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DREF operation update

Philippines: Surigao Earthquake

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRPH024	GLIDE n° EQ-2017-000016-PHL
DREF update n° 1: 25 April 2017	Timeframe covered: 10 February to 17 March 2016
Operation start date: 10 February 20017	Operation end date: 31 May 2017
Overall operation budget: CHF 127,672	Operation timeframe: 3.5 months
N° of people assisted: 7,463 people	
Host National Society: Philippine Red Cross (PRC) is the nation's largest humanitarian organization, working through 103 chapters and sub-chapters covering all administrative districts and major cities in the country. The National Society has at least 1,000 staff at national headquarters and chapter levels, and approximately one million volunteers and supporters, of whom some 500,000 are active volunteers.	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

10 February 2017 – A magnitude 6.7 earthquake strikes off the coast of north-eastern Mindanao

11 February – Surigao City is placed under state of calamity

16 February – IFRC approved a [DREF allocation](#) worth CHF 127,672

5 March – a magnitude 5.9 aftershock strikes the area. Since the M 6.7 earthquake, almost 300 aftershocks have been reported

The Janola family smiles at the set of relief goods they received from the Philippine Red Cross during relief distribution last 17 February 2017 in Barangay Washington in Surigao City. Many of the families continue to camp outside at night fearing for their own safety as aftershocks are still being felt in Surigao. **Photo: Rommel Cabrera/IFRC**



A magnitude 6.7 earthquake struck off the coast of north-eastern Mindanao, Philippines on 10 February 2017. The Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) reported that the earthquake was relatively shallow, with a depth of 10 kilometres, and its epicentre was about 16 kilometres from Surigao City. The City is the capital of Surigao del Norte province with over 154,000 inhabitants. Since the initial earthquake, there have been a significant number of aftershocks (292) reported and one of which was a 5.9 magnitude on 5 March 2017.

After the earthquake struck, Surigao City was placed under a state of calamity on 11 February. On 13 February, the whole province of Surigao del Norte was placed under state of calamity. The declaration allowed local governments to access calamity funds and to quickly procure necessary supplies.

Based on the latest [update](#) issued by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), there are eight persons reported dead and 249 injured due to the earthquake. There were 522 houses destroyed and 10,351 damaged due to the earthquake and the subsequent aftershocks, based on the latest DSWD Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC¹) [report](#) on 21 March.

¹ The DSWD's virtual operations centre for disaster response.

A total of 47 school facilities were damaged. There were 10,947 families or 54,735 persons displaced. Electricity and water supply were badly affected. Damage to infrastructure, including bridges, government offices, health and school facilities, irrigation system, and roads, has been estimated by the government at 719 billion Philippine pesos (PHP) or approximately 14 million Swiss franc (CHF).

One month on, electricity and water supply have been restored. However, construction works for the damaged infrastructure are still being assessed and planned by the government.

Effects of the M 6.7 earthquake



Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

Immediately after the earthquake, PRC, through its operations center collected and disseminated information from chapters in the affected areas and directly from Red Cross 143 volunteers.

The Surigao chapter sustained some minor damage but remained functional and continued to provide services. The chapter immediately responded by setting up welfare desks at Caraga Administrative Region (CARAGA) Regional Hospital and in the Capitol Grounds of Surigao City, providing psychosocial support, first aid, blood services and ambulance services. Volunteers and staff supported evacuation and search and rescue operations. A total of 68 individuals were supported with blood pressure monitoring while 4,095 individuals were provided with psychosocial support. PRC deployed two ambulances to support the transportation of people with serious injuries to medical facilities for immediate medical attention. The ambulances also supported the transfer of patients from CARAGA Regional Hospital to other nearby hospitals.



A family in Surigao City shelters inside a tent set-up by PRC. The city government of Surigao identified an evacuation site where PRC erected tents to serve as temporary shelter. The tents have since been demobilized.

Photo: Rommel Cabrera/IFRC

Due to the housing damage and subsequent aftershocks, many families remained and slept outdoors. In response, PRC set up eight family tents on 11 February and dispatched a further 75 family tents from Manila via government's C5 plane on 12 February. PRC also deployed four generators to provide lighting while the power supply was off.

In response to the lack of safe water, PRC deployed a water tanker, two water treatment units and six water bladders together with the personnel from its Cebu, Davao City, Leyte and Zamboanga City chapters to ensure sufficient provision of safe drinking water in the affected areas. The National Society has coordinated with the Surigao City Water District in the identification of proper sites to set up the equipment. A total of 1,708 ten-liter jerry cans were also distributed. 156,000 liters of safe drinking water was produced and distributed. This ensured access to safe water for individuals following the disruption of water supply due to damaged pipe lines, loss of power to pump water and contaminated water supplies.

To augment the capacity of Surigao chapter, on 12 February, PRC deployed relief and assessment teams from Bukidnon and Davao City chapters composed of trained National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and Red Cross Action Team (RCAT) members. One month on, all personnel and assets deployed have returned to their original stations.

The National Society also provided 435 households with food packs (which contains 5 kilos of rice, 4 tins of cans and 4 pieces of noodles) to cover immediate food needs. PRC also provided essential non-food items comprising of sleeping kits², hygiene kits³ and tarpaulins to five hundred households. Jerry cans were distributed to 1,181 households. Together with IFRC, the national headquarters conducted an aerial assessment on 21 February, utilizing helicopter flying hours donated by the Airbus Foundation.

Based on the PRC response plan, IFRC approved a CHF 127,672 DREF allocation on 16 February 2017 to augment the resources and capacity of the National Society to respond to the immediate needs on the ground. The operation is being implemented over three months and will be completed by 31 May 2017.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The PRC works with the IFRC and ICRC as well as with Partner National Societies with in-country presence. Qatar Red Crescent Society and Netherlands Red Cross have committed to support the response bilaterally with PRC. The IFRC Country Office is supporting PRC in disseminating updates to Movement partners with in-country presence and coordinating with the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur in accordance with the IFRC Secretariat's Operational Response Framework. The Country Office is also in close contact with ICRC on any security-related considerations. On 13 February 2017, a Movement coordination briefing was held by PRC.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

PHIVOLCS monitors seismic events and issues earthquake information and real-time updates. The NDRRMC is coordinating with the city, provincial, municipal and barangay disaster risk reduction and management councils as well as local government units and issuing situation reports. DSWD consolidated data on displacement and assistance provided and posted it on the DROMIC site.

DSWD has provided food including high energy biscuits, brown rice bars; and non-food items comprising dignity kits, blankets, mosquito nets, plastic mats, tarpaulins, generator sets and solar lamps. They also deployed a mobile kitchen for food preparation. All these items were transported from Manila to Butuan Airport via a C130 aircraft between 12 to 14 February 2017. Department of Health (DOH) provided medicine, first aid kits, hygiene kits, and jerry cans to Surigao City. Medical personnel were also deployed in the field to treat patients alongside health and WASH assessments.



A large part of the Anao-aon bridge, which connects the municipalities of San Francisco and Malimono to Surigao City, collapsed following the earthquake. The state's engineering and construction arm created a series of wooden staircases to create a temporary thoroughfare for the residents.

Photo: Rommel Cabrera/IFRC

The regional Department of Public Works and Highways has announced that all roads are now passable to all types of vehicles, one bridge is still broken but there is a detour. The Surigao del Norte Electric Cooperative, Inc. has also restored electric supply. Water supply has also been fully restored through the Surigao Metropolitan Water District.

For the education sector, the Department of Education has been conducting damage assessments to school facilities, with 47 facilities reported damaged. Currently, funds are available for setting up temporary learning spaces and support for school clean-ups and minor repairs. Aside from different government authorities, UNICEF's learnings kits, teaching kits and book library kits were also made available and on standby. CARE, OXFAM, and Plan International are also supporting relief efforts.

Coordinating with the authorities

As auxiliary to the public authorities, PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with the NDRRMC the provincial, municipal and barangay (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils and the local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act from 2010. PRC participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the DSWD, and DOH.

Inter-agency coordination

At country level, PRC and IFRC participate in Humanitarian Country Team forums held both during disasters and non-emergency times. PRC and IFRC are involved in relevant clusters or working groups including through information sharing, planning, and analysis at all levels. The IFRC Country Office supports PRC coordination efforts through

² A standard sleeping kit contains two pieces of blankets, two pieces of mosquito nets and 2 pieces of plastic mats.

³ A standard hygiene kit contains 12 pieces' body soap, 5 pieces' laundry soap, 40 pieces' sanitary pads, 5 pieces' bath towels, 6 pieces' toilet paper, 2 pieces' tooth paste, 5 pieces' tooth brush and 4 pieces of disposable razor.

representation in other relevant clusters as required. Regionally, the IFRC Asia Pacific regional office and Bangkok Country Cluster Support Team participate in regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee meetings.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs assessment

PRC deployed assessment teams with specialist members including shelter, WASH and livelihoods. PRC identified the emergency needs based on rapid assessments, government and other agencies' reports and assessments.

The needs

Immediately after the earthquake, food, water, shelter, non-food household items and psychosocial support were identified as priority needs. There was widespread disruption to the water supply due to damaged pipelines, lack of power to pump water and contaminated water sources. As such, there was a need to provide safe drinking water. Water supply has since been fully restored and all affected municipalities have also regained power supply. Many individuals were apprehensive to return to their homes, traumatized by the initial quake and subsequent frequent aftershocks. As such, psychosocial support was a critical need.



This pension house in Surigao City toppled down following the 6.7 magnitude earthquake on 10 February 2017. Aftershocks continue to be felt by many families, inducing trauma and stress to the affected population. **Photo: Rommel Cabrera/IFRC**

The DSWD DROMIC [report](#) dated 21 March recorded 522 houses were destroyed and 10,351 partially damaged, as well as 47 school facilities damaged. As such, there was a need for emergency shelter and non-food household items. There was also a need to provide temporary shelter to families who would not sleep in their houses because of the initial aftershocks. At the same time, there was heavy rainfall and flooding which has exacerbated their condition.

With regards livelihoods, prior to the earthquake, several local mines had been closed, hence, unemployment was on the rise. The earthquake caused some local businesses to temporarily close until damage was assessed and repairs made. Hence, there has been an overall negative impact on income generating activities.

Selection of people to be assisted



In San Francisco, selected people line up to receive the non-food items from PRC. Up to 15 barangays receive essential items from PRC.

Photo: Maryjoy Evaralosa/IFRC

PRC ensures that programmes are aligned with its own as well as IFRC's commitment to consider gender and diversity, by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, and men and boys made vulnerable by the disaster. Also, families that have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations, those belonging to the socially vulnerable households, and those who lack relevant resources to cope with needs on their own.

Red Cross volunteers and staff select people to be assisted using PRC's set criteria and targets the most affected families, i.e. those that lack capacity to recoup household items, especially those staying in evacuation centres. After families to be assisted were identified, each was given a PRC card with their and household members' names. Card bearers were recognized as eligible for assistance and during implementation, volunteers counterchecked if names on the cards

matched those listed in distribution sheets. Upon receipt of assistance, household heads signed the award sheets.

Feasibility and delivery capacity

The Surigao del Norte chapter is classified as "Category C" – which implies that it can cover only the basic operational costs with the funds it mobilizes locally – and therefore has been supported by the national headquarters and other chapters to undertake assessments and implement emergency programmes. The chapters are part of the RCAT 143 programme which is supported by the IFRC and have, over time, enhanced their response capacities. Additional technical support – especially in monitoring – has been provided by PRC headquarters and IFRC.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

This DREF allocation has supported PRC in providing the immediate needs of 7,500 most vulnerable people affected by the earthquake in the province of Surigao del Norte.

The strategy adopted

The DREF allocation has enabled PRC to support 1,500 households (7,500 people) with non-food items (reaching 500 households), safe drinking water, psychosocial support, and multi-purpose unconditional cash grants. Since there were adequate relief supplies – released from the warehouse – this DREF will replenish the items dispatched.

All distributions of relief items as well as the needs assessments are led and carried out by PRC staff and volunteers at the chapter level. PRC national headquarters and IFRC support the chapters in monitoring to ensure that the operation is in line with procedures, quality and standards.

Operational support services

Human resources

No new staff has been recruited for this operation. All activities are being implemented by the PRC chapter utilizing existing staff and Red Cross 143 volunteers, with support from other chapters.

Gender and diversity

In this operation, PRC is ensuring that interventions are aligned with its own as well as the [IFRC Minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity](#) in emergency programming. *See also selection section.*

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. The strong capacity of PRC logistics built over the last years and an experienced IFRC in-country logistics team, supported by logistics delegate in the IFRC country office, is enough to support the operation with managing supply chain of relief items and transport needs for this operation.

The logistics team dispatched 500 sleeping kits (with two blankets, 2 mosquito nets, 2 plastic mats inside each kit), 500 hygiene kits and 3,000 10-litre jerry cans from pre-positioned stocks in Cebu Warehouse. The procurement to replenish all IFRC standard non-food items (jerry can, hygiene kits and mosquito nets) is being conducted internationally via the IFRC Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur.

Sleeping mats and blankets (with local specification, suitable for local context) are being sourced locally by PRC with support of the IFRC in-country logistics team based in Manila. The RLU in Kuala Lumpur will extend technical support to PRC and the IFRC Country office as needed.

For transportation support, a vehicle from IFRC Manila office was deployed to Surigao City for a month to support the field operation. For the dispatch of non-food items from Cebu Warehouse Cebu. The warehouse is a central transit point for transportation of goods to different areas for disaster operations due to its strategic location. One truck was rented to dispatch the items to Surigao City.

Information technologies (IT)

Staff and volunteers for the three chapters involved have been provided with mobile phone credits and Internet cards to ensure seamless internal communication. PRC has also ensured that staff and volunteers involved in the operation are reachable via mobile phones. The chapters have computers for encoding data, preparing reports and sending official communication.



A PRC rented truck passes through a shallow part of Ana-oan river to deliver relief items in San Francisco. This section of the river has been identified by the DPWH as detour. The collapse of the Ana-oan bridge isolated the municipalities of Malimono and San Francisco from Surigao City.

Photo: Maryjoy Evalarosa/IFRC

Communications

The PRC and IFRC communications teams are ensuring that Red Cross response efforts for the Surigao earthquake are effectively communicated amongst its key public audiences. PRC staff and volunteers across the country are actively contributing to institutional communications through their own social media networks. A mobile messaging group (via Facebook Messenger) has been set up between PRC's operations centre, DMS, deployed assessment teams, PRC and IFRC communications focal persons to share real-time information and data from responders on the ground and vice versa.

PRC and IFRC communications worked together to generate news stories. PRC published a [news story](#) about the relief efforts. From 16 to 18 February, a composite team from IFRC and PRC communications was deployed to the province of Surigao del Norte to record the impact of the damage as well as the relief operations conducted by PRC in the most affected areas. The commissioned professional photographer used a drone camera to capture aerial shots (photo and video) of the damage to infrastructure. The deployment generated quality [photos](#), an [in pictures](#) gallery and a [news story](#) for use across IFRC and PRC multimedia platforms.

Security

Parts of Mindanao are considered security-sensitive due to the presence of and operations by other bearers of arms. Given the context, coordination is maintained with the ICRC, as per existing security framework, including through regular information-sharing and observation of specific security protocols, especially during the deployment of staff and volunteers from different chapters. There has been no security incident thus far.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Reporting on the operation is in accordance with the IFRC minimum reporting standards. Based on the reporting standard, this is the only update being issued. A final report will be issued within three months of the end of the operation. Monitoring is being done by PRC staff and volunteers, with support of IFRC. A post-distribution survey is in planning.


Administration and Finance

The IFRC is supporting PRC in ensuring that funds are available for the response as well guiding the National Society on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices. PRC – which is on working advance system – has been supported for many years by the IFRC and is accustomed to these financial procedures.

C. Detailed operational implementation

   **500**
blanket mosquito nets sleeping mats households

 **500**
tarpaulins households

 **156,000 litres**
safe drinking water provided to 7,463 individuals

 **1,181**
jerry cans households

 **4,095 individuals**
psychosocial support in 31 barangays

 **500**
hygiene kits households



Quality programming




Quality programming			
Outcome 1. Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1. Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated according to findings.		
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.1.1 Mobilize PRC staff and volunteers for assessments	X		100%
1.1.2 Undertake assessments to determine specific needs of affected people	X		100%
1.1.3 Develop a response plan with activities that will meet identified needs of affected people	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>PRC mobilized chapters to carry out assessment and respond to the needs on the ground. To augment the response capacity of its Surigao del Norte chapter, PRC mobilized staff and volunteers from chapters of Agusan del Norte and Sur, Bukidnon, Davao, Iligan, Leyte, Quezon City, and Zamboanga City.</p> <p>These personnel were assigned to specific sector based on their area of specialization: assessment, medical response, operations, shelter, and WASH. The national headquarters also conducted an aerial assessment on 21 February, through a donation of helicopter flying hours by the Airbus Foundation. The assessment helped in getting a clear picture on the impact of the earthquake.</p>			
Outcome 1. Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.2. Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan		
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.2.1 Ensure that any adjustments to initial plans are informed by continuous assessment of needs and through established feedback mechanisms.	X		100%
1.2.2 Conduct post-action surveys to determine the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries.	X		0
1.2.3 Undertake regular monitoring of the operation	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>Based on assessments conducted by PRC teams, information provided by chapters and from secondary sources, such as information from local and national authorities, PRC have identified it as a priority to provide relief items.</p> <p>Assessments for the provision of unconditional cash grant is underway. This is a multipurpose grant that would give the families assisted flexibility to use the money based on their priority needs, be it food, non-food or shelter repair.</p>			



Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: Water supply was disrupted by the earthquake due to damaged pipes, loss of power to pump and contamination of water supplies. There was a need to mobilize water treatment units to provide safe drinking water pending repair of sources. There was also a need to provide jerry cans for water storage, hygiene kits and mosquito nets to prevent dengue. Households provided with hygiene kits were also be reached by hygiene promotion activities to improve hygiene practice and bridge knowledge and practice.

Population assisted: 156,000 litres of safe drinking water have been provided through trucks and bladders installed in communities. A total of 500 households were provided with jerry cans (two 10-litre units per family), mosquito nets (two per family) and hygiene kits (one per family). A further 1,000 households – who have access to other items but are lacking safe water – were provided only with jerry cans for safe water storage. All the target 1,500 households will be reached with hygiene promotion.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion			
Outcome 2: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 2.1: Access to safe water by affected communities is increased.		
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
2.1.1. Provide affected households in evacuation centres and in the community with safe drinking water	X		100%
2.1.2. Provide safe water storage containers to target households	X		79%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>Due to the disruption of water supply, PRC provided water to the affected households. A total of 156,000 litres of safe drinking water was provided in Surigao City and in the municipality of Sison. Water was distributed to 7,463 individuals.</p> <p>For safe handling of drinking water, PRC reported that 1,181 households were provided with 2-piece 10-litre jerry cans. The balance of 319 from the 1,500 target is still to be reported and will be incorporated in the final report. <i>See details in table 1 under shelter (including household non-food items).</i></p>			
			
<p>PRC provides safe drinking water to the affected people in Surigao. PRC has coordinated with the Surigao City Water District in the identification of proper sites to set up the water equipment. Photo: Rommel Cabrera/IFRC</p>			
<p>The following is the breakdown of people/families provided with jerry cans</p>			
		No. of households	Percent
	Families listed as male headed	686 ⁴	58%
	Families listed as female headed	495	42%

⁴ Sex disaggregation data for jerry cans is based on the total number of households reached as of reporting. Final figure will be reflected on the final report after completion of jerry can distribution: 500 households will be reached through the complete non-food item package while a further 1,000 households - who have access to other items but are lacking safe water - will be provided with jerry cans only.

Outcome 2: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 2.2. Knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population increased.		
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
2.2.1. Provide hygiene kits and mosquito nets to target households	X		57%
2.2.2. Recruit and train new or mobilize existing community health volunteers to participate in hygiene promotion activities	X		100%
2.2.3. Conduct hygiene promotion activities in target communities in collaboration with the health team	X		49%
Progress towards outcomes			
As frequent rainfall affects northern Mindanao, provision of mosquito nets, as part of the standard sleeping kit, contributes to protecting families from insect and mosquito bites when they are sleeping. A total of 500 households have received mosquito nets. So far, the incidence dengue is lower when compared to the same period in 2016.			
Hygiene promotion is currently being conducted, with the aim of reaching 500 households. So far, 181 households in the municipality of Sison and 243 individuals at the main evacuation centre in Surigao City have been reached with hygiene messages promoting safe and healthy living. Details on main health issues will be included in the final report.			



Shelter (including household non-food items)



Needs analysis: Over 522 houses destroyed and 10,351 damaged reported, hence, there was a need for emergency shelter solutions. Furthermore, displaced households required essential items to meet immediate needs in a dignified manner. This operation has, therefore, supported the provision of non-food items (blankets and sleeping mats) and emergency shelter items (tarpaulins).

Population assisted: 500 households have been assisted with emergency shelter items (tarpaulins) and non-food relief items (blankets and sleeping mats).

Shelter (including household non-food items)					
Outcome 3. The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the population affected by Typhoon Sarika are met.	Outputs		% of achievement		
	Output 3.1 Essential household items are provided to the target population.				
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)		
	Yes (x)	No (x)			
1.1.1 Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions.	X		100%		
1.1.2 Mobilize and transport non-food items to affected areas.	X		100%		
1.1.3 Distribute non-food items to 500 affected households.	X		100%		
Progress towards outcomes					
Part of PRC's first response was the provision of non-food items and emergency shelter to the affected population. As of 2 March 2017, up to 1,181 households had received jerry cans, and 500 households with hygiene kits, sleeping kits and tarpaulins.					
Table 1. Breakdown of families provided with emergency shelter and non-food items					
Municipality/City	No. of barangays	Sleeping kits	Jerry cans	Hygiene kits	Tarpaulins
San Francisco	3	224	224	224	500
Sison	1	-	146	-	-
Surigao City	20	276	811	276	-
Total	24	500	1,181	500	500

The non-food items and emergency shelter materials (tarpaulin) came from stocks pre-positioned in Cebu warehouse.

The breakdown of people/families who have received sleeping kits, hygiene kits and tarpaulins is as follows.

	No. of households	Percent
 Families listed as male headed	278	56%
 Families listed as female headed	222	44%

Outcome 3. The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the population affected by Typhoon Sarika are met.	Outputs	% of achievement
	Output 3.2. Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population.	

Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
3.2.1 Identify, register, verify and mobilize target households for distributions.	X		100%
3.2.2 Mobilize and transport tarpaulins to the affected area.	X		100%
3.2.3 Distribute tarpaulins to 500 affected households.	X		100%
3.2.4 Reproduce IEC materials on the best use of tarpaulins and distribute them to the 500 families	X		100%

Progress towards outcomes

Personnel who were deployed also assisted in the distribution of tarpaulins. A total of 500 households received the items. Orientation on what people would receive and how to use the tarpaulins was provided alongside distributions.



Cash transfer programming

Needs analysis: The earthquake disrupted the daily lives of the people, including opportunities to earn an income. There is a need for multipurpose cash grants for meeting other immediate household needs.

Population to be assisted: 500 most vulnerable households will be provided with multipurpose unconditional cash grants after PRC teams determine that markets have resumed to full functionality and are accessible. The grant's amount will be PHP 3,000 (CHF 62) as informed by experience. The amount is equivalent to a 10-day wage (PHP 300 a day) in the affected region. It is meant to ensure that affected families can cover immediate needs during the time breadwinners have no income-earning opportunities.

Cash transfer programming				
Outcome 4: Self-identified immediate needs of households affected by the earthquake are met.	Outputs			% of achievement
	Output 4.1: Unconditional cash grant assistance is provided to the target population.			
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)	
	Yes (x)	No (x)		
4.1.1 Identify, register, verify and mobilize target households for cash distributions.	X		20%	
4.1.2 Engage with a suitable money transfer facility for disbursements.	X		75%	
4.1.3 Distribute unconditional multipurpose cash grants to 500 affected households.	X		0	

Progress towards outcomes

Household-level validation by the local chapter staff and volunteers is underway. The process will be followed by a community-led selection to determine specific households that will receive multipurpose cash grants.

In the meantime, PRC already has agreements with three remittance service providers, with whom groundwork has been done to determine whether they have presence in Surigao City. Once selection of target households is completed, one of the providers will be engaged to disburse the multipurpose grants, with PRC staff and volunteers undertaking monitoring to ensure that disbursements are undertaken as per agreement.



Health

Needs analysis: The health intervention under this DREF operation focuses mainly on the provision of psychosocial support to affected people as well as the responders.

As part of the health and WASH interventions implemented by the same team, the operation has provided mosquito nets. While the incidence of dengue in the province of Surigao del Norte is currently low, in 2014 the province recorded the highest levels in 10 years. Considering that the earthquake left many people sleeping in open areas, including during daytime, mainly due to the fear of aftershocks, PRC determined it appropriate to support minimum dengue prevention measures, with mosquito nets seen as one component to contribute to prevention.

Population assisted: 2,868 individuals people have been assisted with PSS activities and 500 households provided with mosquito nets.

Health			
Outcome 5: The immediate mental health risks of 500 people are reduced through targeted psychosocial support	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 5.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population		
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
5.1.1 Support orientation and training of staff and volunteers on providing psychosocial support.	X		100%
5.1.2 Produce IEC materials relevant for psychosocial support.	X		100%
5.1.3 Provide psychosocial support to affected people in communities.	X		100%
5.1.4 Organize peer support sessions, 'rest and recreation' day and team building activities for staff and volunteers involved in the response	X		20%
Progress towards outcomes			
As of 5 March 2017, PRC – through its welfare services department – had provided psychosocial support to 4,095 individuals from 31 barangays. There were 2,047 adults (1,496 female and 551 male) who have been provided with individual or group PSS, including psychological first aid, while 2,048 children (1,515 girls and 533 boys) have been supported to cope through recreational activities, including play and art. The psychosocial support contributed to helping the individuals to cope with fear and anxiety due to the trauma brought by earthquake. Furthermore, 10 individuals were referred to relevant specialists following assessment of their individual PSS needs.			
As the operation enters its last phase, the National Society is scheduling rest and recreation activities for staff and volunteers who have been responding on the ground. Details on this activity will be provided in the final report.			

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [DREF EPoA](#)
- [Interim Financial Report](#)

Contact Information

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The 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.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPH024 - Philippines - Surigao Earthquake

Timeframe: 14 Feb 17 to 31 May 17

Appeal Launch Date: 14 Feb 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/2-2017/2	Programme	MDRPH024
Budget Timeframe	2017/2-2017/5	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget			127,672			127,672	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>			127,672			127,672	
C4. Other Income			127,672			127,672	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)			127,672			127,672	
D. Total Funding = B +C			127,672			127,672	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income			127,672			127,672	
E. Expenditure			-5,546			-5,546	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)			122,126			122,126	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPH024 - Philippines - Surigao Earthquake

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Appeal Launch Date: 14 Feb 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/2-2017/2	Programme	MDRPH024
Budget Timeframe	2017/2-2017/5	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)						127,672	127,672	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	13,000							13,000
Clothing & Textiles	10,167							10,167
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	25,150							25,150
Medical & First Aid	2,000							2,000
Utensils & Tools	8,400							8,400
Cash Disbursement	32,810							32,810
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	91,527							91,527
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	62							62
Distribution & Monitoring	2,600			67		67		2,533
Transport & Vehicles Costs	4,750			1,828		1,828		2,922
Logistics Services	2,500							2,500
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	9,912			1,895		1,895		8,018
Personnel								
National Staff				880		880		-880
National Society Staff	1,950			69		69		1,881
Volunteers	2,858							2,858
Total Personnel	4,808			949		949		3,859
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Professional Fees				605		605		-605
Total Consultants & Professional Fees				605		605		-605
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	2,500							2,500
Total Workshops & Training	2,500							2,500
General Expenditure								
Travel	9,001			772		772		8,229
Information & Public Relations	1,824							1,824
Office Costs	208							208
Communications	100			20		20		80
Financial Charges				150		150		-150
Total General Expenditure	11,133			943		943		10,191
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions				816		816		-816
Total Operational Provisions				816		816		-816
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	7,792			339		339		7,454
Total Indirect Costs	7,792			339		339		7,454
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	127,672			5,546		5,546		122,126
VARIANCE (C - D)				122,126		122,126		