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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°5
12 January 2015

Period covered:

1 October 2014 to 30 November 2014

Appeal target (current):

CHF 3,583,780

Appeal coverage:

The appeal is 87 percent covered.

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

Appeal history:

- Second revision of appeal was issued on 31 October 2014, with budget adjusted to CHF 3.58 million to assist 100,000 people within the same timeframe.
- A revised emergency appeal was launched on 26 December 2013 seeking CHF 7,728,975 to support the Philippine Red Cross (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 20 October 2013 to support the National Society in undertaking needs assessments and delivering immediate relief assistance.



A beneficiary carrying her son outside their new home in Tubigon, Bohol
(Photo: Cheryl Gaglac/IFRC)

Summary

More than a year after Central Visayas was rocked by a 7.2 magnitude earthquake, PRC, through the support of International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), has been on the ground providing support to earthquake-affected families as recovery efforts continue.

Specifically, under IFRC support, relief distributions were completed in February 2014, having provided non-food items to 12,000 families in the most affected municipalities of Antequera, Buenavista, Calape, Catigbian, Clarin, Danao, Inabanga, Loon, Maribojoc, Sagbayan, San Isidro, Sevilla and Tubigon. To address emergency shelter needs, tarpaulins were provided to 10,101 families while tents were provided to 500 others. During the emergency phase, more than 60,000 families were also provided with safe drinking water.

With the relief phase concluded, IFRC-supported activities moved into recovery phase. A total of 1,700 families have repaired their damaged houses through conditional cash grants from PRC while 200 others have moved into their new homes after receiving core shelter assistance under IFRC's emergency appeal for Central Visayas

earthquake operation. In addition, 10 schools were supported in the rehabilitation of water and sanitation (WatSan) facilities comprising six latrine units, a urinal, hand-washing facilities with water source and water supplies. The 10 schools were also provided with cleaning kits for maintenance of the facilities while some 3,000 students were provided with hygiene kits. Also linked to sanitation, the 200 core shelters completed had pour-flush latrines and septic tanks integrated to ensure access to waste disposal facility among families.

Contributions to this appeal have been received from Red Cross Red Crescent partners and government partners, specifically American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society/Canadian government, Danish Red Cross/Danish government, Japanese Red Cross Society/Japanese Government, Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government, Norwegian Red Cross, and Swedish Red Cross. Private donors from Switzerland and the WHO Voluntary Emergency Fund have also contributed to the appeal.

On behalf of PRC, IFRC would like to thank partners and donors for their invaluable support towards this operation.

The situation

Central Visayas was rocked by a 7.2 magnitude earthquake on 15 October 2013. Described as the strongest and deadliest recorded in Bohol over the last 20 years, the earthquake left more than 220 people dead and caused significant destruction on infrastructure including roads, bridges, flood control facilities, school buildings, hospitals and other public buildings in the province of Bohol.

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) estimated that damage to infrastructure was worth more than Philippine peso (PHP) 2.2 billion. The impact of the earthquake was most severe in the province of Bohol, as the epicenter was located in the town of Sagbayan, some 45 kilometres from the provincial capital of Tagbilaran City. The temblor affected 75,000 families (370,000 people) in Bohol alone.

A year on, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC), supported by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), has provided significant assistance to thousands of affected families. The Red Cross continues to deliver recovery assistance in municipalities of Bohol which was badly hit by the earthquake.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination

PRC continues to take the lead in the humanitarian response for Bohol earthquake operation, supported by IFRC in accordance with the Movement-wide operational framework. Three Movement partners directly supported the Bohol response – IFRC, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross – with IFRC still providing support to date.

Furthermore, a total of 16 Movement partners are operating in the Philippines: IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as well Partner National Societies from 14 countries. Coordination among Movement partners with in-country presence is a permanent feature, with PRC playing the leading role with support from the IFRC Movement coordinator and the head of delegation. Regular meetings are currently held, in the context of typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda) operation, which address all ongoing PRC interventions, including the Bohol earthquake response.

Coordinating with the authorities

The broader response to the earthquake is led by Philippine Government, through Bohol provincial authorities, which allocated PHP 2.3 billion (CHF 50 million) for Bohol Earthquake Assistance (BEA). The assistance by the authorities aims to rebuild or rehabilitate damaged city and municipal halls, barangay (village) halls and health centres, day care centres, cultural and civic centres, markets and waterworks systems, among others.

As an auxiliary to the government and as mandated in the *Republic Act 10072*, PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies involved in responding to disaster emergencies through participating and collaborating with NDRRMC and local government units. PRC, supported by IFRC field delegate in Bohol, continues to coordinate efforts with the authorities, from the provincial down to the municipal and barangay levels, including Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Health, Department of Labour and Employment (DOLE), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), National Housing Authority (NHA) and NDRRMC.

Inter-agency coordination

PRC and IFRC consistently participated in meetings on inter-agency coordination and humanitarian country team (HCT) meetings, which was activated for this response. The HCT was responsible for harmonizing strategic issues related to humanitarian interventions for the earthquake operation, supporting the local government through orientation of local actors to the cluster system and sharing of relevant practices best suited for the operation. In addition, PRC and IFRC actively participated in meetings and technical working groups of shelter as well as water, sanitation and hygiene, and education clusters. Coordination was also carried out with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) and being the co-convenor of the shelter cluster, IFRC engaged with the wider humanitarian community for the Bohol earthquake operation until the cluster coordination role to the provincial authorities in April 2014.

Shelter cluster coordination

When the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Clusters were active for this operation, IFRC deployed a shelter coordination team as part of its commitment as the co-convenor of the shelter cluster. The team was exclusively dedicated to the task of cluster coordination, independent of PRC/IFRC operations, although it was resourced through funds mobilized via IFRC emergency appeal. IFRC handed over the cluster coordination role to the provincial authorities in April 2014. 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. PRC and IFRC participate in these meetings.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

PRC has been on the ground in responding to the immediate needs of the affected populations after the aftermath of the earthquake. To date, PRC, with the support of IFRC, has been able to:

- Provide about 12,000 households with essential non-food items
- Provide about 10,101 households with tarpaulins and 500 households with family tents
- Provide more than 3,200 people with health care services through health stations set up in two municipalities
- Provide about 3,000 people with psychosocial support
- Distribute in excess of 3 million litres of safe drinking water to more than 60,000 families
- Reach about 10,000 households with basic hygiene promotion activities
- Reach around 3,000 students in 10 schools with health and hygiene education using the children hygiene and sanitation transformation (CHAST) methodology
- Provide around 3,000 students in 10 schools with hygiene kits
- Rehabilitate water and sanitation facilities for 10 schools
- Provide 10 schools with cleaning kits
- Provide 1,700 households with shelter repair assistance
- Ensure that 200 households have new homes following completion of their core shelters, with the construction of 100 more shelters underway
- Provide construction materials to a school for the repair of two classrooms
- Provide certified carpentry or masonry training to 100 people, in collaboration with the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)

Progress towards outcomes

Non-food relief
Outcome 1: Essential household needs of 10,000 affected households are met
Output 1.1: 10,000 affected households have access to essential non-food items to meet immediate needs

Progress

Relief distributions were completed in February 2014. Together with donations of Partner National Societies, distribution of relief items was able to reach more than 12,000 households in 12 municipalities (Antequera, Buenavista, Calape, Catigbian, Clarin, Danao, Inabanga, Loon, Maribojoc, Sagbayan, San Isidro, Sevilla and Tubigon). Specifically under this emergency appeal operation, some 10,000 families were reached with non-food items which consisted of blankets, hygiene kits, mosquito nets, sleeping mats and jerry cans.

Findings of a post-distribution survey carried out in Bohol showed that almost all (99%) of the beneficiaries indicated that the relief items they received under this operation were appropriate and were able to support them in meeting immediate needs after the earthquake. Details can be found in [Operations Update no. 4](#).

Shelter (emergency and recovery)

The shelter intervention under this action plan has three components: emergency shelter, shelter repair assistance and core shelter. In emergency shelter assistance, affected families were provided with tarpaulins and tents in order to meet their immediate shelter needs. During recovery phase, families whose houses were partially damaged were provided with shelter repair assistance through conditional cash grants, while families whose houses were totally destroyed or were found to be of compromised structural integrity, were provided with core shelters.

Outcome 2: The immediate shelter needs of the target population are met
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Output 2.1: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to 10,000 households affected by the earthquake

Progress

The earthquake damaged some 65,800 houses while 13,400 families completely lost their homes in Bohol alone. In support to families whose homes were damaged, PRC and IFRC provided 10,101 families with tarpaulins across 12 most affected municipalities (Antequera, Buenavista, Calape, Catigbian, Clarin, Danao, Inabanga, Loon, Maribojoc, Sagbayan, San Isidro and Tubigon). Some 500 displaced families whose houses were destroyed were also provided with tents across 13 most affected municipalities (Antequera, Buenavista, Bilar, Calape, Catigbian, Clarin, Danao, Inabanga, Loon, Sagbayan, Sevilla, and Sikatuna). Through the mobilization of volunteers and staff, the distribution of tents was complemented with orientation sessions on installation and maintenance. Emergency shelter distribution has been concluded, detailed information can be found in [Operations Update no. 4](#).

Outcome 3: The target population has durable and sustainable shelter

Output 3.1: Durable shelter that meets agreed standards is provided to 2,300 households
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Output 3.2: Orientation/awareness raising sessions on safer shelter provided to 2,300 households in target communities

Output 3.3: Shelter-related income generating opportunities are provided to the affected communities

Beneficiary targeting and selection

Given that the quake had destroyed or damaged thousands of houses, shelter assistance was a top priority. The shelter recovery interventions under this operation targeted to provide 500 beneficiary households with core shelter and 1,700 families with shelter repair assistance.

Prior to delivery of shelter assistance, PRC and IFRC undertook detailed assessments and beneficiary validation in collaboration with local authorities and barangay recovery committees. The barangay recovery committee comprises five to ten community members in each barangay who contribute directly to the local recovery planning, beneficiary selection process, and prioritization of activities as well as implementation and monitoring of interventions. These committees act as advisory groups as well play a key role in the selection of beneficiary households and communities. They provide valuable insight into individual community recovery needs and assist in identifying beneficiaries who are then validated through collective community processes. The thorough screening of beneficiaries was to ensure that it was families with the least economic means to repair or reconstruct their homes – the most vulnerable – that received assistance.

For core shelter, the process of selecting and revalidating beneficiaries included verifying whether those targeted had suitable land lots outside areas classified as ‘no build zones’ by the authorities – following assessments by the Mines and Geoscience Bureau (MGB). The MGB assessment quantified the risks of earthquakes, floods and landslides in particular sites, among others, which serves as guide to reducing risk and mitigating impact of natural hazard. Even though a last resort, it was deemed necessary that families which used to live in areas classified as ‘no build zones must be relocated.

Shelter repair assistance

Provision of shelter repair assistance was completed during the first half of 2014, with a total of 1,700 families supported to repair their damaged houses. PRC, together with IFRC, provided shelter repair assistance in the form of conditional cash grants together with orientation sessions on building back safer. Each selected beneficiary household received a conditional cash grant of PHP 10,000 (approximately CHF 220) given in two instalments of PHP 6,000 and PHP 4,000 respectively. For remote areas, the grant was complemented with an additional amount of up to PHP 200 (approximately CHF 4.5) to support beneficiaries with travel costs and transportation of materials from main local markets to their barangays. The first instalment was provided soon after beneficiary orientation and proposal generation, and was followed by monitoring. During monitoring, the shelter project team conducted house-to-house visits to ensure that target families had been purchased materials listed in their proposals and started to undertake repairs appropriately. The project team used monitoring forms and checklists to note whether beneficiaries had made the purchases properly (receipts were reviewed as a source of verification), what materials they had bought and if the materials were used for house repair. The second instalment followed upon presentation of sufficient proof on satisfactory utilization of initial assistance by the beneficiary family and validation by project teams that the family had indeed undertaken shelter repairs satisfactorily.

Table 1. Families provided with shelter repair assistance

Municipality	Number of families assisted
Balilihan	109
Buenavista	144
Calape	154
Clarin	95
Danao	136
Inabanga	346
Loon	250
Maribojoc	175
Tubigon	291
Total	1,700

Core shelter assistance

Planning for the provision of core shelter assistance started alongside provision of shelter repair assistance and was based on a phased approach that took into account the donations received towards this appeal. Under the first phase, the target was 200 families while under the second phase the target is 100 families, with the potential of an additional 50 families to be supported in the third and final phase.

Following consultation with target communities and other stakeholders, the selected design for the core shelter houses built under this emergency appeal operation is a half-timber, half-concrete design with an attached latrine and septic tank. There were several factors considered in the design, including:

- Compatibility with build back better and safer construction techniques;
- Appropriateness to cultural norms of the communities;
- Availability of suitable and acceptable construction materials and skilled labour;
- Practical habitable designs suitable to the terrain and climate conditions of the area.

With the design agreed upon, a market analysis was undertaken to verify the estimated costs and availability of required construction materials in project areas. This followed sending out of requests for quotations and analyzing the possible cost of items as indicated by potential suppliers. After the market analysis, local procurement for shelters materials was initiated in accordance with standard procurement procedures. As regards corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets and galvanized plain sheets, an international tender was processed through IFRC's zone logistics unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur.

Pending delivery of materials, a total of four model shelters were constructed in strategic locations within the municipalities of Loon, Maribojoc and Tubigon. Construction of the model houses served both as "on-the-job-training" for members of the shelter project team and as a visual demonstration of safer construction techniques to beneficiaries.

Once model houses were completed, delivery of shelter materials and technical guidance followed, within the context of phase 1. As of 30 October 2014 – a year after the quake – 204 core shelters (including the four model houses) had been completed, enabling 204 families to move into their new homes. Currently, 100 other houses are at various stages of construction under the second phase. The exact number of units to be provided under the third and phase will be determined in January 2015 upon the final analysis of financial resources mobilized.

Table 2. Families provided/targeted with core shelter assistance in phases 1 and 2

Municipality	Families assisted in Phase 1	Families targeted in Phase 2	Total
Calape	21	32	53
Inabanga	na	16	16
Loon	58	27	85
Maribojoc	53	na	53
Tubigon	72	25	97
Total	204	100	304

Beneficiary ownership and engagement in construction

Beneficiary ownership of their individual houses is paramount and has been guaranteed by ensuring that members of target households provide sweat equity; beneficiary household members are directly involved in the construction of their own house alongside complementary labour support provided by the PRC and IFRC.

Shelter-related income generating opportunities

While there is a strong element of an owner-driven approach, carpenters, masons and non-skilled labourers from the local communities are engaged to support the beneficiaries in rebuilding. The carpenters, masons and non-skilled labourers are not beneficiaries themselves but are workers who provide specific skilled technical labour in the construction of core shelters – at a fee. Specifically, for each core shelter, two skilled workers (a carpenter and a mason) and two non-skilled helpers are assigned. Together, they form the construction team to build one house and receive payment on cash-for-work basis according the local market tariffs. The daily rate for each skilled worker is PHP 350 while that for each non-skilled helper is PHP 250.

The engagement of skilled and non-skilled workers has contributed to improved access to shelter-related income generating opportunities in target communities. The approach of the operation also seeks to boost the local economy and enhance local income generation when possible. Apart from CGI and galvanized plain sheets all other construction materials are procured locally; this contributes to helping local livelihoods.

Furthermore, as part of recovery support, 100 individuals – representing 100 families – were supported to receive certified vocational training in carpentry and masonry. The training was delivered through a partnership between PRC and the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA). The skills acquired through these trainings enhanced the participant’s skills in construction of safer shelters. All trained participants were provided with carpentry and masonry tool kits, which they now use for income-earning activities.

Awareness on building back safer

Comprehensive orientation/awareness-raising sessions on building back safer principles are organized prior to provision of shelter materials and assistance. The orientation/awareness-raising sessions are organized by the shelter project team – together with barangay recovery committees – which is in place to ensure swift implementation of shelter interventions. The team is composed of Red Cross staff, two engineers, one IFRC delegate, volunteers, carpenters and masons. Some of the individuals who were supported to receive certified vocational training from TESDA in carpentry and masonry are part of this team.

Beneficiaries have to ensure that their houses are reconstructed complying with standards. As well as beneficiary households, carpenters, masons and other community members are invited and encouraged to participate in building back safe sessions. The awareness sessions are complemented with provision of printed manuals which outline the construction process, step-by-step, and highlight key aspects of building back safer. Members of the shelter project team undertake regular monitoring to provide technical guidance and quality control throughout the construction process.

Challenges

Just three weeks after the earthquake, typhoon Haiyan, the strongest typhoon on record to make land fall, devastated Central Philippines on Friday, 8 November 2013, with an unprecedented fury that caused a devastating humanitarian impact resulting in thousands of deaths, injuries, personal tragedies, trauma and destruction. The typhoon demanded massive effort and resources from the Philippine government, PRC and other actors, and, to some extent, humanitarian response for Bohol decreased as attention shifted to address the needs of typhoon-affected families. Although Haiyan did not directly affect Bohol, its impact was felt through the disruption of electricity and water supply. As support shifted to the needs of typhoon-affected families, significant needs remain in the earthquake-affected areas. There are still families living in tents or makeshift shelters, exposing them to the elements. Some survivors still have limited access to water and sanitation facilities, making them vulnerable to diseases.

Water; Sanitation; Hygiene promotion
Outcome 4: Risk of waterborne, water-related and vector-borne diseases in targeted communities reduced
Output 4.1: Access to safe water by target population increased
Output 4.2: Access to adequate sanitation facilities in communities and schools increased
Output 4.3: Knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population in communities and schools increased

This sector comprises five components grouped under three main outputs: increasing access to safe water; increasing access to sanitation (through construction of pour-flush latrines and septic tanks as integral components of the core shelters as well as rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities); enhancing knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene (by undertaking hygiene promotion in communities and; hygiene promotion in schools).

Restoring/increasing access to safe water

The progress made in this regard was reported in detail in previous updates, including operations update no. 4. In all, as part of its support to the Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA), PRC distributed more than 3.1 million litres of safe drinking water to 60,000 families in the municipalities of Balilihan, Buenavista, Clarin, Daus, Inabanga, Sagbayan and Tubigon as well as Tagbilaran City. Linked to relief distributions, some 12,000 families received household water storage containers (jerry cans), 10,000 of them under this emergency appeal operation. Distribution of water contributed to restoring, and in some cases increasing, access to safe water in communities where supply had been disrupted by the earthquake.

Restoring/improving access to sanitation

Each core shelter constructed under this operation has a pour-flush latrines and septic tank as integral components. As such, the 204 families that moved into their new homes – following completion of their core shelters – have access to essential household sanitation facilities.

The damage to infrastructures, including water and sanitation facilities in schools, caused by the earthquake was extensive. As schools were damaged, children’s access to education was greatly impeded. To address this situation, PRC and IFRC provided support to rehabilitate water and sanitation facilities in 10 schools in five municipalities, namely: Carmen, Inabanga, Loon, Maribojoc and Tubigon. The facilities in each school comprised six latrines, a urinal facility and a hand washing facility with water supply. Furthermore, three schools (Calatrava Elementary School in Carmen and Baogo Elementary School and Liloan Norte Elementary School in Inabanga) were provided with a water source, i.e. a deep-well, since they did not have existing water sources.

Table 3: Schools supported to rehabilitate/reconstruct WatSan facilities

Area		Name of school
Municipality	Barangay	
Carmen	Alegria	Alegria Elementary School
	Calatrava	Calatrava Elementary School
Inabanga	Baogo	Baogo Elementary School
	Dagnawan	Dagnawan Elementary School
	Liloan Norte	Liloan Norte Elementary School
Loon	Tontonan	Sto Niño de La Paz Elementary School
Maribojoc	Cabawan	Cabawan Elementary School
Tubigon	Banlasan	Banlasan Elementary School
	Cabulihan	Cabulihan Elementary School
	Cahayag	Cahayag Elementary School

Rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in schools was undertaken by an independent contractor with proven capacity to perform significant construction projects. During construction, the contractor assigned site engineers who ensured quality control. Close monitoring was also undertaken by PRC and IFRC staff, including a project engineer, from the beginning to the end of construction. The Red Cross project carried out technical inspections and provided advice to ensure that the quality of construction works was at par with standards that had been set through experience gained in undertaking similar interventions in other operational areas. The facilities are designed to typhoon and quake resilience standards.

Close coordination was maintained with DepEd, local authorities and the WASH cluster and Education clusters prior to and during project implementation to ensure no duplication of assistance. This ensured that assistance was provided to affected schools with the greatest needs. In addition, one school – Sto Niño de La Paz Elementary School in the municipality of Loon – has been provided with construction materials to complete rehabilitation of its two classrooms. The schools suffered extensive damage on its classroom and other facilities and is struggling to repair or reconstruct them.

The facilities in all the 10 schools were handed over to respective school authorities during November 2014. The assistance provided has not only contributed to enhancing access to adequate water and sanitation facilities among students and workers in the 10 schools but also to communities around the schools. This is because school buildings are often used as evacuation centres in the event of disaster.

Enhancing knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene

Dissemination of disease prevention, health and hygiene messages utilized three approaches: first, linked with distribution of hygiene kits and relief items; second, utilizing the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) methodology, and; third, using the children hygiene and sanitation transformation (CHAST) methodology.

Hygiene promotion linked with distribution of hygiene kits was undertaken and completed alongside distribution of relief items. A total of 105 community health volunteers were recruited and trained. Subsequently they reached 10,000 families who also received hygiene kits and other relief items.

Preparations relating to implementation of activities using the PHAST methodology started alongside shelter interventions. The community-based interventions are being underway in the municipalities of Calape, Inabanga, Loon, Maribojoc and Tubigon – in which core shelter assistance is also being provided – targeting 10,000 families. Priority is on barangays with higher risk of water related-diseases.

Meanwhile, hygiene promotion in the 10 schools supported in rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities is being undertaken utilizing the children hygiene and sanitation transformation (CHAST) methodology. The approach uses a range of exercises and educational games to teach students about the links between personal hygiene and health, to mitigate risks of contracting preventable diseases. A series of trainings for teachers, which commenced in November 2014, are being undertaken to integrate health and hygiene promotion in the school curriculum. To bridge knowledge with practice, some 3,000 students in the 10 schools have been provided with hygiene kits (which consisted of a comb, cotton buds, hygiene bag, nail cutter, soap case, tooth paste, two pieces of soap and toothbrush and towel). Furthermore, each school has been supported to form a committee which will take the lead in ensuring proper maintenance of the facilities provided. Each school has also been provided with cleaning kits consisting of two pieces of liquid toilet-bowl cleaners, seven dippers, one bucket, one toilet brush, 20 mops and 100 rolls of toilet paper.

Challenges

Rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in schools was initially scheduled to be completed during the second quarter of 2014. However, delays were faced in engaging a suitable contractor; the bidding process took longer than expected as one of the contractors earlier selected backed off from the project, disrupting the project schedule. This prompted a re-bidding exercise, which eventually saw the engagement of a suitable contractor who undertook the entire rehabilitation project. Even so, the contractor had to contend with a number of challenges including digging through a solid foundation of limestone and disruption of construction schedule by the rainy season. Nevertheless, works have since been completed satisfactorily, all the facilities handed over to respective school authorities during November 2014 and are currently being utilized.

Health and care
Outcome 5: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced
Output 5.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases
Output 5.2: Mainstream and crosscutting psychosocial support provided in affected communities

Emergency health services

Besides damaging people’s houses, the quake caused extensive damage to public health facilities, including hospitals, barangay health stations, rural health units, and birthing facilities. To address immediate needs, medical teams from different agencies provided mobile health services in the interior barangays while some agencies – including PRC – provided temporary facilities, such as Rubb hall tents, dispensary tents and advance medical posts to augment damaged health facilities in delivering services.

Through the temporary facilities deployed by PRC, some 3,200 patients were accommodated, including non-earthquake related cases such as prenatal check-ups, emergency and regular medical consultations and immunizations. Two PRC facilities remain operational in Inabanga and Loon municipalities pending rehabilitation of damaged facilities by the authorities.

Two Rubb halls were deployed right after the earthquake struck. These served as emergency hospitals as the ones in Loon (Congressman Natalio Castillo Memorial Hospital) and Inabanga (Francisco Dagohoy Memorial Hospital in Inabanga) were damaged. Deployment of Rubb halls enabled local authorities to accommodate about 3,200 patients until end of January 2014.

Psychosocial support

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. The National Society provided psychosocial support to some 3,200 people in the most affected municipalities, including through play and art activities, counselling, providing referrals and responding to tracing requests.

National society institutional preparedness and service delivery capacity development
Outcome 6: National Society level of preparedness for future disasters and capacity to deliver sustainable programming and services strengthened
Output 6.1: Increased skillsets available for the Bohol chapter to respond to future disasters and deliver programmes and services
Output 6.2: Increased material capacity is available for the Bohol chapter to deliver programmes and services

Skillset improvement among staff and volunteers

Under this operation, several technical training and training of trainers (ToT) sessions have been organized for volunteers and staff of PRC's Bohol chapter involved in programme implementation or support services. During the first quarter of 2014, IFRC delegates, engineers and staff with experience in providing technical support for shelter interventions in other parts of Philippines facilitated orientation of PRC Bohol chapter staff and volunteers on practical methodology of shelter interventions. The orientation prepared the Bohol team in its current role of overseeing implementation of shelter activities. During the third quarter of 2014, a training event was organized on provision of psychosocial support. Training for the Bohol chapter's Red Cross Action Team (RCAT) was also undertaken during second half of 2014. In all, some 200 volunteers, including CHVs, have been mobilized and trained to support various activities under this operation. It is worthy to note that some of the staff and volunteers who received RCAT training were mobilized to respond when Tropical Depression Queenie affected Bohol in November 2014. IFRC delegates and technical staff continue to be resource persons, to provide coaching and mentoring to Bohol chapter staff and volunteers participating in implementation of activities under this operation.

Facility and equipment capacity

With the view of enhancing the material capacity of the Bohol chapter of PRC to deliver programmes and services, IFRC has provided office supplies and IT equipment such as three laptops, two sets of desktop computers, a projector and a camera. One vehicle (a Toyota Hilux) was also provided to the chapter to augment the chapter's current fleet and facilitate mobility during implementation of recovery interventions. The chapter has also been provided with equipment for its RCAT, including personal protective gear for staff and volunteers. The bidding process to engage a suitable contractor to undertake repair works on the Bohol chapter building has been completed. A contract is being prepared, and once signed, construction works will start in early 2015.

Community preparedness and risk reduction
Outcome 7: Communities' resilience to disasters is protected and restored
Output 7.1 Risk reduction measures are incorporated in disaster recovery programmes
Output 7.2: Community and school based disaster contingency plans are developed and pre-tested

Incorporating risk reduction measures in recovery programmes

All recovery interventions under this operation aim at building community resilience towards future disasters. Within the shelter programme, beneficiary households are provided with awareness on building back safer principles. As well as members of target households, carpenters, masons, non-skilled labourers and members of barangay recovery committees – who actively participate in shelter activities – other community members are reached with knowledge on building back safer principles through IEC materials and adoption of the shelter

model for own construction. The water and sanitation facilities rehabilitated in 10 schools are built to earthquake and typhoon standards. The facilities are beneficial not only to students and workers in the 10 schools but also to communities around the schools. This is because school buildings are often used as evacuation centres in the event of disaster.

Community and school based disaster risk reduction activities

Planning for these activities will be undertaken during the first quarter of 2015.

Logistics

From relief operation to early recovery interventions, professional logistics support to the operation has been provided to PRC in accordance with IFRC standards, procedures and processes. The in-country logistics team is led by one logistics coordinator based in Manila. Specifically for this operation, support in Manila has been provided by the logistics coordinator, one logistics delegate and one logistics officer. Field logistics support is provided by one logistics officer based in Bohol. Logistics activities ensure the effective management of the supply chain, including management of logistics technical information, procurement, clearance and storage following IFRC logistics procedures and in accordance to full audit trail requirements.

Since the start of the operation the logistics team has supported programme implementation teams in the timely and cost-efficient sourcing options for goods and services required in the operation. During the emergency and relief phase, items including mosquito nets, hygiene kits, collapsible jerry cans, water bladders with tap stands, tarpaulins and tents were procured with the support of IFRC zone logistics unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur. In the recovery phase, only CGI and galvanized plain sheets were obtained via an international tender processed through the ZLU.

The logistics team facilitated the procurement, customs clearance and delivery of two IFRC vehicles – from the IFRC global fleet based in Dubai – which are being utilized in Bohol as well as procurement of one vehicle which has since been handed over to the Bohol chapter of PRC. The team also supported the relief and shelter programmes in setting up distribution points in various municipalities of Bohol, to secure adequate storage solutions, and to coordinate with PRC in monitoring the reception of incoming shipments, warehousing and dispatch of goods to distribution points.

The team is supporting PRC with local procurement of goods and services for the operation as well as production of relevant/accurate reports.

Communications

Advocacy and public information

Communications ensure timely delivery of information targeted at key stakeholders including the media, National Societies and prospective donors. Relevant information and publicity materials have been channeled through IFRC public website (www.ifrc.org) and PRC website (www.redcross.org.ph).

Recent story from Bohol earthquake entitled “[One year on from the Bohol earthquake: a new home and a new hope](#)” was published on IFRC public website together with [images](#) on the progress of projects. Previous [stories](#) and [photos](#) published can also be found on the IFRC public website.

There were also photos and feature articles, showing progress of activities carried out by the National Society, published through a local newspaper in Bohol in order to create awareness and raise Red Cross profile among the local communities. The communications unit will continue to document and capture the progress of recovery intervention of PRC.

Beneficiary communication and accountability

The team providing technical support to the operation put in place measures to further community participation and ensure improved programme accountability to beneficiaries. The Bohol chapter of PRC, supported by an IFRC reporting and communications officer based in Bohol, developed various communication materials in the local dialect to facilitate better understanding of planned interventions and their methodologies in the target communities. Community-level feedback mechanisms, such as focus group discussions and house-to-house interviews have been undertaken in barangays covered by the operation. These community engagement initiatives have elicited vital feedback from beneficiaries, which has informed programme teams to mainstream and address the needs of the vulnerable people. At the completion of shelter interventions during the first quarter of 2015, a post-assistance survey will be conducted to assess the level satisfaction among beneficiaries.

Contact information

For further information, please contact:

- **Philippine Red Cross**
 - Gwendolyn Pang, secretary general, phone +63 2 525 5654; gwendolyn.pang@redcross.org.ph
- **IFRC Philippines country office**
 - Kari Isomaa, head of delegation, phone +63 2 336 8622; kari.isomaa@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Southeast Asia regional office, Bangkok**
 - Anne Leclerc, head of regional office, phone +66 2661 8201; anne.leclerc@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur**
 - Necephor Mghendi, operations coordinator; +60 1 2224 6796, necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
 - Florent Chané, zone logistics coordinator; +60 3 9207 5752; florent.chane@ifrc.org
 - Emilia Koski, relationship manager; +60 3 9207 5771; emilia.koski@ifrc.org
 - Patrick Fuller, communications manager; +60 3 9207 5705; email: patrick.fuller@ifrc.org
 - Peter Ophoff, head of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER); +60 3 9207 5775; peter.ophoff@ifrc.org



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- [Financial statement](#)

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	2013/10-2014/11	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		3,583,780				3,583,780	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
American Red Cross		326,077				326,077	
Australian Government		168				168	
Australian Red Cross		473				473	
Austrian Red Cross		177,590				177,590	
British Red Cross		144,950				144,950	
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)		100,000				100,000	
Japanese Government		453,227				453,227	
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		694,689				694,689	
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		3,099,320				3,099,320	
Inkind Goods & Transport							
Australian Red Cross		8,789				8,789	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		8,789				8,789	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		3,108,109				3,108,109	
D. Total Funding = B + C		3,108,109				3,108,109	

* 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		3,108,109				3,108,109	
E. Expenditure		-2,839,816				-2,839,816	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		268,293				268,293	

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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)			3,583,780			3,583,780		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	723,788		723,788			723,788	0	
Shelter - Transitional	867,401		392,184			392,184	475,217	
Construction Materials	4,101		4,101			4,101	0	
Clothing & Textiles	200,474		200,474			200,474	0	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	285,819		279,009			279,009	6,810	
Medical & First Aid	3,284		4,024			4,024	-740	
Teaching Materials	421		421			421	0	
Utensils & Tools	67,235		45,935			45,935	21,300	
Other Supplies & Services	7,037		12,987			12,987	-5,950	
Cash Disbursement	161,185		161,195			161,195	-10	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	2,320,745		1,824,118			1,824,118	496,627	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	22,401		22,401			22,401	0	
Computers & Telecom	18,292		18,292			18,292	0	
Office & Household Equipment	693		693			693	0	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	41,386		41,386			41,386	0	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	38,716		31,992			31,992	6,724	
Distribution & Monitoring	20,491		15,078			15,078	5,413	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	125,660		106,473			106,473	19,187	
Logistics Services	47,624		47,625			47,625	-1	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	232,491		201,167			201,167	31,324	
Personnel								
International Staff	247,414		208,639			208,639	38,775	
National Staff	58,114		73,417			73,417	-15,303	
National Society Staff	37,467		9,183			9,183	28,284	
Volunteers	57,670		28,389			28,389	29,281	
Total Personnel	400,665		319,627			319,627	81,038	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	34,391		34,390			34,390	1	
Professional Fees	5,519		7,081			7,081	-1,562	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	39,910		41,472			41,472	-1,562	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	88,300		21,300			21,300	67,000	
Total Workshops & Training	88,300		21,300			21,300	67,000	
General Expenditure								
Travel	23,709		25,095			25,095	-1,386	
Information & Public Relations	48,763		29,074			29,074	19,689	
Office Costs	37,725		12,326			12,326	25,399	
Communications	8,975		8,885			8,885	90	
Financial Charges	26,448		30,569			30,569	-4,121	
Other General Expenses	3,752		993			993	2,759	
Shared Office and Services Costs	67,664		49,420			49,420	18,244	
Total General Expenditure	217,036		156,362			156,362	60,674	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			39,030			39,030	-39,030	

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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)			3,583,780			3,583,780		
Total Operational Provisions			39,030			39,030	-39,030	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	217,135		171,792			171,792	45,343	
Total Indirect Costs	217,135		171,792			171,792	45,343	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	17,012		19,463			19,463	-2,451	
Pledge Reporting Fees	9,100		4,100			4,100	5,000	
Total Pledge Specific Costs	26,112		23,563			23,563	2,549	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	3,583,780		2,839,816			2,839,816	743,964	
VARIANCE (C - D)			743,964			743,964		