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DREF final report Philippines: Earthquake

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation n° MDRPH009
GLIDE n° [EQ-2012-000018-PHL](#)
22 August 2012

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked funds created in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross and Red Crescent emergency response. The DREF is a vital part of the IFRC's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

Summary: CHF 146,331 was allocated from IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund ([DREF](#)) on 17 February 2012 to support the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) in delivering immediate assistance to 4,500 families (22,500 persons) affected by a 6.9 magnitude earthquake that struck the island of Cebu and Negros on 6 February 2012. The operation was implemented within a period of three months. Of the total amount allocated, CHF 126,402 was spent. The balance of CHF 19,929 will be returned to DREF.

[<see attached final financial report or contact details>](#)

PRC launched an operation to deliver assistance to the most affected families in the Ayungon, Guihulngan, Jimalalud, La Libertad and Tayasan municipalities of Negros Oriental. Through relief distributions carried out under this operation, the National Society helped to meet immediate needs of 4,500 families (approximately 22,500 persons). PRC also contributed, in part, to imparting knowledge, attitude and practice of proper hygiene behaviour among 1,500 families that were reached with disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion messages. By supplying clean water in areas where supply had been disrupted and erecting a Rubb hall to serve as a temporary hospital in Guihulngan, PRC contributed towards meeting immediate water and health needs, respectively.

Replenishment of the DREF allocation for this operation was supported by the Canadian Red Cross/Government of Canada, Netherlands Red Cross/Government of The Netherlands and the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (DG ECHO). On behalf of the Philippine Red Cross, IFRC would like to thank these partners for their generous contributions.

Other donors who have contributed to DREF in 2012 are Australian Red Cross/Government of Australia, Austrian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross/Danish government, Icelandic Red Cross, Irish Red Cross Society/Irish government, Japanese Red Cross Society, Medtronic Foundation, New Zealand Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, Red Cross of Monaco, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross/Swiss government, and Z Zurich Foundation. Details of all contributions to DREF for 2012 are available [here](#).



This operation enabled PRC to meet immediate relief needs of 4,500 families (approximately 22,500 persons) in five municipalities of Negros Oriental, with 1,500 of these families in 3 municipalities also receiving hygiene kits. Photo: PRC

The situation

A 6.9 magnitude earthquake shook Negros, Cebu and nearby islands on 6 February 2012 around 12 noon local time. The epicentres of the main shock and ensuing aftershocks were near the municipality of Tayasan on the eastern coast of Negros island. According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) in its last report dated 20 February, the earthquake killed 51 persons and injured 112 others. In addition to human fatalities and casualties, the effects of the quake destroyed 6,352 houses and damaged 9,435 others, leaving thousands of people homeless and prompting others to flee their homes, fearing aftershocks. At the peak, some 4,800 families were accommodated in 72 evacuation centres. In all, the quake affected 320,165 persons in the provinces of Cebu and Negros Oriental, with the latter most impacted.

Coordination and partnerships

During the course of the operation, Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners held routine meetings during which presentations on the Red Cross action were made. Aside from PRC and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), other participants to these meetings were the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Australian Red Cross, German Red Cross, The Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. Based on a joint analysis of the situation, Movement partners collectively determined that there was no need to dedicate additional resources to the quake zone. The support provided using this DREF allocation as well as that provided by ICRC was sufficient for the emergency relief activities planned by PRC.

While undertaking interventions on the ground, PRC coordinated with the authorities as well as the NDRRMC — to which it is a member agency — disaster risk reduction and management councils at provincial and municipal levels, local government units, and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The National Society also coordinated with the Department of Health (DoH) in providing support to the Guihulngan District Hospital, which was damaged by the quake. PRC erected a Rubb hall that served as a temporary hospital for two months before the hospital building was restored.

PRC also forged a partnership with a private shipping company in view of facilitating efficient and timely shipment of relief items. Sulpicio Lines facilitated no-cost delivery of relief items from PRC's warehouse in Manila to Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental. The items were delivered to the Dumaguete City chapter office, from where they were dispatched to the municipalities of Ayungon, Guihulngan, Jimalalud, La Libertad and Tayasan.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

This DREF operation was launched to support PRC in addressing immediate needs of quake-affected families in the Ayungon, Guihulngan, Jimalalud, La Libertad and Tayasan municipalities of Negros Oriental. In the aftermath of the quake, PRC deployed an emergency response unit, experienced staff, and volunteers to support rescue efforts and support emergency operations. The National Society provided first aid to the injured, psychosocial support to 980 persons and addressed welfare needs of 1,000 persons. The National Society also provided tents that served as emergency shelter for 133 families whose homes were destroyed or extensively damaged.



In the aftermath of the quake, PRC deployed an emergency response unit, experienced staff, and volunteers to support rescue efforts and support emergency operations. Photo: PRC

In view of damaged water supply systems, PRC deployed one water purification unit which supplied 260,000 litres of safe drinking water to affected families. Furthermore, owing to damage wrought on Guihulngan District Hospital building, PRC erected a Rubb hall which served as a temporary hospital for two months.

Distribution of food and non-food items began alongside emergency operations. At the closure of the operation, PRC had provided food and non-food items to 4,500 families, and hygiene kits to 1,500 families. Distribution of hygiene kits was complemented with disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion education.

Achievements against outcomes

Relief distributions (food items)	
Outcome: Emergency food needs of 4,500 earthquake-affected families are met within one month.	
Outputs	Activities planned
The immediate food needs of 4,500 quake-affected families are met through one-off food distributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a beneficiary focusing strategy, including distribution protocols • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols • Identify, register and verify beneficiaries • Mobilize validated beneficiaries for food distributions • Provide food (rice, noodles and sardines) to 4,500 families (22,500 persons) • Monitor and report on distributions

Achievements and impact

In the first days after the disaster, PRC prioritized distribution of food packages to affected families in evacuation centres, although it was later broadened to cover affected families in different communities across five municipalities of Negros Oriental. Procurement of food items was done at the local level, with rice obtained through an existing agreement which allows PRC to withdraw required stocks from the National Food Authority (NFA) warehouses. Procurement of food items was done in accordance with the National Society's procedures.

Through this operation, PRC helped to meet immediate food needs of 4,500 families (approximately 22,500 persons) in Ayungon, Guihulngan, Jimalalud, La Libertad and Tayasan municipalities of Negros Oriental. Each package contained five kilograms of rice, four packets of noodles and four cans of sardines.

Table 1. Families assisted with food packages

Municipality	No. of families assisted
Ayungon	1,119
Guihulngan	978
Jimalalud	786
La Libertad	827
Tayasan	790
Total	4,500

During distributions, 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, thus ensuring that assistance was delivered in the most cost-effective, time-conscious manner and within distances convenient for all beneficiaries, especially women and elderly people.

Relief distributions (non-food items)

Outcome: The status of up to 4,500 affected families improved through timely provision of appropriate relief items within three months.

Outputs	Activities planned
The immediate needs of 4,500 quake-affected families are met through relief distributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a beneficiary focusing strategy, including distribution protocols • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols • Register and verify beneficiaries • Mobilize validated beneficiaries for relief distributions • Distribute blankets (two per family) and sleeping mats (two per family) to 4,500 families (22,500 persons) • Provide 20-litre jerry cans (1 per targeted family) for household level water storage, to 4,500 families (22,500 persons) • Provide hygiene kits (1 per targeted family) to 1,500 families (7,500 persons) • Track movement of items from point of dispatch to end-user • Monitor and report on distributions

Achievements and impact

This operation enabled PRC to meet immediate relief needs of 4,500 families (approximately 22,500 persons) in Ayungon, Guihulngan, Jimalalud, La Libertad and Tayasan municipalities of Negros Oriental, with 1,500 of these families in Guihulngan, Jimalalud and La Libertad municipalities also receiving hygiene kits. Of the total families assisted with blankets, jerry cans, and sleeping mats, 3,790 (84 per cent) were represented by a male family member in receiving the items, with 710 (84 per cent) represented by a female family head/member. As regards the 1,500 hygiene kits provided, 1,103 (73 per cent) of beneficiaries were women/girls and 397 (27 per cent) men/boys.

Table 2. Families provided with non-food items (NFI) and hygiene kits

Municipality	No. of families who received NFI	No. of families who received hygiene kits
Ayungon	1,119	n/a
Guihulngan	894	680
Jimalalud	786	365
La Libertad	911	455
Tayasan	790	n/a
Total	4,500	1,500

Distributions of blankets, jerry cans, and sleeping mats utilized items released from PRC's disaster preparedness stocks in Manila, where the National Society stocks items supplied by IFRC sufficient to meet the needs of at least 10,000 families. DREF funds were then used to replenish the items, with procurement of blankets, jerry cans, and sleeping mats done locally in accordance with PRC and IFRC procedures. However, the 1,500 provided hygiene kits were procured from outside the Philippines via international tender. Each hygiene kit contained five toothbrushes, a tube of toothpaste, a bottle of shampoo, five pieces of bathing soap, five plastic combs, a pack cotton buds, a pack of sanitary napkins, a nail cutter/clipper, a bar of washing soap, two packs of disposable razors, two rolls of toilet paper and five face towels.

Health and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The immediate health risks of 1,500 families (7,500 persons) are reduced through targeted health prevention and promotion activities for three months.

Outputs	Activities planned
Some 1,500 quake-affected families have improved knowledge and practices essential for infectious disease prevention and health promotion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize and train community health volunteers. • Mobilize community members for disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion. • Disseminate relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages to 1,500 families (7,500 people) in the target communities. • Distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials to 1,500 families (7,500 people) in the target communities. • 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. • Monitor and report on activities.
The scope and quality of the Philippine Red Cross health and psychosocial support services are improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit and train community health volunteers. • Produce IEC materials relevant for disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion. • Coordinate with national and local health authorities, ensuring activities are in line with priorities. • Support orientation and training of staff and volunteers on psychosocial support.

Achievements and impact

PRC contributed, in part, to imparting knowledge, attitude and practice of proper hygiene behaviour among 1,500 families that were reached with disease prevention, health and hygiene promotion messages. The National Society undertook this activity using two approaches. In the first, staff and volunteers disseminated health and hygiene messages to affected people alongside distribution of non-food items. Also using the first approach, PRC delivered basic health and hygiene promotion messages to 133 families whose homes were destroyed or extensively damaged – and the National Society had provided with tents for temporary shelter at Guihulngan.



A community health volunteer demonstrates proper handwashing during one of the health and hygiene promotion sessions. In total, 1,500 families in Guihulngan, Jimalalud and La Libertad municipalities were reached.
Photo: PRC

The second approach was a structured process that used the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation in emergencies (PHASTER) methodology and targeted families in three municipalities that the National Society prioritized owing to the situation on the ground. As a first step, the Negros Oriental chapter of PRC recruited and trained ten community health volunteers (CHVs). The training provided the CHVs with an understanding of the purpose, key terms, concepts, theoretical basis and application of PHASTER. This included providing orientation on the principles of hygiene promotion and familiarization with tools for the same.

Subsequently, the CHVs organized health and hygiene promotion sessions for 1,500 families in Guihulngan (680 families), Jimalalud (365 families) and La Libertad (455 families) municipalities. The sessions covered five topics, i.e. personal hygiene and sanitation, water-borne diseases (diarrhoea and cholera), household safe

drinking water, environmental sanitation, and vector-borne diseases. To reinforce the knowledge and practice on hygiene, the 1,500 families were provided with hygiene kits.

The CHVs were equipped with flipcharts and flash cards as tools for facilitating health and hygiene promotion sessions. Each family reached was given pamphlets containing basic information on hygiene and sanitation. Posters and banners bearing key points concerning hand-washing, leptospirosis, and dengue prevention were posted in strategic locations during hygiene promotion sessions.

Prior to initiating health and hygiene promotion, in the immediate aftermath of the quake, PRC addressed psychosocial needs of affected persons. In this regard, PRC social workers provided psychosocial support services, including critical incident stress management and play therapy (games and recreational activities) to 980 persons. At the conclusion of the relief operation, the National Society also provided post-disaster psychosocial debriefing for its volunteers and staff who were involved in the intervention.

Water and sanitation	
Outcome: The risk of sanitation-related diseases in targeted communities (1,500 families) has been reduced through the provision of safe water supply in three months.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Safe water is provided to 1,500 quake-affected families as damaged systems are restored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide safe drinking water in areas where restoration of safe water supply systems is likely to take time. • Collaborate with the relief sector in providing safe water storage containers and hygiene kits to targeted families. • Collaborate with the health promotion sector in highlighting the linkage between safe water handling and storage at household level and prevention of waterborne and water related diseases. • Monitor and report on activities.

Achievements and impact

PRC contributed towards meeting immediate water needs of some quake-affected families in Guihulngan. As water supply in parts of Guihulngan had been disrupted by the quake, PRC deployed one water purification unit and three 10,000-litre bladder tanks to the area during February. In the period the water supply capacity was deployed, PRC distributed some 260,000 litres of clean drinking water to families in need, using two bladder tanks of 5,000 litre capacity each, deployed for 26 days. The National Society discontinued distribution of water after local authorities restored water supply.

Challenges

Weather disturbances which started in February and continued through March, affected the already vulnerable families in the quake zones. Relief distributions were delayed due to inaccessibility of some areas. The affected families found it difficult to go to distribution points. The local Red Cross chapter had to re-schedule the distributions, and conducted them as soon as the weather improved.

The hygiene kits mobilized from IFRC's Asia Pacific zone logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur arrived in Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental, in mid-March – a time when a decision had been taken to discontinue distributions and related hygiene promotion activities for one week. This was a deliberate move to allow staff and volunteers to rest and avoid the risk of burnout as they had worked non-stop since the disaster struck. Nevertheless, through the dedication and tireless efforts of the staff and volunteers, the activities were implemented after the observation of a nation-wide week-long religious festival and were completed within operation's timeframe.

Logistics

With the exception of 1,500 hygiene kits that were mobilized internationally with the support of IFRC's zone logistics unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur, all food and non-food relief items were procured locally according to PRC and IFRC procedures. Requisition forms, waybills, goods receipt notes and other documentation were in place.

The IFRC in-country logistics team – which comprises one logistics delegate and two logistics officers – supported PRC with local procurement processes and tracking the movement of items from Red Cross warehouses to respective distribution points. This included coordinating with Sulpicio Lines, a private shipping company with which

PRC forged a partnership in view of facilitating efficient and timely shipment of relief items from PRC's warehouse in Manila to Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental.

Contact information

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

- **Philippine Red Cross (phone +63 2 525 5654; fax +63 2 527 0857):**
 - Gwendolyn Pang, secretary-general; email: gwendolyn.pang@redcross.org.ph
 - **IFRC Philippine country office (phone +63 2 309 8622):**
 - Selvaratnam Sinnadurai, country representative; email: selvaratnam.sinnadurai@ifrc.org
 - Necephor Mghendi, operations manager; email: necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
 - **IFRC regional office for Southeast Asia (phone +66 2661 8201):**
 - Anne Leclerc, head of regional office; email: anne.leclerc@ifrc.org
 - **IFRC Asia Pacific zone office (phone: +60 3 9207 5700, fax +60 3 2161 0670):**
 - Jerry Talbot, a.i. head of operations; email: jerry.talbot@ifrc.org
 - Heikki Väättämoinen, operations coordinator, email: heikki.vaatamoinen@ifrc.org
 - Alan Bradbury, head of resource mobilization and PMER; email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org

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

- The [DREF was allocated](#) on 17 February 2012 to replenish pre-positioned stocks released earlier and to support PRC in delivering assistance to some 4,500 families (22,500 beneficiaries).
 - DREF operation [Update no. 1](#) was issued on 23 April 2012.
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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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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.



MDRPH009 - Philippines - Cebu Earthquake

Appeal Launch Date: 16 feb 12

Appeal Timeframe: 16 feb 12 to 16 may 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/2-2012/6
Budget Timeframe	2012/2-2012/5
Appeal	MDRPH009
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget	146,331					146,331	
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	146,331					146,331	
C4. Other Income	146,331					146,331	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	146,331					146,331	
D. Total Funding = B +C	146,331					146,331	
Coverage = D/A	100%					100%	

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
C. Income	146,331					146,331	
E. Expenditure	-126,402					-126,402	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	19,929					19,929	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		146,331					146,331	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Clothing & Textiles	59,850	55,533				55,533	4,317	
Food	20,250	20,457				20,457	-207	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	49,300	15,924				15,924	33,376	
Medical & First Aid		5				5	-5	
Utensils & Tools		9,573				9,573	-9,573	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	129,400	101,491				101,491	27,909	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	1,000	607				607	393	
Distribution & Monitoring	3,000						3,000	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,000	4,557				4,557	-3,557	
Logistics Services		644				644	-644	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	5,000	5,808				5,808	-808	
Personnel								
International Staff		43				43	-43	
National Society Staff		4,872				4,872	-4,872	
Volunteers	3,000	1,720				1,720	1,280	
Total Personnel	3,000	6,634				6,634	-3,634	
General Expenditure								
Travel		3,545				3,545	-3,545	
Information & Public Relations		155				155	-155	
Office Costs		356				356	-356	
Communications		64				64	-64	
Financial Charges		633				633	-633	
Total General Expenditure		4,753				4,753	-4,753	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	8,931	7,715				7,715	1,216	
Total Indirect Costs	8,931	7,715				7,715	1,216	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	146,331	126,402				126,402	19,929	
VARIANCE (C - D)		19,929				19,929		