

Programme Update

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Philippines

Appeal No. MAAPH001

30 June 2010

This report covers the period
1 January to 30 June

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.



In early June 2010, Philippine Red Cross undertook training of water search and rescue teams, to enhance organizational preparedness.
Photo: Leonardo Ebajo/Philippine Red Cross.

In brief

Programme purpose: The disaster management programme focuses on strengthening disaster response and preparedness capacities of the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) at the institutional level as well as disaster preparedness, mitigation and risk reduction at the community level; this is in line with IFRC's first strategic aim – save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises. The health and care programme targets to contribute to healthy and safe living by addressing issues relating to HIV and AIDS, emergency health, and community health. The organizational development programme aims at increasing the capacity of PRC to address situations of vulnerability by enabling it to achieve the characteristics of a 'well functioning National Society'. Finally, the principles and values programme will promote the fundamental principles and humanitarian values of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, thereby contributing to advancing social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Programme summary: In the first half of the year, PRC understandably prioritized completing relief activities in aid of families that were displaced by the typhoons of late 2009. As such, implementation of activities under this annual appeal was slow. Nevertheless, some notable progress was made as the National Society continued implementing long-term projects that it initiated last year. Under the health and care programme, implementation of HIV and AIDS project activities continued; peer educators undertook HIV and AIDS awareness campaigns to the benefit of 11,300 persons. PRC also joined forces with the department of health and other stakeholders – in a summit – to reaffirm its commitment towards preventing further spread of HIV in the Philippines. Also under the health and care programme, community health volunteers (CHVs) were recruited and trained in Surigao del Norte and Surigao del Sur chapters; they undertook health promotion activities, reaching some 6,700 households. Upon conclusion of the relief phase of the ongoing typhoon intervention, the social services unit of PRC provided post-disaster psychosocial care for helpers (volunteers and staff). Meanwhile, the humanitarian pandemic preparedness (H2P) project was closed; it will now be a part of the community health component.

For disaster management, even as it responded to the needs of typhoon-affected families, PRC did not neglect the area of community-based disaster preparedness and risk reduction; the National Society continued to lay the groundwork to link some of its disaster management activities with the READY project. As part of building organizational preparedness, PRC replenished emergency stocks that were used up in the immediate aftermath of the 2009 typhoons. The National Society also undertook several training sessions, practical simulations and drills with the aim of equipping its staff and volunteers with knowledge of disaster management issues, especially practical lifesaving skills which they can put to use when responding in emergency and disaster situations.

Under the organizational development programme, progress was made towards finalizing the National Society's strategic development plan, which will guide organizational deliverables over the next five to ten years. A final draft was produced with inputs from the technical working committee of PRC's board, which comprises five board members and the secretary general. The 'Philippine Red Cross Strategy 2020' is now awaiting board approval. Further, PRC made some bold steps towards putting in place an enterprise resource planning (ERP) system. Implementation of Project 143 [an initiative that aims to reinforce the presence of the National Society nationwide by mobilizing 44 volunteers in each of the country's 42,000 barangays] continued. Also related to volunteering, the process of updating PRC's volunteering policy [in line with needs and requirements of present-day volunteers] and developing a code of conduct for volunteers was started and is ongoing.

Finally, exposition of principles and values formed an integral part of all programmes [disaster management, health and care, and organizational development]. All in all, while implementation was slow, PRC has laid the groundwork to double efforts during the second half of the year in order to make up for the lost momentum.

Financial situation: The total budget for 2010 is CHF 1,497,099¹ (USD 1.38 million or EUR 1.13 million) of which 71 per cent is covered. Overall expenditure to date is 24.8 per cent. The expenditure rate was low because during the first quarter of the year, the National Society put most of its efforts on concluding relief activities in aid of families displaced by the typhoons of late 2009 (*for details on this intervention, please refer to [Emergency Appeal MDRPH005](#)*). Implementation of activities under this annual appeal garnered pace in April and it is expected that expenditure during the remaining period of the year will increase significantly.

[Click here to go directly to the attached financial report²](#)

Our partners: During the first half of 2010, PRC worked closely with the following Movement partners who have some of presence in the Philippines: German Red Cross, ICRC, IFRC, Japanese Red Cross Society, Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross.

Outside the Movement, PRC worked with entities such as the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (APDC), AusAID, IBM and USAID. Authorities and government partners included the department of health, department of social welfare and development, national disaster coordinating council, national food authority, overseas workers welfare administration, and local government units. The National Society also worked with non-governmental organizations, hospitals, foundations, medical centres and civil society organizations.

The major contributors to this annual appeal are Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Kraft Foods and USAID. Also contributing to the work of PRC on a bilateral basis are German Red Cross, ICRC, Japanese Red Cross Society, and Spanish Red Cross as well as AusAID and IBM.

On behalf of the Philippine Red Cross, IFRC would like to thank all partners and contributors for their response to programmes outlined in this country plan.

Context

In the first half of 2010, the political scene of the Philippines was characterized by campaigns and preparations for national elections. The exercise – the first computerized election in the history of the 7,000-island nation – was held on 10 May 2010. In the presidential race, a new president-elect was chosen to replace the incumbent.

¹ The 2010 budget has been revised since the country plan 2010-2011 was launched. Please contact the country office for further details.

² The attached interim financial report reflects income and expenditure as of 31 May 2010. An updated interim financial report covering the period up to 30 June 2010 will be provided when available.

Legislative elections were held concurrently for one-half of the senate and the entire house of representatives while local elections were held in all provinces, cities and municipalities for provincial governors, vice-governors and board members, and city/municipal mayors, vice-mayors and councillors. In the run-up to the elections, the Commission on Elections (Comelec) and law enforcement authorities had identified several areas as potential 'hotspots'.

Taking into account its role as an auxiliary to public authorities, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) put in place a preparedness plan to respond to needs that could potentially arise due to election-related emergency situations. Red Cross volunteers, first aid teams, ambulances and blood banks in chapters that covered potential 'hotspots' were put on standby. By large, the exercise concluded peacefully, with PRC only stepping in to provide routine assistance [such as monitoring of blood pressure, treatment of minor injuries, sudden dizziness, headache and fever] to some 4,300 persons nationwide.

As election campaigns and preparations continued, relief and recovery efforts intensified to assist victims of three major typhoons – Ketsana (Ondoy), Parma (Pepeng) and Mirinae (Santi) – that had lashed the Philippines during the last quarter of 2009. Government, non-governmental, private, community-based, faith-based, development and international agencies involved in the response increased their responses to ensure that typhoon-affected families received essential assistance. In this regard, PRC – working closely with the national disaster coordinating council (NDCC) and the department of social welfare and development (DSWD) – concluded the relief phase of its typhoon intervention in March 2010. PRC, supported by IFRC and partner national societies [including the German, Spanish and Swiss Red Cross societies], then turned focus to the implementation of shelter activities, especially distribution of shelter repair kits and materials for constructing transitional shelters. All in all to date, PRC has assisted typhoon-affected families with search and rescue, restoration of family links, food items, non-food relief items, health and care (including psychosocial support), water and sanitation, and materials for shelter repair and construction of transitional shelters.

Earlier, in January 2010, as the emergency response to the typhoon progressed, an alert that had been issued by the Philippine institute of volcanology and seismology (PHIVOLCS) in December 2009 due to increased volcanic activity in Mount Mayon, Albay Province, was called off. This signalled that some 44,000 people who had been pre-emptively evacuated from an eight-kilometre radius could return to their homes. PRC assisted the evacuees to return to their homes, just as it had assisted them to evacuate. Meanwhile in early June 2010, PHIVOLCS issued a new level II alert for another volcano – Taal Volcano, in Batangas Province. Due to increasing volcanic activities that started in April 2010, the Batangas provincial disaster coordinating council (PDCC) advised residents living in barangays within a seven-kilometre danger zone to evacuate voluntarily to safer grounds. PRC is closely monitoring the situation and has put in place a preparedness plan – just in case further action is required; disaster coordinating authorities have issued an advisory that compulsory evacuations shall be enforced if the alert is raised to level III.

Meanwhile, the Philippine atmospheric, geophysical, and astronomical services administration (PAGASA) – which is also the government's meteorological institution – has issued a final advisory announcing that the El Niño condition which had considerably affected parts of the country since June 2009 ended in May 2010. However, PAGASA added that while climate models predict neutral conditions to persist, there is a possibility of a transition to La Niña conditions during the second half of the year. The El Niño condition affected the agricultural sector and the livelihood of farmers, fisher folk and indigenous people. In mitigation, DSWD partnered with PRC, whereby the former (DSWD) provided rice from the national food authority (NFA) and the latter (PRC) distributed it to affected persons in 48 provinces. In latest developments, ICRC has partnered with PRC and local authorities to provide food, seed and fertilizer to more than 7,000 families affected by El Niño conditions in two municipalities of Ifugao. Through this ICRC-funded assistance, each household will receive 25kg of rice, over two litres of fish paste, six litres of cooking oil and two bars of laundry soap.

While announcing the end of the El Niño condition, PAGASA added that weather conditions starting early June 2010 indicate the onset of the rainy season, which is expected to last until end of September 2010. According to PAGASA, these rainfall conditions will likely be near normal in most parts of the country though some areas in Visayas and Mindanao may receive below normal rainfall. With the onset of the rainy season, PRC has instructed its chapters to prepare for occurrences of dengue fever in the country. All chapters have been advised to devise community-based dengue prevention programmes to create an increased awareness among communities. Besides the advisory, PRC's national headquarters has issued guidelines on dengue preparedness. They include identifying priority areas, organizing community health volunteers, mobilizing communities to conduct clean-up campaigns [to destroy mosquito-breeding sites], and monitoring dengue occurrences.

Also relating to health, early in the year the department of health expressed concern over the rising cases of HIV in the Philippines. Statistics showed that new HIV cases had reached an all-time high of 143 as of January 2010. This figure surpassed the previous year's high of 126 cases – recorded in December 2009. In view of this situation, PRC reaffirmed its commitment to work alongside the department of health to prevent further spread of the virus. PRC and the department of health agreed to conduct educational programmes so as to increase public awareness about the increase in the incidence of HIV and to eradicate the stigma associated with it.

Progress towards outcomes

In the first half of 2010, implementation of activities under this annual appeal went at a modest pace as PRC intensified its response to the typhoons that had affected parts of the nation during the last four months of 2009. Nevertheless, preparatory measures were put in place to double efforts during the second half of the year, thus making up for the lost momentum. At the same time, the National Society continued to work closely with ICRC in supporting those impacted by conflict, mainly in Mindanao – in the south. Additionally, PRC supported authorities in distributing food to persons severely affected by the El Niño condition.

Disaster management

Programme components	Component outcomes
A. Community-based disaster preparedness and risk reduction	1. Enhanced capacity of communities to cope with the effects of both natural and man-made disasters by incorporating early warning mechanisms and climate change adaptation into the disaster preparedness planning with the communities.
	2. Communities assisted in translating technical hazard maps produced by the early warning institutions in the country.
	3. Increased quality and quantity of Red Cross volunteers in hazardous and vulnerable communities who can carry out disaster preparedness and response.
	4. Equipped and trained community volunteers.
	5. Established and improved mitigation mechanisms at community level.
	6. Increased stock of essential non-food items.
B. Organizational preparedness	1. Case studies developed and produced on community-based disaster risk management programmes previously implemented and extracting lessons learned.
	2. Community training manual revised, incorporating modules on health in emergencies, climate change adaptation and early warning system.
	3. Increased quality and quantity of Red Cross trainers at chapter-level.
C. Recovery	1. Production of advocacy paper on safe access to land as an approach to risk reduction.
	2. Integration of building safe houses in all community-based disaster activities through production of training manuals for volunteers.

Achievements

Building on the emergency operation it had initiated during the last four months of 2009, during this reporting period PRC continued to implement activities in response to the needs of people affected by typhoons Ketsana (Ondoy), Parma (Pepeng) and Mirinae (Santi). The relief phase of the typhoon intervention was effectively concluded in March 2010. Focus then turned to implementation of shelter and recovery activities, especially distribution of shelter repair kits and materials for constructing transitional shelters. Please refer to [Operations Update 14](#) for progress made under the typhoon operation.

Under the ongoing typhoon operation, PRC is also making progress towards meeting the expected results for 'recovery' [outlined above]. A post-disaster needs assessment conducted in late 2009 revealed that over 80,000 households in areas affected by typhoons Ketsana, Parma and Mirinae were living in land considered at risk of water-related hazards. As such, relocation of such households to safer ground is necessary to reduce their vulnerabilities. Consequently, during this reporting period PRC carried out advocacy with local government units (LGUs), the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP) and private entities to secure safer land for typhoon-displaced families to construct their new homes. These advocacy efforts will continue beyond the typhoon operation and form the basis upon which the National Society can produce an advocacy paper on access to safer land as an approach to disaster risk reduction.

Even as it responded to the needs of typhoon-affected families, PRC did not neglect the area of community-based disaster preparedness and risk reduction. In this regard, the National Society continued to lay the groundwork to link some of its disaster management activities with the READY project – implemented by NDCC and supported by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), AusAid and UNDP. This followed an agreement reached



During this reporting period, PRC continued to implement activities in response to the needs of people affected by typhoons. In this picture, a beneficiary cannot hide her joy after receiving a kitchen set from PRC's secretary general. (Photo: Philippine Red Cross)

in 2009, whereby PRC would work closely with the READY project to build synergies and coordinate efforts, especially with regard to equipping barangay disaster response team (BDAT) members with techniques of reading and translating hazard maps. Formation, equipment, training and development of BDATs [comprising responders and community health volunteers drawn from different facets of the local community, including teachers, members of LGUs, medical practitioners, youth and farmers] will continue during the second half of the year.

As a commitment to organizational preparedness, in early 2010 PRC replenished emergency stocks that were used up in the immediate aftermath of the 2009 typhoons. Though done under the typhoon

operation, replenishment of stocks will contribute to ensuring the capacity of the National Society to respond to future potential disasters. Also capitalizing on the ongoing emergency response, PRC prepared modules for establishing, equipping and training six water search and rescue teams – one each in La Union, Laguna, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Rizal and Valenzuela chapters. The first water search and rescue training was undertaken in early June. Procurement of rubber boats and other relevant equipment for these teams was initiated in April 2010.

Meanwhile, PRC is working with disaster coordinating councils – at the national and regional levels – in organizing earthquake preparedness drills. On 18 June, the National Society joined the regional disaster coordinating council (RDCC) for Visayas in undertaking this exercise. More than 10,000 persons, including students, were involved. The drills aimed at testing the preparedness and capability of the disaster coordinating councils, their member agencies, PRC and local emergency volunteer groups to respond to disaster or emergency situations, specifically earthquakes.

Finally, during the reporting period, PRC undertook several training workshops, practical simulations and drills using own resources and with support from several of its bilateral partners – among them, AusAid and ICRC. The simulations conducted by the National Society's safety services unit included fire drills, first aid drills, ambulance operation, emergency evacuation drills including rope rescue, and water safety drills. On its part, PRC's disaster management service unit organized three intensive 17-day disaster management courses, covering Luzon, Mindanao and Visayas regions. IFRC delegates, who are in-country to support the typhoon operation, facilitated some sessions of these courses. This was in line with IFRC's commitment to support building the capacity of host National Societies. The training sessions have equipped staff and volunteers not only with theoretical knowledge of disaster management issues but also some practical lifesaving skills which they can put to use when responding to emergency and disaster situations.

Challenge

Due to the ongoing typhoon intervention, most of the disaster management activities under this annual appeal were put on hold. Implementation is scheduled to start in the second half of 2010.

Health and care

Programme component	Component outcomes
A. Community health and care	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased healthy communities which are able to cope with health and disaster challenges, achieved through community-based integrated health activities. 2. Reduced vulnerability to HIV and its impact through prevention of further infection, and reducing stigma and discrimination.

Achievements

As with the disaster management programme, focus of the health and care programme during the period under review was on assisting persons affected by the typhoons of late 2009. Under the typhoon operations, community health volunteers (CHVs) were recruited and trained to undertake hygiene promotion in typhoon-affected areas. Furthermore, upon conclusion of the relief phase, the social services unit of the National Society provided post-disaster psychosocial care for helpers [volunteers and staff]; some 286 staff and volunteers from nine chapters – Baguio, Benguet, La Union, Laguna, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Tarlac and Zambales – were provided with post-disaster psychosocial care. The same was extended to staff and volunteers from the national headquarters. Activities included stress debriefing for those showing signs of stress and burnout, group discussions on self-care techniques, sharing experiences, and relaxation exercises.

Under this annual appeal, CHVs were recruited and trained in Surigao del Norte and Surigao del Sur chapters. Topics covered in the training included tips on proper food preparation, proper hygiene and sanitation, and information on diseases such as leptospirosis, diarrhoea, athlete's foot, malaria and dengue fever. The CHVs then conducted knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) surveys in order to have a baseline for measuring the impact of hygiene promotion awareness activities. After the KAPs, the CHVs undertook health promotion activities – in coordination with local health units – reaching some 6,700 households (5,600 in Surigao del Norte and 1,100 in Surigao del Sur).

Also implemented during the period under review were activities relating to the humanitarian pandemic preparedness (H2P) project. The project's objective was to prepare communities to mitigate the impact of an influenza pandemic. During the reporting period, PRC conducted three simulation exercises with the aim of sensitizing communities, authorities and other agencies to the pandemic situation. The first was held at PRC's national headquarters to test the National Society's service continuity plan. The other two covered Valenzuela City and Pasay City chapters; they involved the participation of staff from the chapter offices, department of health (DOH), other government authorities, barangay officials, LGUs and representatives from several non-government organizations. Meanwhile, a review of the project was undertaken in April to document best practices and lessons learned.

Further, during the reporting period, Red Cross youth, social service, and community health and nursing service units of the National Society continued to implement the HIV and AIDS project initiated in 2009. Project activities covered ten chapters; seven that started implementation in 2009 (Aklan, Davao City, General Santos City, Ilocos Norte, Manila, Quezon City and Rizal) and three chapters (Lapu-Lapu, Pasay and Zamboanga City) selected as additional implementers for 2010. Selection of the chapters was based on the prevalence of HIV – as supported by reports from the National Blood Services – and took into account areas where most overseas Filipino workers (OFWs) come from. Using the HIV and AIDS training manual that was revised in late 2009, peer educators undertook HIV and



Youth peer educators conduct an HIV prevention awareness to the benefit of volunteers from the Aklan chapter of the National Society.
(Photo: Philippine Red Cross)

AIDS awareness campaigns to the benefit of 11,300 persons (3,800 community members, 3,600 OFWs and 3,900 youth). Some 10,000 brochures (English version) were printed for use in the campaigns, with the Tagalog version of the brochure under development. The sessions focused on the following: preventing further HIV infections; expanding care, treatment and support, and; reducing stigma and discrimination.

Meanwhile, in April 2010 PRC participated in a national HIV summit. The summit was organized by the department of health (DOH) to inform stakeholders on the state of HIV in the Philippines and the need for action towards meeting the ninth target of the sixth Millennium Development Goal. Participants were drawn from a range of organizations – from civil society, to national and local government, private businesses, faith-based groups, development partners, academic institutions and the media. The summit focused on how the different stakeholders could put in place a coordination mechanism and work together to prevent further spread of HIV. PRC reaffirmed its commitment to work alongside DOH to prevent further spread of the virus. The National Society and DOH agreed to conduct educational programmes so as to increase public awareness about the increase in the incidence of HIV and to eradicate the stigma associated with it.

Challenges

After a year of implementation [excluding the preparatory phase] the H2P project – for the Philippines – was formally closed at end-May. This abrupt end was as a result of a shortfall of funding under IFRC’s global H2P appeal; a demand for financial and technical support from vulnerable communities to prepare for, and respond to, the H1N1 pandemic far exceeded the resources available to the IFRC under that appeal. As such, as from now H2P activities will be integrated into the community health component of this annual appeal. Activities under the long-term programmes will pick up during the second half of the year.

Organizational development

Programme components	Component outcomes
A. Organizational development process	1. PRC governance and management work together for the Strategy 2020 planning process and achievement of results.
	2. Effective coordination and cooperation of PRC external partners and better understanding in supporting programmes and projects for vulnerable communities.
	3. The capacity of new chapters to plan and implement integrated Red Cross services in the communities is increased.
B. Leadership and management development	1. PRC have a feasible resourcing plan, ensuring diversification of funding sources to meet its core costs and using up-to-date fundraising strategies.
	2. The PRC leadership and governance better understand their roles in the developmental process and management support.
	3. The PRC financial management system is improved.
C. Volunteer management	1. PRC is supported with tools and resources to mobilize and maintain its network of volunteers.

Achievements

In January 2010, a one-day orientation was organized for five new members of PRC’s governing board. The newcomers were elected during the National Society’s 28th biennial national convention, held in December 2009. After orientation, the board got straight into business. Among its first deliberations was the plan to revise the National Society’s organizational structure. Some progress has been made in this regard, with the human resource committee and leadership coming up with an initial proposal. Under this initial proposal, it is envisaged that two or three deputy secretaries general will be appointed.

Also in January, PRC held a three-day strategic planning exercise, during which a working draft of ‘Philippine Red Cross Strategy 2020’ [the strategic development plan that will guide the National Society deliverables over the next five to ten years] was prepared. Some 45 persons – comprising the board of governors, board of directors, chapter administrators, and staff from the national headquarters and chapters – participated. Prior to coming up with the working draft, participants undertook a review of the National Society’s 2005-2009 strategic performance, including a *strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats* (SWOT) analysis of its organizational capacity. A ten-member technical working group was tasked to polish the draft; the technical working group was composed of two members from the board of governors, two from the board of directors, two chapter administrators, two executive staff, and two technical staff. Subsequently, the working group produced

the first draft which was submitted to the technical working committee of the board [which comprises five board members and the secretary general]. A final draft has since been produced based on the inputs from the technical working committee and a presentation was made to the board. The 'Philippine Red Cross Strategy 2020' is expected to be approved by the board in the second half of 2010.

During the period under review, the National Society made some bold steps towards putting in place an enterprise resource planning (ERP) system. A review of the existing PRC financial management system was undertaken; and a cost-benefit study of the proposed ERP system – which is an integrated computer-based system used to manage internal and external resources, including financial, material, and human resources – was done. As part of the pre-bidding process, some business solution providers (vendors) visited PRC headquarters to demonstrate how the systems they were offering worked. Based on the demonstrations, the National Society settled on NAVISION. Subsequently the bidding process was done and a vendor was contracted. The vendor is currently customizing the system as per PRC's needs, with the system expected to be ready for implementation during the second half of 2010.

PRC also continued to implement Project 143, an initiative that aims to reinforce the presence of the National Society in all 42,000 barangays across the country by recruiting, training and mobilizing 44 volunteers (one team leader and 43 members, thus 143) in each barangay. In the first quarter of the year, PRC's volunteer undertook a knowledge-sharing visit to Sri Lanka Red Cross Society. The counterpart from Sri Lanka also visited the Philippines as part of learning and sharing volunteering processes and practices between the two sister National Societies. These exchange visits were facilitated by the organizational development unit of IFRC's Asia Pacific zone office, which also held debrief meetings for the two counterparts. During the debriefing, the volunteer managers reflected on the exchange visits and mapped out areas in which they can collaborate.

In the second quarter of the year, PRC's volunteer services unit undertook a review of its action plan and mapped out activities for rest of the year. The plan includes updating the National Society's volunteering policy [in line with needs and requirements of present-day volunteers] and developing a code of conduct for volunteers. The process will include a review of a volunteering policies from a selection of sister national societies as well as IFRC's volunteering policy. To kick-start the process of updating the volunteering policy, three focus group discussions were held with chapter volunteers from Cotabato and Metro Manila and as well as chapter administrators, programme managers and support volunteers based at PRC's national headquarters. These participatory sessions – which were facilitated by the volunteering development manager of IFRC's Asia Pacific zone office – provided useful inputs on how to improve the National Society's volunteer management capacity. The information gathered in these focus groups will contribute to the development of the policy.

Since a qualified and experienced workforce is crucial to the achievement of organizational objectives, PRC's management and technical staff received a number of appropriate and relevant training opportunities during the reporting period. The National Society participated in the following training sessions organized by IFRC and/or other Movement partners:

- Workshop on psychosocial response to disaster (Thailand, in January);
- Warehouse and transportation workshop (Thailand, in February);
- Asian health and water and sanitation leaders training (Australia, in February);
- Relief emergency response unit training (Finland, in February);
- Cross-regional learning workshop (Bangladesh, in March);
- Disaster management induction course (Thailand, in March);
- Graphic design training workshop (Singapore, in April);
- Regional workshop on preparedness in human remains management and disaster victim identification (Indonesia, in April), and;
- Workshop on economic security and sustainable livelihoods (Spain, in June).

Further to the training, PRC was represented in the following key meetings/forums organized by various Red Cross Red Crescent components: acceptance to community action for disaster response curriculum review (Thailand, in January); emergency appeals 2010 meeting (Geneva, in February); Asia Pacific youth network steering committee meeting (Malaysia, in February); 7th sub-group regional disaster management committee meeting (Thailand, in March); annual regional health team meeting (Thailand, in March); Asia Pacific fundraisers' network conference (New Zealand, in April), and; Asia Pacific disaster management meeting (Australia, in May).

Beside the regional and international meetings, forums and workshops, a number were locally organized. For instance, in February, two one-day sessions on time management were organized at PRC's national headquarters; the first was for directors and managers, and the second, for staff from the national headquarters

as well as chapters within Metro Manila. Finally, in early May, PRC organized an off-site retreat for members of staff and their families. The event – which included fun games, team building and stress management sessions – provided an opportunity for the staff members and their families to enjoy and socialize. Delegates and staff from IFRC’s Philippine country office also participated.

Challenges

The ten-year strategic plan of the National Society – ‘Philippine Red Cross Strategy 2020’ – could not be approved by the board during the first half of the year. This was necessitated by rescheduling due to the typhoons of 2009. Initially the process had been expected to start in September 2009 but eventually started in January 2010. However, with the final draft now ready, the plan is scheduled to be adopted during the second half of 2010. Its priorities include reviewing the National Society’s statutes, reviewing the organization structure, addressing human resource development and staffing issues, chapter development, updating policies and procedures, and fundraising.

Humanitarian values

Programme components	Component outcomes
A. Community-based Red Cross youth activities on health and welfare	1. Reader-friendly information dissemination tools developed for drug abuse prevention education (HAPE), and HIV and AIDS prevention education (DAPE).
	2. A support system linking DAPE and HAPE with relevant pioneering and/or advocating agencies at a national level is created and institutionalized.
	3. The technical capacity of volunteers in drug/substance abuse prevention education and HIV and AIDS prevention youth peer education is enhanced.
	4. Positive behavioural change ensured by encouraging youth and children to experience intensive DAPE and HAPE training through peer approaches.
	5. An annual review and a study of the tangible results of DAPE and HAPE programmes conducted.
B. Youth Advocacy for the Protection of the Environment (YAPE)	1. Up to 100,000 youth trained in proper waste management, environmental care and protection measures.
	2. Up to 10,000 core groups of youth environmental protection advocates from 94 chapters who are actively involved in all YAPE activities.
C. International humanitarian law (IHL)	1. PNRC Red Cross youth has promoted the international humanitarian law to the general public.
	2. 47,000 youth have learnt and actively promote awareness and understanding of IHL, HVs and the FPs among young people.

Achievements

During the reporting period, exposition of the fundamental principles and humanitarian values formed an integral part of all programmes. Promotion of principles and values also entailed highlighting gender issues, awareness of non-discrimination and promoting tolerance. For instance, via the youth programme – which also aims to raise HIV and AIDS awareness among youth – volunteers disseminated the principles alongside other pivotal messages. By discouraging stigmatization of persons living with HIV (PLWH), the programme contributes to reducing intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion, and promoting respect for diversity and human dignity. These activities were also incorporated into other PRC services, such as communications and social services. External audiences have included government officials, local government units (LGUs), private enterprises, companies, non-governmental organizations and, most importantly, the communities served by the Red Cross. Promotion of principles and values was also incorporated in orientation of beneficiaries [of relief items or shelter interventions] during implementation of the ongoing typhoon emergency operation.

Working in partnership

PRC maintains a strong partnership with various components of the International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement who have some of presence in the Philippines. IFRC is one such partner, and maintains a country office based in Manila. Through the country office, IFRC facilitates the participation of PRC in training/workshops conducted within and outside the region by Movement partners and other humanitarian agencies. During the period under review, the office also continued to update PRC on new developments in disaster management, health and care, and organizational development by sharing relevant technical materials. Support by IFRC – especially capacity building – continued to be provided by delegates engaged to support the ongoing typhoon emergency operation. These include the head of operations and delegates specializing in the following areas: finance and administration; logistics; relief; reporting and information; shelter, and; water and sanitation. IFRC's Southeast Asia regional office in Bangkok, the Asia-Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur and the Secretariat office in Geneva also continued to provide technical and operational assistance.

Other Movement partners who continued to provide in-country support to PRC are ICRC (water and sanitation training, preparedness, assessment and dissemination of international humanitarian law), German Red Cross (health and disaster preparedness), Japanese Red Cross (youth advocacy, health and construction) and Spanish Red Cross (health, and water and sanitation). During this reporting period, PRC and ICRC finalized and signed a cooperation agreement for 2010-2011.

Over the same period, two senior management meetings were convened between German Red Cross, IFRC, ICRC, PRC and Spanish Red Cross. This was in line with a commitment by these Movement partners to hold quarterly meetings with a view of enhancing coordination and to be up-to-date with regard to the collective efforts of the Red Cross Red Crescent family. Several ad hoc meetings were also held.

Outside the Movement, PRC continued to work with entities, including the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (APDC), AusAID, IBM and USAID. Locally, the long-standing and strong relationships existing between PRC and government bodies such as the department of health, national disaster coordinating council (NDCC), department of social welfare and development (DSWD) and local government units (LGUs) continued to thrive.

Contributing to longer-term impact

Overall, the programmes activities implemented during the reporting period aimed at increasing local community and PRC capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability. In effect, this will contribute towards meeting the three strategic aims of IFRC: (i) Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises; (ii) Enable healthy and safe living, and; (iii) Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace. By focusing on building capacity at the chapter level and ensuring that communities are involved in designing and implementing programmes, a sustainable impact will be attained in the long run.

Looking ahead

- A common challenge for all programmes was late kick-off of activities due to the ongoing typhoon intervention. With the relief phase of the typhoon operation concluded in the first quarter of the year, activities under the long-term programmes should pick up over the second half of the year.
- Considering that the final draft of PRC's ten-year strategic plan is now ready, a new strategic direction should be solidified during the second half of 2010, when the plan is approved by the board.
- In conclusion, to ensure that the National Society meets all outcomes of this plan, partners are encouraged to provide adequate funding support.

How we work	
IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.	IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.2. Enable healthy and safe living.3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Contact information

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAPH001 - Philippines

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/5
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAAPH001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	198,002	913,599	347,208	38,290	0	1,497,099
B. Opening Balance	248,107	248,710	242,184	41,761	3	780,765
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>United States Government - USAID</i>		64,569				64,569
C1. Cash contributions		64,569				64,569
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
<i>United States Government - USAID</i>		211,331				211,331
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)		211,331				211,331
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Services</i>					801	801
C6. Other Income					801	801
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)		275,900			801	276,701
D. Total Funding = B + C	248,107	524,610	242,184	41,761	804	1,057,466
Appeal Coverage	125%	57%	70%	109%	#DIV/0	71%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	248,107	248,710	242,184	41,761	3	780,765
C. Income		275,900			801	276,701
E. Expenditure	-7,191	-234,224	-21,507	1,451	-796	-262,267
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	240,916	290,386	220,676	43,213	8	795,200

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAPH001 - Philippines

Interim Report

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Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		198,002	913,599	347,208	38,290	0	1,497,099	
Supplies								
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc	1,875							1,875
Other Supplies & Services	25,000							25,000
Total Supplies	26,875							26,875
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	144,290							144,290
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	144,290							144,290
Transport & Storage								
Storage			37				37	-37
Distribution & Monitoring		745	323				1,068	-1,068
Transport & Vehicle Costs	22,751	404	674	468		-655	891	21,860
Total Transport & Storage	22,751	1,149	1,034	468		-655	1,996	20,755
Personnel								
International Staff	145,000	16,093	16,054	27,168	2,432	1,085	62,832	82,168
National Staff	46,261		487				487	45,774
National Society Staff	52,782	388	29,406	14			29,808	22,974
Consultants	11,372			3,300			3,300	8,072
Total Personnel	255,415	16,480	45,947	30,482	2,432	1,085	96,426	158,989
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	653,339	7,397	146,580	11,146			165,124	488,215
Total Workshops & Training	653,339	7,397	146,580	11,146			165,124	488,215
General Expenditure								
Travel	84,157	698	3,581	2,390			6,670	77,487
Information & Public Relation	115,604		2,616	418			3,034	112,570
Office Costs	26,969		1,301				1,301	25,668
Communications	20,080	18	3,991	81	4	317	4,411	15,669
Professional Fees	475							475
Financial Charges	0	-18,992	-19,751	-33,373	-3,798		-75,914	75,914
Other General Expenses	49,833		10,649	3			10,651	39,182
Total General Expenditure	297,118	-18,275	2,387	-30,481	-3,795	317	-49,847	346,965
Programme Support								
Program Support	97,311	439	14,295	1,309	-89	49	16,003	81,308
Total Programme Support	97,311	439	14,295	1,309	-89	49	16,003	81,308
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			23,981	8,583			32,564	-32,564
Total Operational Provisions			23,981	8,583			32,564	-32,564
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,497,099	7,191	234,224	21,507	-1,451	796	262,267	1,234,832
VARIANCE (C - D)		190,811	679,375	325,701	39,741	-796	1,234,832	