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Philippines Annual Report 2014

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAPH001
31 March 2015

This report covers the period
1 January 2014 to
31 December 2014

PRC intensifies its operations to support the recovery of families affected by previous calamities whilst continuing to respond to different disturbances that struck in 2014
(Photo: PRC)



Overview

In 2014, the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) intensified its operations to support the recovery of people affected by previous disasters, specifically Typhoon Bopha which struck eastern Mindanao on December 2012; the 2013 typhoons and floods season which devastated parts of eastern Luzon; the Central Visayas earthquake on October 2013 which destroyed a large part of the province of Bohol; and most notably, Typhoon Haiyan which struck in November 2013 and killed more than 6,800 people and affected more than six million people across several provinces.

By April of 2014, operations for the 2013 typhoons and floods were completed, wherein International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) supported PRC in providing shelter assistance to more than 300 families and livelihoods assistance to more than 1,100 families. By October 2014, operations for Typhoon Bopha were also completed, with IFRC supporting PRC to provide core shelter to 1,200 families, shelter repair assistance to more than 8,100 families and livelihoods assistance to some 2,800 families.

PRC was also able to develop a model for the organization's approach to resilience programming and its disaster risk reduction (DRR) and management framework during the first half of 2014. Furthermore, to improve the capacities of its staff and volunteers, the National Society, with IFRC support, attended and/or hosted trainings and workshops within and outside the country. To boost the National Society's capacity in responding to future disasters, IFRC and other Partner National Societies (PNS) also supported PRC in getting disaster response equipment and training.

In response to the annual monsoon and typhoon season, PRC heightened its efforts in disaster preparedness, which included information dissemination on DRR as well as strengthening its response capacities. In July 2014, Typhoon Rammason, locally known as Glenda, struck provinces in Bicol, east of Luzon. The typhoon caused extensive damage – killing more than 100 people. As the typhoon struck the province, Mayon Volcano in Albay was also threatening to erupt, and residents within a seven-kilometre area were evacuated.

Several weather disturbances affected the Philippines after Rammasun, with Typhoon Hagupit striking the Central Visayas region – including Typhoon Haiyan-affected areas; and Tropical Storm Jangmi (locally Seniang) which killed more than 30 people in eastern Mindanao. As PRC had significant focus on disaster response operations, some resources mobilized under this appeal in support of long-term National Society development, were implemented under Typhoon Bopha, Central Visayas Earthquake and Typhoon Haiyan operations.

Working in partnership

Partner National Societies		
American Red Cross	French Red Cross	Norwegian Red Cross
Australian Red Cross	German Red Cross	Qatar Red Crescent Society
British Red Cross	Japanese Red Cross Society	Spanish Red Cross
The Canadian Red Cross	The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	Swiss Red Cross
Finnish Red Cross	The Netherlands Red Cross	

Operational Partners	Agreement
Department of International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom	Philippine Red Cross chapter development and community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)
Danish Red Cross	Capacity Building for the Philippine Red Cross in disaster management (DM)

Progress towards outcomes

Business line 1: “To raise humanitarian standards”

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual target	Year to date actual
Outcome: Qualifications and competences of leadership and staff improved to establish a sustainable organization.			
Output 1.1: Senior managers access relevant training opportunities.			
<i>By 2015, 50% of new senior managers have accessed relevant training opportunities in and/or outside of the country.</i>			Details discussed below

Comments on progress towards outcomes
<p>Outcome 1. Key staff in the National Society were supported to receive training in 2014 relevant to their position – from key leadership to technical staff and volunteers – which included (but not limited to) participation in the events listed in Table 1 (below).</p> <p>In addition to these training events held abroad, local trainings were held for DM and health, mostly on disaster preparedness, emergency response, community health and hygiene, and sanitation projects.</p>

Table 1. Workshops/training sessions attended/facilitated by PRC staff supported by IFRC

Name of training/workshop	Place	Month
Federation-Wide Resource Mobilization Strategy Implementation Group Meetings	Geneva, Switzerland	February
Asia Pacific Fundraising Network Steering Group Meeting	Sydney, Australia	March
Technical Advisory Group Meeting for Livelihoods	Madrid, Spain	
11 th Annual Southeast Asia Red Cross Red Crescent Leadership Meeting	Singapore	
Regional Workshop on Early Warning Early Action Lessons Learned	Bangkok, Thailand	
Livelihoods and Cash Transfer Learning Event	Washington D.C., USA	April

Shelter Technical Working Group Meeting	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	
High Level Preparatory Meeting for Disaster Response Dialogue Conference	Geneva, Switzerland	
Healthy Lifestyle-Non Communicable Disease Master Trainers' Training	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	
Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) Exercises in Asia Pacific	Hanoi, Vietnam	
Chief Information Officers' (CIO) Summit	Geneva, Switzerland	
Annual Asia Pacific Zone Health and Water and Sanitation Technical Coordination Meeting	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	
8 th International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation	Kathmandu, Nepal	May
29 th Session of the Governing Board	Geneva, Switzerland	
14 th Doha Forum on Intellectual Framework	Doha, Qatar	
Courtesy Visit to Bahrain Government Officials	Manama, Bahrain	
Annual Meeting of National Society Legal Advisers	Geneva, Switzerland	
Trainers' Training on Disability Awareness	Phnom Penh, Cambodia	
South Asia, East Asia and SEA Regional Urban Workshop	Kathmandu, Nepal	June
Technical Emergency Response Unit (ERU) Meetings and Field Assessment and Coordination Team - FACT/ERU Working Group Meeting	Washington DC, USA	
International Partnership Conference and British Red Cross Royal Garden Party	London, England	
Red Cross and Red Crescent Doha Dialogue on Migration 2014	Doha, Qatar	
Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change	Hong Kong	
6 th Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR	Bangkok, Thailand	
Expert Workshop on EU Aid Volunteers	Brussels, Belgium	July
Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Meeting	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	
World Humanitarian Summit Regional Consultation for North and South East Asia	Tokyo, Japan	
Emergency Water and Sanitation Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) Specialized Training	Bandung, Indonesia	September
IFRC Board of Governors' Meeting	Geneva, Switzerland	October
Psychosocial Support in Emergencies	Phnom Penh, Cambodia	
Global Community Resilience Forum	Cali, Colombia	November
Global Meeting on Community Health	Istanbul, Turkey	
Professional Postgraduate Course in Shelter and Settlements in Emergencies	Qatar	
South East Asia Regional Red Cross Red Crescent Gender and Diversity Network Meeting	Manila, Philippines	
Disaster prevention, preparedness and response and Southeast Asia: Maximizing a gender-inclusive approach	Manila, Philippines	
Global volunteering forum	Bangkok, Thailand	
Movement Branding Reference Group Meeting	Geneva, Switzerland	December
International Mobilization and Preparation for Action (IMPACT)	Manila, Philippines	
Roster Workshop	Copenhagen, Denmark	

Business Line 2: "To grow Red Cross Red Crescent services for vulnerable people"

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual target	Year to date actual
Outcome 1 (Business continuity planning): Capacity of PRC to anticipate and plan for exposure to internal and external threats developed.			
Output 1.1: PRC undertakes risk analysis that identifies internal and external threats and develops a business continuity plan.			
By 2015, PRC has put in place a business continuity plan		Details discussed below	

Outcome 2 (Disaster management planning): Ability of PRC to anticipate and plan for disasters, to mitigate their impact on vulnerable communities, improved.	
Output 2.1: Disaster management operating procedures of PRC updated, adopted and pre-tested.	
<i>By 2015, PRC's disaster management operating procedures have been updated and disseminated to all existing chapters</i>	Details discussed below
Output 2.2: PRC develops contingency plans and strengthens response preparedness at chapter levels.	
<i>By 2015, PRC has developed, updated and operationalized its national contingency plans and priority chapters have prepared chapter-level contingency plans</i>	Details discussed below
Outcome 3 (Organizational preparedness): Capacity in skilled human resources and relevant material resources for effective delivery of disaster, health and welfare services improved.	
Output 3.1: Response capacity through skilled, gender-balanced staff and volunteers is strengthened.	
<i>By 2015, PRC headquarters and priority chapters have an adequate number of trained staff and active volunteers</i>	Details discussed below
Output 3.2: Minimum-standard equipment, facilities and items for immediate delivery of disaster, emergency health and welfare services provided and managed.	
<i>By 2015, PRC headquarters and up to 12 chapters supported to obtain essential equipment (including search and rescue equipment) and well maintained supplies (including pre-positioned stocks)</i>	Details discussed below
Outcome 4 (Emergency Health): Increased capacity of PRC to respond to health needs during disasters and health emergencies	
Output 4.1: PRC is better prepared to respond to public health in emergencies, including first aid services.	
<i>By 2015, PRC supported to update its pandemic preparedness plan and up to six chapters supported to obtain essential inputs for effective response to health needs.</i>	Details discussed below

Comments on progress towards outcomes

Outcomes 1 & 2. Due to multiple disasters and the magnitude of the damages, the process of updating the DM operations manual and finalizing the business continuity plan of PRC was put on hold as the National Society prioritized implementation of various disaster response operations. Nevertheless, the process of recruiting a DM development delegate advanced. The delegate will be embedded with the PRC DM services department and support the National Society in updating the manual and plan during the first quarter of 2015.

PRC, however, was able to develop contingency and readiness plans based on different disaster scenarios. These plans helped PRC to respond effectively to various disasters that affected the country in 2014, including Typhoon Rammasun, Typhoon Hagupit and Tropical Storm Jangmi, with minimal disruption to other ongoing operations.

Outcome 3. In order to boost the number of adequately trained staff and volunteers in the National Society, IFRC continued to provide capacity-building support through operations for Typhoon Bopha, Central Visayas earthquake and Typhoon Haiyan. Various chapters were supported to improve skillsets through training, coaching and mentoring of staff and volunteers. Mentoring was also provided by technical delegates deployed to provide technical support to PRC in the ongoing operations.

PRC was also provided with essential equipment, including for search and rescue. In particular, equipment for Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT) was provided to PRC chapters in Aurora, Bataan, Bohol and Nueva Ecija, as well as the national headquarters.

PRC was also able to train more than 76,000 new volunteers in 2014, with 26,708 of them mobilized for different activities. Regular monthly meetings are planned to update the volunteers on the activities, as well as to update the volunteer database. Suitable and up-to-date retention plans and programmes for volunteers are also being prepared, while the awards system for volunteers is also being enhanced.

Outcome 4. PRC participated in a nation-wide immunization campaign aimed at eradicating measles, rubella and polio. The campaign, which was held between September and December 2014, was led by the Department of Health, in collaboration with local government units, World Health Organization and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Through the campaign, PRC had contributed to reaching more than 84,145¹ children. See [Development Operation Report Quarter 3 & 4 2014](#) for more information on the immunization campaign.

PRC also developed a preparedness and response plan to complement potential action by authorities with respect to the threat of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD). The plan drew some elements from the Avian Influenza pandemic preparedness plan, which PRC already had in place. Measures were also put in place for potential EVD response by IFRC and Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of other countries as well as the authorities in the Philippines and other countries.

Business Line 3: “To strengthen the specific Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to development”

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual target	Year to date actual
Outcome 1 (Resilience framework): PRC develops and adopts a resilience framework for programming.			
Output 1.1: A resilience framework integrating relevant programming components developed			
<i>By 2015, PRC supported to develop a resilience framework outlining the organization’s approach to resilience programming.</i>			Details discussed below
Outcome 2 (Cash-based programming development): Capacity of PRC to implement programmes using cash-based methodologies developed.			
Output 2.1: PRC provided with technical support to implement cash-based programming in both emergency and development settings			
<i>By 2015, PRC supported to develop and adopt cash-based programming standard operating procedures and guidelines, and to establish a cash-based programming working group</i>			Details discussed below
Outcome 3 (Support services development): Structures, systems, processes and mechanisms necessary for delivery of services and accountability improved.			
Output 3.1: Financial management systems, procedures and guidelines of PRC improved			
<i>By 2015, PRC updates/produces its financial management procedures, guidelines and manual, and rolls out the use of new accounting software to major departments and pilot chapters.</i>			Details discussed below
Output 3.2: PRC supported to strengthen its human resources management capacity			
<i>By 2015, PRC has received support in updating/developing job descriptions, organizing management trainings, updating staff regulations and developing priority curriculums</i>			Details discussed below
Output 3.3: Capacity of PRC in logistics core areas of procurement, warehousing, transport and fleet management improved			
<i>By 2015, PRC has updated/produced logistics (procurement, warehousing, transport and fleet management) procedures, policies and manuals, computerized logistics processes, refurbished main warehouses and improved on warehouse management</i>			Details discussed below
Outcome 4 (Chapter development): Identified PRC chapters strengthened to deliver services during disasters, health emergencies and normal times.			
Output 4.1: Selected PRC chapters provided with technical support to deliver services			

¹ Reports from some (additional) chapters are still being compiled/validated. Comprehensive figures will be provided in the development operational report for Q1 and Q2 of 2015.

<i>By 2015, selected PRC chapters report an increase of 5 percent in the number of people served through Resource Management System (RMS)</i>	Details discussed below
Outcome 5 (Governance support): PRC governance supported to uphold accountability and integrity.	
Output 5.1: PRC is supported to monitor progress towards achieving the goals set in its Strategy 2012-2016	
<i>By 2015, PRC governance commissions and completes a mid-term review to determine progress relating to implementation of the National Society's Strategy 2012-2016</i>	Details discussed below
Output 5.2: PRC governance is supported to meet its membership commitments outlined in IFRC constitutional meetings	
<i>By 2015, PRC governance has revisited its legal base and fulfilled its international pledges</i>	Details discussed below

Comments on progress towards outcomes

Outcome 1. The DRR and management framework of the National Society is composed of four key components: risk knowledge, disaster preparedness for response, early warning and early action, and mitigation of identified risks. To strengthen these components, the PRC plans to empower communities, schools and workplaces, and promote volunteerism throughout the community through the Red Cross 143 programme². PRC also plans to integrate health in DRR and management programmes, and include in the programme, thematic issues such as gender balance, persons-with-disability, climate change, child protection and ecosystem management and restoration. PRC will advocate its sustainability development plan with the government and communities, supported by planned partnerships with the private sector and civil society organizations. In addition, PRC plans to integrate resilience with disaster recovery and strengthen the chapters' capacities for disaster preparedness and response.

A model has been developed by PRC showing the organization's approach to resilience programming. In this model, coordination with the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and the national government by the PRC national headquarters is key in developing resilience. In this model, PRC's resilience is indicated by (i) the status of its response tools, such as emergency response units; (ii) the effectiveness of its DM manual; (iii) level of emergency funds; (iv) status of warehouses and fleets; (v) technical expertise of PRC staff; and (vi) status of the headquarters' operations centre.

For its chapters, coordination with the local communities and local government units, PRC headquarters, and other partners are deemed important. The chapters' level of resilience is indicated by the (i) status of their response tools such as Red Cross Action Teams (RCATs) and Water Search and Rescue (WASAR) teams; (ii) preparedness in terms of disaster response equipment; (iii) allocated emergency funds; (iv) capacity to conduct hazard and risk analyses; (v) ability to conduct rapid assessments and planning; (vi) technical expertise of their staff and; (vii) status of their communication centres.

Outcome 2. PRC, with the support of IFRC, is ensuring that best practices and lessons learnt in cash-based programming are documented, institutionalized and disseminated. In October 2014, IFRC published a case study on PRC's unconditional cash transfers in response to Typhoon Haiyan, wherein 50,000 families benefitted from the cash grants. It is important to note that neither the IFRC nor the PRC had attempted the provision of unconditional cash grants at such a scale.

The established cash-based programming working group of PRC continues to lead the entire programme cycle of cash-based intervention. The working group is now focusing on applying conditional cash transfers to be linked with other sectors such as shelter and livelihoods. The working group is also playing an active role in coordination with – and among – other Philippine agencies engaging in cash-based programming.

Outcome 3. PRC continues to use adopted codes and standardized forms to manage its financial activities. Existing job descriptions are updated on a needs basis – to adapt specific operations and working environments in different areas. IFRC also supported PRC in updating its logistics manual.

As there are also now several partners interested to provide support to PRC, it has been agreed that in early 2015, the National Society will develop and adopt one plan and budget that will ensure a systematic and

² An initiative that aims to reinforce PRC's presence in all 42,000 barangays across the country. Under the project, the National Society aims to recruit and train 44 volunteers - consisting of a team leader and 43 members - from every barangay.

harmonized implementation of initiatives under this outcome.

Outcome 4. Currently, the Resource Management System (RMS) for the PRC contains information on volunteers, such as names, training received and location of deployment. PRC is currently developing other parts of the RMS to provide more comprehensive information on programmes to end-users and tailor it to capacities and technologies available for chapter staff and volunteers.

Outcome 5. Planning for a mid-term review of the progress made against PRC's Strategy 2012-2016 is ongoing. Meanwhile, PRC was supported in the formulation of a strategic guidance referred to as the Movement-Wide Operational Framework (MWOFF) for Typhoon Haiyan. A Movement-Wide Reporting System for Haiyan has been put in place.

In the early part of 2014, the IFRC President and the IFRC Secretary General undertook a visit to the Philippines to express solidarity with the PRC and assure the National Society of support from the IFRC and its members. PRC also became a member of the International Federation's Governing Board, ensuring that the National Society contributed towards some of its membership commitments.

Business Line 4: "To heighten Red Cross Red Crescent influence and support for our work"

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual target	Year to date actual
Outcome 1 (International disaster response laws, rules and principles): Legal preparedness for international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance enhanced.			
Output 1.1: Continued engagement with the authorities strengthens domestic laws and policies relating to regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance			
<i>By 2015, the authorities have strengthened domestic policies and regulations relating to international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance, thus enhancing assistance to vulnerable people.</i>		Details discussed below	
Output 1.2: Relationship between IFRC and the Philippine government strengthened through a status agreement.			
<i>By end of 2015, IFRC and the Philippine authorities sign a legal status agreement to enhance collaboration</i>		Details discussed below	

Comments on progress towards outcomes
<p>Outcome 1: The IFRC Asia Pacific zone office deployed a disaster law specialist in the early stages of response to Typhoon Haiyan. The specialist advised and supported PRC, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and external partners and authorities on policies and regulations to enhance PRC's capacity to assist vulnerable people.</p> <p>PRC, IFRC and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (through the Department of Foreign Affairs) continue to engage in forging a legal status agreement to strengthen the relationship between IFRC and the Government of the Philippines.</p>

Business Line 5: "To deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability"

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual target	Year to date actual
Outcome 1 (Coordination): Accountability and cooperation mechanisms are enhanced			
Output 1.1: PRC supported to fulfil its commitment of the Federation-wide database and reporting system			

<i>By 2015, the inputs of PRC into the Federation-wide database and reporting system are done within deadlines and have no data inconsistencies</i>	Details discussed below
Output 1.2: PRC coordination mechanisms supported by IFRC with Movement partners are in place	
<i>By 2015, PRC has improved frameworks to guide Movement partners in coordinating programme implementation</i>	Details discussed below
Output 1.3: Movement coordination mechanisms for disaster response are in place	
<i>By 2015, a Movement pre-disaster agreement is established and regularly updated</i>	Details discussed below
Output 1.4: The IFRC commitments to global inter-agency coordination, specifically on emergency shelter cluster coordination, implemented at country level	
<i>By 2015, IFRC supported programmes are well coordinated with in-country coordination mechanisms (e.g. HCT) and leadership within the shelter cluster is established</i>	Details discussed below
Outcome 2 (Evaluations): Evaluation/reviews conducted for IFRC-supported programmes to capture lessons learnt and best practices	
Output 2.1: Evaluation/reviews of IFRC-supported programmes coordinated with Movement partners to promote best practices and to share lessons	
<i>By 2015, evaluations/reviews are conducted for IFRC-supported programmes that are closed</i>	Details discussed below

Comments on progress towards outcomes

Outcome 1: Information from activities conducted by PRC is sent from the chapters to the national headquarters for consolidation. The data is then encoded to the Federation-wide database with the support of IFRC. Pursuant to the MWOFF for Typhoon Haiyan, coordination meetings were held at the national headquarters and at various field locations. The Typhoon Haiyan MWOFF serves as the guiding document for Movement collaboration.

PRC and IFRC also continue to participate in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) forums, while IFRC continued to deliver on its role as the co-convener of the shelter cluster through a shelter coordination team (SCT) deployed for Typhoon Haiyan response.

With the close of the humanitarian emergency response phase, the shelter cluster evolved into the Humanitarian Shelter Working Group (HSWG). Shelter partners' response was integrated with the government's Office of the Presidential Rehabilitation and Recover (OPARR) clusters, specifically social services cluster and resettlement cluster. At the end of October 2014, the shelter cluster was fully deactivated with all coordination activities now taken over by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).

Outcome 2: Reports of the evaluation of operations for 2013 typhoons and floods, which closed in April 2014, are now being consolidated and a final report being prepared. A final evaluation of the Typhoon Bopha operation is currently being conducted while the same for the Central Visayas earthquake operation is being planned for April 2015.

Stakeholder participation and feedback

In all of PRC's activities, stakeholders and vulnerable communities are consulted from the start to implementation up to evaluation. A key element in PRC's activities towards fostering community participation and feedback is the barangay committees. These committees comprised five to 10 community members who contribute directly to programme planning, beneficiary selection process and prioritization of activities as well as implementation and monitoring of interventions. These committees also provide valuable insight into individual community needs, which are utilized by PRC in all of its programmes. PRC also utilizes feedback mechanisms; more specifically, it conducts mid-term reviews in all programmes to allow for comments and suggestions by the beneficiaries to be incorporated in the implementation of programmes.

PRC and IFRC also work closely with other actors who complement to the fulfilment of outcomes, including (but not limited to) Partner National Societies, national and local authorities such as the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council and its provincial counterparts, Department of Health, DSWD, Department of Education, Overseas Workers Welfare Administration and Philippine Overseas Employment Administration. Red Cross also collaborates with NGOs, hospitals and medical centres, foundations and other humanitarian organizations.

Key Risks or Positive Factors

Key Risks or Positive Factors	Priority High Medium Low	Recommended Action
PRC management and board commitment	High	The decision-making process in PRC requires several levels of approval. Changes in procedures, systems and structures need to be approved first by respective committees, and then endorsed by the board. This framework has been discussed with PRC and their input sought. It is expected that the board will approve all products as the outcomes of this framework are in line with PRC's strategic direction, and in harmony with the MWOFF.
There is no major disaster	High	Considering that the Philippines is hit by an average of 20 typhoons every year, and the threat of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides and health epidemics is always looming, such occurrences would prompt PRC's national headquarters and chapters to re-focus more efforts towards response. Nevertheless, strong collaboration and integration across programmes as well as between the national headquarters and chapters will have to be maintained to ensure that development work progresses alongside possible relief and recovery efforts.

Lessons learned and looking ahead

The multiple disasters in 2014 and earlier challenged the capacity of the PRC and its partners to provide rapid emergency response while maintaining momentum in the ongoing recovery interventions and long-term development activities. It was vital to ensure an appropriate balance between immediate and ongoing activities and the agreed operational frameworks provided a strong guideline for this, as well as helped focus necessary and appropriate partner support for all interventions.

IFRC has committed to the three strategic aims of PRC – (i) save lives, protect livelihoods and strengthen recovery from disasters and crises; (ii) enable healthy and safe living; and (iii) promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace. These aims are incorporated in IFRC-supported operations such as for the Central Visayas earthquake, Typhoon Haiyan and Typhoon Bopha.

Financial situation

[Click here to go directly to the financial report.](#)

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](#) (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The 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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The 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 nonviolence and peace.

Find out more on www.ifrc.org

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