

# Programme Update

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Philippines

Appeal No. MAAPH001

30 June 2009

This report covers the period 1 January  
to 30 June 2009.



Barangay disaster action team volunteer members at a disaster management training session: volunteers constitute one of the greatest resources of the Philippine National Red Cross. (PNRC)

## In brief

### Programme summary:

The 2009-2010 appeal is in support of the Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC) plan. The national society's plan focuses on organizational development with the primary purpose of increasing the PNRC and local community ("barangay") capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability by maximizing the highly potential resources that PNRC has: its volunteers. The PNRC initiative known as *Project 143* reinforces the presence of PNRC in all 42,000 barangays in the country. Up to 44 volunteers from each barangay (one team leader and 43 members) will be recruited and trained, and mobilized to augment the capacity of each PNRC chapter in disaster preparedness, response and management; blood services; health and welfare.

**Financial situation:** The total budget for 2009 is CHF 619,917 (USD 572,460 or EUR 407,186). The budget is 100 per cent covered.

[<Click to go directly to the attached financial report<sup>1</sup>>](#)

**Our partners:** Within the Red Cross Red Crescent family, sister societies such as Japanese Red Cross, German Red Cross, and Spanish Red Cross; and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) provide support to PNRC. Other partners include the World Health Organization (WHO) and other UN agencies, international social services, and agencies for international development. Local partners are led by the national department of health, the department of social welfare and development, the national disaster

<sup>1</sup> Please note that the interim financial report attached reflects income and expenditure up to 31 May 2009 only. An updated interim financial report covering up to 30 June 2009 will be attached to this narrative by 31 July 2009.

coordinating council, the armed forces of the Philippines, and the overseas workers welfare administration.

On behalf of the Philippine National Red Cross, the International Federation would like to thank all partners who have supported the work of the national society.

## Context

The Philippines is a middle-income country, constrained by deficit spending and challenged with increasing demands for better public service; poverty is predominant in rural areas as well as urban settlements. Wide disparities exist in income distribution and between provinces. Urbanization has accelerated; Manila has at least 11 million inhabitants. Overall, the Philippines is classified as a medium country on the Human Development Index (HDI) scale, along with other Asian countries such as China and Thailand. It ranks at 90 out of 177 countries, with an HDI of 0.771 in 2005, as computed in the 2007-2008 Global Human Development Report.

Located along the typhoon belt in the Pacific, the Philippines has an average of 20 typhoons yearly (roughly a third of which are destructive), and of all natural disasters in the Philippines, typhoons claim the most lives. The country is also prone to other natural disasters, such as landslides, floods, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes.

The first five months of 2009 saw the Philippines struck by two typhoons: Typhoon Dante (Kujira) which hit the country at the beginning of May and just days after it, Typhoon Chan-hom (locally named Emong) wreaked havoc across the northern part of the country. These events triggered landslides, flash floods, mudslides, widespread flooding and together with high winds, caused destruction and damage to homes, community buildings, communications facilities, roads, bridges, agricultural crops and fisheries. The cumulative effects of those typhoons in 2009 affected more than 150,000 families in around 120 barangays in 16 provinces. The national disaster coordinating council (NDCC) assessment of damage to agriculture and infrastructure was placed at almost PHP1.5 billion (CHF 33.9 million or USD 31.3 million).

The PNRC has, over time, developed adequate skills in responding to most of these disasters and is recognized and respected nationally for its efforts in supporting those affected. The national society also continues to support those impacted by three ongoing armed insurgencies in the country, mainly concentrated in Mindanao, located in the southern part of the country.

The national society seeks to establish a volunteer presence in every local community (barangay) in the country with a target of 1.8 million volunteers nationwide by the end of 2009, via an ambitious recruitment scheme. The initiative, known as *Project 143*, is very much in line with the rationale of the Federation of the Future of scaling up activities, building capacities and managing partnerships. However, the scope of this project poses a formidable challenge to balance rapid recruitment with proportional levels of training and increases in the society's volunteer management capacities.

Project 143 helps the PNRC's dynamic leadership position the national society at the cutting edge of humanitarian aid in the Philippines and Southeast Asia. This international appeal for assistance aims to support this process through the training and management of new volunteers via a *volunteer action and guidance programme*.

## Progress towards outcomes

The focus is on organizational development where emphasis is placed on the continuous expansion and development of volunteers based throughout the country; and on increasing the national society's capacity in disaster management and health care. PNRC needs support to allow it to expand its presence and service delivery at village level.

Funding was channelled from the recently closed 2006 Typhoons emergency appeal to support the annual plan 2009-2010. The budget for 2009 totalling CHF 619,917 (USD 572,460 or EUR 407,186) was allocated in April; therefore, the majority of activities commenced in May and efforts will accelerate during the rest of 2009.

The focus of activities under the current appeal lies largely on work that has been ongoing in terms of organizational development and specifically, on the progress of volunteer recruitment under the Project 143 initiative that seeks to make up that shortfall through the expansion of human (if not material) resources throughout the country. The need for a greater number of volunteers, especially at *barangay* (village) level is a key priority, so that PNRC can work towards:

- Coping with the scale of emergency operations required in response to the effects of climate change; and,
- Enabling the national society to engage in crucial preventive health initiatives at community level.

Besides providing training to new volunteers, the appeal also focuses on two pilot projects meant to guide the national society's programme development in two key areas: the fight against HIV/AIDS; and more relevant support to the homeless/landless. Both issues are seen as high priority fields for future action by PNRC but the national society needs to rapidly develop a better understanding of the highly sensitive and complex issues at hand before expanding its portfolio.

## Disaster management

### Outcomes/Expected results

With the 2009-2010 appeal, PNRC aims to improve its disaster management capacity by reinforcing first and foremost, its presence in all *barangays* in the country. This should allow the national headquarters to be more aware of any disaster, related damage and needs in most, if not all, areas of the countries, up to the most remote islands. This will improve the overall speed and relevance of PNRC's response to disasters.

PNRC is training key disaster management staff and volunteers in the chapters to help strengthen the coping mechanisms of the most vulnerable communities. Focus areas in the next two years are: community risk and resource mapping; and promoting disaster risk reduction and disaster response activities in the community. Training will identify at-risk areas and safe havens as well as use information, education and communication materials and board games to raise awareness of safety and disaster prevention among children.



Red Cross volunteers attending community-based disaster management training: through Project 143, the PNRC seeks to increase disaster response capacity at community level. (International Federation)

The pilot project, related to the homeless and/or landless, seeks to understand how PNRC can provide recommendations to lawmakers to facilitate access to safe land by those who need it. It should further provide PNRC with sufficient input to define direct action in support to the families concerned. Such action might include elements of advocacy, assessment of immediate threats to the health and property of these families, and the provision of education related to the construction of better typhoon-resistant shelters.

### Achievements

The national society continues to identify, recruit, organize, train and mobilize volunteers at the community level for immediate response during disasters and emergencies. It also helps strengthen the capacity of community members in the barangay to cope with disaster and emergency situations through proper education and skills training.

In line with its goal to reduce impact from disaster on the most vulnerable people through participatory preparedness and response by building the capacities of branches, local authorities and the communities, PNRC selected seven provinces (namely Surigao Norte, Surigao Sur, Negros Occidental, Zambales, Pangasinan, Laguna and Southern Leyte) for the implementation of the integrated community disaster preparedness programme. Through this programme, a total of 30 barangay disaster action teams (BDAT) will be created, trained and equipped. Each team will consist of ten volunteers representing different components of the local community such as teachers, members of local government units, youth, and farmers. Following is the breakdown of the number of teams and volunteers per municipality:

Province	Number of BDATs	Total number of volunteers
Surigao Norte	5	50
Surigao Sur	5	50
Negros Occidental	5	50
Zambales	5	50
Pangasinan	5	50
Laguna	3	30
Southern Leyte	2	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>300</b>

The orientation of respective Red Cross chapters and staff involved in project implementation will take place in the first week of June, whereas training of BDAT members will commence in July. Activities are scheduled as follow:

Activity	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Orientation and training of Red Cross chapter administrators and chapter project coordinators from seven targeted provinces							
Social preparation and networking with identified target communities and local government units (LGUs)							
Memorandum of Understanding signing with LGU/barangay council							
Organization and training of 30 barangay disaster action teams (BDAT) through community-based disaster management training (CBDMT)							
Equipping of 30 BDATs							

Meanwhile PNRC has signed the agreement with the national disaster coordinating council (NDCC) which envisages linking Red Cross planned activities under the current appeal with the READY project carried by NDCC with the support of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), AusAid, and Asian Development Bank. The READY project covers 27 selected provinces with hazard mapping and assessment for effective community-based disaster risk management. Seven provinces selected by PNRC are among those covered by the READY project and it is planned to train BDAT members, created through PNRC ICDP programme, in techniques on how to read and translate hazard maps, thus ensuring the link with risk identification and with community response mechanisms.

The PNRC disaster management services (DMS) unit has been continuously working on adopting a more holistic, programmatic and integrated approach, utilizing the lessons learned from the previous activities which translated into the integration of health in emergency components for BDAT members. As such, this newly developed approach and training module will enable volunteers to acquire knowledge not only of disaster management topics such as community risk and resource mapping; and promoting disaster risk reduction and disaster response activities in the community but also on health-related issues such as hygiene promotion, water and sanitation, and disease prevention.

In addition to training, each team will be prepared for involvement in response activities during disasters. PNRC has identified and finalized the basic equipment which will be provided to the teams, enabling them to help local government units (LGUs) and communities in times of disaster.

PNRC Logistics are in the process of acquiring the quotations for the following materials:

Quantity per team	Unit	Item
10	pieces	raincoats
10	pairs	rubber boots
10	pieces	BDAT vest
10	pieces	torchlight with batteries
10	pieces	bull cap
10	pieces	whistle
3	pieces	first aid kits including basic first aid contents

15	pieces	triangular bandage
3	pieces	shovel
3	pieces	pick mattock
2	pieces	24-inch pry bar
1	pieces	axe with handle
3	pieces	headlights
10	pairs	working gloves
1	units	battery-operated transistor radio AM/FM with batteries
1	units	megaphone with siren

Following the plan developed by PNRC, one of the activities envisaged was the updating of the existing disaster management operations manual which originated from 1994 and which required updating. For this purpose, PNRC, with support from the International Federation, held a *write shop* with the aim of revising this manual. A two-day event held in Manila was attended by chapter administrators, relevant staff from the disaster management services unit, members of different PNRC services, ICRC and partner national societies. Revisions and outcomes of the meeting will be incorporated into the new manual which is expected to be finalized in June 2009.

The PNRC being one of the prime movers in the disaster risk reduction initiative in the country needs to further look into the issue of access of vulnerable communities to safe land. This can be advanced by conducting social action research on the current status in order to better position itself in advocating to the communities and local government units the importance of access to safe land as a risk reduction measure. The approach developed by PNRC will include a long-term view of forming partnerships with local and national agencies.

During 2009, PNRC will focus on identifying the needs of those without homes, establishing partnerships and providing recommendations to lawmakers. An evaluation by the end of the year should help the national society to decide on its advocacy strategy to achieve the adoption of legal instruments that will facilitate access to safe land by even the poorest of families in the Philippines. In any case, a massive advocacy campaign to highlight the needs and extreme levels of vulnerability of those without permanent homes should be prepared for implementation in 2010. Following is the timetable for implementation of the mentioned pilot project:

Activity	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Selection of consultant and drafting of terms of reference							
Engagement of consultant							
Social action research							
Submission of report							
Drafting and finalization of research report							
Drafting of advocacy paper to local government unit (LGU)							
Social mobilization with LGU							
Development of toolkit on safe shelter construction							
Development of flip chart for safe shelter construction							
Training on construction of safe shelter							

### Constraints or challenges

Due to the high occurrence of natural disasters in the country, there is considerable chance the national society's attention will be drawn away from longer term capacity building initiatives to focus on disaster response and management. In addition to responding to frequent natural disasters, PNRC contends with the effects of renewed conflict in Mindanao. To date, the national society continues to support those impacted by three ongoing armed insurgencies in the country, mainly concentrated in Mindanao in the southern part of the country. All these events and multiple activities handled by PNRC put additional strain on the implementation of activities envisaged through the Federation appeal.

It is also worth noting that disaster management service staffing is not adequate for sufficiently effective implementation of all disaster management department activities, and this issue needs to be addressed through the set-up of proper structures as well as a review of PNRC human resources, currently one of the issues to be addressed through the organizational development component of the current appeal.

# Health and care

## Outcomes/Expected results

PNRC has been at the forefront of educating the Filipino public on basic health care, and of providing access to health services for vulnerable communities. Through the 2009-2010 appeal, the national society will provide more effective, sustainable and integrated health training in the community through the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) programme. In 2009, the health programme activities under the appeal focus on training health volunteers in 25 barangays in five provinces (five per province) on health promotion and disease prevention, including water and sanitation, hygiene and first aid. The newly recruited volunteers will then train community members in their respective barangays. This will be done through practical activities, posters and brochures. Inhabitants of all barangays should benefit from greater awareness on key health issues.

Besides the CBHFA programme, PNRC community health and nursing services (CHNS) is launching a pilot project which will aim on activities such as preventive measures for further spread of HIV infection through awareness raising campaigns, peer education, information dissemination and referral, expansion of HIV care and support, and psychosocial counselling intended for the reduction of HIV stigma and discrimination. This project targets people living with HIV/AIDS and groups vulnerable to HIV/AIDS, specifically overseas Filipino workers and their families, out-of-school youth, and communities in six selected provinces

## Achievements

Activities under the CBHFA programme are focused in rural areas where the population has limited access to professional medical care, and at the same time, are considered most disaster-prone areas. In total, five provinces were selected for implementation of the programme and these coincide with the places selected for the implementation of disaster management activities, the only difference being the disaster management programme targets seven provinces whereas CBHFA will be implemented in five. Up to 20 Red Cross volunteers per province will attend a training-of-trainers course on CBHFA and will later train community members and recruit additional volunteers for the dissemination of health messages. The following is the breakdown of provinces and the targeted number of volunteers to be recruited for training-of-trainers.

Province	Number of volunteers per province
Surigao Norte	20
Surigao Sur	20
Negros Occidental	20
Zambales	20
Pangasinan	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

In total, 100 volunteers will participate in training-of-trainers courses which will commence from July 2009. The orientation of the respective Red Cross chapters and staff involved in project implementation will take place in the first week of June.

Activity	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Orientation of Red Cross chapter administrators and chapter project coordinators from five targeted provinces							
Coordination with local health units (LHU)							
Identification of the five leading causes of morbidity/mortality in the province, city/municipality, selected barangay							
Training of trainers on CBHFA in the barangay							
Development, printing and distribution of training and communication materials							
Dissemination to communities							
Monitoring/evaluation							

The HIV/AIDS project is jointly implemented by Red Cross Youth (RCY), social services and community health and nursing services (CHNS) as the lead office in the implementation. Seven locations for delivering the activities under the project were selected during the consultation meeting held in May, namely: Manila, Quezon

City, Rizal, Ilocos Norte, Aklan, General Santos City, and Davao City. Chapters were selected based on the prevalence of cases (and supported by reports from the National Blood Services), and areas from where most overseas Filipino workers (OFWs) come. Below is the implementation timetable for the project:

Activity	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Conduct consultation and planning workshop								
Core group (project committee) with partner agencies coordination meeting								
Write shop for training package and manuals								
Training of trainers for youth peer education								
Toolkit, information, education and communication, development, printing, reproduction and distribution								
Training of youth volunteers in Red Cross chapters								
Training of community health volunteers in Red Cross chapters								
Service delivery to beneficiaries, dissemination education, referral, peer education								
Monitoring and evaluation								
Annual PNRC HIV and AIDS programme review								

Trained volunteers, especially youth, are seen as having great potential in the implementation of an HIV/AIDS prevention programme by focusing on one of the major vectors in the transmission of HIV – young commercial sex workers. Many of these sex workers are young mothers without family support and belong to the same social and age group of Red Cross volunteers. Because of this, these volunteers have relatively easy access to the target audience of this programme. On top of supporting a change in behaviour of this important group of young sex workers, such a programme is also perceived as having a positive impact on the behaviour of volunteers themselves. This programme capitalizes on peer education as a main strategy.

In total, 14 youth volunteers from seven Red Cross chapters (two per chapter) will participate in the training-of-trainers (ToT) in youth peer education which will be carried out in June 2009. As a next step, trained youth volunteers will recruit and transfer skills to additional volunteers (25 volunteers per chapter) who will be ready to work with youths who have left school, and young commercial sex workers. In addition, the youth volunteers programme will be empowered also by 14 community health volunteers (two volunteers per seven chapters) who will work with overseas Filipino workers (OFW), their families and communities in targeted provinces. Links with OFW and their families will be ensured through PNRC's social services involved in pre-departure orientation of Filipinos going abroad.

City / Province	Number of peer educator youth volunteers	Number of youth volunteers recruited in chapters	Number of community health volunteers	No of volunteers (under training-of-trainers) per target area involved in HIV/AIDS programme
Manila	2	25	2	29
Quezon City	2	25	2	29
Rizal	2	25	2	29
Ilocos Norte	2	25	2	29
Aklan	2	25	2	29
General Santos City	2	25	2	29
Davao City	2	25	2	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>203</b>

Bearing in mind that it is a pilot project, PNRC realizes the importance of the support and cooperation with the local government units (LGUs), respective state agencies concerned with health issues, people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and other non-governmental organizations involved in HIV and AIDS programmes. Thus, to ensure proper cooperation and coordination, a special task force was established at the national society's headquarters level and consists of members of community health and nursing services, Red Cross youth and social services which will establish links and appropriate coordination mechanisms with other parties concerned.

## Constraints or challenges

The commitment of trained Red Cross volunteers to deliver community services on HIV/AIDS education and care; the involvement of PLWHA and community support groups; and the support of local health units for referral are important aspects to facilitate access to health care services.

The occurrence of disasters and any major emergency situations in the country and in selected chapters could affect the implementation of the planned activities.

## Organizational development

### Outcomes/Expected results:

The 143 initiative is ambitious but is expected to achieve success due to the high volunteering spirit in the Philippines. The national society is already recruiting large numbers of volunteers. Whatever the final number, the existing volunteering and training management systems are already insufficient to cope with the additional numbers. To ensure adequate management of all volunteers, a volunteering policy and code of conduct will be implemented, a standard manual on volunteer management developed and distributed and the existing PNRC volunteer database updated regularly.

With support obtained through this appeal, PNRC is adamant that regardless of the overall number of volunteers recruited through the 143 project, these volunteers will be properly managed. To ensure adequate management of all volunteers, the build up of proper mechanisms to achieve this is being planned.

The new guidelines on volunteer management elaborated through the current appeal will spell out how the national society will handle recruitment, orientation, training, placement/mobilization, and motivation of volunteers at the national and chapter level. At a later stage, these guidelines will be distributed to all Red Cross chapters.

Other priorities include PNRC finance development support in logistics, planning, budgeting and reporting.

### Achievements:

A new training approach aiming at improved efficiency through utilizing toolkits developed and adopted in 2008 was sent out for field testing in December 2008. These tool kits are currently being tested at all 93 chapters throughout the country, with an average of 10 sets per chapter. Chapter staff and volunteers choose and tailor suitable activities to the scale of their audiences, thereby testing the practicality and feasibility of these toolkits. This helps to enhance the relevance of activities from chapter to chapter, allowing an improvement in the quality of service delivery and allowing longer term positive change in the target communities. Monitoring, feedback and evaluation will be done in 2009. Subsequently, new components such as pandemic preparedness will be added.

As the volunteers at chapter level are the ones interacting with the community in the *barangays*, a solid support structure is put in place to ensure all volunteers are aware of their tasks. To ensure all proper messages are disseminated, the national headquarters will disseminate policy, control and knowledge sharing to the regions that would then provide their support to the chapters. The chapter heads will, in turn, look after the volunteers to ensure all are fairly treated, aware of their respective responsibilities and, most importantly, satisfied. In line with those plans, the volunteer services unit established the technical working group to work on the elaboration of new volunteer management guidelines.

Implementation is scheduled as follows:

Activity	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Creation of technical working groups (TWG) for content outline and initial drafting of volunteer management manual	Blue	Blue						
Write shop with the technical working groups		Red	Red					
Finalization based on chapter comments and recommendation			Yellow	Yellow				
Endorsement/review and submission for Board Of Governors approval				Pink				
Layout, printing and distribution of the handbook					Green	Green		

Preparation of training modules								
Regional volunteer management training								

**Constraints or challenges:**

Again, due to the high occurrence of natural disasters in the country, there is considerable risk that the national society’s attention will be diverted from longer-term capacity building initiatives.

## Principles and values

**Outcomes/Expected results**

The disaster management and health programmes contribute not only to Global Agenda Goals 1 and 2 respectively but also to Goal 4 via two of its pilot projects that focus on people without homes and raising HIV/AIDS awareness among commercial sex workers and the general public.

The youth programme aims to further combat drug abuse, raise HIV/AIDS awareness among youth (in collaboration with the health programme), strengthen protection of the environment, and promote existing youth volunteer activities. Volunteers will be trained to disseminate pivotal messages to fellow youth, and potential volunteers in the *barangays* and cities

**Achievements**

Much effort has been put in the wide dissemination of Red Cross Red Crescent Fundamental Principles, gender issues, awareness of non-discrimination and tolerance. These activities have been incorporated into and carried out under all PNRC programmes, such as communications, health and disaster management. Target audiences have included government representatives, national society staff and volunteers, and communities themselves. Presently, the Red Cross Red Crescent principles and values form an integral part of all PNRC programmes.

**Constraints or Challenges**

Confidence in understanding and applying core values and principles still needs to be strengthened.

## Working in partnership

PNRC has a strong history of partnership with various components of the International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The Japanese, German, and Spanish are among the many supporters of PNRC in recent years, contributing to the fields of youth advocacy, health and construction (Japanese Red Cross), health and disaster preparedness (German Red Cross), health, and water and sanitation (Spanish Red Cross). PNRC also works closely with the ICRC, particularly in the dissemination of international humanitarian law (IHL), and with government ministries, various UN agencies and other non-governmental organizations

## Contributing to longer-term impact

The PNRC initiative seeks to fulfil Global Agenda goal 3: Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability; which in effect, works indirectly towards achieving Global Agenda goals 1 and 2. It is compatible with the Federation’s Strategy 2010, and the Federation of the Future policies. It addresses the issues of up-scaling and achieving more impact through the translation of these policies into pragmatic action.

One may look upon Project 143 as a pilot project within the area of organizational development, a commitment towards improving Red Cross volunteer service impact on the ever-growing numbers of vulnerable families at all levels, be it to natural disaster or the consequences of poverty.

## Looking ahead

While the main priority of the national society presently lies in its emphasis on organizational development and the expansion of the volunteer base in the Philippines, this effort ultimately spills over into the areas of disaster management, and health and care. Active support from other national societies and organizations for the PNRC’s initiative to translate the Federation of the Future concept into reality is greatly encouraged.

## How we work

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its 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 report, please contact:

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Please send funding pledges to [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org)

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

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

MAAPH001 - Philippines

Jan-May report 2009

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/5
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MAAPH001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Consolidated Response to Appeal**

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	271,172	91,675	257,070	0	0	619,917
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>Other</i>	271,172	91,675	257,070			619,917
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	271,172	91,675	257,070			619,917
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)</b>	271,172	91,675	257,070	0	0	619,917
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	271,172	91,675	257,070	0	0	619,917
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	100%	100%	100%	#DIV/0	#DIV/0	100%

**II. Balance of Funds**

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>C. Income</b>	271,172	91,675	257,070	0	0	619,917
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-2,297	-853			-45	-3,195
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	268,875	90,822	257,070	0	-45	616,722

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MAAPH001 - Philippines

Jan-May report 2009

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/5
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MAAPH001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>271,172</b>	<b>91,675</b>	<b>257,070</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>619,917</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Medical & First Aid	2,189							2,189
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>2,189</b>							<b>2,189</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom	4,341							4,341
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>4,341</b>							<b>4,341</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Distribution & Monitoring	5,756							5,756
Transport & Vehicle Costs	45,566	26					26	45,540
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>51,322</b>	<b>26</b>					<b>26</b>	<b>51,295</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	193,916							193,916
National Staff	29,440							29,440
National Society Staff	76,920							76,920
Consultants	3,700							3,700
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>303,976</b>							<b>303,976</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	68,234	1,666					1,666	66,568
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>68,234</b>	<b>1,666</b>					<b>1,666</b>	<b>66,568</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	22,312	357	797				1,154	21,158
Information & Public Relation	54,171	53					53	54,118
Office Costs	21,457	46					46	21,412
Communications	26,897					42	42	26,855
Professional Fees	14,249							14,249
Financial Charges	1,054							1,054
Other General Expenses	9,420							9,420
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>149,560</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>797</b>			<b>42</b>	<b>1,295</b>	<b>148,265</b>
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	40,295	149	55			3	208	40,087
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>40,295</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>55</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>40,087</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>619,917</b>	<b>2,297</b>	<b>853</b>			<b>45</b>	<b>3,195</b>	<b>616,722</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>268,875</b>	<b>90,822</b>	<b>257,070</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-45</b>	<b>616,722</b>	