

Emergency appeal operation update Philippines: Tropical Storm Washi

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH008
GLIDE n° TC-2011-000189-PHL
6-month consolidated report
17 July 2012

Period covered: 21 December 2011 to 30 June 2012

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

Appeal coverage: The appeal is 75 per cent covered, in hard pledges. Further funding is needed.

[<Click for donor response report, attached financial report¹ or contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- An [emergency appeal](#) was launched on 23 January 2012 for CHF 5.69 million to assist 20,000 families (100,000 persons) in 12 months
- A [preliminary emergency appeal](#) was launched 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.



Six months after Tropical Storm Washi, Philippine Red Cross is assisting those whose houses were destroyed to build back better. To date, more than 200 homes have been completed.
Photo: Mollie Godinez/PRC

Summary: This update covers the progress made six months after the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), launched an emergency appeal operation — on behalf of the Philippine Red Cross — to respond to the needs wrought by Tropical Storm Washi that hit the northern part of Mindanao Island in mid-December 2011. IFRC-supported activities span across the sectors of food and non-food relief distributions, health and hygiene promotion, water and sanitation, shelter, early recovery grants, and National Society preparedness and capacity building.

In the aftermath of Tropical Storm Washi, the Philippine Red Cross launched a first response by deploying experienced and well-trained search and rescue teams, emergency response units, and specialized volunteer units to the affected areas of Bukidnon, Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City. At the peak of the emergency response, there were more than 600 Red Cross staff and volunteers on the ground providing services including supporting search and retrieval efforts, and expediting the process of identifying remains. Working alongside the authorities and other agencies, Red Cross staff and volunteers actively delivered a range of services to the benefit of families that had survived the disaster. The services included serving hot meals in evacuation centres,

¹ Attached financial report up to end-May 2012.

providing first aid to the injured, restoring family links, conducting health education, providing psychosocial support, supplying clean water, and distributing relief supplies.

Six months on, the relief operation is fully completed and the intervention has transitioned to the early recovery phase. At the conclusion of the relief phase, 20,000 families had received a total of 35,000 food packages; 15,000 families received two rounds of food packages while 5,000 families received one round of food packages. Some 15,000 families received non-food item packages and hygiene kits, with 5,000 of them also receiving mosquito nets. To complement relief distributions, the Philippine Red Cross implemented a range of activities in the sector of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. In this regard, some 25,600 families (including the 15,000 reached with relief and hygiene supplies) received information on preventing waterborne, water-related and infectious diseases. As of 30 June, the National Society had distributed more than 9 million litres of water in affected areas of Cagayan de Oro City, with a bulk of the distribution covering Iligan City. It also provided a total of 22 community tube wells, fitted with hand pumps, in Hinaplanon Proper, Iligan City to help improve access to water for other household use. This was done because it was considered cost-effective and sustainable when compared to trucking and would ensure that affected families had continuous access to water for other household use pending full restoration of the city's water supply system, which had been destroyed.

Meanwhile, the IFRC-supported operation has now transitioned to the early recovery phase. All the 2,000 families who were targeted to receive shelter repair materials were reached and completed undertaking shelter repair works. Delivery of transitional shelter assistance is underway, and as of end June 2012, construction of some 230 units had been completed — 150 in Cagayan de Oro City and 70 in Iligan City — with 300 more units at various stages of construction. In all, based on the financial resources mobilized to date and considering foreign currency exchange rate fluctuation (specifically as regards the Swiss franc and the Philippine peso), this operation will deliver transitional shelter for some 1,150 families out of the targeted 2,000. Each family assisted with transitional shelter will be provided with a PHP 7,000 grant (CHF 162 at current exchange rate) to meet multi-dimensional needs, including replacing lost assets and improving existing income-generating activities.

Besides providing direct assistance to families who were affected by the tropical storm, this emergency appeal operation is supporting the improvement of the National Society's disaster preparedness and response capacity. In this regard, 23,000 sleeping mats, 10,000 mosquito nets, 37,400 blankets, 10,000 jerry cans and 12,200 hygiene kits remain in stock as replenishment of items that were used in the relief phase. Through this operation, the Cagayan de Oro City and Bukidnon chapters of Philippine Red Cross are being supported to form and equip water search and rescue teams. Procurement of equipment for the teams is underway, and training of staff and volunteers who will form the teams is scheduled for the last week of July 2012.

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, Irish Red Cross Society, 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 WHO staff Voluntary Emergency Relief Fund (VERF). 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. Partners are encouraged to make further cash contributions to support the provision of safer shelter solutions for families still living in temporary or unsafe premises (evacuation centres or makeshift structures).

The situation

Tropical Storm Washi (known locally as Sendong) made landfall at the north-eastern coast of Mindanao island, Philippines, on the night of 16 December 2011. The storm traversed the provinces of Agusan Del Sur, Bukidnon, Misamis Oriental and Lanao Del Norte, pouring heavy rain that caused massive flooding in 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 City and Iligan City, killing hundreds of people as they slept.

The effects of the tropical storm were most severe in Region X (Northern Mindanao) especially in areas of Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City along the Cagayan de Oro, Mandulog and Iligan rivers. An update released by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) in March 2012 indicates that 1,472 lives were lost

in Region X, with more than 1,000 people still missing. As well as causing human casualties, the tropical storm caused massive destruction to homes and infrastructure. A total of 11,431 houses were destroyed and 27,973 damaged in Northern Mindanao region, mainly in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities.

Table 1. Effects of Tropical Storm Washi²

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
No. of totally damaged houses	253	5,246	5,932	11,431
No. of partially damaged houses	75	14,874	13,024	27,973

The authorities, the Red Cross Red Crescent and other humanitarian actors responded swiftly to the situation on the ground, and launched a massive emergency and relief intervention. Six months on, the humanitarian assistance delivered has contributed to improving conditions of affected populations. Nevertheless, thousands of people remain displaced, with hundreds of families sheltered in some evacuation centres that are still operational in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities, and many more living with host families or in makeshift shelters. Delivery of early recovery assistance is underway, including supporting the hardest-hit families to rebuild.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination: From the outset, the Philippine Red Cross has implemented emergency and relief interventions with the support of IFRC, ICRC and partner national societies with in-country presence. IFRC and German Red Cross partnered for an ECHO-funded action relating to this operation, covering the relief phase. Movement partners — Philippine Red Cross, IFRC, ICRC, Australian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, and The Netherlands Red Cross — continue to hold coordination meetings to discuss the progress made and latest developments.

Coordinating with authorities: Through its wide network that extends from the national headquarters to sub-chapters, the Philippine Red Cross coordinates with — and participates 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’. Close collaboration has also been maintained with the Department of Education and principals of schools that are being supported in rehabilitating water and sanitation facilities.

Inter-agency coordination: The Philippine Red Cross and IFRC have ensured that the wider humanitarian community is informed about the activities being implemented under this emergency appeal operation. This has been done through participation in meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), led by the United Nations (UN) resident coordinator, as well as cluster meetings. From the beginning of this intervention, the Red Cross — either through Philippine Red Cross, IFRC, 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.

Inter-agency coordination has extended to providing regular and important updates to partners including ECHO and the Government of Japan through its embassy in Manila. ECHO undertook a monitoring visit to affected areas in March 2012, during which its desk officer from Brussels, technical advisor from Bangkok, and programme officer for the Philippines visited several Red Cross projects. Philippine Red Cross chapter administrators and heads of operations and IFRC delegates are also sharing information with other agencies, including the INGO Consortium, on a case-to-case basis so as to promote a coordinated approach and thereby prevent duplication.

Shelter cluster coordination: Following consensus reached by the Humanitarian Country Team, 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, 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

² DSWD: Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center - [Status of relief operations \(as of 15 March 2012\)](#)

in coordinating the humanitarian shelter response. The shelter coordination team was exclusively dedicated to the task of cluster coordination, independent of Philippine Red Cross and IFRC operations. Its activities were reported in detail in Operations Update no. 5 while materials developed during the course of this shelter cluster deployment are available on the cluster's [Tropical Storm Sendong 2011 public platform](#).

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Six months after the launch of this emergency appeal operation, the relief phase is fully completed and the intervention has transitioned to the early recovery phase. The early recovery phase of the operation has gained pace, with all the planned shelter repair kits delivered and construction of transitional shelter underway.

Relief activities covered needs of affected families in Bukidnon, Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City. The first distributions undertaken in December 2012 utilized items released from the National Society's disaster preparedness stocks in Manila. Subsequently, procurement of food items, blankets, jerry cans and sleeping mats was done locally in accordance with Philippine Red Cross procedures and policies. Quotations, comparative bid analyses, requisition invoices, and purchase orders were duly signed and completed. Hygiene kits and mosquito nets were procured from outside the Philippines within the context of existing IFRC framework agreements. The procurement was done in accordance with IFRC procedures and policies. Once the items arrived in-country from the IFRC warehouse in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and were cleared by customs, they were released to the field central warehouse in Cagayan de Oro City. Goods received notes and way bills were in place to help in keeping track of the items from suppliers to a field central warehouse in Cagayan de Oro City, from the field central warehouse to the chapters, and from the chapters to distribution sites.

In all, the objectives pertaining to relief distributions have been attained, with 15,000 families having received appropriate non-food items within three months and some 20,000 families having received a total of 35,000 food parcels. The target of reaching 15,000 families with disease prevention and hygiene promotion messages was exceeded, as some 25,600 families were reached. Weather permitting, the pending water and sanitation, shelter, and early recovery grant activities will be completed within the timeframe of the emergency appeal.



A woman heads home after receiving relief items from the Philippine Red Cross. Her family is among the 15,000 reached. Photo: Romulo Godinez/PRC

Progress towards outcomes

Relief distributions (food items)

Outcome: 30,000 emergency food parcels are provided in adequate quantities and quality within six 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"> • Establish a beneficiary focusing strategy and distribution protocols. • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. • Identify, register and verify beneficiaries. • Mobilize validated beneficiaries for food distributions. • Arrange pre- and post-relief distribution volunteer meetings.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide 30,000 food parcels (rice, noodles and sardines) • Conduct post-distribution surveys. • Monitor and report on distributions. • Food parcels provided will include food-for-work for beneficiaries who will be constructing their own shelter.
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Progress

The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) initiated food distributions alongside emergency operations and rapid assessments. Selection of beneficiaries was done by staff and volunteers of the Cagayan de Oro City, Iligan City, and Bukidnon Red Cross chapters based on the National Society's selection criteria. Prior to undertaking beneficiary selection, volunteers from the three chapters were provided with orientation by their counterparts (who are highly experienced in emergencies) from the national headquarters as well as Rizal, Valenzuela, and Olongapo chapters. The orientation covered all aspects of the relief operation, including beneficiary selection, preparation of distribution plans, beneficiary cards and award distribution sheets, and distribution protocols. Subsequently, the volunteers conducted assessments to identify priority communities to serve. Alongside this, PRC attended cluster meetings to map out areas already being catered to by the different local government units and other agencies so as to avoid duplication and overlap. As with other key players, in the first weeks after the disaster it prioritized delivery of relief supplies — including food packages — to displaced families in evacuation centres. However, in the course of January 2012, the same was extended to affected households that opted to stay in affected areas, mainly in makeshift houses.

Once beneficiaries were identified, they were given beneficiary cards and their names were listed in an award distribution sheet which later served as a source of verification on the day of distribution. With that, Philippine Red Cross volunteers went to the communities, informed beneficiaries on the distribution schedules, and provided them with orientation on what to expect. Food distributions were then done through a partnership between the Philippine Red Cross, IFRC and German Red Cross. At the conclusion of the distributions, a total of 35,000 food packages had been provided to 20,000 families in Bukidnon, Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City. Some 15,000 families received two rounds of food packages (one package each during the first and second phase distributions) while 5,000 families received one round of food packages (one package each during the second phase distributions). The package provided in the first phase comprised five kilos of rice, five packs of noodles and five cans of sardines while the second phase package comprised five kilos of rice, five packs of noodles, five cans of sardines, a packet of iodized salt and half a litre of cooking oil.

During the actual distribution exercise, beneficiaries gave their beneficiary cards to the relief volunteers who counterchecked if the names on the cards were listed in award distribution sheets. Once it was confirmed that the names were listed, beneficiaries then signed the award sheet upon receipt of relief items while the volunteer signed the card as proof that the goods had been given. After distribution, volunteers collected, collated, and validated the beneficiary cards with the award sheets.

In addition to the above-mentioned food distributions, the Philippine Red Cross is providing a third type of food package, specifically to families whose homes were totally destroyed and are being supported to rebuild their own shelters under this operation. Provision of these food-for-work packages is meant to ensure that the families have access to food during the period of rebuilding. 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)

Outcome: The status of up to 15,000 affected families improved through provision of appropriate non-food items within three months.

Output (expected result)	Activities planned
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"> • Develop a beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system. • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. • Register and verify beneficiaries. • Mobilize validated beneficiaries for distributions. • Arrange pre- and post- distribution volunteer meetings. • Distribute blankets (two per family) and sleeping mats (two per family) to 15,000 families (75,000 persons).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide jerry cans (one per household for 20-litre or two per household for 10-litre) for household level water storage, to 15,000 families (75,000 persons) • Provide hygiene kits to 15,000 families (75,000 persons). • Provide mosquito nets to 5,000 families (two per family). • Track movement of items from point of dispatch to end-user. • Undertake real-time needs/capacity assessments to identify gaps. • Monitor and report on distributions.
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Progress

Similar to the approach taken with food packages, Philippine Red Cross initiated distribution of non-food items alongside emergency operations and rapid assessments. Selection of beneficiaries and actual distributions were done using the same process described under the objective for food distributions. At the conclusion of the relief distributions, 15,000 families in Bukidnon, Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City had received hygiene kits and non-food item packages that comprised two blankets, one jerry can and two sleeping mats. Some 5,000 families in Cagayan de Oro City received mosquito nets. Of the 15,000 who received non-food item packages, 7,350 recipients (49 per cent) were men while 7,650 were women (51 per cent).

Table 2. Number of families provided with non-food relief under this emergency appeal operation

Area	Non-food packages	Hygiene kits	Mosquito nets
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
Total	15,000	15,000	5,000

In May 2012, the Philippine Red Cross undertook a beneficiary satisfaction survey, relating to the relief assistance provided under this operation. The survey sample comprised a cross-section of beneficiaries in Cagayan De Oro City and Iligan City - around 10 per cent of the total that was provided with relief items. The survey results showed that the people assisted (83 per cent) were satisfied with the selection criteria put in place by the Red Cross. Some 90 per cent of respondents felt that pre-distribution orientation and information sessions organized by Red Cross staff and volunteers enabled them to understand the distribution process and what they were entitled to receive. Around 90 per cent of beneficiaries indicated that the items provided were relevant to their needs. 100 per cent observed that distributions were orderly, respectful and sensitive to their dignity.

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"> • Mobilize existing trained community health volunteers. • 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. • Mobilize community members for disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion. • Disseminate relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages to 15,000 families (75,000 people) in the target communities. • Distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials to 15,000 families (75,000 people) in the target communities. • Promote proper disease prevention, health and hygiene practices among pupils in targeted schools. • 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. • Monitor and report on activities.

<p>The scope and quality of the Philippine Red Cross disease prevention and health promotion services are improved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit and train community health volunteers. • Produce IEC materials relevant for disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion. • Coordinate with national and local health authorities, ensuring activities are in line with priorities. • Support staff and volunteers on psychosocial health.
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Progress

Dissemination of disease prevention, health and hygiene messages started in January 2012 and continued through March. Two approaches were used: in the first, hygiene promotion was done as a focused, standalone activity while in the second approach, it was linked with the distribution of non-food items, specifically hygiene kits and mosquito nets. Some 500 community health volunteers (CHVs) were mobilized to undertake hygiene promotion in their communities. The CHVs were provided with orientation prior to reaching out to communities.

After orientation, the CHVs conducted health education sessions which covered topics like prevention of dengue, diarrhoea and leptospirosis, proper hand washing, and good sanitation practices in the communities. The CHVs used flipcharts to support hygiene promotion sessions and distributed leaflets containing detailed information on general hygiene, diarrhoea and cholera, leptospirosis, and athlete's foot. Posters and banners bearing key messages on hand-washing, leptospirosis, and dengue prevention were posted at strategic locations in evacuation centres and affected communities. At the conclusion of these health and hygiene promotion activities, some 25,670 families (approximately 128,000 persons) were reached, exceeding the initial target of 15,000 families.

Table 3. Number of families reached with health and hygiene education

Area	Total
Bukidnon	496
Cagayan de Oro City	18,333
Iligan City	6,845
Total families reached	25,674

Prior to initiating health and hygiene promotion, the CHVs undertook a baseline survey to determine the existing knowledge and practices of the community pertaining to hygiene behaviour. An end-line survey was undertaken in May to determine the improvement of these as well. The assessment tool comprised a questionnaire with twenty sets of questions covering hygiene knowledge and practice, water-borne diseases, environmental sanitation and access to water and sanitation facilities. Aside from the survey tool, other methodologies like direct observation transect walk, and community mapping were utilized in the surveys. An analysis of both the baseline and end-line



Red Cross community health volunteers undertake a baseline survey in Iligan City to determine the existing knowledge and practices of the community pertaining to hygiene behaviour. Photo: Mollie Godinez/PRC

surveys showed improved knowledge and practice as regards hand-washing, diarrhoea and how it can be avoided, proper water storage and basic environmental sanitation. For instance, while at the baseline, only 79 per cent of respondents said they washed their hands before handling food; at the end-line, 97 per cent indicated that they did so. The respondents displayed an increased awareness on how washing hands helps to reduce bacteria and consequently preventing the acquisition of diseases. An increased proportion showed excellent comprehension of the relation to ingestion of contaminated food and water in the acquisition of diarrhoeal diseases. Similarly, an increased proportion now clean their water storage containers on a regular basis (up to 99 per cent at end-line from 86 per cent at baseline).

Having completed health and hygiene promotion in communities, the Philippine Red Cross has initiated the school-based hygiene promotion project. The

project, which started in May and will run until December 2012, targets a total of ten schools in Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City. Inputs such as teaching aids and flip charts required for the project have been re-produced. They were initially developed during a previous intervention in response to Typhoon Ketsana — and were adapted from existing IFRC tools, including the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) toolkit — and had been successfully pre-tested after consultation with the Department of Education. Other preparatory work included identifying schools that will benefit and organizing orientation meetings. The five schools selected in Cagayan de Oro City are Bonbon Elementary School, Canitoan Elementary School, Kauswagan Elementary School, Macanhan Elementary School and Pagatpat Elementary School while those identified in Iligan City are Iligan City East Central School, Hinaplanon Elementary School, Luinab Elementary School, North East 2B Central School and Ubaldo D. Laya Memorial Central School. Following the start of a new school term, an orientation meeting was held on 28 May 2012, and brought together representatives from the 10 schools and the Philippine Red Cross. Each school has already established a five-member water and sanitation committee composed of the principal, health teacher, a representative of the parent-teacher cooperative association and two students. Members of the water and sanitation committees will be facilitators of change by promoting proper hygiene practices in their schools.

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"> • Provide safe drinking water (through trucking) in areas where restoration of safe water supply systems is likely to take time. • Identify families in need of emergency household water treatment and provide them with appropriate water purification solutions. • Provide guidance to families assisted with water purification solutions on the proper use of the same. • Collaborate with the relief sector in providing safe water storage containers and hygiene kits to targeted families. • 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. • Monitor and report on activities.
Appropriate water and sanitation facilities provided to 2,000 families and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support construction of 2,000 pour-flush latrines and septic tanks as integral components of transitional shelters. • Ensure that construction of pour-flush latrines takes into account unique needs of people with disabilities, where required. • 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. • Rehabilitate water and sanitation facilities for targeted schools used as evacuation centres or affected by the tropical storm. • Monitor and report on activities. • Provision of wells and washing areas in relocation sites if not provided by local governments.

Progress

In the aftermath of Tropical Storm Washi, Philippine Red Cross deployed water and sanitation equipment to support in the provision of water to families affected by the tropical storm. The ICRC and Spanish Red Cross dispatched mobile water purification units to the affected area to support the National Society's efforts. The Red Cross discontinued distribution of water in Cagayan de Oro City in February after local authorities restored water supply. However, the service continued in parts of Iligan City pending full restoration of a damaged water supply system.

The deployment of the Philippine Red Cross water tanker and 18 bladder tanks in Iligan City for the period until 30 June was supported by this emergency appeal operation. At the end of that support, the National Society had distributed more than 9 million litres of water in affected areas of Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City. Also

relating to water, this emergency appeal operation has supported the reconstruction of 22 community water points — tube wells, fitted with hand pumps — in Hinaplanon Proper, Iligan City to help improve access to water for other household use.

This support was provided because it was considered cost-effective and sustainable when compared to trucking and would ensure that affected families had continuous access to water for other household use pending full restoration of the city's water supply system, which was destroyed by storm-induced flooding. The wells will act as back-up water sources in case of future potential disruption of the supply system.

Linked to the shelter component, an integrated approach is being maintained in that each transitional shelter provided has a pour-flush latrine and a septic tank. Beneficiaries and local government authorities were consulted during the design of the latrine, with the merits of the pour-flush model with a two-chamber septic tank highlighted. The design utilizes materials available locally and is common in the Philippines; desludging companies are also available. It is adaptable to different situations – in flood-prone areas, the latrines can be elevated and where sewer systems exist, individual household septic tanks can be connected to them.

Meanwhile, Philippine Red Cross is supporting Canitoan Elementary School in Cagayan de Oro City and Luinab Elementary School in Iligan City in the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities. This project includes construction or rehabilitation of sanitation blocks such as latrines and urinals, installation of boreholes (fitted with pumps), and provision of hand washing facilities, including taps. In designing the project, close collaboration was maintained with the Department of Education and the relevant school principals. The engineering departments of the two cities were also consulted and participated in technical surveys on the types of facilities provided. Coordination was also maintained with other stakeholders, including the INGO consortium, to build synergies and prevent duplication. For example, while this operation will support improvement of sanitation facilities at Canitoan Elementary School, rehabilitation of the school's water point will not be necessary as it has already been undertaken by the INGO consortium. Construction works at the Luinab Elementary School are underway while rehabilitation of the facilities at Canitoan Elementary School will start in July 2012. Once the project is completed, it will contribute to improved access to water and sanitation facilities by pupils and teachers. Improved water and sanitation facilities will also position the schools to serve effectively as evacuation centres in potential future disasters, as the facilities are in larger numbers to cater for an additional caseload of evacuees.



This girl's family benefitted from Philippine Red Cross emergency water supply support.
Photo: Mollie Godinez/PRC

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
2,000 families whose houses were destroyed as a result of the tropical storm have rebuilt transitional shelters applying typhoon- resilient techniques.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake detailed sector-specific assessments for shelter to inform prioritization by locality. • Assess the extent of the shelter needs and shelter solutions preferred by affected communities in priority localities. • Conduct advocacy for access to appropriate land sites. • Conduct orientation of volunteers to be involved in shelter project. • Select beneficiaries from lists provided by DSWD. • Undertake door-to-door surveys to validate beneficiaries.

<p>2,000 families whose houses were damaged have received shelter repair materials.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide carpenters and project volunteers with training that promotes awareness and understanding of typhoon resilient construction. • Conduct orientation of beneficiaries (by project volunteers). • Construct model houses in select localities within operational areas. • Provide appropriate transitional shelter materials and tools to 2,000 families whose houses were destroyed. • Promote safer, typhoon resilient shelter, where possible, by providing technical assistance and guidance. • Ensure shelter programming takes into account unique needs of people with disabilities, where required. • 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) • Promote increased awareness and understanding of shelter response programming with the national society and affected communities. • Monitor and report on activities.
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Progress

This sector has two components: shelter repair kits (shelter repair materials for families whose homes were partially damaged) and transitional shelter (materials and support for construction of typhoon-resilient shelters). Prior to delivery of necessary assistance, a Philippine Red Cross shelter 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. For both components, selection of beneficiaries has taken into account the presence of other organizations, and whether people have received assistance from the government or other agencies. Lists of affected populations were obtained from DSWD and local government units. Respective Red Cross chapters then shortlisted beneficiary families based on the Philippine Red Cross selection criteria. As well as the extent of damage to a house, the selection criteria prioritized the most vulnerable families that lacked the financial capacity to obtain inputs for repairing or rebuilding. For a family to benefit, it should have been resident in the targeted *barangay* (village) for not less than one year and be the actual owner of the damaged or destroyed house. The site on which the house was located has to be outside hazard-prone areas declared 'no build zone'.



Peter Lacarte repairs the roof of his brother's house. His brother was one of the beneficiaries who received shelter repair kits from the Red Cross.

Photo: Romulo Godinez/ PRC

Identification and revalidation of beneficiaries started alongside relief distributions and was by large completed in March 2012. Subsequently, distribution of shelter repair kits was done using two approaches. In the first approach, targeted families were provided with a set of construction tools worth PHP 3,330 (CH 77 at current exchange rate) plus a cash voucher worth PHP 6,670 (CH 155 at current exchange rate). In the second approach, beneficiary families received cash vouchers worth PHP 10,000 (CH 232 at current exchange rate). The vouchers were then exchanged at recommended shops for shelter materials and tools the families required.

To support and monitor the delivery of shelter repair materials, Philippine Red Cross mobilized a project team composed of local carpenters, masons, and Red

Cross volunteers, staff and one IFRC delegate. The team organized beneficiary orientation sessions to explain how distributions would be conducted and to promote better building techniques. Tips on construction of typhoon-

resilient shelters were also printed on the back of beneficiary identity documents, which beneficiaries signed when receiving shelter repair materials. 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. At the completion of shelter repair kit distribution, 1,000 families in Cagayan de Oro City had received shelter repair materials and tools through the first approach while 1,000 families in Iligan City had obtained shelter repair materials through the second approach. All the 2,000 families have since undertaken and completed repair works.

The transitional shelter component targets families whose houses were totally destroyed as a result of the tropical storm, with priority on the most vulnerable families who lacked the capacity to rebuild. The assistance aims at not only providing structures (homes to live in) but also a durable solution linked to disaster risk reduction, i.e. by enabling beneficiaries to build back better. For a family to benefit, it must own the land where its destroyed house once stood, should have at least a five-year land tenure security outside the 'no build zone' and must obtain permission from the authorities to rebuild on the land. Construction works are to be undertaken using the owner or community driven approach — i.e. "*bayanihan*", a Philippine tradition in which community members help each other. Through "*bayanihan*", beneficiaries with limitations to participate in physical construction work [such as older people, people with disabilities and households headed by women] are supported by their fellow community members.

Before delivery of transitional shelter assistance started, a project team comprising Philippine Red Cross staff, IFRC staff and delegates, project volunteers, carpenters, masons and two civil engineers was formed. The team oversaw the construction of two model houses — one each in Cagayan de Oro City and in Iligan City — to demonstrate better building techniques and to provide targeted beneficiaries with visual and practical demonstration on how they would undertake construction of their houses. The project team also organizes 'technical animation' sessions prior to distribution of shelter materials to show beneficiaries how they should construct their houses. The sessions are complemented with provision of printed 'typhoon-resilient construction' guidelines to each targeted household. In addition, the project team is bound to undertake quality control to ensure that materials deemed not-up-to-standard are replaced by suppliers.

Delivery of transitional shelter assistance is underway, and as of end-June 2012, construction of some 230 units had been completed (150 in Cagayan de Oro City and 70 in Iligan City) with 300 more units at various stages of construction. Based on the financial resources mobilized to date and considering foreign currency exchange rate fluctuation (specifically as regards the Swiss franc and the Philippine Peso), the number of families that the Philippine Red Cross has committed to providing transitional shelter assistance under this emergency appeal operation is 1,150 — i.e. 150 in Bukidnon, 300 in Cagayan de Oro City and 700 in Iligan City. The model being implemented is a 20 square-metre structure, that combines the use of concrete posts, hollow blocks for lower part of walls, marine plywood for upper part of walls and corrugated galvanize iron sheet roofing. The shelter has a concrete floor while the marine plywood section is painted for protection from weather elements.



A member of the shelter project team checks the quality of lumber delivered by suppliers to ensure that it meets the standard.

Photo: Romulo Godinez/ PRC

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"> • Organize orientation sessions for targeted households on the scope of livelihoods assistance to be provided. • 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. • Consult targeted beneficiary families on their preferred livelihood solutions, review and endorse the livelihood assistance applications that they submit. • Cluster the 2,000 beneficiary families according to preferred solutions for ease of providing appropriate assistance. • Provide livelihood assistance (including farm inputs, seedling, fingerling, asset replacement and repair material) to 2,000 families through identified shops/suppliers. • Obtain invoices from shops/suppliers from which the targeted families obtain their livelihood inputs and process payments. • Monitor and report on activities. • The possibility of using cash transfer programme will be explored and implemented where possible.

Progress

Philippine Red Cross will deliver early recovery grants to each family assisted with transitional shelter. Each family will be provided with a PHP 7,000 grant (CHF 162 at current exchange rate) to meet multi-dimensional needs, including replacing lost assets and improving existing income-generating activities. The one-off grant will be delivered using the cash transfer modality once the beneficiary families have met the condition of completing construction of their new home applying better building techniques.

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"> • Form, train and equip two land and water search-and-rescue teams. • Form and train two national/chapter disaster response teams. • Upgrade chapter offices and warehouse for pre-position and stocking of preparedness stocks. • Equip one PRC chapter with a land cruiser, geared for flood situations. • Support two PRC chapters in improving on their volunteer management structures. • Provide technical materials and technical support to PRC national headquarters and chapters targeted by operation. • 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. • Assist PRC in their training activities by providing delegates as facilitators based on their expertise. • Identify and map the overall and essential preparedness gaps in capacities and resources. • Support the two chapters with basic office equipment, like computers, overhead projector among others, in order to carry out the operations effectively. • Awareness on disaster risk reduction (DRR) related issues.

Progress

In addition to serving beneficiaries, this operation is also supporting the improvement of the National Society's disaster preparedness and response capacity. In this regard, 23,000 sleeping mats, 10,000 mosquito nets, 37,400 blankets, 10,000 jerry cans and 12,200 hygiene kits remain in stock as replenishment of items that were used up in the relief phase. To enhance the capture of project monitoring data by the Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City chapters, IFRC has provided computers and other office equipment. Furthermore, through this operation, the Cagayan de Oro City and Bukidnon chapters of Philippine Red Cross are being supported to form and equip water search and rescue teams. Procurement of equipment for the teams is underway and training of staff and volunteers that will form the teams is scheduled for the last week of July 2012. The search and rescue capacity will help position the chapter to respond better in case of future potential disasters.

IFRC delegates and staff are working alongside their National Society counterparts, thereby providing on-the-job coaching and mentoring. In order to ensure that Philippine Red Cross 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 Philippine Red Cross staff and volunteers, with training of trainers for hygiene promotion and a livelihoods workshop undertaken during the first six months of the operation.

Challenges

In the early phase of this operation, activities such as relief distribution and health and hygiene promotion were challenged by a shortage of staff and volunteers in chapters within areas affected by Tropical Storm Washi. This was mainly because some Red Cross staff and volunteers were themselves affected by the tropical storm. To mitigate the situation, Philippine Red Cross leadership deployed surge capacity in terms of volunteers and staff from the national headquarters and other chapters. Those deployed to support emergency and relief efforts included staff and volunteers from chapters in Luzon that have, over time, developed adequate capacity to respond to typhoons owing to the frequency at which they respond to similar disasters. The surge capacity not only enabled speeding up the distributions but also mentoring and skill transfer by experienced colleagues as well as by technical delegates of IFRC, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. Moreover, the staff and volunteers supported in the recruitment and training of nursing students from colleges in affected areas who were mobilized to boost health and hygiene education campaigns in evacuation centres and affected communities.

Survivors who used to live in areas within the 'no build zones' will have to relocate. However, 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 Philippine Red Cross is engaging with local authorities with a view of obtaining suitable, 'safer' land to resettle such families. Through such efforts, a suitable piece of land has been identified in Valencia, Bukidnon. The site will be developed by the local authorities while the National Society will support by providing transitional shelter assistance to some 150 families. By large, though, the focus has so far been on delivering transitional shelter assistance to families that own land or land tenure security outside the 'no build zones' and have obtained permission from the authorities to rebuild on the land.

Six months after the tropical storm, thousands of people remain displaced, with hundreds of families sheltered in some evacuation centres that are still operational in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities, and many more living with host families or in makeshift shelters. While delivery of early recovery assistance is underway (including supporting the hardest-hit families to rebuild) based on the current appeal coverage and considering foreign currency exchange rate fluctuation (specifically as regards the Swiss franc and the Philippine peso), Philippine Red Cross can deliver transitional shelter and related early recovery grant needs to a maximum of 1,150 families out of targeted 2,000 families. Partners are requested and encouraged to make further contributions.

Logistics

All relief items planned under this emergency appeal have been procured and there are no outstanding needs relating to such items. 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. The ZLU also supported with international procurement of galvanized corrugated iron sheets (CGI) and galvanized plain sheets. The CGI and plain sheets arrived in Cagayan de Oro during June. Their arrival should contribute to ensuring that shelter activities will be completed within the timeframe of the emergency appeal.

The IFRC in-country logistics team – which comprises one logistics delegate and two logistics officers – supported Philippine Red Cross 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. The National Society 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 Philippine Red Cross 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. Logistics support also entails identifying suppliers, preparing contracts and follow-up with suppliers. With the transition of the operation from relief phase to early recovery phase, the bulk of activities are now in Iligan City. The IFRC logistics team is currently supporting Philippine Red Cross to secure a field warehouse in Iligan City to function as the hub in terms of storing early recovery supplies.

In the meantime, 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 the Philippine Red Cross 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 the country, IFRC and Philippine Red Cross have maintained a steady flow of information to Red Cross Red Crescent partners and other key stakeholders. The leadership of the National Society 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: "[Resilience in action – six months after Tropical Storm Washi communities are beginning to rebuild](#)". 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](#).

Contact information

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



Click here

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How we work

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

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



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

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

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/12-2012/5
Budget Timeframe	2011/12-2012/12
Appeal	MDRPH008
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget	5,705,280					5,705,280	
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
Income							
<u>Cash contributions</u>							
<i>American Red Cross</i>	255,392					255,392	
<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>	42,072					42,072	
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	965,979					965,979	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	409,860					409,860	
<i>French Red Cross</i>	48,292					48,292	
<i>Irish Red Cross Society</i>	13,365					13,365	
<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	
C1. Cash contributions	4,175,181					4,175,181	
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>							
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	55,572					55,572	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport	55,572					55,572	
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc allocations</i>	64,732					64,732	
<i>Programme & Services Support Recover</i>	3,553					3,553	
C4. Other Income	68,285					68,285	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	4,299,037					4,299,037	
D. Total Funding = B + C	4,299,037					4,299,037	
Coverage = D/A	75%					75%	

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
C. Income	4,299,037					4,299,037	
E. Expenditure	-1,778,292					-1,778,292	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	2,520,745					2,520,745	

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/12-2012/5
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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		5,705,280					5,705,280	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	400,000	411,478				411,478	-11,478	
Shelter - Transitional	2,800,000	155,509				155,509	2,644,491	
Clothing & Textiles	244,500	224,982				224,982	19,518	
Food	135,000	139,795				139,795	-4,795	
Seeds & Plants	300,000						300,000	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	561,650	196,710				196,710	364,940	
Utensils & Tools		32,626				32,626	-32,626	
Other Supplies & Services	30,000	797				797	29,203	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	4,471,150	1,161,897				1,161,897	3,309,253	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	30,000						30,000	
Office & Household Equipment		520				520	-520	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	30,000	520				520	29,480	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	55,000	14,977				14,977	40,023	
Distribution & Monitoring	12,500	1,774				1,774	10,726	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	36,900	19,154				19,154	17,746	
Logistics Services		11,832				11,832	-11,832	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	104,400	47,737				47,737	56,663	
Personnel								
International Staff	504,000	114,878				114,878	389,122	
National Staff	65,400	18,512				18,512	46,888	
National Society Staff	19,200	5,338				5,338	13,862	
Volunteers	17,000	18,706				18,706	-1,706	
Total Personnel	605,600	157,434				157,434	448,166	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	52,770	34,883				34,883	17,887	
Professional Fees	5,000	5,787				5,787	-787	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	57,770	40,670				40,670	17,100	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	13,000	19,561				19,561	-6,561	
Total Workshops & Training	13,000	19,561				19,561	-6,561	
General Expenditure								
Travel	20,250	15,848				15,848	4,402	
Information & Public Relations	20,000	2,944				2,944	17,057	
Office Costs	12,500	11,505				11,505	995	
Communications	12,900	4,805				4,805	8,095	
Financial Charges	2,400	-4,711				-4,711	7,111	
Other General Expenses	7,100	798				798	6,302	
Shared Office and Services Costs		440				440	-440	
Total General Expenditure	75,150	31,629				31,629	43,521	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		193,097				193,097	-193,097	
Total Contributions & Transfers		193,097				193,097	-193,097	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		9,862				9,862	-9,862	
Total Operational Provisions		9,862				9,862	-9,862	



Selected Parameters	
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Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		5,705,280					5,705,280	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	348,210	107,997				107,997	240,212	
Total Indirect Costs	348,210	107,997				107,997	240,212	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		5,589				5,589	-5,589	
Pledge Reporting Fees		2,300				2,300	-2,300	
Total Pledge Specific Costs		7,889				7,889	-7,889	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	5,705,280	1,778,292				1,778,292	3,926,987	
VARIANCE (C - D)		3,926,987				3,926,987		