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# Emergency appeal final report

## Philippines: Tropical Storm Washi

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

### Emergency appeal n° MDRPH008 GLIDE n° TC-2011-000189-PHL Final report 21 August 2013

**Period covered by this report:** 21 December 2011 to 28 February 2013

**Appeal target:** CHF 5,705,280

**Appeal coverage:** 78 per cent

#### Appeal history:

- [Operations update 7](#), issued on 16 November 2012 extended the operational timeframe until 28 February 2013.
- A [revised emergency appeal](#) was launched on 23 January 2012 for CHF 5.69 million to assist 20,000 families (100,000 persons) in 12 months
- An [emergency appeal](#) was launched on a preliminary basis on 21 December 2011 for CHF 2.6 million to assist 5,000 families in nine months
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 200,000 allocated to support the initial response of Philippine Red Cross.



Life is now back to normal for these children in Valencia, Bukidnon. At the end of this emergency appeal operation, a total of 25,600 storm-affected families had been assisted from relief to early recovery. (Photo: Alanah Torralba/IFRC freelance)

#### Summary:

Following swift response by the Philippine Red Cross (PRC), through this emergency appeal operation launched on its behalf by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the humanitarian situation of some 25,600 families affected by Tropical Storm Washi in December 2011 was improved through a variety of activities. Apart from the outcome for transitional shelter and early recovery grant targets that were not fully attained owing to funding limitations, the rest of outcomes outlined in the revised emergency appeal were fully achieved, and in some cases, exceeded. This intervention specifically covered three geographical locations – Bukidnon, Cagayan de Oro and Iligan City – in the island of Mindanao.

With this final report, this emergency appeal operation is formally closed, with the implementation of activities carried out as planned in line with the resources or donations obtained. Out of the appeal budget of CHF 5,705,280, the total amount obtained was CHF 4,446,280 translating to 78 per cent coverage. At the closure of the

operation, the total amount spent was CHF 4,414,246, leaving a balance of CHF 32,033. The balance will be transferred to the Philippines Long-Term Planning Framework (LTPF). ([see financial report attached](#))

**Partners and donors are encouraged to contact the [Asia Pacific zone office](#) within the next 30 days if they have any queries or require clarification regarding this reallocation.**

### **Achievements at a glance**

- Some 20,000 families (approximately 100,000 people) received emergency food packages.
- 15,000 families (approximately 75,000 people) were provided with essential non-food items (sleeping mats, blankets and jerry cans).
- 15,000 families (approximately 75,000 people) received hygiene kits.
- Some 25,600 families (approximately 128,000 people), including students and staff in 10 schools, were reached with health and hygiene promotion activities, which included sessions covering topics like prevention of dengue, diarrhoea and leptospirosis, proper hand washing, and good sanitation practices.
- PRC was supported to deploy water trucks and bladders, enabling the distribution of more than 9 million litres of water to families in need.
- Up to 24 community water points were constructed or rehabilitated in Bukidnon and Iligan City to ensure sustainable water supply pending restoration/connection of piped water supply by the authorities.
- Water and sanitation facilities were constructed/rehabilitated for two schools – Luinab Elementary School in Iligan City and Canitoan Elementary School in Cagayan de Oro.
- A total of 2,000 families were supported with tools, materials and guidance that enabled them to undertake repairs to their damaged homes.
- Some 1,200 families were supported with tools, materials and guidance that enabled them to rebuild sturdier homes that are more resilient to typhoons.
- Each family that received assistance to rebuild sturdier homes that are more resilient to typhoons was also provided with a PHP 5,000 (CHF 105) unconditional cash grant to use in replacing lost assets, starting up livelihood activities or meeting other pressing needs.
- Supporting PRC in this intervention positioned IFRC to pursue capacity building activities in partnership with PRC to complement relief and early recovery activities. In this regard, IFRC enabled PRC to form, train and equip two search and rescue teams as well as acquire one vehicle (geared for rough terrain and flood conditions) for field operations in Northern Mindanao.

The above achievements were made possible by donations provided by different partners towards the emergency appeal. Partners who contributed to this operation are American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Danish Red Cross/Danish government, French Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross/Finnish government, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, Irish Red Cross Society, Japanese Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government, New Zealand Red Cross/New Zealand government, Norwegian Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government, and Swiss Red Cross. Generous contributions were also received from European Commission's Directorate General of Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO), Government of Czech Republic, Government of Japan, and WHO staff Voluntary Emergency Relief Fund (VERF).

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

## **The situation**

Tropical Storm Washi (known locally as Sendong) made landfall on the north-eastern coast of Mindanao Island, Philippines, on the night of 16 December 2011. The storm traversed the provinces of Agusan Del Sur, Bukidnon, Misamis Oriental and Lanao Del Norte, with heavy rain that caused massive flooding in Cagayan De Oro of Misamis Oriental province, Iligan City of Lanao Del Norte province and Valencia City of Bukidnon province in the

early hours of 17 December 2011. The flash floods gave residents little warning, and swept away entire villages in Cagayan De Oro and Iligan Cities, killing hundreds of people as they slept.

The effects of the tropical storm – the deadliest storm to hit the Philippines in 2011 – were most severe in Region X (Northern Mindanao), especially in areas of Cagayan De Oro and Iligan cities along the Cagayan De Oro, Mandulog and Iligan rivers. As well as causing human casualties, the tropical storm caused massive destruction to homes and infrastructure. More than 11,400 houses were destroyed and more than 27,900 damaged in Northern Mindanao region alone, mainly in Cagayan De Oro and Iligan cities.

**Table 1. Effects of Tropical Storm Washi (source: DSWD - DROMIC<sup>1</sup>)**

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

Even though the Philippines is hit by an average of 20 storms of similar or higher strength each year, the likes of Tropical Storm Washi are rare in Mindanao and, as such, preparedness measures were not as well developed as in other regions. The scale and impact became apparent as reports from affected areas trickled in and rapid assessments were undertaken in the affected areas of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan cities. Subsequently, the Philippine government declared a national calamity and indicated acceptance of international assistance. The authorities, the Red Cross Red Crescent and other humanitarian actors responded swiftly to the situation on the ground, and launched a large-scale emergency and relief intervention.

In the meantime, a year after Tropical Storm Washi battered Mindanao, Typhoon Bopha lashed the island with massive impact, prompting a major response by the authorities and humanitarian actors, including the Red Cross Red Crescent. Although the effects of Typhoon Bopha were not massive in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan City, some shelter materials – galvanized corrugated iron sheets (CGI), cement, sand, gravel and concrete hollow blocks – that were stationed at a distribution point for the benefit of those affected by Tropical Storm Washi in Iligan were washed away by resultant floods. Furthermore, Bukidnon was significantly affected by the new storm, and some relief and early recovery interventions had to be undertaken. For more details on the Typhoon Bopha operation, please refer to its [Operations Update 4](#).

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Overview

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



**In Bukidnon, a woman prepares peanuts for sale as part of her income-generating activities. Under this operation, families were given PHP 5,000 (CHF 105) unconditional cash grants to meet needs, including support of livelihood activities.**

*(Photo: Alanah Torralba/IFRC freelance)*

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



deployed from the national headquarters as well as neighbouring chapters to augment the operations of the most affected chapters.

Relief distributions started alongside emergency operations and rapid assessments. Under this emergency appeal operation, the national society distributed 35,000 food packages to 20,000 families, non-food item kits – comprising blankets, sleeping mats and jerry cans – to 15,000 families, hygiene kits to 15,000 families, and mosquito nets to 5,000 families in Bukidnon, Cagayan de Oro and Iligan City.

Selection of beneficiaries was done by staff and volunteers from respective chapters based on the national society's selection criteria. Prior to undertaking beneficiary selection, volunteers from the three chapters were provided with orientation by their counterparts (who are highly experienced in emergencies) from the national headquarters as well as Rizal, Valenzuela, and Olongapo chapters. The orientation covered all aspects of the relief operation, including beneficiary selection, preparation of distribution plans, beneficiary cards and award distribution sheets, and distribution protocols. Subsequently, the volunteers conducted assessments to identify priority communities to serve.

Alongside this, PRC attended cluster meetings to map out areas already being catered to by the different local government units and other agencies so as to avoid duplication. As with other key players, in the first weeks after the disaster, it prioritized delivery of relief supplies — including food packages — to displaced families in evacuation centres. However, in January 2012, the same was extended to affected households that opted to stay in affected areas, mainly in makeshift houses. Once beneficiaries were identified, they were given beneficiary cards and their names were listed in award distribution sheets which would later serve as a source of verification on the day of distribution. With that, volunteers went to the communities, informed beneficiaries on the distribution schedules, and provided them with orientation on what to expect. During the actual distribution exercise, beneficiaries gave their beneficiary cards to the relief volunteers who counterchecked if the names on the cards were listed in the award distribution sheets. Once confirmed, beneficiaries then signed the award sheet upon receipt of relief items while the volunteer signed the card as proof that the goods had been given. After distribution, volunteers collected, collated, and validated the beneficiary cards with the award sheets.

To complement relief distributions, PRC implemented a range of activities in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. In this regard, the national society mobilized 495 community health volunteers (CHVs) who reached more than 25,600 families in Bukidnon, Cagayan de Oro and Iligan City with information on preventing waterborne, water-related and infectious diseases. The CHVs also conducted school-based hygiene promotion through classroom discussions and peer education in 10 schools in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan City, reaching 11,000 students and 500 staff. The national society also distributed more than nine million litres of safe drinking water to families in need in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan City and installed 24 community tube wells with hand pumps in Iligan City and Bukidnon to help improve access to water. In addition, two schools were supported in rehabilitating their water and sanitation facilities.

Early recovery assistance focused mainly on delivering shelter assistance. A total of 2,000 families received shelter repair kits, i.e. 1,000 in Cagayan de Oro City and 1,000 in Iligan City, while 1,204 families were supported in rebuilding new typhoon-resilient homes with latrines. Each family supported in rebuilding was also provided with a PHP 5,000 (CHF 105) unconditional cash grant to meet multi-dimensional needs, including making improvements to their new homes, replacing lost assets and starting up income-generating activities.

As well as providing direct assistance to typhoon-affected families, IFRC is supporting the reinforcement of PRC's disaster preparedness and response capacity. Through this operation, PRC has been supported to form, train and equip water search and rescue teams – i.e. one each for the Bukidnon and Cagayan de Oro chapters. The Cagayan de Oro chapter was also supported with a vehicle geared for flooding and off-road conditions. In addition to providing technical support to the operation, IFRC delegates trained and mentored PRC staff and volunteers in Bukidnon, Cagayan de Oro and Iligan City chapters.

Throughout the operation, coordination was maintained with the Movement partners, the authorities and other actors, including the UN system. International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners – IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Australian Red Cross (ARC), German Red Cross (GRC), The Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC) and Spanish Red Cross (SRC) – held regular coordination meetings to ensure coordinated support of PRC interventions. IFRC and German Red Cross partnered for an ECHO-funded action relating to this operation and supported PRC in a joint approach. Outside the Movement, IFRC consistently participated in meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), led by the United Nations (UN) resident coordinator. Since clusters were activated for the response with a view of increasing information exchange and involving participating agencies in a system that promoted a coordinated response, the Red Cross was

represented in meetings of relevant clusters. Through the clusters, it has been possible to ensure a quicker identification of needs and swifter delivery of humanitarian services while preventing duplication, and building synergies. Coordination extended to providing regular and important updates to partners, including DG ECHO, to facilitate funding decisions.

Responding to a request by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), IFRC deployed a shelter coordination team (SCT), comprising a coordinator and information manager, to the Philippines from 8 January to 18 February 2012. The SCT was exclusively dedicated to the task of cluster coordination, independent of PRC and IFRC operations. Among other achievements, the SCT worked closely in support of DSWD and the Office of Civil Defence (OCD) by providing technical advice and information management services to ensure implementation of appropriate shelter solutions and to facilitate a seamless transition from emergency shelter to permanent housing, particularly for the most vulnerable. Its activities were funded by donations from British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross.

## Achievements against outcomes

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

## Achievements and impact

In the aftermath of Washi, PRC distributed relief items alongside assessments due to massive needs on the ground through funds advanced from IFRC's disaster relief emergency fund (DREF). Initially, distributions were done in evacuation centres, then later on extended to affected communities. Through this emergency appeal, food distributions were done in two phases through a partnership between PRC, IFRC and GRC. In all, the distributions helped to meet immediate needs of families whose ability to obtain food had been briefly disrupted by the effects of Tropical Storm Washi.

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

**Table 2. Breakdown of food packages distributed under this operation**

Area	Target	Total provided
Bukidnon	2,784	3,340
Cagayan de Oro City	11,438	24,345
Iligan City	778	7,315
<b>Total food packages</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>

The package provided in the first phase comprised five kilos of rice, five packs of noodles and five cans of sardines. The additional package comprised five kilos of rice, five packs of noodles, five cans of sardines, a packet of iodized salt and half litre of cooking oil. Continuous and real-time assessment helped to identify unmet food needs and informed the revision of the food package based on nutritional value. Composition of the additional package was arrived at in consultation with the nutrition cluster.

Linked to the shelter programme, each of the 1,204 families that received transitional shelter assistance was provided with a food package comprising 25 kg of rice, eight 155-gm cans of meat loaf, eight 155-gm cans of corned beef, twelve 155-gm cans of sardines, 20 packs of noodles, four kg of green grams (locally known as mungo bean), one kg of salt, 1.5 kg of sugar and one litre of cooking oil. The food was provided to ensure that those supporting in the rebuilding process had meals when participating in the construction work.

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

## Achievements and impact



Distribution of non-food items and hygiene kits to storm-affected families started alongside assessments, using pre-positioned stocks, through a partnership between PRC, IFRC and GRC. After identifying families to be assisted, Red Cross staff and volunteers identified 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.

At its conclusion, a total of 15,000 families in Bukidnon, Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City were provided with hygiene kits and non-food packages with items for 4,192 families distributed through GRC supervision on behalf of IFRC, while 5,000 families in Cagayan de Oro City received two mosquito nets each.

Each non-food package comprised two blankets, one jerry can and two sleeping mats while a hygiene kit contained five toothbrushes, one tube toothpaste, one bottle of shampoo, five pieces of bathing soap, five plastic combs, one pack cotton buds (with 200 pieces), one pack of sanitary napkins (with 10 pieces), one nail cutter/clipper,

At the conclusion of the relief phase, a total of 15,000 families in Bukidnon, Cagayan de Oro City and Iligan City were provided with non-food packages, including blankets, sleeping mats and water containers. (Photo: Alanah Torralba/IFRC freelance)

one bar of washing soap, two packs of disposable razors, two rolls of toilet paper and five face towels. 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 3. Families assisted with non-food packages and hygiene kits under this operation**

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

Procurement of blankets, jerry cans and sleeping mats was done locally in accordance with PRC procedures and policies. The IFRC in-country logistics team supported PRC by securing necessary documents such as quotations; comparative bid analyses, requisition invoices, and purchase orders were duly signed and completed. Goods received notes and way bills were in place to keep track of the food packages from supplier to the field central warehouse as well as from chapters to distribution sites. Hygiene kits and mosquito nets were procured from outside the Philippines within the context of existing IFRC framework agreements and in accordance with the IFRC procurement procedures.

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

### Health and hygiene promotion

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

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

## Achievements and impact

Dissemination of disease prevention, health and hygiene messages started in January 2012 and continued through March. Two approaches were used: in the first, hygiene promotion was done as a focused, standalone activity while in the second approach, it was linked with distribution of non-food items, specifically hygiene kits and mosquito nets. Some 500 community health volunteers (CHVs) were mobilized for these activities. The CHVs were provided with orientation prior to community outreach activities. At the conclusion of the health and hygiene promotion activities, some 25,600 families (approximately 128,000 persons) had been reached, exceeding the initial target of 15,000 families.

**Table 4. Number of families reached with hygiene promotion**

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

The health and hygiene education activities comprised five sessions that were conducted on 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.

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 selected schools, evacuation centres 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 in May to determine the improvement of knowledge and practices in the community pertaining to hygiene behaviour. The assessment tool comprised a questionnaire with twenty sets of questions covering hygiene knowledge and practice, water-borne diseases, environmental sanitation and access to water and sanitation facilities. Aside from the survey tool, other methodologies like direct observation transect walk, and community mapping were utilized in the surveys. An analysis of baseline and end-line surveys showed improved knowledge and practice as regards hand-washing, diarrhoea and how it can be avoided, proper water storage and basic environmental sanitation.



**Hygiene promotion sessions were linked with distribution of non-food items, specifically hygiene kits and mosquito nets.  
(Photo: Alanah Torralba/IFRC freelance)**

For instance, while at the baseline, only 79 per cent of respondents said they washed their hands before handling food, at the end-line, 97 per cent indicated that they did so. The respondents displayed an increased awareness on how washing hands helps to reduce bacteria and consequently preventing acquisition of diseases. An increased proportion showed excellent comprehension of the relation to ingestion of contaminated food and water in the acquisition of diarrhoeal diseases. Similarly, an increased proportion is now cleaning their water storage containers on a regular basis (up to 99 per cent at end-line from 86 per cent at baseline). This demonstrated that the hygiene promotion component contributed, in part, to enhancing knowledge, attitude and skills on proper hygiene behaviour among the people reached.



In addition to hygiene promotion sessions in communities, this operation also supported school-based hygiene promotion (SBHP) for 10 schools in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan City. To facilitate the process, inputs such as teaching aids and flip charts were re-produced; these were initially developed during the Typhoon Ketsana operation, adapted from existing IFRC tools, including the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) toolkit, and successfully pre-tested after consultation with the Department of Education. At the conclusion of the activities, some 11,000 students and 500 staff had been reached with messages helping to contribute towards enhancing their knowledge, attitude and skills on proper hygiene behaviour.

## Water and sanitation

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

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

## Achievements and impact

To address immediate water needs of storm-affected families, PRC deployed water and sanitation equipment to affected areas. The Red Cross discontinued distribution of water in Cagayan de Oro City in February after local authorities restored regular water supply. However, the service was continued in parts of Iligan City pending full restoration of a damaged water supply system. The deployment of the PRC water tanker and 18 bladders in Iligan City until 30 June was supported by this emergency appeal operation. At the end of that support, the national society had distributed more than 9 million litres of water in affected areas of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan City.

Also relating to water, this emergency appeal operation supported the reconstruction of 24 community water points — tube wells, fitted with hand pumps — in Hinaplanon Proper, Iligan City and Bukidnon to help improve access to water for other household use. This support was provided because it was considered cost-effective and sustainable when compared to trucking and would ensure that affected families had continuous access to water for other household use pending full restoration of the damaged water supply system in Iligan City or the connection of piped water to the site in Bukidnon. The wells will act as back-up water sources in case of future potential disruption of the supply system.



**This emergency appeal operation supported the reconstruction of 24 community water points — tube wells, fitted with hand pumps — in Hinaplanon Proper, Iligan City and Bukidnon to help improve access to water for household use. (Photo: Alanah Torralba/IFRC)**

Linked to shelter, this operation supported construction of pour-flush latrines and septic tanks as integral components of the 1,204 units of transitional shelter provided. The design utilizes materials available locally and is common in the Philippines; desludging companies are also available in Bukidnon, Cagayan de Oro and Iligan City. The design is also adaptable to different situations – in flood-prone areas, the latrines can be elevated and where sewer systems exist, individual household septic tanks can be connected to them. Provision of sanitation facilities linked to shelter has contributed to improved access to sanitation for the families assisted.

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 Washi – i.e. Canitoan Elementary School in Cagayan de Oro and Luinab Elementary School in Iligan City. 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 two cities were also consulted and participated in technical surveys on the types of facilities provided.

Coordination was also maintained with other stakeholders, including the INGO consortium, to build synergies and prevent duplication. Construction and rehabilitation of the facilities has restored or improved access to water and sanitation facilities by pupils and teachers. Improved water and sanitation facilities also position the schools to serve effectively as evacuation centres in potential future disasters, as the facilities are in larger numbers to cater for an additional caseload of evacuees. Facilities provided for schools near relocation sites where the Red Cross assisted displaced families with transitional shelters also enhanced the capacity of the schools to cater for an additional caseload of new pupils. This [video](#) shows how this operation supported toilet training which promotes healthy habits in the Philippines.

<b>Transitional shelter and shelter repair kits</b>	
<b>Outcome:</b> 4,000 affected households have safer shelter solutions through the provision of locally appropriate materials, tools and guidance on improved building techniques within 12 months.	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<p>2,000 families whose houses were destroyed as a result of the tropical storm have rebuilt transitional shelters applying typhoon- resilient techniques.</p> <p>2,000 families whose houses were damaged have received shelter repair materials.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake detailed sector-specific assessments for shelter to inform prioritization by locality.</li> <li>• Assess the extent of the shelter needs and shelter solutions preferred by affected communities in priority localities.</li> <li>• Conduct advocacy for access to appropriate land sites.</li> <li>• Conduct orientation of volunteers to be involved in shelter project.</li> <li>• Select beneficiaries from lists provided by DSWD.</li> <li>• Undertake door-to-door surveys to validate beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Provide carpenters and project volunteers with training that promotes awareness and understanding of typhoon resilient construction.</li> <li>• Conduct orientation of beneficiaries (by project volunteers).</li> <li>• Construct model houses in select localities within operational areas.</li> <li>• Provide appropriate transitional shelter materials and tools to 2,000 families whose houses were destroyed.</li> <li>• Promote safer, typhoon resilient shelter, where possible, by providing technical assistance and guidance.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure shelter programming takes into account unique needs of people with disabilities, where required.</li> <li>• Provide house repair materials and tools to 2,000 families whose houses were damaged or destroyed by the tropical storm (using a cash voucher system)</li> <li>• Promote increased awareness and understanding of shelter response programming with the national society and affected communities.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on activities.</li> </ul>
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**Achievements and impact**

Considering the massive impact that the effects of Tropical Storm Washi had on shelter, this operation provided shelter assistance in two components: shelter repair kits (shelter repair materials for families whose homes were partially damaged) and transitional shelter (materials and support for construction of typhoon-resilient shelters). Prior to delivery of necessary assistance, a Red Cross shelter project team, supported by an IFRC delegate, undertook detailed assessments in affected communities to establish the nature and extent of the shelter needs. This process helped to prioritize, by locality, families that would receive shelter assistance.

For both components, selection of beneficiaries took into account the presence of other organizations, and whether people had received assistance from the government or other agencies. Lists of affected communities were obtained from the respective PRC chapters, DSWD and local government units. Respective Red Cross chapters then shortlisted beneficiary families based on the national society’s selection criteria. Apart from the extent of damage to a house, the selection criteria prioritized the most vulnerable families who lacked the financial capacity to obtain inputs for repairing or rebuilding. For a family to benefit, it needed to have been resident in the targeted barangay (village) for not less than one year and be the actual owner of the damaged or destroyed house.

**Shelter repair support**

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

To support the delivery of shelter repair materials and to monitor repair works, a project team composed of local carpenters, masons, Red Cross volunteers, staff and one IFRC delegate was formed. The team organized beneficiary orientation sessions to explain how distributions would be conducted and to promote basic better building techniques. The project team provided each family with printed material showing how to construct typhoon-resilient shelters. The team also organized orientation sessions to encourage beneficiaries to construct houses with steady foundations, placing poles in concrete footings with reinforcement. This is one component of a typhoon-resilient shelter.

Once orientation was done, beneficiaries were directed to several shops pre-identified to act as distribution points, with each catering to a cluster of beneficiaries, depending on proximity. This ensured that shelter materials were delivered within distances convenient for all beneficiaries, especially women and elderly people. Subsequently, shelter repair was done through “bayanihan” – a Philippine tradition translating to ‘the spirit of communal unity’ through which community members help each other. Through “bayanihan”, beneficiaries with limitations to participate in physical construction work [older people, people with disabilities, households headed by women, households headed by children] were supported by their fellow community members.

**Transitional (typhoon-resilient) shelter**

Selection and revalidation of beneficiaries to receive materials to construct transitional shelters proceeded alongside delivery of shelter repair assistance. With beneficiaries selected, the next step was orientation – which was undertaken by the shelter project team mentioned under the shelter repair kit section above. As well as explaining how and when shelter construction materials would be provided, the team promoted basic better building techniques which included giving each family printed instructions on how to construct typhoon-resilient shelters. The team also supervised the construction of model houses in Bukidnon, Cagayan de Oro and Iligan City with the view of demonstrating better building techniques, and providing targeted beneficiaries with visual and practical demonstration on how they would undertake construction of their houses.

Delivery of transitional shelter assistance targeted families whose houses were totally destroyed as a result of the tropical storm, with priority on the most vulnerable families that lacked the capacity to rebuild. The assistance aimed at not only providing structures (homes to live in) but also a durable solution linked to disaster risk reduction, i.e. by enabling beneficiaries to build back better. For a family to benefit, it needed to have owned the land where its house once stood; to have at least five-year land tenure security outside the 'no build zone'; and, have obtained permission from the authorities to rebuild on the site. In this regard, all the transitional shelters in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan City were built on pre-existing sites. However for Bukidnon, the targeted families used to live in areas that were classified as 'no build zones', thus needed to be relocated. Through advocacy efforts by PRC leadership, the local authorities in Valencia Municipality allocated a 'safer' site to resettle affected families. The authorities met their commitments and developed the site, paving the way for delivery of shelter assistance.

At the end of this operation, a total of 1,204 families – 200 in Bukidnon, 262 in Cagayan de Oro City and 742 in Iligan City were supported with tools, materials and guidance that enabled them to rebuild sturdier homes that are more resilient to typhoons. The model implemented is a 22 square-metre structure, that combines the use of concrete posts, hollow blocks for lower part of walls, marine plywood for upper part of walls and corrugated galvanize iron sheet roofing. It has a concrete floor while the marine plywood section is painted for protection from weather elements.

Construction works were undertaken using the owner- or community-driven approach i.e. "bayanihan". However, to guide the community members in undertaking construction work, two skilled workers (a carpenter and a mason) were allocated for each house, with their costs covered by this operation on cash-for-work basis. Beneficiary families then mobilized other community members to work alongside the carpenters and masons. This meant that the intervention had indirect beneficiaries in the form of community members who were engaged by the owners of the houses as labourers. These indirect beneficiaries also acquired basic construction skills by working alongside experienced carpenters and masons who formed part of the project team which monitored the project on a daily basis. An independent, certified engineer was engaged by the Red Cross to supplement monitoring; particularly quality control and checking that construction were done in adherence to specifications.

"The water was up to our chests so the whole family had to swim to get to the barangay hall", explains Mrs Paradero, speaking of the night of the 16th December when Tropical Storm Washi (Sendong) hit Iligan. The whole family was asleep when the storm hit, and it was only when her son arrived back from a school Christmas party that the family awoke. "My husband went immediately to my mother in-law's house as she is paralysed and needed support. With the help of our neighbours, we were all able to get to safety, but I can't imagine what it was like for my children, who are still young," she continued, glad that her 15, 10 and 9-year olds all knew how to swim.

"We received food and household items like kitchen sets, hygiene kits, bedding and water containers from the Red Cross, which were useful as we had lost everything," Mrs Paradero added. With families having lost their entire homes, many stayed with family and friends or in nearby evacuation centres. "Once the waters had receded, we lived with my mother in-law for a while until we had money to buy materials to make a temporary house on our land. We had to gradually build it up month by month."

This year, the Paradero family was part of the IFRC shelter programme in Iligan, which provided materials such as lumber, concrete and iron sheets for roofing. As part of the programme, families are asked to provide labour support to the carpenter and mason also provided by the Red Cross to construct each house. "My husband and I helped to build the house and even the kids joined in! They helped by handing the carpenter the right tools and carrying the blocks used for the walls."

When asked about plans for the future, Mrs Paradero explained that she is waiting for the results of her exams to become a teacher and then hopes to be able to find a job in a nearby elementary school. "With the money I hope to earn, we will focus on our children's education and if we have enough, we will make extensions on the house." With the family happy and excited to have a new and stronger house than before, she added, "we are so grateful for the house the Red Cross provided."

*Emily Gilbert/IFRC*



**Mr and Mrs Paradero stand with two of their children outside their new home, which they helped construct under the IFRC shelter programme in response to Tropical Storm Washi.  
Photo: Emily Gilbert/IFRC**



Linked to the shelter programme, each of the 1,204 families who received transitional shelter assistance was provided with a 25-kg food package to enable them prepare meals for workers supporting them in undertaking construction works, which includes a pour-flush latrine and a two-chamber septic tank integrated into each shelter. The integrated approach applied in shelter programming, where food for workers (*for details, refer to the relief distributions section of this report*), water and sanitation facilities (*refer to the water and sanitation section*) as well as cash grants (*refer to the livelihoods section*) were provided, and contributed to improving the living conditions of families whose houses were destroyed by the storm. The families assisted also have improved access to water and sanitation facilities (*see video under water and sanitation section*). Moreover, the land on which the transitional shelters stand is legal and less prone to natural disasters.

### Livelihoods (early recovery grants)

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

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Tropical storm-affected families that incurred losses or damage to livelihoods and homes have accessed inputs that set the basis for pursuing self-reliance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize orientation sessions for targeted households on the scope of livelihoods assistance to be provided.</li> <li>• Provide targeted households with application forms for livelihood assistance for each to outline their preferred combination of solutions to a maximum of CHF 150 per family.</li> <li>• Consult targeted beneficiary families on their preferred livelihood solutions, review and endorse the livelihood assistance applications that they submit.</li> <li>• Cluster the 2,000 beneficiary families according to preferred solutions for ease of providing appropriate assistance.</li> <li>• Provide livelihood assistance (including farm inputs, seedling, fingerling, asset replacement and repair material) to 2,000 families through identified shops/suppliers.</li> <li>• Obtain invoices from shops/suppliers from which the targeted families obtain their livelihood inputs and process payments.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on activities.</li> <li>• The possibility of using cash transfer programme will be explored and implemented where possible.</li> </ul>

### Achievements and impact

Linked to shelter, each family supported to rebuild was provided with a PHP 5,000 (CHF 115) unconditional cash grant to meet multi-dimensional needs. The one-off grants were provided to the 1,204 families upon completion of construction. The cash transfer modality, through a remittance company, was used. Although the grants provided were unconditional, PRC and IFRC undertook deliberate efforts to monitor exactly what the families utilized them for. The post-distribution monitoring revealed that a majority of the families had used the money to improve existing or to start new income-generating activities. A small number had used the grant to make improvements to their new homes. It is worth noting that the assistance provided under this sector was not for livelihoods.

### National society disaster preparedness and response capacity building

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

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
PRC national headquarters and chapters in operational areas have improved their disaster response capacities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form, train and equip two land and water search-and-rescue teams.</li> <li>• Form and train 2 national/chapter disaster response teams.</li> <li>• Upgrade chapter offices and warehouse for pre-position and stocking of preparedness stocks.</li> <li>• Equip one PRC chapter with a land cruiser, geared for flood situations.</li> <li>• Support two PRC chapters in improving on their volunteer management structures.</li> <li>• Provide technical materials and technical support to PRC national headquarters and chapters targeted by operation.</li> <li>• Conduct on-the-job training in logistics core areas (procurement, warehousing, and transport and fleet management) for PRC staff and</li> </ul>

	<p>volunteers at national headquarters and targeted chapters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist PRC in their training activities by providing delegates as facilitators based on their expertise.</li> <li>• Identify and map the overall and essential preparedness gaps in capacities and resources.</li> <li>• Support the two chapters with basic office equipment, like computers, overhead projector among others, in order to carry out the operations effectively.</li> <li>• Awareness on disaster risk reduction (DRR) related issues.</li> </ul>
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### Achievements and impact

Supporting the PRC in this intervention positioned IFRC to pursue capacity building activities to complement relief and early recovery activities. Specifically, this operation contributed to improving the National Society’s disaster response capacity by equipping the Cagayan de Oro chapter with a vehicle geared for flooding and off-road conditions as well as supporting the Bukidnon and Cagayan de Oro chapters to form, train and equip water search and rescue teams. The vehicle provided is available for deployment in case of future potential field operations in Northern Mindanao. The search and rescue equipment for one chapter comprises one rubber boat, one outboard engine, six helmets, six life vests, two sets of rescue rope and two sets of first aid kits, and is available for immediate deployment in case of a hydro-meteorological disaster. Through this operation, the affected chapters were also equipped with basic office equipment such as desktop computers, laptops and overhead projectors.

Furthermore, in addition to providing technical support to the operation, throughout the operation, IFRC delegates and technical staff trained and mentored PRC staff and volunteers in Bukidnon, Cagayan de Oro and Iligan City chapters. The IFRC delegates and technical staff also provided mentoring and on-the-job coaching in several aspects of project management as well as logistics core areas including procurement, warehousing, transport and fleet management. In part because of this support, the Bukidnon chapter was able to mount a relief response in December 2012 after Typhoon Bopha struck the island, significantly affecting the province. The Bukidnon chapter of PRC undertook the relief operation with minimal support from the national headquarters and is currently implementing early recovery interventions focusing on livelihoods.

### Logistics

All relief and shelter items planned under this emergency appeal were provided. With the exception of 15,000 hygiene kits and 10,000 mosquito nets, which were procured through IFRC’s zone logistics unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur, all food and non-food relief items provided under this operation were procured locally. The ZLU also supported with the international procurement of galvanized corrugated iron sheets (CGI) and galvanized plain sheets for the shelter intervention.

The IFRC in-country logistics team – which comprises one logistics delegate and two logistics officers – has consistently supported PRC with local procurement processes and with tracking the movement of items from Red Cross warehouses to respective distribution points. The support also extended to securing additional transport and warehousing capacity. Logistics support also entailed identifying suppliers, preparing contracts and following up with suppliers. For the shelter activities in Bukidnon and Iligan City, two field warehouses have been leased to store CGI, galvanized plain sheets and shelter materials for distribution to beneficiaries. The leases have expired with the end of the operation’s timeframe.

### Communications and advocacy

Since Tropical Storm Washi hit, IFRC and PRC have maintained a steady flow of information to Red Cross Red Crescent partners and other key stakeholders. PRC leadership and the IFRC country representative conducted interviews with various local and international media agencies. Various communications materials, including photos and a video, have been shared with partners to highlight the needs on the ground and the progress made thus far. A video was also produced which highlights the impact of water and sanitation interventions undertaken as part of the recovery programme following Washi. This video was included in the IFRC’s global campaign to advocate for greater support to address global sanitation targets. Previous news articles and blogs can be found on the [Philippine field operations](#) page of the IFRC public website. Regular updates and stories are also posted on [PRC’s website](#).

## Challenges encountered during the operation

### Relief phase

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

### Early recovery phase

Survivors who lived in areas within the 'no build zones' needed to relocate. However, as usual, relocation from hazard zones was significantly constrained by challenges relating to obtaining suitable land outside the 'no-build zones'. To address this concern, the leadership of PRC engaged with local authorities with a view of obtaining suitable, 'safer' land to resettle families who used to live along the river bank. Through such efforts, a suitable site was obtained in Valencia, Bukidnon. The authorities met their commitments and developed the site, paving the way for delivery of shelter assistance. As well as ensuring that affected families are now living with dignity, the land on which their new homes stand now is legal and less prone to natural disasters.

In December 2012, Typhoon Bopha struck Mindanao Island. Although its effects were not massive in Cagayan de Oro and Iligan City, some shelter materials – galvanized corrugated iron sheets (CGI), cement, sand, gravel and concrete hollow blocks – that were stationed at a distribution point for people who were affected by Tropical Storm Washi in Iligan City - were washed away by ensuing floods. This loss necessitated a re-order so as to meet the needs of those targeted. The re-order meant additional and un-forecasted costs and delayed completion of construction works. Nevertheless, the materials delivered within a month after Typhoon Bopha and beneficiaries were able to complete rebuilding by the end of this operation's timeframe.

### Lessons learned

Throughout the operation, lessons learned during implementation informed adjustments to the implementation plan to ensure that assistance was delivered to beneficiaries effectively.

For instance, in the course of delivering shelter assistance, it was noted that beneficiaries from remote areas expressed that they felt disadvantaged since they had to put in extra resources – in terms of transportation costs – compared to those from areas near distribution sites. In future shelter interventions, it may be necessary to allocate a bigger budget for transporting items to accommodate the needs of beneficiaries living in remote areas so as to enhance equity. Such a provision would also position the project teams to ensure that all items needed to repair or to construct have been received by beneficiaries in good condition and on time. This lesson has been applied during the ongoing Typhoon Bopha operation in that for shelter repair kits, an additional amount of up to PHP 2,000 has been set aside for beneficiaries from far-flung areas. The additional amount would cater for transportation of items.

Through maintaining harmonious relations with local authorities in different areas of intervention, PRC – at national headquarters and chapter levels – has been able to advocate successfully for safer land to resettle families who used to live in hazard-prone areas. It is important to continue nurturing the relations and engaging the authorities as an auxiliary so as to reach further.

Finally, considering the unconditional cash grants provided under this intervention are a first whereby PRC has used the cash transfer methodology, an external evaluation for this project component 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 analyse key areas for improvement as a whole. 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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## Contact information

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## How we work

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

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



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

MDRPH008 - Philippines - Tropical Storm Washi

Timeframe: 20 Dec 11 to 28 Feb 13

Appeal Launch Date: 20 Dec 11

Final Report

### Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2011/12-2013	Programme	MDRPH008
Budget Timeframe	2011/12-2013	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
<b>A. Budget</b>		<b>5,705,280</b>				<b>5,705,280</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>	
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
American Red Cross		255,743				255,743	
British Red Cross		196,000				196,000	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		23,770				23,770	
Czech Government		81,868				81,868	
Danish Red Cross		9,194				9,194	
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)		32,879				32,879	
European Commission - DG ECHO		967,048				967,048	
Finnish Red Cross		121,433				121,433	
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)		288,427				288,427	
French Red Cross (from France - Private Donors*)		48,292				48,292	
Irish Red Cross Society		24,380				24,380	
Japanese Government		466,418				466,418	
Japanese Red Cross Society		187,800				187,800	
New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government*)		375,250				375,250	
Norwegian Red Cross		31,993				31,993	
Red Cross of Monaco		24,140				24,140	
Swedish Red Cross		7,166				7,166	
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)		136,148				136,148	
Swiss Red Cross		100,000				100,000	
The Canadian Red Cross Society		335,448				335,448	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)		185,148				185,148	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)		423,582				423,582	
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief		300				300	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>4,322,424</b>				<b>4,322,424</b>	
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>							
Swiss Red Cross		55,572				55,572	
<b>C2. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>		<b>55,572</b>				<b>55,572</b>	
<b>Other Income</b>							
Balance Reallocation		0				0	
IFRC at the UN Inc allocations		64,732				64,732	
Programme & Services Support Recover		3,553				3,553	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		<b>68,285</b>				<b>68,285</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		<b>4,446,280</b>				<b>4,446,280</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>4,446,280</b>				<b>4,446,280</b>	

\* 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>B. Opening Balance</b>		<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>	
<b>C. Income</b>		<b>4,446,280</b>				<b>4,446,280</b>	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		<b>-4,414,246</b>				<b>-4,414,246</b>	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		<b>32,033</b>				<b>32,033</b>	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPH008 - Philippines - Tropical Storm Washi

Timeframe: 20 Dec 11 to 28 Feb 13

Appeal Launch Date: 20 Dec 11

Final Report

### Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2011/12-2013	Programme	MDRPH008
Budget Timeframe	2011/12-2013	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### 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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>5,705,280</b>			<b>5,705,280</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	500,000		411,478			411,478	88,522	
Shelter - Transitional	2,794,000		1,860,374			1,860,374	933,626	
Construction Materials			2,433			2,433	-2,433	
Clothing & Textiles	236,500		224,982			224,982	11,518	
Food	215,000		207,690			207,690	7,310	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	302,500		246,657			246,657	55,843	
Medical & First Aid			7			7	-7	
Utensils & Tools	37,500		32,626			32,626	4,874	
Other Supplies & Services	10,000		2,217			2,217	7,783	
Cash Disbursement	230,000		137,941			137,941	92,059	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>4,325,500</b>		<b>3,126,405</b>			<b>3,126,405</b>	<b>1,199,095</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	30,000		21,941			21,941	8,059	
Computers & Telecom	3,500		5,294			5,294	-1,794	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>33,500</b>		<b>27,234</b>			<b>27,234</b>	<b>6,266</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	105,000		66,682			66,682	38,318	
Distribution & Monitoring	7,500		6,289			6,289	1,211	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	54,900		53,752			53,752	1,148	
Logistics Services	25,200		23,298			23,298	1,902	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>192,600</b>		<b>150,021</b>			<b>150,021</b>	<b>42,579</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	462,000		291,829			291,829	170,171	
National Staff	57,000		50,844			50,844	6,156	
National Society Staff	10,800		12,102			12,102	-1,302	
Volunteers	50,000		50,204			50,204	-204	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>579,800</b>		<b>404,979</b>			<b>404,979</b>	<b>174,821</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	52,770		45,892			45,892	6,878	
Professional Fees	13,000		6,173			6,173	6,827	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>65,770</b>		<b>52,065</b>			<b>52,065</b>	<b>13,705</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	53,000		38,926			38,926	14,074	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>53,000</b>		<b>38,926</b>			<b>38,926</b>	<b>14,074</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	23,800		21,986			21,986	1,814	
Information & Public Relations	15,000		6,830			6,830	8,170	
Office Costs	24,500		20,648			20,648	3,852	
Communications	12,900		11,592			11,592	1,308	
Financial Charges	1,200		-5,417			-5,417	6,617	
Other General Expenses	3,500		2,030			2,030	1,470	
Shared Office and Services Costs	26,000		25,992			25,992	8	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>106,900</b>		<b>83,662</b>			<b>83,662</b>	<b>23,238</b>	
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies			243,016			243,016	-243,016	
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>			<b>243,016</b>			<b>243,016</b>	<b>-243,016</b>	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPH008 - Philippines - Tropical Storm Washi

Timeframe: 20 Dec 11 to 28 Feb 13

Appeal Launch Date: 20 Dec 11

Final Report

### Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2011/12-2013	Programme	MDRPH008
Budget Timeframe	2011/12-2013	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>5,705,280</b>			<b>5,705,280</b>		
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recove	348,210		268,151			268,151	80,059	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	348,210		268,151			268,151	80,059	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			13,988			13,988	-13,988	
Pledge Reporting Fees			5,800			5,800	-5,800	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>			19,788			19,788	-19,788	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>5,705,280</b>		<b>4,414,246</b>			<b>4,414,246</b>	<b>1,291,033</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>1,291,033</b>			<b>1,291,033</b>		

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Budget Timeframe	2011/12-2013	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

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**IV. Breakdown by subsector**

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
<b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Disaster response	5,647,322	0	4,388,820	4,388,820	4,356,786	32,033	
Shelter	57,957	0	57,460	57,460	57,460	0	
Subtotal BL2	5,705,280	0	4,446,280	4,446,280	4,414,246	32,033	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>5,705,280</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,446,280</b>	<b>4,446,280</b>	<b>4,414,246</b>	<b>32,033</b>	