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Final Report

Philippines: Mindanao Earthquake

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal	Operation n° MDRPH036
Date of Issue: 23 June 2021	Glide number: EQ-2019-000129-PHL
Operation start date: 31 October 2019	Operation end date: 31 December 2020
Host National Society: Philippine Red Cross	Operation budget: CHF 1,442,762
Number of people affected: 625,745	Number of people assisted: 38,444
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) worked with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) during this operation. The PRC and IFRC coordinated with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on issues and movement in Mindanao areas.	
Other partner organizations involved in the operation: Government of Philippines such as Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHILVOCS), National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Energy (DOE), Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

16 October 2019: A 6.3 magnitude earthquake struck Tulunan, Cotabato. PRC chapters from the affected areas started mobilizing their staff and volunteers to support the affected population.

29 October 2019: Another strong 6.6 earthquake struck Tulunan, Cotabato. IFRC requested a [DREF](#) allocation of CHF 223,467 to support PRC deliver assistance to 7,500 people during 4 months.

31 October 2019: Another strong 6.5 earthquake strikes Tulunan, Cotabato. Following first assessments, IFRC subsequently issues an [Emergency Appeal](#) for CHF 1.85 million to support PRC to deliver assistance to 35,500 people in 14 months. An additional CHF 200,000 (making the total CHF 423,467) is allocated as a DREF loan to the Emergency Appeal.

2 December 2019: IFRC issues a [revised Emergency Appeal](#) in the amount of CHF 2.1 million, consisting mainly of an increase in support to life-saving interventions as well as additional activities reflecting the latest field assessments results, as reported in the [revised Emergency Plan of Action](#). The Emergency Appeal must provide assistance to 35,500 people in 14 months.

15 December 2019: A 6.9 magnitude earthquake strikes in Matanao, Davao del Sur. PRC chapters from the affected area have mobilized their staff and volunteers to support the affected population.

19 December 2019: IFRC issues the [Operations update no. 1](#) and the [revised Emergency Appeal](#) for CHF 2.7 million to extend support into areas affected by the earthquake in Matanao, Davao del Sur; with the intention of delivering assistance to 40,500 people in 14 months. An additional CHF 175,000 (making the total CHF 598,467) was allocated as a DREF loan to the Emergency Appeal.

5 March 2020: IFRC issues [Operations Update no. 2](#).

2 June 2020: IFRC issues [Operations Update no. 3](#).

21 December 2020: IFRC issues [Operations Update no. 4](#).

Description of the disaster

On 29 October 2019, two strong earthquakes struck the province of North Cotabato, Mindanao. The first, a magnitude 6.6 in Tulunan at 09:04; the second, a magnitude 6.1 and 9km deep at 10:42 with almost the same epicentre. Just two days after, on 31 October 2019 at 09:15, another tectonic¹ magnitude 6.5 earthquake shook central and eastern Mindanao at a shallow depth of two kilometres. The epicentre was again identified in Tulunan, North Cotabato². A state of calamity³ was declared for Davao del Sur on 30 October and Cotabato on 5 November, the two hardest hit provinces. These earthquakes, as well as the magnitude 6.3 earthquake recorded on 16 October 2019, with the same epicentre location, are considered part of a sequence of events resulting from interdependent faults in the region. No tsunami warnings were issued but many aftershocks, ranging from magnitude 1.5 to 5.5 were recorded.

While the government authorities and humanitarian partners were providing humanitarian assistance to people in need, on 15 December 2019, another 6.9 magnitude earthquake struck at 9km northwest of Matanao municipality in the province of Davao del Sur, Mindanao. This was the fourth quake above magnitude 6 within two months to hit this part of Mindanao, all within a radius of 12km. According to [PHILVOCS](#), although felt in the same areas, this latest earthquake did not emanate from the same fault as the October's series of temblors in Mindanao. However, the December earthquake compounded previous displacement as well as damage to homes, schools and infrastructure from the October earthquakes, as reported in the DSWD [DROMIC](#) report. 13 confirmed deaths, 210 injured and one missing person were reported.

The plan of action for this Emergency Appeal was [revised](#) in December 2019 to provide a comprehensive response taking into account all geographical areas affected and escalating needs generated.

Earthquakes	Earthquake on 29 October – 6.3M Earthquake on 29 October – 6.6M Earthquake on 31 October – 6.5M <i>(source: NDRRMC, 22 January 2020)</i>	Earthquake on 15 December – 6.9M <i>(source: NDRRMC, 10 January 2020)</i>
Affected	71,247 families (349,266 people), 362 barangays, Regions XI and XII	86,548 families (394,355 people), 218 barangays, Regions XI and XII
Displaced – Inside Evacuation Centre	13,073 families (60,130 people) in 107 evacuation centres in Regions XI and XII	9,269 families (35,698 people) in 102 evacuations centres in Regions XI and XII
Displaced – Outside Evacuation Centre	25,812 families (125,609 people) staying with relatives and/or friends	23,207 families (99,982 people) staying with relatives and/or friends
Casualties and injured	23 dead, 563 injured, 11 missing	13 dead, 210 injured, 1 missing
Houses damaged	26,025 totally, 23,665 partially	7,324 totally, 37,761 partially
Schools damaged	37 totally, 1,508 partially	397 partially damaged
Health facilities damaged	50 totally, 224 partially	98

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

Since first earthquakes in October 2019, PRC's Operations Center (OpCen) collected information – from the chapters and Red Cross 143 volunteers in the areas – and issued disaster incident updates. The PRC Communications teams posted updates and photos of the situation on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#).

Response Teams such as the Philippine Red Cross Action Team (RCAT143) and the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), as well as other personnel from the PRC, specialized in relief, shelter, water, sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), health and welfare, were deployed. Other PRC chapters such as Compostela Valley Cotabato City, Davao del Sur, General Santos City, North Cotabato, South Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat also provided support during the response.

The PRC headquarters and local chapters coordinated with the national and provincial DRRMCs respectively. During October and November 2019, PRC conducted rapid and in-depth assessments using teams comprised of multisector personnel from national headquarters (NHQ) and chapters. Following the earthquake on 15 December 2019, PRC OpCen was activated, a medical team deployed in the field as well as search and rescue, rapid assessment and relief delivery teams. The action plan was revised following the new situation.

The following infographic provides an overview of the operation and achievements made by PRC with implementing activities to respond immediately to priority needs:

¹ [Types](#) of earthquakes and faults.

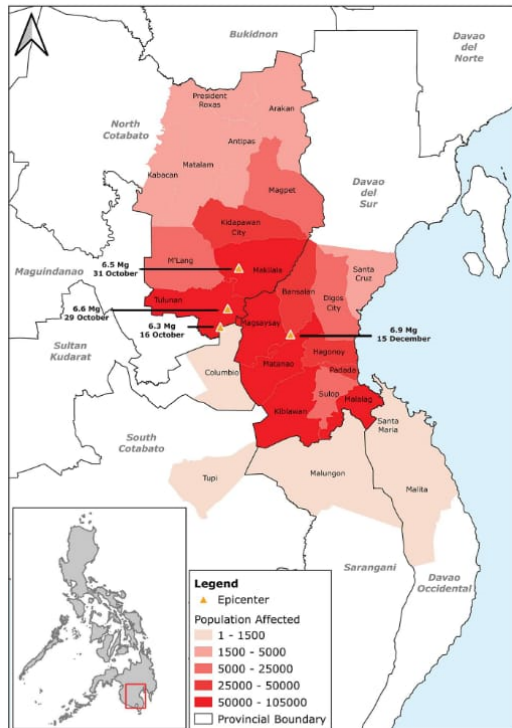
² Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology ([PHIVOLCS](#)).

³ State of calamity, Republic Act no. 10121 – [implementing rules and regulations](#).

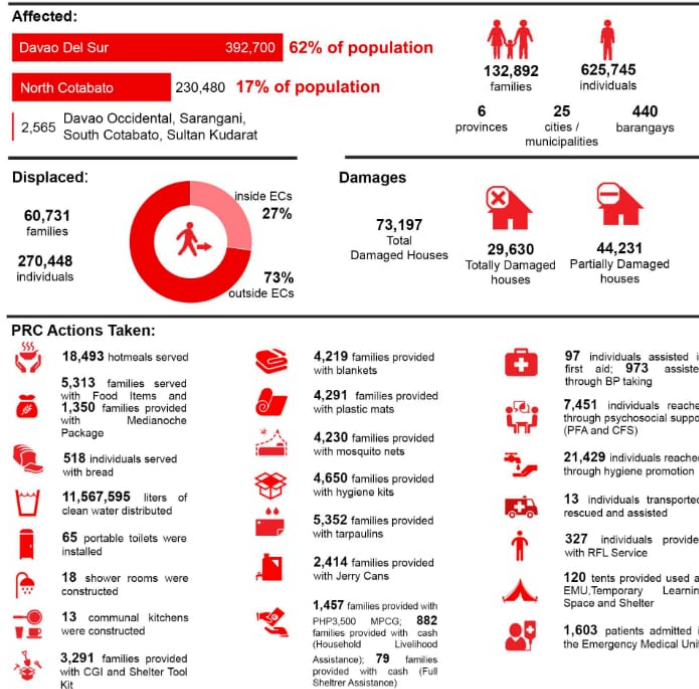


Earthquake in Mindanao Operation

Multiple earthquake incidents were reported in the 3 major provinces of Mindanao such as North Cotabato and Davao Del Sur. Major earthquake started last October 16, 2019 with 6.3 Magnitude earthquakes, followed by 6.6 Magnitude last October 29, 2019 and 6.5 Magnitude last October 31, 2019 that causes significant damages, casualties and displacements. On 15 December 2019, an earthquake with a magnitude of 6.9 occurred in Matanao, Davao Del Sur and as of 21 December 2019, a total of 1,048 aftershocks were recorded, of which 101 were felt.



Affected, Displaced and Damages data from DSWD Dromic Report 51 Tuluhan EQ (October), data as of 29 December 2019. Report 16 Mindanao EQ (December), data as of 5 January 2020. In case of overlapping barangays, highest number was taken.



Partners: IFRC, ICRC and private donors. For further exploration, please visit <https://philippineredcross.github.io/Mindanao-Earthquake-2019/>
PRC Actions - 6.3 Earthquake in Mindanao 3W as of 19 January 2021. Created by: E.ManzonDMS

Philippines is one of the most disaster-prone country in the world. During 2019 and through to 2020, PRC has managed operations supported through the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) and the Emergency Appeal (EA) mechanisms in response to earthquakes (Batanes), typhoons (Mangkhut, Kanmmuri, Phanfone and Goni), disease outbreaks (dengue, measles, polio, and COVID-19) and volcano eruption (Taal volcano). The National Society has gained extensive experience in response and recovery. Given its mobilization capacity and acceptance within communities and the government, PRC was well placed to respond in Mindanao.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The PRC lead the overall response operation for the Movement, maintaining close coordination with Movement partners in the country and provided updates. In addition to the IFRC, a significant number of Movement partners were present in the country including ICRC, American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross.

The IFRC CO supported PRC to disseminate updates to Movement partners with in-country presence and coordinated with the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur, in line with the Emergency Response Framework of the IFRC Secretariat. The IFRC Philippines CO coordinated with National Societies in-country and remained in close contact with the ICRC for any security-related issues in Mindanao. An information bulletin was published on 30 October 2019. The same day, the PRC, through the IFRC Philippines CO requested a DREF activation of CHF 223,467, which was approved on 31 October 2019. This was expanded to an Emergency Appeal on 4 November 2019, to address growing humanitarian needs after the third earthquake on 31 October. A revision of Emergency Appeal was issued on 2 December 2019, to incorporate the findings of in-depth assessments and needs identified.

The Emergency Appeal and the Emergency Plan of Action (EPOA) were revised again, to cover new geographical areas and to meet the growing needs following the 15 December earthquake in Matanao, The Emergency Appeal was therefore revised to CHF 2.7 million (previously CHF 2.1 million) to extend support to the areas affected by the earthquake in Matanao, Davao del Sur, with the intention of providing assistance to 40,500 people (previously 35,500 people) in 14 months. An additional CHF 175,000 (for total of CHF 598,467) was allocated as a DREF loan to the Emergency Appeal to cover the operational costs of initial mobilization such as assessment, first aid, psychosocial support (PSS), search and rescue, WASH, welfare desks and emergency shelter and essential items for 1,000 more households.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Coordination with the authorities

As an auxiliary to the government, the PRC maintains strong relationships and collaboration with governmental bodies. The PRC headquarters in Manila and the local chapters coordinate closely with national, provincial and local disaster risk reduction and management councils, respectively NDRRMC, PDRRMC and LDRRMC as well as with other government institutions such as the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHILVOCS), the Department of Health (DOH), the Department of Education (DepEd), the Department of Energy (DOE), and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP). In this operation, the PRC and the IFRC maintain ongoing coordination with the Local Government Units (LGUs), schools and other stakeholders at the barangay, municipal, provincial and national levels. PHIVOLCS continuously monitor seismic events and publishes information and real-time updates on earthquakes. The NDRRMC coordinates with the city, provincial, municipal, and barangay disaster risk reduction and management councils and issues status reports. The [NDRRMC](#) releases advisory on earthquake information.

All movement of activities at the chapter level was in close coordination with the local government. When the LGU of Davao region declared no movement for all operations, the chapter followed the declaration. While in North Cotabato, the local government has agreed to continue the activities, with limitation in terms of access, with close coordination and monitoring from the government side.

Inter-agency coordination

At country level, the PRC and the IFRC are observers to, and participate in, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings held in both disasters and non-emergency situations. PRC and IFRC are involved in relevant government-led cluster information sharing, planning, and analysis at all levels while IFRC supports PRC coordination efforts through representation in other relevant clusters, where appropriate. OCHA publishes [flash updates](#).

The IFRC is co-lead of the Shelter Cluster with the government lead agency Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The IFRC coordination focal point in country coordinated with OCHA and sector partners on inter-agency rapid needs assessments in affected areas. For the Mindanao earthquakes, the following agencies carried out rapid assessments: CRS and Caritas Philippines launched a joint initial rapid assessment in the Tulunan – Kidapawan areas; PRC in Davao del Sur and North Cotabato; Citizens Disaster Response Centre, with local partners MISFI and DIRECT in Davao del Sur and North Cotabato; Shelter Box; Plan International and ACTED. PDRF (the Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation, the largest private sector platform in country) and its partner AirAsia has been providing logistical support to the government for the transport of shelter related items. Among the recently published assessment reports on the Mindanao earthquake's response is the UNHCR-Protection Cluster's IDP [Protection Assessment Report](#) and OCHA's Information, Communication and Accountability Assessment report (ICAA).

Needs analysis and scenario planning

From 29 October to 9 November 2019, the PRC deployed two rapid damage and needs assessment (RDANA) teams (each including NDRTs and RCATs) in Davao del Sur and North Cotabato. The main findings from these assessments were shared on 12 November 2019. In addition to these rapid assessments, PRC needs analysis and action plan development were based on secondary data, including updates from the NDRRMC, DSWD and local disaster risk reduction and management councils, situation reports by clusters and media reports⁴. The first assessments and secondary data identified food, health (including psychosocial support); shelter, WASH, as well as education and protection in emergencies to be prioritized to meet the immediate needs of those affected by the earthquakes. Furthermore, an in-depth assessment deployment was conducted from 19- 28 November 2019. Two teams were mobilized respectively in Davao del Sur and North Cotabato. The in-depth assessment validated the information gathered from the RDANAs, and informed PRC further on the extent of damage to shelter, livelihoods, WASH and health. The assessment identified the most vulnerable groups to be targeted amongst the affected population; and engaged in consultation with these individuals to ensure that the design of the interventions was relevant to their priority needs.

Following the magnitude 6.9 earthquake of 15 December 2019, a third RDANA assessment was carried out, which led to a second revision of the Emergency Appeal and the EPoA. This last strong earthquake exacerbated the humanitarian situation of the people of Mindanao and necessitated an expansion of the PRC response in the additional affected areas to support those affected. The municipalities of Matanao and Padada, which were particularly affected were among the poorest in the province of Davao del Sur; with a large part of the population already vulnerable before it struck. The priority needs included education in emergencies, food, health (including psychosocial support), protection, shelter, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

For details on the **summary of the needs analysis**, the **targeting and scenario planning** as well as the **operational**, please refer to the [Emergency Plan of Action](#) (2 December 2019) and the [revised Emergency Plan of Action](#) (9 January 2020).

⁴ As an example, the Mindanao Humanitarian Team's [impact and needs assessment report](#).

Risk Analysis

A range of operational risks were identified in the EPoA. One of the main risks were lack of access due to damaged infrastructure. Aftershocks posed risk to further damage to already unstable buildings, leading to further displacement. Long term displacement in evacuation centres was also identified as a risk, and long-term damage impact to public buildings was posing a risk to health and education sectors. Due to the earthquake damage to health facilities, there was a risk of the operational health facilities becoming overwhelmed. This would put pressure on the already weak public health systems in the most affected areas. Due to the poor living condition and sub-optimal immunization coverage in affected areas, rapid and massive spread of vaccine preventable diseases, especially measles and polio, pediatric tuberculosis etc. was a significant risk. This would have impacted the most vulnerable young children below five years of age. Diseases like dengue fever and water and food borne diseases could also have impacted a large number of populations, due to collapsed structures and lack of sanitation, sewage and safe drinking facilities in the evacuation centres as well as in the communities. There as a risk of water sources contamination and increased open defecation due to non-availability of proper sanitation facilities.

For details on the risks, please refer to the [Emergency Plan of Action](#) (2 December 2019) and the [revised Emergency Plan of Action](#) (9 January 2020).

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

This operation aimed to meet the immediate and early-recovery needs of the most vulnerable of the affected population in North Cotabato and Davao del Sur provinces. A total of 40,500 people (8,100 families) were supported with health, WASH and welfare services, 2,418 families with unconditional multi-purpose grants, and 3,000 families with food, essential household items and shelter assistance.

Early recovery, focused on livelihoods and shelter accompanied with technical assistance, were provided to support the safety, dignity and resilience of 325 families. The Emergency Appeal contributed to the overall PRC plan of action for their response to the earthquakes. The operation was implemented within 14 months and was completed by 31 December 2020.

The geographical areas targeted by this operation were the most affected municipalities in the provinces of Davao del Sur (Bansalan, Hagonoy, Magsaysay and Matanao) and North Cotabato (Kidapawan, Makilala and Tulunan). With the revision the following municipalities were prioritised for assistance; Matanao and Padada, as well as other surrounding locations that were affected by the earthquake that struck on 15 December 2019. Emphasis was placed on supporting those areas which were not supported by other agencies; especially those in rural upland areas which were underserved prior to the earthquake. Priorities identified were based on the following criteria:

- poverty incidence.
- province, city, municipality classification.
- extent of damages to both shelter and livelihoods.
- number of displaced families inside evacuation centres.
- support or assistance received.
- coping mechanisms.

The operation was underpinned by a commitment to quality programming that involved:

- Continuous and in-depth assessments and analyses to inform the design and ongoing implementation of the programme.
- Ongoing process of adjustments based on these assessments.
- Adherence to protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) measures, with focus on disability inclusive development.
- Establishment of mechanisms to facilitate two-way communication with, and ensure transparency and accountability to, disaster-affected people, and highlighting the nature of communication and information as a life-saving mechanism. Establishment of mechanisms to facilitate two-way communication with, and ensure transparency and accountability to, disaster-affected people, highlighting with them the importance of communication to/with communities, and how information be lifesaving. Consultations were then had to determine their requirements around communication and information, before being integrated into the interventions.
- Alignment with migration and displacement policies, including the Movement Policy on Internal Displacement (2009).
- Management and delivery of the programme that were to be informed by appropriate monitoring and evaluation.
- Market assessments that were to be integrated with the in-depth assessment as cash-based interventions were considered based on the needs and feasibility.

- A post-distribution monitoring exercise, particularly focused on the multi-purpose cash grant, to measure impact and timeliness of cash transfer programmes.

It is to be noted that the implementation of this Emergency Plan of Action was based on the funding received, the prioritization of interventions made in consultation with the government authorities and other agencies, as well as, and most critically the targeted families themselves.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Indicators:	Target	Actual			
Number of affected families in seven municipalities provided with essential household items and emergency shelter	3,000	2,500			
Number of affected families provided with sleeping kits (essential household items)	3,000	2,500			
Number of affected families provided with tarpaulins (emergency shelter)	3,000	2,500			
Number of affected families provided with shelter toolkits	1,500	cancelled			
Number of affected families provided with shelter assistance through conditional cash grants	79 ⁵	79			
Number of families with basic shelter awareness and 70 families with technical support and guidance on safe recovery shelter	2,500 ⁶ ; and 70 ⁷	2,679			
Number of carpenters provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the shelter assistance they provide	20 ⁸	100			
Number of volunteers and staff provided with technical support and guidance, (provided by an experienced IFRC Shelter consultant, Architect)	50	22			
Narrative description of achievements					
<p>Relief phase PRC provided essential household items to the affected population, especially those who were displaced in different evacuation centres. In Davao del Sur and North Cotabato, the PRC provided 6,738 tarpaulins to 3,369 families (two tarpaulins per family). Of this number, 5,000 tarpaulins (2,500 families) or about 74 per cent of the items distributed were financed by the EA.</p> <p>The PRC also provided at least 4,059 families with a sleeping kit (including two mats, two mosquito nets and two blankets). Approximately 62 per cent of these sleeping kits provided was funded by the Emergency Appeal (for 2,500 families).</p>					
Breakdown of families reached by PRC					
Province	Municipality/City	Blankets	Mosquito Nets	Sleeping Mats	Tarpaulins
North Cotabato	Kidapawan City	464	386	464	149
	Makilala	1,012	1,012	1,012	946
Davao del Sur	Bansalan	339	339	339	339
	Digos City	120	120	120	120
	Hagonoy	158	158	158	-
	Kiblawan	410	410	410	-
	Magsaysay	766	766	766	766
	Matanao	868	868	868	925
	Padada	-	-	-	124
Grand Total		4,137	4,059	4,137	3,369

⁵ Increased from 70 to 79.

⁶ Reduced from 3,000 to 2,500.

⁷ Reduced from 325 to 70.

⁸ Reduced from 75 to 20.

Note that the distribution of shelter tool kits was no longer requested through the EA, as its being covered by contributions received from the ICRC.

Early recovery

For early recovery shelter assistance in Davao del Sur and North Cotabato, a total of 79 families were supported. This was an increase compared to the 70 families targeted based on the actual income and running fund balance. The increased target was based on the identification of priority needs and gaps following coordination efforts with Shelter Cluster and LGUs in both provinces.

The LGU of Magsaysay provided the relocation site. Site plan was completed by the LGU's Planning Department, in coordination with PRC. For North Cotabato, apart from working with the engineering department from the LGU, there was also close coordination with the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) in the design, especially of latrines, as the relocation site is located near the water source for the whole municipality of Magpet.

In order to deliver the shelter program, PRC had to actively engage to address Housing, Land and Property issues. PRC successfully liaised and processed the necessary documentation to provide the minimum rights to relocated families. The relocation site in North Cotabato is part of an Ancestral Domain, thus, to protect the rights of the recipients, a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title was secured from the Manobo Tribe. For Davao Del Sur, on the other hand, the LGU provided a usufruct agreement to the recipients, the agreement stating that recipients can stay and use the land for 20 years.



In collaboration with the local government unit, PRC was able to construction shelters for the most vulnerable displaced families affected by the earthquake. (Photo: IFRC)

There was a consistent and ongoing consultation with the recipients and the Barangay Committee (BarCom), to ensure community involvement in planning and design. The recipients were consulted for their preferred housing design, materials, size, number and location of doors and windows. The final design was based on the IFRC experience on shelter design and the preference of the recipients that was largely reflected already in the original design. Further, household receipts and BarCom members visited different hardware stores to discuss the following: (1) supplier's capacity to deliver materials at a given schedule; (2) payment terms; (3) quality and price of items. The identified suppliers were then presented to the community so everybody could agree as to where they could buy their materials. Engaging the community in every step of shelter activity fostered an acceptance and sense of ownership as their suggestions were heard and decisions recognized.

Prior to mass shelter construction, pilot shelter construction was initiated in both Davao Del Sur and North Cotabato. Shelter construction for three families was used as a pilot to check the design, availability of the materials and training in build back better safe shelter. Recipients and BarCom were present during construction, allowing them to become more familiar on the structure as they were to form part of the monitoring team during the construction of other shelters. All 79 shelters were constructed.

The shelter construction support comprised of:

- Conditional cash grants with a value of CHF 1,060 for the households to purchase shelter materials, such as lumber and hardware materials.
- Corrugated galvanised iron (CGI) sheets provided as in-kind with a value of CHF 120.
- The cost of carpenters and unskilled labour to build the shelters of CHF 280. This was a direct payment by the Chapter to the carpenters, as per checking of progress and proper construction of the shelters, for which IFRC provided orientation and a specific checklist.
- A toilet and septic tank included with the shelter valued CHF 280.

PRC utilised the pre-positioned stock of CGI sheets for the operations. Funding from the Emergency Appeal was utilised to replenish the CGI sheets. Items were procured internationally by IFRC APRO Operation Logistics, Procurement and supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department based in Kuala Lumpur Malaysia.

A total of 79 households were identified and provided with shelter support. Families were provided a safe shelter awareness training prior to the construction. The training was attended by both female (70 per cent) and male (30 per cent) household representatives, where culturally the female household members are responsible for the work associated to shelter construction.



Participation of women played a critical role in the implementation of the shelter project in Mindanao earthquake response, (Photo: IFRC)

The training enabled people to air their concerns regarding delivery and construction, which were salient parts for discussion. The training was done to ensure that recipients were able to participate and monitor construction, and to increase their capacity to fix their homes in the future. Components of the training were:

- (1) safe location for shelter construction;
- (2) identification of material with good quality;
- (3) safe shelter construction.

The training addressed the threats caused by all the common natural hazards in the area, including typhoons and earthquakes.

In addition, volunteers and carpenters obtained a more detailed training on the safe shelter construction techniques prior to construction. For the carpenters it was important to provide

specific technical information on the safe shelter construction techniques. In total, 100 carpenters (all male) and 22 staff and volunteers were mobilized and oriented about the safe shelter awareness.

Challenges

The rate of implementation progress was restricted due to procurement and logistic issues associated with COVID-19. Additionally, compliance with LGU protocols required a plan to be developed and approved by the LGU, which added another layer of complexity to the operation.

During the relief phase of the operation, road infrastructure was significantly damaged or blocked by debris, which created difficulties for reaching remote communities for assessment or distribution of resources.

The *Bayanihan* – a social cohesion of shared goals – was used in shelter construction in North Cotabato. The Chapter required that everyone worked on the shelter construction communally, and that all houses needed to be finished before any recipients could move into the shelter. The method was perceived appropriate in the planning phase due to the community culture, and it was initially successful. However, within a short period of time, the process became difficult as many participants were exhausted, experiencing fatigue and needed to secure their family's livelihoods, thus no longer participating in the building process. Consequently, the shelter construction component was delayed for one month.

There were challenges in procuring construction materials due to availability of raw materials and movement restrictions due to COVID-19.

Lessons Learned

Coordination with LGU and communities was critical. Challenges with distribution of shelter and livelihood resources - associated with COVID-19 and damaged transport infrastructure - were overcome with good coordination with communities and community volunteer networks.

The operation underscored the need for the shelter sector to develop the capacity of Chapter volunteers and staff, and communities – specifically in assessment and construction of shelters.

The need to pre-identify evacuation centres was raised as a lesson learnt during this operation. Predetermined evacuation centres would have expedited provision of emergency shelter to those whose homes had been rendered unliveable. Promotion of such facilities to communities should also be conducted.

Local warehouse facility would have expedited the distribution of relief items (shelter, food, WASH and other) during this operation. The closest PRC warehouse available was two hours away.

Collaboration with LGUs and the private sector was crucial for enabling access to land and other essential resources. With support from IFRC and PRC, fast, efficient, and strong construction techniques reduced the construction time of a shelter expected by the local carpenters from one month to 8-10 days, thus an increasing number of carpenters were interested in participating to learn about the construction techniques.

The communal construction method that was used, requiring full community participation prior to inhabiting houses, was not practical for many community members. It was concluded that instead each household should be responsible for the construction of their own shelter. Where there are strong cultural community norms, the community participation method could be used for transferring the material for all shelters to the construction site to accommodate the culture. It was considered a viable option that the Chapter and the community leaders could have

been convinced about the benefits of household level responsibility of shelter construction compared to the communal construction. If communal construction is used, supporting the livelihoods of the recipients throughout the construction process should also be factored in.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 18,493

Male: 9,2467

Female: 9,247

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of affected families whose livelihoods are restored to pre-disaster level (household livelihood assistance)	900 ⁹	882
Number of hot meals provided	6,000	18,493
Number of communal kitchen units installed in evacuation centres	13	13
Number of affected families reached with awareness activities and education on sustainable livelihoods through CMLP and HLA	900 ¹⁰	882
Number of affected families provided with conditional cash grants through HLA (same as above recipients of CMLP and HLA)	900 ¹¹	882
Number of communities receiving support through the CMLP that report improved net income through skill building	TBD	cancelled
Number of affected families provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	1,457 ¹²	1,457

Narrative description of achievements

During this operation, PRC served a total of 18,493 people with hot meals, all funded by the EA. Total of 4,970 families were provided with food parcels (one per family) in Davao del Sur and North Cotabato, of which 1,951 parcels (around 49 per cent) were financed by the IFRC. Each food parcel included 5kgs of rice, five canned goods and five noodle packs.



Displaced people start to use the community kitchen constructed by PRC. (Photo: IFRC)

To reduce the risk of fire, and to ensure the safety of families when cooking, 13 units of communal kitchens were constructed in six different evacuation areas in Davao del Sur and North Cotabato. The shared kitchens included drainage and waste disposal facilities.

Communities depended mostly on farming to generate income. Most were engaged in planting rice, corn and vegetables while others harvested fruit. The earthquake greatly affected their livelihood as most of the areas were eroded during the quake. Farmers had limited land to till and farm labourers were left with little to no employment. To earn an income while in evacuation camps, families resorted to petty trading while others had to do manual and unskilled labour. Income generation was even more challenging for them today due to movement restrictions brought about by the pandemic.

Breakdown of evacuation sites where PRC constructed communal kitchens

Province	Municipality/City	Place Name	Quantity
North Cotabato	Makilala	Santos Land Evacuation Centre	2
	Makilala	Luayon Evacuation Centre	2
Davao del Sur	Digos City	Balabag Evacuation Centre	2
	Magsaysay	San Miguel Evacuation Centre	3
	Magsaysay	Upper Bala	2
	Matanao	Asinan Evacuation Centre	2

During the operation, a total of 897 households identified for HLA – 882 of whom received the complete grant. Prior to the cash disbursements, recipients participated in livelihood trainings and orientations. The purpose of the

⁹ Increased from 325 to 900.

¹⁰ Increased from 325 to 900.

¹¹ Increased from 325 to 900.

¹² Reduced from 3,000 targeted families based on income received into the Appeal.

trainings was to provide selected people with different livelihood options, its market and its sustainability. Municipal agriculture Office, Department of Trade and Industry, Municipal veterinary Office and municipal tourism provided orientation for recipients.

Several points needed to be taken into consideration during the proposal generation. Those who wanted hog raising were discouraged by the Veterinary Office due to the threat of ASF (African Swine Fever). In addition, those who proposed farming had to make sure that the land they will till was safe and was not prone for landslide. In protected areas, the agriculture office prohibited the use of harmful fertilizers as it risked contamination of water sources in the municipality. Other recipients whose farms were eroded resorted to renting an area where they could plant their vegetables and sell those once harvested.

Ongoing meetings were conducted to raise the community's concern regarding their livelihood. During meetings, it was noted that, even during disasters, most families would not leave their land because they must look after their animals and crops. Due to this concern, the LGU through the agriculture office made an orientation for crop and livestock insurance. A representative from the LGU taught the community about how to apply and complete forms. In addition, they expressed their concern of marketing their produce given the situation where movements were restricted. Due to this, it was agreed by both LGU and the community that once supplies became available, LGU would contact suppliers. Suppliers, in return, would pick the items in the community, thus, eliminating the need for the people to travel to the market to sell their produce.

Implementation of the EPoA was based on the funding that was received, the prioritization of interventions made in consultation with the government authorities and other agencies, and most critically the targeted families themselves. Due to funding availability, the community-managed livelihood programme was cancelled. However, part of the strategies to ensure that sustainable livelihoods activities were being implemented, is the support that was provided to the communities when they had suggested to form a savings group out from the HLA support, they have received. Some decided to form a savings group where half of the grant they received was intended to fund the group while the other half was for their individual proposals. The PRC and the LGU assisted these recipients to make a group proposal as well as registering them with the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE). Due to this initiative, some private organizations expressed their desire to assist the groups through the provision of additional funds. Organizations which expressed support included the Central Mindanao Green Worker's Association, and Cotabato Province Bamboo Advocate Network. These groups would continue capacity building activity to the newly formed associations; they would also support how to market the products of the association.

Affected families identified by PRC, received cash support to secure their immediate needs. Cash was distributed to families using a pre-identified financial service provider, which was previously used by PRC for another operation. Each family received a sum of PHP 3,500 (approximately CHF 70), to help them meet their basic needs for one month. This amount was based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket calculated in coordination with the Cash Working Group; and triangulated with DOLE. The distribution was originally scheduled for mid-December 2019. However, due to weather disruptions and additional operations, the distribution was delayed until end of 2020. The distribution since resumed and was completed with final recipient lists confirmed.

Breakdown of families provided with cash assistance

Province	Municipality	Number of identified recipients
Davao del Sur	Makilala	734
North Cotabato	Magsaysay	723
Total		1,457

A post distribution monitoring exercise was initiated to identify the use of the cash assistance by the affected families, and their satisfaction with the approach used. Note that the number of families targeted with cash assistance was reduced from 3,000 to 1,457 based on the income received into the EA.

Based on the post distribution monitoring, the top three expenditures of the recipients went towards food (98 per cent), medical expenses (82 per cent), and house repair (45 per cent). When asked about preference, between cash and essential household items, when providing assistance, 87 per cent said they preferred cash while 13 per cent would prefer the latter.

Challenges

Rate of implementation progress was restricted due to procurement and logistic issues associated with COVID-19. Additionally, compliance with LGU protocols required a plan to be developed and approved by the LGU which added another layer of complexity to the operation. The benefit, however, of creating the plan was the mitigation of COVID-19 infection to stakeholders.

Food distribution was sometimes extremely challenging as road access to remote areas were frequently blocked with debris. Planning and implementing food distributions were initially challenged because of a lack of coordination

with several NGOs and private donors. PRC overcame this by conducting a mapping exercise, where they assessed evacuation sites looking for gaps in assistance provided, to avoid duplication.

Reporting issues and inconsistencies in data management created challenges for distributing food and other resources to people located in evacuation centres.


Lessons Learned

Coordination with LGU and communities was critical. Challenges with distribution of shelter and livelihood resources - associated with COVID-19 and damaged transport infrastructure - were overcome with good coordination with communities and community volunteer networks.

Volunteers proved crucial for providing human resources to enable the implementation of operational aspects of the response, particularly food distribution.

Chapters involved with this operation were frequently operating beyond capacity because the disaster and need that it had generated was unprecedented. This theme was frequently raised throughout lessons learnt activities.

Local warehouse facility would have expedited the distribution of relief items (shelter, food, WASH and other) during this operation.

 <p>Health People reached: 35,906 Male: 17,953 Female: 17,953</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached through National Society emergency health management programmes	17,500	35,906 ¹³
Number of health assessments carried	2	2
Number of ambulances mobilized to provide immediate transportation of patients	8	8
Number of people assisted with blood pressure (BP) readings	based on need	973
Number of people provided with first aid	based on need	97
Number of volunteers mobilized to support immediate health related activities	25	10 ¹⁴
Number of families provided with first aid kits	200	0
Number of chapters provided with chapter first aid kits (jump kits)	3	0
Number of patients catered through Emergency Medical Units, run by PRC	102	14,214
Number of people reached with community-based epidemic prevention and control activities including vaccine preventable diseases information and referral services	17,500	14,230 ¹⁵
Number of volunteers provided with health-related trainings	120	0
Number of women provided with mother and new-born baby kits	500	cancelled
Number of families received mosquito nets	3,000	2,500
Number of people provided with psychosocial support	based on need	7,462
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Health needs were assessed during the RDNA, that confirmed the need for first aid and psychosocial support (PSS). The results of in-depth assessments conducted at the end of November 2019, included the damaged health infrastructure, helped to refine the response strategy.</p> <p>The PRC established 16 first aid stations, funded by the Emergency Appeal, helped 97 people with first aid and assisted 973 with their blood pressure readings since the start of the emergency operation. Eight ambulances were</p>		

¹³ 14,214 patients catered in EMUs + 14,230 for community-based epidemic prevention and control activities + 7,462 for PSS.

¹⁴ Ten volunteers per day were supporting the operation inside the EMU

¹⁵ People reached with mosquito nets and messages on epidemic prevention and control

mobilized in Compostella Valley, General Santos, Davao City, Cotabato City, Davao Del Sur, Dipolog and South Cotabato and 13 people were assisted *and* transported to nearby hospitals.

At the request of the local government and the DOH, PRC established five Emergency Medical Units (EMUs) in Kidapawan City, North Cotabato to deal with the health problems caused by the closure of several hospitals in Mindanao. The EMUs' tents were installed with the following functions: tent one served as a paediatric ward for children; tent two as an emergency room, tent three as a male's ward, tent four as a female's ward and tent five as a delivery/labour room.



The installation of EMU has supported a lot the local health unit of Kidapawan City; giving continuous health facility access to the people. (Photo: IFRC)

The health team (nurses) continuously provided support in the EMUs at Kidapawan City Hospital within four months since the set-up of the EMU. Ten volunteers supported the operation daily inside the EMUs. Since the set-up of the EMU in November 2019, a total of 14,214 patients were treated. Most of the health problems of admitted patients were diarrhoea, fever, cough and colds.

The distribution of mother and new-born baby kits was cancelled, as this was covered by other partner organizations responding to the Mindanao Earthquakes.

Due to the threat of the COVID-19 pandemic, information dissemination about COVID-19 was conducted in 13 evacuation centres, reaching 1,477 families. Since March, there were regular monthly disinfections conducted in the evacuation centres supported by the chapter. COVID-19 related information was incorporated to activities to ensure safety of staff, volunteers and recipients of assistance. Furthermore, staff and volunteers were provided with adequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for continued operations on the ground.

To reduce the risk of epidemics, 8,118 mosquito nets were distributed, of which 5,000 (2,500 families) or 60 per cent from the overall distribution were financed by the Emergency Appeal. Mosquito nets were distributed as part of the sleeping kits consisting of two mats, two blankets and two mosquito nets. Families who received mosquito nets all received messages on epidemic prevention and control. Other awareness-raising activities were also conducted on the same health themes with the affected population. Health teams worked closely with WASH to ensure a healthy environment for displaced people in evacuation centres.

To help affected families, 13 welfare desks were set up in evacuation centres (one in each). Welfare desks assist displaced people with: i) restoring family links (RFL); (ii) tracing; (iii) inquiry and communications; (iv) contact of relatives; and (v) referral.


The PPS programme, financed by the Emergency Appeal, reached 7,451 people¹⁶. Of these, 2,777 people received psychological first aid assistance and 4,685 children participated in child friendly space activities.

Breakdown of people provided with psychosocial support

Province	Municipality/Province	Psychological first aid		Child friendly space	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Davao Sur	Bansalan	204	245	248	442
	Digos City	64	124	97	98
	Hagonoy	41	214	113	185
	Magsaysay	40	210	477	599
	Malalag	-	-	18	32
	Matanao	23	48	251	276
North Cotabato	Kidapawan City	285	463	272	359
	Makilala	325	480	497	554
	Malasila	8	3	73	94
Grand Total		990	1,787	2,046	2,639

¹⁶ Data source: Welfare Service Report

Challenges
The COVID-19 pandemic created significant risks for staff, volunteers and recipients. These risks were, however, mitigated with actions describe in the aforementioned section and activities described under WASH.
Health-related training was not conducted during the operation due to limited income of the Emergency Appeal. On the other hand, health-related training was intensified under the on-going COVID-19 operation.
Lessons Learned
The PRC was strongly positioned to support the LGU with crucial resources that were in short supply. These included COVID-19 IEC materials, PPE and medical tents in support of the Kidapawan hospital service after it had suffered severe damage. PRC ambulances also provided crucial support for those in need of first aid and emergency health treatment.
A local warehouse facility would have expedited the distribution of health and WASH relief items during this operation and therefore would have been able to more rapidly meet the health needs of the affected population.

 <p>Water, sanitation and hygiene People reached: 38,444 Male: 19,222 Female: 19,222</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	40,500	38,444
Number of people provided with hygiene promotion aimed at reducing the risk of waterborne and water related diseases	40,500	21,429
Initial assessment of water, sanitation and hygiene situation conducted	1	1
Number of mass water treatment, storage and transport modules deployed	1	2
Number of litres of safe water distributed	-	11,567,595
Number of families provided with jerry cans (10L)	3,000	2,000
Number of people who benefitted from the sanitation facilities in selected evacuation centres	7,500	17,949
Number of latrines provided	73	65
Number of shower facilities provided	30	26
Number of handwashing stations provided	-	65
Number of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	40,500	21,429
Number of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities	20	18
Number of families provided with hygiene kits	3,000	2,200
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>WASH-related needs were assessed during the RDANA. PRC identified several problems such as non-functional water systems and non-potable sources of water in some areas, as well as limited knowledge of families in water treatment. Since the establishment of the evacuation centres, PRC closely monitored several of them and conducted WASH assessments, including carrying out water analysis.</p> <p>To meet the immediate water needs, PRC installed 18 water bladders for water supply in North Cotabato (Barangays Ilumavis and Hinalitan, Kidapawan city), and Davao del Sur (Barangays Balnate and San Miguel; Magsaysay). Five water tankers (Davao City, General Santos, Iligan and NHQ) and two water treatment units (Davao City and General Santos) were also mobilized to support water supply.</p> <p>During the operation, 3,676 families received jerry cans (20L and 10L) in Davao del Sur and North Cotabato, including the distribution of 4,000 jerry cans (10L) to 2,000 families through the Emergency Appeal. Note that the target under the Emergency Appeal was not achieved as PRC received funding from other sources, resulting in the number of jerry cans mobilized being reduced from 6,000 to 4,000.</p>		

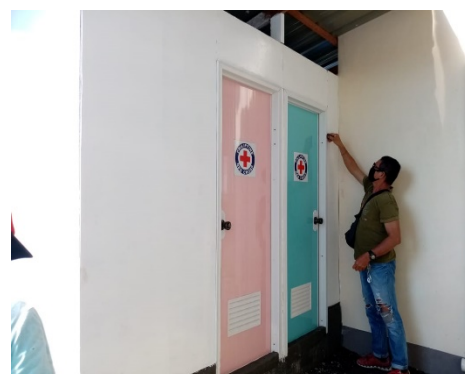
A total of 11,567,595 litres of water were distributed by PRC to 38,444¹⁷ people at collecting points in Davao del Sur and North Cotabato¹⁸. Water supply activities were funded by the Emergency Appeal. PRC volunteers provided sensitization on safe water storage and utilization at the point of distribution. There were 18 volunteers involved in WASH response. These volunteers were working as part of the local WASH personnel distributing water to identified evacuation centres and relocation sites and did hygiene promotion activities.

Breakdown of areas provided with water and jerry cans

Province	Municipality/City	Litres of water distributed	No. of water bladder units installed	No. of families reached with jerry cans
Davao Del Sur	Bansalan	90,000	-	238
	Digos City	320,250	-	240
	Hagonoy	43,000	-	-
	Magsaysay	1,719,747	11	945
	Matanao	116,800	-	957
	Padada	35,150	-	-
North Cotabato	Kidapawan City	4,208,648	4	-
	Makilala	4,956,000	3	1,296
	Tulunan	78,000	-	-
Grand total		11,567,595	18	3,676

The PRC installed 65 portable toilets (serving up to 17,949 people) with 65 handwashing stations and 26 shower facilities all funded through the Emergency Appeal, including an additional eight transitional toilets (serving up to 1,172 people) and 41 water collecting points, also in Davao del Sur and North Cotabato. Note that the sanitation facilities installed by PRC were complemented by those provided by the authorities and partner organizations that were operating in the camps to ensure that service provision was in accordance with the minimum standards for excreta disposal.

The PRC WASH unit conducted hygiene promotion activities with 21,429 people, all of whom were reached through the Emergency Appeal. The key topics and messages conveyed during the emergency phase were hygiene practices, solid and waste management, and diarrhea prevention. IEC material on the importance of hand washing were also reproduced and were placed in areas where people could strategically see them, e.g., near the water points and sanitation facilities.



Through the Appeal, PRC constructed transitional latrines to provide people with access to sanitation facility. (Photo: IFRC)

A total of 3,572 families were provided with a hygiene kit in Davao Del Sur and North Cotabato. Each hygiene kit includes 12 pieces of body soap, 5 laundry soaps, 40 sanitary pads, 5 bath towels, 6 rolls of toilet paper, 3 toothpaste tubes, 5 toothbrushes and 4 disposable razors. Of these hygiene kits provided to families, 2,200 were funded by the Emergency Appeal. Note that the target under the Emergency Appeal has not been achieved as PRC received funding from other sources, resulting in the number of hygiene kits mobilized being reduced from 3,000 to 2,200.

Breakdown of areas provided with hygiene kits

Province	Municipality/City	Number of families reached
Davao Del Sur	Bansalan	339
	Digos City	120
	Hagonoy	158
	Kiblawan	410
	Magsaysay	339
	Matanao	507
North Cotabato	Kidapawan City	699
	Makilala	1,000
Grand total		3,572

¹⁷ PRC WASH Updates

¹⁸ Note that this equates to on average of approximately six days of water supply for each person based on [Sphere standards](#) of 15 litres per person per day in emergencies.

Several enabling factors contributed to achieving effective service delivery to the affected population and these include:

- Existence of six WASH hubs in Mindanao. Hubs were also activated in Visaya (Leyte and Cebu) to support operations.
- Trained personnel from nearby chapters provided immediate support for life saving measures to the affected chapters.
- Better relationship and coordination mechanism of operating chapters with stakeholders (local government, private sector including water districts) that contributed to smooth operations and prevented duplication of interventions.
- Systematic support from ICRC prior to the disaster that led to enhancing the capacity of Chapters in Mindanao.
- Access to funding support from IFRC via DREF and Emergency Appeal and other Movement partners to support WASH interventions.
- The framework agreement between NHQ and sanitation service provider led to fast mobilization of portable toilets in the evacuation camps. Operating chapters also maintained relationships with local service providers for construction supplies.
- NHQ maintained support to the operating chapters by mobilizing its personnel to mentor and guide the chapters as part of enhancing their capacity to manage and localize the response.

Challenges

During the response phase, widespread damage to water sources had occurred which surged the demand for clean, safe water, and hygiene promotion activities to mitigate the risk of water borne diseases. Adverse weather affected the water production (e.g., turbidity of river water) and made operating conditions for deployed personnel arduous.

Water production sites were located far from distribution points which created logistical challenges. Resulting from the extended WASH operation up to a full year, water tankers that were utilised on a daily basis, were subject to regular breakdowns and required high level of maintenance due to frequency of use. An inadequate number of water pumps were available which led to inefficiency with supplying water tankers.

Chapter WASH technical capacity was limited which impacted the initial stage of the operation e.g., hygiene promotion activity was not intensified during the acute phase of operation due to lack of capacity at the chapter level. Chapters were unprepared for the scale of the disaster. Limited chapter capacity to assess, analyse, and plan were also gaps identified.

Delays in the conduct of hygiene promotion training for Red Cross 143 volunteers resulted in missed opportunities for WASH monitoring support and other activities that they could have been utilized for.

Delayed desludging of portable toilets led to foul smelling environments and may have detracted from their utilisation.

Lessons Learned

Through the provision of an abundant range of WASH activities provided in the affected communities, the profile of the PRC was raised with several key stakeholders. In some cases, PRC took the lead in implementing priority community health activities. For example, the DOH invited PRC to several communities to provide hand washing and hygiene promotion activities at schools and other settings.

Local warehouse facilities, strategically located, would have expedited the distribution of relief items (shelter, food, WASH and other) during this operation.

Collaboration with LGUs and the private sector was crucial for enabling access to land and other essential resources such as power supply, security, fuel for water tankers, and fire truck. Established and formalized partnerships with water district authorities was beneficial to providing WASH services to the affected population.

Engagement with local stakeholders attracted local donors who were able to provide resource (WASH) assistance to the affected population.

Water distribution plans were found to be an essential necessity for ensuring prioritized water distribution to disaster affected areas and avoiding challenges such as crowd control issues at distribution points.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 38,444

Male: 19,222

Female: 19,222

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people provided with any Protection, Gender and inclusion (PGI) services	10,000	38,444
Number of children provided with safe educational space in temporary learning centers	-	2,267
Number of teachers provided with training on safe teaching and alternative delivery methods	120	0
Number of children provided with school kits	1,000	cancelled
Number of staff and volunteers provided with training on SGBV	20	22
Number of staff and volunteers provided with training on PGI linked to internal displacement	20	22

Narrative description of achievements

On November 18, PRC deployed ten temporary learning spaces (TLS) in the two most affected provinces, North Cotabato and Davao del Sur, to ensure the continuity of education where schools had been damaged. Each tent can accommodate 40 to 50 students. About 1,000 schools were damaged by the earthquakes and classes of at all levels in three regions remained suspended.

Indirectly, all people supported in this operation were provided with different services based on protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) considerations and standards.

PRC's PGI team conducted monitoring visits to the project areas to ensure that the implementation of activities in all sectors were carried out within PGI minimum standards. This ensured that quality services were provided to the most vulnerable population in affected communities. These visits assisted the chapter to identify issues in the community, address needs, and to mitigate safety risks. The team also gathered case stories from communities to strengthen evidence for advocacy on needs and opportunities for PGI, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

Note that the distribution of school kits was cancelled, as this was covered by other partner organizations responding to the Mindanao Earthquakes.

In the evacuation centres, through the welfare services, PRC conducted child friendly spaces/child development sessions. In total, 4,685 children (2,046 males and 2,639 females) were reached in Davao del Sur and North Cotabato.

PRC partnered with [Ronald McDonald House of Charities](#) to organize a kiddie party for the children. The activity aimed to support and promote the psychosocial well-being of children given that they were staying in evacuation centres for a prolonged time.


PRC welfare team conducted a one-day orientation to 22 (14 females and eight males) staff and volunteers on Protection, Gender and Inclusion on 21 February 2021 in Kidapawan City, North Cotabato chapter. Topics discussed were:

- PGI legal framework (PRC Strategic Plan 2020)
- Child Protection Policy overview
- Disability Inclusion programme overview
- Gender and Diversity programme overview
- SGBV Standard Operating Procedure
- PGI mainstreaming (Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety)

Staff and volunteers were guided with the PGI minimum standards which helped them during the implementation to provide dignity, access, participation and safety for all target population. It provided a practical guidance to limit people's exposure to the risk of violence and abuse.

Also, the orientation included sensitization of staff and volunteers on PRC's standard operating procedures on SGBV prevention, mitigation and response during emergencies. These operational guidelines are meant to guide in good practice when handling SGBV case disclosures in humanitarian settings and special considerations for children and adolescents.

Challenges
Chapter capacity for PGI was not strong and needs to be developed. Some staff consider PGI as a stand-alone activity rather than a programmatic element that needs to be incorporated across operational activities.
Chapter capacity to collect SAAD data was not strong and required support from NHQ staff to achieve this.
Lessons Learned
PRC were the mainstay for PGI programming throughout the operation, particularly during early recovery. Whilst other humanitarian agencies were present during the response phase, their presence and support for PGI did not extend to the early recovery phase. PRC was the only organisation providing child friendly spaces in evacuation centres.

 <p>Migration People reached: 38,444 Male: 19,222 Female: 19,222</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached with services for migration assistance and protection	40,500	38,444
Displaced people reached with information and quality services by welfare desks	Yes	Yes
Number of welfare desks providing RFL services in the disaster affected areas.	-	13
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>During the operation, displaced communities that stayed in 13 evacuation centres were supported through PRC welfare desks that provided services such as i) Restoring Family Links (RFL); (ii) tracing; (iii) inquiry and communications; (iv) contact of relatives and (v) referral. The PRC established two RFL stations, facilitated one tracing request and four people re-established contact with relatives through free PRC-RFL calls. The PRC has partnered with SMART telecommunication by lending of two mobile phones, two satellite phones and two Wi-Fi hotspots as well as pre-paid credits for free calls. Volunteers and staff were also provided with load credits to ensure connectivity.</p> <p>Displaced communities in different evacuation centres were also supported with PSS, food, water, health and hygiene promotion activities, essential household items and emergency shelter materials. They were also provided with access to communal kitchens and sanitation facilities. PGI support for displaced communities included temporary learning spaces, child friendly spaces and specific PSS activities for displaced children.</p> <p>Through the Emergency Appeal, PRC also supported health and hygiene promotion activities. At least 38,444 displaced people were reached through this operation.</p>		
Challenges		
No challenges identified		
Lessons Learned		
Welfare desks proved to be an effective and efficient means of services to those in need, including RFL. The high visibility of the welfare desks brought an easily identifiable and immediately accessible point of service referral for those requiring support.		



Disaster Risk Reduction

People reached: TBC based on planning

Female:

Male:

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of communities reached through RCRC programmes for DRR and community resilience (excluding public awareness and education campaigns)	TBD	0
Number of community DRRM plans updated/reviewed	TBD	0
Number of Red Cross 143 recruited	TBD	0
Number of Red Cross 143 provided with training	TBD	0
Number of green response activities supported	TBD	0
Number of communities that have implemented activities that contribute to climate change adaptation	TBD	0
Number of people reached by climate change mitigation and environmental sustainability awareness raising campaigns	TBD	0
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Specific climate change mitigation and adaptation activities were not implemented due to the level of income received under the Emergency Appeal, which was approximately 53 per cent. DRR activities were planned to be conducted, with a VCA to determine appropriate course of action in the DRR activities. Due to Covid-19 and low-income coverage DRR activities were deprioritized and not met.</p> <p>In shelter construction, the build back safer technique was followed, meaning that shelter construction sites were identified as safe zone and families were provided safe shelter awareness training and orientation prior to the construction. Site identification was done by the IFRC based on certification as a safe site by the authorities, LGU approval and community consultation.</p>		
Challenges		
Low-income coverage for the Appeal, delays and threats caused by COVID-19 situation were amongst the reason for DRR activities were not met.		
Lessons Learned		
No lessons learned.		

Strengthen National Society

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of National Society's chapters that are well functioning	2	2
% of volunteers insured	100	100
Number of chapter's office rehabilitated	1	1
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>As part of this operation, PRC NHQ provided direct technical support and the budget for the implementation of operations in two chapters: North Cotabato and Davao Del Sur. The North Cotabato chapter is classified in "Category E" and Davao Del Sur is in "Category D". These classifications indicated that the two chapters were unable to generate funds locally, which implied that the chapter could only cover basic operational costs and therefore required additional support from the NHQ. In addition, support from other chapters was necessary to undertake assessments and implementation of operation activities. Additional support was needed in terms of management, technical, implementation from the NHQ. The Davao Del sur chapter building was evacuated due to damage reported in adjacent building. It was necessary to support the chapter development, volunteer and youth management. The running costs (electricity, internet, rent and water) in the Davao and North Cotabato chapters were covered through the Emergency Appeal; and provisions were also provided to ensure both offices are adequately equipped with cameras, laptops, printers and air conditioning units.</p> <p>All volunteers that were mobilized in the operation were insured under the Membership and Accident Assistance Benefit (MAAB) of PRC.</p>		

Support to the chapters implementing the operation, specifically Davao del Sur and North Cotabato was provided. This included refitting and repairs to damage caused by the earthquake in North Cotabato.
Challenges
Lack of capacity of the chapter was a challenge throughout the operation, including lack of office equipment, access to vehicles, technical capacity of chapter staff and volunteers, communications.
Lessons Learned
<p>The chapters, through the experience of this operation, gained significant insight into capacity gaps, both management and operational, that need to be developed. These include first aid, emergency response, PSS and psychosocial first aid, shelter construction, RFL, and assessments.</p> <p>The profile of the PRC was raised with several key stakeholders for its performance during this operation. For example, the DOH invited PRC to several communities to provide hand washing and hygiene promotion activities. Also, a key informant during the lessons learnt activity stated: "Through this operation the profile of Red Cross in our area has been greatly improved. Before Red Cross was only known as an organisation that supplies blood. Now the community and other organisations understand the role and the capacity off Red Cross. We are the only humanitarian organisation in the area."</p> <p>Support from both PRC HQ and IFRC was important, both in terms of technical support and equipment, for the implementation of the operation. Appreciation was expressed by LGUs and recipients during the lessons learnt activities.</p> <p>Systematic support from ICRC, prior to the disaster, lead to enhancing the capacity of chapters in Mindanao.</p> <p>Engagement with local stakeholders provided local donors who were able to provide assistance to affected populations.</p>

International Disaster Response		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Effective and coordinated international disaster response ensured.	Yes	Yes
Number of RDRT deployed in the country.	1	1
Number of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation.	2	2
% of complaints and feedback received responded to by the National Society	100	100
% of targeted population satisfied with access to information, feedback mechanisms and can influence the programme/response	80	91
Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other supply chain activities	Yes	Yes
A coordinated and strategic response plan according to humanitarian minimum standards is adopted by actors in support of government	Yes	Yes
Shelter actors working together without duplication of services	Yes	Yes
Number of shelter actors incorporating build back safer (BBS) messaging and technical assistance elements into their shelter programming	-	15
Complementarity and strengths of the Movement enhanced	Yes	Yes
Movement coordination is well-established	Yes	Yes
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>IFRC mobilized rapid response personnel to provide overarching surge support the Mindanao Earthquakes response operation. The rapid response support included Emergency Health, Information Management (IM) and Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) profiles. The surge personnel were seconded by the Canadian Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross and American Red Cross. An IFRC operations manager was also deployed for four months from the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO).</p> <p>A Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Delegate was allocated to the operation primarily for administering multi-purpose cash grants. The DRM delegate also coordinated with Local Governments Units (LGU) in relief distribution and recipient/community selection as well as collaboration with Local Governments Units in recovery, shelter and resettlement.</p>		

Volunteers are considered the greatest asset of the PRC. They usually have direct engagement with the community and are the first ones to provide information and feedback to the affected communities' questions. Established methods for sharing information with communities were through face-to-face feedback with PRC staff and volunteers. The PRC established welfare desks in different evacuation centres, which allowed voicing comments and concerns, especially for internally displaced people.

A post distribution monitoring was conducted with the recipients of cash and essential household items. There were 831 respondents participated in the survey. 99 per cent of the respondents reported that they were satisfied with the support provided by PRC, including their access to information. In terms of awareness on the feedback mechanism in place, 75 per cent of the respondents reported that they were aware of it; with 21 per cent reported to have used the feedback mechanism.

Through the members of the BarCom and the volunteers, feedback mechanism was in place. According to the volunteers during the focus group discussion, most of the feedbacks they received from community members were directly resolved in their level. Some of the feedbacks received include clarification on the timing of distribution of assistance, requirements needed in collecting the assistance, the beneficiary selection criteria.

Logistics activities aimed to effectively manage the supply chain of relief items, including procurement, fleet, storage and transportation to distribution sites in accordance with the requirements and aligned with standards, processes and procedures of the IFRC. Logistical support for this operation was provided by the strong logistics capacity of the PRC built in recent years and was supported by an experienced IFRC Philippines Delegation logistics team.

IFRC Philippines Delegation logistics, in coordination with PRC Logistics, dispatched the following items to Mindanao: 2,200 pieces of hygiene kits, 4,000 pieces of jerry cans and 5,000 pieces each of blankets, plastic mats, mosquito nets and tarpaulins. These items were used to be distributed to the most vulnerable affected families.

A logistics staff member was deployed to support the construction of the communal kitchen and the establishment of the emergency medical unit. A vehicle with driver from the IFRC CD office provided support to the relief distribution and for transportation of PRC staff and volunteers.

The Shelter Cluster Coordinator ended her mission in the Philippines January 2020 and a replacement was recruited to take the coordination role in-country.

Coordination of the Shelter Cluster was initiated by the Asia Pacific Shelter coordinator for the IFRC Philippines Delegation in support of the Philippines Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) Cluster system, following the 6.6 and 6.5 Earthquakes that occurred in North Cotabato, Mindanao on 29 and 31 October 2019.

Actions that were taken:

1. Remote support and coordination provided to the Shelter Cluster's partners deploying teams for rapid needs assessments in affected areas.
2. Consolidation and sharing of the assessment report, including initial findings and recommended response actions for shelter responses during emergency and early recovery.
3. Coordination with OCHA's information management (IM) focal point on the 3W weekly reporting; as of 2 December 2019, 15 Shelter Cluster partners were providing emergency shelter and household essential items for the response.
4. Participation in ad-hoc inter-Clusters coordination meetings in Manila and coordination with the provincial coordination level in Cotabato (Mindanao Humanitarian Team (MHT) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).
5. Development of the Humanitarian Needs and Priorities (HNP) document for HCT, including the Cluster priority needs and response plans for an initial response period of six months. The Shelter Cluster submitted sectoral requirements for a potential Flash Appeal of USD 3.2M, for a target of 9,000 affected families (45,000 people) in six municipalities of North Cotabato and Davao del Sur provinces.
6. Contributed to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) funding request for shelter and CCCM for USD 1.5M – 700,000 in part for shelter (3000 families, 15,000 people) in the three most affected municipalities of North Cotabato (Makilala, Tulunan and Kidapawan) on a timeframe of six months.
7. Provided inputs to the IOM during the request for proposal to partners and completed the selection process for sub-granting the Shelter component of CERF The project will target 3,000 households in Makilala, Tulunan and Kidapawan for six months and a budget of USD 420,000.

The PRC lead the Movement's overall response for this operation, maintained close coordination with Movement partners in the country and provided updates. The PRC worked with the IFRC, the ICRC and seven Partner National Societies in the country: the American Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Netherlands Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross. On 7 June 2018, the ICRC, the IFRC and the PRC formally signed the Movement Coordination Agreement, making the PRC the leader

of all emergency operations in the country with the support of the ICRC and the IFRC. The PRC held a monthly in-country Movement-wide meeting to update partners on ongoing plans and activities. Partners also shared relevant information about plans and activities in the country. On 1 November 2019 a Joint Task Force (JTF) teleconference call was held with all levels of the IFRC Secretariat for decision making on operational strategy and resource mobilization in response to the Mindanao earthquakes. It was agreed that an Emergency Appeal would be launched. Following this, on 4 November 2019, a Partners Call was held with PNS interested in contributing to the Appeal. Both teleconferences were facilitated by the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office in collaboration with their counterparts in the Philippines Delegation. There was ongoing coordination with the ICRC both at a country and regional levels to ensure complementarity support to PRC; as well as to consult on issues related to security. The EPoA for this Appeal was also shared with ICRC counterparts as a courtesy.

Challenges

No challenges reported.

Lessons Learned

Based on the post distribution monitoring, 75 per cent of the respondents reported that they were aware of a feedback mechanism in place. Although PRC has been attempting to mainstream CEA activities across all its programming, there is still a need to further strengthen the work around in this area.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC and National Society are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues	Yes	Yes
Number of communications materials produced on social media, media articles, interviews, and others to share information about the operation	10	158
Number of post-distribution visits to affected communities	2	-
Number of lesson learnt workshop conducted	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

The PRC communication team ensured that the Red Cross response efforts were effectively communicated to its key target audiences in a timely manner. The Operations Centre located at the PRC's National Headquarters (NHQ) collected information from the chapters and Red Cross 143 volunteers in the affected areas. In addition to a press release, regular updates on activities and status are posted on the official social media accounts of the PRC. Communication teams also posted updates and photos on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#). PRC staff and volunteers across the country actively contributed to corporate communications through their own social media networks.

On emerging platforms, between 16 October and 19 November 2019, social media posted for Facebook reached 1,018,740 for the Mindanao earthquake series. There were 57 different publications related to the earthquake on Facebook. On Twitter, impression reached 530,249 with 49 different posts. In total, the Facebook reach and Twitter impression reached a total of 1,548,989.

In the traditional media, as of 25 November 2019, 25 media reports had appeared in three newspapers (People's Journal, Daily Tribune, Manila Times), six television networks (CNN, ABS-CBN/UGK, ANC, Net 25), seven radio (radio Mo Pilipinas, DZBB, DZRH, 2 DZXL, Radio Agila, Bombo Radyo), nine online/social media articles (Inq.net, GMA Network, Philstar.com, DWIZ, PRC Twitter/FB/Website). The following articles and reports have been published on Relief Web and the IFRC website:

News article online:

- [PRC continues to assist earthquake victims in Cotabato and nearby provinces](#)
- [PRC mobilizes teams and staff after earthquake jolts Cotabato and nearby provinces](#)
- [PRC continues mobilizing volunteers and equipment to earthquake-hit places in Mindanao](#)
- [PRC intensifies operations amidst series of strong earthquakes in Mindanao](#)
- [PRC appeals for more support as relief operations in Mindanao intensify after series of strong earthquakes.](#)
- [PRC urges public for more support to quake-hit families in Mindanao](#)
- [More than 3 weeks after, PRC sustains its humanitarian efforts in Mindanao](#)
- [Quake-hit families in Mindanao extend gratitude to Philippine Red Cross](#)
- [IFRC Thousands in need of humanitarian assistance after Mindanao earthquakes](#)
- [Philippine Red Cross to the rescue as number of quake-affected schools in Mindanao rise](#)
- [Philippine Red Cross sets up temporary medical facilities in quake-hit Mindanao.](#)

<p>Reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philippines: Mindanao earthquakes Emergency Appeal no MDRPH036 • Philippines Cotabato earthquakes- Emergency Plan of Action DREF no MDRPH036 • Philippines: Cotabato, Mindanao earthquakes – Information Bulletin
Challenges
The lessons-learned workshop was cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic context which included stringent travel restrictions requiring quarantine periods for staff returning to Manila. Consequently, the methodology was changed to remote based methods to overcome travel restrictions. The learnings were captured via key informant interviews and focus group discussions using the video communication platform, Google Meet. These activities were conducted during May 2021.
Lessons Learned
No lessons learned reported.

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Effective performance of staff supported by HR procedures	Yes	Yes
% compliance with PRC HR procedures	100	100
% of financial reporting respecting the IFRC procedures	100	100
Staff security is prioritized in all IFRC activities	Yes	Yes
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>PRC mobilized NHQ and chapters staff, Red Cross 143 volunteers, Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT134) and NDRTs from other chapters. Most of the chapters who provided surge support to North Cotabato and Davao del Sur were also from Mindanao chapters.</p> <p>The IFRC, through the finance department, provided operational support for review, budget validation, bank transfers, and technical assistance to National Societies on cost justification procedures, including review and validation of invoices. The PRC – which operates with the working advance system – has been supported by the IFRC for many years and is used to these financial procedures. All financial transactions during this operation were conducted in accordance with the IFRC’s standard financial procedures. The IFRC’s finance and administration team in Manila provided both administrative and transport support at headquarters and in the field.</p> <p>The IFRC security framework was applicable to this operation. For PRC staff and volunteers, the National Society’s security framework was applied. Regular and close coordination was maintained with the ICRC, which has a sub-office in North Cotabato, and other Movement partners, in accordance with the existing security framework and Movement’s coordination agreement. Regular information sharing was maintained and specific security protocols for each level of security.</p> <p>Some parts of Mindanao were sensitive to security because of the presence and operations of non-state armed groups. In addition, travel in some municipalities posed security problems. Overall, the North Cotabato area had a mix of red and orange security levels and Davao del Sur was at the green security level, based on ICRC security access map. Access to the red and orange areas could have been moderately difficult. Given the context, there was coordination with the ICRC (as mentioned above) and other Movement partners, in accordance with the Security Framework and the Movement Coordination Agreement.</p> <p>In the country, all staff members and volunteers were required to take the IFRC online courses: Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security.</p>		
Challenges		
<p>Safety and security of staff and volunteers was a significant challenge. Though the staff and volunteers deployed were observing Safer Access Framework in the field, safety issues were a risk. PRC ensured constant monitoring of the chapter’s area of responsibility, constant coordination and communication from NHQ to Chapter and vice versa, and observance of Safer Access protocols.</p> <p>High staff and volunteer workloads, coupled with limited capacity, created numerous staff burnout and high stress levels.</p>		

Lessons Learned

Welfare of personnel (staff, volunteers) should not be overlooked during emergency operations. Providing support where required is important for maintaining a strong workforce. The provision of adequate food and to provide PSS for personnel was raised by several stakeholders of the operation.

D. Financial Report

The appeal funding requirement was CHF 2.7 million out of which the coverage is only 53.44% (CHF 1,442,761). The expenditure recorded was CHF 1,416,539 (98.18% utilization). Balance of CHF 26,223 will be reallocated to the Philippines Operational Plan activities upon agreement from the donors. Detailed expenditure is [outlined](#) in the final financial report at the end of this report.

The major donors and partners include the Red Cross Societies and governments of America, Britain, China, Canada, Finland, Japan, Monaco, Netherlands, Turkey, Spain, Sweden and corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the PRC, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Information bulletin](#)
- [Revised Emergency Appeal No. 2](#)

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

In the Philippine Red Cross

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In the IFRC Philippines Delegation

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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**.

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/10-2021/4	Operation	MDRPH036
Budget Timeframe	2019-2021	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 31 May 2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPH036 - Philippines - Mindanao Earthquakes

Operating Timeframe: 31 Oct 2019 to 31 Dec 2020; appeal launch date: 03 Nov 2019

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	50,000
AOF2 - Shelter	1,000,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	500,000
AOF4 - Health	300,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	400,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	75,000
AOF7 - Migration	30,000
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	120,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	225,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
Total Funding Requirements	2,700,000
Donor Response* as per 31 May 2021	1,267,762
Appeal Coverage	46.95%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	54,256	67,332	-13,077
AOF2 - Shelter	563,637	563,812	-175
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	299,869	356,552	-56,683
AOF4 - Health	164,846	55,828	109,017
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	205,758	291,649	-85,891
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	11,824	3,504	8,319
AOF7 - Migration	1,044	168	875
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	43,796	15,463	28,333
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	82,724	62,151	20,573
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	14,250	0	14,250
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	759	79	679
Grand Total	1,442,761	1,416,539	26,222

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2021/04

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	1,442,762
Expenditure	-1,416,539
Closing Balance	26,223
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	26,223

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	398,467	Reimbursed :	223,467	Outstanding :	175,000
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Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/10-2021/4	Operation	MDRPH036
Budget Timeframe	2019-2021	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 31 May 2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPH036 - Philippines - Mindanao Earthquakes

Operating Timeframe: 31 Oct 2019 to 31 Dec 2020; appeal launch date: 03 Nov 2019

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	370,826				370,826		
British Red Cross	100,374				100,374		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	25,203				25,203		
DREF Allocations				175,000	175,000		
Finnish Red Cross	53,255				53,255		
Japanese Red Cross Society	89,100				89,100		
Red Cross of Monaco	10,817				10,817		
Spanish Government	110,120				110,120		
Swedish Red Cross	207,876				207,876		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	30,360				30,360		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	96,693				96,693		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	148,138				148,138		
Turkish Red Crescent Society	25,000				25,000		
Total Contributions and Other Income	1,267,762	0	0	175,000	1,442,762	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					1,442,762	0	