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Emergency appeal operation update

Philippines: Typhoon Bopha

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH011 GLIDE n° TC-2012-000197-PHL 6-month consolidated update 4 July 2013

**Period covered by this operations
update:** 5 December 2012 to 15 June
2013

Appeal target (current):
CHF 16,267,217

Appeal coverage: The appeal is 45 per cent covered. Donations are urgently needed to enable Philippine Red Cross to meet the immediate needs of the most vulnerable typhoon-affected families.

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Appeal history:

- 21 December 2012: An [emergency appeal](#) launched for CHF 16,267,217 to assist 40,000 families (some 200,000 people) for 18 months.
- 5 December 2012: A [preliminary emergency appeal](#) issued for CHF 4,523,369 to cover 10,000 families (some 50,000 people) for 11 months.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 393,198 was allocated to support the national society in its initial response to this disaster.



Six months since the launch of this emergency appeal, delivery of shelter repair kit assistance has reached 5,100 families in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon and Compostela Valley. Aquilino (pictured here) began repairing his damaged home as soon as he purchased materials. Photo: Alanah Torralba/IFRC freelance

Summary: Some six months after the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched an international emergency appeal for Philippine Red Cross (PRC) to support families affected by Typhoon Bopha, delivery of early recovery assistance is in full swing following completion of relief distributions. Through IFRC support, PRC has, to date, provided assistance in relief, health/hygiene promotion, water and sanitation, and shelter. Ongoing support also includes livelihoods and developing disaster response capacity of the National Society.

PRC has been on the ground responding to immediate needs since the first day of the disaster. In the aftermath, response teams specializing in first aid, emergency health, relief, water and sanitation and psychosocial support were dispatched to address the most urgent needs of affected families. They conducted search-and-rescue operations, provided first aid and psychosocial support, and served ready-to-eat meals to survivors.

Specifically under IFRC support, relief distributions were completed in March 2013, having provided food and non-food packages to 17,000 families in the most affected provinces of Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Compostela Valley, Palawan and Siquijor. Also, 667 community health volunteers were mobilized to conduct health and

hygiene promotion sessions, reaching a total of 40,020 families. To address emergency shelter needs, tarpaulins were provided to 1,400 families in Bukidnon and Compostela Valley.

Relating to water and sanitation assistance delivered under this operation, PRC distributed more than one million litres of safe drinking water to 18,000 families and undertook small-scale rehabilitation works on three water sources in Compostela Valley. The national society also set up communal cooking areas, installed lighting, provided garbage bins, and constructed pit latrines, semi-permanent latrines and bathing areas in three tent cities – equivalent of temporary camps – in Compostela Valley. Furthermore, drainages were dug and reinforced, pathways cleared and marked, and gravel poured to minimize mud around the tent cities. PRC also mobilized community members to undertake the clearing of debris and fallen trees. Water and sanitation activities have so far been implemented jointly with German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross.

With the relief phase concluded, IFRC-supported activities have moved into early recovery; as of mid-June, 5,150 families in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon and Compostela Valley had already received assistance to repair their damaged homes. The delivery of shelter repair materials and tools was accompanied with promotion of better building techniques. Provision of shelter repair assistance to 850 families in Compostela Valley, 1,000 families in Davao Oriental and 500 families in Palawan is underway and will be finished by mid-July. That will bring the total number of families assisted to 7,500 – half of the 15,000 families targeted in the emergency appeal – which is the maximum that can be reached based on funding mobilized to date. Meanwhile, preparations for the delivery of full shelter assistance have advanced. During the last week of June, PRC and IFRC will kick off the first phase of a project that will help most vulnerable families whose houses were washed away by Bopha to rebuild sturdier homes more resilient to typhoons. A total of 500 families – 100 in Agusan del Sur, and 200 each in Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental – will be targeted in the first phase.

Under this operation, PRC and IFRC are also providing livelihoods assistance to families whose means of earning household income were impacted by Typhoon Bopha. In this regard, and based on the appeal funding mobilized to date, a project has begun to provide 3,000 families with up to PHP 12,000¹ conditional cash grants to recoup their livelihoods by re-establishing means of earning income. Furthermore, linked to the shelter project, some families will also get an opportunity to earn income by being engaged as carpenters, masons or unskilled workers to support shelter reconstruction work. Linked to water and sanitation, this operation has provided some 2,100 community members with the opportunity to participate in cash-for-work activities, thereby putting them at a better position to meet their day-to-day needs.

In line with its commitment to the inter-agency coordination framework, IFRC deployed a shelter coordination team (SCT) – comprising a coordinator, an information manager and a technical advisor – to Mindanao starting December 2012. The SCT, whose deployment ended on 15 May 2013, was exclusively dedicated to the task of cluster coordination, independent of PRC and IFRC operations. During its deployment, the team provided technical guidance on appropriate shelter interventions, identified gaps and overlaps, and liaised with the government, donors and organizations working in shelter to ensure consistency in shelter interventions.

To date, contributions towards the IFRC emergency appeal have been received from Red Cross Red Crescent partners, government partners and institutional partners – including the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (DG ECHO) and the governments of Italy and Japan. Partner national societies who have contributed are American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Danish Red Cross/Danish government, Japanese Red Cross Society, Red Cross of Monaco, New Zealand Red Cross/New Zealand government, Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government, and Taiwan Red Cross Organization. Swiss Red Cross has provided bilateral contribution directly to PRC. Contributions have also been received from the WHO's Voluntary Emergency Relief Fund (VERF).

On behalf of PRC, IFRC would like to thank partners and donors for their immediate response to this present appeal. At the same time, IFRC would like to highlight that as the needs on the ground are massive (especially for shelter), more funds are urgently needed to enable PRC to meet shelter and livelihoods needs of the most vulnerable typhoon-affected families.

The situation

On 4 December 2012, Typhoon Bopha (local name: Pablo) made landfall in the Philippines. Its passage across the country took five days and left extensive damage and devastation in its wake. The storm made multiple landfalls which delayed efforts to establish the extent of the damage. In addition, tidal waves pounded coastal areas, affecting coastal communities while heavy rains caused landslides and flash floods in the interior areas parts, especially in Compostela Valley. In total, some 6.3 million people were affected across 34 provinces.

¹ Estimate: USD1 = PHP43; CHF1 = PHP45

The impact of Bopha was most felt in Mindanao Island's Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley provinces where it triggered flash floods and mudslides, causing loss of life, and wiping out homes, lifelines, livelihoods and infrastructure. The death toll surpassed 1,100, while more than 700 people are still reported missing. Damage to shelter and livelihoods was extensive, with some 230,000 houses left damaged or destroyed.

Six months on, uprooted trees and toppled electric posts remain a common sight for residents in the most affected parts of Mindanao; debris from destroyed houses, schools and other infrastructure still scatter the landscape. While the Red Cross Red Crescent, other humanitarian actors and the authorities have provided significant emergency and relief assistance to thousands of families, recovery is yet to reach many families. Nevertheless, the agencies present in the areas continue to deliver early recovery assistance, including on shelter and livelihoods, in the most affected provinces of Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination: Considering that East Mindanao is a region that was for many years affected by protracted conflict and situations of violence, in the aftermath of Bopha, Movement partners had to engage extensively to reach a mutual agreement on how they would best work together to meet humanitarian needs. Following deliberations, a joint statement by PRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the IFRC was issued on how the Movement components would work together in this intervention. Prior and after those deliberations, PRC, IFRC and ICRC as well as partner national societies with in-country offices – Australian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross (FRC), German Red Cross (GRC), The Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC) and Spanish Red Cross (SRC) – continue to engage at headquarters (Manila) and field levels, including through scheduled and ad hoc meetings to share plans so as to ensure that their support does not overlap or duplicate, but is complementary.

During the relief phase, PRC, IFRC, GRC, NLRC and SRC partnered and undertook joint interventions with the financial support from DG ECHO channelled through this emergency appeal. Joint interventions continue into the recovery phase under the umbrella of 'Red Cross Consortium' which brings together IFRC, GRC, PRC and SRC. As well as maintaining in-country coordination, IFRC has provided targeted updates to interested partner national societies as per their requests and supported field monitoring visits. Representatives of the British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and Danish Red Cross have so far undertaken monitoring visits, which included field trips to the most affected areas in Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental.

Coordinating with authorities: As an auxiliary to public authorities – and as mandated in Republic Act 10072 – PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with the following: (i) the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC); (ii) provincial, municipal and *barangay* (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) local government units. PRC participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with disaster risk reduction and management councils at the provincial, municipal and barangay levels, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Education, and the relevant government-led clusters that have been activated for the Bopha intervention.

Inter-agency coordination: Since the intervention started, PRC and IFRC have consistently participated in meetings on inter-agency coordination. As well as ongoing coordination with UN OCHA and being a co-convenor of the Typhoon Bopha emergency shelter cluster, IFRC continues to engage with the wider humanitarian community as a shelter cluster co-lead in natural disasters in the open-ended cluster approach implemented in the Philippines. IFRC and PRC also actively participate in humanitarian country team (HCT) meetings, which discuss, among others, interventions of the authorities and participating agencies. On their part, 'Red Cross Consortium' partners coordinate with international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) in determining specific geographical areas where the respective organizations are implementing activities – and the nature of interventions – so as to avoid duplication and to build synergies. Finally, PRC has forged collaboration with Habitat for Humanity in rolling out the participatory approach to safe shelter awareness (PASSA) training in communities as part of the Typhoon Bopha intervention.

Shelter cluster coordination: In line with its commitment to the inter-agency coordination framework, IFRC deployed a shelter coordination team (SCT) comprising a cluster coordinator, an information manager, a technical coordinator, an assessment manager and a GIS/database expert – to Mindanao starting December 2012. The SCT, whose deployment ended on 15 May 2013, was exclusively dedicated to the task of cluster coordination, independent of PRC and IFRC operations. During its deployment, the team facilitated the conduct of shelter cluster assessments and the development of an inter-agency humanitarian shelter response strategy; provided technical guidance and standards on appropriate shelter interventions and disaster risk reduction; identified gaps

and overlaps through information management activities; advocated for the shelter needs of the affected population; and, liaised with the government, donors and organizations working in shelter to ensure consistency of shelter interventions. The coordination team worked to ensure that the shelter cluster was well-represented in the inter-agency appeal process and worked in close coordination with other clusters (including water, sanitation and hygiene-WASH, protection, early recovery and livelihoods clusters) to ensure a holistic approach. The SCT was supported by Australian, British, Canadian, Swedish and Swiss Red Cross, and the Australian government's aid agency, AusAID. The assessment staff of the SCT was provided by IMPACT Initiatives and ACTED, through a partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster to provide assessment capacity in SCT deployments. The REACH methodology adopted by the Global Shelter Cluster has expanded in this deployment to include a follow-up progress assessment to the initial assessment carried out during the first few weeks, and a final assessment/evaluation to be carried out at the end of July and beginning of August. This will allow to complete the assessment cycle to cover all phases of the humanitarian response.

The IFRC also piloted for the first time the deployment of a shelter technical coordinator seconded by the Disaster Resource Partnership (DRP) hosted by the World Economic Forum (WEF). The DRP is a network of large engineering and construction companies committed to strengthening the response to disasters, with a particular emphasis on shelter. The shelter cluster can facilitate partnerships between the private sector and humanitarian shelter agencies, to leverage the strengths and existing capacities of the private sector in support of the shelter response in disaster affected countries. In 2012, DRP and IFRC developed standard operating procedures (SOPs) to coordinate the short-term provision of trained technical human resources and assets (materials, equipment, etc.) from the private sector to operational humanitarian agencies. These SOPs were tested for the first time during the IFRC-led shelter cluster in response to Typhoon Bopha, through the secondment of a technical coordinator from one of the DRP companies to the SCT. This has allowed for the first time to test how country level shelter clusters can effectively benefit from coordinated private sector contributions to the humanitarian shelter response. Lessons learnt from this deployment will be captured and inform the revision of the SOPs for future deployments.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

Now, some 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. This phase of the operation has gained pace, with some 5,150 families reached with shelter repair assistance and provision of livelihoods assistance having started. Planning for the delivery of full – typhoon-resilient – shelter assistance has advanced and construction works are set to start during the last week of June, initially targeting 500 families.

Relief activities implemented under this operation covered needs of 17,000 affected families in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Compostela Valley, Palawan and Siquijor. Water and sanitation interventions have so far reached some 18,000 families in Agusan del Sur, Compostela Valley and Surigao

del Sur while health and hygiene activities covered Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Compostela Valley, Davao Oriental, Palawan, Siquijor and Surigao del Sur, reaching a total of 40,200 families.



Volunteers facilitate the distribution of cash grants to beneficiaries to enable them to repair their damaged homes. Here, a man receives the first installment of the grant allocated to his family.

Photo: Alanah Torralba/IFRC freelance

Progress towards outcomes

Relief distributions (food items)	
Outcome: Immediate food needs of 17,000 typhoon-affected families (85,000 persons) are met through the provision of appropriate food items within three months.	
Output (expected result)	Activities planned
The immediate food needs of 17,000 families are met through food distributions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. • Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for food distributions. • Distribute food packages to 17,000 families (85,000 persons). • Undertake real-time needs assessments to identify families in need of additional relief assistance. • Monitor and report on distributions.

Progress

PRC initiated food distributions alongside emergency operations and assessments. To facilitate relief operations, volunteers from the Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Compostela Valley, Palawan and Siquijor chapters of PRC were provided with orientation on distribution based on PRC and IFRC standards by trained staff from the national headquarters. Orientation covered all aspects of the relief operation, including preparation of distribution plans, beneficiary cards, and award distribution sheets. Training of chapter volunteers in Agusan del Sur and Compostela Valley as well as relief distributions were also supported by other volunteers temporarily deployed from key cities in Mindanao like Cagayan de Oro, Cotabato and Davao who had gained essential experience during Tropical Storm Washi in December 2011, and supported the operations at the early phase of the intervention.

Red Cross volunteers conducted field assessments and beneficiary selection based on the national society's criteria for emergency operations as well as on standard distribution processes. Beneficiary lists were cross-checked with barangay or *purok*² representatives, municipal offices of DSWD and local government unit (LGU) listings, and with other partners working in the area (such as ICRC and INGOs) in the frame of the cluster system, in order to facilitate complementary interventions and to avoid duplication. Once families were selected, PRC beneficiary identity cards were issued during orientation on what beneficiaries would receive and how they would receive the items.

After identifying families to be assisted, Red Cross staff and volunteers determined several strategic locations to act as distribution points. Each distribution point catered for a cluster of beneficiaries, depending on proximity, to ensure that assistance was delivered in the most cost-effective manner and within distances convenient for all beneficiaries, especially women and elderly people. Distributions were then done through partnership among PRC, IFRC, GRC and NLRC. A total of 17,000 families in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon and Compostela Valley were provided with food packages. This activity has since been concluded.

Table 1. Number of families assisted with food items under this operation

Area	No. of families
Agusan del Sur	5,000
Bukidnon	5,000
Compostela Valley	5,000
Palawan	1,500
Siquijor	500
Total	17,000

On the day of distribution, Red Cross volunteers collected the signed award distribution sheets, and double-checked these with number of stocks released and beneficiary-cards issued for verification purposes. The food packages comprised 12 kg of rice, eight cans of corned beef, six cans of sardines, 10 packs of noodles, two kg of mungo beans, one kg of sugar, one litre of cooking oil, 250 grams of iodized salt and 200 ml of soy sauce.

² Sub-division of a barangay (village)

Relief distributions (non-food items)

Outcome: The living conditions of 17,000 affected families (85,000 persons) are improved through the provision of appropriate non-food items within four months.

Output (expected result)	Activities planned
The immediate needs of 17,000 families that have incurred losses or damage to household items are met through distribution of non-food items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. • Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions. • Distribute blankets (two per family) and sleeping mats (two per family) to 17,000 families (85,000 persons). • Distribute jerry cans, for household level water storage, to 17,000 families (85,000 persons). • Distribute hygiene kits to 17,000 families (85,000 persons) (<i>see also health and care</i>). • Distribute kitchen sets to 2,200 families (11,000 persons). • Undertake real-time needs assessments to identify families in need of additional relief assistance. • Conduct post-distribution surveys. • Monitor and report on distributions.

Progress

Similar to the approach taken with food packages, PRC initiated distribution of non-food items alongside emergency operations and rapid assessments. At the conclusion of relief distributions, a total of 17,000 families in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Compostela Valley, Palawan and Siquijor had received non-food packages comprising two blankets, two sleeping mats, one jerry can and one hygiene kit per family. The non-food item package for Palawan also contained two mosquito nets because the province is considered malaria-endemic.

Table 2. Number of families provided with non-food relief items and hygiene kits under this operation

Area	Non-food packages	Hygiene kits
Agusan del Sur	5,000	5,000
Bukidnon	5,000	5,000
Compostela Valley	5,000	5,000
Palawan	1,500	1,500
Siquijor	500	500
Total	17,000	17,000

Relief distributions utilized items released from the national society's disaster preparedness stocks in Manila. Subsequently, procurement of blankets, jerry cans and sleeping mats to replenish the stocks was done locally in accordance with PRC procedures. Quotations, comparative bid analyses, requisition invoices, and purchase orders were duly signed and completed. Hygiene kits and mosquito nets – for replenishment – were procured from outside the Philippines within the context of existing IFRC framework agreements.

In the emergency appeal, it was planned that kitchen sets be distributed to 2,200 families. However, based on real-time assessments and feedback from beneficiaries, most families had already resumed normal cooking routines or had received cooking items from other organizations, including ICRC. As such, only 1,000 of the targeted families were provided with kitchen sets. The kitchen sets provided were distributed with the support of GRC and specifically covered the municipality of Veruela in Agusan del Sur (500 families) and municipalities of Monkayo (347 families), Montevista (139 families) and New Bataan (14 families) in Compostela Valley. The remaining 1,200 kitchen sets are in pre-positioned stocks in the warehouse for distribution in case of future disasters.

During April 2013, PRC undertook a beneficiary satisfaction survey, relating to the relief assistance provided under this emergency appeal. The survey sample comprised a total of 2,890, representing close to 20 per cent of the overall target for relief items. The survey results showed that the people assisted (75 per cent) were satisfied with the selection criteria put in place by PRC and the pre-distribution orientation or information sessions organized by PRC staff and volunteers. Around 89 per cent of beneficiaries indicated that the items provided were relevant and in line with their needs. Finally, 91 per cent observed that distributions were orderly, respectful and sensitive to their dignity. This activity has since been completed.

Challenges

In designing the operational strategy, it was acknowledged that some conditions had to hold for objectives to be achieved and for the operation to be completed within the set timeframe. While relief distributions were completed within three months, they could have been completed much earlier were it not for several factors which slowed down the pace to some extent, resulting in a situation where some families only received the items in late February or early March.

In particular, distributions in Palawan were constrained by logistical and weather challenges. Transport of items to distribution points in the province entailed overcoming significant logistics challenges as the areas most affected by Typhoon Bopha are far-flung islands – Araceli, Cagayancillo, Culion and Linapacan – reachable only by small motorized boats. Items could not be transported in bulk and each trip from the main island of Puerto Princesa took a full work day. At times, rough seas and strong currents prompted delays owing to safety reasons, with items transported during periods of calmer seas. A series of severe weather conditions did not only bring safety concerns but also disrupted ongoing activities as PRC chapters responded to needs wrought by those systems. These challenges notwithstanding, PRC eventually managed to deliver the assistance to all targeted families, reaching areas that were not covered by other humanitarian actors.

Health	
<p>Outcome: The immediate health risks of 40,000 typhoon-affected families (200,000 persons) as well as teachers and students in 30 schools are met through disaster prevention and health promotion activities in communities within 16 months.</p>	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
40,000 families, as well as teachers and students in 30 schools have improved knowledge in the prevention and home care of waterborne, water related and other infectious diseases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake rapid surveys to determine baseline and end-line levels of awareness on priority water-borne, water-related and other infectious diseases in communities impacted by the typhoon. • Produce and distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials relevant for disease prevention and health promotion, and distribute to priority families in target communities and in 30 schools alongside awareness/education campaigns (<i>these include the 5 to be supported in rehabilitating/constructing water and sanitation facilities</i>). • Provide hygiene kits to 17,000 families (85,000 people) to reinforce safe hygiene practices (<i>see also non-food relief</i>). • Mobilize families, as well as teachers and students in 30 schools, for the dissemination of relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages and conduct activities to promote health³.
PRC capacity to plan and manage health components of the typhoon emergency response and recovery programme (including future emergencies) is enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit and induct/train short-term health staff/workers and volunteers to manage and implement community health services. • Coordinate and collaborate with health authorities and humanitarian partners at different levels. • Conduct periodic field monitoring and reviews, as well as an evaluation of the health component of the flood response. • Towards the end of the operation, develop/update emergency health preparedness and response plan and mechanisms, as part of the overall PRC response. • Train selected staff at headquarters and chapters on emergency health response management.
Psychosocial wellbeing of affected communities and emergency responders promoted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide psychosocial support to affected community members and responders involved in the operation. • Monitor and report on activities.

Progress

Six months since Typhoon Bopha, health-related activities under this appeal have by large been completed, with the only pending activities relating to health and hygiene promotion in schools. During the first days of the intervention, IFRC deployed its emergency health coordinator for Asia Pacific to support PRC in undertaking a rapid assessment in the two worst-affected provinces of Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental. The assessment recommended the deployment of mobile health teams in the two provinces and the immediate scaling-up of community health services, particularly on disease prevention, health promotion and psychosocial support. PRC

³Such as clean-up and sanitation campaigns, community mobilization for nutrition promotion or immunization

was able to meet these needs with the support of other partners, including ICRC and SRC. This operation, therefore, focused on disease prevention, health and hygiene education.

Dissemination of disease prevention, health and hygiene messages started in the immediate aftermath of Bopha and utilized two approaches: in the first, hygiene promotion was done as a focused, standalone activity while in the second approach, it was linked with distribution of non-food items, specifically hygiene kits. As mentioned in the relief section, all 17,000 families received hygiene kits.

For disease prevention and health promotion using the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation in emergency response (PHASTER) approach, community health volunteers (CHVs) – who were previously trained and mobilized for the Tropical Storm Washi operation in December 2011 as well as from other chapters in Mindanao – were engaged and mobilized to support their counterparts in Agusan del Sur, Compostela Valley, Davao Oriental and Surigao del Sur. Furthermore, respective PRC chapter volunteers as well as community members were identified and trained as health volunteers. Taking note of the emergency phase and workload in response activities, the training sessions were done jointly for both community and chapter volunteers, with a total of 667 CHVs mobilized and trained. They reached 40,020 families in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Compostela Valley, Davao Oriental, Palawan, Siquijor and Surigao del Sur with disease prevention and health messages.

Table 3. Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) mobilized and families reached with hygiene promotion under this operation

Area	CHVs mobilized and trained	No. of families reached
Agusan del Sur	99	8,092
Bukidnon	83	5,197
Compostela Valley	129	10,270
Davao Oriental	197	6,582
Palawan	65	4,390
Siquijor	n/a	2,347
Surigao del Sur	94	3,142
Total	667	40,020

In undertaking health and hygiene promotion, the CHVs used flipcharts and flash cards, and distributed leaflets containing detailed information on general hygiene and common diseases, including diarrhoea and dengue, in different barangays and schools as dissemination tools during the sessions. Posters, banners and tarpaulins bearing key messages on hand-washing, and prevention and management of diarrhoea and dengue were posted at strategic locations in evacuation centres, tent cities and affected communities.

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. A minimum of 10 per cent of the target population was interviewed during the baseline survey, with the trained CHVs doing house-to-house assessment. An end-line survey was undertaken at the end of the project to determine the improvement of knowledge and practices in the community pertaining to hygiene behaviour. The assessment tool comprised a questionnaire covering hygiene knowledge, water-borne diseases, environmental sanitation and access to water and sanitation facilities.

In the meantime, following the start of a new school term, PRC has started the process of identifying schools which will benefit from the school-based health and hygiene promotion project, to be implemented in the coming months, subject to availability of funds.

Water and sanitation	
Outcome: 5,000 families (25,000 persons) as well as students and staff in five schools have improved access to water or sanitation facilities as well as improved environmental sanitation in 16 months.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
5,000 families in communities have access to safe water and improved environmental sanitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setup of temporary water storage points in communities and evacuation centres for distribution to affected communities. • Rehabilitate/construct water points (tube wells fitted with hand pumps) pending connection of potable water by the authorities. • Support clearing of debris, drainage de-clogging, and rehabilitation of damaged small-scale water and sanitation facilities in affected communities (through cash for work). • Transport collected debris to proper deposit sites in coordination with

	<p>local authorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and report on activities.
<p>4,000 families that receive typhoon-resilient shelter assistance also have improved access to sanitation facilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide appropriate latrine and septic tank construction materials to 4,000 families whose houses were destroyed. • Provide guidance to the targeted 4,000 families on construction of pour-flush latrines and septic tanks as integral components of transitional shelters (<i>see also typhoon-resilient shelter</i>). • Monitor construction of pour-flush latrines and septic tanks – as integral components of transitional shelters – where necessary ensuring that the construction takes into account the unique needs of people with disabilities.
<p>Students and staff in five schools have improved access to water and sanitation facilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with the Department of Education (DepEd), principals and local authorities in identifying five schools that will be supported in rehabilitating/constructing water and sanitation facilities. • Coordinate with local authority engineers and principals of five identified schools on the design of appropriate water and sanitation facilities. • Rehabilitate/construct water and sanitation facilities in five schools that have been used as evacuation centres or have been severely affected by the typhoon. • Support the five schools in forming water and sanitation committees to spearhead proper maintenance of the facilities. • Mobilize teachers and students in the five schools, for the dissemination of relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages and conduct activities to promote health (<i>these form part of the 30 targeted water and sanitation section</i>).

Progress

Six months after Typhoon Bopha, PRC has distributed more than 1 million litres of safe drinking water to 18,000 families in Compostela Valley using trucks that refilled the nine storage tanks it helped install as well 21 other tanks installed by local government units and the Catholic Relief Services on a daily schedule. This operation has also supported small-scale rehabilitation works on three water sources (springs). The target of 5,000 families was exceeded.

As regards water and sanitation facilities, the following specific activities have been undertaken to date:

- Small-scale rehabilitation works on three water sources (springs) – i.e. one in Barangay Andap in New Bataan, one in Barangay Cabinuangan in New Bataan and one in Barangay Upper Ulip in Monkayo – used as sources of water for some 600 families.
- Setting up three communal cooking areas – in Barangay Bantacan (one kitchen area) and one in Barangay Cabinuangan (two kitchen areas) – installing lighting and providing 12 garbage bins for two tent cities in New Bataan Municipality, Compostela Valley (i.e. one in Barangay Bantacan and one in Barangay Cabinuangan, catering for 143 displaced families).
- Constructing six pit latrines, 10 semi-permanent latrines and 12 bathing areas in two tent cities in New Bataan Municipality, Compostela Valley catering for 143 displaced families as well as a student population of 1,720.
- Digging up and reinforcing drainages, clearing and marking pathways, and pouring gravel to minimize mud around three tent cities in Compostela Valley to the benefit of 143 displaced families as well undertaking canal improvement and drainage rehabilitation (re-routing or sand-bagging) at community level – four barangays – in Agusan del Sur, Compostela Valley and Surigao del Sur for 1,344 families.
- Rehabilitating six latrines, one water collection point, two hand-washing areas and a 1-kilometre pipeline for two schools that were used as evacuation centres in Compostela Valley for 100 displaced families and 860 students.
- Undertaking clearing of debris and fallen trees – mobilizing community members equipped with shovels, mattocks, wheel barrows, machetes and chainsaws – at barangay level in Agusan del Sur, Compostela Valley and Surigao del Sur for 1,354 families.

The above water and sanitation activities were implemented jointly with German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross using the cash-for-work modality, with a total of 2,068 persons engaged receiving income through daily wages, thereby putting them at a better position to meet their day-to-day needs.

Linked to shelter, this operation will support construction of pour-flush latrines and septic tanks as integral components of the 500 units of typhoon-resilient shelter to be provided starting the last week of June. More details will be provided in subsequent updates. Also to be reported in future updates is the project on rehabilitating water and sanitation facilities in schools. At the moment, this activity is not planned owing to funding limitations, as the focus – based on the income obtained thus far – is on delivering direct assistance to affected families, with priority on shelter and livelihoods.

Shelter	
Outcome: 19,000 affected families have safer shelter solutions through the provision of locally appropriate materials, tools and guidance on improved building techniques within 18 months.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
15,000 families whose houses were damaged by the typhoon have received shelter repair materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form a shelter project team that will lead identification and orientation of beneficiaries, including creating awareness on typhoon-resilient construction techniques. • Undertake detailed sector-specific assessments for shelter to inform the selection of beneficiaries and prioritization by locality. • Conduct market research to establish prices of essential shelter materials, identify and map suppliers of shelter materials, and recommend potential suppliers/shops to beneficiaries. • Identify, verify and register affected families that will receive shelter repair materials and tools. • Mobilize targeted beneficiaries, provide them with orientation on the programme purpose and distribution process, and promote better building techniques. • Provide tarpaulins and/or shelter repair tools for up to 1,400 families. • Provide PHP 10,000 conditional cash grants or vouchers to 15,000 families for exchange with shelter repair kits. • Monitor and report on activities.
4,000 families whose houses were destroyed as a result of the Typhoon Bopha have rebuilt transitional shelters applying typhoon-resilient techniques.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form a shelter project team that will lead identification and orientation of beneficiaries, including creating awareness on typhoon-resilient construction techniques. • Conduct market research to establish prices of essential shelter materials, identify and map suppliers of shelter materials, and recommend potential suppliers/shops to beneficiaries. • Undertake detailed sector-specific assessments for shelter to inform the selection of beneficiaries and prioritization by locality. • Identify, verify and register affected families who will receive shelter repair materials and tools. • Validate that each selected family owns the land or has permission to rebuild on the land proposed, and that the site is outside the area demarcated as 'no-build zone' by the authorities. • Conduct advocacy for access to appropriate land sites to resettle affected families living within areas demarcated as 'no-build zone' by the authorities. • Where relocation sites are available, advocate for the authorities to undertake basic site preparation, including site clearing, lot subdivision and demarcation, construction of roads, provision of piped water, and connection of electricity. • Conduct market research to establish prices of shelter materials, identify and map suppliers of shelter materials, send out requests for quotations/tender documents, and undertake procurement of materials in line with existing procedures. • Construct model houses in selected localities to demonstrate better building techniques and to provide beneficiaries with visual demonstration on how to construct their houses. • Provide appropriate transitional shelter materials and tools to 4,000 families whose houses were destroyed for them to reconstruct using better building techniques with the help of their fellow community members.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor construction works being undertaken by beneficiary families with the help of their fellow community members, and provide relevant technical assistance and guidance. • Undertake a house occupancy survey and report on activities.
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Progress

With the intervention now focusing on early recovery, the shelter component of this operation has two components: shelter repair kits (shelter repair materials for families whose homes were partially damaged) and typhoon-resilient shelter (materials and guidance for construction of new typhoon-resilient shelters for families whose homes were totally destroyed). Both shelter repair and full shelter assistance is being delivered in phases.

Under the first phase of shelter repair assistance, some 5,100 families in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon and Compostela Valley have already repaired their damaged homes after receiving assistance under this operation. Shelter repair assistance under the first phase was provided using three approaches.

The first was provision of PHP 10,000 cash grant per family for them to exchange with their choice of shelter repair materials and tools. This first approach was applied to all 1,006 beneficiary families assisted in Bukidnon. The second was a combination of shelter toolkits (each estimated to cost PHP 3,000) and a cash grant worth PHP 7,000. This second approach was applied to 1,000 families in Agusan del Sur and 750 families in Compostela Valley. The third approach was a combination of shelter toolkits (worth PHP 3,000), a fixed number of corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets and/or marine plywood, and some cash for buying other shelter repair items. The third approach was applied to 250 families from far-flung villages of Veruela Municipality, Agusan del Sur, who would otherwise have shouldered high transport costs if provided only with cash grants to obtain shelter repair materials.

Table 4. No. of families reached with shelter repair assistance under this operation

Area	No. of families assisted
Agusan del Sur	1,944
Bukidnon	1,006
Compostela Valley	2,200
Total	5,150

Based on the lessons learned during delivery of shelter repair assistance under the first phase, an adjusted approach has been adopted for the second phase. Under this phase, a total of 2,350 families (850 in Compostela Valley, 1,000 in Davao Oriental and 500 in Palawan) will receive PHP 10,000 conditional cash grants to exchange with their choice of shelter repair materials and tools. Families in far-flung areas will receive an additional amount of up to PHP 2,000 to cover the costs of transporting the items from the main markets.

The conditional cash grants are being provided to the beneficiaries through a remittance company, with PRC having the option of identifying branches in which pay-outs are done to ensure better control of the disbursement process. The grants are provided in two installments: the first, within one week of orientation, proposal generation and validation; and the second, two weeks after the first disbursement but only with sufficient proof of satisfactory first installment utilization by the beneficiary family, and validation by a Red Cross project team member that the family has indeed undertaken repairs.

To ensure a swift implementation, shelter project teams comprising Red Cross staff, engineers, delegates, volunteers, carpenters and masons have been formed, which are responsible for organizing sessions for selected beneficiaries to ensure that the people targeted with assistance are aware of the nature of assistance they will receive. The project teams also organize technical sessions – with guidelines on how to undertake repairs – to encourage beneficiaries to repair their houses better, where necessary incorporating typhoon-resilient construction techniques. Orientation sessions also included the dissemination of IEC materials promoting disaster risk reduction measures in shelter rebuilding and a Q&A session with beneficiaries.

Planning for the provision of full shelter assistance continued alongside provision of shelter repair assistance. Under the first phase, a total of 500 families – 100 in Agusan del Sur, and 200 each in Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental – will be targeted. Already beneficiary identification and revalidation have been undertaken. Revalidation includes verifying that those targeted have suitable land lots outside areas that have been classified as ‘no build zones’ by the authorities, following assessments by the Mines and Geoscience Bureau (MGB). The assessment quantifies the risk of floods and landslides in particular sites, among others, which serves as a guide to reducing risk and mitigating the impact of natural hazards. Other preparatory work undertaken is identifying and mapping suppliers who can be contracted to provide the required shelter material. The bidding process for the 500 units targeted under the first phase has advanced while the international procurement of quality CGI and

galvanized plain sheets has been finalized. Construction of model houses is underway in Compostela Valley. The sample shelters are being constructed not only to provide beneficiaries with visual demonstration on how to rebuild their house but also to provide on-the-job training to project carpenters, foremen and engineers. Construction by beneficiaries is scheduled to start in July, initially focusing on those with their own approved land.

Challenges

While some survivors of Bopha have repaired their damaged homes, those who used to live in ‘no build zones’ will need to be relocated. Relocation of affected families from hazard zones is constrained by challenges relating to obtaining suitable land outside the ‘no build zones’. The leadership of PRC has been engaging and continues to engage with local authorities with a view of obtaining suitable, ‘safer’ land to resettle such families. Already, two suitable sites have been identified in Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental, although the process of completing the required paperwork is yet to be concluded. Meanwhile – pending completion of the required legal paperwork – PRC will in the coming weeks start to deliver full shelter assistance to families who have their own land or land tenure security outside the ‘no build zones’ and permission from the authorities to rebuild on the land.

While shelter needs on the ground are massive, the resources obtained to date under this appeal continue to be insufficient. Based on the income obtained, IFRC can only deliver shelter repair assistance to 7,500 of the targeted 15,000 families and typhoon-resilient shelter assistance to a maximum of 600 of the targeted 4,000 families. As the national society continues with its humanitarian diplomacy efforts aimed at obtaining suitable land to relocate those who used to live in hazard zones, more funds are urgently needed to enable PRC to meet the recovery needs of the most vulnerable typhoon-affected families.

Linked to the funding situation are security sensitivities. Parts of Mindanao have for many years been affected by protracted situations of violence; as such, prior to targeting specific localities, a careful analysis of the situation was necessary, taking into account the mandates of different actors, so as not to jeopardize access to families in need – which could hamper delivery of humanitarian assistance. The security considerations also meant a careful balance in terms of targeting or selecting beneficiaries in a situation where there are only limited resources compared to massive needs on the ground. Within the Movement, there has been mutual understanding on targeting and ensuring (as much as possible) a standardized approach in specific areas.

Livelihoods	
Outcome: Coping mechanisms of 5,000 affected families are improved in 18 months through voucher or cash-based solutions for restoring livelihoods.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
5,000 affected families have restored their livelihoods, strengthening their self-reliance through the provision of vouchers or cash grants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a cash-based programming (CBP) working group – comprising PRC staff and IFRC delegates – to provide overall guidance for the project. • Undertake detailed assessments to identify specific communities in most need of early recovery assistance. • Establish chapter cash-based programming (CBP) teams – comprising Red Cross staff and volunteers – in provinces/cities where livelihoods assistance is most needed. • Organize orientation sessions and support identified communities in forming barangay programming committees (BPC) – comprising community members, community leaders, members of the civil society and religious groups, among others – that will lead the beneficiary selection process. • Undertake social mapping, participatory consultations and create a short-list of the most vulnerable households in need of livelihoods assistance. • Organize participatory community sessions to select - from the short-list - the most vulnerable households that will receive livelihoods assistance in accordance with PRC’s beneficiary selection criteria. • Organize beneficiary orientation sessions for households that are selected to receive livelihoods assistance and guide them on the conditions they need to fulfil in order to receive the grants. • Provide selected 5,000 households with relevant forms to apply for livelihoods assistance and guide them in preparing proposals outlining their preferred solutions to a maximum of PHP 10,000 per family. • Identify and engage a suitable cash remittance service provider with

	<p>a network in affected areas and capacity to disburse livelihoods grants to selected families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disburse PHP 10,000 grants – in two instalments – to 5,000 households through the cash remittance service provider engaged or provide PHP 10,000 vouchers. • Monitor and report on the disbursement and utilization of the vouchers/grants and the progress of livelihood activities for the 5,000 households supported.
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Progress

During March, PRC undertook a detailed assessment in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Compostela Valley, Davao Oriental and Surigao del Sur, to gain a better understanding of the livelihoods needs of communities that were affected by Typhoon Bopha. Based on assessment findings, a project has been kicked off to provide a total of 3,000 families in Agusan del Sur (300 families), Bukidnon (200 families), Compostela Valley (1,000 families), Davao Oriental (1,490 families) and Palawan (10 families) with PHP 10,000 conditional cash grants for them to recoup their livelihoods by re-establishing means of earning income. Targeted families in far-flung areas will receive an additional amount of up to PHP 2,000 to cover the costs of transporting inputs from the main markets.

The 10 families targeted in Palawan will receive the assistance within the early weeks of July as they were already pre-selected. They are families of fishermen who were either declared dead or still missing following the typhoon. The assistance provided is to enable the families to recoup some means of livelihoods in the absence of their previous breadwinners. As regards the other provinces, already five of the eight steps for implementing this component have been completed in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon and Davao Oriental.

The first step was targeting of areas (localities) to be assisted in the provinces. Priority was given to barangays that were severely impacted by the typhoon but have not been effectively reached with livelihood assistance from the authorities or other actors. This first step was led by the chapter livelihood teams in consultation with administrators of concerned chapters as well as the livelihoods working group. The process involved a review of secondary data, clustering of barangays, and mapping of key players in the sector. With areas to be covered determined, the second step was a coordination meeting that brought together the Red Cross teams and key players identified during the first step. As well as the local government units, other players with whom close coordination has been maintained included the local department of agriculture, the local department of social welfare and development, and non-governmental organizations operational in the localities.

The third step (orientation of chapter level Red Cross teams that will play a role in the project) was done with support of the livelihoods working group. Orientation covered the entire scope of the project, including its objectives, activities, beneficiary selection criteria, registration of beneficiaries, proposal generation, reviewing proposals and preparing chapter-level plans of action and budgets. Chapter administrators, staff and volunteers (who form the chapter livelihood teams) have participated in this process. Subsequently, these groups organized orientation of barangay officials and guided the process of forming barangay level committees. This fourth step is to ensure a trickle-down of understanding of the project to the grassroots level. Barangay level committees have been formed through community-wide consultations via meetings called by the barangay officials. During the meetings, community members are informed about the role of the committees and the need to ensure that their compositions reflect different facets of the society. The criterion for exclusion was also clarified and social mapping of all households in the barangay was initiated. The choice of barangay level committee members and their administration of the vulnerability criteria in an impartial manner are crucial to the success of the project. Barangay level committees are currently undertaking the fifth step, which is the selection of beneficiaries. The selection process entails prioritizing the most vulnerable households, using the social mapping initiated at the fourth step and taking into account the PRC beneficiary selection criteria. Once the beneficiaries are selected, they will be provided with PRC beneficiary identity cards prior to proceeding to the next step – i.e. generation of proposals. It is after proposal generation and approval that disbursement of cash grants will be carried out.

Furthermore, linked to the shelter project, some families will also get an opportunity to earn income by being engaged as carpenters, masons or unskilled workers to support shelter reconstruction works. Linked to water and sanitation, this operation has provided a total of 2,068 community members with the opportunity to earn income through participation in cash-for-work activities. In this regard, workers were identified and certified to be living in the targeted communities. Interventions were coordinated with cluster members and DSWD. Compensation of the workers varied per region due to the different minimum rates. The rate applied was 75 per cent of the minimum wage for all areas, as recommended by the DSWD office at municipal level, i.e. PHP 226 per day in Compostela Valley, PHP 218 per day in Agusan del Sur, and PHP 193.50 per day in Surigao del Sur. The cash-for-work support placed the families assisted at a better position to meet their day-to-day expenditure needs.

National society preparedness for response

Outcome: The disaster preparedness and response capacity of PRC national headquarters and selected chapters in affected areas strengthened within 18 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>PRC national headquarters and chapters in operational areas have improved their disaster response capacities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, train and equip five search-and-rescue teams. • Undertake rehabilitation and improvement works on one of PRC's main regional warehouses, for de-centralized pre-positioning of stocks. • Facilitate the improvement and provision of essential office equipment for three PRC chapter offices. • Provide a vehicle for one chapter to assist in response and monitoring. • Provide two Rubb halls to PRC national headquarters. • Provide essential training and workshops in relevant disaster preparedness and response sectors.

Progress

In addition to serving beneficiaries, this operation is also putting effort on improving the capacity of participating chapters as well as improving the disaster response capacity of PRC. Owing to the difficult terrain covered by the operation, PRC's regional operational team has been equipped with a vehicle geared for flooding and off-road conditions. IFRC has also provided essential office equipment to PRC's Agusan del Sur chapter to augment its ongoing operations. In order to ensure that the PRC 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.

In addition to providing technical support to the operation, IFRC delegates and staff work alongside their National Society counterparts, thereby providing on-the-job coaching and mentoring. IFRC is also supporting the training of PRC staff and volunteers, with training of trainers for hygiene promotion undertaken during the first six months of the operation. National society focal persons have also been supported to attend relevant training sessions or forums that can help in translating knowledge in ongoing interventions. In this regard, the PRC coordinator for Typhoon Bopha operation attended a PASSA training of trainers in Nepal during May. He is currently leading the collaboration with Habitat for Humanity in rolling out PASSA training in communities.

Logistics

To provide better support to this operation, the IFRC in-country logistics team – which currently comprises one delegate and three officers – has been coordinating with the Asia Pacific zone logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur. Also, the field logistics officer who was previously engaged in Tropical Storm Washi operation has been re-deployed to Davao City to support this operation. The expanded logistics team has been supporting PRC in the procurement of goods; coordinating the international mobilization of items via the ZLU; identifying, negotiating and liaising with suppliers; and tracking the movement of goods from suppliers or Red Cross warehouses to individual distribution points.

Relief distributions drew largely from pre-positioned stocks, and the procurement process relating to non-food items (NFI) to replenish those items has been completed. Blankets, sleeping mats and jerry cans have been procured locally while hygiene kits, CGI sheets and the Rubb Hall (which arrived in-country in June) were procured via the ZLU in Kuala Lumpur. All donors are requested to [coordinate with ZLU](#) regarding outstanding needs.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The IFRC in-country communication teams continue to work closely with its communication counterparts in the Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur offices to highlight the needs of the affected communities and Red Cross Red Crescent response, ensuring a steady flow of timely and accurate information targeted at key stakeholders including the media, national societies, and prospective donors. During the first few weeks of the disaster, the regional communications and advocacy manager from the Southeast Asia office conducted a visit to the affected areas to highlight the immediate needs on the ground. This was followed by the visit of the communications manager from the Asia Pacific zone office at the same time with the visit of the beneficiary communications

delegate from Bangkok, some two months after the disaster. During the reporting period, the IFRC communications officer conducted a field visit in the provinces where IFRC is providing early recovery operation to gather materials for the six-month coverage. All the articles and photos have since been published, with the latest headline "[Six months after Typhoon Bopha, recovery is yet to reach many families](#)" can be found on the Philippine field operations page of [IFRC public website](#) and [IFRC Flickr stream](#). Key messages have also been distributed to partners. Regular updates and stories are also posted on [PRC's website](#).

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation, please contact:

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



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How we work

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

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



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

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

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPH011 - Philippines - Typhoon Bopha

Timeframe: 05 Dec 12 to 31 Jul 14

Appeal Launch Date: 05 Dec 12

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/12-2013	Programme	MDRPH011
Budget Timeframe	2012/12-2014	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		16,267,217				16,267,217	
B. Opening Balance		0				0	
Income							
<u>Cash contributions</u>							
American Red Cross		45,779				45,779	
British Red Cross		354,931				354,931	
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)		307,338				307,338	
European Commission - DG ECHO		3,174,935				3,174,935	
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund		241,692				241,692	
Japanese Government		716,394				716,394	400,925
Japanese Red Cross Society		216,956				216,956	
New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government*)		385,750				385,750	
Red Cross of Monaco		12,335				12,335	
Swedish Red Cross		708,891				708,891	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation		45,600				45,600	
The Canadian Red Cross Society		182,489				182,489	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)		241,164				241,164	
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief		2,000				2,000	
C1. Cash contributions		6,636,253				6,636,253	400,925
<u>Other Income</u>							
IFRC at the UN Inc allocations		88,200				88,200	
C4. Other Income		88,200				88,200	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		6,724,453				6,724,453	400,925
D. Total Funding = B + C		6,724,453				6,724,453	400,925

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance		0				0	
C. Income		6,724,453				6,724,453	400,925
E. Expenditure		-2,948,404				-2,948,404	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		3,776,049				3,776,049	400,925

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			16,267,217			16,267,217		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	3,544,684		1,112,652			1,112,652	2,432,032	
Shelter - Transitional	7,360,000		8,506			8,506	7,351,494	
Clothing & Textiles	231,200		213,086			213,086	18,114	
Food	391,000		272,752			272,752	118,248	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	483,000		264,040			264,040	218,960	
Utensils & Tools	128,080		55,427			55,427	72,653	
Other Supplies & Services	180,000						180,000	
Cash Disbursement	1,175,000						1,175,000	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	13,492,964		1,926,464			1,926,464	11,566,500	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	30,000		21,696			21,696	8,304	
Computers & Telecom	8,100						8,100	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	38,100		21,696			21,696	16,404	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	172,000		19,550			19,550	152,450	
Distribution & Monitoring	48,000		4,856			4,856	43,144	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	59,900		44,199			44,199	15,701	
Logistics Services	40,000		1,526			1,526	38,474	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	319,900		70,131			70,131	249,769	
Personnel								
International Staff	840,750		187,022			187,022	653,728	
National Staff	224,450		39,162			39,162	185,288	
National Society Staff	21,600		6,929			6,929	14,671	
Volunteers	34,400		29,164			29,164	5,236	
Total Personnel	1,121,200		262,278			262,278	858,922	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	76,750		38,684			38,684	38,066	
Professional Fees	6,500		4,897			4,897	1,603	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	83,250		43,582			43,582	39,668	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	20,000		9,839			9,839	10,161	
Total Workshops & Training	20,000		9,839			9,839	10,161	
General Expenditure								
Travel	40,500		57,041			57,041	-16,541	
Information & Public Relations	30,000		23,015			23,015	6,985	
Office Costs	19,050		15,015			15,015	4,035	
Communications	21,250		6,633			6,633	14,617	
Financial Charges	3,600		9,594			9,594	-5,994	
Other General Expenses	10,100		1,858			1,858	8,242	
Shared Office and Services Costs	74,468		10,490			10,490	63,978	
Total General Expenditure	198,968		123,646			123,646	75,322	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies			284,844			284,844	-284,844	
Total Contributions & Transfers			284,844			284,844	-284,844	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			16,513			16,513	-16,513	

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All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			16,267,217			16,267,217		
Total Operational Provisions			16,513			16,513	-16,513	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recovr	992,835		179,334			179,334	813,500	
Total Indirect Costs	992,835		179,334			179,334	813,500	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			8,178			8,178	-8,178	
Pledge Reporting Fees			1,900			1,900	-1,900	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			10,078			10,078	-10,078	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	16,267,217		2,948,404			2,948,404	13,318,813	
VARIANCE (C - D)			13,318,813			13,318,813		