

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° 17
9 February 2011

Period covered by this operations update:
1 October 2010 to 31 January 2011

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 67 per cent covered in cash and kind.

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

Appeal history:

- The [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.



An IFRC project team tours the Antipolo relocation site in Rizal. Some 400 units were handed over to beneficiary families in December 2010. (Photo: Afrhill Rances/ IFRC)

Summary: This operations update extends the appeal timeframe up to 30 June 2011. This adjustment is mainly due to continuing limitations relating to the legal processes of securing suitable land for shelter construction. It also adjusts the plan [objectives, results and activities] for relief distributions, health and care, water and sanitation, livelihoods and national society capacity building components to reflect actual implementation in view of the operational context. In line with this, adjustments have also been made to some lines within the appeal budget, but with no change in the overall budget figure. A final report will be issued by 30 September 2011.

The relief phase of this operation was completed in April 2010. Focus then turned to providing shelter assistance linked with livelihoods interventions, water and sanitation projects and related hygiene promotion. Activities also extended to strengthening the disaster preparedness and response capacity of Philippine Red Cross (PRC). During this reporting period, implementation of shelter, livelihoods, and water and sanitation activities continued. Under the shelter project, some 563 units were completed, bringing the total number of units constructed to date to 1,663. Over the same period, livelihoods activities intensified as beneficiary families moved into their new homes. As of 24 January 2011, a total of 1,330 families had received livelihoods assistance.

¹ The attached financial report covers the period up to December 2010, in line with the reporting period. A financial statement reflecting the adjustments made within budget lines is currently being processed, and will be attached with the next operations update

In addition, construction and rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities for all targeted 30 typhoon-affected schools was completed. With that, hygiene promotion for schools started and is ongoing. Hygiene promotion targeting community members also continued, with 79 community health volunteers – among them, four monitoring officers – recruited and mobilized in Aurora and Cavite. In turn, they reached some 6,000 families with health and hygiene messages. This brings the total number of families reached with hygiene promotion, since the beginning of the operation, to 46,700, surpassing the appeal target of 45,000 families.

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, Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government, 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, Republic of Korea Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government. Other contributors include Credit Suisse Foundation, European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO), Italian government, Motorola Foundation, Mellon Bank, OPEC Fund for International Development, Schering Plough, voluntary emergency relief fund (VERF)/WHO and other private or corporate donors.

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 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.

As implementation of the emergency appeal activities progressed, 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 NDRRMC, the effects of Typhoon Conson affected some 82,000 families across 13 provinces, including Laguna and Rizal. Then on 18 October 2010, a super typhoon – Typhoon Megi – battered with winds of more than 220km/h and heavy rains. Typhoon Megi made landfall as a Category V storm near Divilacan Island on the eastern coast of Isabela province. This latest typhoon affected 23 provinces, among them, Kalinga, La Union and Pangasinan which were hard-hit by the typhoons of late 2009 and are covered by this operation.

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 reporting period, Red Cross Red Crescent partners continued to hold coordination and ad hoc meetings to discuss latest developments regarding the operational context, among others.

Coordinating with authorities: The long-standing and strong relationship continues 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 continues to coordinate with the department of social welfare and development (DSWD), department of education (DepEd), provincial disaster risk reduction and management councils. IFRC supports the humanitarian diplomacy efforts of PRC, especially with regard to obtaining 'safer' land to resettle families displaced because of the typhoons. For the school water and sanitation facilities construction and rehabilitation project, coordination was maintained with DepEd and school principals. The exact location of such facilities, the designs, numbers and nature of facilities were discussed with these partners. Discussions also touched on the various aspects of the project to ensure that they were technically and financially feasible, and addressed evident needs. Project components were validated by DepEd and LGUs before implementation kicked off.

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. For water and sanitation, at the national level, IFRC's water and sanitation delegate participates in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) cluster meetings led by UNICEF.

Reviews and monitoring: During the reporting period, the IFRC country office continued to facilitate monitoring visits by partners; DG ECHO undertook a monitoring visit to Rizal while Finnish Red Cross visited various project locations in December 2010. Meanwhile, a mid-term review of the operation was done in early October 2010. A draft of the report is ready and has been circulated to internal stakeholders for comments. It is currently being finalized and will be distributed to partners in the coming month. In December 2010, a consultant engaged by IFRC's shelter department in Geneva to review of the IFRC-convened emergency shelter cluster undertook a visit to the Philippines. The consultant's report is currently being finalized in Geneva.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The relief phase of this operation was completed in April 2010. Focus then turned to the shelter programme, related household supplies – kitchen sets and sanitation kits – and livelihoods interventions. In addition, other linked components have continued throughout this reporting period. These include water supply and sanitation hardware projects, health and hygiene promotion in communities, and hygiene promotion in schools. Rehabilitation and construction of water and sanitation facilities in 30 schools has been concluded. Subsequently, hygiene promotion in schools has recently started and will continue into the second quarter of the year. However, health and hygiene promotion in communities has been completed, with the appeal target [of 45,000 families] exceeded.



Schoolchildren in Pangasinan wash their hands at a water point provided through this operation. (Photo: Pangasinan chapter/PRC)

This update extends the operation's timeframe to 30 June 2011 – mainly due to continuing limitations relating to the legal processes of securing suitable land for shelter construction. It also adjusts the plan [objectives, results and activities] for relief distributions, health and care, water and sanitation and livelihoods components to reflect actual implementation in view of the operational context. In line with the changes on the different components of this operation, corresponding adjustments have been made on some lines within the appeal budget. However, there is no change in the overall budget figure.

On relief distributions, for instance, the national society received significant support from Red Cross Red Crescent partners on bilateral basis. As such, during the relief phase, it was able to distribute assorted non-food items in addition to the standard non-food item kits. Owing to this, distributions undertaken through IFRC support targeted 20,000 families while additional items for 10,000 families replenished preparedness stocks. There is also provision of additional non-food items linked to the shelter programme; kitchen sets and sanitation kits for families that have received transitional shelter assistance. In view of these factors, the plan for relief distribution has now been adjusted accordingly.

With regard to the health and care component, as the situation evolved, adjustments were done to the overall plan. For example, initially the plan included procurement of 50 medical drug kits under this emergency appeal operation. However, the needs upon which this activity was based have since been fully met through generous donations of medical items that PRC received without international assistance.

For water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, the action plan has been revised to include five new components:

- i. Water supply projects linked to the shelter programme
- ii. Communal washing areas, linked to the shelter programme, for the beneficiaries to do household washing
- iii. Construction of water and sanitation facilities for schools used as evacuation centres or affected by the typhoons
- iv. Hygiene promotion in schools, aimed at positioning pupils and teachers to maintain the water and sanitation facilities
- v. A participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST)² training for PRC staff and volunteers to develop a pool of trained persons that will support implementation of activities at community-level using this approach

On livelihoods, the type of assistance and the methodology for implementation was not defined in the emergency appeal. This is because IFRC wanted to ensure a participatory approach where beneficiaries would be involved in the process of determining their desired types of livelihood activities. As planning for shelter activities progressed, PRC chapters collected household livelihoods data. The household livelihoods data was analyzed during the course of May 2010. Subsequently, consultations were held with targeted families – in the form of orientation workshops and focus group discussions – and involved heads of targeted families, local authorities, PRC staff and IFRC delegates. During the consultations, targeted households were given flexibility and choice to present several project proposals that they deemed appropriate. The proposals were discussed in detail to determine their feasibility, including the time required for businesses to generate profit, the level of skills required, legal aspects of proposed businesses and the context in which beneficiaries would implement proposed livelihoods activities. After the consultation forums, the families were granted some time to agree upon the desired type of livelihood activities. With livelihood needs and types of activities determined, beneficiaries were then consulted on the methodology they preferred with which to access the livelihoods grants. Based on these consultations, the methodology selected for the distribution of intended livelihoods grant was by cash voucher. The plan for livelihoods has been adjusted to reflect the actual scope and activities.

As regards shelter, the plan was to provide all targeted beneficiaries with shelter materials for them to undertake construction on self-help basis. The model to be implemented was the transitional shelter model, which uses mostly wood materials. However, as implementation progressed, a customized approach has been adopted for one project location – Rizal. In the customized approach, 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 reallocation 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 materials as a precautionary measure.

The plan for the shelter programme remains unchanged at this stage as there are ongoing legal processes relating to securing suitable land for shelter construction. In addition, a recent announcement by the nation's president on the possibility of a total ban on logging has received varying interpretations. In some localities targeted by this operation, some stakeholders – and suppliers – are already facing obvious constraints in obtaining wood materials. This development has slowed the implementation rate significantly and has the potential of implying a complete revamp of the current approach in providing shelter assistance. PRC has already sought clarification from concerned authorities on the scope and consequences of the announcement.

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

The plan for the shelter programme will be adjusted in the next operations update, taking into account the challenges met so far and developments on the ground. The adjustment will take into account all key factors – including available funds, conclusion of land tenure processes and the status on availability of wood materials – and the fact many typhoon-displaced families still need shelter assistance. For now, IFRC and PRC are holding discussions with beneficiary communities, local government units and other concerned stakeholders with the view of finding alternative approaches to deliver shelter assistance to typhoon-displaced families that are due for relocation but unfortunately do not have immediate access to safer land. In the face of all challenges, it remains that the provision of shelter will help the most vulnerable of affected populations to restore their dignity and enable them to live in decent conditions.

It is worth noting that the shelter programme under this emergency appeal operation aims not only to provide structures (homes to live in) but also a durable solution linked to disaster risk reduction – by rebuilding in safer areas that have less risk to water-related hazards. This is within the context of linking relief, rehabilitation and development. Operations update 18 – which will adjust the shelter plan – will be issued in March 2011.

Progress towards objectives

Relief distributions (basic non-food items)	
Objective: The status of 20,000 affected families improved through timely distribution of appropriate relief items within six months while quantities for 10,000 families are mobilized to replenish used up stocks.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<p>The immediate essential household item needs of 20,000 affected families are met through relief distributions</p> <p>Capacity of PRC to undertake timely distribution of appropriate relief items strengthened by replenishing stocks for up to 10,000 families</p> <p>6,500 families assisted with shelter receive essential household utensils and cleaning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols • Register and verify beneficiaries • Mobilize validated beneficiaries for relief distributions • Arrange pre- and post-relief distribution volunteer meetings • Distribute blankets (two per family), sleeping mats (two per family) and mosquito nets (two per family) to 20,000 families • Provide jerry cans (one per family for 20-litre and two per family for 10-litre) for household level water storage, to 20,000 families • Provide hygiene kits (one per targeted family) to 20,000 families • Track movement of items from point of dispatch to end-user • Undertake real-time needs and capacity assessments to identify gaps • Monitor and report on distributions • Coordinate with other sectors – such as water and sanitation (for distribution of mosquito nets, jerry cans and hygiene kits) and shelter (for distribution of kitchen sets and sanitation kits) • Stock up quantities (of blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, jerry cans and hygiene kits) for 10,000 families to replenish used-up supplies (<i>as part of disaster preparedness</i>) • Provide kitchen sets (one per targeted family) to families assisted with transitional shelters • Provide sanitation kits (one per targeted family) to families assisted with transitional shelters

Achievements

General relief distributions were concluded in April 2010, with kits for 20,000 provided through IFRC support. During the period under review, provision of kitchen sets and sanitation kits to families that have completed constructing their transitional shelter and moved into their new homes continued. In this regard, 139 families – 39 in Pangasinan and 100 in Rizal – were provided with the items, bringing the total number of families assisted with kitchen sets and sanitation kits to 1,452. Distribution of kitchen sets and sanitation kits to 169 families in Laguna is planned for February 2011.

Health and care

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

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People in typhoon-affected communities have received appropriate medical services • The most vulnerable patients have received appropriate referral services • Affected persons are supported to develop social resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with appropriate health authorities, assist in assessing the health risks and health needs of typhoon-affected people • Carry out health promotion activities (<i>linked with hygiene promotion</i>) in affected communities to minimize the risk of communicable diseases • Distribute information, education and communication materials bearing health messages • Provide medical referral services for malnourished patients, children, pregnant women and other vulnerable typhoon-affected groups • Deploy mobile medical teams/posts in affected communities to support local health facilities • Provide psychosocial support to vulnerable typhoon-affected persons, volunteers, and staff

Achievements

Health and care activities implemented during the emergency phase were reported in detail in [Operations Update 13](#). During this reporting period, 100 community health volunteers (CHVs) were recruited and trained in Aurora and Cavite provinces. Subsequently, the CHVs reached 6,000 families – 3,000 in Aurora and 3,000 in Cavite – with health messages, alongside hygiene promotion. Information, education and communication (IEC) materials distributed covered common diseases during emergencies such as leptospirosis, diarrhoea, athlete's foot, malaria and dengue fever.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

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

Expected results	Activities planned
<p>Access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities restored, improved or established and awareness of hygiene practices increased among typhoon-affected communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the basic water, sanitation and hygiene promotion needs and likelihood of water and sanitation-related diseases • Survey the availability of safe drinking water for people sheltered in evacuation centres • Provide potable water [using bladders] at targeted evacuation centres as per needs • Provide emergency latrines [based on need] for men/boys and women/girls at evacuation centres • Provide water storage containers [jerry cans] to 20,000 families (<i>as part of non-food item packages</i>) • Provide hygiene kits (one per targeted family) to 20,000 families (<i>as part of non-food item packages</i>) • Mobilize existing trained community health volunteers, and recruit and train new/additional ones • Undertake baseline surveys to determine the level of awareness and hygiene practices in project communities • Mobilize community health volunteers and members for hygiene and health promotions sessions • Produce information, education and communication materials and disseminate relevant hygiene and health messages to 45,000

	<p>families (225,000 people) in the target communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake final surveys to determine levels of improvement in awareness and practices • Coordinate with other sectors – such as relief distributions (for water storage containers and hygiene kits) and shelter (for sanitation kits, latrine construction) • Coordinate with the WASH cluster • Monitor and report on activities • Support construction of pour-flush latrines and septic tanks as integral components of all shelters constructed • Provide sanitation kits (one per targeted family) to families assisted with shelters (<i>as part of non-food packages, linked to shelter</i>) • Provide water supply systems, linked to the shelter programme • Advocate for appropriate authorities to conduct water quality testing • Mobilize communities to form water committees (for maintenance of the systems provided) • Train the water committee’s technician and hygiene promoter • Provide communal washing areas, linked to the shelter programme • Install gutters to capture rainwater and support construction of a drainage system at the Antipolo relocation site in Rizal • Construct or rehabilitate water and sanitation facilities for 30 schools used as evacuation centres or affected by the typhoons (sanitation blocks, such as latrines and urinals, and provision of hand-washing facilities, including taps and installation of water pumps) • Promote proper hygiene practices among staff and pupils in 30 schools to enable them maintain the water and sanitation facilities provided • Organize PHAST training for PRC staff and volunteers to develop a pool of trained persons
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Achievements

Hygiene promotion in communities: During this reporting period, 100 community health volunteers (CHVs) were recruited and trained in Aurora and Cavite provinces. Subsequently, the CHVs conducted health and hygiene promotion and distributed information, education and communication (IEC) materials on general hygiene (hand washing), leptospirosis, diarrhoea, athlete’s foot, malaria and dengue fever. Some 6,000 families – 3,000 in Aurora and 3,000 in Cavite – were reached. This brings the total number of families reached with hygiene promotion, since the start of the operation, to 46,700, surpassing the appeal target of 45,000 families.

Latrines for shelter: Linked to the shelter component, an integrated approach has been maintained in that each transitional shelter has a pour-flush latrine with a septic tank. As such, the 563 units completed during this reporting period all have pour-flush latrines with a septic tanks. The construction of latrines and septic tanks as part of shelters ensures that beneficiaries practice excreta disposal not only in the comfort of their homes, but also in safe conditions, reducing the risk of sanitation-related diseases.

Water supply, washing areas and water disposal for shelter: Also linked to the shelter project, a number of water and sanitation facilities were planned for Bulacan, Kalinga, Pangasinan and Rizal. Water supply projects were linked to the shelter project to ensure that beneficiaries of transitional shelters [in selected relocation sites, where local authorities faced obvious constraints as regards ensuring immediate availability of water] have access to water. The system in Kalinga, the hand-pump in Bulacan, and seven boreholes and washing areas in Rizal were completed in the previous reporting period. In this reporting period, PRC – with IFRC support – completed two water supply systems and three washing areas in Pangasinan, and sank nine more boreholes in Antipolo, Rizal. Over the same period, the first part of the drainage system in Rizal was completed. For now, the pending projects comprise one borehole in Rizal, the second part of the drainage system in Antipolo, installation of gutters on the completed shelters, and construction of 10 washing areas [one each for the additional boreholes] at the same site.



Through this operation, water and sanitation facilities have been constructed or rehabilitated in 30 schools in Laguna, Pangasinan and Rizal. The photos above are of one such facility rehabilitated at a school in Pangasinan, with the photo on the left showing the facility before rehabilitation and on the right, after rehabilitation. (Photos: Pangasinan chapter/PRC)

Construction and rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in schools: The remaining 14 facilities were completed during this reporting period. The target of 30 schools [11 in Laguna, 13 in Pangasinan and six in Rizal] has been fully attained. The assistance include construction and rehabilitation of sanitation blocks – such as latrines and urinals – and provision of hand-washing facilities, including taps and installation of water pumps. The schools assisted have a total of 817 staff [teaching and non-teaching] and 32,790 pupils.

Table 1: Water and sanitation facilities constructed/rehabilitated

Province	No. of schools	No. of staff	No. of pupils	Latrines rehabilitated	Latrines constructed	Water taps installed	Water pumps installed
Laguna	11	315	12,369	5	46	105	2
Pangasinan	13	206	6,059	12	35	38	15
Rizal	6	296	14,362	2	26	22	4
Total	30	817	32,790	19	107	165	21

Hygiene promotion in schools: Following completion of the construction of facilities, hygiene promotion for schools kicked off during the period under review. This component is designed to promote proper hygiene practices among staff and pupils in schools with the view of positioning them to maintain the water and sanitation facilities provided. Implementation is expected to be completed at the start of the second quarter. Firstly, the project will develop the capacity of schools to maintain their water and sanitation facilities by creating water committees. The committees will monitor and coordinate all water and sanitation activities in the targeted schools. Secondly, the project will enable pupils to acquire knowledge, attitude and skills on proper hygiene behaviour. Hygiene promotion activities will be implemented in two approaches: as part of the school curriculum and as an extra-curricular activity.

To kick off the project, 38 cleaning kits were distributed to the committees already in place, with one kit provided for schools with five or less latrines, two kits for schools with six to 10 latrines, and three kits for schools with more than 10 latrines. Additionally, the 30 committees – one for each school – will ensure that the curriculum on health [with special focus on hygiene promotion] is applied. Refresher training sessions on hygiene promotion have been organized for health teachers and pupils who are members of water committees. As regards inputs, 60 flip charts – two per school – have been provided for use as teaching aids. For extra-curricular activities, each school will compose a slogan and a two-minute song that summarizes proper water and sanitation practices. Schools will also develop flip charts and posters promoting proper water and sanitation practices.

PHAST training: IFRC will organize training for PRC staff and volunteers to develop a pool of trained persons that will support implementation of activities at community level using the PHAST methodology.

Challenges

For hygiene promotion in communities, activities targeting families assisted with transitional shelters were initially planned to start after beneficiary families had moved to their new homes. However in consultation with PRC – examining hygiene conditions on the ground and considering the time component when the houses were completed – it was decided to apply a sustainable approach bridging recovery and development rather than just delivering hygiene messages. Subsequently, hygiene promotion activities will be delivered through the PHAST methodology within the context of annual appeal programmes. CHVs will support beneficiary families to identify hygiene, water and sanitation issues within their communities and come up with solutions themselves.

For construction and rehabilitation projects, while the bidding process attracted a significant number of contractors, some of those selected proved to have capacity challenges – including a lack of professionalism. Such contractors required constant supervision, which was time-consuming. In order for the project team to monitor project activities and to undertake day-to-day follow-up, a phased approach was adopted: construction was undertaken in batches of three to four schools per chapter. At completion, all facilities were finished according to technical specifications. By working with different contractors with varying capacities, respective chapters of PRC have gained knowledge regarding the quality of the contractors in their areas for future projects. PRC staff and volunteers have also learnt a lot from working with the IFRC water and sanitation team in implementing the various projects under this operation. Areas that they have been mentored in include conducting assessments, designing water and sanitation hardware projects and project management.

Water in the boreholes sunk in Rizal is not for consumption unless treated. Local authorities had committed to providing piped water, as per their mandate. Pending action by authorities, residents are obtaining drinking water from communal taps provided by the water district at a nearby camp at the cost of PHP 1 (CHF 0.02) for a 20-litre jerry can or PHP 5, including delivery. PRC will encourage LGUs to take a more proactive role in addressing and providing durable solutions for the communities concerned. In the meantime, to ensure proper maintenance of the facilities provided, PRC has mobilized members of targeted communities to form water committees. Each committee will comprise several members, among them a technician and a hygiene promoter. The technician will be responsible for maintenance of the hardware [such as hand pumps] while the hygiene promoter will convey messages on household water storage, among others.

Through this operation, PRC and IFRC will support training of the water committee technicians and hygiene promoters. So far, one committee has been formed in Kalinga and has a set of regulations, including on a tariff system. Each household at the relocation site 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 is being promoted for Pangasinan and Rizal.

Shelter	
Objective: Some 16,500 affected households have safe and adequate shelter and settlement solutions through the provision of locally appropriate materials and guidance on improved building techniques.	
Expected result	Activities planned
Improved shelter conditions for families whose houses were severely damaged or totally destroyed as a result of the typhoons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the extent of the shelter needs and preferred shelter solutions • Provide culturally acceptable shelter conditions for persons unable to return to their dwellings in the short term • Construct 6,500 transitional (typhoon and cyclone-resistant) shelters with latrines for entirely damaged/destroyed houses and repairs to some 10,000 partially damaged homes • Enable the provision of safe and adequate locally appropriate shelter solutions through appropriate programming methods • Promote safe and durable shelter techniques where possible through the provision of technical assistance and guidance to all involved in the shelter activities • Ensure shelter and settlement programming includes access to required water and sanitation services

	<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

During the period under review, PRC and IFRC continued to deliver transitional shelters – 20-square foot wood-framed houses, with woven split bamboo mat (*sawali*) walls and corrugated galvanized iron roofs – in Laguna and Pangasinan. Construction works also progressed in Rizal, where a customized model has been adopted; prefabricated concrete posts and walling panels in place of wood material. Some 563 units were completed during this reporting period. This brings the total completed to 1,663. Of these, 1,621 are occupied i.e. except 42 in Rizal. Construction of 1,406 others in Bulacan, Laguna, Pangasinan and Rizal is ongoing/in planning.

Table 2: Status of the transitional shelter project

Project location	No. of units planned	No. completed as of 30 Sep 2010	No. completed in Oct 2010-Jan 2011	Total no. completed	No. in progress or planning
Bulacan	106	0	0	0	106
Kalinga	160	160	n/a	160	Completed
La Union	172	172	n/a	172	Completed
Laguna	1,309	559	169	728	581
Land pending	931	n/a	n/a	n/a	931
Pangasinan	222	122	39	161	61
Rizal	1,100	87	355	442	658
Total	4,000	1,100	563	1,663	2,337

Challenges

Preparations for the December holiday period – especially the last ten days of the year – saw a slump in the supply chain for shelter materials; suppliers slowed operations to spend time with their families. It was expected that supply and human resource efforts would return to previous levels starting January, and distribution of shelter repair materials would intensify. However, owing to rains that started four days after Christmas [and which have since resulted in floods and landslides that have affected close to two million people across 25 provinces], the nation’s president announced the possibility of a total ban on logging. The announcement has received varying interpretations and in some project areas, some stakeholders – including suppliers – are already facing obvious constraints in obtaining or transporting wood materials.



A carpenter constructs a transitional shelter in Laguna. Even in the face of challenges relating to obtaining wood materials, to date, 1,663 shelters have been completed under this operation. Construction of 1,406 others in Bulacan, Laguna, Pangasinan and Rizal is ongoing or in planning. (Photo: Ken Kobayashi /Japanese Red Cross Society)

This recent development has slowed the implementation rate significantly and has the potential of implying a revamp to the current approach of providing shelter assistance. As mentioned earlier, discussions are ongoing [with beneficiary communities, local

government units and other concerned stakeholders] with the view of finding alternative approaches to deliver shelter assistance. In the meantime, PRC has sought clarification from the authorities concerned about the scope and consequences of the directive. PRC and IFRC are also considering the possibility of importing good lumber – should the directive imply a ban on such lumber – or using alternative materials such as those made of concrete. The plan will be outlined in operations update no. 18 to be issued in March 2011.

As observed during assessments, the main cause of destruction to houses was the location of the dwellings; a vast majority of houses destroyed by the typhoons were in unsafe locations considered at risk from hydrological hazards. Relocation of these households to safer ground is necessary to reduce their vulnerabilities in the face of future potential hydrological disasters. To date, some of these families have not been provided with shelter materials as they do not have land to put up new homes. It is in this regard that PRC and IFRC continue to advocate for authorities – as well as individual and corporate donors – to provide alternative, safer land. Some land sites have been obtained and distribution of shelter materials for beneficiaries to start re-building their homes, will be initiated once the required legal processes are completed and site levelling/development undertaken by concerned authorities, funding permitting.

Livelihoods	
Objective: Coping mechanisms of 6,500 typhoon-displaced families recovered through improved livelihoods capacities.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Families assisted with transitional shelter are able to re-establish basic means of household income and to increase livelihoods opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect household livelihoods data [including through focus group discussions] on targeted families • Analyze household livelihoods data to determine related needs of the targeted 6,500 families • Design beneficiary livelihoods proposal templates • Organize beneficiary orientation workshops and distribute proposal templates • Review and approve proposals submitted by beneficiaries • Provide livelihoods cash voucher grants on pilot basis • Provide PHP 7,000 (CHF 163) livelihoods cash voucher grants for business start-up costs, including products, equipment and running expenses • Monitor and report on activities

Achievements



A beneficiary shows off a horse that now earns him income by transporting commodities. (Photo: Hajime Matsunaga/IFRC)

During the period October 2010 to January 2011, an additional 302 families received livelihoods grants, through cash vouchers, and initiated livelihoods activities. The total number of families assisted – in this regard – to date is 1,052. Businesses started include sari-sari (sundry) stores, rice trading, fishing, piggery, poultry farming, tailoring shops, transport (horse) and vegetable stalls. Preparations have advanced to provide assistance to the 569 families (169 in Laguna and 400 in Rizal) that have already moved to their new homes: orientation has been done and proposals are being submitted.

Meanwhile, in November 2010, PRC conducted a post-distribution survey to determine how the livelihoods support provided in Kalinga, Laguna, La Union and Pangasinan has helped beneficiaries to

get back on their feet. It also sought to identify challenges that beneficiaries have encountered after starting up

small businesses. Overall, it revealed that beneficiaries appreciate the methodology employed in distributing the livelihoods grant and felt involved in determining livelihoods activities they wanted to engage in. Close to half of the respondents said that their monthly household expenses are now met by income generated from the livelihoods activities. The average weekly profit that families assisted are generating from these livelihoods activities ranges between PHP 201 to 500 (CHF 4 to CHF 10). The report from this survey is available for sharing with interested partners. Partners interested to obtain a copy of the report can contact the IFRC Philippines country office.

Challenges

A post-distribution survey conducted by PRC for this component in November 2010 revealed that a fraction of families assisted utilized part of their first income from the livelihoods activities to defray other basic and or emergency needs of the family such as medical and school expenses or to offset loans obtained prior to the typhoons. As such, they were unable to roll over the capital to the level where their businesses could bear profit. Overall, however, the survey revealed that 93 per cent of livelihoods activities initiated by beneficiary families are still up and running.

The challenges faced under the shelter programme have a direct impact on the implementation rate for the livelihoods component. PRC and IFRC will adjust the livelihoods component in line with the options adopted for transitional shelter. For instance, should the new shelter approach be the provision of shelter repair packages to beneficiaries who were initially meant to be assisted with transitional shelter [owing to a lack of suitable relocation sites] livelihoods assistance could be extended beyond the recipients of transitional shelter.

National society capacity building	
Objective: The disaster preparedness and response capacity of PRC national headquarters and chapters in affected provinces strengthened.	
Expected results	Activities planned
PRC national headquarters and chapters in operational areas have improved their disaster response capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock up quantities of non-food relief items (such as blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, jerry cans and hygiene kits) for 10,000 families to replenish depleted supplies (<i>see also relief distributions</i>) • Train and equip six land and water search-and-rescue teams • Support training of disaster response teams in concerned chapter • Equip PRC national headquarters with two land cruisers, specially geared for flood situations • Provide technical materials and technical support to PRC • Organize PHAST training for PRC staff and volunteers to develop a pool of trained persons • Conduct on-the-job training for PRC staff and volunteers, including in logistics, relief, fleet management and procurement • Assist PRC in their training activities by providing delegates as facilitators based on their expertise

Achievements

Some IFRC-supplied non-food items (including 20,915 blankets, 710 buckets, 6,400 hygiene kits, 10,000 mosquito nets and 10,000 sleeping mats) remain in stock. They will replenish emergency stocks that were used in the immediate aftermath of the typhoons. Part of the stock was distributed following the effects of Typhoon Megi; they will be replenished in the coming weeks as donations to the new appeal are received.

Following the start of another operation ([MDRPH006](#)), which is being implemented concurrently with this emergency appeal operation, IFRC has established a field office in Isabela. The field office will provide technical support chapters in north Luzon – including Kalinga. Delegates who were already on the ground were rapidly assigned to provide support to respective PRC chapters. The delegates are working alongside PRC staff and volunteers, thereby providing on-the-job coaching, mentoring and technical advice.

As part of national society capacity building, in December, IFRC organized two-day sessions on ‘emergency communications’ and ‘beneficiary communications’ for PRC staff. The sessions were facilitated by the IFRC

communications manager for Asia Pacific. The first day was specifically for staff of PRC's communications unit while the second day was for PRC's senior managers from the national headquarters and selected chapters.

Meanwhile, as hardware water and sanitation projects conclude, PRC staff and volunteers involved in water and sanitation activities have learnt a lot from working with the IFRC water and sanitation team in implementing the various projects under this operation. Areas that they have been mentored in include technical aspects and project management. At the end of the project, the civil engineer currently engaged by IFRC as water and sanitation assistant will be available for potential retention by PRC. This would ensure that the national society reinforces its capacity in terms of rehabilitation or construction of water and sanitation facilities.

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 – which comprises two logistics delegate and two logistics officers – continued to support the operation with regard to fleet management, procuring and warehousing goods, preparing contracts, 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. In view of another [new] operation in response to Typhoon Megi, one logistics delegate has been assigned to the IFRC field office in Isabela. The delegate will support both operations, specifically PRC chapters in north Luzon – mainly Cagayan, Isabela and Kalinga.

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 – the design and implementation of activities. Various communications materials have been shared with partners to highlight achievements. Stories, beneficiary profiles and progress reports on the operation are available at the [Philippine field operations](#) page of IFRC's public website.

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: +63.2.527.0857):
 - 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;
 - Selvaratnam Sinnadurai, head of country office, email: selvaratnam.sinnadurai@ifrc.org;

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

- Al Panico, acting head of operations; email: al.panico@ifrc.org
 - Heikki Väättäminen, operations coordinator, email: heikki.vaatamoinen@ifrc.org
 - Jeremy Francis, regional logistics coordinator, email: jeremy.francis@ifrc.org
 - Patrick Fuller, communications manager, email: patrick.fuller@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

[<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	2009/9-2010/12
Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/3
Appeal	MDRPH005
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	15,965,241				320,856	16,286,096
B. Opening Balance	0				0	0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<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>	2,515,793					2,515,793
<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>	367,869					367,869
<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				52,917	223,043
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	33,720					33,720
<i>New York Office (from Mellon Bank)</i>	7,215					7,215
<i>New York Office (from Motorola Foundation)</i>	60,013					60,013
<i>New York Office (from Schering Plough)</i>	8,689					8,689
<i>New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)</i>	1,308					1,308
<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
C1. Cash contributions	9,338,561				52,917	9,391,478

Outstanding pledges (Revalued)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPH005 - Philippines - Typhoons

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Budget	APPEAL

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<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	399,850			399,850
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	15,400			15,400
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	415,250			415,250
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>				
<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
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport	836,451			836,451
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>				
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	10,413			10,413
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	79,250			79,250
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	97,480			97,480
C5. Inkind Personnel	187,143			187,143
<u>Other Income</u>				
<i>Services</i>	-2,856			-2,856
C6. Other Income	-2,856			-2,856
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	10,774,548		52,917	10,827,465
D. Total Funding = B + C	10,774,548		52,917	10,827,465
Appeal Coverage	67%		16%	66%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0				0	0
C. Income	10,774,548				52,917	10,827,465
E. Expenditure	-8,059,879				-52,917	-8,112,796
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	2,714,670				0	2,714,670

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		15,965,241				320,856	16,286,096	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	8,000,000	849,000				849,000		7,151,000
Shelter - Transitional		1,464,371				1,464,371		-1,464,371
Construction Materials		528,543				528,543		-528,543
Clothing & textiles	802,800	639,662				639,662		163,138
Food		1,093				1,093		-1,093
Seeds,Plants		137,799				137,799		-137,799
Water & Sanitation	1,034,000	425,817				425,817		608,183
Medical & First Aid	75,000	2,928				2,928		72,072
Teaching Materials	125,000							125,000
Utensils & Tools	1,454,050	276,195				276,195		1,177,855
Other Supplies & Services	850,450	380,006				380,006		470,444
Total Supplies	12,341,300	4,705,414				4,705,414		7,635,886
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		45,142				45,142		-45,142
Distribution & Monitoring		195,012				195,012		-195,012
Transport & Vehicle Costs	449,000	128,318			86	128,404		320,596
Total Transport & Storage	449,000	368,472			86	368,558		80,441
Personnel								
International Staff	1,716,000	1,033,667			9,742	1,043,409		672,591
Regionally Deployed Staff	56,000	56,905				56,905		-905
National Staff	125,200	104,285			302	104,586		20,614
National Society Staff	225,000	59,086			22	59,109		165,891
Consultants	55,000	23,958			22,413	46,371		8,629
Total Personnel	2,177,200	1,277,900			32,480	1,310,380		866,820
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	42,000	30,698			219	30,916		11,084
Total Workshops & Training	42,000	30,698			219	30,916		11,084
General Expenditure								
Travel	17,500	43,388			22	43,410		-25,910
Information & Public Relation	30,000	35,844			23	35,867		-5,867
Office Costs	30,500	29,441			6,451	35,891		-5,391
Communications	50,000	22,376			275	22,651		27,349
Professional Fees		197				197		-197
Financial Charges		150,694				150,694		-150,694
Other General Expenses		2,745				2,745		-2,745
Total General Expenditure	128,000	284,683			6,771	291,454		-163,454
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers Others					10,000	10,000		-10,000
Total Contributions & Transfers					10,000	10,000		-10,000
Programme & Service Support								
Programme & Service Support	1,058,596	475,760			3,362	479,122		579,474
Total Programme & Service Support	1,058,596	475,760			3,362	479,122		579,474
Services								
Services & Recoveries		30,467				30,467		-30,467
Services & Recoveries		49,088				49,088		-49,088

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		15,965,241				320,856	16,286,096	
Total Services		79,556					79,556	-79,556
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		760,486					760,486	-760,486
Total Operational Provisions		760,486					760,486	-760,486
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	16,286,096	8,059,879				52,917	8,112,796	8,173,301
VARIANCE (C - D)		7,905,362				267,939	8,173,301	