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Emergency appeal operation update Philippines: Central Visayas Earthquake

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH013
GLIDE n° EQ-2013-000134-PHL
Operation update no°3
18 March 2014

Period covered:

27 December 2013 to 28 February 2014

Appeal target (current):

CHF 7,728,975

Appeal coverage:

The appeal is 31 per cent covered in hard pledges, with more contributions in the pipeline. Additional donations are urgently needed to enable Philippine Red Cross to meet the recovery needs of affected families.

[<click to go to donor response list or to see contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- This emergency appeal was launched on a preliminary basis on 24 October 2013 for CHF 5,463,496 to assist 10,000 families (50,000 persons) over eight months.
- CHF 499,911 was allocated from the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 20 October 2013 to support the National Society in undertaking needs assessments and delivering immediate relief assistance.



Five months on since the earthquake struck Central Visayas, Philippine Red Cross has completed relief distributions to and provided emergency shelter for 10,000 families. Photo: Cheryl Galagalac / IFRC

Summary

Five months since the tragic earthquake that shook Central Visayas, Philippine Red Cross (PRC), through the support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), completed relief distributions and provided emergency shelter to 10,000 most affected families in 15 municipalities. As of end February, the families were provided with essential relief items including blankets, hygiene kits, jerry cans, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, tarpaulins and tents.

Alongside relief distributions and provision of emergency shelter, the National Society scaled up hygiene promotion sessions with hygiene kits distribution, with more than 100 community health volunteers mobilized. At least 10,000 families located in evacuation centres and affected communities have been reached. PRC had installed water tanks and bladders in the most affected municipalities which allowed them to have distributed 3.1 million litres of water to 60,000 households.

As the operation has shifted to early recovery, revalidation of beneficiaries for shelter repair and transitional shelter is ongoing. Planning for rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities has advanced with identification of schools to be provided with assistance ongoing.

According to the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), some 370,000 people are still surviving in tents or temporary shelters made from salvaged materials. Continuous rains in January made the conditions worse for the earthquake-affected families, especially those who lost their homes. Floods and aftershocks further exacerbate the vulnerability of the affected communities. As of January, more than 4,600 aftershocks have been recorded and as recent as 21 February, a 4.1 magnitude quake shook Bohol and some parts of Mindanao.

To date, contributions have been received from both Red Cross Red Crescent and government partners. Red Cross Red Crescent partners who have contributed include Australian Red Cross; Austrian Red Cross; British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government; Danish Red Cross/Danish government; Japanese Red Cross Society/Japanese government; the Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco; Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government; Norwegian Red Cross; and Swedish Red Cross. Additional contributions from the American Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross Society are in the pipeline. Private donors from Switzerland and the World Health Organization Voluntary Emergency Fund contributed to this appeal. On behalf of the Philippine Red Cross, IFRC would like to thank partners and donors for their immediate response to this appeal. In view of the current focus on Typhoon Haiyan operations, IFRC reiterates the urgent need for additional funds to enable the National Society to meet the recovery needs of the most vulnerable quake-affected families, especially in the areas of recovery shelter and rehabilitation of damaged health facilities.

The situation

Five months since the 7.2 magnitude earthquake struck Central Visayas, mainly affecting Bohol Island, significant needs remain for shelter. According to the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), 370,000 people's homes were damaged or destroyed during the earthquake. Described as the strongest earthquake to hit Visayas in more than 20 years, the quake left 222 people dead and 976 injured, according to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC).

Severe weather disturbances entered the country that brought rains in earthquake affected areas, including Typhoon Haiyan, the strongest typhoon on record. Although Haiyan did not directly affect Bohol, the humanitarian intervention in response to the earthquake was impacted as resources were diverted to Haiyan-affected areas, with few left in Bohol. Tropical Depression Zoraida, Tropical Depression Agaton and Tropical Storm Kajiki (locally known as Basyang) entered the Philippines from November 2013 to January this year, affecting Bohol. Floods and aftershocks further exacerbated the vulnerability of the already affected communities. The weather situation has improved, and electricity has been restored in the earthquake-affected areas.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination

Since the disaster struck, PRC has issued regular updates to Movement partners with in-country presence on the latest developments and response initiatives for the earthquake as well as for major events across the country. The National Society has been supported in its interventions by the IFRC Philippine country office, German Red Cross, and Spanish Red Cross.

Following the launch of IFRC's emergency appeal to mobilize international support on PRC's request, the IFRC Asia-Pacific zone office continues to facilitate updates on PRC's response activities to Movement partners who do not have in-country presence in the Philippines, in order to mobilize assistance and support.

Coordinating with the authorities

PRC continues to maintain strong relations with government authorities involved in disaster response, including participating and collaborating with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), as well as the provincial, municipal and barangay disaster risk reduction and management councils.

PRC is coordinating with the Department of Health (DOH), particularly the health emergency management staff. PRC engages with DSWD offices at various levels to ensure that planned activities are well-coordinated. Coordination is maintained with respective municipal offices and local government units. PRC has maintained close coordination with all the municipalities, including the barangays where the Red Cross is operational.

Inter-agency coordination

PRC and IFRC continue to participate in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings. HCT clusters have been activated for this response, and PRC is participating in relevant cluster meetings, including the shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) cluster. IFRC is the co-lead of the emergency shelter cluster.

Shelter cluster coordination

In line with its global commitment to inter-agency coordination, the IFRC deployed shelter coordination team is still active on the ground. In mid-January, an information manager/technical coordinator joined the shelter cluster coordinator in Bohol to provide more exhaustive support to the earthquake response in addition to the remote support from the Typhoon Haiyan intervention team.

To ensure the planning of the early recovery phase, preparatory steps have been taken by the Shelter Cluster in cooperation with the government, local and international partners. These include:

- Development of information, education and communication (IEC) materials: these are standard guidelines for the design of progressive core houses, beneficiary selection criteria, repair and retrofit guidelines, debris and demolishing management guidelines, etc.
- Trainings: structural damage assessment, database management training, repair and retrofit standards as well as training of construction workers in cooperation with the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA).

Additionally, an assessment was undertaken in cooperation with camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) cluster to assist the government with camp closure activities ensuring that adequate solutions can be provided for families still living in camps. The Shelter Cluster has identified organizations that are providing solutions to these families in the form of temporary shelter and alternative shelter solution whilst the government is developing relocation projects.

Several advocacy activities were undertaken with regards to quality of material repair kits provided by the National Housing Authority (NHA), the preparation of beneficiary lists on local government unit (LGU) level and the provision of hazard maps by the Mines and Geosciences Bureau as these matters are key to ensure that organizations can execute their projects. Monitoring visits were undertaken to core houses constructed by partners to ensure that they are in line with the shelter cluster guidelines. Recommendations were shared to allow organizations to make necessary improvements if needed.

For accountability to beneficiaries, posters were developed at municipality level with the project information from all organizations working in a particular municipality to inform the affected population regarding the activities ongoing in their area. Additionally, a shelter grievance mechanism (feedback mechanism) has been added to give beneficiaries the opportunity to direct their questions and search for answers in relation to the shelter construction projects. A weekly radio show in cooperation with the Philippine Information Agency (PIA) and CCCM started in February and will be held for the next six weeks. During this show, each week, two shelter cluster partners will share their project implementation facts.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

During this reporting period, the Philippine Red Cross intervention shifted from relief to early recovery. Relief distributions were completed, with 10,000 families targeted under this emergency appeal operation reached. The relief activities (distribution of essential non-food items, including hygiene kits) covered the most affected areas of Antequera, Buenavista, Calape, Catigbian, Clarin, Danao, Inabanga, Loon, Maribojoc, Sagbayan, San Isidro and Tubigon. Hygiene promotion sessions were conducted alongside hygiene kits distribution, where 10,000 families were reached in evacuation centres and affected communities. Water distribution continues, with 3.1 million litres of water already provided to 60,000 families. Planning has also advanced for schools to be assisted with rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities with 25 schools visited, out of which ten will be selected for the project. Technical assessments will be conducted in the coming weeks to finalize the schools to be assisted.

The distribution of tarpaulins and tents is completed, with 10,000 families receiving tarpaulins, of which 500 families were also provided with tents. Early recovery activities have picked up in pace, in which revalidation of beneficiaries for shelter repair and full shelter has started. Based on the resources mobilized under this emergency appeal, out of the 6,000 families targeted for early recovery shelter intervention, 2,100 families can be supported (i.e. 1,700 families for shelter repair and 400 families for full shelter).

Progress towards outcomes

Non-food relief	
Outcome 1: Essential household needs of 10,000 affected families met.	
Output (expected results)	Activities planned
Output 1.1: Affected families have access to non-food items within two months and cash to meet immediate needs within four months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on the beneficiary revalidation process and distribution protocols. • Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions. • Distribute blankets (two per family) and sleeping mats (two per family), and mosquito nets (two per family) to 10,000 families (50,000 persons). • Distribute 10-litre jerry cans (two per family) for household-level water storage to 10,000 families (50,000 persons). • Distribute hygiene kits (one per family) to 10,000 families (50,000 persons) • Engage a suitable cash remittance service provider with a network in affected municipalities. • Disburse unconditional grants worth up to PHP 2,000 (about CHF 43) to up to 4,000 families (20,000 persons) through the cash remittance service provider engaged. • Conduct a post-distribution survey. • Monitor and report on distributions.

Progress

Five months since the earthquake, distributions of non-food items (NFIs) have been completed, with 10,000 families targeted in this emergency appeal assisted with blankets, hygiene kits, jerry cans, mosquito nets and sleeping mats. The National Society distributed to 12,000 families and of these, 10,000 families received a full set of NFIs while 2,000 other families received only mosquito nets.

A standard hygiene kit contains five toothbrushes, a tube toothpaste, a bottle of shampoo, five pieces of bathing soap, five plastic combs, a pack of cotton buds (with 200 pieces), a pack of sanitary napkins (with 10 pieces), a nail cutter/clipper, a bar of washing soap, two packs of disposable razors, two rolls of toilet paper and five face towels.

Table 1: Families provided with non-food items

Municipality	No. of families served
Antequera	681
Buenavista	807
Calape	1,679
Catigbian	519
Clarin	814
Danao	189
Inabanga	940
Loon	2,957
Maribojoc	716
Sagbayan	494
San Isidro	362
Tubigon	1,873
Total	12,031

Health, hygiene and psychosocial support

Outcome 2: Health and psychosocial risks of 20,000 affected families reduced.

Output (expected results)	Activities planned
Output 2.1: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion are provided to the affected population within six months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update PRC staff and health volunteers on community health tools in emergencies. • Recruit, train and mobilize PRC community health volunteers in priority affected communities. • Undertake surveys to determine baseline and end line levels of awareness on priority diseases and health practices in affected communities. • Reproduce relevant disease prevention and health promotion materials, and distribute to families in target communities alongside awareness/education campaigns. • Mobilize 20,000 families for the dissemination of relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages, and conduct activities to promote health.
Output 2.2: Gaps in medical infrastructure of the affected population filled within 16 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy medical tents and Rubb halls to severely affected areas to augment damaged health facilities. • Mobilize and induct/train short-term health staff/workers and volunteers to support health facilities, and manage/implement community health services. • Coordinate and collaborate with health authorities and humanitarian partners at different levels. • Demobilize medical tents and Rubb halls, and ship them back to main warehouses. • Undertake detailed assessments to identify damaged health facilities in target communities. • Rehabilitate selected 10 damaged health facilities in target communities.
Output 2.3: Psychosocial wellbeing of affected communities and emergency responders is promoted within six months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train/retrain psychosocial support service (PSS) providers • Provide PSS for up to 5,000 affected community members and responders involved in the operation • Monitor and report on activities

Progress

Five months since the deployment of the Rubb Hall (basic health care unit) in Inabanga and Loon where the local hospitals were severely damaged, local authorities have been providing health services inside the hall. As of end January, at least 3,000 patients have been accommodated which includes non-earthquake related cases such as prenatal check-ups, emergency and regular medical consultations and immunizations. The makeshift hospitals served as venues for hygiene promotion and mass blood donation of the Bohol chapter. The Advanced Medical Post installed in the municipality of Maribojoc has been de-commissioned.

Up to 105 community health volunteers have been recruited and trained on hygiene promotion. Basic hygiene promotion sessions were conducted, with 10,000 families reached, as these were done alongside distribution of hygiene kits. Health intervention using participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) is scheduled to be carried out starting March. Selection of beneficiaries is underway, linked to shelter interventions, while the training for facilitators and community health volunteers is scheduled for April.

In assistance of quake-affected people who were traumatized due to the tragic disaster, PRC set up welfare desks in evacuation centres, hospitals and communities. As of end February, some 3,000 people in the most affected municipalities had been assisted with psychosocial support through counselling, conducting play and art therapy, providing referrals and tracing requests.

Challenges

PRC has extended the deployment of the Rubb hall in Loon to enable local health authorities to continue the delivery of medical services. The rehabilitation of health facilities is pending and will be initiated as soon as the required resources become available.

Water and sanitation

Outcome 3: Risks of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities reduced	
Output (expected results)	Activities planned
Output 3.1 Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to the target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deploy water distribution capacity including trucks, tanks, bladders and tap stands to affected areas Setup of temporary water storage points in affected communities Distribute clean water, including through trucking, to 5,000 families in affected communities Conduct sessions on safe household water storage and treatment with follow up monitoring on use of distributed items Demobilize the distribution capacity and ship them back to main warehouses.
Output 3.2: Hygiene-related goods which meet Sphere standards are provided to targeted families within two months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions. Distribute hygiene kits (one per family) to 10,000 families (50,000 persons). (See Outcome 1 on non-food relief) Distribute 10-litre jerry cans (two per family) to 10,000 families (50,000 persons). (See Outcome 1 on non-food relief) Conduct a post-distribution survey
Output 3.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population within 16 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support construction of 1,000 pour-flush latrines and septic tanks as integral components of the core progressive shelters Ensure that construction of pour-flush latrines takes into account unique needs of people with disabilities, where required Coordinate with the Department of Education (DepEd), local authorities and principals in identifying 10 schools that will be supported in rehabilitating/constructing water and sanitation facilities Coordinate with local authority engineers and principals of identified 10 schools on the design of appropriate water and sanitation facilities Rehabilitate or construct water and sanitation facilities in 10 selected schools that were damaged by the earthquake Support the 10 schools in forming water and sanitation committees to spearhead proper maintenance of the facilities

Progress

The earthquake disrupted water systems in Bohol. In support of the Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA), Philippine Red Cross put in place bladders and tanks – including a mobile water purification plant, in the affected municipalities of Buenavista, Clarin, Inabanga, Sagbayan and Tubigon. Through these water facilities – which were augmented with trucking capacity – more than 3.1 million litres of safe water have been delivered to 60,000 families. As part of the relief package, PRC has distributed water storage containers (jerry cans) and hygiene kits to 10,000 families where volunteers mobilized for relief distributions provided a short orientation on the proper use of containers, hygiene promotion and proper use of items in the hygiene kit. Post-distribution survey is scheduled in March.

Table 2. Breakdown of equipment for water distribution

Municipality	Operation start date/type of water unit/ capacity in litres per day (lpd)
Tubigon	2 units T11 tank / 16,000 lpd
Sagbayan	T45 pillow bladder/ 10,000 lpd
Clarin	2 bladder stations / 10,000 lpd
Buenavista	1 bladder station / 5,000 lpd
Inabanga	1 unit T11 tank / 8,000 lpd

With regards to sanitation, revalidation of shelter beneficiaries for integration of pour-flush latrines and septic tanks is ongoing. Planning on rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities to assist selected schools has well

advanced. PRC has coordinated with the Department of Education and visited 25 schools where a technical assessment will be conducted with the support of the project engineer to identify 10 schools that can be assisted, considering as well the resources mobilized under this emergency appeal.

Emergency and early recovery shelter	
Outcome 4: Shelter needs of 16,000 earthquake-affected families are met.	
Output (expected results)	Activities planned
Output 4.1 Emergency shelter assistance is provided to 10,000 families affected by the earthquake within three months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify volunteers and staff to support the operations and provide them with orientation on the beneficiary revalidation process distribution protocols. • Identify and register families who will receive emergency shelter assistance and provide them with orientation on the project, distribution process, and guidance on installing the tarpaulins and tents. • Procure and provide fixing materials such as nails, wire and rope. • Distribute tarpaulins to 10,000 families. • Distribute tents (one per family) to 500 families. • Undertake monitoring to ensure that assisted families have correctly installed the tarpaulins and tents.
Output 4.2: 5,000 families whose houses were damaged have undertaken restoration after obtaining appropriate locally-available materials, tools and guidance within six months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select and register 5,000 beneficiary families through house-to-house validation and participatory community approach. • Organize training sessions on safer shelter construction to 5,000 families. • Provide PHP 10,000 (CHF 200) cash grants (for purchase of shelter materials) for shelter restoration to 5,000 families. • Undertake regular monitoring and provide technical guidance to ensure that 5,000 families that receive shelter assistance have undertaken restoration works applying minimum safer shelter techniques.
Output 4.3: 1,000 families whose houses were destroyed have completed rebuilding core progressive shelters, applying the guidance provided within 16 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select and register 1,000 beneficiary families through house-to-house validation and participatory community approach. • Select 1,000 community members, provide them with training in carpentry and/or masonry and provide them with toolkits • Construct 100 model houses, with latrines, in selected localities to demonstrate core progressive shelter building techniques and to provide beneficiaries with visual demonstration on how to rebuild their houses. • Organize orientation sessions on safer shelter construction for representative of the 1,000 selected families. • Undertake regular monitoring and provide technical guidance to ensure that 1,000 selected families have built core progressive shelters, with latrines, applying minimum safer shelter techniques.

Progress

The earthquake caused severe damage to infrastructures in Bohol with at least 53,000 houses damaged or destroyed. In support of the displaced families who lost their homes, the National Society distributed tarpaulins to 10,000 families. Five months after the earthquake, makeshift tents located within the yard where families used to live is still a common scene in the affected areas. While shelter intervention is in planning, PRC has accommodated almost 500 families in tents in the 13 most affected areas. Revalidation is ongoing to identify families who will be provided with early recovery shelter assistance. Based on the resources mobilized under this emergency appeal, out of the 6,000 families targeted for early recovery shelter intervention, 2,100 families can be supported (i.e. 1,700 families for shelter repair and 400 families for full shelter).

Table 3. Breakdown of emergency shelter assistance

Municipality	No. of families provided with tents	No. of families provided with tarpaulins
Antiquera	47	560
Bilar	5	n/a
Buenavista	22	807
Calape	4	1,403
Catigbian	6	518
Clarin	43	814
Danao	49	41
Inabanga	119	742
Loon	2	2,947
Maribojoc	n/a	266
Sagbayan	28	282
San Isidro	n/a	362
Sevilla	9	n/a
Sikatuna	12	n/a
Tubigon	153	1,359
Total	499	10,101

Challenges

The distribution of tents took longer than three months as the resources of the National Society had been diverted to respond to Typhoon Haiyan, the strongest typhoon on record that swept Central Philippines in November 2013. Staff and volunteers had been re-deployed to areas mostly affected by the super typhoon. As soon as the emergency phase of the Haiyan operation was completed, the distribution of tents by the local chapter, supported by the IFRC, gathered pace in its activities and was completed.

Disaster risk reduction	
Outcome 5: Chapter/community capacity to address disaster risk reduction measures strengthened	
Output (expected results)	Activities planned
Output 5.1 Skills and capacity development programmes on risk reduction planning focusing on staff and volunteers of PRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) and community-based risk reduction programming (CBDRR) training for staff and volunteers • Implement CBDRR programmes in targeted communities. • Through the Red Cross 143, establish community action teams and train them on disaster preparedness and response • Advocate for longer-term disaster risk reduction interventions at high risk communities with local authorities.
Output 5.2: Public awareness and public education on disaster risk reduction enhanced in target communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct public awareness and public education activities in targeted schools and communities • Conduct mass awareness campaign, including via radio, to sensitize the communities and build culture of preparedness • Conduct focused awareness programmes in high risk communities • Mainstream disaster risk reduction in other sectors of this operation

Progress

Activities under this sector are in planning and details will be provided in the next operations update. The National Society, however, continues disaster risk reduction as part of its long term programming where activities such as but not limited to updating of standard operating procedures for disasters, developing contingency plans and formation of Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT). Bohol is one of the chapters that was identified to form an RCAT.

National society institutional preparedness and service delivery capacity development

Outcome 6: PRC level of preparedness and capacity to deliver sustainable programming strengthened

Output (expected results)	Activities planned
Output 6.1 PRC's capacity to undertake relevant first response, relief and early recovery interventions is increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Bohol chapter to improve its volunteer recruitment and development capacity, including Red Cross 143 (in communities) and Red Cross Youth (in schools) • Organize identified shelter training – such as shelter kit training, shelter technical training and participatory approach for safe shelter awareness (PASSA) for Bohol chapter volunteers and staff • Provide relevant shelter training for staff and volunteers to allow them support beneficiaries with on-site technical advice during repair and construction activities • Train staff and volunteers in installation and maintenance of water and sanitation equipment, including purification and distribution facilities • Organize a learning forum that will bring together chapters and departments involved in various phases of the operation
Output 6.2: PRC volunteer, staff and institutional capacity to deliver sustainable programming is increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the Bohol chapter with essential office and IT equipment • Provide PRC with two vehicles to support this and future operations • Support the Bohol chapter in undertaking essential office improvements • Enrol all volunteers involved in implementation to the IFRC global insurance for volunteers to complement the local insurance by PRC • Provide two warehouse tents (Rubb or Wiik halls) and three water bladders tanks with tap stands • Using IFRC technical personnel, support efforts aimed at developing the finance management and logistics capacity of the Bohol chapter

Progress

The IFRC sub-office in Bohol continues to support the Philippine Red Cross local chapter in Bohol. Headed by the field delegate recruited days after the earthquake, the team now has two field officers, one reporting and communications officer, a logistics officer and two drivers while staff in charge of administration, finance and shelter will soon get on board to complete the human resources needs as interventions have shifted from relief to early recovery. Two hundred over PRC volunteers have been mobilized and trained, of whom 100 participated in relief distributions, 105 in health interventions and 45 (part of relief) are part of the shelter team to augment the operation of the chapter. The number staff and volunteers from the national headquarters and Metro Manila assigned to Typhoon Haiyan has since decreased. Nevertheless, PRC, through the support of IFRC, continues to work in the quake-affected areas where relief distributions are completed and assessments alongside revalidation are ongoing for early recovery interventions. As the chapter office suffered minor damages due to the earthquake, IFRC will support the repair of the building. After being surveyed by a structural engineer, it was determined that the structural integrity of the building had not been compromised by the earthquake and therefore it can be renovated. The IFRC team will move into the same building once renovation is completed to facilitate faster coordination and movement of resources. The local chapter set up an operations centre for the earthquake response and other ongoing activities of the chapter where staff in charge of relief, health and shelter, among others conduct the operation on a daily basis. Essential office equipment such as desktops, laptops, a camera and projector have been provided to the chapter.

Logistics

The IFRC's in country logistics team has facilitated the immediate release of pre-positioned stocks and assisted PRC in organizing transportation of items to affected areas during the relief phase. Five months on, the team has initiated the local procurement for some of the items needed for early recovery (i.e. shelter) as well as to replenish stocks.

Public communications

Three months after the earthquake, a story titled '[Bohol earthquake survivors face uphill struggle to recover three months on](#)' was issued on IFRC's public website (www.ifrc.org) with images uploaded on the IFRC photo library (Cumulus) and IFRC [Flickr](#) account where the launch of the emergency appeal was mentioned. The IFRC communications team in Manila has facilitated the recruitment of a reporting and communications officer to be based in Bohol and the officer started during the first week of March.

Beneficiary communications

To ensure that relief and recovery efforts are carried out in partnership with the people affected by the earthquake, PRC and IFRC have initiated setting up a radio segment in Bohol. Documents are being prepared and the first airing is expected to commence during March. The IFRC team in Bohol is participating in the International Organization for Migration-led programme on the radio called "Kapihan sa PIA" (Coffee talk at the Philippine Information Agency) where agencies provide updates on their ongoing interventions in Bohol. The IFRC will support the establishment of beneficiary communication channels, which are necessary to carry important two-way communications and proceed to collect and coordinate feedback from beneficiaries during the recovery phase. Specific support will include setting up suggestion/feedback boxes in different municipalities, and installation of hotlines through which beneficiaries can provide feedback or complaints.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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Please send all pledges for funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org



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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 \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.



IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPH013 - Philippines - Central Visayas Earthquake

Timeframe: 18 Oct 13 to 31 Mar 15

Appeal Launch Date: 24 Oct 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/10-2014/1	Programme	MDRPH013
Budget Timeframe	2013/10-2015/3	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		7,728,976				7,728,976	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>British Red Cross</i>		144,950				144,950	
<i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)</i>		100,000				100,000	
<i>Japanese Government</i>		137,752				137,752	315,475
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		89,511				89,511	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		44,286				44,286	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		24,435				24,435	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		694,857				694,857	
<i>Switzerland - Private Donors</i>		200				200	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>		16,828				16,828	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		210,760				210,760	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>		258,558				258,558	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Red Cross Silent Emergency Fund*)</i>		52,515				52,515	
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (from Red Cross Society Democratic People's Rep. of Korea*)</i>		50,000				50,000	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>		1,000				1,000	
C1. Cash contributions		1,825,652				1,825,652	315,475
Inkind Goods & Transport							
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>		8,789				8,789	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		8,789				8,789	
Other Income							
<i>Programme & Services Support Recover</i>		473				473	
C4. Other Income		473				473	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		1,834,914				1,834,914	315,475
D. Total Funding = B + C		1,834,914				1,834,914	315,475

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		1,834,914				1,834,914	315,475
E. Expenditure		-1,005,821				-1,005,821	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		829,093				829,093	315,475

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPH013 - Philippines - Central Visayas Earthquake

Timeframe: 18 Oct 13 to 31 Mar 15

Appeal Launch Date: 24 Oct 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/10-2014/1	Programme	MDRPH013
Budget Timeframe	2013/10-2015/3	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			7,728,976			7,728,976		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	605,000		418,778			418,778	186,222	
Shelter - Transitional	1,675,000						1,675,000	
Clothing & Textiles	226,000		146,058			146,058	79,942	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	617,500		91,623			91,623	525,877	
Medical & First Aid	20,000						20,000	
Utensils & Tools	60,000		34,642			34,642	25,358	
Other Supplies & Services	130,000						130,000	
Cash Disbursement	1,400,000						1,400,000	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	4,733,500		691,101			691,101	4,042,399	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	64,000						64,000	
Computers & Telecom	31,000		9,406			9,406	21,594	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	95,000		9,406			9,406	85,594	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	36,000		28,266			28,266	7,734	
Distribution & Monitoring	216,000		10,184			10,184	205,816	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	166,300		41,285			41,285	125,015	
Logistics Services	60,000		35,210			35,210	24,790	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	478,300		114,944			114,944	363,356	
Personnel								
International Staff	574,750		56,200			56,200	518,550	
National Staff	172,600		12,920			12,920	159,680	
National Society Staff	126,000		706			706	125,294	
Volunteers	105,070		2,602			2,602	102,468	
Total Personnel	978,420		72,428			72,428	905,992	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	106,750		3,465			3,465	103,285	
Professional Fees	10,000		1,190			1,190	8,810	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	116,750		4,654			4,654	112,096	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	110,000						110,000	
Total Workshops & Training	110,000						110,000	
General Expenditure								
Travel	94,592		8,900			8,900	85,692	
Information & Public Relations	48,000		26,430			26,430	21,570	
Office Costs	37,050		2,386			2,386	34,664	
Communications	37,250		1,316			1,316	35,934	
Financial Charges	36,000		6,553			6,553	29,447	
Other General Expenses	341,870		163			163	341,707	
Shared Office and Services Costs	150,522		4,257			4,257	146,265	
Total General Expenditure	745,284		50,006			50,006	695,278	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	471,722		61,167			61,167	410,555	
Total Indirect Costs	471,722		61,167			61,167	410,555	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			2,116			2,116	-2,116	

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRPH013 - Philippines - Central Visayas Earthquake**

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Reporting Timeframe	2013/10-2014/1	Programme	MDRPH013
Budget Timeframe	2013/10-2015/3	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			7,728,976			7,728,976		
Total Pledge Specific Costs			2,116			2,116	-2,116	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	7,728,976		1,005,821			1,005,821	6,723,155	
VARIANCE (C - D)			6,723,155			6,723,155		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRPH013 - Philippines - Central Visayas Earthquake**

Timeframe: 18 Oct 13 to 31 Mar 15

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Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/10-2014/1	Programme	MDRPH013
Budget Timeframe	2013/10-2015/3	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	7,728,976		1,834,914	1,834,914	1,005,821	829,093	315,475
Subtotal BL2	7,728,976		1,834,914	1,834,914	1,005,821	829,093	315,475
GRAND TOTAL	7,728,976		1,834,914	1,834,914	1,005,821	829,093	315,475