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Emergency appeal Philippines: Central Visayas Earthquake

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH013
GLIDE n° EQ-2013-000134-PHL
24 October 2013

This preliminary emergency appeal seeks CHF 5,463,495 in cash, kind, or services to support the Philippine Red Cross in delivering humanitarian assistance to 10,000 families (50,000 people) over eight months. The operation will be completed by end June 2014; a final report will be made available by 30 September 2014, three months after the end of the operation.

Appeal history:

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. Unearmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.

Summary

Following a deadly magnitude 7.2 earthquake that struck Central Visayas islands, with its epicentre in Bohol, Philippines on the morning of 15 October 2013, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) is delivering assistance to the affected communities. The quake, which has been described as the strongest to hit the region in more than 20 years, has left at least 195 people dead, 651 injured and 12 missing. With a week already having elapsed from the time the disaster struck, emergency search and rescue operations have now moved into the retrieval phase.

According to national disaster authorities, the most affected province is Bohol itself where a total of 66,717 families (344,347 persons) have been displaced. Of these, 12,989 families (71,387 persons) are currently in evacuation centres and are in need of relief as well as emergency shelter. The authorities in Bohol and neighbouring Cebu have declared a state of calamity, and the government has indicated that it will accept international assistance. In response, several humanitarian actors have begun interventions.

PRC volunteers and staff were mobilized immediately after the earthquake struck, and have been providing assistance tirelessly since. To expedite the delivery of humanitarian assistance, PRC deployed experienced teams from chapters in Luzon to Bohol within 48 hours after the disaster struck, to conduct first rapid assessments. The assessments – supported by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and a number of partner national societies (PNS) – have helped in providing a clearer picture of the quake's impact. On the basis of the rapid assessment findings, PRC has sought international support to address the needs of those affected.



Philippine Red Cross volunteers use boats and motorbikes to transport items due to logistic challenges in delivering aid to quake-affected areas.
(Photo: Alanah Torralba/IFRC)

This appeal is being launched on a preliminary basis and adjustments to the plan and budget will be done within two weeks in line with detailed assessments. In the meantime, this operation aims to deliver immediate assistance to affected families in the province of Bohol, focusing on providing non-food relief to 10,000 families, emergency shelter assistance for 10,000 families, psychosocial support to 5,000 individuals, health, water and sanitation interventions for 10,000 families and essential household item replacement assistance for 5,000 families.

IFRC will support PRC interventions in the sectors outlined in this preliminary emergency appeal, with some partner national societies providing additional assistance through bilateral arrangements to complement these and PRC's own interventions. Besides the IFRC country office team, this operation will also be supported by an experienced team at the IFRC's Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur (in particular, the areas of disaster management coordination and support, shelter, early recovery and longer-term recovery, health, water and sanitation, communications, beneficiary communications, logistics, reporting, and resource mobilization). Short, medium and long term capacity building and organizational development support will continue to be provided by the IFRC's Southeast Asia regional office in Bangkok.

[<click for the emergency appeal budget; a map of the affected area; or contact details>](#)

The situation

On the morning of 15 October 2013, a magnitude 7.2 earthquake struck Central Visayas in the Philippines, leaving some 195 people dead – 182 of them in Bohol – with 651 injured and 12 missing. The Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) reported that quake's epicentre was located in the municipality of Sagbayan on Bohol Island, with an approximate depth of 33 kilometres. The quake is said to be the strongest to have hit the Central Visayas islands in more than 20 years. As of 23 October 2013, more than 2,547 aftershocks had been reported, of which 64 were strong enough to be felt.

According to the latest National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) update, a total of 53,337 houses have been damaged by the quake, with some 10,000 having collapsed. Most survivors are apprehensive of returning to their homes or going inside concrete buildings for fear of aftershocks. Besides residential houses, historical buildings, hospitals and churches are also impacted heavily. Access to some municipalities is limited because roads have been rendered impassable by landslides, physical damage or destroyed bridges.

The NDRRMC has reported that a total of 597,598 families (2,991,143 persons) have been affected in six provinces, with the majority in Bohol. Up to 66,717 families (344,347 persons) have been displaced in the province of Bohol, and of these, 12,989 families (71,387 persons) are currently in evacuation centres and in need of relief as well as emergency shelter. Among the worst affected areas are the municipalities of Maribojoc and Loon, which have populations of 20,491 and 42,800 people respectively, according to the 2010 census.

Table 1: Effects of earthquake (source: NDRRMC, 23 October 2013)

Details	Total
Deaths	195
Injured	651
Missing	12
# of affected persons	597,598 families (2,991,143 persons)
Totally damaged houses	14,009
Partially damaged houses	39,328

Emergency operations by the authorities and in-country partners are ongoing. With a week already having elapsed from the onset of the disaster, emergency search and rescue operations have now moved into the retrieval phase. The authorities in Bohol and Cebu have declared a state of calamity and the government has indicated that it will accept international assistance. In response, several humanitarian actors have begun carrying out interventions to address the needs wrought by this disaster.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination

Since the quake struck, PRC has been organizing individual and joint briefing sessions as well as issuing regular updates to Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners with in-country presence on the latest about its

response initiatives to major events across the country. Two days after the disaster, PRC, IFRC and Movement partners, including Australian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross, undertook joint visits to Bohol and conducted a rapid assessment, including an aerial assessment which was made possible by a helicopter supported in-kind by the Eurocopter Foundation, through its Philippine subsidiary.

On the basis of the first rapid assessment findings, PRC has requested IFRC support in mobilizing international support through the emergency appeal mechanism. The request has been discussed with Movement partners with in-country presence. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) – while not directly involved in this response – has helped in the mobilization of tarpaulins and jerry cans from its Davao City base in support of the joint PRC/IFRC response. These items arrived in Bohol on 23 October 2013, for timely distribution to families in need. German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross are planning to provide complementary support to PRC through bilateral arrangements while Finnish Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross Society delegates in Manila are on standby to support PRC interventions, especially by participating in detailed assessments. In the meantime, through facilitation by the IFRC's Asia Pacific zone disaster management unit (DMU), a teleconference was held on Tuesday 22 October 2013 to provide Movement partners who do not have in-country presence in the Philippines with updates on the situation and PRC's response plans.

Coordinating with the authorities

As an auxiliary to the government, PRC maintains strong relations with government bodies involved in responding to disaster emergencies, including the NDRRMC as well as the provincial, municipal and barangay disaster risk reduction and management councils. Throughout the intervention, PRC will engage with respective government departments and offices – among them, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) offices at various levels – to ensure that planned activities are well-coordinated. Coordination will also be maintained with respective municipal offices and local government units.

Inter-agency coordination

PRC and IFRC participate in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings which are held during disaster and normal times. As the government has indicated that it will accept international assistance, the HCT clusters have been activated for this response. PRC is participating in relevant cluster meetings, including the shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) cluster. IFRC will support PRC's coordination efforts by participating in the logistics cluster meetings, besides being the co-lead of the emergency shelter cluster. IFRC and PRC are also facilitating a meeting of the cash working group to strengthen coordination amongst agencies using cash transfers as a methodology. The meeting will be chaired by the Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP) Asia regional focal point. PRC, IFRC and partner national societies will continue to maintain coordination with other international agencies as coordination is crucial for a fast and effective response.

Shelter cluster coordination

In meeting its shelter cluster leadership commitment in the Philippines, IFRC has mobilized a shelter coordination team (SCT) to support the coordination of the shelter response. The global shelter cluster regional focal point for Asia Pacific arrived in the Philippines on 18 October to support ongoing assessments, and the IFRC country office in co-leading the SCT. The focal point is currently acting as the shelter cluster coordinator for this response, leading a team that includes a technical coordinator (seconded by British Red Cross), a two-person REACH team including an assessment coordinator and a database expert, and an information manager (seconded by Canadian Red Cross Society).

The SCT is working closely with DSWD and other cluster partners in organizing an inter-agency detailed shelter assessment and developing an initial shelter response and advocacy strategy, technical guidelines and standards for a coherent and effective shelter response of the humanitarian agencies, as well as supporting the resource mobilization efforts through international fundraising mechanisms. The SCT will work closely with other clusters, and in particular, early recovery, camp coordination and camp management (CCCM), and WASH clusters, in addressing inter-cluster issues of common concern, and maximizing the impact of the available resources deployed to support a coordinated and integrated response.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

PRC volunteers and staff were mobilized on the same day the earthquake struck, and have since been providing assistance tirelessly to those affected. As well as serving hot ready-to-eat meals to more than 4,000 people, the National Society has distributed food packages to more than 1,500 families and is the process of providing further relief. The National Society has also deployed an emergency health station and Rubb hall to augment the capacity to accommodate patients as hospital buildings have been damaged.



Philippine Red Cross has set up a Rubb Hall within the vicinity of Bohol provincial hospital in Tagbilaran City to accommodate people affected by the earthquake who require medical aid.

Photo: Bernd Schell/IFRC

To expedite the delivery of humanitarian assistance, PRC deployed experienced teams from chapters in Luzon to Bohol. The teams deployed include five persons to focus on rapid assessments as well as personnel assigned for specific sectors, including health, water and sanitation, psychosocial support, logistics and camp management. The teams are already on the ground, having arrived on the morning of 17 October 2013.

Some 48 hours after the disaster, PRC, supported by IFRC and a number of partner national societies, conducted a first rapid assessment. As well as visiting the affected areas via road and sea, PRC undertook an aerial assessment which was made possible by a helicopter supported in-kind by the Eurocopter Foundation, through its Philippine subsidiary. The assessments have helped in providing a clearer picture of the quake's impact. It is on the basis of those assessments that PRC has focused its response on Bohol, which is most affected.

Supplies dispatched from preparedness stocks in Manila and Davao City have started to arrive in Bohol and will be sent onwards to the most affected areas for timely distribution. The items delivered on Wednesday 23 October included 10,000 tarpaulins and 6,300 jerry cans.

The needs

PRC deployed teams from Manila two days after the earthquake, to support the Bohol chapter in undertaking an emergency response while at the same time, conducting rapid assessments to obtain a general idea of urgent needs in the most affected communities. In addition to the National Society's own staff and volunteers, representatives of Australian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross together with IFRC, participated in the rapid assessments. In addition to these rapid assessments, PRC has based its analysis of needs on reports from its chapters, review of secondary data – including updates from the NDRRMC, DSWD and local disaster risk reduction and management councils – and situation reports by clusters and media reports.

Non-food relief

Red Cross assessment teams noted that significant food assistance is being provided by the authorities, although some minor gaps exist as the needs are massive. Given access challenges, it was noted that there is a major gap in the provision of non-food relief, especially because markets have been disrupted, with normal supply and selling of goods hampered. This is partly due to structural damage or because traders being afraid of returning to their concrete structures for fear of aftershocks. As such, it is recommended that essential relief such

as sleeping materials and water storage containers are provided in the most affected communities. Initial assessments¹ confirm that market systems are constrained and access remains poor, severely limiting the utility of cash transfers to households to meet their immediate needs at present. Cash interventions will be considered once supply routes re-open fully and markets resume operations.

Emergency shelter

In view of the widespread damage to people's homes – and considering that many survivors are apprehensive of returning to their homes or going inside concrete buildings for fear of aftershocks – the scale of shelter needs is massive. Some affected families are currently living outside their collapsed homes in open spaces, roadsides, gardens and public spaces. It remains a concern that the rainy season may leave such families exposed to harsh weather elements. There is a need for emergency shelter solutions, including tarpaulins, tents, tools and fixing materials such as nails, wire and rope.

Psychosocial support

Red Cross social workers have observed that some survivors are displaying signs of trauma, and many are apprehensive of returning to their homes or going inside concrete buildings for fear of aftershocks. Some survivors have lost close family members, friends or neighbours. There is the need to provide psychosocial support including critical incident stress management for adults and play therapy for children in affected communities. Responders, some of whom are directly affected by the quake, will also need stress debriefing and other support in the coming weeks.

Health and hygiene

PRC assessment teams observed that the quake has had an impact on some health facilities resulting in the disruption of health services, including medical and surgical consultations and treatment. According to UN reports, two local government hospitals have been completely damaged while seven others have sustained partial damage, and 21 *barangay* (village) health stations in four towns have also been completely damaged. These impacts have rendered these facilities unsuitable for use until their integrity has been assessed. Some facilities are observed to be already overcrowded and exceeding their capacity, with more patients expected once access improves. The supply of medicines and supplies in rural health units and village health stations are inadequate. To ensure continued delivery of life-saving health interventions in severely affected towns, through a combination of curative, rehabilitative and preventive services, there is a need to support these health facilities and local health teams with the deployment of emergency health stations and medical tents, mobilization of volunteer health workers, medicines and supplies.

As people are afraid of returning to their homes or going inside concrete buildings for fear due to on-going aftershocks, some remain under makeshift shelters outside their homes and unprotected from weather elements. The approaching rainy season may compound the health and hygiene situation, especially linked to inadequate shelter conditions that leave affected people exposed to harsh weather elements. More than 107,000 people have also moved to 68 evacuation sites which are overcrowded and lack basic facilities. Disease prevention and health promotion activities at evacuation centres and at community level need to be undertaken immediately in order to protect health, and prevent the occurrence of outbreaks of diseases, including water and vector-borne diseases. There is also the need to promote safe water and food handling, and to provide hygienic items to reinforce practice.

Water

Red Cross rapid assessment teams that visited the municipalities of Buenavista, Calape, Loon and Maribojoc observed the disruption of water supply. Disruption was for various reasons, ranging from interrupted electricity supply – for pumping – to damaged reservoirs. In areas where disruption of water supply was due to power outage, there have been improvements as pumps have started functioning again. However, where supply is yet to be restored, there is a need to provide safe water via water purification systems and, provision and installation of bladders.

Environmental sanitation

Rubble from collapsed houses and buildings needs to be cleared or recycled. Some of the damaged houses may also need to be demolished and rebuilt afresh as their integrity have been affected by the quake. Clearing of rubble needs to be done in a manner that will not lead to accumulation of debris, which combined with stagnant water as a result of potential rains during the season, may pose public health risks

¹ Bohol Earthquake, Philippines, Inter-Agency Initial Rapid Needs Assessment Preliminary Report, The Philippines Humanitarian County Team, 17 October 2013

Clearing of rubble may be done on cash-for-work basis, which would provide participating community members with a means to earn some modest income during the days they play a part in the clearing or recycling works. Such work will need to take into account the capacity of dump sites to absorb the nature and volume of debris.



Philippine Red Cross has set up water bladders to support areas in Bohol where water systems have been disrupted due to the earthquake.
Photo: Brian Kae Enriquez/PRC

Early recovery

Owing to the numbers of collapsed houses, thousands of families have lost essential household items and

tools. These include cooking stoves and essential items to maintain a household, including the means to access public information on relief and recovery efforts. Tools will also be provided for household clearing and repairs. More detailed assessments will further identify these needs. Household support will be provided through cash or vouchers when local markets are again functioning based on more detailed assessments.

Disaster risk reduction

Central Visayas is exposed to earthquakes but also to weather-related events such as typhoons and flooding. IFRC makes every effort to also focus on disaster risk reduction activities in connection with emergency operations. A revised emergency appeal that will be finalized within 14 days of the release of this preliminary emergency appeal will include more details on DRR activities for the affected communities and schools in the affected areas, exploring links to the existing PRC Chapter Youth Council/School Red Cross Youth Councils in Bohol.

National society service delivery capacity development

As part of this operation, the capacity of the PRC in the Bohol and other chapters in the affected areas will be strengthened. For the Bohol chapter, the plans include upgrades to offices and equipment, training of staff and volunteers in technical skills, such as financial management and logistics as well as support to the chapter in volunteer development. To increase the preparedness, water bladders and Rubb halls will be produced and pre-positioned. Further, the Bohol and neighbouring chapters will be equipped and trained for land and water search and rescue activities.

The proposed operation

This appeal is being launched on a preliminary basis. Adjustments to the plan and budget will be done within two weeks based on detailed assessment findings and recommendations. In the meantime, this operations aims to deliver urgent assistance to affected families in the province of Bohol, focusing on non-food relief, emergency shelter, psychosocial support, health, water and sanitation, and household item replacement.

In addition to meeting the direct needs of affected people, this operation will support the enhancement of PRC's Bohol chapter to undertake the interventions planned as well as the capacity of PRC as a whole to respond to future earthquake disasters. As search and rescue teams play a crucial role in saving lives during the emergency phase, the Bohol chapter will be supported in forming, equipping and training land and water search and rescue teams, with focus on collapsed-structure rescue. The National Society will also be supported in obtaining two Rubb halls for multiple purposes – including: acting as wards for damaged hospitals, and/or a field warehouse to ensure safer storage of equipment and supplies – and two water bladder tanks with tap stands. Furthermore, throughout the operation, IFRC will provide technical materials and technical support. IFRC delegates and staff will support PRC training opportunities by facilitating relevant sessions based on their expertise.

For the overall objectives to be achieved and for the operation to be completed within the stated timeframe, the following conditions have to hold:

- There will be adequate financial support from partners to this emergency appeal
- Weather conditions will not suspend implementation of activities for long periods
- Disaster-affected areas will remain accessible
- Cooperation of the authorities will continue

Relief distributions (non-food items)

Outcome 1: Essential household needs of 10,000 affected families met within two months.	
Output (expected results)	Activities planned
Output 1.1: Affected families have access to non-food items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on the beneficiary revalidation process and distribution protocols. • Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions. • Distribute blankets (two per family) and sleeping mats (two per family), and mosquito nets (two per family) to 10,000 families (50,000 persons). • Distribute 10-litre jerry cans (two per family) for household-level water storage, 10,000 families (50,000 persons). • Distribute hygiene kits (one per family) to 10,000 families (50,000 persons) • Conduct a post-distribution survey. • Monitor and report on distributions.

Emergency shelter

Outcome 2: The immediate shelter needs of 10,000 earthquake-affected families are met within two months.	
Output (expected results)	Activities planned
Output 2.1: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to families displaced by the earthquake	<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 (two pieces per family) to 10,000 families. • Distribute tents (one per family) to 2,000 families. • Undertake monitoring to ensure that assisted families have correctly installed the tarpaulins and tents.

Health and hygiene promotion

Outcome 3: Immediate health and psychosocial risks of 10,000 affected families reduced within eight months.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Output 3.1: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion are provided to the affected population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize PRC and community health volunteers • Undertake surveys to determine baseline and end-line levels of awareness on priority infectious diseases in affected communities • Produce and distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials relevant for disease prevention and health promotion, and distribute to families in target communities alongside awareness/education campaigns • Mobilize 10,000 families for the dissemination of relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages, and conduct activities to promote health.

<p>Output 3.2: Affected health facilities supported to continue delivery of preventive, curative health services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy medical tents and Rubb halls to affected areas • Install medical tents and Rubb halls to augment damaged health facilities • Mobilize and induct/train short-term health staff/workers and volunteers to support health facilities, and manage/implement community health services • Coordinate and collaborate with health authorities and humanitarian partners at different levels • Demobilize medical tents and Rubb halls, and ship them back to main warehouses
<p>Output 3.3: Psychosocial wellbeing of affected communities and emergency responders is promoted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train/retrain psychosocial support providers • Provide psychosocial support for up to 5,000 affected community members and responders involved in the operation • Monitor and report on activities

Water and sanitation

<p>Outcome 4: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities</p>	
<p>Outputs (expected results)</p>	<p>Activities planned</p>
<p>Output 4.1 Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to the target population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy water distribution capacity including trucks, tanks, bladders and tap stands to affected areas • Setup of temporary water storage points in affected communities • Distribute clean water, including through trucking, to 5,000 families in affected communities • Conduct sessions on safe household water storage and treatment with follow up monitoring on use of distributed items • Demobilize the distribution capacity and ship them back to main warehouses
<p>Output 4.2: Hygiene-related goods which meet Sphere standards are provided to targeted families within two months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. • Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions. • Distribute hygiene kits (one per family) to 10,000 families (50,000 persons). <i>(See also Outcome 1 on non-food items)</i> • Distribute 10-litre jerry cans (two per family) to 10,000 families (50,000 persons). <i>(See also Outcome 1 on non-food items)</i> • Conduct a post-distribution survey

Early recovery

<p>Outcome 5: Affected households supported to restore access to essential household items and assets within eight months.</p>	
<p>Output (expected results)</p>	<p>Activities planned</p>
<p>Output 5.1: Essential household support provided via in-kind distribution, cash grants or vouchers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a more detailed assessment including basic market research to establish prices of essential household items, identify and map suppliers and recommend potential suppliers to beneficiaries. • Orientate communities on conditions to be eligible for household support. • Organize participatory community sessions to select 5,000 families (25,000 persons) to receive assistance. • Assist selected families in preparing proposals for household support based on eligible items and agreed purchase costs. • Engage a suitable cash remittance service provider with a network in

	<p>affected areas and capacity to disburse cash to 5,000 families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide selected families with cash grants or vouchers up to a value of PHP 15,000 (approximately CHF 315), through cash remittance provider or pre-identified suppliers to replace essential household items. • Undertake post disbursement monitoring to verify supported families have obtained the essential items of agreed quality and price as per their proposals.
Output 5.2: Environmental sanitation improved and income generating opportunities provided to the affected communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake real-time needs/capacity assessment and detailed revalidation to identify families that need support in clearing rubble of their collapsed houses. • Identify and mobilize community members from 5,000 families to participate in clearing of rubble in affected communities. • Provide immediate income opportunities for 5,000 families who participate in cash-for-work activities. • Coordinate with local authorities in ensuring collection and proper disposal of rubble that cannot be recycled.

National society service delivery capacity development

Outcome 6: National society capacity to deliver sustainable services is strengthened.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Output 6.1: PRC volunteer, staff and institutional capacity to deliver sustainable services is increased through provision of training and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the Bohol chapter of PRC with essential office equipment • Undertake renovations and improvement of the Bohol chapter office • Volunteer development • Vehicle for Bohol chapter of PRC • Technical skills training for staff and volunteers • Developing the finance management and logistics capacity of Bohol chapter • Rotation of teams from other chapters to participate in the response as their preparedness for potential response to earthquake scenarios in their respective provinces
Output 6.2: PRC capacity for timely and effective disaster response in health, water and sanitation is strengthened with the provision of additional equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure two water bladders • Procure two Rubb halls • Procure equipment and kits for two land search and rescue teams • Provide land search and rescue training for the Bohol chapter of PRC

Logistics

Professional logistics support to the operation is being provided in accordance with IFRC standards, procedures and processes. Activities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Mobilizing relief items pre-positioned in IFRC's zone logistics unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur
- Coordinating within IFRC and PRC programme managers and ZLU in Kuala Lumpur for timely and cost-efficient sourcing options for items required in the operation
- Coordinating mobilization of goods and reception of incoming shipments
- Utilizing existing warehousing facilities and vehicles for storage and efficient dispatch of goods to final distribution points
- Supporting PRC in securing adequate storage solutions
- Ensuring that local procurement of goods, services and transport is in line with IFRC procurement standards and procedures
- Liaising and coordinating actions with other key actors so that the IFRC logistics operation processes use all information as efficiently and effectively as possible

Ongoing relief distributions have been drawn largely from stocks that were available in-country. Donors who wish to cover items procured locally are requested to give earmarked cash instead of in-kind donations. Donors who

wish to cover tents, tarpaulins, hygiene kits, Rubb halls, water bladder tanks and collapsible jerry cans should coordinate with the [ZLU](#) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. A mobilization table is available [here](#).

Communications

Public communications

Strong and well-coordinated external communications support will remain an important part of this operation. IFRC will continue to highlight the humanitarian needs and raise the visibility of PRC's ongoing response as well as the achievements of the operation through a variety of communications materials and proactive public information with primary target audiences that include regional and international media, partner national societies, peer organizations as well as donors and the wider public. Relevant information and publicity materials will be channelled through IFRC's public website, www.ifrc.org, as well as PRC website, www.redcross.org.ph.

Specifically, public communications activities will include:

- Proactive media relations activities targeting international media based in the Philippines and regional hubs to position IFRC/PRC as primary references for the media, particularly milestones in the response
- Production of news-related content for promotion via IFRC online platforms including; news stories, blogs and beneficiary case studies
- Engagement with social media platforms including Twitter and Facebook to maximize visibility of the Red Cross Red Crescent response
- Production of audio-visual material including photographs and video material for distribution to National Societies and the media
- Regular production of communications materials including factsheets and key messages to support National Societies communications efforts

Beneficiary communications

Without robust beneficiary communication, people lacking information lose perspective, lose hope, and often become frustrated, further complicating relief efforts. PRC, as part of its commitment to work in partnership with the people affected by the earthquake, intends from the outset to systematically embed beneficiary communication programming as a crosscutting function within its overall operational approach. PRC will access the preferred communication channels of those affected by this disaster to disseminate important lifesaving information, as well as, allowing feedback mechanisms or two-way communication with affected populations from this disaster. Systems or processes to capture and feedback from beneficiaries to respective programme sectors within this disaster will also be established.

Capacity of the National Society

PRC is the nation's largest humanitarian organization and is recognized by 'Republic Act No. 10072' – also known as 'Philippine Red Cross Act of 2009' – as an independent, autonomous organization auxiliary to the authorities in the humanitarian field. PRC works through 100 chapters covering all administrative districts and major cities of the nation. In delivering services, PRC relies on a team of skilled, trained and experienced staff and volunteers with different areas of specialization. Currently, it has approximately 1,000 staff at the national headquarters and chapter levels, and approximately one million volunteers and supporters, of which 500,000 are active volunteers. Below the national headquarters level, a professional administrator, who doubles as the manager in charge of operations and administrative functions, represents each chapter of PRC.

In view of this appeal, PRC will be supported to cover cost of five staff who will be assigned to oversee the various sectors under this operation. Several other staff of PRC – whose costs the National Society covers through funds mobilized domestically – will take on additional responsibilities relating to this operation. However, all volunteers engaged for the operation shall be covered by the IFRC volunteer insurance scheme.

Capacity of the IFRC

IFRC maintains a country office in the Philippines, housed within PRC's national headquarters. The office is headed by a country representative and currently has five other international and 12 national staff supporting on-going operations, including the [Typhoon Bopha intervention](#) in Mindanao and the [Typhoons and Floods 2013](#) operation in Luzon. One field delegate will be specifically recruited to support PRC in monitoring implementation under this operation as others are involved in the on-going operations in Mindanao and Luzon. Overall, the operations manager, logistics delegate and eight national staff (specializing in administration, communications

and reporting, field support, finance, logistics, shelter, and water and sanitation) will take on additional responsibilities relating to this operation.

The IFRC Southeast Asia regional office in Bangkok and the Asia-Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur are also available to provide technical and operational assistance in the following areas: communications; finance; health; logistics; operation coordination; resource mobilization; planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER); shelter, health, and water and sanitation. Technical personnel from these offices will provide short-term support to the country office and PRC on case-by-case basis.

Monitoring and evaluation

Using its existing capacity in the country and the expertise of the field delegate to be recruited to support PRC in these operations, IFRC will ensure continuous monitoring of the operation. To enhance monitoring and continuous learning, two independent consultants will be engaged to undertake real-time monitoring during the various stages of implementation. Feedback from the independent monitors will help PRC to make adjustments to the plan of action, if required.

PRC and IFRC are committed to improving the quality of their humanitarian programmes. As a contribution to meeting this commitment, PRC, supported by its partners, will capture lessons from this operation. In accordance with the IFRC guidelines, an external final evaluation will be commissioned two months after completing the operation. Recommendations of the evaluation will feed into future programming.

Budget summary

See [attached budget](#) for details.

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 - Anne Leclerc, head of regional office; email: anne.leclerc@ifrc.org
 - **IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur (phone: +60 3 9207 5700, fax +60 3 2161 0670):**
 - Al Panico, head of operations; email: al.panico@ifrc.org
 - Andreas Weissenberg, operations coordinator, email: andreas.weissenberg@ifrc.org; (mobile: +6012 2307 895)
 - Florent Chané, zone logistics coordinator; email: florent.chane@ifrc.org
 - Patrick Fuller, communications manager, email: patrick.fuller@ifrc.org
 - Martine Zoethoutmaar, relationship manager; email: martine.zoethoutmaar@ifrc.org
 - Peter Ophoff, head of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER); email: peter.ophoff@ifrc.org
- Please send all pledges for funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org



Click here

1. **Emergency appeal budget and map [below](#)**
2. **[Return](#) to the title page**

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.

EMERGENCY APPEAL

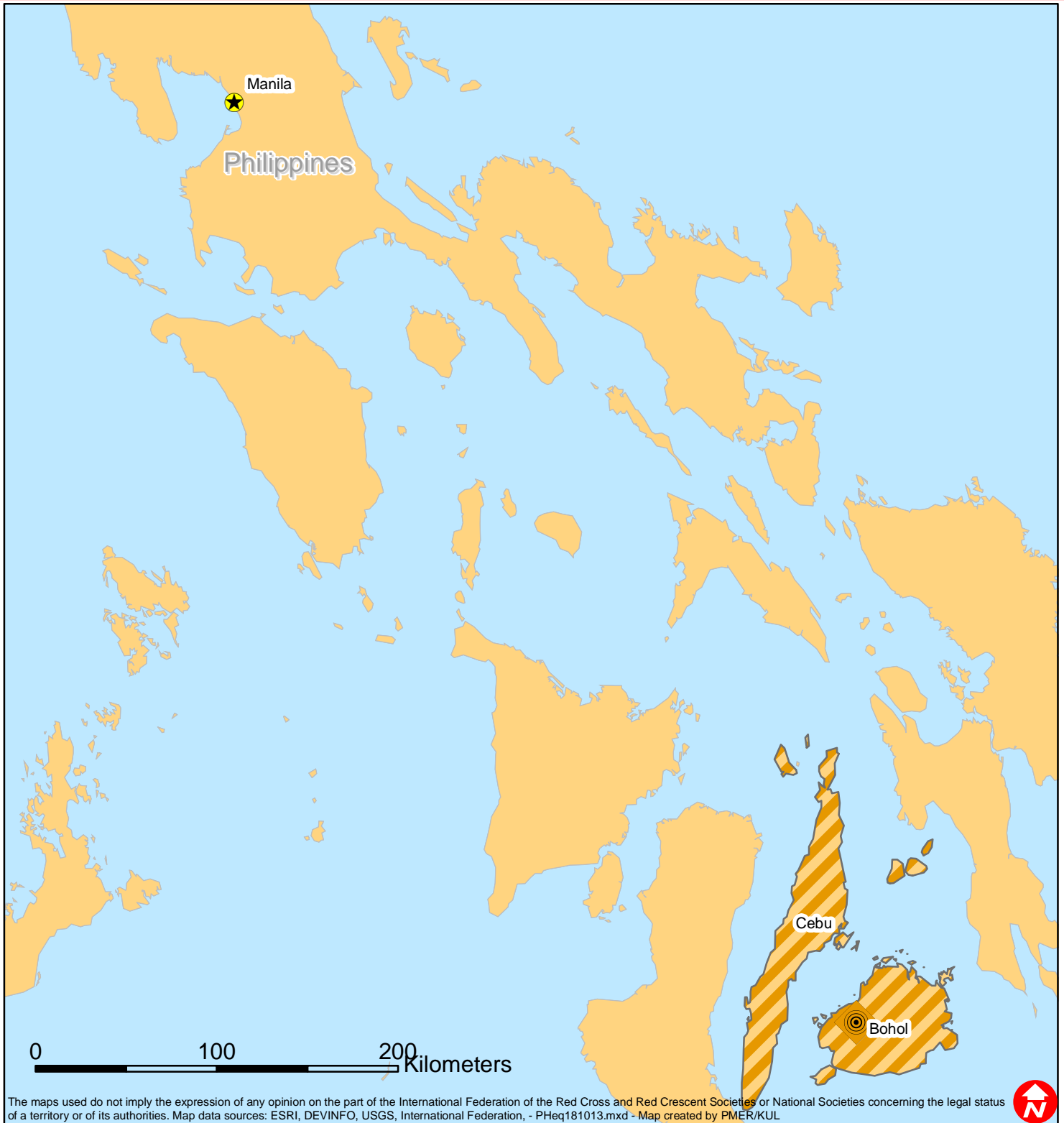
23/10/2013

MDRPH013 PHILIPPINES : CENTRAL VISAYAS EARTHQUAKE

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	1,160,000		1,160,000
Clothing & Textiles	226,000		226,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	805,000		805,000
Medical & First Aid	20,000		20,000
Utensils & Tools	60,000		60,000
Other Supplies & Services	136,000		136,000
Cash Disbursements	1,700,000		1,700,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	4,107,000	0	4,107,000
Computer & Telecom Equipment	10,000	3,000	13,000
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	10,000	3,000	13,000
Storage, Warehousing	16,000		16,000
Distribution & Monitoring	48,000		48,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	187,000	2,300	189,300
Logistics Services	20,000		20,000
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	271,000	2,300	273,300
International Staff	218,000	46,750	264,750
National Staff	44,800	10,000	54,800
National Society Staff	28,000		28,000
Volunteers	20,400		20,400
Total PERSONNEL	311,200	56,750	367,950
Consultants	30,000	46,750	76,750
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	30,000	46,750	76,750
Workshops & Training	40,000		40,000
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	40,000	0	40,000
Travel	60,000	3,500	63,500
Information & Public Relations	30,000		30,000
Office Costs	16,000	1,050	17,050
Communications	16,000	1,250	17,250
Financial Charges	16,000		16,000
Other General Expenses	46,000	1,100	47,100
Shared Office and Services Costs	61,142		61,142
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	245,142	6,900	252,042
Programme and Services Support Recovery	325,932	7,521	333,453
Total INDIRECT COSTS	325,932	7,521	333,453
TOTAL BUDGET	5,340,274	123,221	5,463,495



Philippines: Earthquake



Epicentre



Affected provinces