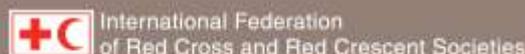


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# Emergency appeal final report

## Philippines: Central Visayas earthquake



<b>Emergency appeal n°</b> MDRPH013	<b>GLIDE n°</b> <a href="#">EQ-2013-000134-PHL</a>
<b>Operation start date:</b> 15 October 2013	<b>Timeframe:</b> 15 October 2013 to 31 March 2015
<b>Appeal budget:</b> CHF 3,583,780	<b>Appeal coverage:</b> CHF 3,108,109 (87 per cent)
<b>Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated:</b> CHF 499,911	
<b>N° of people assisted:</b> 20,000 households (100,000 people)	
<b>Host National Society(ies) presence:</b> Philippine Red Cross (PRC) is the nation's largest humanitarian organization and works through 100 chapters covering all administrative provinces and major cities in the country, including Bohol. It has at least 1,000 staff at national headquarters and chapter levels, and approximately 1 million volunteers and supporters, of whom some 500,000 are active volunteers. At chapter level, a programme called Red Cross 143 is in place where volunteers enhance the overall capacity of the National Society to prepare for and respond in disaster situations.	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> Three Movement Partners directly supported the PRC earthquake response in Bohol; IFRC, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. During the early stage of this operation, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) – while not directly involved in the response – also helped in the mobilization of tarpaulins and jerry cans from its Davao City base in support of the joint PRC/IFRC response. Other Partner National Societies were indirectly involved in the operation through their donations towards the IFRC appeal. These are American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society, Danish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, the Republic of Korea National Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Swedish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b>  <b>Government ministries and agencies</b> , including Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Labour and Employment (DOLE), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), local government units, National Housing Authority (NHA) and National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC).  <b>UN agencies</b> , including ILO, IOM, OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN HABITAT, WFP and WHO  <b>International NGOs</b> , including Action Against Hunger, CARE, Christian Aid, Catholic Relief Services, Habitat for Humanity, OXFAM, Plan, Save the Children and World Vision.  <b>Local organizations and NGOs</b> , including Bohol Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Gawad Kalinga, Philippine Centre for Civic Education and Democracy and Participatory, Research, Organization of Communities and Education towards Struggle for Self-Reliance Foundation.	

## Summary

Central Visayas region of the Philippines was rocked by a 7.2 magnitude earthquake, whose epicentre was in Bohol Province, on the morning of 15 October 2013. The quake, which was described as the strongest to hit the region in more than 20 years, left more than 220 people dead and displaced some 75,000 families (370,000 people) in Bohol alone. Significant destruction to infrastructure, including roads, bridges, flood control facilities, school buildings, hospitals and other public buildings was reported to reach Philippine peso (PHP) 2.2 billion.

On 24 October 2013, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), at the request of the PRC, launched an emergency appeal on a preliminary basis for CHF 5.4 million to support 10,000 families (50,000 persons) affected by the earthquake. The appeal was revised on 26 December 2013, with the budget increased to CHF 7.7 million, target adjusted to 20,000 households (100,000 people) and timeframe extended from 8 to 16 months. A final revision was made on 31 October 2014, the budget adjusted to CHF 3.58 million and timeframe extended until 31 March 2015.

In summary, the following assistance was provided through this emergency appeal operation:

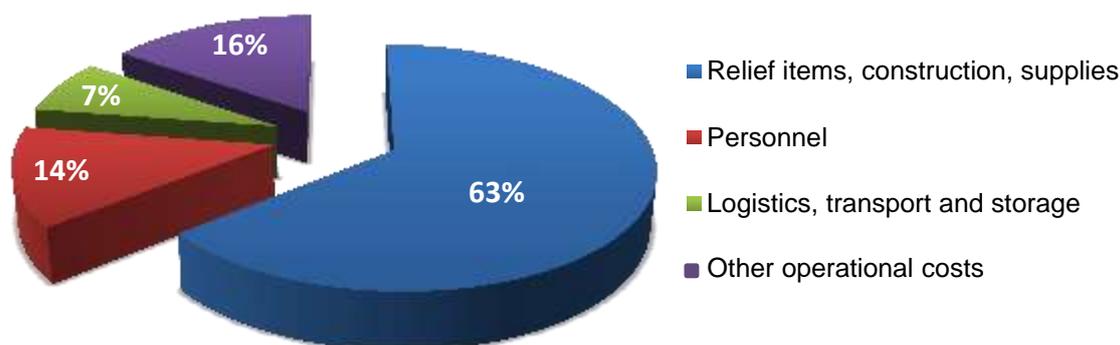
Relief phase	Recovery phase
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About 12,000 families provided with essential non-food items.</li> <li>• 10,101 families provided with tarpaulins and 500 families with family tents.</li> <li>• More than 3,200 people reached with health care services through health stations set up in two municipalities.</li> <li>• About 3,000 people received psychosocial support.</li> <li>• Over 3 million litres of safe drinking water were distributed to more than 60,000 families.</li> <li>• About 10,000 households were reached with basic hygiene promotion activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Around 3,000 students in 10 schools were reached with health and hygiene education using the children's hygiene and sanitation training (CHAST) methodology.</li> <li>• Close to 3,000 students in 10 schools were provided with children's hygiene kits</li> <li>• Water and sanitation facilities (with 6 latrines and 1 urinal facility) for 10 schools were rehabilitated/constructed.</li> <li>• 10 schools were provided with cleaning kits.</li> <li>• 10 schools were reached with school-based disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities.</li> <li>• 1,700 families received shelter repair assistance through conditional cash grants.</li> <li>• 304 families were supported to rebuild core, resilient, shelters</li> <li>• 100 individuals were trained in carpentry or masonry and equipped with tools of trade.</li> </ul>

In addition to the assistance provided in communities, through this appeal, the office of PRC Bohol chapter was renovated and equipped with essential office supplies, information technology and Red Cross Action Team (RCAT) equipment. The chapter was also equipped with one vehicle for disaster response.

### Financial summary

The appeal sought to raise CHF 3,583,780. However, income received was only CHF 3,108,109 (87 per cent of the target). The total expenditure corresponded to income, with no balance remaining.

Of the total expenditure, CHF 1,953,553 (63 per cent) was utilized for relief items, construction and supplies. These include: construction of shelters, and water and sanitation facilities; purchasing of relief items, tools for trade for carpenters and masons, cleaning and student's hygiene kits. The recorded expenditure for personnel (which includes staff salary and volunteer allowance) reached CHF 419,529 (14 per cent). Logistics, transport and storage costs totalled CHF 201,559 (7 per cent). [<please see attached the final financial report>](#)



### Achievements and impact

*This final report consolidates the overall achievements of this operation.*

#### Early response

Immediately after the earthquake, PRC swiftly responded to the needs on the ground. More than 4,000 individuals who sought temporary shelter in evacuation centres were served with hot meals. Food packages were distributed to more than 1,500 families. The National Society also deployed an emergency health station and two Rubb halls to augment the capacity to accommodate patients as hospital buildings were damaged.

#### Relief

During relief distribution, 12,000 families received non-food items such as blankets, jerry cans, mosquito nets and sleeping mats of which 10,000 families were supported through this appeal operation. To address health-related

needs, some 10,000 hygiene kits were distributed. Families whose houses were damaged or destroyed were provided with tarpaulins and tents for emergency shelter. Of these, 10,101 families received tarpaulins while 500 others received family tents.

#### Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Water supply in Bohol was disrupted when electricity supply sources located in Leyte were damaged by Typhoon Haiyan. PRC had installed water tanks and bladders in the most affected municipalities which allowed for distribution of 3.1 million litres of water, benefitting 60,000 households. Around 10,000 households were reached with basic hygiene promotion activities; 3,000 students in 10 schools with CHAST activities; and 6,000 families with participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST). In increasing access to sanitation facilities, water and sanitation in ten schools were rehabilitated/constructed while construction of pour-flush latrines and septic tanks was integrated in core shelters.

#### Healthcare and psychosocial support

The response comprised the provision of psychosocial support and deployment of temporary facilities to augment damaged health facilities in delivering services. Some 3,000 people were provided with psychosocial support, and more than 3,200 people with health care through health stations set up in 3 municipalities.

#### Recovery support

Recovery started with the provision of shelter repair assistance worth PHP 10,000 (approximately CHF 210), to 1,700 families. Some 100 people also received certified carpentry or masonry training and were provided with tools of trade, contributing to improved access to shelter-related income generating opportunities. A total of 304 families whose homes were destroyed by the earthquake were supported to rebuild core, safer shelters. All 10 schools provided with water and sanitation facilities were also reached with DRR activities with parents, teachers and students as participants.

#### **Challenges**

Donations received through this appeal were insufficient to meet all the targets, specifically for shelter, i.e. only 2,004 could be covered out of the 2,300 targeted. Specifically, 1,700 families were reached with shelter repair assistance while 304 households were provided with core shelters. The slow inflow of donations was attributed to the effect of Typhoon Haiyan, which struck hardly a month after the earthquake. The typhoon demanded massive effort and resources from the Philippine government, PRC and other actors. While support shifted to the immediate needs of typhoon-affected families, significant needs remained in the earthquake-affected areas.

#### **Acknowledgement of contribution**

Contributions to this appeal were received from Red Cross Red Crescent partners and government partners, specifically American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, British Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society/Canadian government, Danish Red Cross/Danish government, Japanese Red Cross Society/Japanese Government, the Republic of Korea National Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government, Norwegian Red Cross, and Swedish Red Cross. Private donors from Switzerland and the WHO Voluntary Emergency Fund have also contributed to the appeal.

**On behalf of PRC, IFRC would like to thank partners and donors for their invaluable support towards this operation.**

## **Coordination and partnerships**

#### **Movement coordination**

Three Movement partners directly supported the Central Visayas earthquake response – IFRC, German Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. During the early stage of this operation, ICRC – while not directly involved in the response – also helped in the mobilization of tarpaulins and jerry cans from its Davao City base in support of the joint PRC/IFRC response. Other Partner National Societies were indirectly involved in the operation through their donations towards the IFRC appeal. These are American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society, Danish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, the Republic of Korea National Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco and Swiss Red Cross. Coordination among Movement partners with in-country presence is a permanent feature, with PRC playing the leading role with support from the IFRC Movement coordinator and the IFRC head of delegation.

### Coordinating with the authorities

The province of Bohol was declared under a State of Calamity with Resolution No. 453, s. 2013 in the afternoon of 15 October 2013. The Philippine government allocated USD 33.8 million for its Bohol Earthquake Action Plan, which included provisions for rebuilding or rehabilitating government and public infrastructure, health centres, roads, bridges and schools.

As an auxiliary to the government and as mandated in the Republic Act 10072, PRC maintained a strong relationship with government bodies involved in responding to disaster emergencies through participating and collaborating with the NDRRMC and local government units. PRC, supported by an IFRC field delegate in Bohol, coordinated with the authorities, from the provincial down to the municipal and barangay levels, including DepEd, DOH, DOLE, DPWH, DSWD, NHA and NDRRMC.

### Inter-agency coordination

PRC and IFRC participated in meetings on inter-agency coordination and humanitarian country team (HCT) meetings, which was activated for the earthquake response. The HCT was responsible for harmonizing strategic issues related to humanitarian interventions for the earthquake operation, supporting the local government through orientation of local actors to the cluster system and sharing of relevant practices best suited for the operation. In addition, PRC and IFRC actively participated in meetings and technical working groups for shelter as well as water, sanitation and hygiene, and education clusters. Coordination was also carried out with UN OCHA.

### Shelter cluster coordination

When the inter-agency standing committee clusters were active in this operation, IFRC deployed a shelter coordination team as part of its commitment as the co-convenor of the shelter cluster. The team was exclusively dedicated to the task of cluster coordination, independent of PRC/IFRC operations, although it was resourced through funds mobilized via the IFRC emergency appeal. As the co-convenor of shelter cluster, IFRC had undertaken shelter interventions during the recovery stage. IFRC handed over the cluster coordination role to the provincial authorities in April 2014. The provincial government-led shelter cluster, together with local and international partners, conducts regular meetings to stay on track with the progress and development of shelter-related programmes.

## Operational implementation

### Overview

The Central Visayas earthquake operation consisted of six integrated sectors: relief (non-food items); shelter; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; health and care; PRC institutional preparedness and capacity development; and community preparedness and risk reduction.

The IFRC emergency appeal operational plan was fully in line with current PRC and IFRC policies, procedures, and commitments, and seeks to provide immediate and recovery support to vulnerable households in the most affected municipalities of Bohol. It focused on 15 affected municipalities – Antiquera, Bilar, Buenavista, Calape, Catigbian, Clarin, Danao, Inabanga, Loon, Maribojoc, Sagbayan, San Isidro, Sevilla, Sikatuna and Tubigon – and supported around 90 per cent of the overall PRC Bohol earthquake operation.

<b>Relief: Essential household items</b>			
<b>People targeted:</b>	10,000 families		100% assisted
<b>Outcome:</b>	Essential household needs of 10,000 affected households are met		
<b>Output:</b>	10,000 affected households have access to essential non-food items to meet immediate need		
<b>Date of implementation:</b>	Q4 2013	Q1 2014	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Together with donations of Partner National Societies, distribution of relief items reached more than 12,000 households.</li> <li>• Specifically, under this emergency appeal operation, some 10,000 families were reached with non-food items.</li> </ul>		100% implemented

### Achievements against outcome

Relief distributions were completed in February 2014. Together with donations of Partner National Societies, distribution of relief items was able to reach more than 12,000 households in 12 most affected municipalities.

Specifically, under this emergency appeal operation, some 10,000 families were reached with non-food items which consisted of blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats. Jerry cans and hygiene kits were also distributed.

**Table 1: Families provided with non-food items**

Municipality	Number of families served	Blanket	Hygiene kit	Jerry can (10 litre)	Mosquito net	Plastic mat
Antequera	681	1,362	611	1,232	1,222	1,222
Buenavista	807	1,614	807	1,614	1,580	1,614
Calape	1,679	3,332	1,679	3,358	3,358	3,358
Catigbian	519	600	300	1,038	1,038	1,036
Clarin	814	1,634	801	1,602	1,602	1,602
Danao	339	378	189	378	678	378
Inabanga	1,176	1,704	867	1,396	2,336	1,518
Loon	2,753	4,182	1965	3,999	3,942	3,941
Maribojoc	716	1,432	716	1,432	1,432	1,432
Sagbayan	494	564	494	294	424	988
San Isidro	362	724	358	714	714	714
Sevilla	75	0	0	0	150	0
Tubigon	1,873	2,718	1,030	2,154	1,028	2,060
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,288</b>	<b>20,244</b>	<b>9,817</b>	<b>19,211</b>	<b>19,504</b>	<b>19,863</b>

#### Beneficiary feedback on the distribution of relief items

After conclusion of relief distributions, PRC and IFRC undertook a beneficiary satisfaction survey. Majority of the respondents, around 77 per cent of the total respondents, were women and girls. PRC set criteria in selecting the beneficiaries in order to reach the most vulnerable in the communities. Up to 97 per cent reported being satisfied with the information they received regarding eligibility and selection on who would be selected as beneficiaries. Based on the results, 99 per cent of the respondents indicated that the relief items they received under this operation were appropriate and were able to support them in meeting immediate needs after the earthquake.

<b>Shelter: emergency</b>			
<b>People targeted:</b>	10,000 families		100% assisted
<b>Outcome:</b>	The immediate shelter needs of the target population are met		
<b>Output:</b>	Emergency shelter assistance is provided to 10,000 households affected by the earthquake		
<b>Date of implementation:</b>	Q4 2013	Q1 2014	100% implemented
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10,101 families were provided with tarpaulins.</li> <li>500 displaced families were provided with family tents.</li> </ul>			

#### **Achievements against outcome**

The earthquake affected some 670,000 families (3.2 million individuals) in the Central Visayas region. In Bohol alone, 75,000 families were displaced after the tremor happened. According to NDRRMC, the quake damaged almost 71,000 houses across the province of Bohol, totally destroying more than 14,480. In support to those whose homes were damaged, 10,101 families were provided with tarpaulins while 500 displaced families were also provided with family tents under this operation. Through the mobilization of volunteers and staff, tent distribution was complemented with orientation sessions on installation and maintenance.

**Table 2: Families provided with emergency shelter**

Municipality	Number of families served	
	Tarpaulins	Tents
Antequera	560	47
Bilar	n/a	5
Buenavista	807	22
Calape	1,403	4
Catigbian	518	6
Clarin	814	43
Danao	41	49
Inabanga	742	119
Loon	2,947	2
Maribojoc	266	n/a
Sagbayan	282	28
San Isidro	362	n/a
Sevilla	n/a	9
Sikatuna	n/a	12
Tubigon	1,359	154
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,101</b>	<b>500</b>

Beneficiary feedback on emergency shelter assistance

Results of a beneficiary satisfaction survey, conducted in April 2014, revealed that 96 per cent of the respondents' were taught how to use and install family tents. All respondents said that they were satisfied with the service and assistance from the Red Cross. Notably, respondents in remote areas expressed much appreciation for the assistance received, despite the challenges of reaching their geographic locations.

<b>Shelter: recovery</b>						
<b>People targeted:</b>	2,300 families					100% assisted
<b>Outcome:</b>	The target population has durable and sustainable shelter					
<b>Output 1:</b>	Durable shelter that meets agreed standards is provided to 2,300 households					
<b>Date of implementation:</b>	Q1 2014	Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	100% implemented based on income
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2,004 families were provided with shelter assistance, i.e., 1,700 families were provided with shelter repair assistance through conditional cash grants worth PHP 10,000 and 304 families with core shelters.</li> </ul>						
<b>Output 2:</b>	Orientation/awareness raising sessions on safer shelter provided to 2,300 households in target communities					
<b>Date of implementation:</b>	Q1 2014	Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	100% implemented
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All 2,004 families provided with shelter assistance were given orientation in <i>building back better</i>. The sessions were complemented with <i>building back better</i> flyer distribution, printed in local dialect.</li> <li>Posters of build back better principle were displayed in strategic places in different barangays to reach awareness amongst the public at large.</li> </ul>						
<b>Output 3:</b>	Shelter-related income generating opportunities are provided to the affected communities					
<b>Date of implementation:</b>	Q1 2014	Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	100% implemented
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For each core shelter, four workers were paid at a daily rate through a cash-for-labour scheme.</li> <li>100 individuals were provided with vocational training in carpentry or masonry and equipped with tools or trade.</li> </ul>						

Community engagement

PRC advocates building resilience in disaster-prone areas through strengthened community engagement and participation. The formation of barangay recovery committees (BRC) in respective communities brought significant impact for a successful implementation since they took part in local recovery planning and the beneficiary selection process, as well as providing relevant information on the recovery needs of their respective barangays. The BRC comprised five to ten community members in each barangay with representative from

women's group sector and barangay health workers. The initiative also contributed to enhancing a sense of belonging and unity among local community members involved.

### Shelter repair assistance

Provision of shelter repair assistance was completed during the first half of 2014. A total of 1,700 families were able to repair their shelters. Of these, 1,430 families (84 per cent) were headed by men while 270 others (16 per cent) were headed by women.

Provision of shelter repair assistance was in the form of conditional cash grants. Each beneficiary household selected by PRC, received a grant of PHP 10,000 (approximately CHF 220) given in two instalments of PHP 6,000 and PHP 4,000, respectively.

An additional amount of up to PHP 200 (approximately CHF 4.5) was given to families from remote areas to support travel costs and transportation of materials from main local markets to their barangays.

**Table 3. Families provided with shelter repair assistance**

Municipality	Number of families assisted
Balilihan	109
Buenavista	144
Calape	154
Clarin	95
Danao	136
Inabanga	346
Loon	250
Maribojoc	175
Tubigon	291
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,700</b>

### Beneficiary feedback on shelter repair assistance

IFRC supported a post-intervention survey conducted in February 2015 by PRC staff and volunteers. The total respondents constituted 57 per cent women, of whom 18 per cent were single-heads in their households, while 5 per cent reported to have disabilities.

All the beneficiaries surveyed were satisfied with the services given by PRC. However, up to 71 per cent reported that the assistance provided was insufficient to cover all their shelter repair expenses such as construction materials as well as the labour payment. It is worth noting that in fixing the grant amount, PRC had considered market analysis and PHP 10,000 was determined sufficient for purchasing of shelter repair materials, excluding the labour cost which was the counterpart of the targeted families. Nevertheless, the beneficiary feedback has been noted by PRC and increased effort will be placed in ongoing and/or future similar interventions to ensure that target community members are aware of their role in participating in self-recovery.

### Core shelter assistance

At the end of the operation, 304 core shelters were constructed and turned over to families. Out of 304 households, 250 (or 82 per cent of the total beneficiaries for core shelter) were headed by men, while the rest (54 households or 18 per cent of the beneficiaries) were headed by women.

The families assisted are now living under the protection of half-timber, half-concrete shelter provided through this appeal operation. Shelters provided by PRC are of earthquake and typhoon resilience standards, and in line with the Philippine National Building Code and Sphere standards.

**Table 4. Families provided with core shelter assistance under this appeal**

Municipality	Number of families provided with core shelter
Calape	53
Catigbian <sup>1</sup>	16
Loon	85
Maribojoc	53
Tubigon	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>304</b>

#### Beneficiary feedback on core shelter assistance

The post-intervention surveys for core shelter and shelter repair were simultaneously carried out in the last week of February 2015. For this survey, up to 56 per cent of women were the respondents. Single headed constituted 24 per cent of the overall respondents. All the beneficiaries interviewed reported that the assistance was very appropriate to their needs and that they feel safer in their half-concrete half-timber shelters.

#### Awareness of build back better principles

Building community resilience contributes towards mitigating risks in the event of disaster. Comprehensive orientation and awareness-raising sessions on building back better principles were organized prior to provision of shelter materials and assistance. Sessions were also complemented with information, education and communication (IEC) materials, such as flyers, with text in the local dialect. Message on building back safer also reached communities through installation of tarpaulins in different barangays.



Brigida and Samuel Halawig in Calape, Bohol, one of many who lost their homes, have now gained much needed protection against the element through the provision of a shelter.

*(Photo: Cheryl Gaglac/IFRC)*

#### Shelter-related income generating opportunities

In view of providing income generating activities for families, a cash-for-work scheme was applied. Five workers were engaged in the construction of every unit; the beneficiary (whose engagement, at no cost, served as commitment in building their own shelter), two skilled workers and two non-skilled workers which were selected in their local communities. The four workers were paid at a daily rate: PHP 350 for the skilled workers and PHP 250 for non-skilled labourers. The scheme contributed to protecting income-earning capacity of the labourers.

For long-term livelihood sustainability, 100 individuals were provided with vocational training in carpentry or masonry in collaboration with the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority. Upon graduation, the 100 individuals were provided with their respective tools of trade. Some were engaged as members of the shelter technical team in the field while others were engaged as skilled labourers by heads of households who received core shelter assistance under this operation. Some of the trained and equipped individuals continue to use their skills to date given the high demand for skilled labour in the construction industry. Based on information obtained during recent field visits, at least two of the individuals who were supported under this operation have since obtained jobs abroad as overseas Filipino workers.

<sup>1</sup> Note: Corrected name of municipality. Error on location was reported in operations update no.5



Head of his family, 16-year-old Reymart Colestines in his new core shelter home, supported by this appeal. He and his siblings have been living here since October 2014. (Photo: *Maryjane Flor Patulilic/IFRC*)

At 16 years of age, Reymart Colestines heads his household of four. His mother passed away four years ago, and his father abandoned the family, leaving Reymart to look after his two younger siblings and his elder sister who lives with a disability. Instead of going to school like other young people of his age, Reymart was forced to work in order to support his family, and take on the role of sole breadwinner before he even became a teenager.

The 2013 Central Visayas earthquake destroyed their home in Maribojoc, Bohol, taking away everything they had then. With salvaged tarpaulins as their sleeping mats on the ground and as shelter over their heads, Reymart and his siblings spent many sleepless nights by the roadside.

Reymart recalls, “The hardships in life seemed to get even worse when our home was destroyed by the earthquake. That was the only thing that we had. We don’t have parents and suddenly we did not have any place to stay. We considered our situation hopeless. I felt sorry for myself and for my situation, but even more sorry for my siblings.”

But this time, the young family’s situation took a happy twist. The Philippine Red Cross selected Reymart and his family as a beneficiary of the core shelter programme, and today, they are living in their new home.

“To say that I am extremely happy is an understatement,” says Reymart. “I will no more worry where we can live. Life may have been so harsh to us, but I’m still grateful that we now have a home to live in. We might be considered orphans, but we are not homeless.”

<b>Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion</b>			
<b>Number targeted:</b>	10 schools and 5 communities		100% assisted
<b>Outcome:</b>	Risk of waterborne, water-related and vector-borne diseases in targeted communities reduced		
<b>Output 1:</b>	Access to safe water by target population increased		
<b>Date of implementation:</b>	Q4 2013	Q1 2014	100% implemented
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PRC installed bladders and tanks – including a mobile water purification plant – which allowed the distribution of 3.1 million litres of safe drinking water to 60,000 families.</li> <li>• Some 12,000 families received household water storage containers (jerry cans).</li> </ul>		
<b>Output 2:</b>	Access to adequate sanitation facilities in communities and schools increased		
<b>Date of implementation:</b>	Q4 2013	Q1 2014	100% implemented
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 304 core shelters were constructed with pour-flush latrines and septic tanks.</li> <li>• Water and sanitation facilities in 10 schools were rehabilitated.</li> </ul>		
<b>Output 3:</b>	Knowledge, attitude and practice in safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population in communities and schools increased.		

Date of implementation:	Q4 2013	Q1 2014	Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q2 2015	100% implemented
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During emergency phase, some 10,000 families were reached with hygiene promotion.</li> <li>• 3,000 students were reached with CHAST activities.</li> <li>• Over 6,000 families were reached with PHAST activities.</li> </ul>							

### Achievements against outcome

This sector had three main outputs: increasing access to safe water; increasing access to sanitation; and enhancing knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene.

#### Restoring/increasing access to safe water

PRC provided bladders and tanks, facilitating the distribution of 3.1 million litres of water, benefiting 60,000 families. In addition, some 10,000 households were provided with jerry cans. These interventions improved the affected communities' access to safe drinking water thereby contributing to reducing the risk of water-borne and water related diseases in the communities.



Sto. Niño dela Paz Elementary School, Loon, Bohol is one of the ten schools provided by PRC with water and sanitation facilities, giving students, teachers as well as communities, an access to sanitation facilities. (Photo: Maryjane Flor Patulilic/IFRC)

#### Restoring/improving access to sanitation

Each of the 304 core shelters has a pour-flush latrine and septic tank as part of its structure, thereby providing families with access to proper sanitation.

Through this operation, PRC supported ten affected schools to rehabilitate or construct water and sanitation facilities. The schools are in five municipalities: Carmen, Inabanga, Loon, Maribojoc and Tubigon. The facilities in each school comprised six latrines, a urinal facility and a hand washing facility with water supply. Furthermore, three schools (Calatrava Elementary School in Carmen and Baogo Elementary School and Liloan Norte Elementary School in Inabanga) were provided with a water source, i.e. a deep well, since they did not have existing water sources. In addition, these schools were provided with cleaning kits consisting of 2 pieces of liquid toilet-bowl cleaners, 7 dippers, 1 bucket, 1 toilet brush, 20 mops and 100 rolls of toilet paper to ensure cleaning maintenance of the facilities.

**Table 5: Schools supported to rehabilitate/reconstruct water and sanitation facilities**

Area		Name of school
Municipality	Barangay	
Carmen	Alegria	Alegria Elementary School
	Calatrava	Calatrava Elementary School
Inabanga	Baogo	Baogo Elementary School
	Dagnawan	Dagnawan Elementary School
	Liloan Norte	Liloan Norte Elementary School
Loon	Tontonan	Sto Niño de La Paz Elementary School
Maribojoc	Cabawan	Cabawan Elementary School
Tubigon	Banlasan	Banlasan Elementary School
	Cabulihan	Cabulihan Elementary School
	Cahayag	Cahayag Elementary School

The facilities in all the ten schools were handed over to respective school authorities during November 2014. The assistance provided has not only contributed to enhancing access to adequate water and sanitation facilities among students and workers in the schools but also to communities around the schools. This is because school buildings are often used as evacuation centres in the event of a disaster.

#### Enhancing knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene

Dissemination of disease prevention, health and hygiene messages utilized three approaches: first, linked with distribution of hygiene kits and relief items; second, utilizing the PHAST methodology, and; third, using the CHAST methodology.

### Distribution of hygiene kits and relief items

During emergency phase, the distribution of hygiene kits was complemented with hygiene promotion activities. Through 105 community health volunteers, around 10,000 families were reached with dissemination of hygiene related messages.

### CHAST

Hygiene promotion through the CHAST approach was undertaken in all 10 schools provided with water and sanitation facilities, reaching up to 3,000 students. Teachers had undergone training in health and hygiene promotion, which they integrated into the school curriculum. Integration of learning in the school curriculum facilitated best practice of students in personal hygiene and health in order to prevent diseases.

To bridge knowledge with practice, the same students in the ten schools were provided with hygiene kits (which consisted of a comb, cotton buds, hygiene bag, nail cutter, soap case, tooth paste, two pieces of soap and toothbrush and towel).

### PHAST

PHAST activities were implemented through community-based interventions. PRC staff together with trained community health volunteers disseminate information to every barangay at high risk of water related-diseases. Up to 6,000 families were reached in the municipalities of Calape, Clarin, Inabanga, Loon, Maribojoc and Tubigon.

Prior to hygiene promotion activities, PRC together with community health volunteers took baseline survey, then end line survey at the conclusion of activities, to assess the level of knowledge on hygiene in communities. The survey composed of questions on hand washing, environmental sanitation, and toilet and hygiene promotion activities in families as well as of their knowledge on water-borne diseases and drinking water.

During the baseline, 65 per cent of the respondents had indicated that they washed their hands in order to prevent germs and hygiene-related diseases; the percentage increase to 88 during the end line. An increase in the level of awareness on the cause of diseases, especially diarrhoea was also noted, with an increased from 68 percent during baseline to 85 per cent at end line. Results indicated behavioural change among families after attending PHAST activities. The level of awareness and practice on proper hygiene significantly improved.



Students in Cahayag Elementary School, Tubigon lining up to receive the hygiene kits provided by PRC. These distributions constituted part of the CHAST approach to help students in good hygiene practices to prevent diseases.  
(Photo: Maryjane Flor Patulilic/IFRC)



Hygiene promotion through PHAST approach was done in Tubigon, Bohol. This activity changed behavior practice among locals on how to maintain proper hygiene.  
(Photo: PRC)

Health and care				
<b>Outcome:</b>	The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced			
<b>Output 1:</b>	Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases			
<b>Date of implementation:</b>	Q4 2013	Q1 2014		100% implemented
	• Medical posts and two Rubb halls were deployed in Inabanga and Loon hospitals.			
<b>Output 2:</b>	Mainstream and crosscutting psychosocial support provided in affected communities			
<b>Date of implementation:</b>	Q4 2013	Q1 2014		100% implemented
	• Some 3,200 families were provided with psychosocial support through play and art activities, counselling, providing referrals and responding to tracing requests.			

## Achievements against outcome

### Emergency health services

One of the effects of the earthquake called for was immediate accommodation for those injured. PRC provided advance medical posts and Rubb halls to augment damaged facilities in delivering services since health facilities were also damaged. Through the facilities provided by PRC, some 3,200 patients were accommodated, including non-earthquake related cases such as prenatal check-ups, emergency and regular medical consultations and immunizations. Two Rub Halls remain operational in Inabanga and Loon municipalities pending rehabilitation of damaged facilities by the authorities.

### Psychosocial support

PRC set up welfare desks in evacuation centres, hospitals and communities. The National Society provided psychosocial support to some 3,200 people through play and art activities, counselling, providing referrals and responding to tracing requests. The activities helped affected communities, specially the most vulnerable such as children and elderly, in recovering from the trauma brought by the earthquake.

National Society institutional preparedness and capacity building development							
<b>Outcome</b>	National Society level of preparedness for future disasters and capacity to deliver sustainable programming and services strengthened						
<b>Output 1:</b>	Increased skillsets available for the Bohol chapter to respond to future disasters and deliver programmes and services						
<b>Date of implementation:</b>	Q4 2013	Q1 2014	Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	100% implemented
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trainings for volunteers were carried out.</li> <li>• Staff and volunteers were mentored.</li> </ul>						
<b>Output 2:</b>	Increased material capacity is available for the Bohol chapter to deliver programmes and services						
<b>Date of implementation:</b>	Q4 2013	Q1 2014	Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	100% implemented
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PRC Bohol chapter office was renovated.</li> <li>• PRC Bohol chapter provided with essential office supplies, IT and RCAT equipment, and 1 vehicle.</li> </ul>						

## Achievements against outcome

### Skillset improvement among staff and volunteers

Part of National Society capacity building and preparedness is the formation of RCAT. Hence, the Bohol chapter was supported to form its RCAT for responding in the event of a disaster. The training of trainers (ToT) conducted included modules on first aid, ambulance operation, water search and rescue, standard DRR and management, and psychosocial support. A seminar for international humanitarian law and another on Red Cross 143 were also held. Notably, when Bohol experienced several weather disturbances after the earthquake, the RCAT formed and trained under this operation was mobilized. The team responded effectively using the RCAT equipment provided.

### Facility and equipment capacity

The Bohol chapter of PRC had suffered minor damages due to the earthquake. After a structural assessment, IFRC provided support to retrofit the chapter office. In order to enhance the material capacity of the chapter in delivering programmes and services, IFRC also provided essential office supplies and IT equipment such as a camera, projector, three laptops, and two sets of desktop computers. One vehicle was also provided to the chapter to augment the chapter's response and project monitoring capacity. The equipment and vehicle proved useful during the implementation of recovery interventions. The chapter was provided with equipment for its RCAT, including personal protective gear for staff and volunteers.

Community preparedness and risk reduction							
<b>Outcome:</b>	Communities' resilience to disasters is protected and restored						
<b>Output 1:</b>	Risk reduction measures are incorporated in disaster recovery programmes						
<b>Date of implementation:</b>	Q4 2013	Q1 2014					100% implemented
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities were reached for <i>build back better</i> principles.</li> <li>• Both shelters and water and sanitation facilities constructed are designed to be earthquake and typhoon resilient.</li> </ul>						
<b>Output 2:</b>	Community and school-based disaster contingency plans are developed and pre-tested						

<b>Date of implementation:</b>	Q4 2013	Q1 2014	Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	50% implemented
• DRR activities were carried out in 10 schools.							

### Achievements against outcome

#### Incorporating risk reduction measures in recovery programmes

PRC programmes aims at building and supporting community resilience. In its recovery interventions, all houses built were designed to be typhoon and earthquake resilient. Widespread information dissemination through orientation and various IEC materials on *building back better* was employed in communities. Stand-alone information drives helped communities in replicating better and safer construction design. Specifically, beneficiaries, carpenters and masons were reached through orientation on the principles of building better and safer. In addition, water and sanitation facilities provided in ten schools were built to earthquake and typhoon-resilience standards. These facilities will be beneficial not only to the school personnel and students, but also to the whole community, especially when schools are used as evacuation centres.

The Sto. Niño dela Paz Elementary School in Loon was also provided with construction materials for rehabilitation of two classrooms. Rehabilitation of classrooms was determined as priority by the school to make the classrooms safer for students and teachers.

#### Community- and school-based disaster risk reduction activities

DRR activities were carried out in ten schools provided with water and sanitation facilities. DRR activities in school include orientation on the uses of first aid kit and its content, earthquake drills, and demonstration on how to do basic non-emergency transfer of patients. Parents, teachers and students participated in the activities. Following the series of DRR activities, schools administrators designated focal points for disaster-related activities and initiatives. Some components, such as development and pretesting of contingency plans, will continue in the longer-term.



Myra Avenido, a volunteer, was very active in delivering humanitarian service since the first day of the earthquake. (Photo: Maryjane Flor Patulilic/IFRC)

“Being a volunteer gives me so much leeway to help my own community,” said Myra Ethyl Avenido, 23, from Tagbilaran City, a PRC volunteer. Avenido is a nurse by profession but prefer to become a volunteer when she saw the needs brought by the earthquake.

“PRC offered many learning opportunities for me as a volunteer,” she said. She had undergone several trainings such as instructor training course for first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation, as well as dissemination on International Humanitarian Law. She also undertook ToT on PHAST and standard DRR management.

When Bohol earthquake operation ended, Avenido was transferred and is now part for the Typhoon Haiyan operation in Iloilo as a community organizer for water and sanitation programme. PRC has strengthened its capacity through skills improvement among its volunteers.

### Challenges

The core shelter intervention was adversely affected during the rainy and typhoon seasons, delaying construction completion. Delivery of construction materials was also a challenge, especially for beneficiaries living in remote

areas, due to accessibility constraints. Excavation for septic tanks, which are integral to core shelters, was very difficult, especially in the municipality of Loon. This is due to the hard rock and limestone geological composition of these areas in Bohol. Despite these challenges, the programme was completed within timeframe.

The overall target for shelter interventions was to provide 2,300 families with durable shelter. The coverage of this appeal reached 87 per cent, leaving a significant funding gap. As such, only 2,004 families were provided with shelter assistance; specifically, 1,700 with shelter repair and 304 with core shelter.

Rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in schools was initially scheduled to be completed during the second quarter of 2014. However, delays were faced in engaging a suitable contractor; the bidding process took longer than expected with an unexpected change of contractors which disrupted the project schedule. This prompted a re-bidding exercise, which eventually saw the engagement of a suitable contractor who undertook the entire rehabilitation project. Other challenges to this project included digging through a solid foundation of limestone and the disruption of the construction schedule by the rainy season. Nevertheless, work has since been completed satisfactorily, with all the facilities handed over to the respective school authorities in November 2014 and currently being utilized.

## Communications

### Advocacy and public information

All relevant progress for the operation was documented and shared with the public and donors. Since the start of the operation, photo and video documentation together with reports were published both on the [IFRC](#) and [PRC](#) public websites.

Some of the stories, together with images, published on the IFRC website are:

- [Bohol earthquake survivors face uphill struggle to recover three months on](#)
- [The struggle to recover six months on from the Bohol earthquake](#)
- [One year on from the Bohol earthquake: a new home and a new beginning](#)
- [In pictures: six months on from the Bohol earthquake, shelter support is critical](#)
- [In-pictures: One year on from the Bohol earthquake](#)

### Community engagement and accountability

PRC seeks to ensure that people in affected communities will be empowered through communications and delivery of timely information. Various communication materials in the local dialect were prepared and distributed to communities. Community-level feedback mechanisms, such as focus group discussions and house-to-house interviews were undertaken in barangays covered by the operation. These community engagement initiatives elicited vital feedback from beneficiaries, which informed programme teams to mainstream and address the needs of the vulnerable people. A post-assistance survey was carried out after the relief and recovery phase in order to measure the general level of satisfaction and the relevance of assistance to the communities.

## Monitoring and evaluation

A final external evaluation of programmes implemented under this operation was conducted in May 2015. The evaluation sought to determine how well the humanitarian objectives of the relief and recovery interventions were achieved, and if these were conducted appropriately and effectively.

Overall, the evaluation found that the interventions under this operation contributed to alleviating the pressing needs of people who were affected by the earthquake, and positively complemented the response of the authorities and other actors, in both programmes and locations. Key informant feedback indicated that most of the people who received assistance said it was timely, relevant and appropriate.

Community participation was also revealed as an important part of implementation in this operation, especially in empowering communities to become active partners in achieving resilience. The operation showed the active engagement of communities in determining their own recovery, and in that, provided opportunities for empowerment and ownership.

Shelter repair assistance provided through the cash modality was well-appreciated by beneficiaries. A few beneficiaries, however, spent the money for non-shelter purposes. The Red Cross project monitoring team had already identified beneficiaries who had used part of their grants to meet other needs, instead of shelter repair assistance. After assessing the usage, the team found that some beneficiaries had utilized part of the grant for

other pressing, genuine needs. Out of the 1,700 the beneficiary families that received shelter repairs assistance, 22 did not receive the second instalment as they had not complied with grant conditions. To minimize, or eliminate future misuse of the conditional grant, the evaluation teams suggested that PRC should design a strategy to better monitor and encourage beneficiaries to use the given cash to repair their homes.

Core shelter assistance was seen as an appropriate response to the obvious needs of families whose homes had been completely destroyed. The build back better principles were clearly observed through the structure and design of houses newly built. The ownership and pride families took in their new homes were also clear in the extensions many had built and modifications that enhanced the liveability of their core shelters. One recommendation from the evaluation advocated further coordination by LGUs with beneficiaries for shelter-related needs after turnover of the houses to their individual owners by PRC/IFRC. This could include a well-defined agreement between the LGUs and beneficiaries to clearly allocate roles and responsibilities.

The evaluation also determined the level of preparedness and capacity of the Bohol chapter in responding to a wide-scale disaster. During the earthquake programme implementation, the Bohol chapter experienced several changes in leadership. In future similar situations, the evaluation recommended that the national headquarters should consider assigning a specific 'surge' team to play the main role in response pending full functioning of the chapter. The chapter could also enhance its disaster response services through partnerships with local civil society groups.

All lessons learnt from this operation will provide inputs and recommendations which will guide IFRC and PRC in ongoing and future operations. These will, in turn, contribute to broader Red Cross Red Crescent learning to better address beneficiary needs in emergency, relief and recovery, taking into account long-term impact and sustainability. Following review and finalization, the full final evaluation report will be shared with interested donors and partners.

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## Contact information

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

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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 (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.

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

**Saving lives, changing minds.**



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 non-violence and peace.

## Disaster Response Financial Report

### MDRPH013 - Philippines - Central Visayas Earthquake

Timeframe: 18 Oct 13 to 31 Mar 15

Appeal Launch Date: 24 Oct 13

Final Report

#### Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/10-2015/6	Programme	MDRPH013
Budget Timeframe	2013/10-2015/3	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
<b>A. Budget</b>		<b>3,583,780</b>				<b>3,583,780</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
American Red Cross		325,775				325,775	
Australian Government		168				168	
Australian Red Cross		473				473	
Austrian Red Cross		177,590				177,590	
British Red Cross		144,950				144,950	
Canadian Red Cross		16,828				16,828	
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government*)		210,760				210,760	
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)		100,000				100,000	
Japanese Government		453,227				453,227	
Japanese Red Cross Society		499,881				499,881	
Norwegian Red Cross		87,850				87,850	
Other		-9,471				-9,471	
Red Cross of Monaco		24,435				24,435	
Swedish Red Cross		694,689				694,689	
Switzerland - Private Donors		200				200	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)		258,558				258,558	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Red Cross Silent Emergency Fund*)		52,515				52,515	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (from Red Cross Society Democratic People's Rep. of Korea*)		50,000				50,000	
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief		1,000				1,000	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>3,089,427</b>				<b>3,089,427</b>	
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>							
Australian Red Cross		8,789				8,789	
<b>C2. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>		<b>8,789</b>				<b>8,789</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		<b>3,098,217</b>				<b>3,098,217</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>3,098,217</b>				<b>3,098,217</b>	

\* 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>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		3,098,217				3,098,217	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-3,098,217				-3,098,217	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		0				0	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

### MDRPH013 - Philippines - Central Visayas Earthquake

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Budget Timeframe	2013/10-2015/3	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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>3,583,780</b>			<b>3,583,780</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	723,788		660,079			660,079	63,709	
Shelter - Transitional	867,401		576,249			576,249	291,152	
Construction - Facilities			9,071			9,071	-9,071	
Construction Materials	4,101		4,101			4,101	0	
Clothing & Textiles	200,474		200,474			200,474	0	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	285,819		279,009			279,009	6,810	
Medical & First Aid	3,284		4,024			4,024	-740	
Teaching Materials	421		421			421	0	
Utensils & Tools	67,235		45,935			45,935	21,300	
Other Supplies & Services	7,037		12,987			12,987	-5,950	
Cash Disbursement	161,185		161,204			161,204	-19	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>2,320,745</b>		<b>1,953,553</b>			<b>1,953,553</b>	<b>367,192</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	22,401		22,401			22,401	0	
Computers & Telecom	18,292		18,292			18,292	0	
Office & Household Equipment	693		693			693	0	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>41,386</b>		<b>41,386</b>			<b>41,386</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	38,716		12,896			12,896	25,820	
Distribution & Monitoring	20,491		17,613			17,613	2,879	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	125,660		123,426			123,426	2,234	
Logistics Services	47,624		47,625			47,625	-1	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>232,491</b>		<b>201,559</b>			<b>201,559</b>	<b>30,932</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	247,414		231,724			231,724	15,690	
National Staff	95,581		106,895			106,895	-11,314	
National Society Staff	32,000		25,641			25,641	6,359	
Volunteers	25,670		55,269			55,269	-29,599	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>400,665</b>		<b>419,529</b>			<b>419,529</b>	<b>-18,864</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	34,391		34,390			34,390	1	
Professional Fees	5,519		9,191			9,191	-3,672	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>39,910</b>		<b>43,582</b>			<b>43,582</b>	<b>-3,672</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	88,300		33,831			33,831	54,469	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>88,300</b>		<b>33,831</b>			<b>33,831</b>	<b>54,469</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	23,709		29,071			29,071	-5,362	
Information & Public Relations	48,763		33,304			33,304	15,459	
Office Costs	37,725		22,937			22,937	14,788	
Communications	8,975		11,966			11,966	-2,991	
Financial Charges	26,448		30,637			30,637	-4,189	
Other General Expenses	3,752		1,208			1,208	2,544	
Shared Office and Services Costs	67,664		60,848			60,848	6,816	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>217,036</b>		<b>189,970</b>			<b>189,970</b>	<b>27,066</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								

**Disaster Response Financial Report****MDRPH013 - Philippines - Central Visayas Earthquake**

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Final Report

**Selected Parameters**

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Budget Timeframe	2013/10-2015/3	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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>3,583,780</b>			<b>3,583,780</b>		
Programme & Services Support Recove	217,135		187,323			187,323	29,811	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	217,135		187,323			187,323	29,811	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	17,012		21,285			21,285	-4,273	
Pledge Reporting Fees	9,100		6,200			6,200	2,900	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>	26,112		27,485			27,485	-1,373	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>3,583,780</b>		<b>3,098,217</b>			<b>3,098,217</b>	<b>485,563</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>485,563</b>			<b>485,563</b>		