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Emergency appeal operation update

Philippines: Typhoons and floods 2013

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH012

GLIDE n° [FL-2013-000092](#), [FL-2013-000095-PHL](#), [TC-2013-000120-PHL](#), [TC-2013-000132-PHL](#)

Operation update n°5: Seven-month consolidated update

18 April 2014

Period covered:

16 August 2013 to 15 March 2014

This update covers the period beginning allocation of DREF to 15 March 2014 (cumulative narrative and financial).

Appeal target (current):

CHF 1,856,354

Appeal coverage: 63% in hard and soft pledges. No additional funds are needed as the operation ends on 30 April 2014.

[<Click to go to donor response list or link to contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- An [emergency appeal](#) was issued on 19 September 2013 for CHF 1,856,354 to deliver assistance to 15,000 families (75,000 people) in eight months.
- A [preliminary emergency appeal](#) was launched on 26 August 2013 for CHF 1,681,554 to deliver assistance to 15,000 families (75,000 people) in eight months.
- CHF 319,766 was advanced from the IFRC [Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) to initiate distributions and to support detailed assessments.



A shelter team comprising of PRC and IFRC staff was deployed late February to assess the progress of shelter reparations in affected communities in Aurora province.

Photo: Johan Ehnberg/IFRC

Summary: This update summarizes the progress made since the allocation of Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) – and subsequently the launch of emergency appeal to support the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) in providing assistance to families affected by typhoons and floods on Luzon Island – until 15 March 2014.

More than five million people were affected and at least 126,000 houses across Luzon island were damaged/destroyed due to multiple disasters beginning with Typhoon Utor (locally known as Labuyo) that struck in August 2013, followed by the southwest monsoon (locally known as Habagat), Tropical Storm Trami (locally known as Maring) and Typhoon Nari (locally known as Santi). A few days after Nari, a 7.2 magnitude earthquake struck Central Visayas on 15 October causing loss of lives and significant damage to shelter. Barely three weeks after the earthquake, Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda), the strongest recorded typhoon to make landfall, struck several parts of Visayas, killing more than 6,000 people and displacing millions. The super typhoon also struck parts of Bicol and Southern Luzon. Furthermore, after Nari and before the end of 2013, five

other weather disturbances – Typhoon Usagi (locally known as Odette), Typhoon Wutip (locally known as Paolo), Typhoon Quedan, Typhoon Vinta and Tropical Storm Wilma – hit and impacted the earlier-affected areas.

Seven months since the DREF operation was launched and six months on from the launch of an emergency appeal, provision of early recovery support is well underway. Through the support of the IFRC, 25,000 people were provided with hot meals during the emergency phase. At the conclusion of the relief phase, 10,500 families had received food, 3,600 received essential relief items and 16,425 families had been reached with hygiene promotion. Some 3,500 families were provided with unconditional cash grants. Health and hygiene promotion in the affected areas reached at least 16,400 families in nine provinces.

As for the early recovery operations, delivery of shelter and livelihood interventions is on track. Though the original appeal target was to provide shelter repair assistance to 500 families in Aurora, detailed assessments determined that some beneficiaries needed larger-than-projected support owing to the extent of damage caused to their houses by Typhoon Utor. This prompted an adjustment to the plan, but was within the budget. Subsequently, shelter assistance is being delivered in two-pronged approach: shelter repair assistance (worth PHP 10,000) for families whose houses were partially damaged and shelter restoration support (worth up to PHP 40,000) for families whose houses were extensively damaged. Some 270 families have received shelter repair assistance while 55 families in the province of Aurora have been identified to receive shelter restoration support. Shelter repair assistance is being delivered via conditional cash grants – for affected people to obtain their choice of materials and tools – while shelter restoration support uses a combination of cash grants and materials provision.

At the same time, following a detailed community consultation process, 660 families have been identified to receive livelihood assistance in Nueva Ecija province while the community consultation process in Aurora has advanced. Livelihoods assistance is being delivered via conditional cash grants, which beneficiaries then use to obtain inputs to re-establish income-earning ventures.

In support of national society development to enhance capacity to deliver services and respond to disasters and emergencies, procurement of equipment for water search and rescue (WASAR) teams and for Red Cross action teams (RCATs) of Aurora, Bataan and Nueva Ecija chapters has advanced. The equipment will all be delivered during April. Essential IT equipment has already been provided to the three chapters.

The partners who have contributed to this appeal are the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Danish Red Cross/Danish government, Japanese Red Cross Society, Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government, Swiss Red Cross/Swiss government and World Health Organization Voluntary Emergency Relief Fund (WHO/VERF). On behalf of PRC, IFRC would like to thank these partners for their generous donations.

Although this appeal operation originally aimed at covering the entire 2013 typhoon season, a stand-alone emergency appeal intervention was launched to respond to the needs wrought by Typhoon Haiyan. This was in consideration of the scale of devastation, the magnitude of needs and the scale of programming prompted by Typhoon Haiyan. For details on the response to Typhoon Haiyan, please refer to [Operations Update no. 4 for MDRPH014](#).

The situation

During the first week of August 2013, Typhoon Utor (locally known as Labuyo) lashed the province of Aurora in Central Luzon, leaving significant damage to shelters, with at least 21,000 houses damaged or destroyed. Immediately after Utor, Tropical Storm Trami (locally known as Maring) hovered over Northern Luzon. This further exacerbated the southwest monsoon, bringing rains in Luzon. Overall, with the effects of the southwest monsoon and Trami combined, more than 3,000,000 people were affected, with at least 50,000 people displaced and 27 people killed. A state of calamity was declared in 40 areas on Luzon Island – from Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, Cordillera Administrative Region, Central Luzon, Southern Luzon and Bicol Region – due to the severe effects of these weather systems.

Various weather systems have continued to affect the Philippines since August, including Typhoon Usagi (locally known as Odette) which made landfall in the Batanes group of islands on 21 September 2013. Typhoon Usagi also worsened the southwest monsoon that brought continuous rain until 24 September. As Typhoon Usagi dissipated, a new system – Tropical Storm Wutip (locally known as Paolo) – further enhanced the southwest monsoon, bringing rains and thunderstorms over the western sections of Central and Southern Luzon from 26 to

27 September 2013. The southwest monsoon rains, fuelled by Typhoon Usagi and Tropical Storm Wutip, caused flash floods and landslides in Zambales province killing 32 people. On 11 October, Typhoon Nari (locally known as Santi) made landfall in Aurora, battering areas recovering from the earlier typhoons and floods. Nari affected 900,421 people across 14 provinces, displaced at least 71,000 and left at least 59,000 damaged/destroyed houses. After Typhoon Nari, towards the end of the year, six weather disturbances hit the Philippines, one of them Typhoon Haiyan, the strongest typhoon on record.

In addition to the impact on household items, livelihoods and shelters, the severe tropical weather events brought about health concerns of affected families. Cases of chikungunya, leptospirosis, respiratory and waterborne diseases increased in flood-affected areas.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination:

The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement operation coordination mechanism has been active since the start of the 2013 typhoon season. Coordination efforts were strengthened within the context of the Typhoon Haiyan operation, with the IFRC putting in place a movement coordinator. The coordination framework brings together PRC, IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and partner national societies supporting various responses in-country.

Coordinating with authorities:

As auxiliary to the public authorities, the PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with: (i) the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC); (ii) provincial, municipal and *barangay* (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; (iii) local government units as defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (Republic Act 10121). PRC participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and Department of Health (DOH), and NDRRMC at the provincial, municipal and *barangay* levels.

Inter-agency coordination:

PRC and the IFRC delegation continue to participate in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings. Although the authorities did not activate clusters for the Luzon typhoons and flood interventions, PRC and IFRC coordinated efforts with other non-government agencies that undertook interventions in Aurora.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

PRC volunteers and staff have been responding to the needs of the most affected people since Typhoon Utor struck in August 2013 and throughout the 2013 typhoon season. The relief phase was fully completed within three months of launching this emergency appeal operation while implementation of early recovery interventions is underway. Specifically under this emergency appeal operation, at the conclusion of the relief phase, a total of 10,562 families had received food packages and 3,618 others received essential household items, the latter consisting of two blankets, one jerry can and two sleeping mats per family.

In addition, a total of 16,425 families were reached with disease prevention, health and hygiene education – which exceeded the appeal target of 15,000 families. Of these, 6,500 families received hygiene kits.

As for the early recovery operations, 274 families have received shelter repair assistance in the province of Aurora while 55 families have been identified to receive shelter restoration support.

At the same time, following a detailed community consultation process, 659 families have been identified to receive livelihood assistance in Nueva Ecija province while the community consultation process in Aurora has advanced.

In support of national society service delivery capacity development and preparedness for response, procurement of equipment for WASAR teams and for RCATs of Aurora, Bataan and Nueva Ecija chapters has advanced. The equipment will all be delivered during April. Essential information technology (IT) equipment has already been provided to the three chapters.

Progress towards outcome

Relief	
Outcome 1: Immediate food needs of 10,000 affected families are met within one month.	
Output (result) 1.1	Activities planned
Affected families receive appropriate food rations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on distribution protocols. • Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions. • Serve ready-to-eat meals to 25,000 people. • Distribute two-day food rations to 10,000 families (50,000 persons). • Conduct a post-distribution survey.
Outcome 2: Essential household needs of 6,500 affected families met within two months.	
Output (result) 2.1	Activities planned
Affected families have access to non-food items, hygiene-related goods and cash to meet essential household needs	<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) and one 20-litre jerry can per family (for household level water storage), to up to 5,000 families (25,000 persons). • Distribute hygiene kits (one per family) to up to 6,500 families (32,500 persons). • Engage a suitable cash remittance service provider with a network in affected areas and capacity to disburse cash to up to 5,000 families (25,000 persons). • Disburse unconditional grants worth up to PHP 2,000 (about CHF 43) to up to 5,000 families (25,000 persons) through the cash remittance service provider engaged. • Conduct a post-distribution survey.
Outcome 3: Immediate risks to the health of 15,000 affected families reduced within two months.	
Output (result) 3.1	Activities planned
Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the affected population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize PRC and community health volunteers in targeted provinces • Undertake rapid surveys to determine baseline and end-line levels of awareness on priority water-borne, water-related and other infectious diseases in affected communities • Produce and distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials relevant for disease prevention and health promotion, and distribute to families in target communities alongside awareness/education campaigns • Provide hygiene kits to 6,500 families (32,500 persons) to reinforce safe hygiene practices (<i>see also Outcome 2 above</i>). • Mobilize 15,000 families for the dissemination of relevant disease prevention, health and hygiene messages and conduct activities to promote health.

Food distributions

Food relief activities, initiated alongside emergency operations and rapid assessments, were completed three months after the launch of the emergency appeal. A total of 10,562 families received food packages which comprised five kilogrammes of rice, four packets of noodles and four cans of sardines. Prior to the distribution of standard food packages, PRC looked after the immediate needs of people in evacuation centres and provided ready-to-eat meals to 31,000 people – of which 25,000 were covered by this appeal.

Table 1. Number of families assisted with food relief

Geographical Areas	People provided with hot meals	Families assisted with food packages
Bataan	700	2,480
Bulacan	215	n/a
Cavite	635	3,175
Laguna	n/a	612
Nueva Ecija	215	n/a
Pampanga	n/a	500
Pangasinan	1,145	285
Quirino	4,068	1,283
Rizal	11,122	778
Zambales	6,900	1,449
Total	25,000	10,562

Non-food Items (NFIs) distributions

Distribution of NFIs, comprising blankets, jerry cans and sleeping mats, was done alongside food distributions. At the conclusion, PRC had reached a total of 6,700 families in the most affected areas, mainly Aurora, Laguna, Olongapo, Pampanga, Pangasinan and Quirino. However, only hygiene kits for 6,500 families, and blankets, jerry cans and sleeping mats for 3,618 families were covered by the IFRC emergency appeal operation. The target of providing 5,000 families with blankets, jerry cans and sleeping mats was not attained due to funding limitations.

Unconditional cash grants

This operation supported distribution of unconditional cash grants worth PHP 2,000 (CHF 43) to 3,536 families in the provinces of Aurora, Nueva Ecija and Pampanga.

Table 2. Number of families assisted with cash grants

Geographical areas	Families assisted with unconditional cash grants
Aurora	1,500
Nueva Ecija	841
Pampanga	1,195
Total	3,536

The target of providing 5,000 families with cash grants was not attained due to funding limitations. By the time some significant contributions were being received towards the appeal, it was no longer appropriate to provide unconditional cash as affected families had already started to self-recover.

Disease prevention and health promotion in emergencies

Health and hygiene promotion efforts reached a total of 16,425 families – exceeding the 15,000 target of this operation. These activities focused on dissemination of messages related to personal hygiene and environmental sanitation, safe water and proper food handling, prevention of water-borne and vector-borne diseases. Sessions on maternal and child health were also covered. PRC staff and volunteers also conducted a session on personal hygiene and environmental sanitation prior to the provision of hygiene kits to 6,500 families.

To organize disease prevention, health and hygiene education, PRC mobilized some 300 community health volunteers (CHVs). Except for the Bataan chapter, which had to recruit and train new CHVs, the rest of the chapters mobilized already-existing trained and experienced CHVs from the pool that they had established in the course of responding to hydrological and meteorological disasters that have affected the Philippines in recent years. PRC chapters in Luzon have also established a pool of trained and experienced CHVs.

Table No. 3. Families reached with health interventions

Province	Families reached with hygiene promotion	CHVs mobilized	Hygiene kits distributed
Aurora	1,500	30	1,000
Bataan	1,000	20	n/a
Bulacan	1,300	20	n/a
Laguna	4,000	80	2,000
Olongapo	1,500	30	500
Pampanga	3,625	50	1,000
Pangasinan	1,500	30	1,500
Quirino	1,000	20	500
Zambales	1,000	20	n/a
Total	16,425	300	6,500

Early recovery	
Outcome 1: Targeted 500 families have received shelter repair assistance that meets agreed standards.	
Output (result) 1.1	Activities planned
500 affected families have received shelter assistance as material and tools and/or cash grants to obtain their choice of shelter repair materials and tools, and have undertaken repairs satisfactorily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form a shelter project team that will lead identification and orientation of beneficiaries, including mapping construction skills and creating awareness on typhoon-resilient construction techniques. Identify and register families that will receive shelter assistance and provide them with orientation on the project, distribution process, and typhoon-resilient construction techniques. Provide cash grants and/or shelter materials and tools worth PHP 10,000 (about CHF 213). Conduct basic market research to establish prices of essential shelter materials, identify and map suppliers of shelter materials, and recommend potential suppliers/shops to beneficiaries. Undertake regular monitoring to ensure that the targeted families have completed repairing their houses and have observed safer shelter instructions received.
Outcome 2: Income capacity of 1,200 affected families restored.	
Output (result) 2.1	Activities planned
Up to 1,200 affected families have received working capital and obtained inputs sufficient to resume income earning activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize participatory community sessions to select up to 1,200 families (6,000 persons) that will receive livelihoods assistance. Organize participatory orientation sessions on conditions that targeted families need to fulfil to receive the grants. Engage a suitable cash remittance service provider with a network in affected areas and capacity to disburse cash to up to 1,200 families (6,000 persons). Provide up to 1,200 families (6,000 persons) with PHP 10,000 grants in two instalments through cash remittance provider for them to start income-earning ventures outlined in their proposals. Undertake regular monitoring to ensure that families that receive PHP 10,000 grants have started the income-earning ventures that were outlined in their proposals or adopted new ventures where needed.
Outcome 3: Improved access to and use of adequate water and sanitation in targeted schools.	
Output (result) 3.1	Activities planned

<p>Adequate water and sanitation which meets standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to targeted schools and hygiene promotion conducted to complement hardware</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake detailed assessments to identify four schools that will be supported in rehabilitating/constructing water and sanitation facilities. • Coordinate with the Department of Education, local authorities and principals in identifying four schools that will be supported in rehabilitating/constructing water and sanitation facilities. • Coordinate with local authority engineers and principals of identified schools on the design of appropriate water and sanitation facilities. • Rehabilitate or construct water and sanitation facilities in four schools that were used as evacuation centres. • Support the four schools in forming water and sanitation committees to spearhead proper maintenance of the facilities. • Undertake hygiene promotion in the four schools to complement provision of facilities.
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Shelter assistance

While the original appeal target was to provide shelter repair assistance to 500 families in Aurora, detailed assessments determined that some beneficiaries needed larger-than-projected support owing to the extent of damage caused to their houses by Typhoon Utor. This prompted an adjustment to the plan, but within the budget. Subsequently, shelter assistance is being delivered in a two-pronged approach: shelter repair assistance (worth PHP 10,000) for families whose houses were partially damaged and shelter restoration support (worth up to PHP 40,000) for families whose houses were extensively damaged. This means that only a total of 329 families will be provided with shelter assistance against the original target of 500 families. Despite the fact there is a reduction in the number of families reached, the total value of shelter assistance remains unchanged.

Although it was determined that families whose houses were extensively damaged needed larger-than-projected support, the increased support had to be delivered within the remit of the original budget. Through consultations with affected community members, carpenters, a Red Cross engineer and the local authorities, it was estimated that the cost for providing such shelter assistance would be up to PHP 40,000 per family. This meant a smaller number of families – 55 only – would be provided with shelter restoration assistance within the available budget. To promote safer building techniques, the support would be provided using a combination of cash grants and the provision of quality materials including corrugated galvanized iron sheets.

To date, a total of 274 families have received shelter repair assistance while 55 families in the province of Aurora have been identified to receive shelter restoration support. Shelter repair assistance is being delivered via conditional cash grants – for affected people to obtain their choice of materials and tools – while shelter restoration support is using a combination of cash grants and materials provision. Monitoring by the shelter project team (which comprises Red Cross staff and volunteers, one IFRC delegate, one engineer and local carpenters) is ongoing to ensure that the families which have received conditional cash grants have completed undertaking repairs applying better building techniques.

Table No. 4. Families reached with shelter repair assistance

Town/Municipality	Barangay	Families assisted
Casiguran	Calantas	41
	Dibacong	119
	Esperanza	20
	Marikit	14
Dilasag	Lawing	15
Dinalungan	Abuleg	22
	Mapalad	17
	Paleg	26
Total		274

Livelihoods

Following a detailed community consultation process, 659 families were identified to receive livelihood assistance in Nueva Ecija province while the community consultation process in Aurora has advanced. Livelihoods assistance is being delivered via conditional cash grants, which beneficiaries then use to obtain inputs to re-establish income-earning ventures.

The families selected in Nueva Ecija were provided with necessary guidance to prepare proposals for their own early recovery solutions, all proposals were approved, and the amounts to cover the first instalments have been transferred to the remittance company to make pay-outs to beneficiaries. The families were set to receive the first instalment of their grants during the last week of March.

Table No. 5. Families selected to receive livelihoods assistance in Nueva Ecija

Town/Municipality	Barangay	Families selected
San Leonardo	Magpapalayok	274
	Tagumpay	65
Sta. Rosa	Inspector	110
	Rajal Centro	136
	Sapsap	74
	Total	659

Rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in schools

The PRC chapter in Aurora, supported by an IFRC field delegate, a field officer and a project engineer, has undertaken detailed assessments to identify schools that will be supported in rehabilitating/constructing water and sanitation facilities. Following the assessments, four schools were identified in the municipalities of Dinalungan and Dipaculao. The engineer has undertaken a technical survey to determine the exact type of facilities to be provided for each school and is currently making the design drawings. The bidding process to select a suitable contractor to undertake the rehabilitation/construction works will then be initiated. Nevertheless, not all of the four targeted schools may be supported since funding is limited.

Preparedness for response	
Outcome 1: The level of preparedness for future disasters within PRC improved.	
Output (result) 1.1	Activities planned
PRC's capacity to undertake relevant first response, relief and early recovery interventions is increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide three chapters with equipment and training for water search and rescue (WASAR) teams. • Conduct relevant training or coaching events to improve the assessment capacity of PRC. • Support PRC in updating cash transfer programming (CTP) and shelter programming guidelines. • Enhance coordination with other actors involved in CTP in the Philippines to encourage cross-institutional learning. • Streamline beneficiary communications to support programmes in communicating better with and being accountable to their beneficiaries.

Procurement of equipment for WASAR teams and for RCATs of Aurora, Bataan and Nueva Ecija chapters has advanced. As well as these chapters, the PRC national headquarters' Emergency Response Unit (ERU) will be provided with WASAR equipment to replace aging ones. The equipment will all be delivered in the month of April. Training for the WASAR teams and RCATs will also be undertaken in April. Activities relating to assessment training and updating CTP and shelter programming guidelines, will be undertaken under the Typhoon Haiyan operation.

National society service delivery capacity development

Outcome 1: National society capacity to deliver sustainable services is strengthened.

Output (result) 1.1	Activities planned
PRC volunteer, staff and institutional capacity to deliver sustainable services is increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide one PRC chapter with essential IT equipment. • Support PRC in undertaking essential office improvements. • Using delegates and technical staff of IFRC as resource persons, provide coaching and mentoring to PRC staff and volunteers participating in implementation of activities under this operation. • Using relevant IFRC technical personnel, support efforts aimed at developing the finance management and logistics capacity of PRC. • At the end of intervention, organize a learning forum that will bring together chapters and departments involved in this operation.

The IT capacity of the Aurora, Nueva Ecija and Bataan chapters of PRC were augmented with the provision of essential IT equipment consisting, for each chapter, of one desktop computer, one printer set, one projector set and one camera. This is beyond the appeal target of supporting one chapter. One IFRC field delegate, a field officer and a project engineer are continuously supporting the chapters currently implementing recovery interventions. In the process, they are providing ongoing coaching and mentoring to PRC staff and volunteers involved in implementation of activities under this operation. However, activities relating to developing the finance management and logistics capacity of PRC will be undertaken under the Typhoon Haiyan operation – which has a longer-term scope.

Community risk reduction

Outcome 1: The medium-term risks to the health of 10,300 affected families are reduced.

Output (result) 1.1	Activities planned
Community-based disease prevention and health promotion measures provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize PRC and community health volunteers in targeted communities • Undertake surveys to determine baseline and end-line levels of awareness on dengue, malaria and leptospirosis in targeted communities • Produce and distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials relevant for dengue, malaria and leptospirosis prevention, and distribute to families in target communities alongside prevention and health promotion campaigns • Mobilize 10,300 families (51,500 persons) for the dissemination of dengue, malaria and leptospirosis prevention messages and conduct activities to promote health • Provide long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets to 2,800 families (14,000 persons) to reinforce malaria and dengue prevention practices

Outcome 2: PRC's capacity to deliver disaster risk reduction programming is strengthened.

Output (result) 1.1	Activities planned
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<p>Flooding risk reduction measures are incorporated in future long-term community resilience programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with local people, local authorities and other stakeholders in selecting the geographical area for undertaking a study on enhancing community resilience to perennial flooding. • Pursue and engage a partnership with an interested academic institution in undertaking a study on enhancing community resilience to perennial flooding. • Select and engage an expert to facilitate a study on enhancing community resilience to perennial flooding. • Based on study recommendations, identify areas of focus in long-term community resilience programming.
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Community-based disease prevention and health promotion

In relation to the outbreak of leptospirosis in Olongapo City, PRC closely monitored the situation and immediately mobilized volunteers to assist the local health authorities. One advanced medical post was deployed and served as a hospital extension to accommodate the increased number of leptospirosis cases requiring confinement. PRC also assisted in the distribution of doxycycline as prophylaxes for leptospirosis and reinforced the bed capacity of the hospital with 140 cot beds, 100 of which were covered by this emergency appeal operation.

The dissemination of dengue, malaria and leptospirosis prevention messages was done as a continuation of activities relating to Output 3.1 of Outcome 3. In this regard, PRC mobilized some 300 CHVs reaching a total of 16,425 families.

With confirmed cases of dengue and chikungunya increasing, PRC implemented and scaled-up a vector-control programme which focused on disease prevention and management in Pangasinan through information dissemination in the communities. Part of the information dissemination included awareness on how dengue is transmitted. Furthermore, community members were provided with knowledge of how to spot the signs and symptoms to ensure proper referral once cases were encountered in the community. Environmental sanitation activities were implemented to ensure that mosquito breeding sites were destroyed. This was in line with the “4S” programme promoted by DOH: search and destroy; self-protection; say no to indiscriminate fogging and seeking for early consultations.

Community flood risk reduction

As the operation is ending in April, activities relating to community risk reduction will be undertaken within the context of the long-term planning framework for the Philippines. Some modest funding will be carried over, with the approval of donors, into IFRC’s Long Term Planning Framework 2012 – 2015 – Asia Pacific Zone to ensure that the activities are implemented even as this operation closes.

Logistics

During the relief phase, the IFRC in-country logistics team facilitated the immediate release of pre-positioned stocks and assisted in organizing transportation of items to affected areas. The team was supported by colleagues from the zone logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur in replenishing jerry cans. Replenishment of hygiene kits was supported by the Finnish Red Cross.

As the operation is now in the recovery phase, the IFRC in-country logistics team has supported PRC in engaging suppliers of shelter materials in the province of Aurora where provision of shelter repair and restoration assistance is underway. The team is also working with a project engineer in defining the scope of works so that the bidding process to select a suitable contractor to undertake the rehabilitation/construction of water and sanitation facilities in schools can be done.

Communications – Advocacy and public information

A press release was sent out to international media the same day the emergency appeal was launched. Several local and international news sources mentioned the launch. A story titled '[Emergency appeal for typhoon season floods response](#)' was issued on www.ifrc.org with images uploaded on the IFRC photo library (Cumulus). Another

story relating to the damage of Typhoon Usagi in China and Philippines titled [‘China bears the brunt after Typhoon Usagi leaves the Philippines’](#) was also published on the IFRC website.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **Philippine Red Cross (phone +63 2 525 5654; fax +63 2 527 0857):**
 - Gwendolyn Pang, Secretary General; email: gwendolyn.pang@redcross.org.ph
- **IFRC Philippine delegation, Manila (phone +63 2 336 8622):**
 - Marcel Fortier, Head of Delegation; email: marcel.fortier@ifrc.org
 - Necephor Mghendi, Operations Manager; email: necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
- **IFRC regional office for Southeast Asia, Bangkok (phone +66 2661 8201):**
 - Anne Leclerc, Head of Regional Office; email: anne.leclerc@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur (phone: +60 3 9207 5700, fax +60 3 2161 0670):**
 - Naoki Kokawa, Acting Head of Operations; email: naoki.kokawa@ifrc.org
 - Christine Strater, Operations Coordinator; email: christine.strater@ifrc.org; (mobile: +6012 2130 149)
 - Florent Chané, Zone Logistics Coordinator; email: florent.chane@ifrc.org
 - Emilia Koski, Relationship Manager; emilia.koski@ifrc.org
 - Peter Ophoff, Head of Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER); email: peter.ophoff@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.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPH012 - Philippines - Typhoon Utor

Timeframe: 15 Aug 13 to 30 Apr 14

Appeal Launch Date: 26 Aug 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/8-2014/3	Programme	MDRPH012
Budget Timeframe	2013/8-2014/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		1,856,355				1,856,355	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		216,449				216,449	
<i>British Red Cross</i>		72,895				72,895	
<i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)</i>		78,113				78,113	
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)</i>		245,188				245,188	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		55,500				55,500	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		12,217				12,217	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		216,647				216,647	
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>		75,000				75,000	
<i>Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government*)</i>		75,000				75,000	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		59,088				59,088	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>		1,000				1,000	
C1. Cash contributions		1,107,098				1,107,098	
Inkind Personnel							
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		33,440				33,440	
C3. Inkind Personnel		33,440				33,440	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		1,140,538				1,140,538	
D. Total Funding = B + C		1,140,538				1,140,538	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		1,140,538				1,140,538	
E. Expenditure		-663,984				-663,984	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		476,554				476,554	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPH012 - Philippines - Typhoon Utor

Timeframe: 15 Aug 13 to 30 Apr 14

Appeal Launch Date: 26 Aug 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/8-2014/3	Programme	MDRPH012
Budget Timeframe	2013/8-2014/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			1,856,355			1,856,355		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	117,500		33,083			33,083	84,417	
Shelter - Transitional			1,414			1,414	-1,414	
Clothing & Textiles	86,100		21,968			21,968	64,132	
Food	115,000		12,590			12,590	102,410	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	229,700						229,700	
Utensils & Tools	30,000		57,892			57,892	-27,892	
Other Supplies & Services	30,000		94			94	29,906	
Cash Disbursement	532,000		286,136			286,136	245,864	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,140,300		413,177			413,177	727,123	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	25,000		4,720			4,720	20,280	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	25,000		4,720			4,720	20,280	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	4,000		4,839			4,839	-839	
Distribution & Monitoring	30,000						30,000	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	16,000		12,501			12,501	3,499	
Logistics Services	10,000		4,140			4,140	5,861	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	60,000		21,480			21,480	38,520	
Personnel								
International Staff	208,000		88,577			88,577	119,423	
National Staff	30,400		27,520			27,520	2,880	
National Society Staff	16,800		2,613			2,613	14,188	
Volunteers	22,737		1,565			1,565	21,172	
Total Personnel	277,937		120,274			120,274	157,663	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	40,000						40,000	
Professional Fees			8			8	-8	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	40,000		8			8	39,992	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	36,000		4,325			4,325	31,675	
Total Workshops & Training	36,000		4,325			4,325	31,675	
General Expenditure								
Travel	8,000		5,032			5,032	2,968	
Information & Public Relations	40,000		30,283			30,283	9,717	
Office Costs	36,400		818			818	35,582	
Communications	6,400		1,459			1,459	4,942	
Financial Charges	4,000		9,162			9,162	-5,162	
Other General Expenses	36,400		109			109	36,291	
Shared Office and Services Costs	32,619		10,082			10,082	22,537	
Total General Expenditure	163,819		56,943			56,943	106,876	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	113,299		38,187			38,187	75,112	
Total Indirect Costs	113,299		38,187			38,187	75,112	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			4,470			4,470	-4,470	
Pledge Reporting Fees			400			400	-400	

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Budget Timeframe	2013/8-2014/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			1,856,355			1,856,355		
Total Pledge Specific Costs			4,870			4,870	-4,870	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,856,355		663,984			663,984	1,192,371	
VARIANCE (C - D)			1,192,371			1,192,371		