they can rebuild. Through these advocacy efforts, relocation sites have been secured in Kalinga, La Union, Laguna, Pangasinan and Rizal. In these locations, shelter construction has been completed or is at an advanced stage. New sites have also been secured in Bulacan and Muntinlupa. Construction will begin in these locations in the second phase of the shelter programme. As additional safe land sites become available, and funding permitting, the PRC will initiate the distribution of shelter materials for beneficiaries to re-build their homes.

Isn't one year too long for beneficiary families to wait for assistance?

It's important to note that the Philippines are affected by over a dozen typhoons every year. In this context, local communities have developed some coping mechanisms. For example, often they rebuild using light materials and at the same locations. Such families then wait for the next typhoon to hit and repeat the cycle. Our shelter intervention aims to break that cycle by providing not only structures (homes to live in) but also a durable solution linked to disaster risk reduction, for example, rebuilding in safer areas that have less risk to water-related hazards.



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It's also important to remember that construction only started in March with the first group of displaced families moving into their new homes in April and May. While this may seem like a delay, in reality resettling communities is a process with various steps that need careful planning and consultation. For example, we cannot force families to move; they need to be willing to move to new locations. Likewise, the host communities need to be consulted to ensure they are amenable to a new community moving into their area.

Why is a different model of shelter being implemented in Rizal?

In Rizal, prefabricated concrete posts and walling panels are being used in place of wood materials. These modifications were necessary as inspections revealed the presence of termites in parts of the relocation site. While it has since been established that the presence of termites is minimal and can be contained, after consultations with the local government unit and the beneficiary community, the PRC decided to use prefabricated concrete posts and walling panels as a precautionary measure. This is a customized approach, in line with our commitment to adapt our interventions based on lessons learned.

Has the intervention focused only on delivering direct assistance to typhoon-affected persons?

The generosity of our donors has enabled us not only to assist typhoon-affected families, but also to invest in enhancing the capacity of the PRC to cope with future shocks. Some IFRC-supplied non-food items (including 900 buckets, 14,000 blankets, 5,000 hygiene kits and 14,000 plastic mats) remain in stock. The items will replenish the PRC's emergency stocks that were used in the immediate aftermath of the typhoons. Additionally, 11 land and water search and rescue teams – comprising volunteers from various facets of the community – have been formed, trained and equipped. Lastly, IFRC delegates have provided or facilitated various training sessions for PRC volunteers and staff in relief and logistics procedures, documentation, monitoring and reporting, communications, emergency health, and basic and advanced water and sanitation (the latter being jointly provided with ICRC and the Spanish Red Cross).