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## Emergency appeal operation update Philippines: Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

### Emergency appeal n° MDRPH010 GLIDE n° [FL-2012-000130-PHL](#) Operation update n° 5: **six-month consolidated update** 1 March 2013

**Period covered by this update:**  
9 August 2012 to 15 February 2013

**Appeal target (current):**  
CHF 1,772,243

**Appeal coverage:** With contributions received to date, the appeal is 77 per cent covered in cash and kind.

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

#### Appeal history:

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



Six months after the launch of this operation, the relief phase is fully completed and early recovery activities are underway. In this photo, a beneficiary in Laguna province receives a Php 3,000 cash grant for obtain relief supplies.  
Photo: Hajime Matsunaga/IFRC

**Summary:** This update summarizes the progress made six months after the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched an emergency appeal operation, on behalf of the Philippine Red Cross (PRC), in response to massive floods brought by southwest monsoon rains in August 2012. Six months on, IFRC has supported PRC in implementing relief activities – food and non-food package distributions as well as providing cash grants for relief – organizing health and hygiene promotion sessions, undertaking water and sanitation interventions, and initiating provision of early recovery support through the conditional cash methodology. This operation has also supported National Society preparedness and capacity building efforts by provision of search and rescue equipment, training and mentoring to staff and volunteers.

Since the first day of the disaster, PRC has been active on the ground, initially supporting pre-evacuation and rescue operations. In the wake of the heavy rains, PRC deployed emergency response teams equipped with ambulances, an amphibious vehicle, rubber boats and trucks, which helped to evacuate or rescue some 10,500 persons. PRC also served ready-to-eat meals to some 87,000 persons in evacuation centres.

Six months since the operation was launched, relief distributions have been completed and the focus shifted to providing cash-based solutions for early recovery support. At the conclusion of the relief phase, some 15,900 families (79,500 persons) had received food and non-food packages, including sleeping materials and water storage containers, exceeding the initial target of 15,000 families (75,000 persons). In addition, 10,000 families received hygiene kits. This operation has also supported provision of PHP 3,000 unconditional cash grants to some 500 families who stayed in tent cities for an extended duration to enable them to purchase other basic items, beyond the relief supplies provided by PRC. Complementing relief distributions, PRC also implemented a range of activities in the sector of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. In this regard, some 4,500 families (22,500 persons) received safe drinking water – exceeding the initial target of 3,000 families – as well as 10-litre jerry cans, i.e. additional to the 15,900 families provided with jerry cans as part of the non-food items (NFI) kit.

A total of 4,738 families accessed improved environmental sanitation through debris clearing and garbage cleaning campaigns that were implemented by 2,683 individuals on cash-for-work basis utilizing 200 cleaning kits and 80 drums. Also, some 26,496 families (132,480 persons) were reached with disease prevention and health/hygiene promotion – which exceeded the target of 20,000 families (100,000 persons).

With the relief activities completed, this operation transitioned to the early recovery phase. The National Society is currently providing cash-based solutions to support the early recovery of the flood-affected families. In this regard, a total of 1,000 families have been identified, provided with the necessary orientation and each will receive a PHP 10,000 conditional cash grant for early recovery solutions, including replacing assets and investing to start up or re-start livelihood projects. Distribution of the first instalments of the grants is underway while the second instalment will be provided during the first half of March 2013. Finally, rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in five schools is underway. This support will contribute to improved access to water and sanitation for evacuees in case of future potential disasters.

Contributions to the emergency appeal have been received from Red Cross Red Crescent partners, government partners and institutional donors. Partners include American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society/Canadian government, Danish Red Cross/Danish government, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, The Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government, Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government, and Swiss Red Cross. A substantial contribution was received from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG-ECHO) while the World Health Organization/Voluntary Emergency Relief Fund (WHO/VERF) also made a donation.

On behalf of PRC, IFRC would like to thank all donors for their generous contributions to this emergency appeal. Owing to competitive rates offered by contractors engaged to undertake rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in schools as well as the fact that based on real-time needs assessments, only some 500 families – of the targeted 1,000 – were provided with PHP 3,000 cash grants, the IFRC is able to support the PRC in implementing all activities planned under this operation with the donations received to date. As such, no further contributions from donors are needed. This operation will be completed by 31 March 2013, as planned.

## The situation

In early August 2012, the Philippines were battered by the heaviest rains recorded in three years, affecting more than four million people across the country. The rains were fuelled by the southwest monsoon enhanced by two storms – initially Typhoon Saola (locally known as *Gener*) and Tropical Storm Haikui (*Helen*). According to the Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), from 6 to 8 August, the monsoon downpour exceeded half of the average monthly rainfall in August. The continuous rains resulted in massive flooding in the National Capital Region (NCR), Ilocos region, Central Luzon, CALABARZON<sup>1</sup> and MIMAROPA<sup>2</sup>, submerging more than 60 cities and municipalities. The effects of the flooding were as expansive as those of a typhoon – leaving 112 people reported dead, at least 500,000 people displaced and some 14,000 houses damaged or destroyed. In all, more than four million people were affected across the islands of Luzon and Visayas.

Although the floodwater receded within days in Metro Manila, some neighbourhoods in Laguna, Rizal and Valenzuela remained swamped for weeks. The situation particularly impacted Laguna as floodwater in some villages surrounding Laguna Bay only receded in late November 2012 – almost four months after. Families in such areas stayed in evacuation centres for an extended period, with humanitarian needs remaining until early December 2012. PRC was active in the areas and undertook an extended relief operation, which included

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<sup>1</sup> Provinces of Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal and Quezon

<sup>2</sup> Provinces of Mindoro Oriental, Mindoro Occidental, Marinduque, Romblon and Palawan

providing 500 most vulnerable families in tent cities with PHP 3,000 unconditional cash grants to enable them purchase food and other basic items – in addition to the relief supplies distributed to them.

## Coordination and partnerships

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

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

**Inter-agency coordination:** Throughout the period under review, the IFRC country office continued to participate in humanitarian country team (HCT) meetings, convened by the UN Resident Coordinator. Coordination has also been maintained with ECHO – which undertook a monitoring visit on 12 September 2012 – as well as with Action Contre la Faim (ACF) and Save the Children. Coordination with external partners continues following the launch to the Typhoon Bopha operation.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Six months after the launch of this emergency appeal operation, the relief phase is fully completed and the intervention is in the middle of the early recovery phase. The early recovery phase of the operation has gained pace, with distribution of cash for relief completed and cash for recovery underway.

Philippine Red Cross (PRC) has been on the ground responding to immediate needs. PRC initiated distribution of non-food items alongside emergency operations and rapid assessments, using pre-positioned stocks that were available in its main warehouse in Manila. Procurement of blankets, jerry cans and sleeping mats – for replenishment – was done locally in accordance with PRC procedures and policies. Quotations, comparative bid analyses, requisition invoices, and purchase orders were duly signed and completed. Items were dispatched from Manila to the respective chapters based on their distribution plans. Based on real-time needs assessments, some items were re-assigned from lesser affected provinces to Laguna and Rizal, where there were extended relief needs.



Prior to provision of cash grants to support early recovery, the Red Cross organized beneficiary and community orientation sessions.  
Photo: Hajime Matsunaga/IFRC

At the conclusion of relief phase, a total of 15,900 families had received food and non-food packages, the latter consisting of blankets, jerry cans and sleeping mats – exceeding the appeal target by 900. The extra 900 families were selected following real-time assessments that identified families in need of additional relief, specifically in areas along Laguna Bay that remain flooded for months. Furthermore, a total of 26,496 families (132,480 persons) were reached with disease prevention, health and hygiene education – which exceeded the appeal target of 20,000 families (100,000 persons). PRC also undertook advocacy on maternal and child health through promotion of breastfeeding and setting up of breastfeeding stations in evacuation centres. A total of

4,738 families accessed improved environmental sanitation through debris clearing and garbage cleaning campaigns that were implemented by 2,683 individuals on cash-for-work basis. Pending water and sanitation, and early recovery support activities will be completed within the timeframe of the operation.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Relief distributions (food items)

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

Output (expected result)	Activities planned
The immediate food needs of 15,000 flood-displaced families are met through food distributions and cash for relief.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols.</li> <li>• Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for food distributions.</li> <li>• Distribute food packages to 15,000 families (75,000 persons).</li> <li>• Undertake real-time needs assessments to identify families in need of additional relief assistance.</li> <li>• Provide PHP 3,000 cash grants to 1,000 families in need of additional assistance. <i>(See also non-food items objective)</i></li> <li>• Monitor and report on distributions.</li> </ul>

### Progress

Relief distributions were initiated alongside emergency operations and rapid assessments and were by large completed within three months of launching the emergency appeal. However, an extended relief operation was undertaken in Rizal and Laguna, specifically in areas along Laguna Bay which experience long-term flooding. At the conclusion of relief distributions, 15,900 families had received the PRC food packages which comprised five kilogrammes of rice, four packets of noodles and four cans of sardines. The extra 900 families were selected following real-time assessments that identified families in need of additional relief.

**Table 1. Number of families assisted with food items**

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

This operation also supported provision of PHP 3,000 unconditional cash grants to 494 families in Laguna that stayed in tent cities for an extended duration to enable them purchase food and other basic items – to complement the food and relief supplies already provided by PRC.

To support relief distributions, some 2,200 volunteers – supported by 180 staff – from Bulacan, Caloocan, Laguna, Malabon, Navotas, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Quezon City, Rizal and Valenzuela chapters as well as PRC's national headquarters were mobilized. Most of these staff and volunteers were well experienced and

knowledgeable with PRC distribution protocols as they had responded to previous disasters in Luzon, including typhoons Ketsana and Nesat. Nevertheless, prior to deployment, they were provided with refresher briefings on relief operations, with respective chapters also receiving guidance memos from the national headquarters on how to proceed with the relief intervention.

#### Relief distributions (non-food items)

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

Output (expected result)	Activities planned
The immediate needs of 15,000 flood-affected families that incurred losses or damage to household items are met through distribution of non-food items and cash for relief.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols.</li> <li>• Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions.</li> <li>• Distribute blankets (two per family) and sleeping mats (two per family) to 15,000 families (75,000 persons).</li> <li>• Distribute jerry cans, for household level water storage, to 15,000 families (75,000 persons).</li> <li>• Distribute hygiene kits to 10,000 families (50,000 persons).</li> <li>• Undertake real-time needs assessments to identify families in need of additional relief assistance.</li> <li>• Provide PHP 3,000 cash grants to 1,000 families in need of additional assistance. (See also food objective)</li> <li>• Conduct post-distribution surveys.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on distributions.</li> </ul>

#### Progress

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

**Table 2. Number of families assisted with relief items**

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

In November 2012, PRC undertook a beneficiary satisfaction survey using the interview of key informant (IKI) methodology. The selection of respondents was done at random, targeting 20 per cent of beneficiaries in all municipalities that were served. Out of those interviewed, 30 per cent were men while the rest were women. The

survey results showed that the majority of people assisted (92 per cent) were satisfied with the selection criteria put in place by the PRC. Around 94 per cent of beneficiaries indicated that the items provided were relevant and in line with their needs with 94 per cent observing that distributions were orderly, respectful and sensitive to their dignity.

### Challenges

Although the floodwater receded within days in Metro Manila, some neighbourhoods in Laguna and Rizal remained swamped for weeks. The situation particularly impacted Laguna as floodwater in some villages surrounding Laguna Bay only receded in late November 2012 – almost four months after. Families in such areas stayed in evacuation centres for an extended period, with humanitarian needs remaining until early December 2012. PRC had to undertake an extended relief operation. Based on real-time needs assessments, some items were re-assigned from lesser affected provinces to Laguna and Rizal, where there were extended relief needs.

Although the beneficiary satisfaction survey undertaken by PRC during November 2012 indicated that more than 90 per cent of people served were satisfied with the services provided by the PRC, more than half the respondents (57 per cent) said that they were not provided with sufficient information regarding what items they would be entitled to receive. This feedback has been noted and taken seriously with PRC already making adjustments to its pre-distribution orientation and information sessions, according to these findings, starting with the Typhoon Bopha operation. Volunteers and staff to be involved in relief activities will be provided with detailed re-orientation, including from chapters used to responding to disasters on a regular basis.

Health and care	
<b>Outcome:</b> The health and welfare risks among 20,000 families (100,000 persons) as well as teachers and students in 15 schools reduced through provision of preventive health services, including psychosocial support, in seven months.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
20,000 flood-affected families as well as teachers and students in 15 schools have improved knowledge of preventing waterborne, water related and other infectious diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruit, train and/or mobilize existing community health volunteers.</li> <li>Undertake surveys to determine baseline and end-line levels of awareness on priority water-borne, water related and other infectious diseases in communities impacted by flooding.</li> <li>Produce information, education and communication (IEC) materials relevant for disease prevention and health promotion.</li> <li>Mobilize 20,000 families (100,000 people) as well as teachers and students in 15 schools, and disseminate relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages to them.</li> <li>Distribute IEC materials to 20,000 families (100,000 people) in the target communities as well as teachers and students in 15 schools.</li> <li>Monitor and report on activities.</li> </ul>
Emergency responders at risk have received preventive medical support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate with health authorities in providing preventive medical support to those at risk from leptospirosis.</li> <li>Provide preventive medical support to staff and volunteers at risk from leptospirosis and other infectious diseases.</li> </ul>
Psychosocial wellbeing of affected communities and emergency responders promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train psychosocial support providers in selected chapters.</li> <li>Provide psychosocial support to affected community members and responders involved in the operation.</li> <li>Monitor and report on activities.</li> </ul>

### Progress

Dissemination of disease prevention, health and hygiene messages started alongside emergency operations and relief distributions. Two approaches were used: in the first, hygiene promotion was linked with distribution of non-food items, specifically hygiene kits, while in the second it was done as a focused standalone activity using the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation in emergencies (PHASTER) methodology.

Basic hygiene promotion linked to distribution of hygiene kits was completed at the end of the relief phase, reaching 15,119 families – 10,000 provided under this operation and 5,119 outside this operation. For this approach, on the distribution day, the staff and volunteers undertaking distributions conducted one session on

personal hygiene and environmental sanitation prior to the provision of hygiene kits to beneficiaries. As regards the PHASTER methodology, PRC mobilized community health volunteers (CHVs) to organize disease prevention, health and hygiene education. Owing to its response to hydrological and meteorological disasters in recent years, especially in Luzon, PRC chapters in Luzon have established a pool of trained and experienced CHVs. As such, the respective chapters mobilized their CHVs to conduct disease prevention, health and hygiene education under this intervention. Other chapters without adequate numbers of CHVs recruited and trained afresh. In all, a total of 338 CHVs – 183 new and 155 previously trained – were engaged, and they undertook disease prevention, health and hygiene education in communities, reaching a total of 26,496 families (132,480 persons), exceeding the appeal target of 20,000 families (100,000 persons). The total number of persons reached includes those earlier provided with hygiene kits, some 6,745 individuals reached through ‘action days’ supported by German Red Cross under an ECHO-funded action as well as staff and students in nine schools reached under the school-based disease prevention, health and hygiene education activities.

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

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

As well as hygiene promotion in communities, PRC also undertook school-based hygiene promotion, targeting a total of nine schools – three in Laguna (Lingga Elementary School, Bayog Elementary School and Santo Angel Central Elementary School) and six in Rizal (Angono Elementary School, Joaquin Guido Elementary School, San Vicente Elementary School, Marciana P. Catolog Elementary School, Caniogan Elementary School and Calumpang Elementary School). PRC also undertook advocacy on maternal and child health through promotion of breastfeeding and setting up of breastfeeding stations in evacuation centres.

The health and hygiene education activities in communities and schools comprised five sessions that were conducted in different days. The first session focused on personal hygiene and environmental sanitation, the second on waterborne diseases, the third on safe water and proper food handling, the fourth on vector-borne diseases, and the last on mother and child care. 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, tent cities and affected communities.

With regards to promoting the psychosocial welfare of flood-affected persons, PRC initially undertook specific activities such as stress debriefing, therapeutic recreation activities like drawing, games and other group activities, guidance and counselling, and referral services (to guide those who require assistance which is not within the scope of Red Cross to appropriate agencies). Specifically targeting flood-affected persons in evacuation centres and ‘tent cities’ in Laguna, PRC organized weekend activities including engaging clowns to entertain children. At the conclusion of the psychosocial activities, some 200 children were assisted with this support. To facilitate group and entertainment activities – such as karaoke – in tent cities, this operation supported the procurement of audio-visual equipment including one DVD and karaoke player, two speakers with stands, one screen projector, one amplifier, one TV tuner, one antenna, two microphones and related accessories such as power extension cords, multi-outlet extension codes, and extension wires. These were used for entertainment of evacuees while at the same time providing them with the opportunity to remain up-to-date on the current affairs by having access to TV news and other programmes.

## Water and sanitation

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

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

## Progress

The water and sanitation assistance provided under this IFRC emergency appeal operation was delivered through a joint partnership with German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. The activities were implemented using the cash-for-work approach, with some 2,683 individuals mobilized to provide the labour and the Red Cross paying them daily rates to get some income for meeting daily needs.

In order to provide flood-affected families with safe water, PRC deployed and set up bladders in six evacuation centres and one tent city (among them, C4 in Navotas, Guido Elementary School and Kalayaan Barangay Hall in Angono, Rizal and a tent city in Barangay Tadalac, Los Banos Municipality, Laguna). Additionally, some ten plastic water storage tanks were procured and set up to facilitate safe storage of water in the evacuation centres. Set-up of the plastic tanks was done using the cash-for-work approach, with evacuees providing the labour. Using the bladders deployed as well as the ten plastic water storage tanks, PRC was able to distribute 350,000 litres of safe water to some 4,500 families who lacked access to safe drinking water. The 4,500 families were also provided with 10-litre jerry cans (i.e. additional to the 15,900 provided with jerry cans as part of the NFI kit). The water was transported from safe sources to the temporary storage facilities via trucking. However, water trucking was eventually discontinued and focus turned to supporting schools and facilities serving as evacuation

centres to shoulder increased water bills owing to the influx of evacuees. In summary, some 4,500 families in evacuation centres and affected communities had received clean water as well as safe water storage containers.

Sanitation activities entailed ensuring that clogged drainage systems and debris in targeted communities were cleared. Overall, 2,683 individuals participated in the cleaning/de-clogging/drainage activities. They utilized 80 cleaning kits and 200 drums that were procured and distributed to 29 different evacuation centres and three PRC chapters/branches. The cleaning kits comprised broomsticks, buckets, hand-washing soap, rubber gloves, sacks, scrub brushes and shovels. The drums and sacks were provided for garbage disposal. Drums were situated around the evacuation area as garbage collection points. Nevertheless, beneficiaries also decided to use some of the drums as clean water storage containers for use in the communal kitchen, toilet, and laundry. The cleaning items were managed by the evacuation centre or camp leaders and monitored by the respective PRC chapters. Collection of garbage was coordinated with local authorities and was done once a week. PRC staff and volunteers followed up with the local government unit (LGU) and garbage collectors to ensure that the garbage was collected promptly. In all, this support ensured that main clogged drainage systems and public areas in targeted communities were cleaned, to improve environmental sanitation among the people assisted.

**Table 4. Summary of input for sanitation activities and people engaged for activities**

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

Meanwhile, rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in five schools (four in Laguna and one in Rizal) is underway. The ongoing project entails construction or rehabilitation of sanitation blocks such as latrines and urinals, installation of boreholes (fitted with pumps), and provision of hand washing facilities, including taps. In designing the project, close collaboration was maintained with the Department of Education and the relevant school principals. The engineering departments of the municipalities in which the five schools are were also consulted and participated in technical surveys on the types of facilities provided.

### Challenge

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

### Early recovery support

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

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Flood-affected families that incurred losses to homes and livelihoods have received cash grants that enable them to pursue solutions that set the basis for self-reliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish cash-based programming (CBP) working group – comprising PRC staff and IFRC delegates – to provide overall guidance for the project.</li> <li>Undertake detailed assessments to identify specific communities in most need of early recovery assistance. (<i>Led by CBP working group</i>)</li> <li>Establish chapter CBP teams – comprising Red Cross staff and volunteers – in provinces/cities where early recovery assistance is</li> </ul>

	<p>most needed. <i>(Facilitated by chapter CBP working group)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize orientation sessions and support identified communities in forming barangay programming committees (BPC) – comprising community members, community leaders, members of the civil society and religious groups, among others – that will lead the beneficiary selection process. <i>(Led by chapter CBP teams and CBP working group)</i></li> <li>• Undertake social mapping, participatory consultations and create a short-list of the most vulnerable households in need of early recovery assistance. <i>(Led by BPC with guidance of chapter CBP teams and CBP working group)</i></li> <li>• Organize participatory community sessions to select – from the short-list – the most vulnerable households that will receive early recovery assistance in accordance with PRC’s beneficiary selection criteria. <i>(Led by BPC, with guidance of chapter CBP teams and CBP working group)</i></li> <li>• Organize beneficiary orientation sessions for households that are selected to receive early recovery assistance and guide them on the conditions they need to fulfil in order to receive the grants. <i>(Led by BPC, with guidance of chapter CBP teams and CBP working group)</i></li> <li>• Provide selected 1,000 households with relevant forms to apply for early recovery assistance and guide them in preparing proposals outlining their preferred solutions to a maximum of PHP 10,000 per family. <i>(Led by chapter CBP teams)</i></li> <li>• Identify and engage a suitable cash remittance service provider with a network in affected areas and capacity to disburse early recovery grants to the selected 1,000 households.</li> <li>• Disburse PHP 10,000 early recovery grants – in two instalments – to 1,000 households through the cash remittance service provider engaged.</li> <li>• Monitor disbursement of the grants, and utilization by the 1,000 households and report on activities.</li> </ul>
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**Progress**

Following detailed assessments completed in early November, with support of a household economic security (HES) delegate seconded by British Red Cross, the early recovery needs of the most affected communities were identified. Based on the results, it was determined that support in this sector would focus only on 11 municipalities in Laguna, where portions along the bay remained flooded for an extended period, cutting off affected families from their normal livelihood sources.

To lead implementation of activities under this sector, a headquarters-level working group – comprising two PRC staff and one IFRC delegate – was formed. The team then supported the Laguna chapter of PRC to establish a chapter-level team comprising staff and volunteers. During December, the two teams organized orientation sessions and supported identified communities in forming barangay-level committees – comprising community members, community leaders, members of the civil society and religious groups, among others – to lead the beneficiary selection process in accordance with the selection and exclusion criteria provided by PRC. Selection of 1,000 beneficiary families has since been completed, the beneficiary families provided with necessary guidance to prepare proposals for their own early recovery solutions, all proposals approved, and the amounts to cover the first instalments for all have been transferred to the remittance company engaged to make pay-outs to beneficiaries.

**Challenge**

While all the preparatory work relating to provision of early recovery cash grants to beneficiaries was completed in December 2012, disbursement was delayed because all the members of the headquarters-level working group – including the focal person for livelihoods within the national society – were deployed to Mindanao to support the delivery of immediate assistance to persons affected by Typhoon Bopha which struck the Philippines in early December. The key members of the group have since returned to Manila and all arrangements have been completed to provide the first instalments of the conditional cash grants to beneficiaries during the last week of February 2013. This will be followed by a two-week monitoring period after which the second and final instalments will be provided. It is expected that post-distribution monitoring (of second instalment) will be completed by 31 March 2013, and as such, there will be no delay in meeting the operation’s timeframe. The

assistance will ensure that flood-affected families who incurred loss of homes and livelihoods receive cash grants that enable them to pursue solutions that set the basis for self-reliance.

### National society disaster preparedness and capacity building

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

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>PRC national headquarters and chapters in operational areas have improved their disaster response capacities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form, train and equip two land and water search-and-rescue teams.</li> <li>• Undertake improvement works in PRC's main warehouses in Manila, where preparedness stocks are stored.</li> <li>• Procure non-perishable food items for pre-positioning for immediate mobilization in potential interventions during this year's typhoon season.</li> <li>• Provide one vehicle geared for flood conditions.</li> <li>• Provide technical materials and technical support (including Sphere) to PRC national headquarters and chapters targeted by operation.</li> <li>• Support the development of PRC's cash based programming capacity, systems and processes.</li> <li>• Conduct on-the-job training in logistics core areas (procurement, warehousing, and transport and fleet management) for PRC staff and volunteers at national headquarters and targeted chapters.</li> <li>• Assist PRC in their training activities by providing delegates as facilitators based on their expertise.</li> </ul>

### Progress

The field delegate and staff (water and sanitation engineer and field officer) engaged for this intervention are not only providing technical support but also contributing to building the capacity of their PRC counterparts through mentoring. Formation of a chapter-level team in Laguna to oversee implementation of early recovery activities has contributed towards developing the capacity of the chapter to undertake cash-based programming. Under the health and hygiene promotion sector, the 338 CHVs – 183 new and 155 previously trained – engaged to undertake health and hygiene education in communities, are now better positioned to intervene in case of future operations.

Through this operation, IFRC has procured water search and rescue equipment for two PRC chapters that were significantly impacted by the flooding. Equipment for one chapter comprises one aluminium boat, one outboard engine, six helmets, six life vests, two sets of rescue rope and two sets of first aid kits. Training of staff and volunteers who will comprise respective search-and-rescue teams is scheduled for March 2013. Meanwhile, as outlined in the emergency appeal, non-perishable food items sufficient for 12,000 families have been procured and are being pre-positioned for immediate mobilization in case of potential interventions during this year's typhoon season. The items comprise instant noodles, corned beef, canned sardines, cooking oil and bottles of liquid seasoning. Provision of search-and-rescue equipment and pre-positioning of non-perishable food items will help position PRC to respond better in case of future disasters.

### Logistics

All relief items planned under this emergency appeal have been procured and there are no outstanding needs. With the exception of hygiene kits that were procured ex-Kuala Lumpur with the support of IFRC's zone logistics unit (ZLU), all food and non-food relief items were procured locally.

Throughout the operation, the IFRC logistics team – which comprises one delegate and two officers – has supported PRC in logistics processes, including offloading, repacking, loading for distributions and warehouse management. Logistics support also entails identifying suppliers, preparing contracts and following up with suppliers as well as relevant PRC departments (such as disaster management services, health services and chapters), on proper documentation. Requisition forms, waybills, good receipt notes and other standard documentation are in place.

Since the flooding, IFRC and PRC have maintained a steady flow of information to Red Cross Red Crescent partners and other major stakeholders. PRC leadership and the IFRC country representative conducted interviews with various local and international media outlets. As mentioned in previous updates, 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. Previous stories, information bulletins and a press release on floods operation are available on the [Philippine field operations](#) page of the IFRC public website. Other updates and stories can also be accessed on PRC's website: <http://www.redcross.org.ph/>

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## Contact information

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

- **Philippine Red Cross:**
  - Gwendolyn Pang, secretary-general; email: [gwendolyn.pang@redcross.org.ph](mailto:gwendolyn.pang@redcross.org.ph)  
phone +63 2 525 5654; fax +63 2 527 0857
  
- **IFRC Philippine country office:**
  - Selvaratnam Sinnadurai, country representative; email: [selvaratnam.sinnadurai@ifrc.org](mailto:selvaratnam.sinnadurai@ifrc.org)  
phone +63 2 309 8622; mobile +63 917 880 6844
  - Necephor Mghendi, operations manager; email: [necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org](mailto:necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org)  
phone +63 2 309 8622; mobile +63 928 471 2335
  
- **IFRC regional office for Southeast Asia, Bangkok:**
  - Anne Leclerc, head of regional office; email: [anne.leclerc@ifrc.org](mailto:anne.leclerc@ifrc.org)  
phone +662 661 8201; mobile +66 85 661 7464
  
- **IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur:**
  - Al Panico, head of operations, email: [al.panico@ifrc.org](mailto:al.panico@ifrc.org); phone: +603 9207 5700
  - Raul Paredes Toledo, operations coordinator, email: [raul.paredes@ifrc.org](mailto:raul.paredes@ifrc.org);  
mobile: +60 12 230 8249
  - Florent Chané, zone logistics coordinator, email: [florent.chane@ifrc.org](mailto:florent.chane@ifrc.org);  
mobile: +60 12 298 9752
  - Alan Bradbury, head of resource mobilization and PMER; email: [alan.bradbury@ifrc.org](mailto:alan.bradbury@ifrc.org);  
phone: +603 9207 5700  
Please send all pledges of funding to [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org)



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## How we work

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

IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by

National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

**Saving lives, changing minds.**



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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
  2. Enable healthy and safe living.
  3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
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**MDRPH010 - Philippines - Floods**

Appeal Launch Date: 09 aug 12

Appeal Timeframe: 09 aug 12 to 31 mar 13

**Interim Report**
**I. Funding**

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/8-2013/1
Budget Timeframe	2012/8-2013/3
Appeal	MDRPH010
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>1,772,243</b>					<b>1,772,243</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>	
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
<i>American Red Cross</i>	210,235					210,235	
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	76,515					76,515	
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	364,475					364,475	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	60,379					60,379	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	58,500					58,500	
<i>On Line donations</i>	3,904					3,904	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	6,038					6,038	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	141,543					141,543	
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	113,075					113,075	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	184,605					184,605	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	120,135					120,135	
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross</i>	30,000					30,000	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	200					200	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>1,369,604</b>					<b>1,369,604</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>1,369,604</b>					<b>1,369,604</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>1,369,604</b>					<b>1,369,604</b>	
<b>Coverage = D/A</b>	<b>77%</b>					<b>77%</b>	

**II. Movement of Funds**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>	
<b>C. Income</b>	<b>1,369,604</b>					<b>1,369,604</b>	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-765,803</b>					<b>-765,803</b>	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>603,801</b>					<b>603,801</b>	

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/8-2013/1
Budget Timeframe	2012/8-2013/3
Appeal	MDRPH010
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>1,772,243</b>					<b>1,772,243</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Clothing & Textiles	205,500	196,530				196,530	8,970	
Food	122,000	15,410				15,410	106,590	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	161,698	147,688				147,688	14,010	
Utensils & Tools	42,000	40,222				40,222	1,778	
Other Supplies & Services	230,000	177				177	229,823	
Cash Disbursement	313,000	33,486				33,486	279,514	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>1,074,198</b>	<b>433,513</b>				<b>433,513</b>	<b>640,685</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	30,000						30,000	
Computers & Telecom	1,488	4,153				4,153	-2,665	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>31,488</b>	<b>4,153</b>				<b>4,153</b>	<b>27,335</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	5,000	5,009				5,009	-9	
Distribution & Monitoring	21,628	3,783				3,783	17,845	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	24,000	18,950				18,950	5,050	
Logistics Services	10,000	9,900				9,900	100	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>60,628</b>	<b>37,641</b>				<b>37,641</b>	<b>22,987</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	196,266	81,422				81,422	114,844	
National Staff	56,649	30,483				30,483	26,166	
National Society Staff		2,014				2,014	-2,014	
Volunteers	17,478	2,980				2,980	14,498	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>270,393</b>	<b>116,899</b>				<b>116,899</b>	<b>153,494</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	1,417						1,417	
Professional Fees		204				204	-204	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>204</b>				<b>204</b>	<b>1,213</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	150,000	10,090				10,090	139,910	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>10,090</b>				<b>10,090</b>	<b>139,910</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	24,602	1,974				1,974	22,628	
Information & Public Relations	21,181	587				587	20,594	
Office Costs	8,000	8,370				8,370	-370	
Communications	9,063	4,570				4,570	4,493	
Financial Charges	1,600	-192				-192	1,792	
Other General Expenses	6,126	1,000				1,000	5,126	
Shared Office and Services Costs	5,382	1,548				1,548	3,834	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>75,954</b>	<b>17,856</b>				<b>17,856</b>	<b>58,098</b>	
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies		96,791				96,791	-96,791	
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>		<b>96,791</b>				<b>96,791</b>	<b>-96,791</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	108,165						108,165	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>108,165</b>						<b>108,165</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		940				940	-940	

**MDRPH010 - Philippines - Floods**

Appeal Launch Date: 09 aug 12

Appeal Timeframe: 09 aug 12 to 31 mar 13

**Interim Report**

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/8-2013/1
Budget Timeframe	2012/8-2013/3
Appeal	MDRPH010
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**III. Expenditure**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>1,772,243</b>					<b>1,772,243</b>	
Pledge Reporting Fees		1,100					1,100	-1,100
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>		<b>2,040</b>					<b>2,040</b>	<b>-2,040</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,772,243</b>	<b>719,189</b>					<b>719,189</b>	<b>1,053,054</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>1,053,054</b>					<b>1,053,054</b>	