

DISASTER  
RELIEF

CASE REPORT  
Philippine Islands-Floods  
July/August, 1972

Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523



*Flooding in Central Luzon was most severe, and although floods in Manila did not render large numbers homeless, waters were deep enough to seriously hamper surface transportation throughout the city. Roads were severely potholed by extended submersion.*

Foreign Disaster Case Reports are publications of the Office of the Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator, Agency for International Development. This office has responsibility for coordinating U.S. Government foreign disaster relief responses and for the further coordination of such activities with those of the U.S. private and international disaster relief communities.

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# PHILIPPINES

## Floods

... during July and August 1972, the aftermath of two typhoons, were the most destructive and extensive in the Philippines since 1867. Primarily affecting Central and Northern Luzon, the following are some of the staggering statistics resulting from these floods:

- 653 dead
- 370,647 homeless and over 2.4 million directly affected
- 35,275 evacuated
- 11 provinces affected (including 10 cities, 152 towns and 1,608 barrios)
- Over 7,000 people hospitalized during July and August with such flood-related illnesses as gastroenteritis, influenza, bronchitis and pneumonia
- 250,000 hectares of rice land and growing crops damaged—160,000 metric tons of rice production lost
- Major deterioration of the road network; many bridges destroyed
- Flood control and irrigation systems seriously damaged
- Thousands of classrooms destroyed
- Estimated total dollar damage—approximately \$220 million.

The U.S. Government and voluntary agencies, 39 other countries and 8 international organizations responded to appeals for assistance. Value of their assistance in cash, in-kind donations and loans amounted to:

	Grants-in-Aid	Loans
U.S. Government .....	\$63,258,300	\$ 10,200,000
U.S. Voluntary Agencies .....	639,055	
International Community .....	9,114,779	
Japan .....	114 6	33,200,000
Asian Development Bank .....		3,600,000
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development .....		68,000,000
	\$73,012,134	\$115,000,000

## NARRATIVE ON THE FLOODS

The devastating floods that hit the Central and Northern Luzon regions and the Greater Manila area were triggered by two successive tropical storms, locally code-named "Edeng" and "Gloring", which induced the southwest monsoon to dump heavy rains over a wide area. The torrential downpour continued for 16 consecutive days from July 8 to July 23. The average annual rainfall of 80 inches was equalled in less than a month. About six feet of rain fell on Central Luzon rice lands during July, and 15 feet of rain fell on the surrounding mountain ranges, which then rapidly ran onto the plains. At

the height of Typhoon "Gloring", the wettest of the two, the entire Central Luzon area was transformed into a vast sea dotted by jutting rooftops and half-submerged homes and vehicles. Some suburban towns which had never before experienced floods were under water, and hundreds of villages were swamped. The inundated towns looked like islands engulfed by the sea. News media reports indicated the water-soaked delta of the Pampanga River was hardly distinguishable from the shoreline of Manila Bay. In many areas of Central Luzon flood waters rose as high as nine feet, sweeping away houses, wrecking bridges and roads, breaching dikes and irrigation systems.

In metropolitan Manila, the country's premier educational, business, and political center, all streets were submerged, and every river, lake and stream within and around the area overflowed. When the floodwaters receded, major thoroughfares and auxiliary roads were found to have been extensively eroded. Business recorded a sharp decline, classes in public and private schools were suspended, transportation facilities were totally paralyzed, and almost all activities came to a complete standstill.

The widespread inundation of some 4,000 square miles of land resulted in hundreds of deaths, the destruction of homes, public and private buildings and public works, and heavy losses to agriculture and livestock.

**ACTION TAKEN BY THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS:**

In the Fall of 1970, President Marcos established a National Disaster Control Center (NDCC) by Executive Order, utilizing

military communications facilities and infrastructure at Camp Aguinaldo, the headquarters of the Philippine Armed Forces in Quezon City in Greater Manila. It is staffed around-the-clock and goes on a full-scale operating basis whenever national disasters strike or are anticipated. The occurrence of repeated disasters since 1970 has greatly refined and improved the operations and efficiency of the NDCC.

The NDCC performed effectively during the Luzon Flood, often operating under the direct command of President Marcos. It quickly established Regional and Local Disaster Control Centers and staffed them with high-ranking military officers and civilian personnel from Government Departments such as Social Welfare and Health. It stood ready to service any emergency requirement, make policy and operational decisions, and provide support as conditions demanded.

The highest Philippine Government officials, from the President and the First Lady themselves, through the Executive Office of the



*Highway washout in Bulacan Province.*

President, the Cabinet members and the Governors, all joined the flood relief efforts on a 24-hour basis, putting the full prestige and resources of their offices and their leadership into the work. The result was that the whole population was inspired and energized to make a maximum and guided contribution to the flood relief efforts.

Philippine Government agencies most active in relief and rescue were: Office of the President, the Armed Forces, Department of Social Welfare, Bureau of Public Works, Philippine National Railways, National Power Corporation, Department of Finance and Department of Health. They provided labor, equipment, supplies and materials utilized in rescue, evacuation and emergency activities such as sandbagging, restoration of communication lines, packing, storage, transportation and distribution of relief goods.

Following an aerial survey of the disaster area, President Marcos ordered the immediate distribution of rice to the flood victims. This was provided from rice and corn warehouses in the flooded region. He also ordered that inventories of retail stores dealing in foodstuffs be commandeered to prevent black marketing of supplies in the affected area. Storeowners were compensated by the government for their stocks. President Marcos made TV and radio addresses to give encouragement to the flood victims and to make appeals for help from more fortunate citizens.

The Government of the Philippines (GOP) appealed for outside assistance. The rescue and emergency relief operations became a joint Philippine/U.S. operation, closely integrated and effective. The United Nations and other countries also provided substantial assistance.

The Philippine Government distributed nearly 25 million pounds of food and other commodities to flood victims and over \$1.7 million in cash relief during the emergency or first phase of relief operations. During the second resettlement phase it distributed 5,532 house construction kits and during the

rehabilitation phase it gave \$2.3 million in family cash assistance to 1,765,194 persons and assisted communities through food-for-work, day care, child feeding, youth employment, squatter relocation and other programs. Name lists of eligible persons were developed by village (barrio) committees and certified by municipal disaster coordinating committees. Representatives of the Department of Social Welfare prepared lists and payments were made by provincial and municipal treasuries.

Food relief consisted of rice, the ration being supplemented by canned goods and other foods as available. However, the one food which was most widely distributed was the American-developed "nutribun" (see description of this under U.S. Government section of this report which follows). Millions of these nutribuns were prepared by commercial and U.S. military bakeries, packaged in waterproof plastic bags and delivered to the flood victims by truck (whenever possible), boat and helicopter. The nutribun became the popular symbol of disaster relief and has become the principal ingredient of post-disaster rehabilitation feeding and of the regular nutrition program for children of school age.

Ground and water transport to move relief goods and personnel and to evacuate marooned people was provided mainly by Filipinos, while air transport was furnished principally by the American military. The Philippine Armed Forces was involved in rescue work, monitoring disaster reports and escorting relief convoys. Government medical teams were dispatched to stricken areas and treated victims of gastroenteritis, pneumonia, cholera, etc. They gave inoculations and fumigated houses, animals and grounds.

The Philippine Red Cross and other local agencies engaged in rescue work and mass feeding of victims, provided medical care, conducted tracing services for displaced or missing persons, and established milk-feeding centers.

The Philippine Red Cross appealed for local contributions and also to the League of Red Cross Societies for assistance. From local contributions it raised \$504,000 and from sister societies around the world \$404,000, as well as substantial donations in kind.

Local church groups housed, fed and cared for victims in evacuation and feeding centers. Teachers and students volunteered their services for packaging and distributing relief items. The southern provinces donated rice, fish, clothing, vegetables and cash. The Tri-Media (radio, TV, newspapers) initiated fund-raising campaigns. Mobile radio patrol groups gave relief besides broadcasting latest developments important to motorists and travellers. The Philippine Congress passed a bill appropriating 320 million pesos (\$50 million) for rehabilitation and reconstruction of which \$5.2 million was for immediate relief.

The GOP, with the assistance of the U.S. Government (USG) and other donor nations, is now engaged in numerous rehabilitation projects. Those in which the USG is participating are described in the U.S. Government section of this report. It has been reported that rebuilding efforts have resulted in better dwellings being constructed. In agriculture, the previously flooded areas are being intensively cultivated. Where silting or destruction of irrigation systems made rice growing impossible, vegetables, melons and other crops were planted. The progress observed six months after the floods was reported to be astonishing.

#### **ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT**

The U.S. Agency for International Development Mission (USAID) began its flood assistance to the Philippines on July 14. Utilizing the Agency's emergency communication and transportation facilities, it mobilized relief teams composed of AID technicians from various operating divisions.

Ambassador Henry A. Byroade exercised his \$25,000 disaster relief authority on July 14 and requested the U.S. Military to engage in rescue and relief efforts. Since indications



*Little girl shivers in cold after being drenched by heavy rain and stranded in a flooded isolated village in Pampanga. Timely arrival of U.S. disaster relief teams saved the girl and her family from starvation and possible drowning.*

were that considerable help in excess of the \$25,000 would be needed from the U.S. Government, the Mission requested and obtained approval from AID/W for additional disaster funds. Ambassador Byroade promptly requested the diversion of the "USS Tripoli" helicopter carrier from Okinawa to participate in rescue and relief operations. The Tripoli arrived in Manila on July 22, and the "USS Cayuga" (LST-Amphibian/helicopter tender) began operations in the Lingayen Gulf on July 25. Six U.S. Military Disaster Area Relief Teams (DART) from Okinawa were deployed to isolated flood areas on July 26.



*Washed out highway north of Manila.*

On July 31 U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers announced President Nixon's designation of Mr. Maurice Williams to coordinate U.S. disaster relief assistance to the Philippines. Mr. Williams reviewed the situation at an emergency meeting of the Inter-Departmental Disaster Action Group in Washington and directed Dr. Jarold Kieffer, Assistant Administrator for Population and Humanitarian Assistance, and Russell McClure, AID Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator, to visit Manila to assess the nature and extent of post-emergency assistance. They arrived in the Philippines on August 3 and remained for eight days. During their visit they reviewed by air extensive areas of the heavily flooded central valley of Luzon. They had the benefit of intensive briefings from the GOP National Disaster Control Center, a Ministerial level Task Force engaged in damage assessment and rehabilitation planning, and from local USAID officials. They also visited Clark Air Force Base where they were briefed by members of the U.S. Military Commands. On their return to Washington they reported that they were satisfied that U.S. emergency relief efforts were effective and timely. Among post-emergency recommendations for additional USG assistance they included continued food aid, irrigation and flood control projects, repair of feeder roads, and school reconstruction assistance.

President Marcos appeared before a televised Cabinet meeting on August 1 to discuss immediate relief needs. A summary statement of the U.S. disaster relief help from July 14 to July 31 was delivered to his Cabinet. President Marcos also read publicly the following text of President Nixon's message to him of July 27:

"Dear Mr. President:

I have been grieved to learn of the terrible disaster which the Philippines has suffered, the full extent of which is still unfolding. You can be sure of the continuing support and cooperation of the United States as the Philippines goes about the difficult task of relief and recovery. Please extend to the victims of this tragedy my deepest personal sympathy and that of the American people.

Sincerely,  
Richard Nixon"

Late in August, Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, visited the flooded areas of Luzon and made a special report to the U.S. Congress of his findings. Through a special allocation from Congress, the U.S. Government authorized \$50 million for Philippine flood aid, of which approximately \$1 million was utilized for emergency relief activities and the balance programmed for post-emergency reconstruction and rehabilitation projects worked out jointly by the Government of the Philippines and the USAID. Detailed account of USG assistance follows:

#### **U.S. Embassy and USAID**

The AID teams at Nichols and Clark Air Bases coordinated and facilitated the handling and shipment of relief commodities in cooperation with Catholic Relief Services (CRS), the U.S. Air Force and different Philippine relief agencies. The two-man AID team at Camp Aguinaldo coordinated with NDCC officials particularly on matters involving U.S. participation.

AID/Philippines Mission Director, Thomas Niblock, designated key AID officials to work with various Philippine and American groups involved in the massive relief effort. Each of these officials was equipped with a radio transceiver in addition to telephone facilities, forming an emergency communications network called "November Net".

The U.S. Mission made cash contributions to the Philippine National Red Cross for local purchase of food, clothing and medicines and spent over \$200,000 for emergency procurement of medicines, special rations, packing containers, sandbags, ped-o-jets, land transportation and other miscellaneous items, including \$55,000 for emergency highway repair. A special contribution of \$5,000 was made by AID/W to the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator in Geneva to assist in the procurement of urgently needed medicines.

Ambassador Byroade was continually informed on the flood situation and was instrumental in insuring that U.S. assistance was timely and effective. USAID personnel served as situation analysts and provided direction and coordination to the U.S. Government relief operations.

**Bureau for Population and Humanitarian Assistance/Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator (PHA/FDRC)**

FDRC supported the U.S. Mission relief effort. The office received and evaluated requests for U.S. Government assistance, made arrangements for the extensive assistance supplied by the U.S. military, obtained and arranged for air transportation of supplies, coordinated USG efforts with U.S. voluntary agencies and the UN Disaster Relief Coordinator and maintained financial control of AID-approved relief activities.

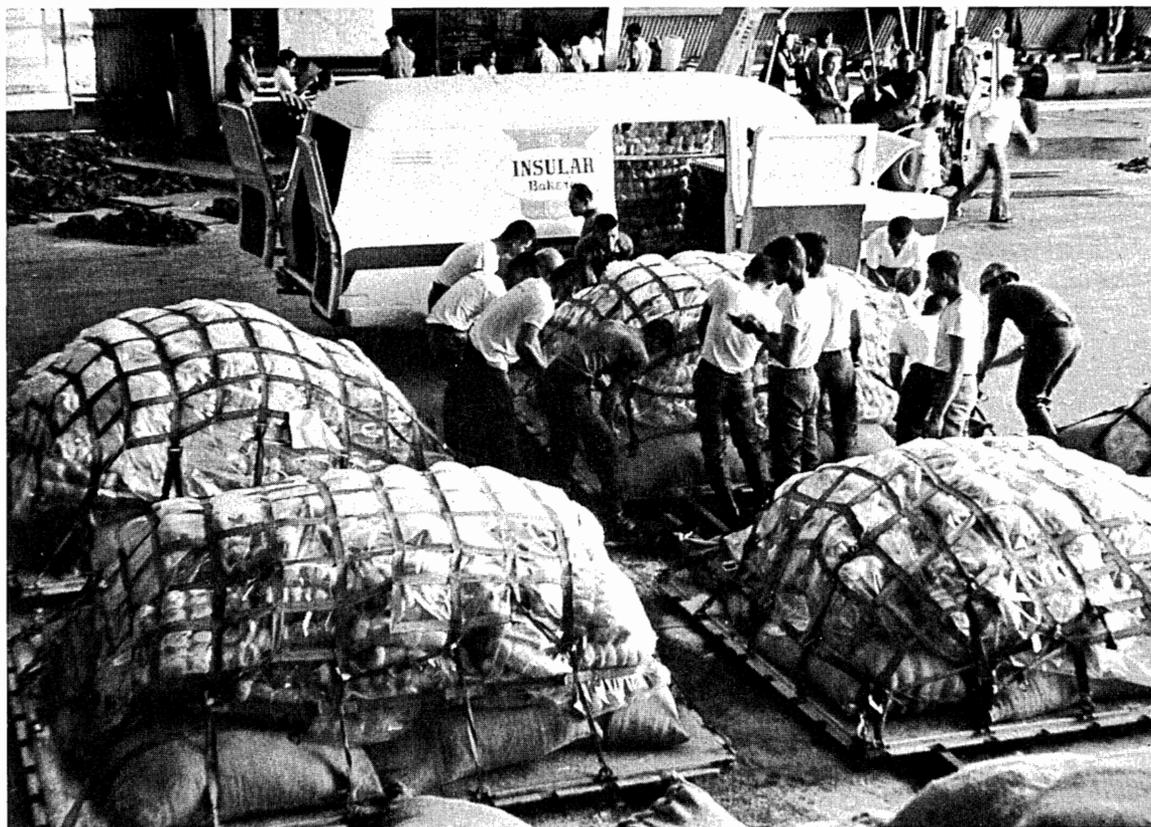
**Nutribuns**

Through its Food for Peace Division, USAID and Catholic Relief Services provided nutribuns to flood victims. The nutribun is a complete ready-to-eat meal resembling a large hamburger bun. It weighs 150 grams and provides 550 calories, 11 grams of protein,

and the individual daily requirements of Vitamin "C". Its major ingredients are fortified wheat flour and non-fat dry milk solids combined with lesser amounts of sugar, vegetable oil, salt and yeast. All major nutrients, except Vitamin "C" are furnished at a minimum rate of 30 per cent of the daily requirement. Over 200,000 nutribuns were baked daily by commercial bakers in Manila with AID paying the baking costs. U.S. Military facilities at Clark Air Force Base and Subic Bay Navy Base were also used to help in the baking. The nutribuns were airlifted by USAF C-130s to U.S. and Philippine military bases, where they were picked up and delivered by amphibious vehicles, trucks and military cargo helicopters to the disaster areas. Helicopters flew to isolated barrios distributing buns over rooftops. A total of 7.9 million were baked and distributed around the Greater Manila area and in Central Luzon, and another 7.2 million were distributed to displaced farmers and fishermen from the lakeshore towns of Laguna and Rizal Provinces in a feeding program that lasted from August 30 through the end of December 1972. Approximately 4,881 metric tons of P.L. 480 flour, vegetable oil and milk powder, valued at over \$1 million, were utilized in the nutribun production. The nutribun was the first, and for some time the only relief food available to the hunger-gripped flood victims.

At the height of Typhoon Gloring's unabated rains thousands of families had to abandon their dwellings, making it impossible for them to cook their food. The immediate airlifting and distribution of the nutribuns prevented what could have been widespread starvation, especially among the distressed residents marooned in remote villages and communities near rivers, canals and dikes which overflowed.

The nutribuns have many advantages over survival biscuits, space sticks and similar pre-packaged, concentrated foods, not the least of which being that they are freshly baked and tasty. They can be made out of P.L. 480 and local ingredients in any bakery which



*A major relief good was the nutribun baked from diverted Food for Peace commodities. Manila bakeries did a tremendous job in baking up to 200,000 buns daily.*

makes bread, and, if properly packaged and promptly delivered (their shelf-life is only 3 days), they are a nutritive and palatable food for disaster relief. However, their mass production requires the use of large bakeries or many small ones, which may not be available in many disaster situations. In these cases the prepared and already packaged foods would be more suitable. The UN Disaster Relief Coordinator expressed a keen interest in the nutribuns and asked Catholic Relief Services to send samples to Geneva, together with unit cost information.

#### **Disaster Assistance and Relief Teams (DART)**

The six DART teams from Okinawa began relief operations work in a combined effort with the National Disaster Control Center

on July 25 and concluded their activities on August 14. The teams were composed of 104 men, including medical, communications and civic action personnel. They brought with them equipment and medical and other supplies. The DART teams were assigned to the most critical areas. The U. S. Mission reported that the DART teams had made a significant contribution to the relief and rescue operations, that they engaged in preventive health measures, and acted as a conduit for the distribution of supplies and as a source of information about local situations. Their performance in the field under most difficult conditions, the Mission said, earned them, and consequently the United States, praise in media coverage and the good will of the rural people to whose aid they had come.

### **U. S. Marine, Air Force and Navy Mercy Missions and C-130 Cargo Airlifts**

The "USS Tripoli," a naval helicopter carrier with approximately 30 helicopters on board, was ordered from Okinawa to the U. S. Naval Base at Subic Bay in the Philippines. The mercy missions, consisting of 1,285 sorties, resulted in the distribution of more than 2 million pounds of rice, medicine, clothes, drinking water and nutribuns to the most isolated barrios and stranded families. They also airlifted 2,670 passengers, including cargo handlers, Philippine constabulary liaison personnel, DART teams and members of the news media.

The USG also made available seven C-130 planes from Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines and from Taiwan and Okinawa. These cargo airlifts from Manila to Central Luzon (171 flights) resulted in the delivery of 4 million pounds of relief goods and 1,533 passengers. With assists from a Royal Air Force C130 and 28 Republic of China C-119s, these airlifts were the main lifeline to the flood areas when all roads to Central Luzon and the relief staging area at Clark were impassable.

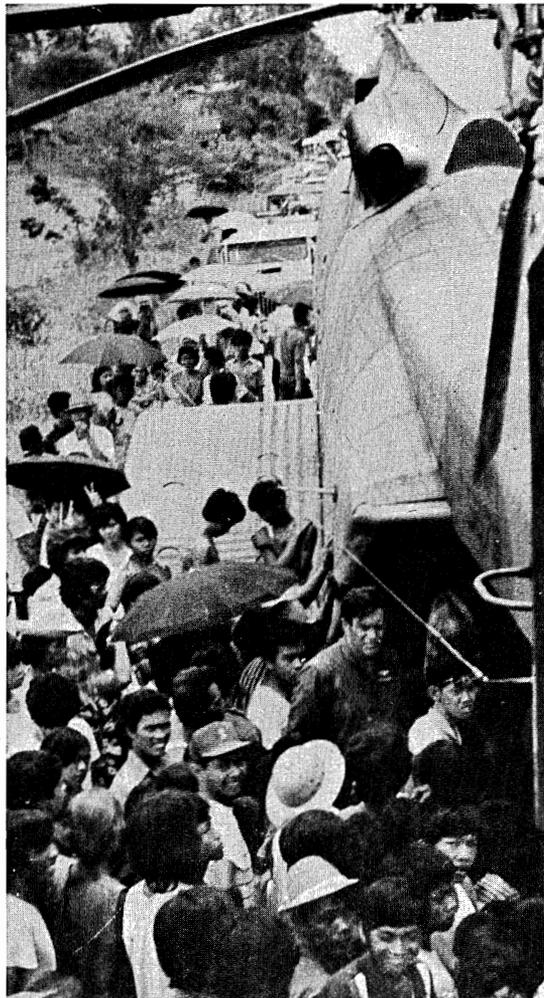
### **Other U. S. Military Assistance**

Seabees repaired bridges in San Marcelino and Castillejos, Zambales Province, and Navy men conducted medical and dental operations in cooperation with a team from Clark Air Force Base. The Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Force Base bakeries produced several million nutribuns for relief feeding.

On July 28-29, a series of landslides caused by heavy water run-off killed 22 persons and injured 20 in Baguio. Twenty-five houses were buried. U.S. military personnel at Camp John Hay provided cranes to lift out big boulders and their firetrucks hosed down the muck and mud so rescuers could get to the buried houses.

### **Rehabilitation Projects**

AID support for rehabilitation included the following projects:



*Because of the extensive flooded areas, a major problem was where to set down the helicopters. Marine and USAF pilots landed in extremely congested, hazardous conditions.*

- Provincial infrastructure (mainly repair and rebuilding of roads and bridges)
- Fertilizer distribution to rice farmers
- Vegetable, melon and mung bean growing
- Repair and construction of flood control and irrigation structures and facilities
- School reconstruction (building 1500 typhoon-resistant schools)
- Accelerated rice production
- Food for Work
- Supplementary child feeding
- Squatter resettlement

These projects were jointly worked out with the GOP by AID. A recent review of them indicated that they were well conceived and are being successfully implemented. Most of the AID assistance is being provided to the GOP on a reimbursable basis after agreed upon projects are completed and certified as having met proper standards.

**P.L. 480 Food**

Food for Peace commodities were used in nutribun production, food-for-work projects and free distribution of food to the needy, and, under special agreement with the GOP, 25,000 metric tons of rice were allowed to be sold with the proceeds generated by the sale being used to employ the needy. These food grants under Title II and commodity loan under Title I consisted of the following commodities, quantities and values, including ocean freight costs:

- Title II—to the GOP:  
25,000 metric tons of rice; 4,000 of soy fortified flour; 2,000 of bulgur and 2,000 of rolled oats .....\$8,549,300
- Title II—World Food Program  
For rehabilitation and resettlement of flood victims—2,843 metric tons rolled oats; 5,546 of bulgur; 136 of corn; 17 of CSM; 157 of sorghum .. 2,654,000  
For roads and irrigation systems—250 metric tons of bulgur; 331 of rolled oats ..... 105,000
- Title II—CARE and Catholic Relief Services  
3,647 metric tons flour; 5,218 of bulgur; 1,070 of vegetable oil and 200 of nonfat dry milk ..... 1,950,000  
\$13,258,300
- Title I—Sale to the GOP of 49,800 metric tons of rice on 20-year concessional credit terms .....\$10,200,000

This food was in addition to the \$50 million committed for emergency relief activities and rehabilitation projects.

**ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES:**

Catholic Relief Services (CRS), CARE, Church World Service (CWS), the Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service (SAWS), the Salvation Army, and World Vision Relief Organization (WVRO) helped with relief work by generously contributing the facilities of their offices, the services of their personnel, commodities and cash. CRS, CWS and SAWS immediately released 2.2 million pounds of USG-donated flour, bulgur, rolled wheat, rolled oats and CSM. A total of 10,162 metric tons of P.L. 480 food commodities were eventually utilized by U. S. voluntary agencies for nutribun production and direct distribution to flood victims.

CRS took over the full responsibility of contracting for and coordinating the baking of nutribuns. Five of the largest bakeries in the Manila area were contracted to do the baking. They worked around-the-clock producing an average of over 200,000 nutribuns every 24 hours.

The voluntary agency relief efforts were made more significant by the fact that much of their resources and energies were channeled through their own local, efficient church groups. The U. S. Mission reported that this resulted in a very productive, well managed use of U. S. resources. These agencies and others contributed from their own resources as follows:

*American National Red Cross*

Cash donation of \$17,429; friendship kits and 50 school chests valued at \$45,040 for a total of ..... \$ 62,469

*Catholic Relief Services*

Cash donation of \$34,000; clothing valued at \$76,390; and medicines for which no value was reported ..... 110,390\*

*CARE*

Cash donation of \$20,000; 79,664 lbs. of baby food; 2,500 lbs. cotton shirts; 1,200 lbs. women's blouses, no value reported ..... 20,000\*

*Direct Relief Foundation*

79,000 doses of flu vaccine ..... 53,636

*Foster Parents Plan*—Cash donation ..... 2,000

*Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service*

Cash donation of \$8,000 and 62,500 lbs. of clothing for total of ..... 70,500

*Church World Service and other church groups*

Cash grants of \$20,000 and clothing, food and medicines valued at \$65,000, for a total of ..... 85,000

*World Vision Relief Organization*

Cash donation of \$5,000 and medicines, food and vegetable seeds for a total of .. 184,000

*Lutheran Church Missouri Synod*—Cash donation ..... 5,000

*Christian Reformed World Relief Committee*—Cash donation ..... 5,000

*Wyeth International*—Medicines valued at ..... 25,757

*The Salvation Army*

Assisted 129,570 people in 150 barrios and provided relief supplies valued at .... 15,303

\* Incomplete or not reported. \$639,055

**UNITED NATIONS**

The U. N. Disaster Relief Coordinator, Farouk Berkol, authorized use of \$20,000 of UN funds and \$80,000 provided to the U.N. Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO) by donor governments for the purchase of medicines. The World Health Organization (WHO) obtained price concessions on the purchase of medicines as well as gifts from the suppliers which brought the value of the medical supplies furnished to approximately \$200,000. Coordinator Berkol was able to obtain free "space available" air transport from Sabena, Swiss Air, Alitalia, Air France, KLM, Pan American, Scandinavian, Luft-

hansa, Japan and Philippine Air Lines for 50,000 kilograms of medicine, which were delivered in 26 flights. Value of this free airlift was approximately \$150,000.

Mr. Berkol visited the Philippines August 14 to 17. Even before he arrived, an Ad Hoc Advisory Group of UN agencies in the Philippines, under the leadership of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Representative made 25 experts available to the Philippine Presidential Task Force on Rehabilitation. Mr. Berkol gave added impetus to these efforts, including the quick diversion of World Food Program (WFP) food from regular projects to the flood relief program.

Summary of UN Contributions:

UNDRO/WHO—Value of drugs purchased and donated and free transport, less \$80,000 contributed by donor governments .....	\$ 270,000
UNICEF—Relief requirements for children and mothers .....	100,000
UNDP—Food and other assistance valued at .....	800,000
WFP—The U. S. Mission reported that WFP had provided food valued at \$4.1 million. A breakdown by country supplying this food to the WFP, other than the U. S., was not available. USG food aid through WFP is reported in the USG section of this report (\$2,759,000), leaving a balance of .....	\$ 1,341,000
Total UN Contributions .....	\$ 2,511,000
WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES—Cash donation .....	17,000
CARITAS—Cash donation .....	2,500
SEATO—Cash donation for construction of 6 multipurpose centers in six barrios in Central Luzon .....	12,000

**LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES (LICROSS)**

On July 25, the Philippine National Red Cross appealed to sister societies around the world for assistance to the flood victims. The League advised that there was an urgent need for funds, food such as rice, condensed milk, flour and canned goods, and for clothing and blankets. Thirty societies responded. Their contributions are included in the total amount shown below for each country.

* Total Assistance—International Organizations .....	\$ 2,542,500
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**DONOR NATIONS:**

Contributions by governments, Red Cross Societies and voluntary groups are combined under the name of the donating country.

<i>Australia</i> Government, Red Cross and Caritas—cash grants, canned milk, 10,500 metric tons of wheat, 2,300 metric tons of flour and other assistance totaling ..	\$ 2,005,890
<i>Belgium</i> Government and Red Cross—Cash grant, 1 ton each of condensed milk and rice, 5,000 doses cholera vaccine and 800 amps of diphtheria vaccine .....	4,887
<i>Brazil</i> Government—Cash, \$1,000, and 150,000 doses cholera and typhoid vaccine plus 150 kgs miscellaneous medicines for which value was not reported .....	1,000*
<i>China (Republic of)</i> —Cash (donated by Taiwan civic organization and by the government), two medical teams, food, blankets, C-rations airlifted by 28 planes plus 2 helicopters, 2,000 metric tons of rice and 1,000 metric tons of salt—total value	1,489,925
<i>China (People's Republic)</i> Red Cross—2,000 tons of rice, canned food, medications, cotton blankets .....	531,250
<i>Canada</i> Government, Red Cross and Save the Children Fund—Cash grants, 48 cases of clothing and layettes .....	152,650
<i>Denmark</i> Red Cross—Cash grant .....	16,950
<i>Finland</i> Red Cross—Cash grant .....	5,000
<i>France</i> Red Cross and French residents in the Philippines—Cash, canned goods, condensed milk, 400 blankets .....	14,036

\* Incomplete or not reported.

<i>Germany (Democratic Republic) Government and Red Cross—cholera vaccine, Isotonal blood substitute, tetracycline</i> .....	13,820
<i>Germany (Federal Republic) Government, Red Cross, and Central Rhineland Palatinate—Cash grant, 15,000 blankets, 10 tons milk powder, 1 ton antibiotics</i> .....	190,770
<i>Greece Government—8 tons medicaments, 125 tons food</i> .....	*
<i>India Red Cross and Indian residents in the Philippines—cash, medicines, other relief supplies</i> .....	5,280
<i>Iran Red Cross—Cash grant</i> .....	5,920
<i>Indonesia Government and Indonesian residents in the Philippines—Cash grant, 10 tons powdered baby milk</i> .....	7,500
<i>Israel Government and Magen David Adom—medicines, foodstuffs, antibiotics and vitamins</i> .....	11,269
<i>Ireland Red Cross—cash grant</i> .....	2,890
<i>Italy Government—Cash grant</i> .....	10,000
<i>Japan Government and Red Cross—cash grants, medicines, 4,800 tons of powdered milk, 14,400 tins of mackerel, 11,500 metric tons of rice, and vegetable seeds (Also re-programmed or expanded plans existing before the floods on a flood control commodity loan of \$7.1 million and a project loan of \$10.1 million and made a rice loan of \$16.0 million for total loan program of \$33.2 million.)</i> .....	1,551,000
<i>Khmer Republic—cash</i> .....	70
<i>Korea Republic Government and Red Cross—cash and medicines</i> .....	5,687
<i>Kuwait Red Cross—cash</i> .....	710
<i>Luxembourg Red Cross—Cash</i> .....	410
<i>Malaysia Government and Red Cross—cash grants, medical supplies</i> .....	28,537*
<i>Netherlands Government and Red Cross—cash, 2,000 blankets, 865 cartons baby and infants' food, 160 cartons baby milk</i> .....	38,558
<i>New Zealand Government and Red Cross—cash grants</i> .....	29,960
<i>Norway Government and Red Cross—Cash grants</i> .....	56,790
<i>Peru Red Cross—Cash grant</i> .....	595
<i>Portugal Red Cross—Blankets and clothing</i> .....	625
<i>Singapore Government and Red Cross—20 cartons canned food, 350,000 doses cholera and typhoid vaccines. Value reported only on food</i> .....	850*
<i>South Africa Red Cross—Cash grant</i> .....	280
<i>Spain Government and Red Cross and Spanish community in Manila—cash, medicines</i> .....	99,880
<i>Sweden Government and Red Cross—Cash grants, medicaments</i> .....	153,490
<i>Switzerland Government and Red Cross—Cash grants, 23 tons condensed milk, 14,000 cotton blankets</i> .....	32,370
<i>Thailand Government and Red Cross—100 metric tons of rice and cash grant and 12,500 cc cholera vaccine</i> .....	23,860
<i>Turkey—Cash grant</i> .....	2,370
<i>United Kingdom Government and Red Cross—Medicines, 750 liters of rehydration fluid, use of C-130 and crew of "HMS Lincoln", 500 JRC knitted blankets, cash grants</i> .....	26,900
<i>U.S.S.R.—4 tons of medicaments</i> .....	*

\* Incomplete or not reported.

Vietnam Republic—Cash grant .....	10,300
Vatican—Cash grant .....	40,000
	<hr/>
Total Grant Assistance—Donor Nations .....	6,572,279
Total Grant Assistance—International Community .....	\$ 9,114,779

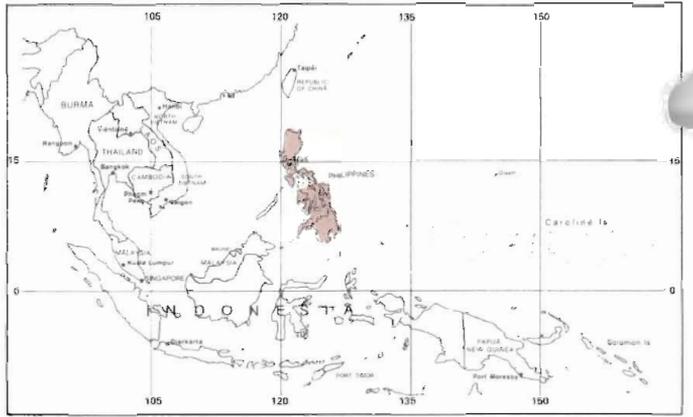
*Reconstruction loans*

In addition to loans mentioned previously by the USG and Japan, the following reconstruction and development loans were approved or are pending approval:

- Asia Development Bank—Tarlac-Santa Rosa and Feeder Roads ..... \$ 3,600,000
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—a highway package in Central Luzon (an expansion and acceleration of plans existing before the floods) ..... 68,000,000



Boatmen transport passengers over flooded portions of MacArthur Highway between Manila and San Fernando, Pampanga.



## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS