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DREF Final Report

Philippines: Surigao Earthquake

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRPH024	GLIDE n° EQ-2017-000016-PHL
Date of issue of this final report: 30 August 2017	Timeframe covered: 10 February to 31 May 2017
Operation start date: 10 February 2017	Operation end date: 31 May 2017
Overall operation budget: CHF 127,672	Operation timeframe: 3.5 months
N° of people assisted: 5,975 ¹ people	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners involved in the operation: The Philippine Red Cross worked with International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in this operation. The Korean Red Cross also works bilaterally with the Philippine Red Cross to support the relief operation through provision of hygiene items.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) is the Government body overall responsible for the response. Other government agencies directly involved in the operation were: Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and Department of Health (DOH). The humanitarian sector coordination was led by the Humanitarian Country Team.	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

A magnitude 6.7 earthquake struck off the coast of north-eastern Mindanao, Philippines on 10 February 2017. The Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) reported that the earthquake was relatively shallow, with a depth of 10 kilometres, and its epicentre was about 16 kilometres from Surigao City. The city is the capital of Surigao del Norte province with over 154,000 inhabitants. After the earthquake struck, Surigao City was placed under a state of calamity on the 11 February. On 13 February, the whole province of Surigao del Norte was placed under state of calamity. The declaration allowed local governments to access calamity funds and to quickly procure necessary supplies.

According to National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), eight persons died and 249 injured due to the earthquake. Based on DSWD Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC²) [terminal report](#), there were 522 houses destroyed and 10,351 damaged due to the earthquake and the subsequent aftershocks. A total of 47 school facilities were damaged. There were 10,947 families or 54,735 persons displaced. Electricity and water supply were badly affected. Damage to infrastructure, including bridges, government offices, health and school facilities, irrigation system, and roads, has been estimated by the government at 719 billion Philippine pesos (PHP) or approximately 14 million Swiss francs (CHF).



One-year-old Vonrion Plaza gets feed by his father. The Plaza family was one of the six families who camped at the Surigao Pastoral Center at night after the earthquake for fear of aftershocks. The Plaza family lives at Purok 12 in Surigao city, a flood-prone community whose homes have been damaged by the earthquake that struck the province on 10 February 2017. **Photo: Rommel Cabrera/IFRC**

¹ The number of people assisted is adjusted from 7,463 to 5,975. This adjustment is being made following PRC's validation and triangulation of data from the chapters and the respective departments handling different sectoral activities.

² The DSWD's virtual operations centre for disaster response.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

Immediately after the earthquake, PRC, through its operations center collected and disseminated information from chapters in the affected areas and directly from Red Cross 143 volunteers. The Surigao chapter sustained some minor damage but remained functional and were able to provide services. The chapter immediately responded by setting up welfare desks at Caraga Administrative Region (CARAGA) Regional Hospital and in the Capitol Grounds of Surigao City, providing psychosocial support, first aid, blood services and ambulance services. Volunteers and staff supported evacuation and search and rescue operations. A total of 68 individuals were supported with blood pressure monitoring while 4,033 individuals were provided with psychosocial support. PRC deployed two ambulances to support the transportation of people with serious injuries to medical facilities for immediate medical attention. The ambulances also supported the transfer of patients from CARAGA Regional Hospital to other nearby hospitals.

Due to the damaged homes and subsequent aftershocks, many families slept outdoors. In response, PRC chapter set up eight family tents on 11 February and dispatched additional 75 family tents from Manila via the government's C5 plane on 12 February. PRC also deployed four generators to provide lighting while the power supply was out. Together with IFRC, the National Headquarters conducted an aerial assessment on 21 February, utilizing helicopter flying hours donated by the Airbus Foundation.

In response to the lack of safe water, PRC deployed a water tanker, two water treatment units and six water bladders together with the personnel from its Cebu, Davao City, Leyte and Zamboanga City chapters to ensure sufficient provision of safe drinking water in the affected areas. The National Society coordinated with the Surigao City Water District in the identification of proper sites to set up the equipment. A total of 2,390 ten-liter jerry cans were also distributed. 157,000 liters of safe drinking water was produced and distributed. This ensured access to safe water for individuals following the disruption of water supply due to damaged pipe lines, loss of power to pump water and contaminated water supplies.

To augment the capacity of Surigao chapter, on 12 February, PRC deployed relief and assessment teams from Bukidnon and Davao City chapters composed of trained National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and Red Cross Action Team (RCAT) members. These personnel were deployed for a month in Surigao del Norte. For the distribution of food and non-food items, kindly see below table.



Over 500 families whose homes were damaged by the 6.7 magnitude earthquake that struck the province of Surigao del Norte on 10 February 2017 were given non-food items and hygiene kits by the Philippine Red Cross. **Photo: Rommel Cabrera/IFRC**

Table 1. Breakdown of families supported by Philippine Red Cross

Food packs ³	550
Blankets	619
Mosquito nets	500
Plastic mats	500
Hygiene kits ⁴	500
Jerry cans	1,195
Tarpaulins	500
Assorted hygiene items	173
Towel	550
Drink juice	550
Milk packs	550
Bread	236
Snack packs	550
Hygiene promotion	415
Unconditional cash grant	488

³ Food packs contain 5 kilos of rice, 4 tins of cans and 4 pieces of noodles

⁴ A standard hygiene kit contains 12 pieces' body soap, 5 pieces' laundry soap, 40 pieces' sanitary pads, 5 pieces' bath towels, 6 pieces' toilet paper, 2 pieces' tooth paste, 5 pieces' tooth brush and 4 pieces of disposable razor.

To support the immediate needs of the affected families, 488 households were provided with multi-purpose unconditional cash grants. To help individuals cope from stress and trauma experienced from the earthquake, PRC through its welfare services provided psychosocial support to 4,033 individuals.

Based on the PRC response plan, IFRC approved a CHF 127,672 DREF allocation on 16 February 2017 to augment the resources and capacity of the National Society to respond to the immediate needs on the ground. The operation was implemented over three and a half months and was completed on 31 May 2017.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The PRC worked with the IFRC and ICRC as well as with Partner National Societies with in-country presence. Qatar Red Crescent Society and Netherlands Red Cross have committed to support the response bilaterally with PRC. The IFRC Country Office supported PRC in disseminating updates to Movement partners with in-country presence and coordinated with the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur in accordance with the IFRC Secretariat's Operational Response Framework. The Country Office was also in close contact with ICRC on any security-related considerations. On 13 February 2017, a Movement coordination briefing was held by PRC.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

PHIVOLCS monitored seismic events and issues earthquake information and real-time updates. NDRRMC coordinated with the city, provincial, municipal and barangay disaster risk reduction and management councils as well as local government units and issued situation reports. DSWD consolidated data on displacement and assistance provided and posted it on the [DROMIC site](#).

DSWD provided food including high energy biscuits, brown rice bars; and non-food items comprising dignity kits, blankets, mosquito nets, plastic mats, tarpaulins, generator sets and solar lamps. They also deployed a mobile kitchen for food preparation. All these items were transported from Manila to Butuan Airport via a C130 aircraft between 12 to 14 February 2017. Department of Health (DOH) provided medicine, first aid kits, hygiene kits, and jerry cans to Surigao City. Medical personnel were also deployed in the field to treat patients alongside health and WASH assessments.

The regional Department of Public Works and Highways led the repair of all damaged, the Surigao del Norte Electric Cooperative, Inc. also restored electric supply following damages to electric posts and lines and the Surigao Metropolitan Water District ensured the restoration of water supply.

For the education sector, the Department of Education conducted damage assessments to school facilities, with 47 facilities reported damaged. Aside from different government authorities, UNICEF's learnings kits, teaching kits and book library kits were also made available. CARE, OXFAM, and Plan International also supported relief efforts.

Coordinating with the authorities

As auxiliary to the public authorities, PRC maintained a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with the NDRRMC the provincial, municipal and barangay (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils and the local government units defined in the [Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act from 2010](#). PRC participated in NDRRMC meetings and coordinated with the DSWD and DOH.

Inter-agency coordination

At country level, PRC and IFRC participated in Humanitarian Country Team forums held both during disasters and non-emergency times. PRC and IFRC were involved in relevant clusters or working groups including through information sharing, planning, and analysis at all levels. The IFRC Country Office supported PRC coordination efforts through representation in other relevant clusters as required. Regionally, the IFRC Asia Pacific regional office and Bangkok Country Cluster Support Team participate in regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee meetings.



An elderly receives her unconditional cash grant worth PHP 3,000 during the disbursement in Banabanon Covered Court, San Francisco, Surigao del Norte. One of the vulnerability criteria of PRC is the prioritization of households headed by elderly. **Photo: Yhen Kai Javier/PRC**

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs assessment

PRC deployed assessment teams with specialist members including shelter, WASH and livelihoods. PRC identified the emergency needs based on rapid assessments, government and other agencies' reports and assessments.

The needs

Immediately after the earthquake, food, water, shelter, non-food household items and psychosocial support were identified as priority needs. There was widespread disruption to the water supply due to damaged pipelines, lack of power to pump water and contaminated water sources. As such, there was a need to provide safe drinking water. Water supply has since been fully restored and all affected municipalities have also regained power supply. Many individuals were apprehensive to return to their homes, traumatized by the initial quake and subsequent frequent aftershocks. As such, psychosocial support was a critical need.

The DSWD DROMIC [terminal report](#) recorded 522 houses were destroyed and 10,351 partially damaged, as well as 47 school facilities damaged. As such, there was a need for emergency shelter and non-food household items. There was also a need to provide temporary shelter to families who were not able to sleep in their houses because of the initial aftershocks. At the same time, there was heavy rainfall and flooding which exacerbated the condition of the affected population.

With regards to livelihoods, prior to the earthquake, several local mines had been closed, hence, unemployment was on the rise. The earthquake caused some local businesses to temporarily close until damage was assessed and repairs made. Hence, there has been an overall negative impact on income generating activities.

Selection of people to be assisted

PRC ensured that programmes were aligned with its own as well as IFRC's commitment to consider gender and diversity, by targeting women-headed households, elderlies, pregnant or lactating women, and men and boys made vulnerable by the disaster. Also, families that have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations, those belonging to the socially vulnerable households, and those who lack relevant resources to cope with needs on their own.

Red Cross volunteers and staff selected people using PRC's set criteria and targeted the most affected families, i.e. those that lack capacity to recoup household items, especially those staying in evacuation centres. After families to be assisted were identified, each was given a PRC card with their and household members' names. Card bearers were recognized as eligible for assistance and during implementation, volunteers counterchecked if names on the cards matched those listed in distribution sheets. Upon receipt of assistance, household heads signed the award sheets.



Philippine Red Cross welfare team jots down the names of the residents with totally damaged homes in Brgy. Anomar, Surigao city. More than 500 homes were totally damaged after a 6.7 magnitude earthquake struck the province of Surigao del Norte last Feb 10, 2017. Tens and thousands of families have been affected and aftershocks continue to be felt in the area.

(Photo: Rommel Cabrera/IFRC)

Feasibility and delivery capacity

The Surigao del Norte chapter is classified as "Category C" – which implies that it can cover only the basic operational costs with the funds it mobilizes locally – and therefore was supported by the national headquarters and other chapters to undertake assessments and implement emergency programmes. The chapters are part of the RCAT 143 programme which is supported by the IFRC and have, over time, enhanced their response capacities. Additional technical support – especially in monitoring – was provided by PRC headquarters and IFRC.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

This DREF allocation supported PRC in providing the immediate needs of 7,500 most vulnerable people affected by the earthquake in the province of Surigao del Norte.

The strategy adopted

The DREF allocation enabled PRC to support 1,195 households (5,975 people) with non-food items, 7,463 individuals with safe drinking water, 4,095 individuals with psychosocial support, and 488 households with multi-purpose unconditional cash grants. Since there were adequate relief supplies – released from the warehouse – this DREF replenished the items dispatched.

All distributions of relief items as well as the needs assessments were led and carried out by PRC staff and volunteers at the chapter level. PRC national headquarters and IFRC supported the chapters in monitoring to ensure that the operation was in line with procedures, quality and standards.

Operational support services

Human resources

No new staff was recruited for this operation. All activities were implemented by the PRC chapter utilizing existing staff and Red Cross 143 volunteers, with support from other chapters.

Gender and diversity

In this operation, PRC ensured that interventions were aligned with its own as well as the [IFRC Minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity](#) in emergency programming.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. The strong capacity of PRC logistics built over the last years and an experienced IFRC in-country logistics team, supported by logistics delegate in the IFRC country office, was enough to support the operation with managing supply chain of relief items and transport needs for this operation.

The logistics team dispatched 500 sleeping kits (with two blankets, 2 mosquito nets, 2 plastic mats inside each kit), 500 hygiene kits and 3,000 10-litre jerry cans from pre-positioned stocks in Cebu Warehouse. Procurement for the replenishment of all IFRC standard non-food items (jerry can, hygiene kits and mosquito nets) was done through internationally via the IFRC Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur. Sleeping mats and blankets (with local specification, suitable for local context) were sourced locally by PRC with support of the IFRC in-country logistics team based in Manila.

For transportation support, a vehicle from IFRC Manila office was deployed to Surigao City for a month to support the field operation. For the dispatch of non-food items from Cebu Warehouse, the central transit point for transportation of goods to different areas for disaster operations due to its strategic location, one truck was rented to dispatch the items to Surigao City.

Information technologies (IT)

Staff and volunteers for the three chapters involved were provided with mobile phone credits and Internet cards to ensure seamless internal communication. PRC ensured that staff and volunteers involved in the operation were reachable via mobile phones. The chapters have computers for encoding data, preparing reports and sending official communication.

Communications

The PRC and IFRC communications teams ensured that Red Cross response efforts for the Surigao earthquake were effectively communicated amongst its key public audiences. PRC staff and volunteers across the country contributed to institutional communications through their own social media networks. A mobile messaging group (via Facebook Messenger) has been set up between PRC's operations center, DMS, deployed assessment teams, PRC and IFRC communications focal persons to share real-time information and data from responders on the ground and vice versa.

PRC and IFRC communications worked together to generate news stories. PRC published three different news stories ([1](#), [2](#), and [3](#)) on its emergency response. From 16 to 18 February, a composite team from IFRC and PRC communications was deployed to the province of Surigao del Norte to record the impact of the damage as well as the relief operations conducted by PRC in the most affected areas. The commissioned professional photographer used a

drone camera to capture aerial shots (photo and video) of the damage to infrastructure. The deployment generated quality [photos](#), an [in pictures](#) gallery and a [news story](#) for use across IFRC and PRC multimedia platforms.

Security

Parts of Mindanao are considered security-sensitive due to the presence of and operations by other bearers of arms. Given the context, coordination was maintained with the ICRC, as per existing security framework, including through regular information-sharing and observation of specific security protocols, especially during the deployment of staff and volunteers from different chapters. There was no security incident happened during the operation's timeframe.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Reporting on the operation was in accordance with the IFRC minimum reporting standards. Based on the reporting standard, one operations update was issued and this final report is issued within three months of the end of the operation. Monitoring was done by PRC staff and volunteers, with support of IFRC. A post-distribution survey was also conducted.

Administration and Finance

The IFRC supported PRC in ensuring that funds were available for the response as well guiding the National Society on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices. PRC – which on working advance system – has been supported for many years by the IFRC and is accustomed to these financial procedures.

C. Detailed operational implementation

Operational snapshot

NFI Non-food items



Water, sanitation and hygiene



Unconditional cash grant



Health



Quality programming

Quality programming			
Outcome 1. Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 1.1. Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated according to findings.	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.1.1 Mobilize PRC staff and volunteers for assessments	X		100%
1.1.2 Undertake assessments to determine specific needs of affected people	X		100%
1.1.3 Develop a response plan with activities that will meet identified needs of affected people	X		100%

Progress towards outcomes

PRC mobilized chapters to carry out assessment and respond to the needs on the ground. To augment the response capacity of its Surigao del Norte chapter, PRC mobilized staff and volunteers from chapters of Agusan del Norte and Sur, Bukidnon, Davao, Iligan, Leyte, Quezon City, and Zamboanga City.

These personnel were assigned to specific sector based on their area of specialization: assessment, medical response, operations, shelter, and WASH. The national headquarters also conducted an aerial assessment on 21 February, through a donation of helicopter flying hours by the Airbus Foundation. The assessment helped in getting a clear picture on the impact of the earthquake.

Outcome 1. Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	Outputs	% of achievement
	Output 1.2. Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan	100%

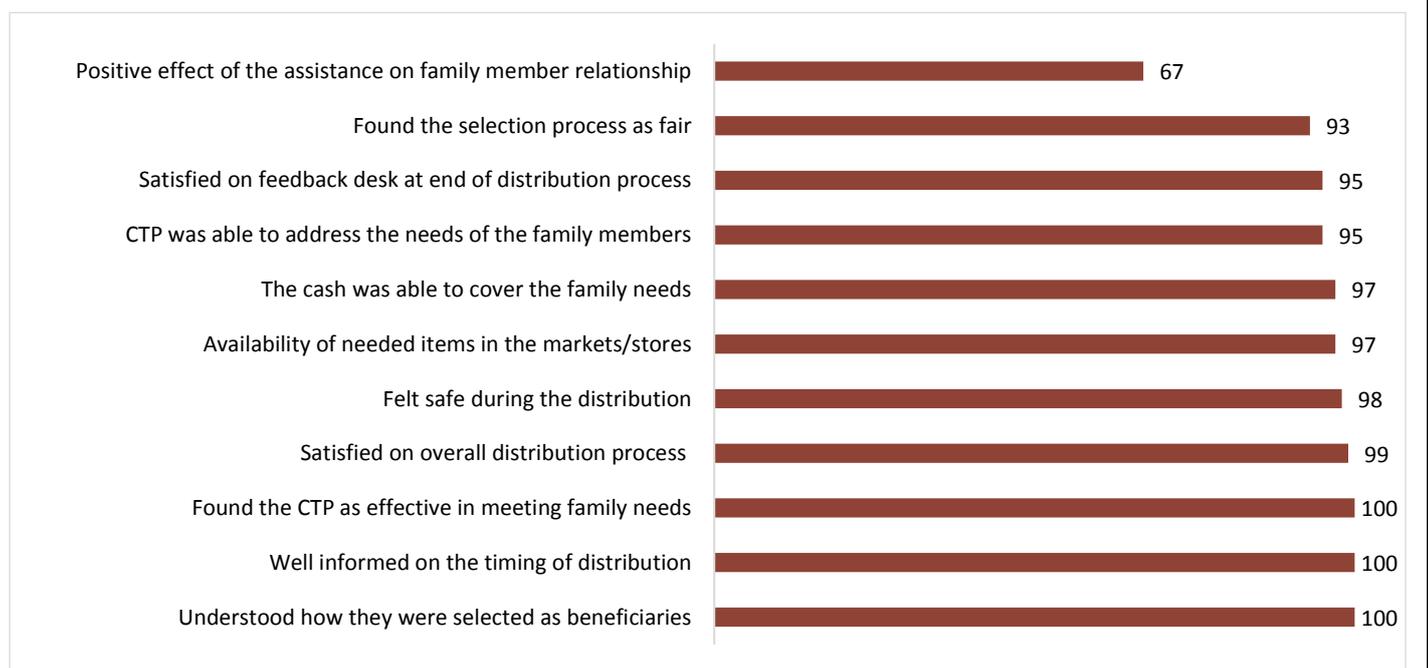
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.2.1 Ensure that any adjustments to initial plans are informed by continuous assessment of needs and through established feedback mechanisms.	X		100%
1.2.2 Conduct post-action surveys to determine the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries.	X		100%
1.2.3 Undertake regular monitoring of the operation	X		100%

Progress towards outcomes

Based on assessments conducted by PRC teams, information provided by chapters and from secondary sources, such as information from local and national authorities, PRC have identified it as a priority to provide relief items.

The unconditional cash grant (UCG) was part of the relief package assistance for the earthquake affected population worth PHP 3,000.00 to cover basic needs. It aimed to empower the families and the communities, providing them significant and positive impact on their emotional and physical recovery. The cash distribution was given on 30 May 2017 in Barangay Banbanon Covered Court, San Francisco, Surigao del Norte through PHLPost, PRC's partner financial service provider.

A completion survey was conducted on 24 - 25 August 2017 by PRC, with support from IFRC. 20 per cent of the total 488 beneficiaries were randomly selected to become respondents. The post distribution survey aimed to evaluate the efficiency of unconditional cash grant to the respective target communities. A summary of the findings is shown below:



Overall, the survey confirmed that the unconditional cash grant was able to support the families in meeting their immediate needs. They also confirmed the market was available to support the cash methodology. Based on the monitoring result, majority of the beneficiaries used the cash grant to address their basic needs. A total of 39% respondents spent their cash grants to buy materials for house repair as their main priority while 28% spent on food, followed by 11% for hygiene items. 9% spent the cash grant on school fees, 8% for medical expenses and 2% for small business, 1% for transportation, 1% for agricultural input, 1% for clothes and 1% for debt reimbursement.

97% of the beneficiaries reported they had access to the nearest market place which was in Surigao (15 to 20 – minute drive) and almost all of them could find the materials they needed to purchase; food, house repair materials, etc. However, 69% of the respondents noticed that there were increases in the prices of the items they needed to buy. However, it was not sure whether this effect can be directly qualified to the cash transfer support or due to the disruption in the market due to the earthquake.

The active participation of the wife and husband was evident in the decision making for expenditure of the cash grant. 45% of the respondents said the wife decided on how the money was spent. 37% said that the decision on was jointly with both husband and wife or the whole family. In other 16% the husbands decided on the expenditure.

Some 49% of the respondents felt that the cash transfer somehow created tension amongst community members between those people who did not meet the required minimum criteria to receive the cash grant and those who have received.



Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome 2: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 2.1: Access to safe water by affected communities is increased.		90%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
2.1.1. Provide affected households in evacuation centres and in the community with safe drinking water	X		100%
2.1.2. Provide safe water storage containers to target households	X		80%

Progress towards outcomes

Due to the disruption of water supply, PRC provided water to the affected households. A total of 156,000 litres of safe drinking water was provided in Surigao City and in the municipality of Sison. Water was distributed to 3,872⁵ individuals.

For safe handling of drinking water, PRC reported that 1,195 households were provided with 2-piece 10-litre jerry cans. See details in table 1 under shelter (including household non-food items).

PRC requested IFRC to send the balance of 610 jerry cans to Marawi City. These jerry cans will be provided to households who are now in evacuation areas after fleeing from their houses in Marawi City following the conflict between that erupted between the government forces and armed group.

The breakdown of people/families who received jerry cans is as follows.

	No. of households	Percent
 Families listed as male headed	695	58%
 Families listed as female headed	500	42%

⁵ This figure is now adjusted to 3,872 from 7,463, as reported in the last operations update. This adjustment is being made following PRC's validation and triangulation of data from the chapters and the respective departments handling different sectoral activities.

Outcome 2: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 2.2. Knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population increased.		76%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
2.2.1. Provide hygiene kits and mosquito nets to target households	X		100%
2.2.2. Recruit and train new or mobilize existing community health volunteers to participate in hygiene promotion activities	X		100%
2.2.3. Conduct hygiene promotion activities in target communities in collaboration with the health team	X		28%
Progress towards outcomes			
As frequent rainfall affects northern Mindanao, provision of mosquito nets, as part of the standard sleeping kit, contributes to protecting families from insect and mosquito bites when they are sleeping. A total of 500 households have received mosquito nets. <i>See details in table 1 under shelter (including household non-food items).</i> So far, the incidence of dengue is lower when compared to the same period in 2016.			
Based on the health assessment conducted by the chapter, there were no significant health risks arise after the earthquake. On the other hand, the hygiene promotion activity, which reached a total of 415 households, that was carried out in the municipality of Sison and Surigao City contributed in promoting safe and healthy living.			



Shelter (including household non-food items)

Shelter (including household non-food items)					
Outcome 3. The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the population affected by the earthquake are met.	Outputs		% of achievement		
	Output 3.1 Essential household items are provided to the target population.		100%		
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)		
	Yes (x)	No (x)			
1.1.1 Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions.	X		100%		
1.1.2 Mobilize and transport non-food items to affected areas.	X		100%		
1.1.3 Distribute non-food items to 500 affected households.	X		100%		
Progress towards outcomes					
At the completion of this DREF operation, a total of 1,195 households received jerry cans, and 500 households with hygiene kits, sleeping kits and tarpaulins.					
Table 1. Breakdown of households provided with non-food items					
Province	No. of barangays	Hygiene Kit	Jerry cans	Sleeping kit	Tarpaulin
San Francisco	6	224	224	224	224
Sison	7	-	134	-	-
Surigao City	25	276	837	276	276
Total	38	500	1,195	500	500
The non-food items and emergency shelter materials (tarpaulin) came from stocks pre-positioned in Cebu warehouse.					
The breakdown of people/families who have received sleeping kits, hygiene kits and tarpaulins is as follows.					

		No. of households	Percent
	Families listed as male headed	278	56%
	Families listed as female headed	222	44%

Outcome 3. The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the population affected by Typhoon Sarika are met.	Outputs	% of achievement	
	Output 3.2. Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population.	100%	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
3.2.1 Identify, register, verify and mobilize target households for distributions.	X		100%
3.2.2 Mobilize and transport tarpaulins to the affected area.	X		100%
3.2.3 Distribute tarpaulins to 500 affected households.	X		100%
3.2.4 Reproduce IEC materials on the best use of tarpaulins and distribute them to the 500 families	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
Personnel who were deployed also assisted in the distribution of tarpaulins. A total of 500 households received the items. See details in table 1 under shelter (including household non-food items). Orientation on what people would receive and how to use the tarpaulins was provided alongside distributions.			



Cash transfer programming

Cash transfer programming																	
Outcome 4: Self-identified immediate needs of households affected by the earthquake are met.	Outputs			% of achievement													
	Output 4.1: Unconditional cash grant assistance is provided to the target population.			99%													
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)														
	Yes (x)	No (x)															
4.1.1 Identify, register, verify and mobilize target households for cash distributions.	X		100%														
4.1.2 Engage with a suitable money transfer facility for disbursements.	X		100%														
4.1.3 Distribute unconditional multipurpose cash grants to 500 affected households.	X		98%														
Progress towards outcomes																	
488 most vulnerable households were provided with multipurpose unconditional cash grants at PHP 3,000 (CHF 62). The cash was intended to cover the immediate needs of family. The distribution was done through Philippine Postal Corporation, a remittance service provider. For security and safety, the distribution was done in one area where it is strategically accessible to all beneficiaries coming from five different barangays.																	
<p>Table 2. Breakdown of households provided with unconditional cash grant</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Barangay</th> <th>Number of households supported</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Banbanon</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diaz</td> <td>162</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Honrado</td> <td>152</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Macopa</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oslao</td> <td>67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>488</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Barangay	Number of households supported	Banbanon	65	Diaz	162	Honrado	152	Macopa	42	Oslao	67	Total	488
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The breakdown of people/families who received the unconditional cash grant is as follows.

	No. of households	Percent
 Families listed as male headed	247	51%
 Families listed as female headed	241	49%

Health

Health			
Outcome 5: The immediate mental health risks of 500 people are reduced through targeted psychosocial support	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 5.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
5.1.1 Support orientation and training of staff and volunteers on providing psychosocial support.	X		100%
5.1.2 Produce IEC materials relevant for psychosocial support.	X		100%
5.1.3 Provide psychosocial support to affected people in communities.	X		807%
5.1.4 Organize peer support sessions, 'rest and recreation' day and team building activities for staff and volunteers involved in the response	X		0%

Progress towards outcomes

Through PRC's welfare services department, 4,033 individuals from 31 barangays were provided with psychosocial support. The psychosocial support contributed to helping the individuals to cope with fear and anxiety due to the trauma brought by earthquake. Furthermore, 10 individuals were referred to relevant specialists following assessment of their individual PSS needs.

The breakdown of individuals provided with psychosocial support is as follows.

	No. of households	Percent
 Male adults provided with psychosocial support	532	13%
 Female adults provided with psychosocial support	1,453	36%
 Male child provided with psychosocial support	533	13%
 Female child provided with psychosocial support	1,515	38%

The National Headquarters through its welfare services, provided peer support to the local staff and volunteers in the chapter during the roll-out of psychosocial support to the affected population. It was initially planned to schedule rest and recreation activities for staff and volunteers who have been responding on the ground. However, the Martial Law declaration on 23 May 2017 limited the access of going to and out of Mindanao. The declaration was made following the armed conflict between the Philippine government security forces and armed group. As of reporting, this conflict continues.

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [DREF EPoA](#)
- [Operation Update 1](#)
- [Final Financial Report](#)

Contact Information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

In Philippine Red Cross

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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 Humanitarian 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.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPH024 - Philippines - Surigao Earthquake

Timeframe: 14 Feb 17 to 31 May 17

Appeal Launch Date: 14 Feb 17

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/2-2017/7	Programme	MDRPH024
Budget Timeframe	2017/2-2017/5	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			127,672			127,672	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>			127,672			127,672	
C4. Other Income			127,672			127,672	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)			127,672			127,672	
D. Total Funding = B +C			127,672			127,672	

* 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			127,672			127,672	
E. Expenditure			-119,897			-119,897	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)			7,775			7,775	

Disaster Response Financial Report

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Final Report

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Reporting Timeframe	2017/2-2017/7	Programme	MDRPH024
Budget Timeframe	2017/2-2017/5	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)				127,672			127,672	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	13,000			12,960		12,960	40	
Clothing & Textiles	10,167			22,096		22,096	-11,929	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	25,150			10,323		10,323	14,827	
Medical & First Aid	2,000						2,000	
Utensils & Tools	8,400			6,900		6,900	1,500	
Cash Disbursement	32,810			29,248		29,248	3,562	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	91,527			81,526		81,526	10,001	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	62			324		324	-262	
Distribution & Monitoring	2,600			2,236		2,236	364	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	4,750			7,895		7,895	-3,145	
Logistics Services	2,500			2,068		2,068	432	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	9,912			12,523		12,523	-2,611	
Personnel								
National Staff				1,919		1,919	-1,919	
National Society Staff	1,950			8,561		8,561	-6,611	
Volunteers	2,858			1,739		1,739	1,118	
Total Personnel	4,808			12,220		12,220	-7,412	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Professional Fees				605		605	-605	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees				605		605	-605	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	2,500			33		33	2,467	
Total Workshops & Training	2,500			33		33	2,467	
General Expenditure								
Travel	9,001			4,623		4,623	4,379	
Information & Public Relations	1,824			114		114	1,710	
Office Costs	208			333		333	-124	
Communications	100			65		65	35	
Financial Charges				434		434	-434	
Other General Expenses				104		104	-104	
Total General Expenditure	11,133			5,672		5,672	5,461	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	7,792			7,318		7,318	475	
Total Indirect Costs	7,792			7,318		7,318	475	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	127,672			119,897		119,897	7,775	
VARIANCE (C - D)				7,775		7,775		