

# Emergency appeal operation update

## Philippines: Tropical Storm Washi

**Emergency appeal n° MDRPH008**  
**GLIDE n° [TC-2011-000189-PHL](#)**  
**3-month consolidated update**  
**8 May 2012**

**Period covered by this update:** 21 December 2011 to 31 March 2012

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 5,705,280

**Appeal coverage:** The appeal is 67 per cent covered, in hard pledges. Further funding is in the pipeline

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**Appeal history:**

- A [revised emergency appeal](#) was launched on 23 January 2012 for CHF 5.69 million to assist 20,000 families (100,000 persons) in 12 months
- An [emergency appeal](#) was launched on a preliminary basis on 21 December 2011 for CHF 2.6 million to assist 5,000 families (25,000 people) in nine months
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 200,000 allocated to support the initial response of the Philippine Red Cross.

**Summary:** This update summarizes the progress made during the first three months of the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) intervention in response to needs wrought by Tropical Storm Washi that hit the northern part of Mindanao Island in mid-December 2011. With the support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), PRC launched an emergency, relief and recovery operation days after the disaster, to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable affected families. The intervention covers the sectors of food and non-food relief distributions, health and hygiene promotion, water and sanitation, shelter, and early recovery grants.

In the immediate aftermath of Tropical Storm Washi, PRC deployed national emergency response units, experienced staff and specialized volunteer teams to support emergency operations. Working alongside the authorities and other humanitarian agencies, Red Cross staff and volunteers actively delivered a range of services — including serving hot meals in evacuation centres, providing first aid to the injured, restoring family links, conducting health education, providing psychosocial support, supplying clean water, and distributing relief supplies — to the benefit of families affected by the disaster. Aside from IFRC, other International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners who supported PRC in its initial response are the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Australian Red Cross, German Red Cross, The Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross.



PRC tank delivers 10,000 litres of water during this distribution at the PRC's tent city in Iligan. As of 31 March 2012, the National Society had distributed 7.3 million litres of water in the most affected areas of Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City.

Photo: Mollie Godinez/Philippines Red Cross

Three months on, the Red Cross intervention focus has changed, with the relief phase largely completed and the early recovery phase steadily on track. Implementation has mainly focused on Cagayan de Oro City of Misamis Oriental province and Iligan City of Lanao Del Norte province — the two worst affected by the ensuing flash floods — although they have extended to parts of Bukidnon province. Utilizing resources mobilized through this emergency appeal, PRC has distributed 35,000 food packages to families in need, non-food packages to 15,000 families, hygiene kits to 15,000 families and mosquito nets to 5,000 families. The National Society accompanied distribution of relief and hygienic supplies with provision of basic health education, focusing on hygiene promotion and disease prevention, reaching close to 26,000 families. Relief distributions are fully completed.

As regards water and sanitation, the support provided thus far under this emergency appeal has been on distributing water to families in need. By 31 March 2012, the National Society had distributed 7.3 million litres of water in affected areas of Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City. While distribution of water in Cagayan de Oro was discontinued in February after local authorities restored water supply, it continues in parts of Iligan pending full restoration of a damaged water supply system. Plans have advanced for PRC to drill at least 20 tube wells and fit them with hand pumps, to help improve access to water in Iligan City. In addition to rehabilitating water facilities in the community, the National Society will also rehabilitate water and sanitation facilities in two schools – one each in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities. The process of identifying contractors for this component is on-going.

Meanwhile, the pace of implementing early recovery activities has increased, with distribution of shelter repair kits to all the targeted 2,000 families already completed. The shelter repair kits were provided using two approaches. In the first, beneficiary families were given a set of construction tools worth PHP 3,330 (CH 70) plus a commodity voucher worth PHP 6,670 (CH 140); in the second approach, beneficiary families were provided with cash vouchers worth PHP 10,000 (CH 210) to purchase shelter repair or construction materials of their choice.

As Red Cross staff and volunteers delivered shelter repair kits, they undertook detailed assessment or revalidation of beneficiaries to be assisted with transitional shelter. The process entailed cross-checking whether the listed beneficiary families had permission from the authorities to rebuild on the land they occupy, whether they had land tenure security, and whether they met PRC's beneficiary selection criteria. The exercise included visiting the actual sites where their damaged homes stand or destroyed homes stood to assess the extent of damage. Through this detailed revalidation, a total of 1,500 families (some 500 in Cagayan de Oro City and 1,000 in Iligan City) were identified to receive transitional shelter assistance through this emergency appeal. Other preparatory work initiated in parallel was identifying suppliers who could be contracted to provide the required shelter material. The IFRC logistics team supported PRC in this process. After competitive bidding, in accordance with PRC and IFRC procurement procedures, suitable suppliers have been selected and contracted. All suppliers identified meet the licensing requirements of the authorities and stock permitted materials. The suppliers will start delivering shelter materials to targeted families in April 2012. The revalidation of beneficiaries for transitional shelter assistance was done keeping in mind the funding mobilized to date for this component.

Planning for livelihood interventions was undertaken alongside shelter preparatory work. After conducting detailed assessments in the affected communities and consulting widely with affected families, *barangay* (village) officials, *purok* (village unit) leaders and partners, PRC has decided to deliver conditional grants targeting families that have lost their homes. In this regard, each family that receives transitional shelter assistance will be provided with a PHP 7,000 grant to meet multi-dimensional needs wrought by the disaster. The grants will be delivered through a cash transfer modality once the beneficiary family has met the condition of completing construction of their new home applying better building techniques. Once a family receives the grant, it will have freedom to use the money to meet multi-dimensional needs, including replacing lost assets and improving existing income-generating activities.

Red Cross Red Crescent partners who have contributed to this operation are American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, French Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Swedish Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross. Contributions to this operation have also been received from institutional partners, including the European Commission's Directorate General of Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO) and VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief Fund. Donations have also been made by the governments of Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Japan, New Zealand, Sweden, and The Netherlands.

On behalf of Philippine Red Cross, IFRC would like to thank all partners for their generous and invaluable contributions to this appeal. The partners are encouraged to make further cash contributions because there are outstanding needs that are yet to be covered. Based on the current appeal coverage, only transitional shelter and related early recovery grant needs for a maximum of 1,200 families out of the targeted 2,000 families have been resourced.

## The situation

Tropical Storm Washi (known locally as Sendong) made landfall on the night of 16 December 2011 in Surigao Del Sur province, north-eastern coast of Mindanao island, Philippines. The storm traversed the provinces of Agusan Del Sur, Bukidnon, Misamis Oriental and Lanao Del Norte, pouring heavy rains along its path. The rains caused massive flooding that struck Cagayan de Oro City of Misamis Oriental province, Iligan City of Lanao Del Norte province and Valencia City of Bukidnon province in the early hours of 17 December 2011. The flash floods gave residents little warning, and swept away entire villages in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities, killing hundreds of people as they slept.

An update released by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) on 30 March 2012 indicates that 1,472 were killed, 1,748 were injured and 1,074 are still missing. A total of 11,431 families lost their homes while the homes of 27,973 others were damaged. According to the authorities, a total of three cities and 26 municipalities of four provinces in the region, covering a total of 263 *barangays* (villages), experienced flooding of various levels of severity. The effects of Tropical Storm Washi were most severe in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities, especially in areas along the Cagayan de Oro, Mandulog and Iligan rivers.

**Table 1. Effects of Tropical Storm Washi<sup>1</sup>**

Details	Bukidnon	Lanao Del Norte	Misamis Oriental	Total
Deaths	36	693	743	1,472
Injured	2	1,518	228	1,748
Missing	52	466	556	1,074
Families still in evacuation centres	n/a	1,448	3,185	4,633
No. of totally damaged houses	253	5,246	5,932	11,431
No. of partially damaged houses	75	14,874	13,024	27,973

Even though the Philippines are routinely hit by an average of 20 storms of similar or higher strength each year, the likes of Tropical Storm Washi are rare in Mindanao and, as such, preparedness measures were not as well developed as in other regions. The scale and impact became apparent as reports from affected areas trickled in and rapid assessments were undertaken in the affected areas of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities. Subsequently, the Philippine government declared a national calamity and indicated acceptance of international assistance.

In the aftermath of the disaster, PRC swiftly mobilized and deployed staff and volunteers who assisted in the emergency response and provided first aid, psycho-social support and distributed water and relief supplies. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched this emergency appeal operation on behalf of PRC, targeting to reach some 20,000 affected families.

Three months on, humanitarian assistance delivered under this emergency appeal has contributed to improving conditions of affected populations. Nevertheless, thousands of people remain displaced, with 4,633 families (20,414 persons) sheltered in 57 evacuation centres that are still operational in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities, and many more living with host families or in makeshift shelters. As such, delivery of early recovery assistance to enable those hardest hit to rebuild their homes and to restore their livelihoods remains a top priority.

## Coordination and partnerships

**Movement coordination:** From the outset, PRC has implemented emergency and relief interventions with the support of IFRC, ICRC and Partner National Societies. An internal review of the Red Cross response to Tropical Storm Washi was held on 13 March 2012 participated by PRC, IFRC, ICRC, Australian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, and The Netherlands Red Cross. IFRC and German Red Cross partnered for an ECHO-funded action relating to this operation. Movement partners continue to hold coordination meetings to discuss the latest developments.

**Coordinating with authorities:** Through its wide network that extends from the national headquarters to sub-chapters, PRC has coordinated with — and participated in meetings of — disaster risk reduction and management councils at the national, provincial, municipal and barangay levels. The National Society is also working closely with local government units, coordinating with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and engaging with local authorities with a view of obtaining suitable, 'safer' land to resettle families that used to live in 'no build zones'. PRC and IFRC have also maintained close collaboration with the Department of Education and principals of schools to be supported in rehabilitating water and sanitation facilities.

<sup>1</sup> DSWD: Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center - Status of relief operations (as of 30 March 2012)

**Inter-agency coordination:** IFRC has consistently participated in meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), led by the United Nations (UN) resident coordinator. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) clusters were activated for Tropical Storm Washi with a view of increasing information exchange and involving participating agencies in a system that promotes a coordinated response. From the beginning of this intervention, the Red Cross – either through IFRC, PRC, German Red Cross (GRC) or Spanish Red Cross (SRC) – has been represented in meetings and working groups of relevant clusters. Through the clusters, it has been possible to ensure a quicker identification of needs and swifter delivery of humanitarian service while preventing duplication and building synergies. Coordination has extended to providing regular and important updates to partners such as ECHO to facilitate funding decisions. ECHO undertook a monitoring visit to affected areas on 17 March 2012, during which its desk officer from Brussels, technical advisor from Bangkok, and programme officer for the Philippines visited several Red Cross projects. During the visit, ECHO, IFRC, PRC, GRC and SRC discussed the progress made in the ongoing intervention, the challenges encountered, and the way forward.

**Shelter cluster coordination:** Following consensus reached by the HCT, IFRC was contacted by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) on 30 December 2011 to provide leadership of the shelter sector and to help improve the advisory role to DSWD. Responding to this request, IFRC deployed a shelter coordination team (SCT), comprising a coordinator and information manager, to the Philippines from 8 January to 18 February 2012, even though it continued to provide remote support to assist in coordinating the humanitarian shelter response. The SCT was exclusively dedicated to the task of cluster coordination, independent of PRC and IFRC operations. Its activities were funded by donations from British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross.

When IFRC assumed responsibility for shelter coordination, issues faced by the shelter cluster were complex. These included acute emergency shelter needs, lack of available data on shelter needs outside evacuation centres, lack of land for temporary, transitional and permanent shelter sites, urgent need to physically demarcate no-build zones, and the need to focus on standards to avoid congestion of relocation sites. The SCT worked closely in support of DSWD and the Office of Civil Defence (OCD) providing technical advice and information management services to ensure implementation of appropriate shelter solutions and to facilitate a seamless transition from emergency shelter to permanent housing, particularly for the most vulnerable.

By the time IFRC's tenure as convener of the shelter cluster ended, some 3,760 temporary shelters and 6,250 shelter kits were under implementation, with advanced plans to build some 10,000 semi-permanent and permanent housing units. In addition, technical guidelines and standards for shelter, repair materials, kits and site planning had been established. Two working groups were operational to advance solutions on issues related to temporary shelter, material supply, land, and permanent housing. Furthermore, the shelter cluster carried out damage and needs assessment (DANA) led by Agence d'Aide a la Cooperation Technique et au Developpement (ACTED), with the support of other agencies, in order to enable informed and better-targeted assistance. The results of this assessment were useful in informing the larger response activities across sectors.

It is standard practice for IFRC to develop ongoing partnerships at country level when convening the shelter cluster so that other agencies can continue the coordination role into recovery and reconstruction phases. In relation to the Tropical Storm Washi intervention, overall coordination of the shelter sector was carried on under the leadership of DSWD, while coordination of temporary shelter and material supply issues was handed over to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Issues pertaining to permanent housing and land were taken over jointly by UN-HABITAT and UNHCR.

Materials developed during the course of this shelter cluster deployment are available on the cluster's public platform: <https://www.sheltercluster.org/Asia/Philippines/TropicalStormSendong2011/Pages/default.aspx>. A review of the IFRC-led shelter cluster in response to Tropical Storm Washi is currently underway and the report will be made publicly available once completed in the coming weeks.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Overview

PRC has been active on the ground since 17 December 2012, having been one of the first agencies to respond to the disaster. In the immediate aftermath of Tropical Storm Washi, the National Society deployed staff and volunteers specialized in emergency response, first aid, psychosocial support and relief. The initial phase was crucial as search and retrieval operations were of greatest concern in the most affected areas. PRC assisted in expediting the process of identifying mortal remains and provided body bags. Moreover, as search and retrieval efforts continued, PRC served meals, distributed food items, and provided basic relief items, first aid and psychosocial support to storm-affected families in evacuation centres. The national headquarters and chapters

neighbouring Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities sent their experienced staff and volunteers to augment the response. As well as dispatching relief items from its preparedness stocks in Manila, IFRC facilitated the deployment of a regional disaster response team (RDRT) to assist PRC in conducting assessments.

Three months after IFRC launched an emergency appeal on behalf of the PRC, the intervention focus has changed, with the relief phase largely completed and the early recovery phase steadily increasing in pace. Implementation has mainly focused on Cagayan de Oro City of Misamis Oriental province and Iligan City of Lanao Del Norte province — the two worst affected by the ensuing flash floods — although they have extended to parts of Bukidnon province. This emergency appeal covers the sectors of food and non-food relief distributions, health and hygiene promotion, water and sanitation, shelter, early recovery grants and National Society capacity building.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Relief distributions (food items)

**Outcome: 30,000 emergency food parcels are provided in adequate quantities and quality within 6 months.**

Output (expected result)	Activities planned
The immediate 30,000 food parcels are distributed to displaced families are met through food distributions (two-day rations).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a beneficiary focusing strategy and distribution protocols.</li> <li>• Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols.</li> <li>• Identify, register and verify beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Mobilize validated beneficiaries for food distributions.</li> <li>• Arrange pre- and post-relief distribution volunteer meetings.</li> <li>• Provide 30,000 food parcels (rice, noodles and sardines)</li> <li>• Conduct post-distribution surveys.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on distributions.</li> <li>• Food parcels provided will include food-for-work for beneficiaries who will be constructing their own shelter.</li> </ul>

### Progress

Since the start of the intervention, PRC has distributed a total of 35,000 food packages — 3,340 in Bukidnon, 24,345 in Cagayan de Oro City and 7,315 in Iligan City — to families in need under this emergency appeal. All food items were purchased locally.

Distributions were done in two phases through a partnership between PRC, IFRC and GRC. During the first phase a total of 15,000 emergency food packages were provided, with GRC supporting distribution of 5,000 food packages and IFRC supporting distribution of 10,000 packages. Second phase distributions were done to complement what had been provided earlier and to meet pending gaps. In the second round, a total of 20,000 food packages were provided, with GRC supporting distribution of 6,500 packages and IFRC supporting distribution of 13,500 packages.



Volunteers in Cagayan de Oro pack the additional food packages for the second phase of distribution to 12,907 families.

Photo: Mollie Godinez/PRC

Table 2. Number of food packages provided through this emergency appeal operation

Area	1 <sup>st</sup> phase distribution	2 <sup>nd</sup> phase distribution	Total
Bukidnon	2,784	556	3,340
Cagayan de Oro City	11,438	12,907	24,345
Iligan City	778	6,537	7,315
<b>Total food packages</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>

The package provided in the first phase comprised five kilos of rice, five packs of noodles and five cans of sardines. The second phase additional package comprised five kilos of rice, five packs of noodles, five cans of sardines, a packet of iodized salt and half litre of cooking oil.

Aside from the above-mentioned distributions, PRC is currently providing additional food packages to families whose homes were totally destroyed and are being supported to rebuild their own shelters under this operation. Provision of these additional packages is meant to ensure that the families have access to food during the period they rebuild their homes. The package comprises 25 kilos of rice, eight 155-gram cans of meat loaf, eight 155-gram cans of corned beef, twelve 155-gram cans of sardines, 20 packs of noodles, four kilos of green grams (locally known as *mungo bean*), one kilo of salt, 1.5 kilos of sugar and one litre of cooking oil.

### Relief distributions (non-food items)

<b>Outcome: The status of up to 15,000 affected families improved through provision of appropriate non-food items within 3 months.</b>	
<b>Output (expected result)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
The immediate needs of up to 15,000 affected families that incurred losses or damage to household items are met through distribution of non-food items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system.</li> <li>• Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols.</li> <li>• Register and verify beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Mobilize validated beneficiaries for distributions.</li> <li>• Arrange pre- and post- distribution volunteer meetings.</li> <li>• Distribute blankets (two per family) and sleeping mats (two per family) to 15,000 families (75,000 persons).</li> <li>• Provide jerry cans (1 per household for 20-litre or 2 per household for 10-litre) for household level water storage, to 15,000 families (75,000 persons)</li> <li>• Provide hygiene kits to 15,000 families (75,000 persons).</li> <li>• Provide mosquito nets to 5,000 families (two per family).</li> <li>• Track movement of items from point of dispatch to end-user.</li> <li>• Undertake real-time needs/capacity assessments to identify gaps.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on distributions.</li> </ul>

### Progress

PRC initiated distribution of non-food relief items alongside emergency operations and rapid assessments, initially focusing on families in evacuation centres. The first distributions used items released from the National Society's disaster preparedness stocks in Manila. As a standard operation procedure, PRC maintains IFRC-provided non-food item stocks in Manila, sufficient for up to 10,000 families. Subsequently, all the items were procured locally, except for hygiene kits, which were mobilized from the IFRC warehouse in Kuala Lumpur.

Three months on, distribution of all non-food items under this emergency appeal has been fully completed. PRC provided 15,000 families in Bukidnon, Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City with non-food packages comprising two blankets, one jerry can and two sleeping mats. The 15,000 families also received hygiene supplies, with 5,000 receiving mosquito nets as well.

**Table 3. Number of families provided with non-food relief under this emergency appeal operation**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Non-food packages</b>	<b>Hygiene kits</b>	<b>Mosquito nets</b>
Bukidnon	2,781	3,277	n/a
Cagayan de Oro City	8,073	8,120	5,000
Iligan City	4,146	3,603	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>

Distributions of non-food packages were done through a partnership between PRC, IFRC and GRC. Under an agreement with IFRC, GRC supported PRC in the distribution of 5,000 hygiene kits while IFRC supported GRC in the distribution of 10,000 hygiene kits. Prior to undertaking distributions, Red Cross staff and volunteers identified several strategic locations to act as distribution points. In some cases, local PRC chapter offices served as distribution points. Each distribution point catered for a cluster of beneficiaries, depending on proximity, thus ensuring that assistance was delivered in the most cost-effective, time-conscious manner and within distances convenient for all beneficiaries, especially women and elderly people. Before the start of each distribution, staff and volunteers organized orientation sessions for beneficiaries about the process. This was to ensure that distributions were orderly and respectful, and that attention was paid to the safety and dignity of beneficiaries.

## Health and hygiene promotion

**Outcome: The immediate health risks of 15,000 families (75,000 persons) are reduced through targeted health prevention and promotion activities for 12 months.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
15,000 affected families have improved knowledge and practices essential for infectious disease prevention and health promotion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize existing trained community health volunteers.</li> <li>• Undertake surveys to determine baseline and end-line levels of awareness and preventive/care practices on priority infectious diseases in communities impacted by the tropical storm and floods.</li> <li>• Mobilize community members for disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion.</li> <li>• Disseminate relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages to 15,000 families (75,000 people) in the target communities.</li> <li>• Distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials to 15,000 families (75,000 people) in the target communities.</li> <li>• Promote proper disease prevention, health and hygiene practices among pupils in targeted schools.</li> <li>• Collaborate with relief and water and sanitation sectors in the conduct of disease prevention and health promotion activities integrated with relief item distributions, water trucking or latrine construction work.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on activities.</li> </ul>
The scope and quality of the Philippine Red Cross disease prevention and health promotion services are improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruit and train community health volunteers.</li> <li>• Produce IEC materials relevant for disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion.</li> <li>• Coordinate with national and local health authorities, ensuring activities are in line with priorities.</li> <li>• Support staff and volunteers on psychosocial health.</li> </ul>

## Progress

As well as providing relief and hygienic supplies, PRC is conducting basic health education, focusing on hygiene promotion and disease prevention, reaching 25,674 families. To facilitate this role, some 500 community health volunteers (CHVs) were engaged by the National Society. The CHVs conducted awareness sessions on prevention of diseases like dengue, diarrhoea and leptospirosis, promoted proper hand washing and good sanitation practices in the communities reached.

The sessions were reinforced with distribution of posters bearing disease prevention and hygiene messages. The CHVs also undertook assessments to identify families in need of support for emergency household water treatment. As with relief distributions, this component focused on affected families in Bukidnon, Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City.

Health and hygiene promotion sessions complemented distribution of non-food packages, particularly hygiene kits and mosquito nets. Like relief distributions, these activities were done through a partnership between PRC, IFRC and GRC. Under an agreement relating to an ECHO-funded action, IFRC and GRC shared the workload of supporting PRC in the context of this emergency appeal operation, with IFRC targeting 10,000 families and GRC targeting 5,000 families. At the completion of respective activities, the initial appeal target was exceeded.



**A community health volunteer (CHV) conducts hygiene promotion. PRC has reached more than 25,000 families in Bukidnon, Cagayan de Oro and Iligan. Photo: Mollie Godinez/PRC**

Table 4. Number of families reached with health and hygiene education

Area	Through IFRC support	Through GRC support	Total
Bukidnon	n/a	496	496
Cagayan de Oro City	9,093	9,240	18,333
Iligan City	3,321	3,524	6,845
<b>Total families reached</b>	<b>12,414</b>	<b>13,260</b>	<b>25,674</b>

Meantime, PRC has initiated a school health and hygiene promotion project targeting eight schools, with priority on two schools – one each in Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City. Already, inputs such as teaching aids and flip charts required for this project have been developed and produced. These inputs were developed during a previous intervention in response to Typhoon Ketsana — and were adopted from existing IFRC tools, especially the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) toolkit — and had been successfully pre-tested after consultation with the Department of Education. Orientation of teachers and parents in targeted schools will be held in the coming weeks in preparation for rollout of activities in the next school term. Students, teachers and parents will be encouraged to become facilitators of change in their schools and communities by promoting disease prevention and proper hygiene practices.

Besides conducting health and hygiene promotion, PRC addressed the psychosocial needs of affected persons. In this regard, the National Society established 16 welfare desks at various evacuation centres in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities. Volunteers and staff overseeing the desks delivered a range of services, including restoring family links and providing psychosocial support to the benefit of 16,000 persons. The psychosocial support provided by PRC included critical incident stress management, play therapy for children, games and other recreational activities. Furthermore, PRC monitored the health situation in affected areas to determine whether there was need to deploy a mobile health unit. Monitoring revealed that local health units have returned to full functioning mode and affected community members are able to receive basic healthcare needs at these units.

### Water and sanitation

**Outcome: The risk of water and sanitation-related diseases in targeted communities (10,000 families) has been reduced through the provision of safe water supply and improved sanitation facilities in 12 months.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Safe water is provided to 10,000 affected families as damaged systems are restored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide safe drinking water (through trucking) in areas where restoration of safe water supply systems is likely to take time.</li> <li>• Identify families in need of emergency household water treatment and provide them with appropriate water purification solutions.</li> <li>• Provide guidance to families assisted with water purification solutions on the proper use of the same.</li> <li>• Collaborate with the relief sector in providing safe water storage containers and hygiene kits to targeted families.</li> <li>• Collaborate with the health promotion sector in highlighting the linkage between safe water handling and storage at household level and prevention of waterborne and water related diseases.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on activities.</li> </ul>
Appropriate water and sanitation facilities provided to 2,000 families and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support construction of 2,000 pour-flush latrines and septic tanks as integral components of transitional shelters.</li> <li>• Ensure that construction of pour-flush latrines takes into account unique needs of people with disabilities, where required.</li> <li>• Provide sanitation kits comprising a 60-litre water container, a dipper and a toilet brush (1 per targeted family) to 2,000 families assisted with transitional shelters.</li> <li>• Rehabilitate water and sanitation facilities for targeted schools used as evacuation centres or affected by the tropical storm.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on activities.</li> <li>• Provision of wells and washing areas in relocation sites if not provided by local governments.</li> </ul>

## Progress

During the emergency phase, PRC deployed water and sanitation equipment — including a water tanker and 10,000-litre bladders — to support in the provision of water to families affected by the tropical storm. To support PRC in this regard, ICRC and SRC dispatched mobile water purification units to the affected area. As of 31 March 2012, the National Society had distributed 7.3 million litres of water in affected areas of Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City. PRC discontinued distribution of water in Cagayan de Oro City in February after local authorities restored water supply. However, the service continues in parts of Iligan City pending full restoration of a damaged water supply system. The continued deployment of PRC's water tanker and 18 bladders in Iligan City is being supported by this emergency appeal operation.

Besides undertaking water distributions, PRC has advanced plans to drill at least 20 tube wells, and fit them with hand pumps, to help improve access to water in some affected communities of Iligan City. The wells would act as back-up water sources in case of future potential disruption of the supply system. PRC will also rehabilitate water and sanitation facilities in two schools – one each in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities. The process of identifying contractors for the latter component is on-going. Rehabilitation of the facilities will help to improve access to water and sanitation facilities by pupils and teachers as well as evacuees in case of future potential disasters.

### Transitional shelter and shelter repair kits

**Outcome: 4,000 affected households have safer shelter solutions through the provision of locally appropriate materials, tools and guidance on improved building techniques within 12 months.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>2,000 families whose houses were destroyed as a result of the tropical storm have rebuilt transitional shelters applying typhoon- resilient techniques.</p> <p>2,000 families whose houses were damaged have received shelter repair materials.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake detailed sector-specific assessments for shelter to inform prioritization by locality.</li> <li>• Assess the extent of the shelter needs and shelter solutions preferred by affected communities in priority localities.</li> <li>• Conduct advocacy for access to appropriate land sites.</li> <li>• Conduct orientation of volunteers to be involved in shelter project.</li> <li>• Select beneficiaries from lists provided by DSWD.</li> <li>• Undertake door-to-door surveys to validate beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Provide carpenters and project volunteers with training that promotes awareness and understanding of typhoon resilient construction.</li> <li>• Conduct orientation of beneficiaries (by project volunteers).</li> <li>• Construct model houses in select localities within operational areas.</li> <li>• Provide appropriate transitional shelter materials and tools to 2,000 families whose houses were destroyed.</li> <li>• Promote safer, typhoon resilient shelter, where possible, by providing technical assistance and guidance.</li> <li>• Ensure shelter programming takes into account unique needs of people with disabilities, where required.</li> <li>• Provide house repair materials and tools to 2,000 families whose houses were damaged or destroyed by the tropical storm (using a cash voucher system)</li> <li>• Promote increased awareness and understanding of shelter response programming with the national society and affected communities.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on activities.</li> </ul>

## Progress

Planning for shelter interventions started alongside relief distributions, specifically targeting families that lack the capacity to repair/rebuild their damaged homes. A PRC project team, supported by an IFRC delegate, undertook detailed assessments in affected communities to establish the nature and extent of the shelter needs. This process helped to prioritize — by locality — families that would receive shelter assistance. In this regard, 2,000 families that would receive shelter repair materials and 1,463 families that would receive materials to construct transitional shelters, per locality, were identified.

Subsequently, distribution of shelter repair kits (SRK) was done using two approaches. In the first, targeted families were provided with a set of construction tools worth PHP 3,330 (CH 70) plus a cash voucher worth PHP 6,670 (CH 140); in the second, beneficiary families received cash vouchers worth PHP 10,000 (CH 210). The families then exchanged the vouchers for whatever shelter materials and tools they required, but at recommended shops. In total, 2,000 families received shelter repair kits — 1,000 in Cagayan de Oro City and 1,000 in Iligan City.

To support and monitor the delivery of shelter materials, PRC mobilized a project team composed of local carpenters, masons, Red Cross volunteers, staff and one IFRC delegate. The project team organized beneficiary orientation sessions to explain how distributions would be conducted and to promote basic better building techniques. Subsequently, several strategic locations were identified to act as distribution points, with each catering for a cluster of beneficiaries, depending on proximity. This ensured that shelter materials were delivered within distances convenient for all beneficiaries, especially women and elderly people.

As mentioned earlier, after revalidation, 1,463 families were identified to receive transitional shelter (TS). The revalidated families met PRC's beneficiary selection criteria, which includes a requirement that the families obtain permission to rebuild on the land they occupy and possess land tenure security.



One of the model houses constructed in Iligan City. PRC has started to deliver transitional shelter materials for affected families to rebuild.  
Photo: Mollie Godinez/PRC

Table 5. Number of families reached and validated for shelter assistance

Area	Families assisted with SRK	Families revalidated for TS assistance
Cagayan de Oro City	1,000	465
Iligan City	1,000	998
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,463</b>

In addition to revalidation of beneficiaries, other preparatory work involved construction of model houses. The model houses were built to demonstrate better building techniques and to provide targeted beneficiaries with visual and practical demonstration on how they will undertake construction of their houses. Also initiated in parallel was identification of suppliers who could be contracted to provide shelter material. The IFRC logistics team supported PRC in this process. After competitive bidding, in accordance with PRC and IFRC procurement procedures, suitable suppliers have been selected and contracted to provide shelter material and inputs in Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City. All the contracted suppliers meet the licensing requirements of the authorities and stock permitted material. The suppliers will start delivering shelter materials to targeted families in the coming weeks and construction of transitional shelter in targeted communities will start in April 2012.

A team comprising PRC staff, IFRC staff and delegates, project volunteers, carpenters, masons and two civil engineers has been formed to support the implementation of the transitional shelter project. The team will organize 'technical animation' sessions prior to distribution of shelter materials to demonstrate how beneficiaries should undertake construction of their houses. The sessions will be complemented with provision of printed 'typhoon-resilient construction' guidelines to each targeted household. In addition to this, the project team will undertake quality control to ensure that materials deemed not-up-to-standard are replaced by suppliers. The process of engaging an independent consultancy firm to supplement quality control has been initiated.

### Livelihoods (Early recovery grants)

**Outcome: Coping mechanisms of 2,000 affected families improved in 12 months through inputs for enhancing livelihoods opportunities and return to normalcy.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Tropical storm-affected families that incurred losses or damage to livelihoods and homes have accessed inputs that set the basis for pursuing self-reliance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize orientation sessions for targeted households on the scope of livelihoods assistance to be provided.</li> <li>Provide targeted households with application forms for livelihood assistance for each to outline their preferred combination of solutions to a maximum of CHF 150 per family.</li> <li>Consult targeted beneficiary families on their preferred livelihood solutions, review and endorse the livelihood assistance applications that they submit.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cluster the 2,000 beneficiary families according to preferred solutions for ease of providing appropriate assistance.</li> <li>• Provide livelihood assistance (including farm inputs, seedling, fingerling, asset replacement and repair material) to 2,000 families through identified shops/suppliers.</li> <li>• Obtain invoices from shops/suppliers from which the targeted families obtain their livelihood inputs and process payments.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on activities.</li> <li>• The possibility of using cash transfer programme will be explored and implemented where possible.</li> </ul>
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### Progress

Planning for livelihood interventions was undertaken alongside shelter preparatory work. After conducting detailed assessments in the affected communities and consulting widely with affected families, *barangay* (village) officials, *purok* (village unit) leaders and partners, PRC has decided to deliver conditional grants targeting families that lost their homes. In this regard, each family that receives transitional shelter assistance will be provided with a PHP 7,000 grant to meet multi-dimensional needs wrought by the disaster. The grants will be delivered through a cash transfer modality once the beneficiary family has met the condition of completing construction of their new home applying better building techniques. Once a family receives the grant, it will have freedom to use the money to meet multi-dimensional needs, including replacing lost assets and improving existing income-generating activities.

### National society disaster preparedness and response capacity building

**Outcome: The disaster preparedness and response capacity of PRC national headquarters and selected chapters in affected regions strengthened within 12 months.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
PRC national headquarters and chapters in operational areas have improved their disaster response capacities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form, train and equip two land and water search-and-rescue teams.</li> <li>• Form and train 2 national/chapter disaster response teams.</li> <li>• Upgrade chapter offices and warehouse for pre-position and stocking of preparedness stocks.</li> <li>• Equip one PRC chapter with a land cruiser, geared for flood situations.</li> <li>• Support two PRC chapters in improving on their volunteer management structures.</li> <li>• Provide technical materials and technical support to PRC national headquarters and chapters targeted by operation.</li> <li>• Conduct on-the-job training in logistics core areas (procurement, warehousing, and transport and fleet management) for PRC staff and volunteers at national headquarters and targeted chapters.</li> <li>• Assist PRC in their training activities by providing delegates as facilitators based on their expertise.</li> <li>• Identify and map the overall and essential preparedness gaps in capacities and resources.</li> <li>• Support the two chapters with basic office equipment, like computers, overhead projector among others, in order to carry out the operations effectively.</li> <li>• Awareness on disaster risk reduction (DRR) related issues.</li> </ul>

### Progress

In addition to serving beneficiaries, this operation is also putting effort on improving the capacity of Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City chapters of PRC. IFRC delegates and staff are working alongside their PRC counterparts, thereby providing on-the-job coaching and mentoring. In order to ensure that PRC's national headquarters and respective chapters develop adequate capacity to implement activities in a sustainable manner, IFRC is supporting the salaries of some of the National Society's operational staff. IFRC is also supporting the training of PRC staff and volunteers, with training of trainers for hygiene promotion and a livelihoods workshop undertaken to date. IFRC is also supporting the Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City chapters in increasing their volunteer bases. This is being done within the context of shelter interventions, where carpenters and masons engaged for shelter interventions are automatically registered as Red Cross volunteers. This will help to create a pool of volunteers with specific skillsets, who can be mobilized to support future similar interventions when needed. To enhance the capture of project monitoring data by PRC's Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City chapters, IFRC has provided computers and other office equipment. In the coming weeks, IFRC will support in equipping two chapters

with relevant search and rescue equipment and training a core search and rescue team. The search and rescue capacity will help position the chapter to respond better in case of future potential disasters.

## Challenges

Three months on, thousands of people remain displaced, with 4,633 families (20,414 persons) sheltered in 57 evacuation centres that are still operational in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities, and many more living with host families or in makeshift shelters. As such, delivery of early recovery assistance to enable those hardest hit to rebuild their homes and to restore their livelihoods remains a top priority. However, the humanitarian assistance delivered under this emergency appeal has contributed to alleviating conditions of affected populations.

Survivors who received shelter repair kits have repaired their damaged homes. However, those who used to live in areas within the 'no build zones' will have to relocate. Relocation from hazard zones is significantly constrained by challenges relating to obtaining suitable land outside the 'no build zones'. To address this concern, the leadership of PRC is engaging with local authorities with a view to obtaining suitable, 'safer' land to resettle such families. Meantime – pending availability of suitable safer land – in April, PRC will start delivering transitional shelter assistance to families that own land or have land tenure security outside the 'no build zones' and have obtained permission from the authorities to rebuild on the land. However, based on the current appeal coverage, only transitional shelter and related early recovery grant needs for a maximum of 1,200 families, out of the targeted 2,000 families, have been resourced. Partners are requested to make further contributions for shelter assistance.

## Logistics

With the exception of 15,000 hygiene kits that were procured by IFRC's zone logistics unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur, all food and non-food relief items were procured locally. All relief items planned under this emergency appeal have been procured and there are no outstanding needs relating to such items. Meantime, the ZLU is supporting with international procurement of galvanized corrugated iron sheets (CGI) and galvanized plain sheets.

The IFRC in-country logistics team – which comprises one logistics delegate and two logistics officers – supported PRC with local procurement processes and is supporting in tracking the movement of items from Red Cross warehouses to respective distribution points. The support also extends to securing additional transport and warehousing capacity. PRC leased a 2,000-square metre field central warehouse in Cagayan de Oro City to function as the regional hub in terms of storing relief supplies. A steady presence of PRC warehousing staff, together with IFRC and German Red Cross delegates, has been ensured to support logistics on the ground, including offloading, repacking, loading for distributions and warehouse management. Logistical support also entails identifying suppliers, preparing contracts and follow up with suppliers.

Requisition forms, waybills, good receipt notes and other standard documentation are in place. Key staff and volunteers involved in operations have been trained in basic Red Cross relief protocols, including maintaining records of beneficiaries that they have served. Chapters collate distribution reports and submit them to PRC's national headquarters. Reconciliation of figures is undertaken based on distribution forms that are signed by beneficiaries as proof of receiving entitled items.

## Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Since Tropical Storm Washi hit, IFRC and PRC have maintained a steady flow of information to Red Cross Red Crescent partners and other key stakeholders. PRC leadership and the IFRC country representative conducted interviews with various local and international media agencies. Various communications materials, including photos and a video, have been shared with partners to highlight the needs on the ground and the progress made thus far. The most recent article posted on IFRC's public website is under the heading: "[Philippines: Picking up the pieces three months after Tropical Storm Washi](#)". Previous articles can be found on the Philippine field operations page of the [IFRC public website](#). Regular updates and stories are also posted on [PRC's website](#).

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## Contact information

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



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.
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Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/12-2012/3
Budget Timeframe	2011/12-2012/12
Appeal	MDRPH008
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>5,705,280</b>					<b>5,705,280</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>	
<b>Income</b>							
<u><b>Cash contributions</b></u>							
<i>American Red Cross</i>	70,225					70,225	
<i>British Red Cross</i>	196,000					196,000	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	23,770					23,770	
<i>Czech Government</i>	81,868					81,868	
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	40,980					40,980	
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	966,558					966,558	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	121,433					121,433	
<i>French Red Cross</i>	48,292					48,292	
<i>Irish Red Cross Society</i>	13,375					13,375	
<i>Japanese Government</i>	466,418					466,418	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	187,800					187,800	
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	375,250					375,250	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	31,993					31,993	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	24,140					24,140	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	143,314					143,314	
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	100,000					100,000	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	385,787					385,787	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	423,582					423,582	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	300					300	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>3,701,083</b>					<b>3,701,083</b>	
<u><b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b></u>							
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	55,572					55,572	
<b>C2. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>	<b>55,572</b>					<b>55,572</b>	
<u><b>Other Income</b></u>							
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc allocations</i>	64,732					64,732	
<i>Programme &amp; Services Support Recover</i>	3,553					3,553	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>	<b>68,285</b>					<b>68,285</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>3,824,939</b>					<b>3,824,939</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>3,824,939</b>					<b>3,824,939</b>	
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>67%</b>					<b>67%</b>	

## II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>	
<b>C. Income</b>	<b>3,824,939</b>					<b>3,824,939</b>	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-1,517,604</b>					<b>-1,517,604</b>	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>2,307,335</b>					<b>2,307,335</b>	

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/12-2012/3
Budget Timeframe	2011/12-2012/12
Appeal	MDRPH008
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>5,705,280</b>					<b>5,705,280</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	400,000	313,321				313,321	86,679	
Shelter - Transitional	2,800,000	9,419				9,419	2,790,581	
Clothing & Textiles	244,500	224,982				224,982	19,518	
Food	135,000	153,724				153,724	-18,724	
Seeds & Plants	300,000						300,000	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	561,650	212,291				212,291	349,359	
Medical & First Aid		1,324				1,324	-1,324	
Utensils & Tools		32,626				32,626	-32,626	
Other Supplies & Services	30,000	510				510	29,490	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Supl</b>	<b>4,471,150</b>	<b>948,196</b>				<b>948,196</b>	<b>3,522,954</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	30,000						30,000	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>30,000</b>						<b>30,000</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	55,000	13,099				13,099	41,901	
Distribution & Monitoring	12,500	1,774				1,774	10,726	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	36,900	18,282				18,282	18,618	
Logistics Services		11,832				11,832	-11,832	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>104,400</b>	<b>44,986</b>				<b>44,986</b>	<b>59,414</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	504,000	73,681				73,681	430,319	
National Staff	65,400	14,258				14,258	51,142	
National Society Staff	19,200	2,966				2,966	16,234	
Volunteers	17,000	19,881				19,881	-2,881	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>605,600</b>	<b>110,786</b>				<b>110,786</b>	<b>494,814</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	52,770	28,560				28,560	24,210	
Professional Fees	5,000	5,478				5,478	-478	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fe</b>	<b>57,770</b>	<b>34,038</b>				<b>34,038</b>	<b>23,732</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	13,000	11,026				11,026	1,974	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>11,026</b>				<b>11,026</b>	<b>1,974</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	20,250	22,319				22,319	-2,069	
Information & Public Relations	20,000	12,489				12,489	7,511	
Office Costs	12,500	10,816				10,816	1,684	
Communications	12,900	3,795				3,795	9,105	
Financial Charges	2,400	12,775				12,775	-10,375	
Other General Expenses	7,100	619				619	6,481	
Shared Office and Services Costs		200				200	-200	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>75,150</b>	<b>63,013</b>				<b>63,013</b>	<b>12,137</b>	
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies		193,097				193,097	-193,097	
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>		<b>193,097</b>				<b>193,097</b>	<b>-193,097</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		15,470				15,470	-15,470	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>15,470</b>				<b>15,470</b>	<b>-15,470</b>	



Selected Parameters	
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Budget Timeframe	2011/12-2012/12
Appeal	MDRPH008
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>5,705,280</b>					<b>5,705,280</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	348,210	92,281				92,281	255,929	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>348,210</b>	<b>92,281</b>				<b>92,281</b>	<b>255,929</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		3,113				3,113	-3,113	
Pledge Reporting Fees		1,600				1,600	-1,600	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>		<b>4,713</b>				<b>4,713</b>	<b>-4,713</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>5,705,280</b>	<b>1,517,604</b>				<b>1,517,604</b>	<b>4,187,675</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>4,187,675</b>					<b>4,187,675</b>	