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Emergency appeal final report

Philippines: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH010

GLIDE n° [FL-2012-000130-PHL](#)

Final report

21 August 2013

Period covered by this update:

9 August 2012 to 31 March 2013

Appeal target (current):

CHF 1,772,243

Appeal coverage: With contributions received, the appeal is 78 per cent covered in cash and kind.

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

Appeal history:

- 31 August 2012: An [emergency appeal](#) was launched, seeking CHF 1,772,243 to assist 20,000 families (100,000 persons) for seven months
- 9 August 2012: A [preliminary appeal](#) was launched for CHF 922,700 to assist 15,000 families (75,000 people) for five months
- *Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF)*: CHF 180,837 was allocated on 9 August 2012 to support the national society to initiate distributions and support assessments.



This IFRC emergency appeal operation delivered conditional early recovery grants to 1,000 vulnerable families in 11 municipalities of Laguna province, where portions along the bay remained flooded for an extended period, depriving affected families of their normal livelihood sources. This woman from Laguna is ready to sell newly harvested vegetables, after receiving a cash grant from the Red Cross.

Photo: Arci Sison/IFRC

Summary: In early August 2012, the Philippines were battered by the heaviest rains since Typhoon Ketsana in 2009. The government weather agency estimated that the rains exceeded half of the average monthly for August. The continuous rains resulted in massive flooding in Metro Manila and its neighbouring provinces. In response, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched an emergency appeal on behalf of Philippine Red Cross (PRC). After seven months of providing assistance within the range of relief, health and care, water and sanitation, early recovery support and disaster preparedness and response capacity, some 26,500 families who were severely affected by massive floods that swamped major cities and provinces in Luzon Island were assisted. This operation covered a wide range of locations through four regions including the National Capital Region (NCR), Ilocos Region (Region 1), Central Luzon (Region 3) and Southern Luzon (Region 4). The activities outlined in the emergency appeal were achieved within the projected timeframe and the operation closed on 31 March 2013.

Financial summary

This appeal was 78 per cent covered, with contributions amounting to CHF 1,377,477 recorded - from American Red Cross, Andorran Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society/Canadian government, Danish Red Cross/Danish government, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Red Cross of Monaco, Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government, Swiss Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Republic of Korea National Red Cross as well as the European Commission's Directorate General of Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG-ECHO) and World Health Organization (WHO) staff Voluntary Emergency Relief Fund (WHO/VERF).

The expenses recorded under this operation totalled CHF 1,259,407. Owing to competitive rates offered by contractors engaged to undertake rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in schools as well as the fact that based on real-time needs assessments, only some 500 families – of the targeted 1,000 – were provided with PHP 3,000 cash grants (equivalent to about CHF 70). IFRC was able to support PRC in implementing all activities planned under this operation even though the appeal was 78 per cent covered.

At the issuance of this final report, there is a remaining balance of CHF 118,071, which the IFRC seeks to transfer to the Philippines Long-Term Planning Framework (2012-2015). Partners/donors who have any queries or require clarification about the reallocation of the balance are kindly requested to contact the [IFRC Asia Pacific zone office](#) within the next 30 days. With this final report, the emergency appeal is closed.

On behalf of Philippine Red Cross, IFRC would like to thank all donors for their generous contributions to this emergency appeal.

Achievements and impact

This summary report consolidates the overall achievements of this operation:

Early response

At the peak of the floods, PRC initially supported pre-evacuation and later conducted rescue operations. PRC swiftly deployed emergency response teams equipped with ambulances, an amphibious vehicle, rubber boats and trucks among others. The teams helped to evacuate 8,000 persons and rescued 2,500 to safety. In support of those displaced, PRC served ready-to-eat meals to approximately 87,000 persons in evacuation centres.

Relief

Specifically relating to the IFRC-supported emergency appeal operation, 15,900 families were assisted with food packages (comprising five kilogrammes of rice, four packets of noodles and four cans of sardines), non-food packages (comprising two blankets, two sleeping mats and one jerry can) while 10,000 families received hygiene kits. Distribution of relief items was completed within three months of the appeal being launched.

This operation also supported the provision of PHP 3,000 (equivalent to CHF 70) unconditional cash grants to 500 families that stayed in tent cities for an extended duration to enable them purchase other basic items, beyond the relief supplies provided by PRC.

Water and sanitation

PRC also distributed safe water in selected evacuation centres, for the benefit of 4,500 families (22,500 persons) in need. A total of 4,738 families accessed improved environmental sanitation through debris clearing and garbage cleaning campaigns that were implemented by 2,683 individuals on a cash-for-work basis utilizing 200 cleaning kits and 80 drums. In addition to providing water and sanitation facilities in communities, this operation also supported rehabilitation of latrines in five local schools – four in Laguna and one in Rizal – that were used as evacuation centres during the height of the floods. Rehabilitation was completed in March 2013.

Health and care and psychosocial support

Red Cross volunteers and staff were mobilized and undertook clean-up campaigns in their communities while community health volunteers conducted disease prevention, health and hygiene education efforts reaching 26,496 families (132,480 persons) – which exceeded the target of 20,000 families (100,000 persons).

As regards to psychosocial support, PRC social workers set up 90 welfare desks and provided psychosocial support and referral services to some 2,780 persons, most of them children. Psychosocial support provided included stress debriefing, therapeutic recreation activities like drawing, games and other group activities, guidance and counselling, and referral services (to guide those who require assistance which is not within the scope of Red Cross to appropriate agencies).

Early recovery support

With the relief activities completed, this operation transitioned to the early recovery phase. The National Society provided cash-based solutions to support the early recovery of the flood-affected families. In this regard, a total of 1,000 families received a PHP 10,000 (equivalent to CHF 230) conditional cash grants which they used to replace assets and re-establish means of livelihoods. Finally, water and sanitation facilities in five schools (four in Laguna and one in Rizal) were rehabilitated. This support has contributed to improved access to water and sanitation for evacuees in case of future potential disasters.

Challenges

The main challenges which this operation encountered relate to the time the floodwaters took to recede in the low lying areas of Laguna and Metro Manila. This resulted in a delayed implementation of activities which started during the relief phase. The distribution of food and non-food packages as well as the hygiene kits took three months to be completed. In addition, the schools located in these areas were also submerged for quite some time which slowed down the process of rehabilitation and construction. The design of latrines also had to be modified as they needed to be elevated for them to be functional in case of future disasters that would result in massive flooding. Lastly, Typhoon Bopha which struck the Philippines in December 2012 shifted the efforts of PRC as the damage was massive in Mindanao Island, requiring some staff and volunteers who were already engaged in this operation to be deployed in areas affected by Bopha.

Lessons learnt and evaluation

As part of the commitment to capture lessons for improved action in future potential disasters, PRC organized a lessons learnt workshop of the cash-based programming project. The lessons highlighted during the workshop are summarized in the 'Lessons learnt' section of this report. Furthermore, considering that under this operation it was the second time that PRC was implementing a project using the cash transfer methodology, an external evaluation covering the cash components of this intervention is planned for July and August 2013. Once finalized, the report of that evaluation will be shared with donors who supported this operation.

The situation

In early August 2012, the Philippines were battered by the heaviest rains recorded in three years, which affected up to four million people across the country. The rains were fuelled by the southwest monsoon enhanced by two storms – initially Typhoon Saola followed by Tropical Storm Haikui.

According to the Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), from 6 to 8 August, the monsoon downpour exceeded half of the average monthly rainfall in August. The continuous rains resulted in massive flooding in the National Capital Region (NCR), Ilocos region, Central Luzon, CALABARZON¹ and MIMAROPA², submerging more than 60 cities and municipalities. According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, the effects of the flooding were as expansive as those of a typhoon – leaving 112 people reported dead, at least 500,000 people displaced and some 14,000 houses damaged or destroyed.

At the peak of the disaster, the Department of Health (DOH) urged the public to take precautions due to possible contamination of drinking water and the deterioration of environmental health and hygiene situation which resulted in the surge of waterborne diseases as well as leptospirosis in affected areas. Garbage collection was disrupted and resulted in open dumping in some communities. There were also instances where latrines were submerged and some people were practicing open defecation.

It took months for floodwaters to recede in cities and municipalities in low lying areas (e.g. Laguna and Valenzuela). This also meant a significant time lapse for affected families before they can recoup their food stocks and household items swamped in floods.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination: Red Cross Red Crescent partners with in-country presence held meetings, with IFRC sharing information with Movement partners outside the country on behalf of PRC. The coordination mechanism was enhanced following the launch of a new operation relating to Typhoon Bopha. Some relief, water and sanitation activities under this operation were implemented jointly with German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross within the context of an ECHO-funded action. Implementation of joint activities was concluded.

¹ Provinces of Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal and Quezon (CALABARZON)

² Provinces of Mindoro Oriental, Mindoro Occidental, Romblon and Palawan (MIMAROPA)

Coordinating with authorities: PRC maintains a long-standing and strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with the following: (i) the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC); (ii) local disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) local government units. Throughout the operation, PRC coordinated with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) offices at provincial level as well as respective municipal offices and local government units within the context of developing a plan of action for delivering early recovery support. Coordination was also maintained with the Department of Education (DepEd) and school principals on the selection of schools that were supported to rehabilitate their water and sanitation facilities. In Laguna, PRC complemented the local authorities in managing some evacuation centres – including updating statistics on number of evacuees.

Inter-agency coordination: Throughout the operation, the IFRC country office participated in humanitarian country team (HCT) meetings, convened by the United Nations Resident Coordinator. Coordination was also maintained with ECHO as well as with Action Contre la Faim (ACF) and Save the Children. Coordination with external partners continued following the launch of a new operation relating to Typhoon Bopha.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

This operation provided assistance that ranged from relief to early recovery to flood-affected families. Food and non-food distributions concluded within three months after the launch of the emergency appeal while early recovery support was completed in March 2013, just in time with closing of the operation.

PRC was on the ground responding to the immediate needs. The National Society initiated distribution of non-food items alongside emergency operations and rapid assessments, using pre-positioned stocks that were available in its main warehouse in Manila. Items were dispatched from Manila to the respective chapters based on their distribution plans. Based on real-time needs assessments, some items were re-assigned from lesser affected provinces to Laguna and Rizal, where there were extended relief needs. This operation also supported provision of PHP 3,000 (equivalent to CHF 70) unconditional cash grants to families that stayed in tent cities for an extended duration.



Red Cross staff and volunteer conducted monitoring after the distribution of cash grants to families in Laguna, one of the most affected provinces during the massive flooding. This beneficiary shows them what she purchased to start up her livelihood, which is by selling basic clothing in the neighbourhood. Photo: Arci Sison/IFRC

At the conclusion of the relief phase, a total of 15,900 families had received food and non-food packages, the latter consisting of blankets, jerry cans and sleeping mats – exceeding the appeal target by 900. The extra 900 families were selected following real-time assessments that identified families in need of additional relief, specifically in areas along Laguna Bay that remained flooded for months. A total of 494 families received PHP 3,000 (equivalent to CHF 70) unconditional cash grants, which they used to purchase other basic items, beyond the relief supplies provided by PRC.

Furthermore, a total of 26,496 families (132,480 persons) were reached with disease prevention, health and hygiene education – which exceeded the appeal target of 20,000 families (100,000 persons). PRC also undertook advocacy on maternal and child health through promotion of breastfeeding and setting up of breastfeeding stations in evacuation centres. A total of 4,738 families accessed improved environmental sanitation through debris clearing and garbage cleaning campaigns that were implemented by 2,683 individuals on cash-for-work basis.

In support of early recovery for the flood-affected families, PRC also provided cash-based solutions to a total of 1,000 families who received the PHP 10,000 conditional cash grant for early recovery solutions, mainly investing to start up or re-start livelihood projects. Distribution was done in two instalments which concluded in March

2013. Finally, water and sanitation facilities in five schools were also rehabilitated in the two most affected provinces of Laguna and Rizal. This support contributed to improved access to water and sanitation for evacuees in case of future potential disasters.

Achievements against outcomes

Relief distributions (food items)

Outcome: Emergency food needs of 15,000 flood-affected families (75,000 persons) are met through the provision of appropriate food items within one month and cash for relief within three months.

Output (expected result)	Activities planned
The immediate food needs of 15,000 flood-displaced families are met through food distributions and cash for relief.	<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 15,000 families (75,000 persons). • Undertake real-time needs assessments to identify families in need of additional relief assistance. • Provide PHP 3,000 cash grants to 1,000 families in need of additional assistance. <i>(See also non-food items objective)</i> • Monitor and report on distributions.

Achievements and impact

PRC initiated distribution of food items alongside emergency operations and rapid assessments. Approximately 2,200 volunteers – supported by 180 staff – from Bulacan, Caloocan, Laguna, Malabon, Navotas, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Quezon City, Rizal and Valenzuela chapters as well as PRC's national headquarters were mobilized to support activities under this operation. Most of these staff and volunteers were well experienced and conversant with PRC distribution protocols as they had responded to various disasters that affected the island of Luzon, including typhoons Ketsana and Nesat. Nevertheless, prior to deployment, they were provided with refresher briefings on relief operations, with respective chapters also receiving guidelines from the national headquarters on how to proceed with the relief intervention. The briefings covered all aspects of the relief operation, including preparation of distribution plans, beneficiary cards, and award distribution sheets.

At the end of the operation, 15,900 families received food items – comprising five kilogrammes of rice, four packets of noodles and four cans of sardines – exceeding the target by 900. The extra 900 families were selected following real-time assessments that identified families in need of additional relief, specifically in areas along Laguna Bay that remained flooded for months.

Table 1. Number of families assisted with food items

Geographical area	Number of families assisted
Bataan	1,500
Bulacan	1,500
Caloocan	365
Laguna	2,400
Malabon	300
Navotas	500
Olongapo	1,000
Pampanga	1,500
Pangasinan	700
Quezon City	2,000
Rizal	2,500
Valenzuela	635
Zambales	1,000
Total	15,900

Selection of beneficiaries was done by staff and volunteers based on PRC's selection criteria, with priority on displaced families in evacuation centres. The revalidation process also entailed cross-checking details of affected populations with DSWD and local government unit listings. The volunteers went to the evacuation centres, tent cities and communities where they selected people who would receive assistance, informed them about the distribution date and plan, including what items to expect. Once beneficiaries were identified, they were given beneficiary cards and their names were listed in award distribution sheets which served as a source of verification on the day of distributions. The distributions prioritized the most vulnerable families, i.e. those that lacked the capacity to recoup their household items immediately.

Relief distributions (non-food items)

Outcome: The living conditions of 15,000 flood-affected families (75,000 persons) are improved through the provision of appropriate non-food items and cash for relief within three months.

Output (expected result)	Activities planned
The immediate needs of 15,000 flood-affected families that incurred losses or damage to household items are met through distribution of non-food items and cash for relief.	<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 15,000 families (75,000 persons). • Distribute jerry cans, for household level water storage, to 15,000 families (75,000 persons). • Distribute hygiene kits to 10,000 families (50,000 persons). • Undertake real-time needs assessments to identify families in need of additional relief assistance. • Provide PHP 3,000 cash grants to 1,000 families in need of additional assistance. <i>(See also food objective)</i> • Conduct post-distribution surveys. • Monitor and report on distributions.

Achievements and impact

As with food, PRC initiated distribution of non-food items alongside emergency operations and rapid assessments, using pre-positioned stocks that were available in its main warehouse in Manila. Procurement of blankets, jerry cans and sleeping mats – for replenishment – was done locally in accordance with PRC procedures and policies. Quotations, comparative bid analyses, requisition invoices, and purchase orders were duly signed and completed. Items were dispatched from Manila to the respective chapters based on their distribution plans. Goods received notes and way bills were in place to help keep track of the items from the central warehouse to the chapters/distribution sites.

At the end of the operation, 15,900 families received non-food items consisting of blankets, jerry cans and sleeping mats – exceeding the target by 900. The extra 900 families were selected following real-time assessments that identified families in need of additional relief, specifically in areas along Laguna Bay that remained flooded for months. In addition to the standard relief items provided, a total of 10,000 families had received hygiene kits. In all, the distributions helped to meet immediate needs of families whose ability to obtain essential items had been briefly disrupted and/or had incurred losses or damage to basic household items.

Table 2. Number of families assisted with relief items

Area	Blankets	Jerry cans	Sleeping mats	Hygiene kits
Bataan	1,500	1,500	1,500	n/a
Bulacan	1,500	1,500	1,500	n/a
Caloocan	365	365	365	300
Laguna	2,900	2,900	2,900	1,500
Malabon	300	300	300	300
Navotas	500	500	500	500
Olongapo	1,000	1,000	1,000	n/a
Pampanga	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500
Pangasinan	700	700	700	700
Quezon City	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Rizal	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,700
Valenzuela	635	635	635	500
Zambales	1,000	1,000	1,000	n/a
Total	15,900	15,900	15,900	10,000

During the actual distribution exercise, family representatives gave their beneficiary cards to the relief volunteers who counter-checked 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 items while the volunteer signed the card as proof that the items had been given out. After distribution, volunteers collected, collated, and validated the beneficiary cards with the award sheets.

This operation also supported provision of PHP 3,000 (equivalent to CHF 70) unconditional cash grants to 494 families in Laguna that stayed in tent cities for an extended duration. The cash enabled them to purchase food and other basic items – to complement the food and relief supplies already provided by PRC. Post-monitoring surveys also revealed that some of the beneficiaries used the amount to engage themselves in small scale business like putting up a sundry store, which for them has a longer term impact in terms of generating household income on a daily basis.

In November 2012, PRC – supported by IFRC – undertook a beneficiary satisfaction survey using the interview of key informant (IKI) methodology. Random selection of beneficiaries was done targeting 20 per cent of beneficiaries in all municipalities that were served. Out of those interviewed, 30 per cent were male while the rest were female. The survey results showed that the people assisted (92 per cent) were satisfied with the selection criteria put in place by the Red Cross. Around 94 per cent of beneficiaries indicated that the items provided were relevant and in line with their needs, with 94 per cent observing that distributions were orderly, respectful and sensitive to their dignity. In addition, 95 per cent of the beneficiaries stated that the items they received were appropriate. However, more than half the respondents (57 per cent of respondents) said that they were not provided with sufficient information regarding what items they would be entitled to receive.

Challenges

It took at least three months for floodwaters to recede in parts of Laguna, especially those municipalities lying along the coast of Laguna Bay, warranting an extended relief operation. The extended stay of some affected families in evacuation centres and tent cities meant that distribution of relief supplies and hygiene promotion were needed by a larger number of beneficiaries compared to that initially projected. For those, PRC used items mobilized from other sources. Nevertheless, relief distributions were completed in September 2012.

Although the beneficiary satisfaction survey undertaken by PRC during November 2012 indicated that more than 90 per cent of people served were satisfied with the services provided by PRC, more than half the respondents (57 per cent) felt that they did not receive sufficient information regarding what items they would be entitled to receive. This feedback was taken seriously and PRC made improvement to its pre-distribution orientation and information sessions in a subsequent intervention. Volunteers and staff to be involved in relief activities will be provided with detailed re-orientation, even if they are from chapters that are experienced in responding to disasters on a regular basis.

Health and care	
Outcome: The health and welfare risks among 20,000 families (100,000 persons) as well as teachers and students in 15 schools are reduced through provision of preventive health services, including psychosocial support, within seven months.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
20,000 flood-affected families as well as teachers and students in 15 schools have improved knowledge of preventing waterborne, water related and other infectious diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit, train and/or mobilize existing community health volunteers. • Undertake surveys to determine baseline and end-line levels of awareness on priority water-borne, water related and other infectious diseases in communities impacted by flooding. • Produce information, education and communication (IEC) materials relevant for disease prevention and health promotion. • Mobilize 20,000 families (100,000 people) as well as teachers and students in 15 schools, and disseminate relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages to them. • Distribute IEC materials to 20,000 families (100,000 people) in the target communities as well as teachers and students in 15 schools. • Monitor and report on activities.

Emergency responders at risk have received preventive medical support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with health authorities in providing preventive medical support to those at risk from leptospirosis. • Provide preventive medical support to staff and volunteers at risk from leptospirosis and other infectious diseases.
Psychosocial wellbeing of affected communities and emergency responders promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train psychosocial support providers in selected chapters. • Provide psychosocial support to affected community members and responders involved in the operation. • Monitor and report on activities.

Achievements and impact

Health and hygiene education in communities

Dissemination of disease prevention, health and hygiene messages started alongside emergency operations and relief distributions. Two approaches were used: in the first, hygiene promotion was linked with distribution of non-food items, specifically hygiene kits, while in the second it was done as a focused, stand-alone, activity using the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation in emergencies (PHASTER) methodology. Selection of beneficiaries for this activity entailed targeting automatically those who would be provided with hygiene kits – hygiene promotion linked with distribution of relief goods – as well as other community members who did not necessarily receive hygiene kits. Focus was mainly on displaced persons in evacuation centres and tent cities, but also extending to people in communities in affected areas.

Owing to its response to hydrological and meteorological disasters in recent years, especially in Luzon, PRC chapters in Luzon have established a pool of trained and experienced community health volunteers (CHVs). As such, the respective chapters mobilized their CHVs to conduct disease prevention, health and hygiene education under this operation. Other chapters that did not have adequate numbers of CHVs recruited and trained fresh volunteers. In this regard, 338 CHVs were mobilized in ten operational areas (please refer to Table 3 for details) and undertook disease prevention, health and hygiene education in communities using the PHASTER methodology. The health and hygiene education comprised five sessions that were conducted in different days. The first session focused on personal hygiene and environmental sanitation, the second on waterborne diseases, the third on safe water and proper food handling, the fourth on vector-borne diseases, and the last on mother and child care.

At the conclusion of these activities, a total of 26,496 families (132,480 persons) were reached with disease prevention, health and hygiene education – which exceeded the target of 15,000 families (75,000 persons). This was because in addition to those who received hygiene kits, other community members were encouraged to join the sessions. PRC also undertook advocacy on maternal and child health through promotion of breastfeeding and setting up of breastfeeding stations in evacuation centres.

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

Geographical area	No. of CHVs engaged	No. of families reached
Bulacan	70	3,145
Caloocan	31	300
Laguna	34	8,264
Malabon	5	250
Navotas	10	500
Pampanga	30	4,087
Pangasinan	25	1,062
Quezon City	80	2,000
Rizal	37	6,388
Valenzuela	16	500
Total	338	26,496

In organizing hygiene promotion sessions, the CHVs used flipcharts, flash cards 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, and prevention and management of leptospirosis 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. 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 with a set of questions covering hygiene knowledge, water-borne diseases, environmental sanitation and access to water and sanitation facilities. Aside from the survey tool, other methodologies like direct observation transect walking, and community mapping were utilized in the surveys.

Health and hygiene education in schools

As well as hygiene promotion in communities, PRC also undertook school-based hygiene promotion activities, reaching a total of 14 schools in the most affected provinces – seven in Laguna and another seven in Rizal (please see table below for details). In total, 60 staff and 10,900 students were reached with these activities.

Table 4. Number of students and staff reached with school-based hygiene promotion

School	Municipality	No. of Teachers Reached	No. of Students Reached
Laguna			
Aplaya Elementary School	Pila	3	363
Bambang Elementary School	Los Baños	3	621
Bayog Elementary School	Los Baños	3	1,150
Maitim Elementary School	Bay	3	500
Nicholas Galvez National High School	Bay	3	1,415
Palingon Elementary School	Calamba City	3	329
Sto. Angel Norte Elememntary School	Santa Cruz	3	954
Angono Elementary School	Angono	1	52
Rizal			
Joaquin Guido Elementary School	Angono	4	196
Manggahan Elementary School	Marikina	2	3,714
Manggahan National High School	Marikina	22	1,176
Marciana Catolos Memorial School	Tanay	3	107
Palay-Palay Elementary School	Jala-jala	3	129
San Vicente Elementary School	Angono	3	216
Total	14	59	10,922

Psychosocial support

With regards to promoting the psychosocial welfare of flood-affected persons, initially the PRC undertook specific activities such as stress debriefing, therapeutic recreation activities like drawing, games and other group activities, guidance and counselling, and referral services (to guide those who require assistance which is not within the scope of Red Cross to appropriate agencies). PRC social workers set up 90 welfare desks and provided psychosocial support and referral services to 2,780 persons, most of them children.

Specifically targeting flood-affected persons in evacuation centres and 'tent cities' in Laguna, PRC organized weekend activities including engaging clowns to entertain children. At the conclusion of the psychosocial activities, some 200 children were assisted with this support.

To facilitate group and entertainment activities – such as karaoke – in tent cities, this operation supported the procurement of audio-visual equipment including one DVD and karaoke player, two speakers with stands, one screen projector, one amplifier, one TV tuner, one antenna, two microphones and related accessories such as power extension cords, multi-outlet extension codes, and extension wires. These were used for entertainment of evacuees while at the same time providing them with the opportunity to remain up-to-date on the current affairs by having access to TV news and other programmes.

Water and sanitation

Outcome: 3,000 families in communities have access to safe water and improved environmental sanitation and five schools have improved access to water and sanitation facilities in seven months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
3,000 families in evacuation centres and affected communities have received clean water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake real-time needs/capacity assessment to identify families in need of clean water distribution. • Set-up of temporary water storage points in evacuation centres and communities. • Distribute clean water, including through trucking, in evacuation centres and affected communities. • Monitor and report on activities.
Families in evacuation centres and affected communities have safe water storage containers and water treatment solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 to families in need. • Monitor and report on activities.
Main clogged drainages and public areas in targeted communities have been cleaned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake real-time needs/capacity assessment to identify communities in which debris and garbage is yet to be cleared. • Mobilize volunteers and community members to undertake cleaning of debris and garbage in affected communities. • Mobilize community members to undertake de-clogging of drainages in affected communities through cash for work. • Transport collected debris and garbage to proper deposit sites in coordination with local authorities. • Monitor and report on activities.
Appropriate water and sanitation facilities provided to five schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with the Department of Education (DepEd), local authorities and principals in identifying five schools that will be supported in rehabilitating/constructing water and sanitation facilities. • Coordinate with local authority engineers and principals of identified five schools on the design of appropriate water and sanitation facilities. • Rehabilitate or construct water and sanitation facilities in five schools that were used as evacuation centres or were severely affected by flooding. • Support the five schools assisted with rehabilitation/construction of water and sanitation facilities in forming water and sanitation committees to spearhead proper maintenance of the facilities. • Monitor and report on activities.

Achievements and impact

The water and sanitation assistance provided under this IFRC emergency appeal operation was delivered through a joint partnership with German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. Under this sector, PRC deployed and set up bladders in six evacuation centres and one tent city (among them C4 in Navotas, Guido Elementary School and Kalayaan Barangay Hall in Angono, Rizal and a tent city in Barangay Tadalac, Los Banos municipality, Laguna) that catered for 4,500 families. A total of ten plastic water storage tanks were procured and set up to facilitate safe storage of water in the evacuation centres. Set up of the plastic tanks was done using the cash-for-work approach, with evacuees providing the labour. PRC was able to distribute 350,000 litres of safe water to some 4,500 families that lacked access to safe drinking water. The water was transported from safe sources to temporary storage facilities via trucking. However, water trucking was eventually discontinued and focus turned to supporting schools and facilities serving as evacuation centres to shoulder increased water bills owing to the influx of evacuees.

To facilitate family-level water storage, PRC provided each of the 4,500 families in targeted evacuation centres with a ten-litre jerry can – exceeding the target of 1,500. In providing 10-litre jerry cans, it was considered that in an evacuation centre set up, it was mostly children who performed the chores of collecting water from the tap stands and tanks provided by the PRC. The jerry cans were additional to those provided to 15,900 families as part of the non-food item kit.

With regards to sanitation, PRC provided cleaning kits to evacuation centres. The kits comprised broom sticks, buckets, hand-washing soap, rubber gloves, sacks, scrub brushes and shovels. The drums and sacks were provided for garbage disposal. Drums were situated around the evacuation area as garbage collection points. Nevertheless, beneficiaries also decided to use some of the drums as clean water storage containers for use in the communal kitchen, toilet, and laundry. The cleaning items were managed by the evacuation centre or camp leaders and monitored by the local Red Cross. The items were used by the evacuees during the agreed cleaning/de-clogging/drainage-making days using the cash-for-work approach. During project implementation, collection of garbage was coordinated with local authorities and was done once a week by the local government unit (LGU) trucks. Local Red Cross staff and volunteers coordinated and followed up with the LGU and garbage collectors to ensure that the garbage was collected promptly.

People engaged for the cleaning, de-clogging, drainage-making activities were randomly selected, ensuring that they come from the affected families. The rate applied was PHP 225, which was derived through consultations with DSWD and the local department of labour and employment (DOLE). Over-all, 2,683 individuals participated in the cleaning/de-clogging/drainage-making. They utilized 80 cleaning kits and 200 drums that were procured and distributed to 29 different evacuation centres and three PRC chapters/branches. This support contributed to improved environmental sanitation among the people assisted.

Table 5. Summary on inputs for sanitation activities and people engaged for activities

Geographical area	No. of cleaning kits	No. of drums	No. of persons engaged in cash for work
Laguna	39	86	940
Navotas	15	49	713
Rizal	26	65	1,030
Total	80	200	2,683

In addition to providing water and sanitation facilities in communities, this operation also supported rehabilitation of latrines in local schools that were used as evacuation centres during the height of the floods. The assistance provided included construction or rehabilitation of sanitation blocks such as latrines and urinals 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 municipalities in which the five schools are located were also consulted and participated in technical surveys on the types of facilities provided. Rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in five schools (four in Laguna – Bayog Elementary School, Linga Elementary School, Nicholas Galvez National High School and Santo Angel Central Elementary School – and one in Rizal – Calumpang Elementary School) was completed in March 2013. This support has contributed to improved access to water and sanitation for evacuees in case of future potential disasters.

Challenges

Although by November 2012, PRC – supported by an IFRC field delegate and water and sanitation engineer – had completed detailed assessments to identify schools to be assisted in the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities, conclusion of preparatory work relating to Santo Angel Central Elementary School in Laguna took time. This was because owing to perennial flooding that affected the school, the latrine needed to be elevated to avoid submersion. Nevertheless, the drawing of the new design was completed by the IFRC water and sanitation engineer in consultation with the school principal, the local Department of Education and the municipal engineering department, and the bidding process was completed. A successful contractor was then identified and immediately began the work. The work was completed by 31 March 2013, and as such, there was no delay in meeting this operation’s timeframe. At the end of the operation, it had contributed to improved access to water and sanitation facilities for pupils and staff. Improved water and sanitation facilities also positioned the schools to serve effectively as evacuation centres in future disasters, as there are more facilities to cater to an additional caseload of evacuees.

Early recovery support

Outcome: Coping mechanisms of 1,000 flood-affected families improved in seven months through cash-based solutions for enhancing early recovery.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>Flood-affected families that incurred losses to homes and livelihoods have received cash grants that enable them to pursue solutions that set the basis for self-reliance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish 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. <i>(Led by CBP working group)</i> • Establish chapter CBP teams – comprising Red Cross staff and volunteers – in provinces/cities where early recovery assistance is most needed. <i>(Facilitated by chapter CBP working group)</i> • 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. <i>(Led by chapter CBP teams and CBP working group)</i> • Undertake social mapping, participatory consultations and create a short-list of the most vulnerable households in need of early recovery assistance. <i>(Led by BPC with guidance of chapter CBP teams and CBP working group)</i> • Organize participatory community sessions to select – from the short-list – the most vulnerable households that will receive early recovery assistance in accordance with PRC’s beneficiary selection criteria. <i>(Led by BPC, with guidance of chapter CBP teams and CBP working group)</i> • Organize beneficiary orientation sessions for households that are selected to receive early recovery assistance and guide them on the conditions they need to fulfil in order to receive the grants. <i>(Led by BPC, with guidance of chapter CBP teams and CBP working group)</i> • Provide selected 1,000 households with relevant forms to apply for early recovery assistance and guide them in preparing proposals outlining their preferred solutions to a maximum of PHP 10,000 per family. <i>(Led by chapter CBP teams)</i> • Identify and engage a suitable cash remittance service provider with a network in affected areas and capacity to disburse early recovery grants to the selected 1,000 households. • Disburse PHP 10,000 early recovery grants – in two instalments – to 1,000 households through the cash remittance service provider engaged. • Monitor disbursement of the grants, and utilization by the 1,000 households and report on activities.

Achievements and impact



Estrella Rodriguez, now 76 years of age, is a widow who lives with her four grandchildren. Living in the low-lying area of San Pedro in Laguna, the house where they live was submerged in water during the massive flooding. They were forced to flee their house and stayed in the evacuation centre for four months. The only belongings they had were the clothes they were wearing when the floods came.

After assessments and revalidation, Estrella was identified to receive the early recovery grant from the Red Cross. As agreed and outlined in her livelihood proposal, she engaged in selling sweetened banana with which one of her grandchildren helps her sell during weekdays. It gives her PHP200 per day, enough, according to her, to meet their basic daily needs. The income she earned from selling enabled her to repair the damaged house, as well as purchase other household items.

Photo: Arci Sison/IFRC

Following detailed assessments completed in early November, with support of a household economic security (HES) delegate seconded by British Red Cross, the early recovery needs of the most affected communities were identified. To assist the vulnerable households struggling to cope with impact of the floods on their livelihoods, this IFRC emergency appeal operation delivered conditional early recovery grants to 1,000 vulnerable families in 11 municipalities in Laguna, where portions along the bay remained flooded for an extended period, depriving affected families off their normal livelihood sources.

Table 6. No. of families assisted in Laguna with early recovery support

Municipality	No. of families
Bay	90
Calamba City	257
Famy	22
Los Baños	75
Lumban	64
Mabitac	34
Pangil	22
Pila	61
Santa Cruz	271
Siniloan	36
Victoria	68
Total	1,000

The grants were provided to the beneficiaries through a remittance company for purchase of items for livelihood recovery and not for consumption or for redeeming debts. Beneficiaries purchased assets, tools, livestock, farming inputs or stocks for small-scale trade.

In implementing activities under this sector, three sets of teams were formed, based on previous experience with [Typhoon Nesat operation](#):

- The livelihoods working group led overall implementation of the programme at the national level. It comprised two staff from the PRC national headquarters and one IFRC delegate. The role of the team was to strategize and coordinate overall implementation, to provide guidance to chapter livelihood teams and barangay level committees, and to monitor/report on programme implementation.
- Chapter livelihood teams comprised one focal person supported by one person from each branch (11 branches). The chapter teams led the identification of beneficiaries, had the overall responsibility for providing orientation of beneficiaries, oversaw disbursement of the cash grants to beneficiaries, coordinated implementation at the provincial level, provided guidance to barangay level committees, and monitored and reported. All members of chapter livelihood teams were affiliated to PRC.

- Barangay level committees were formed to foment community participation, uphold fairness in the beneficiary identification process, to follow up and ensure that beneficiaries fulfilled the conditions, to capture feedback from beneficiaries, and to address grievances, among other roles. These grassroots-level committees comprised five members from different facets of the community, such as barangay officials, religious leaders, civil society leaders, youth leaders, teachers, representatives of senior citizens and opinion shapers. Members of the barangay level committees were not necessarily Red Cross affiliated.

Fishing (having these areas located along the coast of Laguna Bay), poultry and hog raising and vegetable farming accounted for the top livelihood activities which the beneficiaries engaged in. In May 2013, about two months after completing the disbursement of the cash grants to all the targeted beneficiaries, a post-distribution survey was conducted by the livelihoods working group comprising PRC staff and IFRC delegate. More than 20 per cent of the total beneficiaries in all the targeted municipalities (210 out of the 1,000) served as correspondents. Out of those interviewed, 64 per cent were male while the rest were female. Among them were small scale fishermen, tenant and vegetable farmers. The survey was conducted through a questionnaire formulated by the livelihoods working group. All (100 per cent) of them said that there was fairness in the selection and timeliness on how PRC delivered the early recovery assistance. Majority of them appreciated the approach that the assistance was provided through cash provision, while very few of them, about two per cent, suggested that the grant should have been provided through in-kind assistance. Nevertheless, all of them were satisfied in terms of convenience, information provided prior to receiving the grants and in the overall assistance they received.

In conclusion, the assistance provided under this programme helped to ensure that the beneficiary families that received the conditional grants re-established or diversified basic means of obtaining household income.

Challenges

While all the preparatory work relating to provision of early recovery cash grants to beneficiaries was completed in December 2012, disbursement was delayed because all the members of the headquarters-level working group – including the focal person for livelihoods within the national society – were deployed to Mindanao to support the delivery of immediate assistance to persons affected by Typhoon Bopha which struck the Philippines in early December. The key members of the group then returned to Manila and all arrangements were completed to provide the first instalments of the conditional cash grants to beneficiaries during the last week of February 2013. This was followed by a two-week monitoring period after which the second and final instalments were provided. Post-distribution monitoring (of second instalment) was completed by 31 March 2013, and as such, there was no delay in meeting the operation’s timeframe. The assistance ensured that the flood-affected families who incurred loss of homes and livelihoods received cash grants which enabled them to pursue solutions that set the basis for self-reliance.

National society disaster preparedness and capacity building	
Outcome: The disaster preparedness and response capacity of PRC national headquarters and selected chapters in affected areas strengthened within seven 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. • Undertake improvement works in PRC’s main warehouses in Manila, where preparedness stocks are stored. • Procure non-perishable food items for pre-positioning for immediate mobilization in potential interventions during this year’s typhoon season. • Provide one vehicle geared for flood conditions. • Provide technical materials and technical support (including Sphere³) to PRC national headquarters and chapters targeted by operation. • Support the development of PRC’s cash based programming capacity, systems and processes. • 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.

³ Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere)

Achievements and impact

In addition to providing direct assistance to families that were affected by the floods, this operation contributed to the improvement of PRC's preparedness for response. IFRC procured water search and rescue equipment for two PRC chapters – Bulacan in Central Luzon and Malabon in the National Capital Region – that were significantly impacted by the flooding. Equipment for one chapter comprises one aluminium boat, one outboard engine, six helmets, six life vests, two sets of rescue rope and two sets of first aid kits. In addition to support to chapters, one vehicle was also procured to augment its on-going operations. Meanwhile, as outlined in the emergency appeal, non-perishable food items sufficient for 12,000 families were procured and were pre-positioned for immediate mobilization in case of potential interventions during this year's typhoon season. The items still in stock comprised corned beef, canned sardines, cooking oil and liquid seasoning. Provision of search and rescue equipment and pre-positioning of non-perishable food items (expiring in 2015 and 2016) had contributed to position PRC to respond better in case of future disasters.

Additionally, the field delegate and staff (water and sanitation engineer and field officer) engaged for this intervention did not only provide technical support but also contributed to building the capacity of their PRC counterparts through mentoring. Formation of a chapter-level team in Laguna to oversee implementation of early recovery activities contributed towards developing the capacity of the chapter to undertake cash-based and livelihoods programming. Under the health and hygiene promotion sector, the 338 CHVs – 183 new and 155 previously trained – engaged to undertake health and hygiene education in communities are now better positioned to intervene in case of future potential operations. In the meantime, IFRC seeks to transfer part of the CHF 118,071 balance under this emergency appeal to the Philippines' Long-Term Planning Framework which will be used in part of the IFRC country office's support to PRC.

Logistics

Throughout the operation, the IFRC logistics team – which comprises one logistics delegate and three logistics officers – has supported PRC in logistical processes, including offloading, repacking, loading for distributions and warehouse management. Logistical support also entails identifying suppliers, preparing contracts and follow up with suppliers as well as relevant PRC departments (such as disaster management services, health services and chapters), on proper documentation. The IFRC Asia-Pacific zone logistics unit (ZLU) mobilized 10,000 hygiene kits from Kuala Lumpur. With the exception of hygiene kits, all food and non-food relief items were procured locally. Requisition forms, waybills, good receipt notes and other standard documentation are in place.

Communications – advocacy and public information

Throughout the operation, IFRC maintained a steady flow of information to Red Cross Red Crescent partners and other major stakeholders. The PRC leadership and the IFRC country representative conducted interviews with various local and international media outlets. During the first few days of the disaster, the IFRC emergency communications delegate from the Asia Pacific zone office conducted a visit to provide communications support and produced case studies, beneficiary profiles, web stories, photographs and videos. Various communications materials, including photos and videos, were shared with partners to highlight the needs on the ground and the progress made. Previous stories, information bulletins and a press release on floods operation are available on the [Philippine field operations](#) page of the IFRC public website. Other updates and stories can also be accessed on the IFRC's blogsite: ourworld-yourmove.org/.

Lessons learnt

While an analysis of responses to the beneficiary satisfaction survey undertaken by PRC indicated that more than 90 per cent of people served were satisfied with the services provided, 57 per cent felt that they had not received sufficient information regarding the items they would be entitled to receive – prior to distributions. This may be attributed to the fact that instead of extensive orientation, only refresher briefings were provided to some of the volunteers engaged for relief operations. Refresher briefings were provided on the knowledge that the targeted chapters were well experienced and conversant with PRC distribution protocols as they had previously responded to various disasters that affected the island of Luzon. The feedback from beneficiaries was taken seriously by PRC and in a subsequent response to Typhoon Bopha in Mindanao, relief staff and volunteers underwent an extensive orientation. They, in turn, organized pre-distribution information sessions for beneficiaries. Results of Typhoon Bopha operation beneficiary satisfaction survey showed that 75 per cent of the people assisted were satisfied with pre-distribution orientation or information sessions organized by PRC staff and volunteers.

As part of the commitment to capture lessons for improved action in future potential disasters, in May 2013 PRC organized a lessons learnt workshop of the cash-based programming project. Among the key lessons noted was that the national society needed to establish grievance committees in project areas to help in determining whether beneficiaries who are perceived to have broken some conditions should be excluded from receiving further assistance or not. This is because some barangay-level committees took an extra strict interpretation of non-compliance with set conditions and in the process recommended the omission of beneficiaries who actually deserved assistance. Applying this lesson, PRC is establishing grievance committees to handle such matters as they may arise during its ongoing response to Typhoon Bopha in Mindanao.

Finally, considering that under this operation it was the second time that PRC was implementing a project using the cash transfer methodology – having piloted it in an immediate previous intervention – an external evaluation that will cover the cash components of this intervention is planned for July and August 2013. The purpose of the evaluation is to review the impact of cash-based programming (CBP) interventions undertaken by PRC from 2011 as part of emergency appeal operations supported by IFRC, and to analyze key areas for improvement. The evaluation will specifically look at the design, implementation and sustainability elements of CBP in relief, shelter and livelihoods. It is expected that key lessons and recommendations from the evaluation will guide PRC in future operations and contribute to broader Red Cross Red Crescent learning, particularly to better address needs in emergency, relief and recovery, taking into account long-term impact and sustainability. Once finalized, the report will be shared with interested donors and partners.

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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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPH010 - Philippines - Floods

Timeframe: 09 Aug 12 to 31 Mar 13

Appeal Launch Date: 09 Aug 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/8-2013/7	Programme	MDRPH010
Budget Timeframe	2012/8-2013/7	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		1,772,243				1,772,243	
B. Opening Balance		0				0	
Income							
<u>Cash contributions</u>							
American Red Cross		210,235				210,235	
Andorran Red Cross		3,677				3,677	
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)		76,515				76,515	
European Commission - DG ECHO		364,568				364,568	
Finnish Red Cross		60,379				60,379	
Japanese Red Cross Society		58,500				58,500	
On Line donations		4,287				4,287	
Red Cross of Monaco		6,038				6,038	
Swedish Red Cross		141,543				141,543	
Swiss Red Cross		113,075				113,075	
The Canadian Red Cross Society		88,963				88,963	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)		95,642				95,642	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)		120,135				120,135	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross		30,000				30,000	
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief		200				200	
C1. Cash contributions		1,373,757				1,373,757	
<u>Other Income</u>							
IFRC at the UN Inc allocations		3,720				3,720	
C4. Other Income		3,720				3,720	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		1,377,477				1,377,477	
D. Total Funding = B + C		1,377,477				1,377,477	

* 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		1,377,477				1,377,477	
E. Expenditure		-1,259,407				-1,259,407	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		118,071				118,071	

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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)			1,772,243			1,772,243		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Clothing & Textiles	205,500		196,530			196,530	8,970	
Food	122,000		109,502			109,502	12,498	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	161,698		188,750			188,750	-27,052	
Utensils & Tools	42,000		21,402			21,402	20,598	
Other Supplies & Services	230,000		177			177	229,823	
Cash Disbursement	313,000		261,155			261,155	51,845	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,074,198		777,517			777,517	296,681	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	30,000		21,696			21,696	8,304	
Computers & Telecom	1,488		4,153			4,153	-2,665	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	31,488		25,849			25,849	5,639	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	5,000		5,694			5,694	-694	
Distribution & Monitoring	21,628		3,783			3,783	17,845	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	24,000		22,670			22,670	1,330	
Logistics Services	10,000		10,851			10,851	-851	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	60,628		42,997			42,997	17,631	
Personnel								
International Staff	196,266		129,480			129,480	66,786	
National Staff	56,649		31,532			31,532	25,117	
National Society Staff			2,038			2,038	-2,038	
Volunteers	17,478		3,362			3,362	14,116	
Total Personnel	270,393		166,412			166,412	103,981	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	1,417						1,417	
Professional Fees			204			204	-204	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	1,417		204			204	1,213	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	150,000		17,796			17,796	132,204	
Total Workshops & Training	150,000		17,796			17,796	132,204	
General Expenditure								
Travel	24,602		2,837			2,837	21,765	
Information & Public Relations	21,181		787			787	20,394	
Office Costs	8,000		8,607			8,607	-607	
Communications	9,063		5,082			5,082	3,981	
Financial Charges	1,600		3,786			3,786	-2,186	
Other General Expenses	6,126		1,000			1,000	5,126	
Shared Office and Services Costs	5,382		3,272			3,272	2,110	
Total General Expenditure	75,954		25,370			25,370	50,584	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies			121,644			121,644	-121,644	
Total Contributions & Transfers			121,644			121,644	-121,644	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	108,165		76,556			76,556	31,609	
Total Indirect Costs	108,165		76,556			76,556	31,609	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			1,772,243			1,772,243		
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			3,562			3,562	-3,562	
Pledge Reporting Fees			1,500			1,500	-1,500	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			5,062			5,062	-5,062	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,772,243		1,259,407			1,259,407	512,836	
VARIANCE (C - D)			512,836			512,836		

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All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	1,772,243	0	1,377,477	1,377,477	1,259,407	118,071	
Subtotal BL2	1,772,243	0	1,377,477	1,377,477	1,259,407	118,071	
GRAND TOTAL	1,772,243	0	1,377,477	1,377,477	1,259,407	118,071	