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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°4: Six-month consolidated update

6 June 2014

Period covered:

24 October 2013 to 23 April 2014.
This update represents a six-month summary of the operation (cumulative narrative and financial).

Appeal target (current):

CHF 7,728,975

Appeal coverage:

The appeal is 40 per cent covered in hard pledges, with more contributions in the pipeline. Additional donations are urgently needed to enable Philippine Red Cross (PRC) to meet the recovery needs of affected families.

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

Appeal history:

- A [revised emergency appeal](#) was launched on 26 December 2013 seeking CHF 7,728,975 to support PRC in delivering humanitarian assistance to 20,000 families (100,000 persons) over 16 months.
- 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 [Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) on 19 October 2013 to support the National Society in undertaking needs assessments and delivering immediate relief assistance.



Six months since the earthquake, Philippine Red Cross completed relief distributions for 12,000 families and provided emergency shelter to more than 10,000 others. The operation has shifted from relief to early recovery with current funding that could support 2,150 families. Photo: Alanah Torralba / IFRC

Summary

On 15 October 2013, Central Visayas experienced the strongest recorded earthquake in the region within the last 20 years. The deadly 7.2 magnitude earthquake left vast destruction in infrastructure (e.g., roads, bridges, flood control facilities, school buildings, hospitals, and other public buildings) amounting to CHF 44,912,300 (2.2 billion Philippine pesos (PHP)). According to the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS), continued shaking was felt with more than 4,000 aftershocks recorded.

As the epicentre, Bohol Island, was the strongest hit by the earthquake with CHF 26,539,100 (PHP 1.3 billion) worth of damaged infrastructure. According to the Philippine National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), 370,000 homes were damaged or destroyed during the earthquake which left 222 people dead and 976 injured.

To date, the need for decent shelter prevails. PRC, through the support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), scaled up its emergency appeal to CHF 7.7 million. The relief phase was completed in February with 12,000 families assisted. The operation has since shifted to early recovery where progressive core shelter and shelter repair assistance will be provided to the most vulnerable families whose houses were damaged or destroyed. Moreover, with enough funding, the National Society will also support rehabilitation of damaged community health facilities, water and sanitation facilities in schools and provide livelihood assistance for earthquake victims.

Unfortunately the extensive damage of Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda), one of the strongest typhoons on record to ever make land fall, has diminished the humanitarian interventions for those affected by the Central Visayas Earthquake. With more people in need, the National Society would like to emphasise the need for donations in order to meet the emergency appeal's target. At the moment, only 2,150 families can be provided with shelter assistance, i.e., 1,700 with shelter repair assistance and 450 with core progressive shelter. This is far below the target of 6,000 families.

The situation

Six months since the 7.2 magnitude earthquake struck Central Visayas which mainly affected Bohol Island, there remains a significant need 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. Although Haiyan did not directly affect Bohol, it affected the humanitarian intervention 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 2014, affecting Bohol. Floods and aftershocks further exacerbated the vulnerability of the already affected communities. The weather situation has since improved, and electricity has been restored in the earthquake-affected areas.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination

PRC has been issuing regular updates to in-country Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners with the latest developments and response initiatives for the earthquake operation. The National Society operation in Bohol has since been supported by the IFRC, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross, with the latter two having been engaged only in interventions completed during the relief phase. IFRC is currently the only Movement partner supporting PRC in implementing recovery programmes in Bohol.

Coordinating with the authorities

As an auxiliary to the government, and as mandated in **Republic Act 10072**, PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through coordination, participation or collaboration with: (i) National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, (ii) Local Government Units, (iii) Department of Health, (iv) Department of Social Welfare and Development, and (v) Department of Education (DepEd). PRC has also been maintaining close coordination with all the municipalities in Bohol, including the *barangays* (neighbourhoods) where they operate.

Inter-agency coordination

PRC and IFRC continue to participate in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings at the national level. IFRC is the co-lead of the Shelter Cluster. It also supports PRC's coordination efforts by participating in meetings of clusters that remain active in Bohol.

Shelter cluster coordination

The shelter cluster coordinator deployed for this operation left in April. IFRC handed over the cluster coordination role to the provincial authorities. However, there is close coordination among humanitarian organisations and the government, specifically the provincial government. The provincial government-led Shelter Cluster, together with local and international partners, conducts regular meetings to stay on-track with the progress and development of shelter-related programmes.

The provincial government formed clusters among the municipalities on Bohol to properly coordinate the provision of cluster assistance from local and international actors to the *barangay* level. Meetings and coordination with all

the *barangay* officials from the 17 most affected municipalities from the earthquake serve as a means of down-streaming information from the provincial level to communities.

For transparency, posters containing details on the interventions being implemented by different organisations were developed and posted in municipalities. Additionally, the outlines of a shelter grievance mechanism (feedback mechanism) are also added to give beneficiaries the opportunity to direct their questions and search for answers in relation to the shelter construction projects.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

PRC volunteers and staff have been on the ground responding to the needs of affected families through relief distribution and hygiene promotion activities. A total of 12,000 families were provided with relief items such as blankets, hygiene kits, jerry cans, mosquito nets, and sleeping mats in the 12 most affected municipalities of Antequera, Buenavista, Calape, Catigbian, Clarin, Danao, Inabanga, Loon, Maribojoc, Sagbayan, San Isidro, and Tubigon. Alongside relief activities, hygiene promotion has been undertaken with 10,000 families reached through some 105 mobilised community health volunteers (CHVs). Two Rubb Halls had been set up right after the earthquake, with 3,000 patients accommodated. They have been demobilised since community health facilities have resumed their normal operations.

Providing safe drinking water and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities (e.g., latrines, hand-washing facilities and water supply) has been a priority for PRC. A total of 1.3 million litres of safe drinking water were provided to 60,000 families in the most affected municipalities of Balilihan, Buenavista, Clarin, Dauis, Inabanga, Sagbayan, Tagbilaran and Tubigon through provision of water purification tanks and water bladders. Regarding sanitation, with the funding currently available, 450 beneficiaries will be provided core progressive shelters, with pour-flush latrines and septic tanks integrated. Additionally, WASH facilities will be constructed for ten schools.

PRC has shifted the focus of its intervention from relief to early recovery after completing its distribution of non-food items (NFI). The distribution of tarpaulins and tents was completed in February, with 10,000 families receiving tarpaulins, of which 500 families were also provided with tents. The urgent need for decent shelter is increasing since many of those affected by the earthquake are still housed in tents and makeshift shelters. Based on the resources mobilised under this emergency appeal, only 2,150 families can be supported out of the 6,000 families targeted for early recovery shelter intervention (i.e., 1,700 families for shelter repair and 450 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"> • Mobilise volunteers and provide them with orientation on the beneficiary revalidation process and distribution protocols. • Identify, register, verify and mobilise 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

Relief distributions were completed in February 2014, with 10,000 families reached through this emergency appeal. The National Society distributed to 10,018 families, through the support of IFRC, a complete set of NFI which consists of blankets, hygiene kits, mosquito nets, sleeping mats and jerry cans. With other National Partners' donations, distribution of NFI reached 12,000 families.

A post distribution survey was carried out in order to assess how the operation was for the beneficiaries. Ten per cent of the total beneficiaries reached by this intervention participated in this survey. Results showed that almost all (99%) of the beneficiaries surveyed claimed that the relief items they received from PRC were very useful and were able to support their immediate needs after the earthquake.

Table 1: Families provided with NFI

Municipality	No. of families served
Antequera	681
Buenavista	807
Calape	1,679
Catigbian	519
Clarin	814
Danao	339
Inabanga	1,176
Loon	2,753
Maribojoc	716
Sagbayan	494
San Isidro	362
Sevilla	75
Tubigon	1,873
Grand Total	12,288

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 mobilise 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. Mobilise 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. Mobilise and induct/train short-term health staff/workers and volunteers to support health facilities, and manage/implement community health services.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and collaborate with health authorities and humanitarian partners at different levels. • Demobilise 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/re-train 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

Rubb Halls deployed by PRC served as makeshift hospitals to locals. Two Rubb Halls were deployed, one in the Loon municipality at Congressman Natalio Castillo Memorial Hospital and another in the Inabanga municipality at Francisco Dagohoy Memorial Hospital. Local authorities ran operations inside the makeshift hospitals and were able to accommodate at least 3,000 patients until the end of January. Cases attended to included non-earthquake related cases such as prenatal check-ups, regular medical consultations and immunisations. Even though the two local health facilities have now resumed operations after rehabilitation, the Rubb halls deployed by PRC are now used as interim offices for hospital staff as repair works continue. The advance medical post deployed in Maribojoc has been demobilised since local health care facilities were able to resume their operation.

Some 105 community health volunteers were recruited and trained for hygiene promotion. To date, basic hygiene promotion has reached 10,000 families since it has been implemented in parallel with distribution of hygiene kits. Health intervention using the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) approach is scheduled to be carried out starting in June in all the *barangays* who will receive shelter assistance from the Red Cross.

Aside from hygiene promotion in *barangays*, two different trainings for hygiene and sanitation for school teachers and training of trainers (TOT) for community health volunteers are set in June. For psychosocial support, training of PSS providers in the Bohol chapter is scheduled in July. Previously, as of the end of February, some 3,000 people in the most affected municipalities had been assisted with PSS through counselling, conducting play and art therapy, providing referrals and tracing requests.

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 • Demobilise 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"> • Mobilise volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. • Identify, register, verify and mobilise beneficiaries for distributions. • Distribute hygiene kits (one per family) to 10,000 families (50,000 persons). (See also Outcome 1 on non-food relief) • Distribute 10-litre jerry cans (two per family) to 10,000 families (50,000 persons). (See also Outcome 1 on non-food relief) • Conduct a post-distribution survey

<p>Output 3.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population within 16 months</p>	<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
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Progress

Due to the earthquake's disruption of the water system in Bohol, PRC provided safe drinking water to 60,000 families as part of its support to the Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA). PRC put in place bladders and tanks – including a mobile water purification plant, 5,000-litre and 10,000-litre water bladders, 11,000-litre and 45,000-litre water tanks in the affected municipalities of Balilihan, Buenavista, Clarin, Daus, Inabanga, Sagbayan, Tagbilaran and Tubigon. Through these water facilities, which were further expanded with trucking capacity, more than 3.1 million litres of safe water were delivered.

Ten per cent of the 10,000 families who received water storage containers (jerry cans) and hygiene kits were surveyed to assess beneficiary needs. The majority (96%) of surveyed beneficiaries indicated that they had attended orientation on the proper use of containers, hygiene promotion and proper use of items in the hygiene kit.

In the area of sanitation, final listing for core progressive shelter beneficiaries had started where pour-flush latrines and septic tanks would be integrated. Based on the limits of current funding, only 450 families will receive core progressive shelters. Aside from providing shelter, PRC closely coordinated with DepEd on the rehabilitation of latrines, hand-washing facilities and water supply in ten schools. Following initial assessment for the identification of beneficiary schools, a technical assessment by a licenced engineer was completed by the second week of May. Pre-bidding for the construction of the schools was completed by 28 May.

Emergency and early recovery shelter

Outcome 4: Shelter needs of 16,000 earthquake-affected families are met.

Output (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>Output 4.1 Emergency shelter assistance is provided to 10,000 families affected by the earthquake within three months</p>	<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.
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select and register 5,000 beneficiary families through house-to-house validation and participatory community approach. • Organise 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.

<p>Output 4.3: 1,000 families whose houses were destroyed have completed rebuilding core progressive shelters, applying the guidance provided within 16 months</p>	<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. • Organise 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.
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Progress

The earthquake caused severe damage to infrastructure in Bohol with at least 53,000 houses damaged or destroyed. PRC provided 10,000 families with tarpaulins in the 12 most affected municipalities of Antequera, Buenavista, Calape, Catigbian, Clarin, Danao, Inabanga, Loon, Maribojoc, Sagbayan, San Isidro and Tubigon. As further support to displaced families, PRC distributed tents to 500 families in 13 municipalities such as Antiquera, Bilar, Buenavista, Calape, Catigbian, Clarin, Danao, Inabanga, Loon, Sagbayan, Sevilla, Sikatuna and Tubigon. However, many families are still living in tents and makeshift shelters, suffering from discomfort due to the extreme heat.

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	154	1,359
Total	500	10,101

As the operation has shifted to early recovery, selection for beneficiaries for shelter assistance is on-going. Funds contributed for this appeal so far can only support 1,700 families for shelter repair assistance. In the area of shelter repair assistance, activities like the formation of *barangay* recovery committees (BRC) have been carried out. The *barangay*-level committees will assist the National Society during the operation in their respective *barangays*. Community assemblies are organised in every *barangay* to facilitate the spread of information regarding the mechanics of shelter assistance. Following community assemblies, revalidation and final selection of beneficiaries will be conducted followed by proposal generation of materials to be used for shelter repair. For shelter repair assistance, the first instalment of cash grants for purchase of shelter materials, comprising 60% of PHP 10,000 (CHF 200), was distributed in May.

In the area of providing core progressive shelters, mobilised funds can only support 450 families out of the 1,000 targeted during this operation. Selection of carpenters and masons to be trained, in collaboration with the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), is underway. The trained carpenters and masons will then be engaged as part of the shelter monitoring team on a cash-for-labour basis so they can earn income from their

obtained skills. It will also promote better building techniques for shelter assistance ensuring sustainable and quality shelters. Revalidation and final listing of core progressive shelter beneficiaries are on-going.

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 143¹, 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 is targeted schools and communities • Conduct mass awareness campaign, including via radio, to sensitise 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 the planning stage and linked to PRC's longer-term programming. The National Society, however, continues disaster risk reduction as part of its long-term programming. Activities include, but are not limited to, updating standard operating procedures for disasters, developing contingency plans and the formation of Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT). Bohol is one of the local PRC chapters identified to form RCAT. Procurement of equipment for RCAT has been completed and is pending handover to PRC's local Bohol chapter .

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) • Organise 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 • Organise a learning forum that will bring together chapters and departments involved in various phases of the operation

¹ Red Cross 143 is a programme of Philippine Red Cross which aims to strengthen the capacities of communities in the Philippines for community-based disaster preparedness.

<p>Output 6.2: PRC volunteer, staff and institutional capacity to deliver sustainable programming is increased</p>	<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
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Progress

PRC's local Bohol chapter has been supported by IFRC since the earthquake. Headed by a field delegate, who was recruited days after the earthquake, the Bohol earthquake operation team now has two field officers, one reporting and communications officer, one logistics officer, one finance/administrative assistant, one project engineer and two drivers. They complement human resource needs as interventions have shifted from relief to early recovery. About 200 PRC volunteers have also been mobilised 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. Even with the slowing flow of donations as humanitarian response focus has shifted to the Typhoon Haiyan operation, PRC, with the support of IFRC, continues to work in the quake-affected areas. Relief distributions have been completed. Assessments, in parallel with revalidation, are ongoing for early recovery interventions. With this gigantic task, recruitment of more volunteers will be facilitated to complement the existing pool of staff for the early recovery programme.

As the Bohol chapter office of PRC also suffered minor damage from the earthquake, IFRC will support the repair of the building. After being surveyed by an engineer, the building was deemed to have structural integrity and will be renovated in June. The IFRC team will move into the same building once the renovation is completed. This will facilitate faster coordination and movement of resources. Two land cruisers have since been utilised for the operation after the earthquake. For future operations and to aid faster disaster response, procurement of vehicles for the local chapter is being facilitated. An operations centre for the earthquake response operated on a daily basis with staff in charge of relief, health and shelter also operating on a similar basis. Necessary office supplies and IT equipment have been provided to PRC's Bohol chapter.

Logistics

During the relief phase, professional logistics support to the operation has been provided to the PRC in accordance with IFRC standards, procedures and processes. Activities included:

- Coordinating within IFRC and PRC programme managers and zone logistics unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur for timely and cost-efficient sourcing options for items required in the operation. A mobilization table was launched in that regards.
- Coordinating mobilisation of goods and reception of incoming shipments. The IFRC in-country logistics team supported PRC by facilitating the immediate release of pre-positioned stocks and organizing transportation of items to affected areas
- Utilising existing warehousing facilities and vehicles for storage and efficient dispatch of goods to final distribution points. The team also helped the National Society secure a warehouse in Tagbilaran City for proper storage and onward forwarding of supplies to distribution sites
- Ensuring that local procurement of goods, services and transport is in line with IFRC procurement standards and procedures. In preparation for the recovery phase, the logistics team undertook a mapping of suppliers and contractors to support the rehabilitation of water, sanitation and health facilities. The team is now ready to support local procurement of items needed for recovery interventions as soon as requisitions are submitted.

Communications – advocacy and public information

Public communications

Communications is an important element in this operation for it will bridge information towards target audience such as media and donors for public awareness. Six months after the earthquake, a story entitled "[The struggle to recover six months on from the Bohol earthquake](#)", together with [images](#) and a [video](#), were published on IFRC's website (www.ifrc.org). The emergency appeal for the Bohol earthquake operation can also be accessed from this website.

Beneficiary communications

PRC, through IFRC, ensures that the needs of people affected by the earthquake will be heard and addressed. A radio programme with Bohol Chronicle, a local radio station, will be aired when agreements have been finalised between them and PRC. The segment will facilitate the information dissemination and gather feedback from the expected audience. Since communication is a two-way process, a phone hotline at the radio station will be available for people to air their comments and reactions. Aside from these initiatives, community-level feedback gathering have been initiated, in part through BRCs, to have a series of focus group discussions within *barangays* where the National society operates.

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 Organisations \(NGOs\) 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	2013/10-2014/04	Programme	MDRPH013
Budget Timeframe	2013/10-2015/03	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							
American Red Cross		325,762				325,762	
Austrian Red Cross		166,922				166,922	
British Red Cross		144,950				144,950	
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)		100,000				100,000	
Japanese Government		375,073				375,073	78,154
Japanese Red Cross Society		500,000				500,000	
Norwegian Red Cross		87,850				87,850	
Red Cross of Monaco		24,435				24,435	
Swedish Red Cross		694,857				694,857	
Switzerland - Private Donors		200				200	
The Canadian Red Cross Society		16,828				16,828	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)		210,760				210,760	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)		258,558				258,558	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Red Cross Silent Emergency Fund*)		52,515				52,515	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (from Red Cross Society Democratic People's Rep. of Korea*)		50,000				50,000	
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief		1,000				1,000	
C1. Cash contributions		3,009,709				3,009,709	78,154
Inkind Goods & Transport							
Australian Red Cross		8,789				8,789	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		8,789				8,789	
Other Income							
Programme & Services Support Recover		473				473	
C4. Other Income		473				473	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		3,018,971				3,018,971	78,154
D. Total Funding = B + C		3,018,971				3,018,971	78,154

* 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		3,018,971				3,018,971	78,154
E. Expenditure		-1,595,125				-1,595,125	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		1,423,846				1,423,846	78,154

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	2013/10-2014/04	Programme	MDRPH013
Budget Timeframe	2013/10-2015/03	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		755,553			755,553	-150,553	
Shelter - Transitional	1,675,000						1,675,000	
Clothing & Textiles	226,000		157,037			157,037	68,963	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	617,500		95,606			95,606	521,894	
Medical & First Aid	20,000						20,000	
Utensils & Tools	60,000		45,935			45,935	14,065	
Other Supplies & Services	130,000		6,660			6,660	123,340	
Cash Disbursement	1,400,000						1,400,000	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	4,733,500		1,060,790			1,060,790	3,672,710	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	64,000						64,000	
Computers & Telecom	31,000		14,107			14,107	16,893	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	95,000		14,107			14,107	80,893	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	36,000		28,807			28,807	7,193	
Distribution & Monitoring	216,000		10,184			10,184	205,816	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	166,300		59,208			59,208	107,092	
Logistics Services	60,000		36,521			36,521	23,479	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	478,300		134,720			134,720	343,580	
Personnel								
International Staff	574,750		138,906			138,906	435,844	
National Staff	172,600		20,462			20,462	152,138	
National Society Staff	126,000		3,155			3,155	122,845	
Volunteers	105,070		7,156			7,156	97,914	
Total Personnel	978,420		169,678			169,678	808,742	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	106,750		25,949			25,949	80,801	
Professional Fees	10,000		2,642			2,642	7,358	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	116,750		28,590			28,590	88,160	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	110,000		1,364			1,364	108,636	
Total Workshops & Training	110,000		1,364			1,364	108,636	
General Expenditure								
Travel	94,592		12,769			12,769	81,823	
Information & Public Relations	48,000		27,405			27,405	20,595	
Office Costs	37,050		6,231			6,231	30,819	
Communications	37,250		4,555			4,555	32,695	
Financial Charges	36,000		7,001			7,001	28,999	
Other General Expenses	341,870		305			305	341,565	
Shared Office and Services Costs	150,522		16,230			16,230	134,292	
Total General Expenditure	745,284		74,498			74,498	670,786	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			3,959			3,959	-3,959	
Total Operational Provisions			3,959			3,959	-3,959	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	471,722		96,603			96,603	375,119	

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Budget Timeframe	2013/10-2015/03	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 Indirect Costs	471,722		96,603			96,603	375,119	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			10,416			10,416	-10,416	
Pledge Reporting Fees			400			400	-400	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			10,816			10,816	-10,816	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	7,728,976		1,595,125			1,595,125	6,133,850	
VARIANCE (C - D)			6,133,850			6,133,850		

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Budget Timeframe	2013/10-2015/03	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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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		3,018,971	3,018,971	1,595,125	1,423,846	78,154
Subtotal BL2	7,728,976		3,018,971	3,018,971	1,595,125	1,423,846	78,154
GRAND TOTAL	7,728,976		3,018,971	3,018,971	1,595,125	1,423,846	78,154