

# Emergency appeal operation update

## Philippines: Typhoons

### Emergency appeal n° MDRPH005 GLIDE n° TC-2009-000205-PHL Operation update n°18 – two-year progress report 2 December 2011

#### Period covered by this consolidated operations update:

1 October 2009 to 31 October 2011

#### Appeal target (current):

CHF 12,724,570

Appeal coverage: 84%

[<Click to see attached financial statement or contact details>](#)

#### Appeal history:

- A [revised emergency appeal](#) issued 3 June 2011 for CHF 12,724,570 extended the operation timeframe until 30 November 2011.
- [Operations update 17](#) extended the appeal timeframe until 30 June 2011.
- An [emergency appeal](#) was issued 23 October 2009 for CHF 16,286,096 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 for nine months to assist 200,000 beneficiaries.
- A [preliminary emergency appeal](#) was launched on 1 October 2009 for CHF 3,086,571 for nine months to assist 200,000 beneficiaries.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 200,000 was [allocated](#) to support PRC's initial response.



A little girl plays on a swing outside her home provided by the Red Cross in the mountainous Kalinga province. Two years after the typhoons, normalcy has returned as survivors have gradually rebuilt their lives.

(Photo: Cheryl Ravelo)

**Summary:** The emergency appeal operation launched by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to support the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) in delivering assistance to communities affected by typhoons Ketsana and Parma of 2009 has entered its final month as it gears towards its close on 30 November 2011. After 24 months, the operation has made noteworthy progress in meeting the needs of typhoon-affected communities. As regards finance, as of 30 September 2011, total expenditure under this operation was approximately CHF 9.7 million, i.e. 76 per cent of the appeal budget or 90 per cent of income.

This is the last update for this operation, pending the issuance of a final report at the end of February 2012. It provides a summary of achievements to date. Details on challenges encountered during the relief phase were provided in previous operations updates, including [Operations Update 13](#) and [Operations Update 15](#).

The following are the achievements that the PRC has made under this operation to date:

- Distributed 2.85 million litres of safe water to 36,000 persons
- Distributed and explained the use of 12,500 units of liquid chlorine (hyposol) for household water treatment to those in need
- Installed 50 portable toilets, 20 latrines and de-sludged septic tanks in targeted evacuation centres
- Provided health services to 700 persons, psychosocial support to 4,000 persons, tracing services to 200 persons, guidance and counselling to 400 persons and referral services to 1,600 persons
- Distributed department of health-provided doxycycline to 4,000 persons
- Distributed non-food item kits (blankets, mosquito nets, jerry cans and plastic/sleeping mats) to 35,100 families, with items for 20,000 families supplied by IFRC
- Provided kitchen sets to 6,200 families, cleaning kits<sup>1</sup> to 20,000 families, hygiene kits to 45,200 families and assorted hygiene items to 7,200 families
- Delivered health and hygiene education to 46,700 families
- Constructed/rehabilitated water and sanitation facilities for 30 schools, with 32,800 pupils and 800 staff
- Installed 21 communal water supply systems and 20 communal washing areas in targeted communities
- Provided 5,100 families with shelter repair materials and tools
- Provided transitional shelters, with latrines, for 3,800 families of whom 3,500 have moved in<sup>2</sup>
- Provided kitchen sets and household sanitation items<sup>3</sup> to 3,500 families who have moved into their new homes
- Provided livelihood support of PHP 7,000 each to 3,400 families who have moved into their new homes
- Pre-positioned preparedness stocks comprising 900 buckets, 14,000 blankets, 5,000 hygiene kits and 14,000 plastic mats
- Formed, trained and equipped six land and water search and rescue teams, and provided two land cruisers for chapters with a challenging terrain.

These accomplishments could not have been made without the support of Red Cross Red Crescent partners, government partners and institutional partners – including the European Commission’s humanitarian aid and civil protection (ECHO) – and private or corporate donors.

The following Red Cross Red Crescent partners have provided donations for this operation: 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; Netherlands Red Cross, and; Republic of Korea National Red Cross.

Also contributing to this appeal is Credit Suisse Foundation, European Commission - Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), Italian government, Motorola Foundation, Mellon Bank, OPEC Fund for International Development, voluntary emergency relief fund (VERF)/WHO and other private or corporate donors. [<see current donor response table>](#)

On behalf of the PRC, IFRC would like to thank all partners and donors for their generous contributions to this appeal. Collectively, their support has allowed the PRC to do more, do better and reach further.

## The situation

In September and October 2009, 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

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<sup>1</sup> Cleaning kits generally consist of two buckets, one pack of soap powder, two pairs of gloves, four sacks, two brooms and a shovel.

<sup>2</sup> Some delay was experienced in beneficiaries moving into houses in Rizal as several validation processes were required under PRC partnership with local government units and the provincial government for urban poor who provided the land for the 1,100 houses.

<sup>3</sup> Sanitation kits comprise a water dipper, a toilet brush, one 20-litre jerry can with faucet and one 60-litre plastic container with lid for water storage

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.

The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) played a crucial role in disaster response. Within hours of Ketsana making landfall, the National Society had deployed experienced and well-trained volunteers to conduct search-and-rescue and evacuate people in high-risk areas to safer ground. 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.

As implementation of activities under this operation progressed, toward mid-July 2010, Typhoon Conson hit the Philippines, sweeping across the National Capital Region as well as parts of Luzon Island. It left a trail of destruction, displaced hundreds of families and caused tens of casualties. Then on 18 October 2010, Typhoon Megi struck, making landfall on the eastern coast of Isabela province as a Category V storm. It affected 23 provinces; among them, Kalinga, La Union and Pangasinan which are covered by this operation.

On 27 September 2011, almost two years to the day since Typhoon Ketsana struck, Typhoon Nesat lashed the island of Luzon, followed shortly by Typhoon Nalgae. The combined effects of the two latest storms affected more than four million people. The NDRRMC has placed the combined death toll from the twin storms at 101, with a further 103 injured and 27 missing. The estimated total cost of damage by the twin disasters is PHP 15 billion (CHF 320 million). Bulacan was the province hardest-hit by the latest storms, with residents calling the resultant flooding ‘the worst in decades’. While there was significant damage to shelter, agriculture and infrastructure in Bulacan, none of the transitional shelters provided under this operation were damaged. Nevertheless, parts of the relocation site in Baliuag municipality were covered in knee-deep floodwater. The floodwater has since receded.

## Coordination and partnerships

**Movement coordination:** From the outset, PRC has implemented the typhoon intervention with the support of IFRC, ICRC and partner national societies with in-country presence, including German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. Red Cross Red Crescent partners continue to hold scheduled coordination meetings to discuss the latest developments regarding the operational context, among others.



ECHO, IFRC and PRC staff on a field visit in Antipolo, Rizal, in April 2011. The PRC and the IFRC country office have facilitated monitoring visits by interested partners. Photo: Necephor Mghendi/IFRC

**Coordinating with authorities:** PRC maintains a long-standing and strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with the following: (i) the NDRRMC; (ii) local disaster risk reduction and management councils (DRRMCs); and (iii) local government units (LGUs). Throughout the operation, PRC has participated in NDRRMC meetings and coordinated with the department of social welfare and development (DSWD), department of health (DOH), and the provincial, municipal and barangay DRRMCs. IFRC has supported and continues to support the humanitarian diplomacy efforts of PRC, especially with regard to advocacy to obtain ‘safer’ land to resettle families displaced because of the typhoons. For the school water and sanitation facilities rehabilitation project, coordination was maintained with Department of Education and school principals.

**Inter-agency coordination:** IFRC has consistently participated in inter-agency meetings to coordinate overall response efforts. The inter-agency 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. Throughout the operation, PRC and the IFRC country office have facilitated monitoring visits by interested partners, including the European Commission’s humanitarian aid and civil protection (ECHO).

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Overview

While the bulk of activities under this operation have been completed and closed, implementation of shelter and livelihoods activities continues. In June 2011, the operation timeframe was extended until 30 November 2011 to allow for effective completion of these interventions, whose implementation rate has been slow due to limitations relating to the legal processes of obtaining land for shelter construction as well as limited supply of timber owing to a ban on harvesting of wooden material. The relief phase of this operation covered needs of the most vulnerable typhoon-affected families in Benguet, Bulacan, Camarines Norte, Ilocos Sur, Kalinga, La Union, Laguna, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Quezon City, Rizal, Tarlac and Zambales. Early recovery activities covered seven provinces: Bulacan, Kalinga, La Union, Laguna, Pangasinan, Rizal and Zambales.

### Progress towards outcomes

Relief distributions (basic non-food items)	
<p><b>Outcome:</b> 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 stocks.</p>	
Outputs	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The immediate essential household item needs of 20,000 affected families are met through relief distributions</li> <li>Capacity of PRC to undertake timely distribution of appropriate relief items strengthened by replenishing stocks for up to 10,000 families</li> <li>6,500 families assisted with shelter receive essential household utensils and cleaning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system</li> <li>Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols</li> <li>Register and verify beneficiaries</li> <li>Mobilize validated beneficiaries for relief distributions</li> <li>Arrange pre- and post-relief distribution volunteer meetings</li> <li>Distribute blankets (two per family), sleeping mats (two per family) and mosquito nets (two per family) to 20,000 families</li> <li>Provide jerry cans (1 per family for 20-litre and 2 per family for 10-litre) for household level water storage, to 20,000 families</li> <li>Provide hygiene kits (1 per targeted family) to 20,000 families</li> <li>Track movement of items from point of dispatch to end-user</li> <li>Undertake real-time needs/capacity assessments to identify gaps</li> <li>Monitor and report on distributions</li> <li>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)</li> <li>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>)</li> <li>Provide kitchen sets (1 per targeted family) to families assisted with transitional shelters</li> <li>Provide sanitation kits (1 per targeted family) to families assisted with transitional shelters</li> </ul>



A mother prepares her baby for an afternoon nap at their home in Kalinga. As well as their home, the mosquito net was provided by the Red Cross alongside other non-food items. Photo: Cheryl Ravelo, freelance/IFRC

**Achievements:** Relief distributions covered Benguet, Bulacan, Camarines Norte, Ilocos Sur, Kalinga, La Union, Laguna, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Quezon City, Rizal, Tarlac and Zambales, and were completed in April 2010.

These distributions followed emergency operations, during which PRC provided complete non-food item kits (blankets, mosquito nets, jerry cans and 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, PRC 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.

Emergency health	
<p><b>Outcome:</b> The immediate health risks of 46,700 typhoon-affected families (233,500 persons) are reduced through provision of community-level preventive messages.</p>	
Outputs	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People in typhoon-affected communities have received basic health messages</li> <li>• The most vulnerable patients have received appropriate referral services</li> <li>• Affected persons are supported to develop social resilience</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working with appropriate health authorities, assist in assessing the health risks and health needs of typhoon-affected people</li> <li>• Carry out health promotion activities (linked with hygiene promotion) in affected communities to minimize the risk of communicable diseases</li> <li>• Distribute information, education and communication materials bearing health messages</li> <li>• Provide medical referral services for malnourished patients, children, pregnant women and other vulnerable typhoon-affected groups</li> <li>• Deploy mobile medical teams/posts in affected communities to support local health facilities</li> <li>• Provide psychosocial support to vulnerable typhoon-affected persons, volunteers, and staff</li> </ul>

**Achievements:** During the emergency phase, PRC provided health services to 700 persons in Manila and Zambales. In addition, skilled Red Cross staff and volunteers delivered psychosocial support to 4,000 persons, tracing services to 200 persons, guidance and counselling to 400 persons and referral services to 1,600 persons. The national society also supported the department of health in distributing doxycycline to 4,000 people in areas where cases of leptospirosis were reported.

These activities enabled PRC to contribute towards meeting emergency health needs of families in evacuation centres, ensuring that affected people received appropriate medical services; the most vulnerable patients received appropriate referral services; and affected persons were helped in developing social resilience.

Through IFRC support, the national society recruited and trained 590 community health volunteers who reached 46,700 families through health education activities. The community health volunteers also provided the families with information, education and communication (IEC) materials covering common diseases during hydrological disasters – such as leptospirosis, diarrhoea, athlete’s foot, malaria and dengue fever.

Health promotion by the community health volunteers enabled PRC to attain the output of ensuring that affected people in typhoon-hit communities received appropriate health messages.



A boy takes a bath in Antipolo, Rizal. As well as providing water and sanitation facilities, the Red Cross has undertaken health and hygiene education. (Photo: Cheryl Ravelo)

**Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion**

**Outcome:** 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 46,700 families (233,500 persons) as well as 32,800 pupils and 800 staff in 30 schools.

Output	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"> <li>• Assess the basic water, sanitation and hygiene promotion needs and likelihood of water and sanitation-related diseases</li> <li>• Survey the availability of safe drinking water for people sheltered in evacuation centres</li> <li>• Provide potable water [using bladders] at targeted evacuation centres as per needs</li> <li>• Provide emergency latrines [based on need] for males and females at evacuation centres</li> <li>• Provide water storage containers [jerry cans] to 20,000 families (as part of non-food item packages)</li> <li>• Provide hygiene kits (1 per targeted family) to 20,000 families (as part of non-food item packages)</li> <li>• Mobilize existing trained community health volunteers, and recruit and train new/additional ones</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake baseline surveys to determine the level of awareness and hygiene practices in project communities</li> <li>• Mobilize community health volunteers and members for hygiene and health promotions sessions</li> <li>• Produce information, education and communication materials and disseminate relevant hygiene and health messages to 46,700 families (233,500 people) in the target communities</li> <li>• Undertake final surveys to determine level of improvement in awareness and practices</li> <li>• Coordinate with other sectors – such relief distributions (for water storage containers and hygiene kits) and shelter (for sanitation kits, latrine construction)</li> <li>• Coordinate with the WASH cluster</li> <li>• Monitor and report on activities</li> <li>• Support construction of pour-flush latrines and septic tanks as integral components of all shelters constructed</li> <li>• Provide sanitation kits (1 per targeted family) to families assisted with shelters (<i>as part of non-food packages, linked to shelter</i>)</li> <li>• Provide 21 water supply systems, linked to the shelter programme</li> <li>• Advocate for appropriate authorities to conduct water quality testing</li> <li>• Mobilize communities to form water committees (for maintenance of the systems provided)</li> <li>• Train the water committee's technician and hygiene promoter</li> <li>• Provide 20 communal washing areas, linked to the shelter programme</li> <li>• Install gutters to capture rainwater and support construction of a drainage system at the Antipolo relocation site in Rizal</li> <li>• 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) serving 32,800 pupils and 800 staff</li> <li>• Promote proper hygiene practices among 32,800 pupils and 800 staff in 30 schools to enable them maintain the water and sanitation facilities provided</li> <li>• Organize participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST<sup>4</sup>) training for PRC staff and volunteers to develop a pool of trained persons</li> </ul>
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**Achievements:** Hygiene promotion activities progressed alongside relief distributions. Through IFRC support, PRC recruited and trained 590 community health volunteers who delivered hygiene messages to 46,700 families. In February 2011, IFRC organized a participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) training workshop for 30 PRC staff and volunteers. The workshop aimed at developing a pool of trained persons who will support implementation of hygiene promotion activities at the community level. These activities have contributed, in part, to improving knowledge of proper hygiene practices among the people reached.

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<sup>4</sup> 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



A boy walks by a water point installed by the Red Cross at a new settlement in Baliuag Municipality, Bulacan. As well as homes, the typhoon-affected people assisted have better access to water for cleaning and other household use. (Photo: Cheryl Ravelo)

Linked to the shelter programme, each unit constructed has a pour-flush latrine with septic tank. In addition, IFRC has supported PRC in installing 21 water supply systems in Bulacan (one hand pump), Kalinga (one supply system), Pangasinan (two boreholes with hand pumps) and Rizal (17 boreholes with hand pumps) as well as 17 washing areas and a drainage system in Rizal. These communal washing areas are connected to a concrete drainage canal that also collects rainwater from the roads and gutters and directs it to the natural creek. The drainage comprises open canals on both sides of the road. Also with IFRC support, PRC has rehabilitated water and sanitation facilities for 30 schools (with a total of 32,800 pupils and 800 staff) that were severely affected by the typhoons. These complementary water and sanitation

interventions have contributed to restoring and improving access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities in typhoon-affected communities.

Shelter	
<p><b>Outcome:</b> Some 10,100 typhoon-affected households have safer shelter solutions through the provision of locally appropriate materials and guidance on improved building techniques.</p>	
Output	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"> <li>• Assess the extent of the shelter needs and shelter solutions preferred by typhoon-affected communities</li> <li>• Conduct advocacy with the government for access to appropriate land sites</li> <li>• Conduct orientation of volunteers to be involved in shelter project</li> <li>• Select beneficiaries from lists provided by DSWD and undertaking door-to-door surveys to validate beneficiaries</li> <li>• Provide training, for carpenters and volunteers, that promotes awareness and understanding of typhoon resistant construction</li> <li>• Conduct orientation of beneficiaries (by chapter volunteers)</li> <li>• Provide house repair materials and tools (through commodity voucher) to 5,100 families whose houses were partially damaged by the typhoons</li> <li>• Construct model houses in select localities within operational areas</li> <li>• Provide appropriate transitional shelter materials and guidance on better building techniques to 5,000 families whose houses were destroyed, out of which homes for 1,100 families will be constructed by a contractor using pre-fabricated materials</li> <li>• Engage a contractor to undertake construction of pre-fabricated transitional shelters (in line with IFRC procurement procedures)</li> <li>• Ensure shelter programming includes access to required water and sanitation services and linked livelihoods grants</li> <li>• Carry out monitoring and provide assistance to the families involved and adapt approach to the context on the ground</li> </ul>

**Achievements:** Based on the needs determined during assessments, shelter assistance has been delivered under two components: (i) provision of shelter repair materials or shelter repair kits and, (ii) provision of materials for construction of typhoon-resilient transitional shelter. Provision of shelter repair kits was completed in June 2010, with some 5,100 households provided with shelter repair materials in Bulacan, Kalinga, La Union, Laguna, Pangasinan, Rizal and Zambales. The target for shelter repair kits is fully met. The repair kit was provided through a commodity voucher system, with each household allocated PHP 7,000 worth of materials. The shelter repair kit comprised materials such as corrugated galvanized iron sheets, coco lumber, plywood, nails, sealant, electrical wires and sockets as well as tools such as a claw hammer, handsaw, chisel and drop forge.

With regard to transitional shelter, some 3,800 families in Bulacan, Kalinga, La Union, Laguna, Pangasinan and Rizal have completed their transitional shelters. All completed shelters have latrines, with septic tanks. Delivery of similar assistance to 200 families – 100 each in Pangasinan and Rizal – is underway.

In view of the available funding and ‘safer’ land, and the period remaining to complete the operation, the realistic target of transitional shelter that will have been provided under this operation is 4,000. Provision of shelter assistance has improved living conditions for families whose houses were severely damaged or destroyed by the typhoons.



A mother and her children relax in their home provided by the Red Cross at Baliuag Municipality, Bulacan. To date, some 3,800 shelters have been completed. (Photo: Cheryl Ravelo)

Linked to shelter interventions and based on the integrated approach adopted, 3,500 families who have moved to their new homes have received kitchen sets. Each set comprises two stainless steel cooking pots, a stainless steel frying pan, five plastic cups, five stainless steel plates, five stainless steel bowls, five stainless steel forks, five stainless steel spoons, five stainless steel knives, a wooden stirrer and a kitchen knife. Furthermore, the 3,500 families who moved to their new homes have also been provided with sanitation kits. Each kit comprises a 20-litre jerry can, a 60-litre water container, a dipper and a toilet brush. This has ensured that essential household utensils and cleaning item needs of assisted families are met. Distribution of kitchen and sanitation kits to the remaining families is ongoing.

Livelihoods	
<b>Outcome:</b> Coping mechanisms of 5,000 typhoon-affected families recovered through improved livelihoods capacities.	
Output	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"> <li>Collect household livelihoods data [including through focus group discussions] on targeted families</li> <li>Analyze household livelihoods data to determine related needs of the targeted 5,000 families</li> <li>Design beneficiary livelihoods proposal templates</li> <li>Organize beneficiary orientation workshops and distribute proposal templates</li> <li>Review and approve proposals submitted by beneficiaries</li> <li>Provide livelihoods cash voucher grants on pilot basis</li> <li>Provide PHP 7,000 livelihoods cash voucher grants for business</li> </ul>

	<p>start-up costs, including products, equipment and running expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor and report on activities</li> </ul>
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A group of men who are recipients of shelter assistance from the Red Cross plant rice seedlings in Kalinga. They jointly obtained the seedlings and other farm inputs using livelihoods grants provided by the Red Cross. (Photo: Cheryl Ravelo)

**Achievements:** Livelihoods activities aim at enabling families assisted with shelter to re-establish basic means of household income. Following consultations with target families, on their livelihood needs and preferred type of activities, each of the 3,500 families that moved to their new homes has been assisted with a livelihoods grant worth PHP 7,000. Among the businesses started using the grants are *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 remaining families as well as to 200 others in Zambales that will receive transitional shelter assistance from PRC outside of this operation.

### National society capacity building

**Outcome:** The disaster preparedness and response capacity of PRC national headquarters and chapters in affected provinces strengthened.

Outputs	Activities planned
PRC national headquarters and chapters in operational areas have improved their disaster response capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replenish relief items (blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, jerry cans and hygiene kits) for 10,000 families [see also relief distributions]</li> <li>• Train and equip six land and water search-and-rescue teams</li> <li>• Equip PRC national headquarters with two land cruisers, specially geared for flood situations</li> <li>• Provide technical materials and technical support to PRC</li> <li>• Organize participatory, health and sanitation transformation (PHAST) training for PRC staff and volunteers</li> <li>• Conduct on-the-job training in logistics core areas (procurement, warehousing, and transport and fleet management) for PRC staff and volunteers</li> <li>• Assist PRC in their training activities by providing delegates as facilitators based on their expertise</li> <li>• Map existing resources and capacities of the national society, IFRC and other Movement partners</li> <li>• Identify and map the overall and essential preparedness gaps in capacities and resources</li> <li>• Develop a preparedness plan enabling effective and efficient response by PRC and Movement partners</li> </ul>

**Achievements:** Further to providing technical support to the operation, IFRC delegates have trained and mentored PRC staff and volunteers, thereby imparting skills and sharing tacit knowledge. In February 2011, IFRC organized a PHAST training workshop for 30 PRC staff and volunteers. To enable PRC to respond swiftly to needs on the ground in case of future potential disasters, IFRC supplied items comprising 700 buckets,

10,000 jerry cans, 37,400 blankets, 12,200 hygiene kits, 10,000 mosquito nets and 23,000 sleeping mats have been pre-positioned. Through IFRC support and directly under this operation, the national society has formed, trained and equipped six land and water search-and-rescue teams. The teams have increased the capacity of respective chapters to respond to future potential disasters and consequently contribute to saving lives. In addition, IFRC has acquired two land cruisers and provided them to two chapters, thereby enhancing the capacity of the chapters to monitor programmes. All in all, these initiatives have contributed towards improving disaster response capacities in the PRC national headquarters and chapters in operational areas.

### **Challenges in the early recovery phase**

As observed during assessments, the main cause of destruction to shelter was the location of the dwellings rather than the building materials. Most of those severely affected were the poor who often live on land close to riverbanks or coastlines. While such communities have developed coping mechanisms to withstand and endure the numerous typhoons and anticipate the need to either rebuild or repair their homes [generally, makeshift structures put up using salvaged, weak materials without application of proper building techniques], the cumulative impact of Typhoons Ketsana, Parma and Mirinae surpassed their ability to cope. Relocation of such families to safer ground as well as equipping them with proper building techniques was necessary. However, two main limitations have affected timely delivery of shelter assistance.

The first challenge has been fulfilling the legal process of obtaining safer land. Nevertheless, owing to consistent advocacy efforts of PRC and IFRC, some local government units (LGUs), the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP) and private entities have provided relocation sites in Bulacan, Kalinga, Laguna, Pangasinan and Rizal where construction is completed or ongoing. However, in view of the available funding and 'safer' land, and the period remaining in which to complete the operation, the realistic target of transitional shelter that will have been provided under this operation is 4,000. In addition to this target, PRC has obtained a new site in Zambales on which it plans to provide transitional shelters – outside of this operation – to some 200 families. IFRC will support in providing livelihoods assistance to these additional families.

The second challenge relates to a ban imposed in February 2011 on harvesting wood products, resulting in a severe shortage of coco lumber in the local market. Considering that the approach implemented throughout operational areas at the initial stage mainly utilized wood materials, PRC and IFRC had to consider alternatives to coco lumber and wooden materials in general. In some operational areas, coco lumber was replaced with good lumber. However, the shortage of wooden materials persisted. Consequently, in the course of the operation, monitoring and lesson learning has enabled PRC and IFRC to adapt the mode of providing transitional shelter assistance as needed on the ground. This has made it possible to deal with challenges in the most cost-effective and efficient manner. For instance, as well as constraints relating to wooden materials, findings of an inspection at Antipolo relocation site in Rizal revealed the presence of termites in parts of the land. While it was eventually established that the presence of termites is minimal and could be contained, after consultations with the LGU and beneficiary community, PRC decided to use a customized approach for Rizal in that prefabricated concrete posts were used in place of wood posts. Similarly, in Pangasinan, concrete posts have been used and are being used in place of wooden posts. Where the circumstances demand, PRC and IFRC are applying [and will apply] remedial measures such as adjusting the design or materials. However, such measures do not [and will not] compromise on quality, resilience to typhoons and cost-effectiveness.

### **Logistics**

All items listed on the original mobilization table have been covered and remaining quantities procured locally, on a needs basis. The IFRC's in-country logistics team continues to support the operation with regard to procurement, warehousing, preparing contracts, checking/validating invoices, arranging payments and following up with contractors. Support also extends to fleet management, with several 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. 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 operations page](#) of IFRC's public website. A collection of latest images, with captions, can be downloaded from the IFRC's Cumulus at <https://av.ifrc.org/>.

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## Contact information

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

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  - Jeremy Francis, regional logistics coordinator, email: [jeremy.francis@ifrc.org](mailto:jeremy.francis@ifrc.org)
  - Patrick Fuller, communications manager, email: [patrick.fuller@ifrc.org](mailto:patrick.fuller@ifrc.org)
  - Alan Bradbury, head of resource mobilization and PMER; email: [alan.bradbury@ifrc.org](mailto:alan.bradbury@ifrc.org)Please send all pledges of funding to [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org)



**Click here**

1. **Financial statement below**
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## How we work

All IFRC 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 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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

**Saving lives, changing minds.**



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.



Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2011/10
Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/12
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
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>12,724,570</b>					<b>12,724,570</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b><u>Cash contributions</u></b>						
<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>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	221,796					221,796
<i>Credit Suisse Foundation</i>	48,430					48,430
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	16,185					16,185
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	2,551,053					2,551,053
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	91,669					91,669
<i>Icelandic Red Cross</i>	50,000					50,000
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from Mellon Bank)</i>	7,215					7,215
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from Motorola Foundation)</i>	60,013					60,013
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from Schering Plough)</i>	8,689					8,689
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from United States - Private Donors)</i>	1,308					1,308
<i>Irish Red Cross Society</i>	25,133					25,133
<i>Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund</i>	75,472					75,472
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	384,521					384,521
<i>Luxembourg Red Cross</i>	3,234					3,234
<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>Red Crescent Society of Islamic Republic of Iran</i>	30,600					30,600
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	30,216					30,216
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	290,036					290,036
<i>Switzerland - Private Donors</i>	2,090					2,090
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	1,297,895					1,297,895
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government)</i>	188,715					188,715
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	223,043					223,043
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	33,720					33,720
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross</i>	38,500					38,500
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (from Republic of Korea - Private Donors)</i>	13,577					13,577
<i>United States - Private Donors</i>	405					405

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPH005 - Philippines - Typhoons

Appeal Launch Date: 01 oct 09

Appeal Timeframe: 28 sep 09 to 30 nov 11

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2011/10
Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/12
Appeal	MDRPH005
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	3,900				3,900
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>9,558,214</b>				<b>9,558,214</b>
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>					
<i>American Red Cross</i>	131,637				131,637
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	25,927				25,927
<i>British Red Cross</i>	140,247				140,247
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	30,477				30,477
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	101,324				101,324
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	96,852				96,852
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	89,865				89,865
<i>Luxembourg Red Cross</i>	62,215				62,215
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	157,907				157,907
<b>C2. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>	<b>836,451</b>				<b>836,451</b>
<b>Inkind Personnel</b>					
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	10,413				10,413
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	117,750				117,750
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	158,567				158,567
<b>C3. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>286,730</b>				<b>286,730</b>
<b>Other Income</b>					
<i>Fundraising Fees</i>	-2,856				-2,856
<b>C4. Other Income</b>	<b>-2,856</b>				<b>-2,856</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>10,678,538</b>				<b>10,678,538</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>10,678,538</b>				<b>10,678,538</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>84%</b>				<b>84%</b>

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0					<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	10,678,538					<b>10,678,538</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-10,133,262					<b>-10,133,262</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>545,276</b>					<b>545,276</b>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
MDRPH005 - Philippines - Typhoons

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Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
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Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/12
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
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>12,724,570</b>					<b>12,724,570</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	5,141,977	849,130				849,130	4,292,847	
Shelter - Transitional		2,864,730				2,864,730	-2,864,730	
Construction Materials	1,028,543	689,969				689,969	338,574	
Clothing & Textiles	639,662	639,662				639,662	-0	
Seeds & Plants	740,862	435,012				435,012	305,850	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	823,272	778,773				778,773	44,499	
Medical & First Aid	7,930	4,414				4,414	3,516	
Utensils & Tools	276,195	280,090				280,090	-3,895	
Other Supplies & Services	156,973	48,337				48,337	108,636	
Cash Disbursement		19,754				19,754	-19,754	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Suj</b>	<b>8,815,414</b>	<b>6,609,871</b>				<b>6,609,871</b>	<b>2,205,543</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	59,045	59,045				59,045	0	
Computers & Telecom	40,521	12,899				12,899	27,621	
Office & Household Equipment	5,820	9,981				9,981	-4,161	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>105,386</b>	<b>81,926</b>				<b>81,926</b>	<b>23,460</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	67,194	56,315				56,315	10,879	
Distribution & Monitoring	217,958	195,012				195,012	22,946	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	200,372	194,573				194,573	5,799	
Logistics Services		37,515				37,515	-37,515	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>485,524</b>	<b>483,415</b>				<b>483,415</b>	<b>2,110</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	1,587,761	1,493,961				1,493,961	93,800	
National Staff	183,630	170,189				170,189	13,441	
National Society Staff	100,759	27,597				27,597	73,162	
Volunteers		69,434				69,434	-69,434	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>1,872,150</b>	<b>1,761,181</b>				<b>1,761,181</b>	<b>110,969</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	56,377	46,555				46,555	9,822	
Professional Fees	500	3,248				3,248	-2,748	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fe</b>	<b>56,877</b>	<b>49,802</b>				<b>49,802</b>	<b>7,075</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	48,275	48,681				48,681	-406	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>48,275</b>	<b>48,681</b>				<b>48,681</b>	<b>-406</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	59,059	48,213				48,213	10,846	
Information & Public Relations	54,511	42,599				42,599	11,912	
Office Costs	63,342	43,121				43,121	20,221	
Communications	51,764	32,961				32,961	18,803	
Financial Charges	250,000	159,228				159,228	90,772	
Other General Expenses	5,000	5,817				5,817	-817	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>483,676</b>	<b>331,939</b>				<b>331,939</b>	<b>151,737</b>	
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers to 3rd Parties	10,000	10,000				10,000	0	
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>				<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		98,896				98,896	-98,896	

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
MDRPH005 - Philippines - Typhoons

Appeal Launch Date: 01 oct 09

Appeal Timeframe: 28 sep 09 to 30 nov 11

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2011/10
Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/12
Appeal	MDRPH005
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
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>12,724,570</b>					<b>12,724,570</b>	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>98,896</b>					<b>98,896</b>	<b>-98,896</b>
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	776,617	600,480					600,480	176,137
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>776,617</b>	<b>600,480</b>					<b>600,480</b>	<b>176,137</b>
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		50,626					50,626	-50,626
Pledge Reporting Fees	70,651	6,447					6,447	64,204
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>	<b>70,651</b>	<b>57,073</b>					<b>57,073</b>	<b>13,579</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>12,724,570</b>	<b>10,133,262</b>					<b>10,133,262</b>	<b>2,591,308</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>2,591,308</b>					<b>2,591,308</b>	