

OPERATIONS UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

PHILIPPINES: TYPHOONS

Appeal no. MDRPH002
TC-2006-000175-PHL
28 February 2007

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in 185 countries.

In Brief

Operations Update no. 4; Period covered: 15 January - 28 February 2007;
Appeal target: 10,547,314 (USD 8,637,057 or EUR 6,587,671): Appeal coverage: 85.4%
([click here for the contributions list](#)) ([click here for the live version](#))

Appeal history:

- Preliminary emergency appeal launched on 2 October 2006 for CHF 5,704,261 (USD 4,563,408 or EUR 3,610,292) to assist 126,000 beneficiaries for three months.
- Appeal revised on 19 October 2006 to update plans and extend the operation timeframe to nine months.
- Appeal relaunched on 4 December 2006 to incorporate needs of successive typhoons, for a sum of CHF 8,833,789 (USD 7,318,798 or EUR 5,552,350) to assist 200,000 people for nine months.
- Appeal revised on 20 December 2006 for CHF 10,547,314 (USD 8,637,057 or EUR 6,587,671) to assist 1,030,000 beneficiaries for nine months.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated: CHF 100,000 in September 2006, CHF 100,000 in November 2006.



A model home constructed in Albay.

Background

According to the most recent statistics, provided during the second week of February by the Philippines' Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), 310,000 houses in seven of the country's regions (2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5, 6 and 8) were completely destroyed, and some 301,729 homes were partially damaged by a series of brutal typhoons Xangsane (Mileyno), Cimaron (Paeng) Durian (Reming) and Utor (Seniang) that struck the country over the period September through December 2006. Of these seven regions, region five known as the "Bicol region" was the most severely affected, having sustained the highest number of casualties and the largest number of total damages among the affected areas.

While international aid organizations, NGOs and government agencies have made concerted efforts to raise public awareness and funds, there still remains a significant shortfall in meeting the immense needs created by a season of unprecedented damage. Nowhere is the vulnerability of the hundreds of thousands of typhoon affected families

Philippines: Typhoons; Appeal no. MDRPH002; Operations Update no.4

more apparent than in the shortfall of housing, with the Manila-based emergency shelter cluster group (ESCG) estimating that nearly 290,000 families are still in need of permanent shelter.

Recovery is tough going, particularly for those who had little to begin with. While thousands of families continue to seek refuge in public shelters or with family members and friends, others are moving forward seeking out whatever material and financial resources are available to them to re-build shelters. The destructive impact of the typhoons not only affected houses but the natural resources themselves that homes are traditionally built out of such, as coconut wood and *nipa* plants, leaving the cost of building materials in country high. Even under the best of circumstances the poverty rate is very high with opportunities to earn money limited. The days are hot and for those who are waiting it out in the temporary shelters, the living conditions are deteriorating as many of the facilities being used as shelters are not particularly well equipped to meet the sanitation needs of the over 3,000 families being housed in them. With many of the temporary shelters having been established in primary schools, concerns are now high in regard to the impact on the availability of schooling in the worst affected areas as these facilities are now unable to be used for classes.

The rapid approach of the 2007 typhoon season set against the backdrop of increasingly volatile changes in global weather patterns, underscores the importance of having in place a clear housing policy and taking longer-term measures, including the allocation of land and funding, to address the structural vulnerability of the lives of thousands of families that are living as squatters or otherwise in geographic areas that remain at high risk due to annually recurring floods, typhoons and landslides. Simply stated, unless appropriate measures are taken to improve living conditions of vulnerable poor communities, any future typhoon season will bring with it thousands of new caseloads of homeless families requiring assistance. The shortfall of affordable and available land has left thousands of families with no other option then to build their homes in areas which are particularly prone to natural disasters.

Other issues which need to be addressed in terms of improving capacity to deliver assistance is the gathering and sharing of statistics and information about the impact of the disaster. The fluctuation in reported figures sometimes by figures in the tens of thousands in regard to the number of affected families and damaged or destroyed households has been a hindrance to identifying and raising awareness about the needs. The availability of consistent and reliable data is critical to effective planning and also builds credibility with donors.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Operational objective: To contribute to the restoration of basic living conditions of the affected population in the aftermath of the series of successive devastating typhoons.

Operational overview

Over the reporting period, the Philippines National Red Cross (PNRC) has continued to provide hot meals and emergency food and non-food relief items to typhoon affected communities with funds raised through the society's national appeal. National response to the PNRC appeal has been good with strong support from the private sector, and the enthusiastic outpouring of support from the national society's volunteers who have played an essential role working in the communities in carrying out assessments and coordinating the distribution of relief items. The volunteers are the face and voice of the Red Cross at the community level, and PNRC volunteers have demonstrated an exemplary level of professionalism in their approach and dedication to providing assistance to affected families. Given the extent of the damage, volunteers spend long days covering the affected *barangays* (the smallest political unit into which cities and municipalities in the Philippines are divided consisting of less than 1,000 inhabitants) by foot or by motorbike speaking with families. The scenes and the talks can be heart wrenching as family members stand on the empty site that was once their home clutching the photo of a loved one speaking of the loss of their family members and friends, and the fears they have in moving forward with their lives.

Longer-term initiatives supported through the Federation's emergency appeal, such as support with transitional shelter, and initiatives contributing to improved sanitation and health in affected communities are moving forward. The PNRC and the Federation are providing building materials and non-food items to affected families in nine provinces, namely; Sorsogon, Isabela, Aurora, Albay, Marinduque, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, Mindoro Oriental and Quezon. Over 12,000 of the planned 15,000 families in the nine provinces have been identified to

Philippines: Typhoons; Appeal no. MDRPH002; Operations Update no.4

receive materials to construct either a transitional shelter, or repairing their roof in cases where the frame of the house is still intact.

In order to ensure that construction is carried out in a manner that protects the families from the region's frequently occurring heavy winds, rains and annual typhoons, the distribution of building materials is being carried out in parallel with community-based training initiatives on safe-construction. This began during the third week of February with the training of professional carpenters and PNRC volunteers from Albay, Catanduanes and Camarines Sur; and the construction of two model structures in Albay. Those participating in the February training will work with Federation delegates and PNRC headquarters staff to train further teams of carpenters and volunteers on best practice. Initiatives to improve the quality of health care and sanitation are also on track as 2,400 of the families who are receiving assistance with shelter in Albay and Camarines Sur will also be provided with improved sanitation facilities. Final determinations are being made in regard to repairs to be made to 34 health care facilities.



PNRC volunteers distributing relief items in Marinduque.

Shelter and relief

Overall objectives:

- **15,000 households are supported to reconstruct or repair homes. (This support will comprise: supply of building materials and tools; and increased awareness of how to build using better techniques.)**
- **15,000 households, whose houses will have been reconstructed with support from the Red Cross, are supplied with non-food items, such as tarpaulins, mats, blankets and hygiene kits.**

Mobilisation of community participation in rebuilding damaged and destroyed households, and the provision of building materials

Of the planned total of 15,000 families receiving transitional shelter kits (*shelters intended to last at least 5 years*) from the PNRC, 60 percent of the beneficiary families (9,000) will be selected from families who have lost their entire home and will receive sufficient building materials to construct a full transitional shelter. The remaining 40 percent of the families (6,000) will be selected from families whose homes sustained serious damage to the roof only and will receive building materials for roofing. All 15,000 families will receive a tool kit containing the necessary tools required to carry out the repairs. (See Annex 1 for details regarding the respective kits' contents)

For now, given the complex logistics involved with the actual delivering of building materials to the families, and the individual attention required to ensure that families understand the best methods for rebuilding their homes a decision has been taken to carry out shelter activities in two phases. The PNRC and the Federation will initially focus on supporting the transitional shelter needs of 10,000 households (approx. 50,000 people). Once work is effectively underway on the first 10,000 households, work will begin on providing assistance to the remaining number of targeted households. The number of beneficiaries of the shelter component has been calculated based on the average household including around five people but this number can vary. At the same time, one household in the Philippines can house three generations of family members. While households where the heads of household are unemployed, single headed households and/or disabled are being targeted for shelter assistance, given the large number of people without shelter, priority is being given to larger- sized families in order to provide the maximum possible number of people with shelter.



Community members building homes in the spirit of bayanihan.

With 500 households in Sorsogon and over 1,600 households in Isabela and Aurora receiving shelter materials, it was originally planned to distribute transitional shelter items to five additional provinces, namely: Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, Albay, Mindoro and Quezon. Following a comprehensive needs assessment carried out jointly by the FACT team and the PNRC, a decision was taken to include Marinduque province which sustained a heavy level of typhoon-related damage as well, thus bringing the total number of affected provinces receiving shelter kits (roofing and full) to nine.

To date, funding received from the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO), as well as funding received from Red Cross/Red Crescent partners in response to the emergency appeal have been used to procure materials for full shelter kits for 6,000 households and roofing kits for 4,000 households. Based on a combination of assessments, and discussions with other stakeholders, the first round of transitional shelter and roofing materials will be distributed in Albay (1,000 households), Camarines Sur (5,600 households), Catanduanes (1,000 households), Marinduque (800), Quezon (800) and Mindoro Oriental (800). The number of households receiving assistance in each of the provinces was determined based on a combination of factors, namely coverage of the needs by other stakeholders, extent of damage in the area and branch capacity.

An experienced civil engineer with prior experience working with the PNRC was tasked with the development of designs for the transitional shelters. In addition, the Federation's technical advisor to the shelter department from the Geneva Secretariat has been in the country since January working with the PNRC and the Federation's relief delegates to support the development of the housing designs, and is working with the PNRC to develop training materials and a training plan.

Quality control is a top priority and systems are being implemented to provide communities with the necessary support. In terms of guaranteeing quality one of the largest challenges posed by the operation is the fact that the houses are spread out over such a large land area thus it is important to develop a widespread support network for community members rebuilding their houses. For each cluster of *barangay* (approx. 300 houses) there will be project teams comprised of: two experienced carpenters; and seven volunteers responsible for monitoring activities of whom three will be initially tasked with responsibility for the local warehousing of items.

PNRC volunteers have already received training from joint teams of Federation PNRC teams on beneficiary selection, construction with a training planned on warehousing in preparation for the receipt of the building materials. Building on lessons learned from prior Federation operations where "relief" activities were carried out separately from "construction" activities, the operation is adopting an integrated approach to the management of the operation where "relief" delegates and staff are being trained on the technical details of the shelter component as well.

Initial training sessions on shelter reconstruction have been undertaken with the involvement of PNRC chapters and volunteer workers in Albay for staff, carpenters and volunteers from Catanduanes, Camarines Sur and Albay. During the third week of February two model homes were constructed in Albay with a third house scheduled for construction during the first week of March. The construction of model homes as a demonstration minimises the need for language or printed guidelines, relying instead on practical examples that can be constantly referred to by others during construction. At the same time, an easy to understand poster with critical details about construction methods is being provided to each beneficiary family.

Building on "*bayanihan*" the common tradition in the Philippines where community members volunteer to help a family move to a new place, joint PNRC/ Federation technical support teams will be going to the communities over the next few weeks to prepare the communities to begin building.

National society awareness raising initiatives prompt communities to employ better building techniques that strengthen their resilience to the impact of future typhoons.

While the distribution of the construction materials will greatly contribute to relieving the financial burdens of beneficiary families, given the increasing frequency and strength of typhoons over the past few years (ordinarily the Bicol region can experience some 20-25 typhoons per year), the PNRC recognises the important role improving public understanding about better building techniques plays in community- based disaster preparedness. Simple measures such as setting posts in steel-reinforced concrete blocks instead of setting them directly in the ground can contribute greatly to improving the stability of houses at negligible costs.

Following field visits to numerous villages in the affected area the Federation's technical advisor to the shelter department noticed that most of the homes observed in the operational area were setting posts directly into the ground. With the extensive amount of rain that strikes the region, the setting of posts directly into the ground, which is subsequently destabilised due to the moisture from the rain, as opposed to in concrete can contribute to weakening the resistance of the structures.

At the same time, most of the homes were built without using diagonal bracing. The inclusion of diagonal bracing is another very low cost building technique, which contributes greatly towards improving the resistance of a structure. Designs and techniques are intended to be widely disseminated with the hope that other families who have the resources to purchase materials for themselves and other stakeholders engaged in supporting affected communities employ these techniques as well. The understanding of best practices and the presence of training teams are particularly important in supporting communities with the construction of wooden structures where there are larger margins for error than steel- based structures.

Non-food items

Each targeted household will be provided with essential non-food items such as blankets, mats and hygiene kits. This will enable the affected families to replenish their household equipment and rebound as quickly as possible. PNRC staff and the Federation's logistics delegates have procured the relief items which have been pre-positioned in PNRC warehouses. Distributions will be organized after families are nearer to completing the reconstruction of their homes.

A decision was intentionally taken, given the overriding need for shelter following the typhoons, to provide a non-food item (NFI) kit which is smaller than what is usually provided in Federation supported operations to ensure that the absolute maximum of available funds are used to provide homeless families with at least 20 square metres of decent shelter.

Logistics of the operation

While delivery of items to Sorsogon, Isabela and Aurora is relatively straight forward, the delivery of materials to the six remaining provinces has required a creative approach. Building items are large, heavy and road access is limited making the logistics of the operation highly complex. As mentioned earlier the households are scattered over a large geographic area with many of the *barangays* situated in difficult to access areas. Without careful planning, transportation costs could easily run very high.

The delivery of construction materials to individual families is simply out of the question while traditional distribution of materials to all of the families of a given *barangay* is impossible since transportation means at the *barangay* level are insufficient to ensure that all of the families would be able to transfer cumbersome heavy items such as wood and CGI sheets to their plot of land at a single point in time. Rather than distributing the supplies, a system has been devised where beneficiaries will pick up the items themselves at a temporary storage facility located at or close to the *barangay* centre within a given time frame. This process will require the usage of over 60 storage facilities in the six provinces that remain to be served.

The PNRC and the Federation, in efforts to reduce the logistics costs are approaching *barangay* captains to see if they are able to provide PNRC with local warehouse capacity free of charge that could also be used as distribution points, and see if they are able to help beneficiaries with the transportation of goods. Every effort is being made to set up a flexible system that will allow beneficiaries to collect items in as many steps as necessary according to the

Philippines: Typhoons; Appeal no. MDRPH002; Operations Update no.4

means of transport that is available to them. Beneficiaries will need to rely on the use of motorbikes, farm equipment and small trucks to bring materials back to their plots of land. Logistics and relief delegates are also currently seeking out local transport options for beneficiaries unable to arrange for the transport of their entitlements.

To help facilitate the procurement process, the Federation has a team of three logistics delegates supporting the PNRC with the purchase of items. To date, in addition to the purchase of non-food items, the Federation and the PNRC have committed over USD 2 million (CHF 2.5 million) out of the total budget for MT 3,400 building materials which will be transported using 400 trucks to the 60 storage facilities.

Although best efforts are being made to arrange for the local procurement of items to contribute to the local recovery process, an international tender which included calls for bids from the Philippines-based suppliers was placed in regard to corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets. Following a cost analysis weighing the benefits of local procurement of CGI versus international procurement, it was determined that international procurement of the sheets was preferable due to the volume of sheeting being ordered and the price. Corrugated galvanized iron sheets for 6,000 transitional shelters and 4,000 roofing kits has been procured and final delivery is planned for the middle of March. Items for tool kits were procured locally while the purchase of wood is ongoing. Given the unique market situation in the Philippines, the sale and cost of coconut wood is very dependent on local market practices with suppliers mostly limited to sales within their *barangay* only. The Federation and the PNRC are currently weighing their options for the purchase and supply of wood with the goal of having wood delivered to the beneficiaries at the same time the CGI arrives. The cost of the transitional shelters is proving to be significantly higher than the preliminary rough price estimates made in December as a result of the evolving design of the shelters, and the inclusion of key materials which were not originally factored into the bill of quantities.

Upon arrival, items for three of the provinces (Mindoro, Quezon and Marinduque) will temporarily be stored in the PNRC warehouse in Manila which has a capacity to store 35 containers. Items for the three remaining provinces will go directly from the port to a central warehouse in Naga (Camarines Sur) where supplies will need to be loaded from the containers on to trucks to be delivered to the storage facilities at the *barangay* level.

The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) is providing trucks to support the distribution of items to Camarines Sur, Albay and Catanduanes with local authorities in Camarines Sur having pledged to assist with transportation and support transportation management. The Federation is in the process of identifying a trucking company to deliver items to Marinduque, Quezon and Mindoro Oriental.

Health, water and sanitation

Latrine construction

Objective: By the end of August 2007, 2,400 households in seven targeted *barangays* in the provinces of Albay and Camarines Sur have access to improved sanitary facilities.

The PNRC with support from the Federation will provide latrines to 2,400 households who are receiving Red Cross shelter assistance. In addition to meeting all of the requirements specified for receiving shelter, beneficiaries must also meet a number of technical criteria such as sufficient depth of the water table, as well as additional factors such as already having owned an individual latrine which is no longer usable due to typhoon related damage and sufficient access to water. The design of the latrines was developed and is being finalized by the Federation's water and sanitation delegate based on the local context, and the Federation is now proceeding with contacting suppliers about the local procurement of the necessary construction materials.

A cadre of PNRC volunteers trained in conducting assessments by the Federation's water and sanitation delegate and provided with questionnaires particularly addressing sanitation needs, have identified the 2,400 beneficiary households.

Community health education

Objective: By the end of August 2007, 50 most affected *barangays* in ten provinces will have reduced the rates of common communicable diseases through people's improved health awareness.

Philippines: Typhoons; Appeal no. MDRPH002; Operations Update no.4

To prevent an outbreak of infectious diseases that could be triggered by poor sanitation conditions, the PNRC launched a community-based hygiene education and health awareness campaign in all typhoon affected provinces. In January, the national society sent two teams from its headquarters to assist the Red Cross chapters in Camarines Sur and Albay in mobilizing its volunteers to disseminate basic but essential messages on diarrhoea and cholera prevention. The trained volunteers are now distributing leaflets in *barangays* to help people maintain good health.

Safe water

Objective: By the end of December 2006, at least 10,000 people staying in evacuation centres and host communities in Daraga city of Albay province will have adequate access to safe drinking water for the next three months.

(Following further assessments and discussions with relevant government representatives the need for the trucking of water supplies to the affected areas is being covered by the government. As such, these activities will not be covered by this operation and resources will be concentrated on areas of greater need. Therefore this objective no longer applies.)

Provision of malaria bed nets

Objective: By the end of August 2007, malaria endemic *barangays* in Isabella and Marinduque provinces report reduced rates of malaria incidence.

Some 24,577 (20,000 treated and 4,577 untreated) bed nets have been sent to typhoon affected areas which are particularly prone to malaria, namely Isabela municipality, and throughout affected areas in Marinduque province.

The mosquito nets will be distributed with educational materials that will be jointly developed by the PNRC and the Federation. The printed materials will be supplemented with a door-to-door awareness campaign by Red Cross volunteers who will be trained by the PNRC prior to their deployment.

Restoration of damaged health facilities and supply of essential medicines

Objective: By the end of February 2007, a total of 160,000 people in 12 municipalities and 40 *barangays* will have secured access to primary health care as a result of reconstruction of damaged health facilities and supply of essential medicines by the Red Cross.

The company Engineers Foundation, identified by the PNRC to support the assessment process, is continuing to carry out an in-depth assessment of the damage inflicted by the typhoons on 34 health facilities (seven rural health units and 27 *barangay* health stations) throughout Catanduanes, Camarines Sur, Quezon-Lucena, Mindoro Oriental, Marinduque and Sorsogon and will define the scope of work necessary to be undertaken in each of the identified health facilities.

A total of 27 basic health kits are currently being stored in the PNRC warehouse in Manila. These items will be distributed accordingly to the health care facilities once the repair work to the damaged facilities is completed.

Enhancing preparedness for future health, water and sanitation emergencies

Objective: By the end of August 2007, the Philippines National Red Cross will have enhanced preparedness to respond to emergency health and water and sanitation needs of the affected communities.

While responding to emergency and early recovery needs is the primary objective of this operation, given the frequency of disasters in the Philippines, it is equally important to strengthen preparedness for future health, water and sanitation emergencies. The Federation assisted the PNRC to arrange for the international procurement of a cholera kit, 5,000 impregnated mosquito bed nets and one interagency new emergency health kit. All have arrived in Manila and have been stored in the PNRC warehouse available for an immediate distribution if such need arises.

Aurora, Isabela and Sorsogon Relief items and Shelter materials

In parallel to the relief and transitional shelter programme activities described above, the PNRC with support from the Federation, is also providing relief items and shelter materials to provinces affected by a series of typhoons which occurred earlier in 2006, as well as by the typhoons which struck in November and December. While the approach and the materials differ from the transitional shelter initiative in the other provinces, knowledge sharing and materials being developed in relation to transitional shelter will be shared with beneficiaries in Aurora, Isabela and Sorsogon.

| Province | Item | No. of Families | Comments |
|----------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Sorsogon | Shelter Materials | 500 | Distributed |
| Laguna | Non-Food Items | 356 | Distributed |
| | Hygiene Kit | | |
| | Tents (for Temporary Shelter) | 86 (included with the 356) | |
| Isabela | Non-Food Items | 1,048 | Being distributed |
| | Hygiene Kit | | |
| | Shelter Materials | | |
| Aurora | Non-Food Items | 1,241 | Being distributed |
| | Hygiene Kit | | |
| | Shelter Materials | 816 | |

Philippines National Red Cross (PNRC)

In an effort to address the massive needs created by the typhoons, the PNRC launched a national appeal to help support the needs for emergency relief items such as food, and clothing. To date, the PNRC has assisted almost 66,000 families in all of the typhoon affected provinces with the provision of hot meals, psychological support and the distribution of food and emergency relief items such blankets and mats which is expected to continue through April (*See Annex 2.*) In addition to approaching traditional donors, the PNRC has been successful in obtaining support from the private sector. Funds for the PNRC national appeal have come from Philippines embassies abroad, multinational organizations and overseas Filipino workers (OFW).

Coordination

PNRC is represented in all provinces and almost all major cities with a total of 94 chapters. The national society works in partnership with the government and non-government agencies as well as private groups to provide effective support to people in need. PNRC is the only humanitarian organization with a seat in the governmental National Disaster Coordination Council (NDCC).

The Federation is represented by a head of delegation and an operations team led by the operations coordinator comprised of delegates specializing in finance/admin, relief, water and sanitation and logistics. A conscious decision has been taken to limit the level of national staff recruited for the operation, and instead concentrate on using and developing PNRC human resources as part of the operations team.

Over the period 21-24 February, the PNRC and the Federation hosted and met with representatives from ECHO in Manila and in Albay. The visit from the ECHO desk officer from Brussels and the Bangkok- based correspondent for the region was an opportunity for the ECHO representatives to meet with PNRC and Federation staff, visit the affected area and view the model homes in Albay.

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 \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The Federation's Global Agenda

The International Federation's activities are aligned with under a Global Agenda, which sets out **four broad goals** to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- *Philippine National Red Cross: Corazon Alma De Leon, secretary-general, phone: +63 2 527 08 54, email: hsl@skynet.net or Benjamin Delfin II (manager of disaster management services, phone: + 63 2 444 0103; email: benjamindelfin@yahoo.com*
- *Federation country delegation in the Philippines: Roger Bracke, Federation head of delegation, phone: +63 917 880 6844 (office) or +63 2 527 6227 (mobile); email: roger.bracke@ifrc.org*
- *Federation Southeast Asia regional delegation in Thailand: Bekele Geleta, head of regional delegation, phone: + 66 2 661 8201 ext 100, bekele.geleta@ifrc.org or Alan Bradbury, regional programme coordinator, phone: + 66 2 661 8201, email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org or Michael Annear, head of regional disaster management unit, phone: + 66 2 661 8201, email: michael.annear@ifrc.org*
- *Federation Secretariat in Geneva (Asia Pacific Department): Gert Venghaus, regional officer, phone: + 41 22 730 42 58; fax: +4122 733 0395; email gert.venghaus@ifrc.org or Sabine Feuglet, senior assistant, phone: +41 22 730 4349; fax: +41 22 733 0395, email: sabine.feuglet@ifrc.org*

[Contributions list below; click here to return to the title page.](#)

Annex 1:

• Full Transitional Shelter Kit – Bill of Quantities

| Item Number | Description of Materials | Quantity | UOM |
|-------------|--|----------|--------|
| 1 | Cement, Portland, 40kg/bag | 3 | bag |
| 2 | Sand, fine | 0.5 | cu.m. |
| 3 | Gravel, ¾", washed | 0.5 | cu.m. |
| 4 | Steel re. bars, 10mm dia. X 6m, deformed, mild steel | 5 | pcs. |
| 5 | Steel re. bars, 8mm dia. X 6m, deformed, mild steel | 5 | pcs. |
| 6 | G.I. Roofing Sheet, corrugated, (0.4mm thick) 3' X 10' | 18 | sheets |
| 7 | Ridge roll, G.I. plain, (0.4mm thick) X 8' | 3 | pcs. |
| 8 | Tie wire, galvanised, No. 16 | 0.5 | kg. |
| 9 | Umbrella nail, twisted, 2 ½ " | 3.5 | kg. |
| 10 | Nail 4" | 6.5 | kg. |
| 12 | Nail 3" | 3 | kg. |
| 13 | Hinge, 2" X 4", square corner, brass (2 pcs per set) | 7 | sets |
| 14 | Vulca seal, 220 grams, easy squeeze pack | 1 | pack |
| 15 | Coco Lumber 6" X 6" X 10' (6pcs) | 180 | bd.ft. |
| 16 | Coco Lumber 2" X 5" X 14' (3pcs) | 35 | bd.ft. |
| 17 | Coco Lumber 2" X 4" X 10' (15pcs) | 100 | bd.ft. |
| 18 | Coco Lumber 2" X 3" X 10' (50pcs) | 250 | bd.ft. |
| 19 | Coco Lumber 2" X 2" X 10' (52pcs) | 173.3 | bd.ft. |
| 20 | Bamboo, split, 2" X 10' | 60 | pcs. |
| 21 | Bamboo Mat (Sawali) circa. 2.5 X 4 m | 6 | pcs. |

*** (The PNRC and the Federation intend to distribute complete transitional shelter kits to a total of 9,000 families.)*

• Roof Kit – Bill of Quantities

| Item Number | Description of Materials | Quantity | UOM |
|-------------|---|----------|--------|
| 1 | G.I. Roofing Sheet, corrugated, (0.4mm thick) 3'X 10' | 18 | sheets |
| 2 | Ridge roll, G.I. plain, (0.4mm thick) X 8' | 3 | pcs. |
| 3 | Umbrella nail, twisted, 2 ½ " | 3.5 | kg. |
| 4 | Nail 4" | 3 | kg. |
| 5 | Nail 3" | 1 | kg. |
| 6 | Vulca seal, 220 grams, easy squeeze pack | 1 | pack |
| 7 | Coco Lumber 2" X 5" X 14' (3pcs) | 35 | bd.ft. |
| 8 | Coco Lumber 2" X 4" X 10' (15pcs) | 100 | bd.ft. |
| 9 | Coco Lumber 2" X 3" X 10' (24pcs) | 120 | bd.ft. |
| 10 | Coco Lumber 2" X 2" X 10' (7pcs) | 23.3 | bd.ft. |

*** (The PNRC and the Federation intend to distribute roof kits to a total of 6,000 families)*

• Tool Kit – Bill of Quantities

| Item Number | Description of tools | Quantity | UOM |
|-------------|---|----------|-------|
| 1 | Claw Hammer, 16oz. , standard 11" wooden handle | 1 | pce |
| 2 | Handsaw, 18", 6 teeth / 7 points, manganese tempered steel | 1 | pce |
| 3 | Hacksaw, steel frame w. high speed steel blade, ½ X 12 X24T | 1 | pce |
| 4 | Shovel, round point, 29" wooden handle | 1 | pce |
| 5 | Measuring Tape, steel, 5m, metric + English calibration | 1 | pce |
| 6 | Wood Chisel, ¾", manganese steel, drop forged | 1 | pce |
| 7 | Nylon string, No. 70 (40m roll) | 1 | roll |
| 8 | Leveling Hose, ¼" Diameter. Plastic, transparent | 6 | metre |

*** (The PNRC and the Federation intend to distribute tool kits to 15,000 families)*

Annex 2: Summary of Assistance Provided BY PNRC to Affected Families Re: Philippines Typhoon Operation (Mileyno, Paeng, Quenie, Reming and Seniang)

| Chapter | Assistance | Number of Beneficiaries (families) | Donor/s |
|---------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Marinduque | Food Parcel | 301 | SMART Communication Inc. |
| | Non-Food Items | 1,000 | USAID |
| | Hygiene Kit | 1,000 | USAID |
| | Jerry Cans | | |
| | Tarpaulins | 220 | |
| | Sub-Total | 1,521 | |
| Catanduanes | Food Parcel | 295 | SMART Communication Inc. |
| | | 500 | Panasonic |
| | Hygiene Kit | 2,000 | USAID |
| | Jerry Cans | | |
| | Tarpaulins | 660 | |
| | Tarpaulin | 1,300 | ICRC |
| | Sub-Total | 4,755 | |
| Albay | Food Parcel | 655 | SMART Communication Inc. |
| | Food Parcel | 1,500 | USAID |
| | Non-Food Items | 599 | |
| | Hygiene Kit | 2,599 | |
| | Jerry Cans | 2,000 | |
| | Tarpaulins | 880 | |
| | Medical Mission | 1,000 | Pfizer Philippines |
| | Non-Food Items | 1,700 | |
| | Assorted Bath Soap and Shampoos | 1,000 | Procter & Gamble Philippines |
| | | Sub-Total | 11,278 |
| Camarines Sur | Food Parcel | 1,700 | Philip Morris |
| | Medical Mission | 1,000 | Pfizer Philippines |
| | Tarpaulin | 2,700 | ICRC |
| | Hygiene Kit | 1,000 | USAID |
| | Jerry Cans | 1,000 | USAID |
| | Tarpaulins | 660 | |
| | Assorted Bath Soap and Shampoos | 1,000 | Procter & Gamble Philippines |
| | | Sub-Total | 9,060 |
| Sorsogon | Food Parcel | 3,000 | USAID |
| | Non-Food Items | 1,232 | |
| | Hygiene Kit | 1,232 | |
| | Shelter Materials | 500 | Federation |
| | Sub-Total | 5,964 | |
| Quezon | Food Parcel | 1,500 | USAID |
| | Non-Food Items | 1,169 | |
| | Hygiene Kit | 1,169 | |
| | Sub-Total | 3,838 | |
| Laguna | Non-Food Items | 356 | Federation |
| | Hygiene Kit | | |
| | Tents (for Temporary Shelter) | 86 (included with the 356) | |
| | | Sub-Total | 356 |
| | TOTAL | 36,772 | |

B. Ongoing distributions:

| Chapter | Assistance | Number of Beneficiaries (families) | Donor/s |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Marinduque | Non-Food Items | 1,000 | USAID |
| | Food Parcel | 1,000 | AusAID |
| | Non-food Items | 800 | Federation |
| | Hygiene Kit | | |
| | Shelter Materials | 800 | |
| Sub-Total | | 3,600 | |
| Albay | Food Parcel | 4,500 | AusAID |
| | Non-food Items | 2,055 | Federation |
| | Hygiene Kit | | |
| | Shelter Materials | 1,000 | |
| | Food Parcel | 300 | SMART Comm. Inc. |
| Sub-Total | | 4,555 | |
| Camarines Sur | Food Parcel | 6,600 | AusAID |
| | Non-food Items | 7,000 | |
| | Hygiene Kit | | |
| | Shelter Materials | 5,600 | |
| Sub-Total | | 18,200 | |
| Catanduanes | Food Parcel | 3,000 | AusAID |
| | | 1,000 | Local Donations In-kind |
| | Non-food Items | 1,251 | Federation |
| | Hygiene Kit | | |
| | Shelter Materials | 1,000 | |
| Sub-Total | | 6,251 | |
| Mindoro Oriental | Food Parcel | 1,000 | AusAID |
| | Non-food Items | 800 | Federation |
| | Hygiene Kit | | |
| | Shelter Materials | 800 | |
| Sub-Total | | 2,600 | |
| Mindoro Occidental | Food Parcel | 1,000 | AusAID |
| | Tarpaulin | 800 | Federation |
| Sub-Total | | 1,800 | |
| Isabela | Non-Food Items | 1,048 | Federation |
| | Hygiene Kit | | |
| | Shelter Materials | 816 | |
| Sub-Total | | 1,864 | |
| Aurora | Non-Food Items | 1,241 | Federation |
| | Hygiene Kit | | |
| | Shelter Materials | 816 | |
| Sub-Total | | 2,057 | |
| Quezon | Non-Food Items | 1,300 | Federation |
| | Shelter Materials | 800 | |
| Sub-Total | | 2,100 | |
| Sorsogon | Non-Food Items | 2,000 | Federation |
| | Sub-Total | | |
| TOTAL | | 45,027 | |

Note:

Composition Food and Non-food Assistance

A. Non-Food Items (through the Federation)

- a. 2 pcs. Blankets
- b. 2 pcs. Mosquito Nets
- c. 2 pcs. Plastic Mats
- d. 1 pc. Clay Stove
- e. 1 set Hygiene Kit

B. Food Assistance (through Aus Aid)

- a. 15 kilos Rice (NFA)
- b. 14 tins Canned Fished
- c. 2 kilos Monggo Beans
- d. 1 kilo Sugar
- e. ½ Kilo Salt
- f. 1 liter Vegetable Oil

PHILIPPINES : TYPHOONS

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. MDRPH002

PLEDGES RECEIVED

26/02/2007

| DONOR | CATEGORY | QUANTITY | UNIT | VALUE CHF | DATE | COMMENT |
|-------|----------|----------|------|-----------|------|---------|
|-------|----------|----------|------|-----------|------|---------|

CASH

| REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF -----> | | | | 10,547,314 | | TOTAL COVERAGE 85.4% |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------|-----|------------|----------|--|
| AMERICAN - RC | | 237,000 | USD | 296,250 | 18.10.06 | |
| AMERICAN - RC | | 200,000 | USD | 241,400 | 11.12.06 | |
| AUSTRALIAN - RC | | 16,843 | AUD | 16,253 | 30.01.07 | |
| BRITISH - GOVT/DFID | | 294,118 | GBP | 692,648 | 18.12.06 | FOOD & NUTRITIONS, NON-FOOD ITEMS, SHELTER, HEALTH, WATER |
| BRUNEI DARUSSALAM - PRIVATE DONOR | | 1,300 | USD | 1,569 | 07.12.06 | |
| CANADIAN - GOVT | | 396,000 | CAD | 435,600 | 13.11.06 | |
| CANADIAN - GOVT | | 495,000 | CAD | 524,700 | 07.12.06 | |
| CANADIAN - RC | | 8,910 | CAD | 9,445 | 19.12.06 | |
| CHINA - MACAU RC BRANCHES | | | | 4,600 | 04.12.06 | |
| CYPRUS - RC | | | | 2,062 | 12.01.07 | |
| ECHO (01002) | | 850,000 | EUR | 1,366,375 | 25.01.07 | |
| FINNISH - RC | | 200,000 | EUR | 318,200 | 18.12.06 | |
| FRENCH - RC | | 79,700 | EUR | 123,295 | 25.01.07 | |
| GERMAN - RC | | 120,000 | EUR | 190,920 | 06.12.06 | |
| IRISH - GOVT | | 300,000 | EUR | 477,300 | 07.12.06 | |
| IRISH - RC | | 30,000 | EUR | 47,730 | 05.12.06 | |
| ITALIAN - GOVT/DREF | | 200,000 | EUR | 318,200 | 11.12.06 | |
| JAPANESE - RC | | 228,200 | USD | 285,250 | 01.11.06 | |
| KOREAN - RC | | | | 30,000 | 23.01.07 | |
| LIECHTENSTEIN - GOVT | | | | 30,000 | 22.12.06 | |
| LIECHTENSTEIN - PRIVATE DONOR | | | | 10,000 | 08.12.06 | |
| MONACO - RC | | 10,000 | EUR | 15,800 | 10.10.06 | |
| MONACO - RC | | 15,000 | EUR | 24,113 | 27.12.06 | |
| NETHERLANDS - RC | | 40,000 | EUR | 63,600 | 03.11.06 | |
| NETHERLANDS - GOVT | | 500,000 | EUR | 795,500 | 05.12.06 | |
| NEW ZEALAND - GOVT | | 500,000 | NZD | 410,000 | 06.12.06 | |
| NEW ZEALAND - GOVT | | 500,000 | NZD | 430,000 | 25.01.07 | |
| NORWEGIAN - GOVT | | 2,000,000 | NOK | 388,000 | 18.12.06 | |
| OPEC/FID | | 300,000 | USD | 362,100 | 07.12.06 | RELIEF SUPPLIES |
| PRIVATE DONORS ON LINE | | | | 1,299 | 29.12.06 | |
| PRIVATE DONORS ON LINE | | | | 504 | 04.01.07 | |
| PRIVATE DONORS ON LINE | | | | 562 | 11.01.07 | |
| SINGAPORE - RC | | 24,167 | SGD | 19,334 | 14.12.06 | |
| SWEDISH - RC/GOVT | | 1,000,000 | SEK | 171,100 | 13.10.06 | |
| SWEDISH - GOVT | | 3,800,000 | SEK | 665,000 | 06.12.06 | |
| SWISS - GOVT | | | | 40,000 | 27.12.06 | |
| SWISS - PRIVATE DONOR | | | | 400 | 31.01.07 | |
| UNITED ARAB EMIRATES - RC | | 15,000 | USD | 18,105 | 04.12.06 | |
| NY/ KRAFT FOODS | | 50,000 | USD | 60,975 | 18.01.07 | |
| NY/ PRIVATE DONORS | | 660 | USD | 805 | 18.01.07 | |
| VERF/WHO STAFF | | | | 3,000 | 12.12.06 | |

PHILIPPINES : TYPHOONS

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. MDRPH002

PLEDGES RECEIVED

26/02/2007

| DONOR | CATEGORY | QUANTITY | UNIT | VALUE CHF | DATE | COMMENT |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|------|-----------|------|---------|
| | | | | | | |
| SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH | | | | 8,891,994 | CHF | 84.3% |

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

| DONOR | CATEGORY | QUANTITY | UNIT | VALUE CHF | DATE | COMMENT |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|------|-----------|----------|-------------------------|
| DANISH - RC | | | | 81,215 | 08.12.06 | ERU TELECOMMUNICATION |
| SWISS - RC | | | | 36,388 | 11.12.06 | 5 EMERGENCY HEALTH KITS |
| SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES | | | | 117,603 | CHF | 1.1% |

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

| DONOR | CATEGORY | QUANTITY | UNIT | VALUE CHF | DATE | COMMENT |
|--------------------|----------|----------|------|-----------|------|---------|
| | | | | | | |
| SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED | | | | 0 | CHF | |