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Final Report

Philippines: Abra Earthquake

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRPH047
Date of Issue: 31 March 2023	Glide number: EQ-2022-000273-PHL
Operation start date: 27 July 2022	Operation end date: 31 December 2022
Host National Society: Philippine Red Cross	Operation budget: CHF 241,921
Number of people affected: 574,367 people (155,911 families)	Number of people assisted: 54,209 people (10,842 families)
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: PRC worked with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in this operation. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and six National Societies were also present in the Philippines: American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, and Spanish Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government coordination was led by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC). Government ministries and agencies involved include the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Local Government Units (LGU), and the Philippine National Police Force. I/NGOs and UN agencies monitored the situation through the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) supported by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).	



Deployment of Health Caravan; medical doctor providing health consultation at the San Isidro Gymnasium, Abra (Photo: PRC).

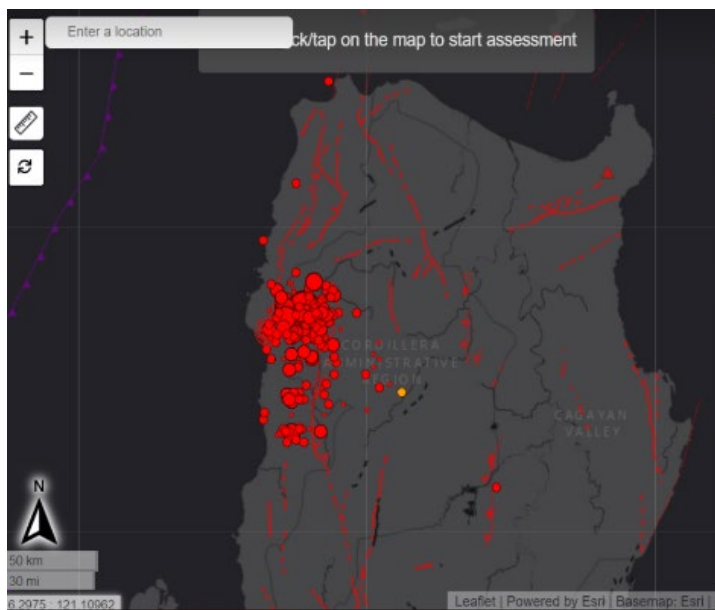
A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

A magnitude 7.0 earthquake struck on 27 July 2022, with the epicentre located in the municipality of Tayum, province of Abra in Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) Region.

The Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology ([Phivolcs](#)) said the earthquake struck at 8:43 am, with a tectonic origin and at a depth of 17 kilometres. The agency warned of damage and aftershocks. There were no tsunami warnings issued, as it was detected inland. Abra is a landlocked region known for deep valleys and mountainous terrain. The earthquake affected total of 11 provinces in Region I, II and CAR. Furthermore, there were 13 landslides reported in Region I and CAR. A total of 4,795 aftershocks were recorded, of which 1,208 were plotted and 70 were felt by the population, with a magnitude ranging from 1.4 to 5.1.

The Sitrep No. 20 from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council ([NDRRMC](#)) issued on 22 August 2022 and the Terminal Report from the Department of Social Welfare and Development - Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center ([DSWD-DROMIC](#)) issued on 7 January 2023 are summarized in the table below:



Category	Effects
Affected population	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1,748,258 population in the provinces reported intensity VI / VII and where people stayed in evacuation centers (Abra, Ilocos Sur, Kalinga, Mountain Province, Benguet and La Union).574,367 individuals or 155,911 families were directly affected in 1,403 barangays, in Region I, II and CAR.
Casualties and injured	<ul style="list-style-type: none">11 people died and 609 have been injured due to the earthquake effects.
Displaced – inside evacuation centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none">6,176 individuals or 1,910 families were displaced in 46 evacuation centres, according to PRC assessment.
Displaced – outside evacuation centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none">27,207 individuals or 6,490 families are displaced outside evacuation centers in CAR.
Houses damaged	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A total of 36,780 houses were damaged, of which 856 were totally damaged.
Damage to infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">2,728 infrastructures were damaged in Region I, II, III, CAR and NCR. Total estimated cost PHP 2.65 billion (CHF 44 million).
Damage to Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">PHP 74.89 million (CHF 1.26 million) estimated damaged.
Work or class interruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none">157 workplaces and 81 classes were suspended.
Social infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">169 roads and 11 bridges were not passable.48 cities/municipalities experienced power interruption/outage.8 cities/municipalities suffered water system interruption/outage.1 Hospital was damaged and transferred the patients to nearby facilities.

Summary of response

Overall response actions at the end of the DREF operation are summarized below:

PRC Actions Taken:



22,970 individuals served with hot meals ; **1,448** individuals served with bread



1,418 families provided with Standard and Assorted Food Packs



2,043,927 liters of clean water distributed



15,768 pieces of bottled water distributed



23,564 individuals reached through hygiene promotion



5,403 pieces of masks were distributed



3,010 pieces of COVID-19 and DRR leaflets were distributed



697 families provided with plastic mats



697 families provided with mosquito net



697 families provided with blanket



1,191 families provided with standard hygiene kit; **1,191** individuals received individual hygiene kit



1,023 families provided with Jerry Cans



71 families provided with family tent



2,603 volunteers recruited (Barangay and Municipal level)



1,000 individuals provided with read and play kits



1,510 individuals assisted with blood pressure taking



1,634 individuals reached through health consultation; **4,133** individuals reached through Health Caravan



5,730 individuals reached through Psychosocial First aid; **7,645** individuals through Child Friendly Space Activities



12 individuals were rescued and transported; **3** individuals were treated



6 food trucks deployed in Abra (5 units) and Ilocos Sur (1 unit)



5 water tankers deployed in Abra (3 units) and Ilocos Sur (2 units)



3 water bladder installed out of **8** deployed in Abra (2/5 units) and Ilocos Sur (1/3 units)



2 provinces conducted volunteer recruitment

Areas Reached:

Province of Abra: Bangued, Bolney, Bucay, Daguioman, Dolores, La Paz, Lagangilang, Langiden, Peñarrubia, Pidigan, Pilar, Sallapadan, San Isidro, San Juan, San Quintin, Supo, Tayum, Tineg, Villaviciosa
Province of Benguet: Baguio City, La Trinidad
Province of Ilocos Sur: Bantay, Burgos, Candon City, Caoayan, Lidlidda, Magsingal, Nagbukel, San Emilio, San Vicente, Sta. Maria, Sta. Catalina, Sto. Domingo, Vigan City
Province of Kalinga: Balbalan, Lubuagan, Pasil
Mt. Province: Besao
Makati City, Quezon City

PRC Actions - 7.0 Mg Northern Luzon EQ Ops Sheet as of March 2023
Created by: E. Manzon / DMS

Overview of Host National Society Response Action

The operations centre (OpCen) at the PRC national headquarters (NHQ) collected information, from the Chapters and Red Cross 143 volunteers in the areas and issued disaster incident updates from the PRC Chapters activated their initial response, such as, first aid and welfares services, coordination and rapid assessment. PRC coordinated with the NDRRMC OpCen for possible response cluster activation. Local chapters also coordinated with their Municipal, and Provincial DRRMCs.

As an auxiliary to the public authorities, PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with (i) the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), (ii) the provincial, municipal, and barangay (community) disaster risk reduction and management councils, and (iii) the local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2010. The PRC participates in NDRRMC meetings and coordinates with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the Department of Health. PRC headquarters and local chapters coordinate with the national and provincial disaster risk reduction and management councils (NDRRMC and PDRRMCs).

PRC was identified as a key humanitarian partner of the government in fighting against COVID-19 under the landmark "Bayanihan to Heal as One" Act (Bayanihan I) and the superseding "Bayanihan to Recover as One" Act (Bayanihan II). The latter provided resources to continue the testing and treatment of COVID-19 and granted a stimulus package to help households and businesses to recover from the secondary socio-economic impacts. Moreover, a 'Bayanihan to Arise as One' Act (Bayanihan III) was under consideration, which provided further assistance for households in crisis, micro, small and medium enterprises, as well as support to vulnerable people such as indigenous, unemployed, and displaced.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC Philippines Country Delegation supported the PRC in disseminating updates to the IFRC network in-country and coordinated with the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur under the IFRC Secretariat's Emergency Response Framework. The PRC also hosted broader Movement coordination meetings involving the ICRC and operational meetings to share information with partners. IFRC and PRC coordinated with ICRC on security-related considerations as well as on potential complementarity of action where it was required.

A Regional Task Force meeting was held on 27 July with IFRC Country Delegation (CD) and APRO, to discuss the current situation on the ground, the current response of PRC and possible assistance from IFRC. There are six National Societies present in the Philippines: American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. IFRC CD had close coordination with the in country PNSs.

IFRC is leading the Philippine Shelter Cluster in support of the government lead agency – Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD). The in-country shelter cluster coordinator was active with providing coordination support and technical assistance with the lead government agency. There were over 40 plus Shelter Cluster members composed of UN Agencies, INGOs, National and Local NGOs, Civic Society Organizations and Academes. Shelter Cluster coordinated with its partners on the response operations. Immediately after the Abra earthquake, the Philippine Shelter Cluster convened to map out the next immediate actions of the partner shelter agencies. The cluster facilitated to conduct the rapid structural valuation of buildings and houses in the Municipality of Bangued covering the communities of Angad, Cosili East, Cosili West, Sagap, Dangandangla and Various.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

According to NDRRMC, total of PHP 185 million (CHF 3.1 million) worth assistance was provided by the Government. Majority of which was food packs from the DSWD amounting to PHP 65 million (CHF 1.1 million).

[Situational Report No. 4 of NDRRMC](#), the estimated cost of assistance provided by LGU and other stakeholders is PHP 5,442,226.73. Majority of which are food packs coming from the Department of Social Welfare and Development amounting to PHP 3,520,297.80.

The government support and commitment as follows:

- **DSWD:** 111,817 food packs worth PHP 65 million (CHF 1.1 million). Furthermore, distribution of PHP 5,000 (CHF 88) to PHP 10,000 (CHF 175) cash aid depending on the severity of the damages.
- **Office of Civil Defense (OCD):** provision of drinking water as an initial intervention.
- **Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH):** initial focus on clearing roads and fixing water sources to follow.
- **Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM):** provision of modular tents.
- **LGU/ PLGU Abra:** mobilization of portable solar purifier for barangays.

Information available through Shelter Cluster on other actors' response: Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and CARITAS Philippines, Habitat for Humanity, IOM, Philippines, Philippine Red Cross, OXFAM, and World Vision deployed teams to conduct assessments on the ground. In coordination with DSWD and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, IOM deployed 3,000 USAID shelter-grade tarpaulins and an eight-person Quick Response Team composed of CCCM, Shelter, WASH, Health/MHPSS to CAR.

The IFRC continuously coordinated with various government and non-government agencies, including members of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). At the country level, PRC and IFRC participated in HCT meetings, both during disasters and non-emergency times.

Duty of Care

Teams adhered to and practiced all precautionary measures outlined in the Asia Pacific COVID-19-safe Best Practice Guide for Disaster response. Specifically, regarding person-to-person transmission, the National Society followed the four key actions: plan, maintain physical distance, ensure hygiene¹, and identify and support vulnerable people. Immediate actions were triggered as per guidelines if there was contact with a suspected/confirmed case of COVID-19 during the line of work. The PRC volunteers were insured and provided access to psychosocial support, and the security of the volunteers was always a priority throughout the operation.

The operation was delivered to minimize the risk of COVID-19 transmission to disaster-affected people. The PRC developed guidance to identify actions needed to safeguard the community and volunteers. WHEN REQUIRED, the PRC provided COVID-19 testing before deployment to the field and upon returning to the office via the PRC molecular laboratories. The Inter-Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases (IAFT) coordinated the government response to COVID-19. All activities carried out within this operation were coordinated with LGUs in compliance with the national protocols set by the IAFT.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

The preliminary analysis indicated that the earthquake was very strong and was very shallow, where it is believed that shallower quakes tend to be more damaging than deeper quakes. In terms of exposure, total of 1,748,258 population were living in the provinces reported intensity VI / VII and where people stayed in evacuation centers (Abra, Ilicos Sur, Kalinga, Mountain Province, Benguet and La Union). According to NDRRMC report total of 574,367 individuals or 155,911 families were affected by the earthquake. Furthermore, according to flash report no.3 of AHA Center \$872k (USD) worth of infrastructure (total replacement cost) were concentrated within 245km of the epicenter. The likelihood of impact to lifelines (power, communication, transportation) was moderate. Based on secondary data and information from PRC chapters, immediate needs were identified which included food, emergency shelter, health (including PSS), essential household items, water, sanitation and hygiene. Summary of immediate needs outlined below:

- **Shelter:** The earthquake damaged or destroyed infrastructure and was a need to support those families whose houses were damaged and displaced with immediate shelter solutions. A total of 12,802 damaged houses were reported: 12,645 partially damaged and 157 fully damaged. Many stayed in open areas exposed to the monsoon rains, in evacuation centres, or with host families as their houses were not habitable or were in unsafe areas. There was a need to consider medium-term shelter solutions such as the distribution of conditional cash, materials and technical assistance. Furthermore, those displaced have not brought their belongings during evacuations, hence there was a need to provide essential household items.
- **Livelihoods and basic needs:** There was a need to provide ready-to-eat meals for displaced families as many of them were apprehensive about returning to their houses and unable to prepare meals. The earthquake disrupted the daily lives of the affected population, and there was a need for multipurpose cash grants to support the survival threshold for meeting other immediate household and food needs. The Government of the Philippines addressed the cash need.
- **Health:** The earthquake put pressure on already stretched public health systems. Damages to the Abra Provincial Hospital were reported, which required transportation of patients to nearby hospitals. There were hospitals and health facilities without adequate supplies and human resources to cater to all the patients in need of services, and a risk that facilities could become overwhelmed. Immediate First Aid (FA) and Psychosocial Support (PSS) including Psychological First Aid (PFA) to the affected population were the most needed service at immediately after the disaster; to support people with different mental health and psychosocial needs from the earthquake and the continued threats of disease, including COVID-19. It was reported that families were sleeping in open areas due to the fear of aftershocks, and not feeling safe to return to their homes. There was a pivotal need to provide the affected population and the volunteers deployed with MHPSS. Furthermore, there was a need to deploy chapter medical teams. Additionally provision of mosquito nets as part of the essential household items kit as there was a threat of vector-borne diseases, such as dengue due to the monsoon season.
- **Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH):** Earthquake damage the water system and disrupt access to water supply and sanitation facilities. There was a need to mobilize water treatment units to provide safe drinking water to families displaced and staying in evacuation centres; as well as temporary sanitation facilities. Due to the sudden nature of the earthquake, families at evacuation centres required basic hygiene items and key hygiene messages.
- **Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI):** Following disasters, protection concerns particularly regarding separated and unaccompanied children, and young women known to increase. Vulnerable groups were at risk to exploitation, traumatic experiences, and gender-based violence (GBV). Housing units of host families had limited access to basic facilities that were safe for women and children. Addressing such risk were incorporated in the response plans and in the messaging and community engagement of the PRC. Additionally, the provision of MHPSS activities for children, as well as the setting up of child-friendly spaces where they can have opportunities for safe play, recreation, and non-formal education, were identified as a priority need.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Operational objective:

The operational strategy and scope was based on the initial assessment conducted by PRC. This DREF operation met the immediate needs of the most vulnerable people affected by the earthquakes in Tayum, Abra. A total of 10,842 families (54,209 people) in Abra and Ilocos Sur were supported with essential household items, emergency shelter assistance, health, WASH and welfare services over four months.

- **Shelter:** This DREF allocation aimed to assist 400 families (2,000 people) affected by the earthquake by providing the following essential household items; sleeping kit (two blankets, two sleeping mats, two mosquito nets), two jerry cans, one hygiene kit. Families displaced outside the evacuation centers (target: 100 families (500 people)) were to provide with family tent and hygiene kit per family. PRC mobilized the above essential household items from its pre-positioned stocks and DREF funding was utilized to replenish the items. **At least 400 families (2,000 people) were to be assisted through shelter assistance.**
- **Livelihood:** This DREF allocation aims to provide at least 1,000 hot meals per day/chapter, up to 14 days to the people displaced and staying at evacuation centers. Targeting families inside evacuation centers. **At least 3,000 people were to be assisted with hot meals in this sector.**
- **Health:** This allocation supported PRC in addressing arising health concerns through health promotion and mobilization of ambulance services, provision of first aid and mobilization of chapter medical teams in the affected areas. Furthermore, this allocation supported the mobilization of assets and volunteers in the possibility of a larger response and disease and outbreak prevention. In-line with the current COVID-19 situation in country, people were be provided with facemasks based on their needs. Furthermore, IEC materials containing health messages were printed and distributed at evacuation centres and communities. **At least 3,000 people were to be assisted through health assistance.**
- **WASH:** This allocation supported the PRC in deploying water tankers and water purification units for the distribution of safe and clean water until the damaged pipelines were fixed/repared. It was expected that at least up to 30-day water will be distributed in the affected areas. This was accompanied by health and hygiene promotion conducted by Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT143) volunteers focused on epidemic prevention focusing on vector-borne diseases, and safe water storage and utilization. A total of 700 families were to be provided with 2 jerry cans under the essential household items mentioned in the above shelter section and during water distribution in the communities. Total of 500 families were to be provided with 1 hygiene kit under the essential household items mentioned in the above shelter section and during tent distribution to people displace outside evacuation centers. Furthermore, if the displacement was more than one month, an additional hygiene kit were to be provided to each family. These activities were coupled with information, communication, and education (IEC) materials. **At least 10,000 people were to be assisted through WASH assistance.**
- **Protection, Gender and Inclusion:** This allocation supported PRC in welfare activities at the evacuation centres, including distribution of hot meals, provision of psychosocial support, and restoring family links. Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) were set up to conduct child-friendly activities, including educational ones for the children who were in evacuation centres. Furthermore, children were provided with play kits. **At least 10,000 people were to be assisted through PGI assistance.**

The DREF allocation supported conducting the needs assessments and the deployment of emergency response units like the water search and rescue team. PRC led the response, and this DREF directly contributed to the overall PRC plan of action and national appeal.

The operation was underpinned by a commitment to quality programming that involves:

- Continuous and detailed assessments and analyses to inform the design and implementation of the programme.
- A continuous process of adjustments based on these assessments.
- Adherence to protection, gender, and inclusion measures.
- Establish mechanisms to facilitate two-way communication, ensure transparency and accountability to disaster-affected people, and highlight the nature of communication and information as a life-saving mechanism.
- Appropriate monitoring and evaluation informed the programme's management and delivery.

Human resources

All relief activities were be implemented by staff and Red Cross 143 volunteers (RC143 and RCAT143), and National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members from other chapters, where needed. The DREF Operation covered insurance, COVID-19 testing, and visibility costs (bibs, caps, polo shirts, etc.) for volunteers supporting the response efforts. IFRC CD supported PRC by providing technical support and ensured accountability and compliance concerning

the operation. Appropriate PPEs were provided for personnel involved in the DREF operation, given the health risks. In addition, rapid response personnel were to be requested to support the response based on the need.

Communication

PRC Communications team supported by IFRC APRO communications ensured that Red Cross response efforts were effectively communicated and visible amongst key public audiences on time. PRC staff and volunteers across the country were actively contributed to institutional communications through its own social media networks. A composite team of PRC communications officers worked together to generate high-quality photos, video clips, and news stories for use across IFRC and PRC social media and other digital media platforms. Mobile messaging groups (via Facebook Messenger) were set up between PRC's operations centre, Disaster Management Services (DMS), deployed assessment teams, and PRC and IFRC communications' focal persons shared real-time information and data from responders on the ground and vice versa.

Information technology and telecommunications

The DREF Operation covered the costs of mobile phone credits and internet cards for the chapters involved. PRC ensured that staff and volunteers involved in the operation were accessible via mobile phones. Where necessary, satellite phones were made available. The chapter had enough computer software and hardware capacity, and support for the operational requirements.

Security

The PRC security framework applied to all PRC staff and volunteers throughout the DREF Operation duration. All PRC staff and chapter volunteers were encouraged and supported to complete IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses. Where the presence of personnel under IFRC Security responsibility was needed and approved, the IFRC security framework, including the IFRC Philippines country security regulations and contingency plans, applied to that person. An area-specific security risk assessment was conducted for the operational area. Risk mitigation measures were identified and implemented as required. This included security briefings for all IFRC personnel, movement monitoring for Field travel, and availability of safety equipment. All IFRC must, and RCRC staff and volunteers were encouraged to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management, and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training. Coordination with the ICRC was observed through regular information-sharing following the existing and agreed-on RCRC Movement arrangements. However, in 2019, the provincial government of Abra declared the armed opposition group as Persona Non-Grata which puts the Abra LGU as a hotspot for attacks as retaliatory actions as part of the recovery efforts of their mass base and to widen their strongholds. Their strongholds were in Balbalan, Lubuagan, and Lacub as manifested by their activeness in terms of movements and sightings in the aforementioned areas. Mitigating efforts like staying away from these areas lessen the risk of getting in between the rebels and the government troops in case a head-on armed encounter happens.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

Community engagement, accountability, and feedback/response mechanisms were integrated into the operation. CEA ensured that affected populations have direct access to information on the nature and scope of services provided by the PRC, together with processes that enabled community participation and ease of feedback collection and responses. A Barangay Committee (BarCom) was formed to support community engagement as they were direct representatives of their communities. The community can directly provide feedback to the BarCom members, which was essential for continuous improvements of the programme implementation. BarCom was composed of a representative number of community representatives – barangay/purok officials, representatives of all sectors in the community such as farmers, elderly group, women's group, persons with disabilities, health workers, etc.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER)

Reporting on the operation carried out as per the IFRC reporting standards. Regular updates were issued during the operation's timeframe, with a final report issued within three months after the end of the operation. The operation team have technical PMER capacity, and additional technical support was provided through the IFRC APRO PMER team. The operation monitoring teams conducted field visits as needed, and this helped identifying and resolving any issues where possible and necessary. Necessary tools and templates for regular data collection and reporting were adopted from existing PMER resources.

Administration and finance

The IFRC provided the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to the PRC on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices. PRC is accustomed to and competent in delivering these financial procedures to the required standards.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities aimed to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage, and transport to distribution sites as per the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. Logistics support for this operation was provided through the strong capacity of the PRC logistics built over the last years, supported by an experienced IFRC CD logistics team. The main supply chain strategy to meet immediate operational needs was to relocate required relief items for 400 families, including blankets, sleeping

mats, hygiene kits, jerry cans, and mosquito nets from PRC's existing prepositioned stocks. IFRC CD supported PRC to mobilize and transport needed equipment and relief items to the affected areas. The IFRC replenished the items released to meet immediate needs following IFRC standard procurement procedures. Items with the local specification to meet the local cultural context were replenished locally by the IFRC logistics team, whereas IFRC standard relief items, such as mosquito nets, hygiene kits and jerry cans, were replenished internationally by IFRC Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management, Asia Pacific (GHS&SCM-AP) unit based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The existing warehouse capacity of the PRC was enough to meet planned operational needs. The current prepositioned stocks have sufficient stocks to support around 11,300 families (complete sets of Essential Household Items).

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 2,500

Male: 1,250

Female: 1,250

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of affected families will be provided with emergency shelter support	400	500
Number of affected families will be provided with essential household items	400	500

Narrative description of achievements

People in Abra and Ilocos Sur Provinces experienced most of the impact of the earthquake. After the earthquake shook the area, residents immediately left their houses and took shelter in the designated evacuation centers.

With the intensity of the earthquake, several houses were left totally damaged or sustained severe damages, leaving them uninhabitable. Some of the most vulnerable displaced families stayed outside their houses with the fear of possible aftershocks, and safety concerns and/or stayed in the evacuation centers.

The local government authorities support the communities or families affected to check the integrity of the houses before returning home to ensure the safety of the families or advised them to stay in their relatives and/or evacuation centers temporarily.

The PRC mobilized the RC 143 volunteers, chapter staff and NHQ staff to conduct the rapid assessment and provide the relief assistance. A total of 697 families were provided with essential household items. With the DREF funding, PRC reached 500 families and 197 families were reached with PRC bi-lateral funding. The essential household items included two blankets, two sleeping mats and two mosquito nets. PRC mobilized the above essential household items from its pre-positioned stocks and DREF funding was utilized to replenish the items.



Essential Household Item distribution to the people affected by Abra earthquake (Photo: PRC).

Table 2: Number of families provided with essential household items

Province	Municipality/City	Barangay	# of families Served
Abra	Bangued	Bangbangar	2
		Sagap	8
		Ubbog	5
	Manabo	Madago San Ramon East	3
	Pidigan	Suyo	16
	Pilar	Poblacion	48
	Tubo	Supo	148
	Villaviciosa	Poblacion	70
	Sub Total		
Ilocos Sur	Bantay	Poblacion	10
	Burgos	Mapanit	20
	Nagbukel	Taleb	35
	San Emilio	Matibuey	82
		Tiagan	46
	Sto. Domingo	Paras	2
	Vigan	Brgy. III	5
	Sub Total		
Grand Total			500

Moreover, PRC extended support to families living outside the evacuation centers by providing 33 family tents, from its bilaterally received stock.

The shelter cluster facilitated to conduct rapid structural valuation of buildings and houses in the Municipality of Bangued covering the communities of Angad, Cosili East, Cosili West, Sagap, Dangandangla and Various. A total of 343 structures were assessed, of which 177 were tagged as inspected, 142 were under of restricted use and 24 were off limits. In addition, the shelter cluster coordinated the distribution of more than 3,000 shelter-grade tarpaulins and construction of transitional shelters.



As there were no proper roads or the roads/bridges were damaged, community together with staff and volunteers had to use carts or carry items to the affected areas (Photo: PRC).

Challenges

- Chapter building deemed unsafe to continue work.
- Furthermore, affected areas were mountainous and had no proper roads, some of the roads/bridges were damaged, hence had access issued. Where the teams had to carry the items to the affected areas.
- COVID-19 pandemic; travel restrictions and community/staff/volunteers contracting the virus. This led to postponing planned activities. Limited the number of trained staff/volunteers who were otherwise available for deployments.

Lessons Learned

- Operation center was transferred outside the chapter to a safe location and to continue the emergency operation.

- Future operations shall be delivered in a manner that minimizes the risk of COVID-19 transmission for people and staff/volunteers of PRC in the affected areas. Trained staff/volunteers from other operations could be deployed in needed.
- Capacity building identified as a key area to enhance the skills and knowledge of staff/volunteers, who could be deployed in future response operations. Disaster Assessment, Relief Management and Relief Distribution Simulation Exercises were identified as some of the key areas of capacity building.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 22,970

Male: 11,485

Female: 11,485

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people who report being able to meet the basic needs of their households, according to their priorities.	3,000	22,970
Number of hot meals distributed.	28,000	22,970

Narrative description of achievements

Food was the priority for displaced population. Hence, PRC sent its fleet of food trucks to vulnerable communities to provide hot meals. The Red Cross 143 volunteers and staff helped in the preparation and distribution of hot meals at evacuation centers and outside evacuation centers. PRC complemented the food pack distribution from LGU by providing total of 22,765 hotmeals. Of which 21,545 hotmeals were supported through the DREF and 1,220 hotmeals were supported with PRC bi-lateral support.

Initially PRC was planning to provide at least 1,000 hot meals per day/chapter over a period of 14 day, totalling to 28,000 hotmeals. Targeting to reach at least 3,000 people over the period. Based on the other needs on the ground and contribution from the other actors, PRC has provided hotmeals in 30 municipalities reaching 22,970 people.



PRC volunteers distributed hot meals to affected community in Abra, Province (Photo: PRC)



PRC staff and volunteers preparing meals in the food trucks; Hot Meals on Wheels (Photo: PRC)

Table 3: Number of people provided with hotmeals

No	Province	# of municipalities	# of people reached
1	Abra	19 municipalities	16,822
2	Ilocos Sur	13 municipalities	6,148
Grand Total			22,970

Challenges

- Chapters usually procure food items locally for hotmeal preparation. Supermarkets were closed during the first 48 hours of the disaster, where chapter faced challenges in sourcing items.

Lessons Learned

None



Health

People reached: 5,730

Male: 2,865.00

Female: 2,865.00

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached through NS emergency health management programmes.	3,000	5,730
Number of health-related assessment undertaken as part of the RDANA.	1	2
Number of people transported to the health facilities.	Based on the need	-
Number of people provided with First Aid.	Based on the need	1,510
Number of facemasks provided.	Based on the need	5,403
Number of IEC materials distributed (needs-based).	Based on the need	2,510
Number of people reached with search and rescue	Based on the need	Not reported
Number of search and rescue team deployed	1	2
Number of portable LED light towers with generators to be procured and mobilized	2	2
Number of people reached with community-based epidemic prevention and control activities	600	2,500
Number of people with adequate access to PPE to prevent transmission of diseases during emergency	6,000	5,4035
Percentage of target population who can recall 2 or more protective measures	50	80
Number of households receiving LLINs (long life insecticide treated nets) in emergencies	400	500
Number people provided with direct psychosocial support	Based on the need	5,730
Number of volunteers mobilized to provide psychosocial support	20	20

Narrative description of achievements

The Abra provincial Hospital sustained damaged due to the earthquake, where Red Cross 143 volunteers were mobilized to assist evacuation of patients to District Hospital.

Health needs were assessed during the Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA), that confirmed the need for first aid and psychosocial support (PSS).

Total of 26 first aid stations were established in evacuation centers, which assisted 1,510 people with basic first aid. Furthermore, PRC deployed seven health caravans to municipalities of San Isidro and San Quintin in Abra province, and Bantay, Caoayan, Nagbukel, San Emilio and Vigan City in Ilocos Sur province to provide basic health services and access to basic health care.

Total of 4,133 people were reached though health caravan. Health Caravan provide following services in the communities; health consultations, health and hygiene promotions, basic first aid demo to health workers or community



Magnitude 7.0 Tayum Abra
JULY 27, 2022
ABRA CHAPTER
Assisted in the evacuation of patients at Abra
Provincial Hospital, Bangued, Abra

members, and COVID-19 vaccinations. Medical Team deployed for assistance includes 1-2 medical doctors, 3-4 nurses and 4-5 support volunteers. Chapters coordinate with local medical professional groups/medical societies such as the Philippines Medical Association and Philippine Nurses Association to mobilise with the health caravan.

The emergency operation was implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic time. The operation was delivered to minimize the risk of COVID-19 transmission to disaster-affected people and ensured duty of care to staff and volunteers. PRC developed guidance to identify actions needed to safeguard the community and volunteers. PRC provided COVID-19 testing before deployment to the field and upon returning to the office via the PRC molecular laboratories. Furthermore, PRC provided necessary PPE to staff and volunteers. Total of 5,403 face masks were provided to affected people in the communities. Total of 2,510 IEC materials; COVID-19 leaflets were printed and distributed to ensure better messaging.

Right after the earthquake PRC deployed its search and rescue teams to support rescue operations. Two LED light towers with generators to be procured and mobilized in case of issues with power supply.

Total of 1,000 Long Life Insecticide Treated (LLIT) nets were distributed to 500 families together with the essential household item distribution. Refer shelter section for more details.

Based on the assessment and previous experiences after a disaster, people are dealing with psychological distress due to social disruption and impact of the event on the home and family. The MHPSS response is a standard practice for PRC during emergency operations, as the extent of the disaster is also likely to raise potential mental health and psychosocial issues of the affected population. Through PRC's welfare services, people affected by the earthquake provided with necessary mental health and psychosocial support interventions. These interventions aim to support affected individuals to cope with their difficult situation as a result of the earthquake and aftershocks, particularly for children. PRC established 222 Welfare Desks which provided Psychological First Aid (PFA) 5,730 individuals.



Deployment of Health Caravan at Nagbukel, Ilocos Sur (Photo: PRC).

Challenges

- Some of the common impacts of earthquake include damage to roads and bridges which resulted to the delay in response and implementation of activities.
- Difficulty in coordination with stakeholders due to limited or poor network signal created confusion and delayed response in some areas.

Lessons Learned

There is a need to further strengthen partnership and linkages between chapters and stakeholders (LGUs, community, schools, and barangays) for fast response and quick implementation of PRC activities/services.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 54,209

Male: 27,105

Female: 27,104

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards) in the affected area	10,000	54,209
Number of people reached with hygiene promotion	10,000	23,564
Number of assessments/monitoring visits undertaken and shared (as part of the (RDANA)	1	2
Number of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards)	10,000	54,209
Number of litres of safe water distributed (cumulative)	Based on the need	2,043,927
Number of households provided with jerry cans	700	695
Number of people benefitted from the temporary latrine and shower facilities in the evacuation centres	Based on the need	-

Number of cleaning activities conducted in the evacuation centres/ community	Based on the need	-
Number of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	10,000	23,56421
Number of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities	20	20
Number of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items	500	991

Narrative description of achievements

One of the immediate needs of affected population was provision of safe drinking water in the evacuation centers and in communities. Since the water sources and pipeline were damaged due to the 7.0 earthquake, majority of people in affected areas faced challenges in access to safe drinking water, water container, storage, and other hygiene needs.

PRC deployed five water tankers and one water treatment unit to the affected areas together with trained WASH personals to manage generation and distribution of safe drinking water to the affected areas. The WASH team distributed 2,043,927liters of safe drinking water over a period of 30 days which have reached 54,209 people. As part of PRC objective to provide and ensure clean water to affected communities, there were series of orientations on proper process of water treatment and utilization conducted in the communities. The objective of orientations was to inform and assure the communities about the quality of distributed water. PRC collected water sample and submitted test results to the local government authorities for issuance of safety certificate. The water samples were subject for quality test by ISO certified laboratories to determine its physical and bio-chemical properties and PRC coordinated and facilitated the process.



Installation of water treatment unit (Photo: PRC).

Furthermore, PRC supported 1,023 families with provision of two jerry cans each, to store the water distributed. Of which 695 families were supported through the DREF support and 328 families were reached through PRC bi-lateral funding.

Breakdown of water liters distributed by PRC to people

No.	Province	# of municipality	No. of people reached	Litres of water distributed
1	Abra	13	26,494	1,263,427
2	Ilocos Sur	7	27,715	780,500
Grand Total		20	54,209	2,043,9272

The PRC WASH unit conducted hygiene promotion activities to 23,564people, supported through the DREF support. Key topics and messages conveyed during the hygiene promotions include hygiene practices, solid and waste management, and diarrhea prevention. IEC material on the importance of hand washing were also reproduced and were placed in areas where people could strategically see them, e.g., near the water points and sanitation facilities.

A total of 1,591 families were provided with a hygiene kit, of which 991 families were supported through the DREF and 600 families supported with PRC bi-lateral support. Each hygiene kit included 12 pieces of body soap, 7 laundry soaps, 42 sanitary pads, 5 bath towels, 6 rolls of toilet paper, 2 toothpaste tubes, 5 toothbrushes and 4 disposable razors. Furthermore, PRC with the bi-lateral support provided individual hygiene kits to 2,530 persons.



Distribution of clean drinking water in Abra,. (Photo: PRC)

Challenges

- There was only one hydrant available in Abra and it was shared by multiple water tankers. The priority areas were distant, and some areas were in upland areas, which made drive difficult. Challenge was overcome by installation of the water treatment unit to provide water.
- Local dialect: the majority of the community is Ilocano, and some had difficulties in understanding other languages.
- Lack of trained chapter volunteers to conduct WASH assistance.
- Breakdown of some of the water tankers during the operation.

Lessons Learned

- Regular monitoring of assets, periodic maintenance and quarterly inventory check to ensure assets are maintained in good condition.
- Encourage the chapters to build capacity of the volunteers by providing specific WASH related training. Also the local volunteer will understand the dialects within the communities. This will specifically help in conducting software components of WASH activities such as hygiene promotion.



Protection Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 54,209

Male: 27,105

Female: 27,104

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people provided with PGI services	10,000	54,209
Initial assessments focus on key PGI areas as part of RDANA	1	1
Percentage of staff and volunteers sign the code of conduct	100%	100%
Number of referrals to relevant support services	Based on the need	5
Number of child-friendly spaces set-up	4	17
Number of play kits procured	1,000	1000

Narrative description of achievements

Protection, Gender and Inclusion was one of the areas included in RDANA. The results of RDANA helped to determine the appropriate PGI interventions. Key concern identified in the assessment was the need for PSS and child-friendly spaces.

PRC ensured the interventions were aligned with IFRC minimum standard commitments to Protection, Gender, and Inclusions in Emergencies, including targeting women-headed households, pregnant, lactating women, and men and boys made vulnerable by disaster. IFRC has zero tolerance to any form of violence against children. Child protection policy was part of the mandatory orientation to volunteers mobilized in this operation where all staff and volunteers signed a document that they have read, understood, and would abide the policy.



PRC conducted play and art activities for children affected by earthquake in the province of Abra to help them improve their coping skills through various CFS activities. (Photo:PRC)

PRC/IFRC ensured the children are protected from exploitation and abuse regardless of their nationality, culture, ethnicity, gender, religious or political beliefs, socio-economic status, family, or criminal background, physical or mental health or any other factors of for discrimination.

To help affected families, 222 welfare desks were set up in evacuation centres. Welfare desks assist displaced people with: i) restoring family links (RFL); (ii) tracing; (iii) inquiry and communications; (iv) contact of relatives; and (v) referral. There were total of 5,730 people reached through psychological first aid. Furthermore, PRC reached 7,645 children through the 32 child-friendly space established in evacuation centers and through mobilization of clowns for entertainment.

The PRC welfare services provided PSS to children through play activities to help them cope with their new environment. Other activities included drawing activity, storytelling, and toy distribution for the children. PRC provided 1,000 read and play kits to children through Child-Friendly Spaces. The kit included colouring book, story book (assorted), 24 pack- color crayons, drawing book, white board, white board markers, alphabet flash card, plastic envelop to include the items.



Child-friendly space activity with mobilisation of clown for entertainment of the children (Photo: PRC).

Number of people reached with child-friendly activities and psychosocial support

Province	Child-friendly activity	Psychosocial Support
Abra	5,073	3,622
Ilocos Sur	2,572	2,108
Grand Total	7,645	5,730

Challenges

Difficulty in coordination with stakeholders due to limited or poor network signal created confusion and delayed response in some areas.

Lessons Learned

There is a need to further strengthen partnership and linkages between chapters and stakeholders (LGUs, community, schools, and barangays) for fast response and quick implementation of PRC activities/services.

Strengthen National Society

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of branches that have the capacity to lead the operation at local level	2	2
Percentage of volunteers involved in response who are insured	100%	100%

Narrative description of achievements

PRC focused its intervention in two provinces in Region I; Abra and Ilocos Sur. During this operation, PRC National Headquarters (NHQ) directly supported the two chapters with technical support, manpower and budget for the implementation the operation in the field. A total of 217 staff and volunteers mobilized for this operation. Prior to mobilization, they were all trained/oriented and equipped. All volunteers mobilized for this operation were insured under the Membership and Accident Benefit (MAAB) of PRC.

Challenges

- Challenge in withdrawing the funds transferred from PRC NHQ due to closure of banks after the earthquake. Chapter used its contingency funds and personal money until the banking functions were reopened.
- Chapter building is deemed unsafe for continue with emergency operations. Hence, operation center was transferred outside the chapter.
- Communication between chapter to NHQ; Some chapters experienced lack of communication between NHQ and Chapter.

Lessons Learned

Learned the importance of having trained and experienced Chapter Service Representatives (CSR) or focal persons in each chapter. Provision of NHQ training capacity building activities in the chapters as well as simulations exercise.

Furthermore, focus on volunteer recruitment, retention, and appreciation programs. Good coordination and communication among NHQ / chapter / LGUs play a vital role for the success of operation.

International Disaster Response

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Effective and coordinated international disaster response ensured	Yes	Yes
Number of rapid response personnel support the operation	1	-
DREF procedures are applied during the implementation of the operation	Yes	Yes
Percentage of target population satisfied with support received	80%	100%
Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements	Yes	Yes
Complementarity and strengths of the Movement enhanced	Yes	Yes
Movement coordination is well-established	Yes	Yes

Narrative description of achievements

The IFRC Country Delegation (CD) provided support to PRC to ensure accountability and compliance with regards to the DREFs and Appeals procedures. For this operation, this has included the preparation of an Informal Updates, DREF emergency plan of action, and this operations update, all published on the public [IFRC Appeals Database](#). [The IFRC GO Platform](#) is used to prepare situation reports.

Affected population have direct access to information on the nature and scope of services provided by PRC, the community accountability and feedback/response mechanism was integrated into programming. Along with the process, the community are enabled to participate and give their feedback.

Feedbacks and complaints mechanism are established through:

- (i) Direct consultation in which affected community people were assessed and consulted on their needs during assessment
- (ii) Community consultation and validation during identification of beneficiaries
- (iii) Setting up of welfare desks in evacuation centers
- (iv) Setting up of information desk during distribution of NFI and cash assistance
- (v) Formation of BaReCom
- (vi) Posting of information materials about beneficiary selection criteria and type of intervention being implemented by PRC
- (vii) Information dissemination on PRC's social media account where PRC staff provide real-time response to all queries that have been received.

Logistics effectively managed the supply chain, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage, and transport to distribution sites as per the operation's requirement and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes, and procedures. Logistics provided a strong capacity of the PRC logistics built over the last years, and this operation was supported by an experienced IFRC CD logistics team. IFRC CD supported PRC to mobilize and transport needed equipment and relief items to the affected areas. PRC mobilised its relief stocks to support the people affected, which was replenished through DREF. The blankets and sleep mats which met the local specifications were replenished locally by the IFRC logistics team, whereas IFRC standard relief items, such as mosquito nets, hygiene parcels and jerry cans were replenished internationally by IFRC Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management, Asia Pacific (GHS&SCM-AP) unit based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

The PRC led the Movement's overall response for this operation, maintaining close coordination with Movement partners in the country and providing updates. The PRC works with the IFRC, the ICRC and six Partner National Societies (PNSs) in the country: the American Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross.

The PRC hold monthly in-country movement-wide meeting to update partners on ongoing plans and activities. Partners also share relevant information about plans and activities in the country. IFRC coordinate with in-country PNSs on the launching of the DREF request to support PRC provide humanitarian services to communities affected.

IFRC is leading the Philippine Shelter Cluster in support of the government lead agency – Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD). The in-country shelter cluster coordinator was active with providing coordination support and technical assistance with the lead government agency. There were over 40 plus Shelter Cluster members composed of UN Agencies, INGOs, National and Local NGOs, Civic Society Organizations and Academes. Shelter Cluster coordinated with its partners on the response operations. Immediately after the Abra earthquake, the Philippine Shelter Cluster convened to map out the next immediate actions of the partner shelter

agencies. The cluster facilitated to conduct the rapid structural valuation of buildings and houses in the Municipality of Bangued covering the communities of Angad, Cosili East, Cosili West, Sagap, Dangandangla and Various.

Challenges

None.

Lessons Learned

None.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC and PRC participate in local, national, and international dialogues/meetings	Yes	Yes
Number of communications materials produced/published	10	22
Number of lessons learned workshop conducted	1	-

Narrative description of achievements

The visibility of PRC efforts to prepare and assist people affected by the earthquake and the subsequent was promoted and highlighted through mainstream and traditional media. There were roughly 22 press releases, 15 Facebook, 2 twitter posts and 5 post from PRC and other websites.

PRC and IFRC communications team worked on the messaging, Audio Visual materials, stories/infographics that presented a clearer picture of the damages, supported by statistics and data. Some publications by PRC on websites and social media are as follows:

PRC Facebook Page:

- [PRC Relief Operations for those Affected by 7-Magnitude EQ in Abra](#)
- [PRC Water Bladder Distribution in Abra](#)
- [Augmentation of Water Supply in Abra](#)
- [Amid the rain, Philippine Red Cross volunteers and staff hiked and met residents of Sitio Bantay, Maguyepyep, Sallapadan, Abra halfway across Bucloc River to hand them relief packs.](#)
- [PRC Chairman and CEO Dick Gordon leads the operations to bring much needed relief to the communities affected by the 7.0 Magnitude Northwestern Luzon earthquake.](#)
- [Philippine Red Cross on the ground following the 7.0 magnitude earthquake.](#)
- [300 individuals from Barangay Pakiling, Bucay, Abra received rice meals from Philippine Red Cross](#)
- [Philippine Red Cross set up a Child-Friendly Space, where 100 children received psychological first aid](#)
- [Philippine Red Cross - Abra Chapter EMS Team ushered patients and staff of the Abra Provincial Hospital to safety this morning after a magnitude 7.0 hit the province.](#)

PRC Website:

- [PH Red Cross Response in Ilocos Sur](#)
- [PH Red Cross Intensifies Water Distribution in Earthquake Hit Abra:](#)

Twitter Post:

- [PRC Volunteers Monitoring Areas of Responsibility](#)
- [PRC Photos Damage in Abra and Ilocos Sur](#)

Other Websites:

- [Philippine Red Cross Continues to Help Earthquake Hit](#)
- [PH Red Cross Directs Volunteers to Stand By, Assess EQ Hit Areas](#)
- [PH Red Cross Promotes Proper Hygiene Kit in Quake-Hit Areas](#)

PRC was planning to conduct a lesson learned activity in the end of the emergency operation. Due to overlapping activities PRC was unable to conduct the lesson learned activities. *Challenges and lessons learned reflected in this report were based on the PRC sectoral reports which was organized to review the operational timeline and actions taken, analyse the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT), as well as conduct an after-action review.*

Challenges

None.

Lessons Learned
None.

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Effective performance of staff supported by HR procedures	Yes	Yes
Percentage compliance with PRC HR procedures	100%	100%
Percentage of financial reporting respecting the IFRC procedures	100%	100%
Percentage of operational staff for IFRC receive security briefing	100%	100%
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>PRC mobilized NHQ and Chapter's staff, Red Cross 143 volunteers, Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT143) and National Disaster Response Team's members from other Chapters as required. PRC Human Resources (HR) procedures were applied to all deployments. In total, 217 PRC personnel/staff and volunteers have been involved in the response.</p> <p>The finance and administration team provided operational support to budget validation, bank transfers, and technical assistance to PRC to validate invoices. All financial transactions of this operation were conducted in accordance with the IFRC's standard financial procedures. The DREF project agreement was signed upon the activation of the DREF.</p> <p>The existing IFRC country security plan, including security regulations, contingency plans for medical emergencies, relocation and critical incident management were applied to all the personnel under IFRC security's responsibility.</p> <p>For PRC staff and volunteers, the National Society's security framework was applied. Regular and close coordination was maintained with the ICRC in accordance with the existing security framework and Movement's coordination agreement. Regular information sharing was maintained and specific security protocols for each level of security.</p> <p>All IFRC and RC/RC staff and volunteers were encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e., Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training.</p>		
Challenges		
None.		
Lessons Learned		
None.		

D. Financial Report

The total allocation for this DREF was CHF 241,921 of which CHF 185,543 (77%) was utilized. The balance of CHF 56,378 will be returned to the DREF pot. The variance in the budget reflects the actual response needs on the ground after the initial rapid assessment and the continued assessment and response review throughout the operation. This also takes into considerations bi-lateral support to PRC, Government, and other responses at community level.

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO, Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the relevant National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Full financial report will be attached at the end of this report.

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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

In the Philippine Red Cross

- Gwendolyn Pang, Secretary General: gwendolyn.pang@redcross.org.ph
- Leonardo Ebajo, Director for Disaster Management Services; email: leonardo.ebajo@redcross.org.ph

In the IFRC Philippines Country Delegation

- Alberto Bocanegra, Head of Delegation, email: alberto.bocanegra@ifrc.org
- Gopal Mukherjee, Programme Coordinator; email: gopal.mukherjee@ifrc.org
- Radhika Fernando, Operations Manager; email: radhika.fernando@ifrc.org

In the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur

- Alexander Matheou, Regional Director; email: alexander.matheou@ifrc.org
- Juja Kim, Deputy Regional Director; email: juja.kim@ifrc.org
- Joy Singhal, Head of Health, Disasters, Climate and Crises; email: joy.singhal@ifrc.org
- Ahmad Ali Rezaie, Operations Coordinator; email: OpsCoord.SouthEastAsia@ifrc.org
- Afrhill Rances, Communications Manager; email: afrhill.rances@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Christina Duschl, Senior Officer, Operations Coordination; email: christina.duschl@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges Support

- Julienne de Bernard; Strategic Engagement and Partnership in Emergencies – Surge; email: julienne.debernard@ifrc.org PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- Mursidi Unir, PMER in Emergencies Coordinator; email: mursidi.unir@ifrc.org

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.

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/8-2023/2	Operation	MDRPH047
Budget Timeframe	2022/8-2022/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 22/Mar/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPH047 - Philippines - Tayum Abra Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 02 Aug 2022 to 31 Dec 2022

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	241,921
DREF Allocations	241,921
Expenditure	-185,543
Closing Balance	56,378

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	22,008	18,365	3,643
PO02 - Livelihoods	35,481	19,511	15,971
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health	35,567	45,829	-10,261
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	60,798	62,755	-1,957
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	22,421	17,065	5,356
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	5,353	6,304	-951
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	181,629	169,829	11,800
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	9,417		9,417
EA02 - Secretariat Services	36,657	5,755	30,902
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	14,218	9,959	4,259
Enabling Approaches Total	60,292	15,714	44,578
Grand Total	241,921	185,543	56,378

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/8-2023/2	Operation	MDRPH047
Budget Timeframe	2022/8-2022/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 22/Mar/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPH047 - Philippines - Tayum Abra Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 02 Aug 2022 to 31 Dec 2022

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	132,121	84,241	47,880
Clothing & Textiles	7,719	6,987	732
Food	24,561	8,046	16,515
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	42,281	33,300	8,981
Medical & First Aid	15,789	6,106	9,684
Teaching Materials	21,930	13,558	8,372
Utensils & Tools	5,447	2,559	2,889
Other Supplies & Services	14,393	13,686	707
Logistics, Transport & Storage	40,954	30,953	10,001
Storage		1,662	-1,662
Distribution & Monitoring	10,000	3,412	6,588
Transport & Vehicles Costs	25,954	24,952	1,002
Logistics Services	5,000	927	4,073
Personnel	22,772	40,559	-17,787
National Staff		32	-32
National Society Staff	4,772	34,600	-29,828
Volunteers	18,000	5,927	12,073
Workshops & Training	1,965	6,009	-4,044
Workshops & Training	1,965	6,009	-4,044
General Expenditure	29,344	12,457	16,886
Travel	13,070	527	12,543
Information & Public Relations	2,632	571	2,060
Office Costs	3,193	2,136	1,057
Communications	1,063	321	743
Financial Charges	351	414	-63
Other General Expenses	9,035	8,487	547
Indirect Costs	14,765	11,324	3,441
Programme & Services Support Recover	14,765	11,324	3,441
Grand Total	241,921	185,543	56,378