

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH011
GLIDE n° TC-2012-000197-PHL
Operation update n°4
27 March 2013

Period covered by this operation update: 9 February to 20 March 2013

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

Appeal coverage: The appeal is 32 per cent covered. Donations are urgently needed to enable Philippine Red Cross to meet the immediate needs of the most vulnerable typhoon-affected families.

[<Click for attached financial report¹, donor response list, or contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

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



This man transports repair items received from the Red Cross. With the early recovery phase fully underway, distribution of shelter repair kits (SRKs) to 3,544 families in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon and Compostela Valley has advanced. Further funding to support shelter is needed. Photo: Hajime Matsunaga/IFRC

Summary: More than three months after Typhoon Bopha, Philippine Red Cross (PRC) continues to intervene in affected areas having transitioned from relief to early recovery. PRC is supported by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), as well as other Movement partners including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and partner national societies including Australian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, The Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross.

This update reports on continuous progress made by PRC within the context of the IFRC-supported emergency operation. Relief distributions have since been completed and interventions are now focusing on early recovery activities including provision of shelter repair kits in the most affected areas of Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon and Compostela Valley. All the targeted 17,000 families in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Compostela Valley, Palawan and Siquijor have been provided with food packages and essential non-food items including blankets, jerry cans

¹ The financial report attached shows the reporting period ending 28 February 2013.

and sleeping mats as well as hygiene kits. Some 580 community health volunteers have been mobilized and conducted basic health and hygiene promotion sessions alongside relief distributions as well as detailed health and hygiene promotion using the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation in emergencies (PHASTER) approach to the benefit of 25,000 families.

While relief distributions are closed and health and hygiene promotion continues, PRC is also providing safe drinking water to typhoon-affected families and implementing activities to ensure that those living in 'tent cities' have access to proper sanitation. As of mid-March, PRC had distributed 951,200 litres of water to some 18,000 affected families in Compostela Valley. As regards sanitation, PRC has set up kitchen areas, drainages and latrines through cash-for-work approach. In total, the 2,000 workers mobilized in these communities have also dug drainages and poured gravel on the ground to lessen mud. Water and sanitation activities have been carried out through a joint partnership with German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross.

With the early recovery phase fully underway, PRC has undertaken distribution of shelter repair kits (SRKs) to 3,544 families in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon and Compostela Valley. Distributions are ongoing. Meanwhile, preparations have advanced for delivery of typhoon-resilient shelter assistance where a joint assessment was conducted by PRC, IFRC, ICRC, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross during the first and second week of March in the hardest hit areas of Compostela Valley, Davao Oriental and Surigao del Sur. Shelter has been identified as the top priority, not only because of the large numbers damaged or destroyed, but also because of the limited funding that has been obtained for shelter interventions.

Results of the joint assessment conducted in March show that livelihoods are intricately connected to shelter as those who are unable to repair or rebuild their homes cited lack of sustainable income as the reason, hence making it the second top need. As such, livelihood activities under this intervention are expected to commence in April. During this reporting period, to some extent, livelihood activities relate to the cash-for-work approach being applied for water and sanitation activities.

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

On behalf of the PRC, the IFRC would like to thank partners and donors for their immediate response to this present appeal. It is worth noting that with the donations received to date, IFRC can only deliver shelter repair materials to 6,000 of the targeted 15,000 families and typhoon-resilient shelter to 600 of the targeted 4,000 families. As such, funds are urgently needed to enable the PRC to meet shelter needs of the most vulnerable typhoon-affected families.

The situation

On 4 December 2012, Typhoon Bopha made landfall in the Philippines. Its passage across the country took five days and left extensive damage and devastation in its wake. The impact of Bopha was most felt in Mindanao Island's Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley provinces where it triggered flash floods and mudslides, causing loss of life, and wiping out homes, lifelines, livelihoods and infrastructure.

The effects of Typhoon Bopha were massive. According to official statistics, there were more than 1,100 deaths, with more than 800 people still missing. In the aftermath of the typhoon, which affected some 6.3 million people across 34 provinces, more than 233,000 houses were left damaged or destroyed – 202,000 in Davao and CARAGA regions alone – forcing thousands of families to seek temporary shelter in evacuation centres. In addition to loss of lives, displacement of people and destruction to homes, the storm caused extensive damage on agriculture and other forms of livelihoods.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination: The Movement operational coordination mechanism continues to engage at Manila and field levels. Movement partners continue to hold ad hoc meetings on the latest developments and to share plans so as to ensure that their support does not overlap or duplicate, but rather is complementary. During the reporting period, the incoming IFRC head of delegation conducted field visits to the most affected provinces of Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental. As well, he attended meetings with the European Commission on Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) for a possible second phase of funding that would support early

recovery efforts. The country office has since submitted a proposal to ECHO, which, if approved, would see the action carried out as a consortium with partners including Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross.

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

Inter-agency coordination: PRC and IFRC continue to participate in meetings on inter-agency coordination. The cluster approach is implemented in the Philippines on an open-ended basis with IFRC as the shelter cluster co-lead in natural disasters. IFRC also participates in humanitarian country team (HCT) meetings. The Red Cross consortium also coordinated with INGOs in determining specific geographical areas where interventions will focus so as to avoid duplication and to build synergies.

Shelter cluster coordination: IFRC continued to provide overall coordination for agencies working in the shelter sector. The shelter cluster coordination team includes the cluster coordinator, information manager, and technical advisor. The team has provided technical guidance on appropriate shelter interventions, identified gaps and overlaps, and is liaising with the government, donors and organizations working in shelter to ensure consistency of the response with humanitarian principles. The coordination team has also worked to ensure that the shelter cluster was well represented in the UN Appeal process and works in close coordination with other clusters (including WASH, protection, early recovery and livelihoods clusters) to ensure a holistic approach.

A second detailed assessment was conducted in the field from 25 February to 1 March 2013 by a shelter cluster assessment team facilitated by a REACH² assessment coordinator. The assessment report is available at the shelter cluster [website](#).

The shelter cluster has conducted disaster risk reduction training in Compostela and New Bataan municipalities reaching 130 participants including Barangay representatives, shelter implementing partners agencies and PRC chapters. The shelter cluster coordination has received support from AUSAID, Australian Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

During reporting period, the PRC intervention shifted from relief to early recovery. Relief distributions have been completed, with all 17,000 families targeted under this emergency appeal operation having been reached. The relief activities (distribution of essential food and non-food items, including hygiene kits) covered the most affected areas of Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Compostela Valley, Palawan and Siquijor. Distribution of shelter repair kits has since reached 3,500 families in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon and Compostela Valley.

Progress towards outcomes

Relief distributions (food items)

Outcome: Immediate food needs of 17,000 typhoon-affected families (85,000 persons) are met through the provision of appropriate food items within three months.

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

² REACH is a joint initiative of two INGOs (IMPACT Initiatives and ACTED) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT)

Progress

Distributions of food packages to 17,000 families have since been completed. Activities done under this intervention were undertaken by PRC with the support of IFRC and German Red Cross, with the latter specifically supporting distribution of 3,000 food packages.

Table 1. Number of families assisted with food items through IFRC support

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

Relief distributions (non-food items)

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

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

Progress

Distribution of all non-food items under this emergency appeal has been fully completed. PRC provided 17,000 families in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Compostela Valley, Palawan and Siquijor with non-food packages comprising two blankets, one jerry can and two sleeping mats. The 17,000 families also received hygiene supplies. A standard hygiene kit contains five toothbrushes, a tube toothpaste, a bottle of shampoo, five pieces of bathing soap, five plastic combs, a pack cotton buds (with 200 pieces), a pack of sanitary napkins (with 10 pieces), a nail cutter/clipper, a bar of washing soap, two packs of disposable razors, two rolls of toilet paper and five face towels.

Table 2. Number of families provided with non-food relief under this emergency appeal operation

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

Health

Outcome: The immediate health risks of 40,000 typhoon-affected families (200,000 persons) as well as teachers and students in 30 schools are met through disaster prevention and health promotion activities in communities within 16 months.

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

Progress

In addition to conducting basic hygiene promotion sessions for 17,000 families alongside relief distributions, PRC engaged 580 community health volunteers (CHVs) who have reached 25,000 families in the most affected communities with awareness sessions on prevention of diseases like dengue, diarrhoea and leptospirosis, promotion of proper hand-washing and good sanitation practices in the communities reached. The sessions were reinforced with distribution of posters bearing disease prevention and hygiene messages.

Table 3. Families reached with hygiene promotion

Area	No. of families reached
Agusan del Sur	5,219
Bukidnon	1,063
Compostela Valley	9,303
Davao Oriental	6,267
Palawan	564
Siquijor	-
Surigao del Sur	2,533
Total	24,949

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

Using resources mobilized outside the emergency appeal, PRC has since provided psychosocial support to 11,112 individuals through counseling, play-therapy and stress-debriefing sessions. Furthermore, a total of 1,326 persons have been reunited with their families through assistance in restoring family links. At the moment, there is one welfare desk set up in the 'tent cities' in Compostela Valley and another one in Davao Oriental accommodating three municipalities (Baganga, Boston and Cateel). Psychosocial support will continue for at least six months, for as long as there is a need from those affected by the typhoon.

Water and sanitation	
Outcome: 5,000 families (25,000 persons) as well as students and staff in five schools have improved access to water or sanitation facilities as well as improved environmental sanitation in 16 months.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
5,000 families in communities have access to safe water and improved environmental sanitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setup of temporary water storage points in communities and evacuation centres for distribution to affected communities. • Rehabilitate/construct water points (tube wells fitted with hand pumps) pending connection of potable water by the authorities. • Support clearing of debris, drainage de-clogging, and rehabilitation of damaged small-scale water and sanitation facilities in affected communities (through cash for work). • Transport collected debris to proper deposit sites in coordination with local authorities. • Monitor and report on activities.
4,000 families that receive typhoon-resilient shelter assistance also have improved access to sanitation facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide appropriate latrine and septic tank construction materials to 4,000 families whose houses were destroyed. • Provide guidance to the targeted 4,000 families on construction of pour-flush latrines and septic tanks as integral components of transitional shelters (<i>see also typhoon-resilient shelter</i>). • Monitor construction of pour-flush latrines and septic tanks – as integral components of transitional shelters – where necessary ensuring that the construction takes into account the unique needs of people with disabilities.
Students and staff in five schools have improved access to water and sanitation facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with the Department of Education (DepEd), principals and local authorities in identifying five schools that will be supported in rehabilitating/constructing water and sanitation facilities. • Coordinate with local authority engineers and principals of five identified schools on the design of appropriate water and sanitation facilities. • Rehabilitate/construct water and sanitation facilities in five schools that have been used as evacuation centres or have been severely affected by the typhoon. • Support the five schools in forming water and sanitation committees to spearhead proper maintenance of the facilities. • Mobilize teachers and students in the five schools, for the dissemination of relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages and conduct activities to promote health (<i>these form part of the 30 targeted water and sanitation section</i>).

Progress

During the reporting period, PRC continued to provide safe drinking water to typhoon-affected families and implementing activities to ensure that those living in 'tent cities' have access to proper sanitation. Water activities have been carried out through a joint partnership with Spanish Red Cross. As of 15 March, PRC had distributed 951,200 litres of water to 17,970 typhoon-affected families in the municipalities of Compostela and New Bataan in Compostela Valley. These municipalities are where PRC has set up three 'tent cities' to accommodate some typhoon-displaced families. As well as installing nine water tanks in the 'tent cities', PRC is supporting the refilling of 21 tanks that were installed by local government units and the Catholic Relief Services. PRC has also undertaken small scale rehabilitation works on two springs (one in Monkayo and one in New Bataan) used water sources for some 600 families. This entails provision of pipes, repair of spring collection boxes and organization of informal groups to undertake repair works on cash-for-work basis.

With regards to sanitation, as well as setting up four kitchen areas, digging drainages, pouring gravel and installing 14 emergency latrines in three tent cities, during the reporting period, PRC constructed ten semi-permanent latrines. The sanitation activities have been implemented by community members mobilized on cash-for-work basis, with some 1,940 persons engaged in this regard. The persons engaged were provided with daily wages as a source of income. Sanitation activities have been carried out through a joint partnership with German Red Cross.

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct model houses in selected localities to demonstrate better building techniques and to provide beneficiaries with visual demonstration on how to construct their houses. • Provide appropriate transitional shelter materials and tools to 4,000 families whose houses were destroyed for them to reconstruct using better building techniques with the help of their fellow community members. • Monitor construction works being undertaken by beneficiary families with the help of their fellow community members, and provide relevant technical assistance and guidance. • Undertake a house occupancy survey and report on activities.
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Progress

Planning for shelter interventions started alongside relief distributions, specifically targeting families that lack the capacity to repair/rebuild their damaged homes. With the focus of this emergency appeal operation shifting to early recovery, the distribution of repair materials and tools to 3,544 families in Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon and Compostela Valley has been completed. Based on the contributions received to date for this operations, the overall number of families that can be reached with shelter materials currently stands at 6,000.

Table 4. No. of families assisted with shelter repair kits

Area	No. of families assisted
Agusan del Sur	1,650
Bukidnon	894
Compostela Valley	1,000
Total	3,544

Shelter repair kits are being provided using two approaches. Firstly, families in remote areas are provided with a combination of shelter toolkits (worth PHP 3,000), eight pieces of high quality corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets (worth PHP 3,500), three pieces of marine plywood (worth PHP 1,000) and cash grants or vouchers worth PHP 2,500 (to obtain other shelter repair items such as nails). Secondly, for areas that are not far from main markets – and where markets are functioning well – assisted families have been provided with PHP 10,000 conditional cash grants or vouchers for them to obtain their choice of other shelter repair tools and items.

Livelihoods

Outcome: Coping mechanisms of 5,000 affected families are improved in 18 months through voucher or cash-based solutions for restoring livelihoods.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
5,000 affected families have restored their livelihoods, strengthening their self-reliance through the provision of vouchers or cash grants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a cash-based programming (CBP) working group – comprising PRC staff and IFRC delegates – to provide overall guidance for the project. • Undertake detailed assessments to identify specific communities in most need of early recovery assistance. • Establish chapter cash-based programming (CBP) teams – comprising Red Cross staff and volunteers – in provinces/cities where livelihoods assistance is most needed. • Organize orientation sessions and support identified communities in forming barangay programming committees (BPC) – comprising community members, community leaders, members of the civil society and religious groups, among others – that will lead the beneficiary selection process. • Undertake social mapping, participatory consultations and create a short-list of the most vulnerable households in need of livelihoods assistance.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize participatory community sessions to select - from the short-list - the most vulnerable households that will receive livelihoods assistance in accordance with PRC's beneficiary selection criteria. • Organize beneficiary orientation sessions for households that are selected to receive livelihoods assistance and guide them on the conditions they need to fulfil in order to receive the grants. • Provide selected 5,000 households with relevant forms to apply for livelihoods assistance and guide them in preparing proposals outlining their preferred solutions to a maximum of PHP 10,000 per family. • Identify and engage a suitable cash remittance service provider with a network in affected areas and capacity to disburse livelihoods grants to selected families. • Disburse PHP 10,000 grants – in two instalments – to 5,000 households through the cash remittance service provider engaged or provide PHP 10,000 vouchers. • Monitor and report on the disbursement and utilization of the vouchers/grants and the progress of livelihood activities for the 5,000 households supported.
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Progress

Preparations for implementation of activities under this sector have advanced following the detailed joint assessments conducted by the Red Cross team in Compostela Valley, Davao Oriental and Surigao del Sur. Results of the assessment will inform the implementation of specific livelihood activities, tentatively starting late April. Nevertheless, during the reporting period, implementation of sanitation activities on cash-for-work basis ensured that the 1,940 persons engaged received income in the form of daily wages, thereby putting them at a better position to meet their day-to-day needs.

National society preparedness for response

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

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

Progress

In addition to serving beneficiaries, this operation is also putting effort on improving the capacity of Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Compostela Valley, Palawan and Siquijor chapters of PRC. IFRC delegates and staff are working alongside their PRC counterparts, thereby providing on-the-job coaching and mentoring. In order to ensure that PRC's national headquarters and respective chapters develop adequate capacity to implement activities in a sustainable manner, IFRC is supporting the salaries of some of PRC's operational staff. IFRC has also provided essential office equipment to PRC's Agusan del Sur chapter to augment its ongoing operation. In the coming months, IFRC will support in equipping two chapters with relevant search and rescue equipment and training a core search and rescue team. The search and rescue capacity will help position the chapters to respond better in case of future potential disasters.

Logistics

To provide better support to this operation, the IFRC in-country logistics team – which currently comprises one delegate and two officers– has been strengthened. A third logistics officer has since been recruited while a new logistics delegate has been identified and is expected to start on 23 March. In addition, the field logistics officer who was previously engaged in Tropical Storm Washi operation will be re-deployed to support this operation. The expanded logistics team will support PRC in the procurement of goods, coordinating the international mobilization of items via the zone logistics unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur, identifying, negotiating and liaising with suppliers, and tracking the movement of goods from suppliers or Red Cross warehouses to individual distribution points.

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

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

PRC and IFRC communication teams continue to work closely to highlight the needs of the affected communities and Red Cross Red Crescent response, ensuring a steady flow of timely and accurate information targeted at key stakeholders including the media, national societies, and prospective donors. During the reporting period, the communications team continued to provide updated factsheets with talking points for National Society communicators and spokespersons.

Communications support to the operations will continue to be provided by the IFRC Southeast Asia regional office in Bangkok and the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur. Previous articles can be found on the Philippine field operations page of [IFRC public website](#) and [IFRC Flickr stream](#). Regular updates and stories are also posted on [PRC's website](#).

Contact information

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

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



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How we work

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

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

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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.

MDRPH011 - Philippines - Typhoon Bopha

Appeal Launch Date: 05 dec 12

Appeal Timeframe: 05 dec 12 to 31 jul 14

Interim Report
I. Funding

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/12-2013/2
Budget Timeframe	2012/12-2014/7
Appeal	MDRPH011
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
A. Budget	16,267,217					16,267,217	
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
Income							
<u>Cash contributions</u>							
<i>American Red Cross</i>	45,779					45,779	
<i>British Red Cross</i>	354,931					354,931	
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	307,338					307,338	
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	1,301,056					1,301,056	
<i>Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund</i>	241,692					241,692	
<i>Japanese Government</i>	290,594					290,594	826,724
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	218,318					218,318	
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	385,750					385,750	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	12,335					12,335	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	708,891					708,891	
<i>Taiwan Red Cross Organisation</i>	45,600					45,600	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	424,058					424,058	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	2,000					2,000	
C1. Cash contributions	4,338,342					4,338,342	826,724
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	4,338,342					4,338,342	826,724
D. Total Funding = B +C	4,338,342					4,338,342	826,724
Coverage = D/A	27%					27%	

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	4,338,342					4,338,342	826,724
E. Expenditure	-1,725,100					-1,725,100	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	2,613,241					2,613,241	826,724

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/12-2013/2
Budget Timeframe	2012/12-2014/7
Appeal	MDRPH011
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
BUDGET (C)		16,267,217					16,267,217	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	3,544,684	658,485				658,485	2,886,199	
Shelter - Transitional	7,360,000	116				116	7,359,884	
Clothing & Textiles	231,200	164,999				164,999	66,201	
Food	391,000	262,015				262,015	128,985	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	483,000	46,132				46,132	436,868	
Utensils & Tools	128,080	55,098				55,098	72,982	
Other Supplies & Services	180,000						180,000	
Cash Disbursement	1,175,000						1,175,000	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supj	13,492,964	1,186,845				1,186,845	12,306,119	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	30,000						30,000	
Computers & Telecom	8,100						8,100	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	38,100						38,100	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	172,000	12,373				12,373	159,627	
Distribution & Monitoring	48,000	1,217				1,217	46,783	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	59,900	21,123				21,123	38,777	
Logistics Services	40,000	121				121	39,879	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	319,900	34,835				34,835	285,065	
Personnel								
International Staff	840,750	71,493				71,493	769,257	
National Staff	224,450	7,462				7,462	216,988	
National Society Staff	21,600	1,029				1,029	20,571	
Volunteers	34,400	1,922				1,922	32,478	
Total Personnel	1,121,200	81,906				81,906	1,039,294	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	76,750	38,684				38,684	38,066	
Professional Fees	6,500	5				5	6,495	
Total Consultants & Professional Fe	83,250	38,690				38,690	44,560	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	20,000	159				159	19,841	
Total Workshops & Training	20,000	159				159	19,841	
General Expenditure								
Travel	40,500	26,360				26,360	14,140	
Information & Public Relations	30,000	5,558				5,558	24,442	
Office Costs	19,050	5,900				5,900	13,150	
Communications	21,250	3,418				3,418	17,832	
Financial Charges	3,600	3,716				3,716	-116	
Other General Expenses	10,100	225				225	9,875	
Shared Office and Services Costs	74,468	3,784				3,784	70,684	
Total General Expenditure	198,968	48,961				48,961	150,007	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		197,263				197,263	-197,263	
Total Contributions & Transfers		197,263				197,263	-197,263	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		27,684				27,684	-27,684	
Total Operational Provisions		27,684				27,684	-27,684	



Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/12-2013/2
Budget Timeframe	2012/12-2014/7
Appeal	MDRPH011
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
BUDGET (C)		16,267,217					16,267,217	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	992,835	105,062					105,062	887,773
Total Indirect Costs	992,835	105,062					105,062	887,773
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		3,495					3,495	-3,495
Pledge Reporting Fees		200					200	-200
Total Pledge Specific Costs		3,695					3,695	-3,695
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	16,267,217	1,725,100					1,725,100	14,542,116
VARIANCE (C - D)		14,542,116					14,542,116	