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# Emergency appeal final report

## Philippines: Typhoons and floods



<b>Emergency appeal n°</b> MDRPH020	<b>GLIDE n°</b> <a href="#">TC-2015-000168-PHL</a> and <a href="#">TC-2015-000170-PHL</a>
<b>Date of issue:</b> 25 March 2017	<b>Timeframe:</b> 22 December 2015 to 30 November 2016
<b>Appeal budget:</b> CHF 2,079,515	<b>Appeal coverage:</b> CHF 1.39 million ( <a href="#">67 per cent</a> )
<b>Amount advance from DREF:</b> CHF 250,000	<b>N° of people assisted:</b> 9,576 households (47,880 people)
<b>Host National Society:</b> Philippine Red Cross (PRC) is the nation's largest humanitarian organization and works through 100 chapters covering all administrative districts and major cities in the country. It has at least 1,000 staff at national headquarters and chapter levels, and approximately one million volunteers and supporters, of whom some 500,000 are active volunteers. At chapter level, a programme called Red Cross 143, has volunteers in place to enhance the overall capacity of the National Society to prepare for and respond in disaster situations.	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> PRC leads the overall response plan to which the Movement partners contribute. The main partners who have supported the PRC response on bilateral basis are ICRC, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. The IFRC, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross are working as consortium funded by the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO).	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> The Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) and the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) mobilized and coordinated the response. The Department of Social Welfare and Development responded with evacuation and relief. Civil society groups also mobilised and some I/NGO's also responded such as Plan, ACF and Save the Children. However, due to lack of funding there was limited response.	

### Appeal history

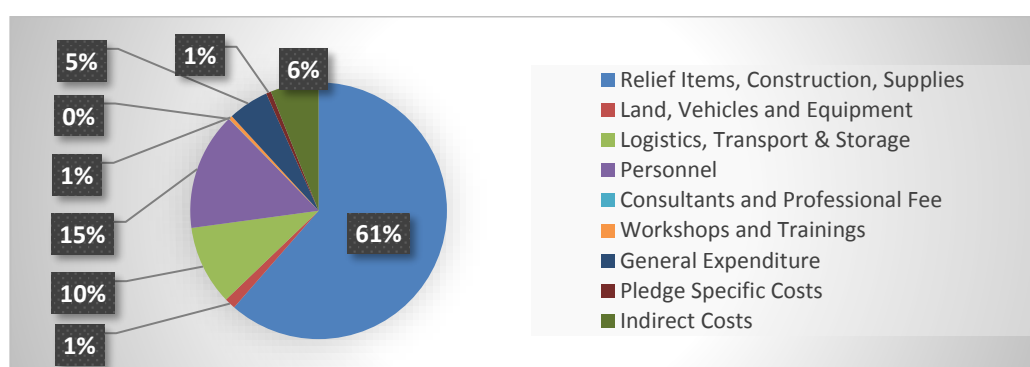
- 14 December 2015:** Typhoon Melor makes landfall in Batangas Island, Northern Samar, and moves westward.
- 16 December 2015:** Typhoon Melor exits to the west of the Philippines. [Information bulletin no. 1](#) issued.
- 17 December 2015:** The President of the Philippines declares a state of national calamity following the devastation caused by Typhoon Melor.
- 18 December 2015:** Tropical Depression Twenty-Three makes landfall in Davao Oriental province, eastern Mindanao. [Information bulletin no. 2](#) issued.
- 19 December:** Almost the whole of Philippines experiences rain, floods and landslides.
- 22 December:** [Emergency Appeal](#) launched for CHF 3.7 million.
- 4 March 2016:** [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) issued, seeking CHF 2 million.
- 25 July 2016:** The [6-month operation update](#) is published.
- 28 November 2016:** Operations Update No. 3 provides a projection of activities which will be incorporated and implemented as part of the Operational Plan 2017 for Philippines

## The situation

Typhoon Melor struck Northern Samar, Philippines, on 14 December 2015, moved westward and made five landfalls before it exited the Philippine landmass through Occidental Mindoro on 19 December. Melor left 42 people dead, almost 300,000 houses damaged of which 98,000 houses were destroyed and some PHP 4.3 billion (CHF 89 million) worth of agriculture and infrastructure assets affected. Melor came a few months after some parts of Luzon were badly affected from the effects of Typhoon Koppu (October 2015). Melor was then followed by a tropical depression (Twenty-Three), which enhanced the northeast monsoon causing heavy rainfall throughout much of the country. More than 800,000 families were affected by Typhoon Melor, Tropical Depression Twenty-Three and the northeast monsoon.

## Financial status

The Emergency Appeal sought CHF 2,079,515, of which CHF 1,396,329 was raised (67 per cent coverage). The total expenditure recorded was CHF 1,396,303 (81 per cent of income), leaving a balance of CHF 265,711. Of the total expenditure, CHF 694,631 (61 per cent of total expenditure) was utilized for direct costs to affected people, with the rest covering National Society development and operational support costs, including distribution and monitoring. Total personnel costs were CHF 167,510 (15 per cent of total expenditure). Of the total expenses, CHF 229,656 (20 per cent) was utilized via cash transfer programming.



The balance of CHF 265,703 will be transferred to Operational Plan 2017 for Philippines to continue longer-term activities in the provinces of Northern Samar and Sorsogon and to support enhancing the capacity of PRC chapters, with the aim of enhancing their resilience against future disasters. Donors who have any queries or clarification about the reallocation of the balance are requested to contact the [IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office](#) within 30 days.

## Acknowledgement and contribution

Contributions towards this appeal were received from American Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross (from European Commission - DG ECHO), Japanese Red Cross Society, Norwegian Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Swedish Red Cross, The Canadian Red Cross Society (from the Canadian Government), Monaco Government, The Netherlands Red Cross (from The Netherlands Government).

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

## Coordination and partnerships

### Overview of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in-country

The PRC led the overall response plan to which Movement partners contributed. The main partners who supported the PRC response on bilateral basis are ICRC, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross.

The IFRC, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross also implemented a project in consortium funded by the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO). The IFRC also worked in close coordination with ICRC in Biri island, Northern Samar province. Here ICRC covered the livelihoods component while this appeal supported provision of emergency shelter and shelter repair assistance.

### Movement Coordination

Close coordination was maintained between PRC and Movement partners. PRC was responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of the response. IFRC and ICRC also coordinated and cooperated closely, particularly on sharing operational and security information.

### Coordination with public authorities and other actors

As an auxiliary to the public authorities, PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation and collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council, its provincial, municipal and barangay counterparts; and local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010.

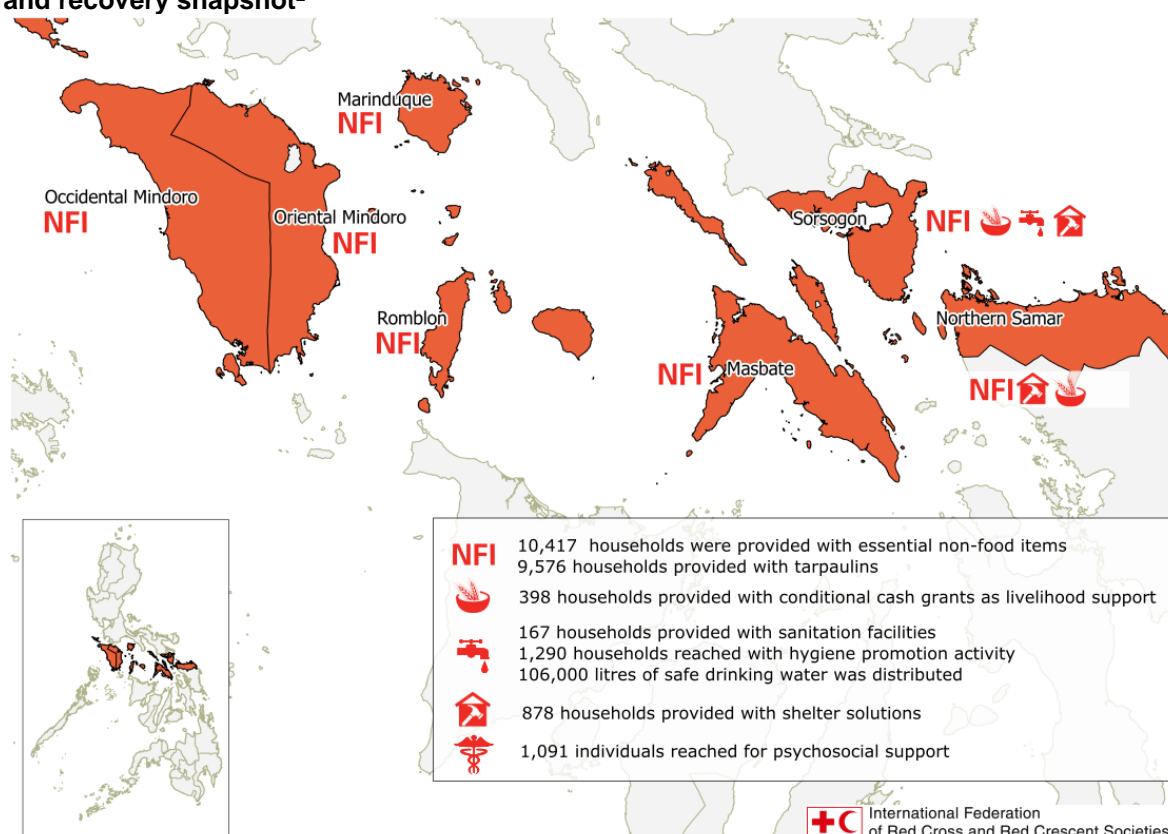
### Inter-agency coordination

Further to coordinating with public authorities, PRC and IFRC participate in Humanitarian Country Team forums held during disaster and non-emergency times. PRC and IFRC were involved in relevant cluster information sharing, planning and analysis at all levels while IFRC supported PRC coordination efforts through representation in other relevant clusters as required, ensuring that PRC activities were reflected in the UN OCHA 3W<sup>1</sup>. IFRC is also the co-convenor of the shelter cluster in the Philippines. However, clusters were not activated for this response.

## Operational implementation

The Emergency Appeal operation supported the PRC in providing relief and recovery assistance to the people affected by Typhoon Melor. In total, 47,880 people were reached across seven provinces.

### Relief and recovery snapshot<sup>2</sup>

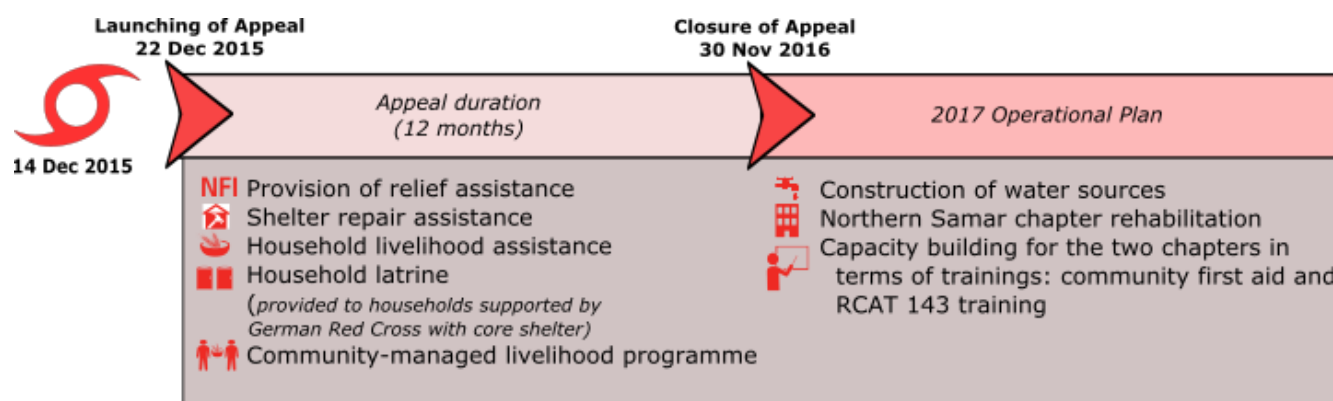


### Community-based DRR and National Society development snapshot


As part of the commitment to community-based DRR, two affected communities in Sorsogon are being supported with the construction of water supply systems. There are also Red Cross 143 orientation programmes, community first aid training, community DRRM and hygiene promotion activities still underway. The National Society's Northern Samar chapter was badly damaged by Typhoon Melor and is being rehabilitated through a joint action between IFRC and ICRC. All these activities are now part of the IFRC's 2017 Operational Plan. They will be completed during 2017 and reported in updates of the 2017 Operational Plan.

<sup>1</sup> 3W – Who does What and Where

<sup>2</sup> The initial target for recovery shelter assistance was 878 but six households were disqualified after failing to fulfil grant conditions, as such the number that received full assistance was 827.




## Overview

 Health and care	Implementation (%)
<b>Outcome 1:</b> The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of floods affected population are reduced.	100%
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Psychosocial needs of the affected population are met	

### Achievements against outcome

**Output 1.1:** PRC provided psychosocial support (PSS) to 1,091 individuals inside evacuation centres in the provinces of Bulacan, Masbate, Northern Samar and Sorsogon. Adults were provided with individual or group psychosocial support while children were supported to cope through recreational activities, including play and art. A total of 20 volunteers were oriented on key PSS issues, including psychological first aid, before providing PSS.

In addition to PSS, PRC provided 24 individuals with referral services through the restoring family link programme. Individuals were supported with free calls to get in touch again with family members.

 Water – Sanitation – Hygiene promotion	Implementation (%)
<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> The immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities	100%
<b>Output 2.1.1:</b> Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	
<b>Output 2.1.2:</b> Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population	
<b>Outcome 2.2:</b> Risk of waterborne, water-related and vector-borne diseases in targeted communities is reduced	100%
<b>Output 2.2.1:</b> Adequate water and sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quality and quantity is provided to target population	

### Achievements against outcome

**Output 2.1.1:** To promote safe storage and handling of drinking water at household level, 7,812 families in six provinces were provided with jerry cans – one 20-litre rigid type or two 10-litre collapsible type per family – as part of the non-food package.

**Table 1. Breakdown of households provided with jerry cans.**

Masbate	Occidental Mindoro	Oriental Mindoro	Northern Samar	Romblon	Sorsogon	Total
559	313	2,358	1,826	500	2,256	7,812

Water sources had been contaminated and this limited access to safe water in affected communities, and increased concerns relating to waterborne diseases. To address this, PRC mobilized water filtration kits and produced and distributed 106,000 litres of safe water to the affected households in Oriental Mindoro (71,000 L) and in Northern Samar (35,000 L). This production of water was carried out using PRC's own resources and did not form part of the emergency appeal expenditure.

**Output 2.1.2:** The floods increased the risk of water and vector borne diseases. To address this, PRC conducted basic hygiene promotion to families provided with hygiene kits. Distribution of IFRC standard hygiene kits<sup>3</sup> is reported in the non-food item section (see *breakdown in Table 4*).

**Output 2.2.1:** Based on assessments, it was identified that there was a greater need for sanitation at household level rather than school level. As such, Outcome 2.2 was changed to reflect this and individual households in the province of Sorsogon were provided with latrines and hygiene promotion. In the Municipality of Bulusan, households with latrines damaged or destroyed by the Typhoon were provided with materials to repair a damaged or build a new latrine. The Emergency Appeal also provided latrines and septic tanks to the core shelters built with the bilateral support of the German Red Cross Santa in Sorsogon, Magdalena.

In total of 167 households (83 female-headed and 84 male-headed) were supported to construct latrines through the owner-driven approach using cash transfers. The conditional cash grants were released to the households in two tranches – one for the septic tank and one for the superstructure. The households were given a checklist/set of tasks to complete to be eligible for the release of the cash grants. A water sanitation engineer was available for the design of the superstructure and septic tank and to support and monitor the construction.


In addition, the programme also ensured that each household supported with a latrine was reached with awareness on proper maintenance and use of the sanitation facilities provided. The hygiene promotion sessions organized in this regard included key messages on: (i) hand-washing; (ii) environmental sanitation; (iii) prevention and management of diarrheal and vector-borne diseases; (iv) proper use and maintenance of latrines.

**Table 2. Breakdown of households provided with latrine**

Type of support	Municipality	Households assisted
Household latrines with superstructure and septic tank	Bulusan	79
	Santa Magdalena	74
Septic tank only	Bulusan	1
Superstructure only	Bulusan	1
	Santa Magdalena	12
<b>Total</b>		<b>167</b>



PRC staff and volunteers conduct monitoring activities during the construction of sanitation facilities in Sorsogon. During monitoring, mentoring and technical guidance were also provided to beneficiaries. **Photo: PRC-IFRC**

 Livelihoods – Nutrition – Food security	Implementation (%)
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Economic security of the target worst-affected households is restored	100%
<b>Output 3.1:</b> Affected households have restored livelihoods after receiving working capital sufficient to resume income generating activities	

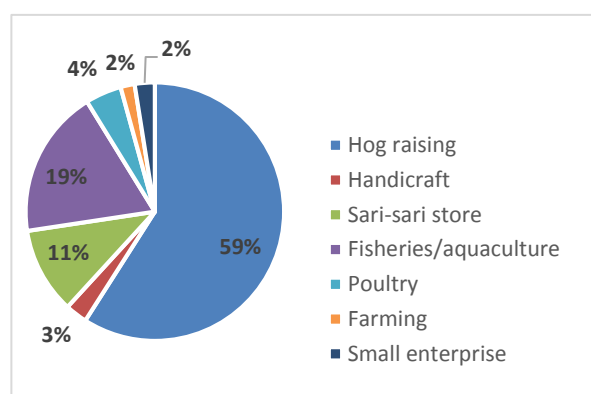
<sup>3</sup> A standard hygiene kit contains 12 pieces' body soap, 5 pieces' laundry soap, 40 pieces' sanitary pads, 5 pieces' bath towels, 6 pieces' toilet paper, 2 pieces' tooth paste, 5 pieces' tooth brush and 4 pieces of disposable razor.

### Achievements against outcome

**Output 3.1:** The affected communities were supported with household livelihood assistance (HLA) to restart their income generating activities. A total of 398 households (225 female-headed and 173 male-headed) were selected based on the vulnerability criteria set by PRC and each received conditional cash grants worth PHP 5,000 (CHF 104). The type of livelihood chosen by households included hog raising, poultry farming, making of handicrafts, farming, putting up a sari-sari store<sup>4</sup> and others. Most the beneficiaries opted for livestock and farming activities in congruence to their existing skills and capacities.

Of the total beneficiaries, 64 per cent were landless labourers whose primary source of income came from wages during harvest and planting seasons, which happens twice a year. Of the other beneficiaries, 18 per cent were coastal fishermen who use non-motorized boats for fishing. At times, they also work as labourers on larger fishing boats. Also, 17 per cent were petty traders, while only 1 per cent were considered as land owners, with less than half a hectare of cultivable land.

Of the livelihoods ventures chosen by beneficiaries, hog raising and fisheries/aquaculture constitute the higher percentage of investment. In Sorsogon, hog raising, which are grown to fatten, is common to most households not just to earn money but as a form of savings. They chose hog raising since most of the families are already familiar with this type of activity. Most families have a small backyard piggery. Of the beneficiaries, 60 per cent opted for hog raising. Others opted to raise 45-day chickens which can make a faster return of investment. Households who opted for hog raising were assisted by the Barangay Recovery Committees in the procurement process in order to ensure that all beneficiaries would get the quality of hog fit for their location.



Most of the beneficiaries who invested in fishing are from coastal areas. To restart fishing activities, they proposed to repair their damaged non-motorized boats. Most of the materials purchased for repairs were marine fly wood, epoxy, paint and fishing equipment such as nets and paddle. Through the livelihoods support from PRC, 100 per cent of these fishermen were able to go back to fishing activities using their newly repaired boats and nets.

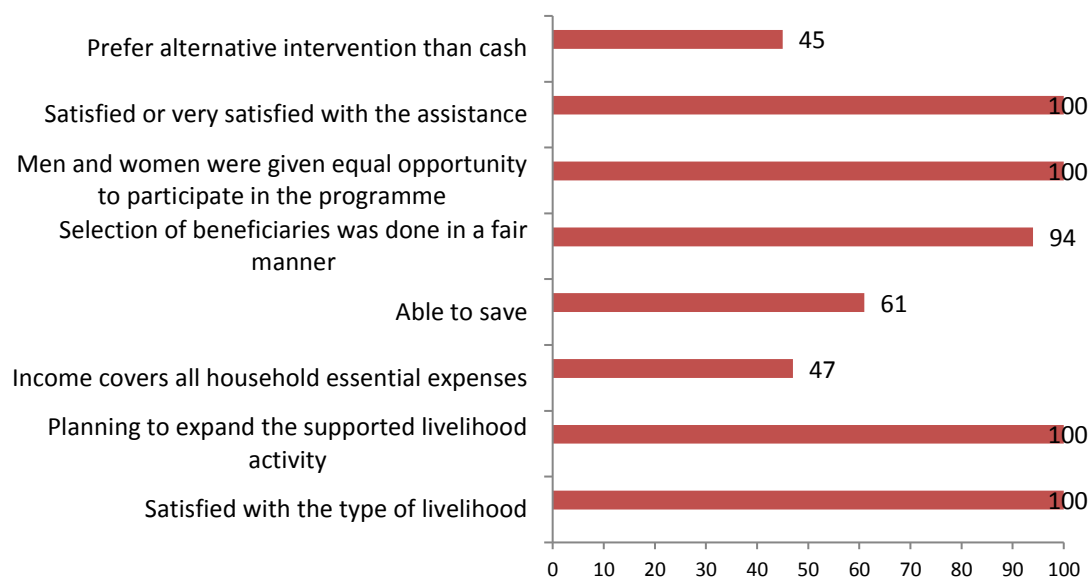
Part of the identified strategy of the household livelihoods assistance is to link the communities to their respective Local Government Units (LGU) for technical support. The linkage promotes the sustainability of the project through appropriate guidance and technical inputs. With partnership with the municipal agriculture, all 398 beneficiaries were trained on different type of livelihoods activities such as hog raising and poultry.

**Table 3. Breakdown of households provided livelihoods' support**

Municipality	Barangay	No. of households
Bulusan	Mabuhay	119
	Porog	39
	San Bernardo	39
Sta. Magdalena	Salvacion	25
	San Eugenio	118
	San Rafael	58
Total		398

An impact survey for the household livelihoods project was conducted reaching 240 beneficiaries. Results highlighted that that 100 per cent of the beneficiaries were satisfied or very satisfied with the assistance they received from red Cross. Another 100 per cent of the households reported that they were very satisfied with the type of livelihoods options they chose.

<sup>4</sup> A small community store that sells basic goods in small quantities.



#### Case Study

Ramir Camposano, 58 years old, from barangay Mabuhay, Bulusan Sorsogon is a father of seven. Farm labour was the only source of income he had to support his family. His three sons – ages 23, 20, 19 years – helped him in farming when the rest are at school. Normally, the three would earn a substantial income during the planting and harvest seasons and very little during the lean times.

Day after Typhoon Nona, they could not get any casual work since landowners had suffered major losses to the disaster and could not hire labourers. During this time, Ramir felt hopeless as he struggled to raise an income to meet his family's daily needs. But once he learned from the BaReCom that he was chosen as one recipient of the Red Cross livelihoods programme, hope sprung anew. He opted for a hog-raising venture. Using the PHP 5,000 (USD 100) cash grant provided by the Red Cross, he purchased a piglet and feeds. His wife reared the piglet as Ramir continued to search for opportunities as a farm labourer. After three months of rearing, the family sold the hog at PHP 9,000 (USD 180). They used the money to reinvest in two new piglets.

*In the photo on the left, Ramir's wife is rearing the two piglets they acquired selling their first hog. They are looking forward to an increased return on investment, and further growth in their venture. Photo: PRC*

Community-managed livelihood projects were also set up to support groups within the community to design and manage their own livelihood project. This intervention supported the enhancement of existing livelihood ventures or diversification, and sought to directly benefit a group of vulnerable households and indirectly, a larger section of the community.

In this regard, two associations were formed and registered in the Department of Labour and Employment. The Women Handicraft Association received PHP 50,000 (approx. CHF 1,000) while San Sebastian Fisher Folks Association received PHP 301,000 (approx. CHF 6,000). Each has a chairperson, secretary, treasurer and members. Establishing the associations contributes to the financial inclusion of vulnerable groups and gives access to future financial products and access services they would not have previously been able to access.

The Women's Handicraft Association – with 42 members – in Barangay Porog, Bulusan, Sorsogon comprises mostly of fisher folks who also have experience or interest in handicraft. Prior to the Typhoon, many worked on

boats and did not own any assets, and their incomes were not enough to meet their basic needs. The community, in coordination with Department of Agriculture, proposed the establishment of an association for the handicraft business. In the past, households who ventured into this type of business because were not able continue because supplies were expensive. However, with the livelihood support of PRC, the community established a handicraft business and produces several finished products which are supplied to the local markets and to neighbouring towns. Now they are in a position to reinvest in raw materials and continue the business.



Recipients of assistance in Bulusan display handicraft items they produced after receiving support from PRC.

Photo: IFRC



Members of San Sebastian Fisher Folks Association and PRC staff inspect a net delivered to start a fishing project.

Photo: PRC

San Sebastian Fisher Folks Association in San Sebastian, Santa Magdalena, Sorsogon has 34 members. San Sebastian is a coastal barangay where most of the income generation activities are based on farming and fishing. Almost 90 per cent of the total households depend on fishing: with 5 per cent as boat owners while majority are labourers from larger boats with very low income, barely meeting the daily family needs. In coordination with and supported by the Bureau of Fisheries, the association established a fishing net system that could harvest up to 1 tonne of fish in six *puoks*<sup>5</sup>. Previously this was done by some wealthy individuals and only needed few workers; a situation which had limited benefit to the community.

As the operation closes, there is a need for PRC to continue engaging with the two community groups within the context of community-based risk management. Monitoring of the projects will continue under Operational Plan 2017.

🏠 Shelter and settlements – Household non-food items	Implementation (%)
<b>Outcome 4:</b> The immediate household, shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met,	
<b>Output 4.1:</b> Target populations are provided with essential household (non-food) items	100%
<b>Output 4.2:</b> Target populations are provided with emergency shelter materials (tarpaulins)	
<b>Outcome 5:</b> Affected households have recovered safer shelter and gained awareness and skills on safer shelter.	
<b>Output 5.1:</b> Affected households whose houses were damaged have repaired using the safe shelter 8 key messages.	100%

#### Achievements against outcome

**Output 4.1 & 4.2:** To support the immediate needs of affected households, through PRC's overall plan of action, a combination of non-food items and hygiene kits were distributed to 10,417 households, in which 9,576 were reached through this appeal. Households which received hygiene kits were also reached with basic hygiene awareness.

Furthermore, 9,576 households whose shelters were damaged or destroyed by the typhoon were provided with tarpaulins as emergency shelter materials.

<sup>5</sup> Purok – the smallest subdivision in barangay/village

**Table 4. Breakdown of households provided with non-food items through this operation**

Province	Hygiene kits	Jerry cans	Sleeping kits	Tarpaulins
Marinduque	559	559	559	559
Masbate	355	n/a	464	464
Northern Samar	1,826	1,826	2,100	2,983
Occidental Mindoro	313	313	313	313
Oriental Mindoro	841	2,358	3,029	2,847
Romblon	500	500	500	500
Sorsogon	454	2,256	2,452	1,910
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,848</b>	<b>7,812</b>	<b>9,417</b>	<b>9,576</b>

**Output 5.1:** Shelter repair assistance (SRA) was provided to 872 households (390 female-headed and 482 male-headed) in the four municipalities of Biri, Bobon in the province of Northern Samar, and Bulusan and Sta. Magdalena in Sorsogon. The shelter repair assistance provided by PRC is composed of conditional cash grants or vouchers worth PHP 10,000 (CHF 207) provided in two tranches of 60 per cent and 40 per cent – the second tranche is only released upon validation of the proper use of the first; 10 pieces of CGI sheets (worth PHP 5,000); and carpenter support (worth PHP 1,400). Carpentry tools were also provided. Metal cutters and protective gloves were also provided to support the safe movement and cutting of the CGI sheets.

Lessons learned from other operations, including Typhoon Haiyan, were applied in the implementation of the shelter programme. Throughout the project there was a strong emphasis on making shelter repairs safer by incorporating the appropriate eight key messages on 'build back safer' as promoted by the Shelter Cluster. Based on experience from previous projects, the level of training and awareness raising on the principles of build back safer was increased. The eight key messages were used as the basic principles to develop the IEC materials such as flip charts, booklets and banners that were distributed for carpenter training and beneficiary orientation sessions. These materials were also translated to local dialects for easier absorption by the beneficiaries. During orientation sessions, banners were posted in the community (barangay) halls to provide guidance to both carpenters and beneficiaries.



An IFRC project engineer conducts orientation on 'build back safer' principles. Household members, carpenters and masons involved in repair works received safer shelter awareness. **Photo: PRC**

A Red Cross shelter engineer also trained staff and volunteers to guide and monitor the repairs. The engineer also selected and trained local carpenters who worked on the project. The trained carpenters conducted detailed damage assessments with each household. Based on the damage assessment, the carpenter and the household member developed a list of materials they needed to repair the shelter and incorporate the appropriate 'build back safer' key messages. Carpenters were also insurance in view of potential accidents.

A cash feasibility assessment was undertaken to determine whether suppliers in the area had the capacity to provide the quantity and quality of materials required for shelter repair. Afterwards, roofing sheets and the first tranche of conditional cash grant were distributed. The households were then mobilized, who then used the cash grant to buy materials based on the assessment. Once the materials were delivered, the carpenters and household members undertook repair works, combining the new and salvaged/existing materials.

In Biri, a municipality composed of small islands off the Northern Samar, there were no hardware shops with the capacity to supply shelter materials. Furthermore, the island is a 45-minute boat ride from the nearest mainland port. As such, cash transfers were not feasible. Instead of providing cash, PRC procured shelter materials based on specific needs of target households – which provided lists developed after assessments supported by carpenters – from suppliers in the mainland. The operation covered the cost of transporting the materials from mainland to a central point in Biri. Each household was then responsible for transporting the materials to their lots.

In addition to facilitating the delivery of shelter materials in the island of Biri, PRC coordinated with the local government unit (LGU) which distributed six roofing sheets to each household. To ensure that each household had 10 pieces of roofing sheets, PRC provided four roofing sheets to complement the six provided by the LGU.

**Table 4. Breakdown of households provided with shelter repair assistance**

Province	Municipality	Barangay	No. of households
Northern Samar	Biri	Kauswagan	22
		McArthur	41
		Pio Del Pilar	58
		Poblacion	138
		Progress	55
		Sto Nino	55
	Bobon	Dancalan	104
Sorsogon	Bulusan	Cogon	16
		Dancalan	19
		Mabuhay	16
		San Bernardo	32
		San Roque	39
	Sta Magdalena	Salvacion	75
		San Bartolome	96
		San Eugenio	23
		San Isidoro	39
		San Rafael	44
		<b>Total</b>	<b>872</b>



In Biri, Northern Samar, 369 households were supported to undertake shelter repairs after being provided with a combination of shelter materials and orientation on 'build back safer' principles. **Photo: PRC**

Biri Island was the most complex in terms beneficiary selection. First, owing to funding limitations, it was not possible for PRC to provide core shelter assistance. Consequently, even families whose houses were destroyed received materials that could only cover a portion of what was required to complete rebuilding. Thus, some houses were not fully completed. As much as possible, PRC advocated for the LGU to complement the support provided under this operation to enable affected families to complete rebuilding. Second, with Biri being a group of small islands, many of damaged houses were located along the coastlines, which are categorized as 'no build zones'. Based on the government's disaster risk reduction policy, each barangay provided hazard maps from which it was possible to identify shelters that were within the 'no build zone'. PRC did not provide shelter repair assistance to families whose houses were within 'no build zones'. However, families that found suitable lots outside 'no build zones received assistance'. This required extensive consultations with the community members and local leaders. PRC also advocated for the LGU to identify alternative, suitable, land to resettle those in 'no build zones'.

Throughout the operation, Red Cross teams undertook technical monitoring to verify progress made. Photos of each damaged house were taken to validate household-level assessments. After completion of repair works, photos were taken to document that repairs had indeed been undertaken incorporating 'build back safer' principles. PRC utilized the Open Data Kit (ODK) system to track the progress and to ensure evidence-based reporting. The information capture using ODK includes household profiles and GPS coordinates.

**A sample of a shelter whose progress was monitored using ODK**

**Before**



**After**



**Strong foundation**



**Tie down**




**Strong joints**



**Bracing**



Roofing

 <b>Disaster risk reduction</b>	<b>Implementation (%)</b>
<b>Outcome 6:</b> Community resilience to disasters is protected and restored	30%
<b>Output 6.1:</b> Target communities have improved knowledge and skills to assess risk, plan and implement disaster risk management measures	

#### Achievements against outcome

**Output 6.1.** Activities under this outcome are now part of the IFRC's longer-term Operational Plan and will be completed and reported during 2017. The basis of this component is Red Cross 143<sup>6</sup> programme.

The groundwork to roll out activities has been set, including selection of 24 target barangays, community-level orientation in the selected barangays, and identification and training of 83 facilitators. In addition, a total 392 Red Cross 143 volunteers have received first aid training in Northern Samar. During 2017, the facilitators will undertake first aid, disaster risk management (DRM), and hygiene promotion training in target communities. Subsequently, [vulnerability capacity assessments](#) will be carried out in the target communities.

**Table 5: DRM activities transferred to Operational Plan 2017**


Province	Municipalities	Barangays targeted	RC143 facilitators training		RC143 first aid training		RC143 DRM training		VCA in barangays	
			Target	Complete	Target	Complete	Target	Complete	Target	Complete
Northern Samar	2	6	264	46	400	392	70	-	6	-
Sorsogon	2	18	40	37	792	-	80	-	18	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-</b>

In addition, to the above DRM activities, PRC will support two communities in the mountainous areas of Bulusan Municipality, Sorsogon, to install water supply systems. The two communities identified safe drinking water as a major need since supply was constrained even prior to the typhoon. The terrain and location of these communities makes it difficult for households to access safe water.

Red Cross water and sanitation engineers have worked with the communities, and in consultation with their local government counterparts, in identifying the most suitable water supply systems to guarantee sustainability once handover is done. The designs of the systems have been prepared along with the corresponding bills of quantities. Materials required for construction have been procured and delivered to the community. Local masons have also been recruited to undertake construction works with the support of community members. When the systems are completed, they will serve a total 151 households.

Subsequent reporting on this project will be done under the IFRC Operational Plan 2017 for Philippines.

6. A flagship programme of the Philippine Red Cross in which the National Society aims to have in place 44 volunteers in every village of the country, i.e. one team leader and 43 members. RC 143 volunteers are trained, equipped and utilized as first responders in times of emergencies and disasters. They also serve as early warning agents, can identify local risk, vulnerabilities and capacities, and support activities aimed at building resilient communities.

 <b>National Society capacity building</b>	<b>Implementation (%)</b>
<b>Outcome 7:</b> National Society capacity to deliver on programmes and services in future disasters strengthened	50%
<b>Output 7.1:</b> PRC headquarters and chapters in affected provinces have improved office facilities	
<b>Output 7.2:</b> Capacity of PRC headquarters and chapters to respond to disasters is strengthened	

#### Achievements against outcome

**Output 7.1:** The PRC Northern Samar chapter building was badly damaged by Typhoon Melor, with the roofing and the second storey the most affected. The extent of the damages rendered the office building structurally unsafe. To support the chapter in restoring suitable office space for the delivery of services, this operation covered part of building's rehabilitation works. A suitable design was prepared through the engagement of an architectural firm and by consulting an engineer. Following cost estimates, IFRC, ICRC and Norwegian Red Cross committed to support different phases of the chapter building rehabilitation, which still continues and will take months to be completed.



The Northern Samar chapter office was damaged due by Typhoon Nona. This operation has supported rehabilitation of the building.

Photo: PRC


The office building of PRC's Sorsogon chapter was less impacted, with no major structural damages. Nevertheless, this operation supported the refurbishment of one room which will act as the chapter's operations centre – from where future operations will be coordinated.

To enhance the material capacity of the chapters in delivering programmes and services, IFRC also provided essential office supplies and IT equipment to the chapters.

**Output 7.2:** During the operation, PRC staff and volunteers were mentored and coached – by IFRC technical personnel – to enhance their capacity to design, implement and monitor shelter, livelihoods and water and sanitation programmes. PRC staff and volunteers were also provided with orientation on the use of ODK for beneficiary registration, undertaking surveys and project monitoring.

Moving ahead, capacity development support will continue, focusing on Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT 143). This also links closely with the Red Cross 143 programme reported under Output 6.1. In addition to strengthening the capacity of first responders at the community level, Red Cross staff and volunteers have been trained as facilitators, with a total of 65 volunteers and staff (30 in Northern Samar and 35 in Sorsogon) provided with first aid kits.

The rest of activities under this outcome are now part of the IFRC's longer-term Operational Plan and will be completed and reported during 2017.

 <b>Quality programming; Programme support services</b>	<b>Implementation (%)</b>
<b>Outcome 8:</b> Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	100%
<b>Output 8.1:</b> Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated according to findings	
<b>Output 8.2:</b> Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan	
<b>Output 8.3:</b> Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to disaster-affected people	
<b>Output 8.4:</b> Management and delivery of the operation is informed by an appropriate monitoring and evaluation system.	

### Achievements against outcome

**Output 8.1 to 8.3:** Immediately after the disaster, the affected chapters quickly deployed staff and volunteers to provide rescue services, welfare and conduct rapid assessment in the affected areas. Three weeks later, three teams were sent to conduct detailed assessments in the hardest-hit provinces of Northern Samar, Oriental Mindoro and Sorsogon. Based on the assessments an Emergency Appeal was launched on 22 December. The appeal was subsequently revised on 4 March 2016 based on further assessments and alignment against available funding.

**Output 8.4:** IFRC deployed a field delegate and a project engineer to support PRC in monitoring the situation, monitoring, and providing technical assistance in implementing relief and early recovery interventions. IFRC PMER staff supported PRC in post-assistance monitoring, including undertaking satisfaction surveys.

## Operational support services

### Communications

The IFRC Country Office deployed a communications officer, to two affected areas, to gather stories of human interest and to obtain first-hand information on the response. The officer also supported PRC in issuing media advisories and web stories. The stories issued are: [Thousand evacuated as Typhoon Melor tracks across Philippines](#); [Thousand left homeless after Typhoon Melor lashes the Philippines](#); [Life after Typhoon Melor: Early recovery focuses on shelter repair](#); and, [Communities face multiple challenges following Typhoon Melor](#).

With support of the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office and Geneva communications units, several communications materials such as key messages and talking points were issued on the response. These include [key messages](#) released on 15 December 2015, [key messages](#) (released on 22 December 2015), [infographics](#) and a [press release](#).

### Logistics

The IFRC logistics team effectively managed the supply chain, including procurement, custom clearance, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. The IFRC Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur provided technical support as needed.

The logistics team of the IFRC Country Office supported PRC in dispatching non-food items and tarpaulins from the three main warehouses to areas where they were needed. Relief stocks that were dispatched have been replenished. Procurement of jerry cans, hygiene kits, mosquito nets and tarpaulins was done with the support of the RLU in Kuala Lumpur while blankets and sleeping mats were procured in the Philippines.

The IFRC logistics team also dispatched roofing sheets from prepositioned stocks to areas provided with shelter repair assistance. It also supported the monitoring of the arrival of the items and their storage at different chapters as well as with fleet management. The team also supported numerous other procurements materials, including IEC material, as well as establishing and running warehouses in support of the operation in Northern Samar. Two IFRC vehicles were deployed to support the operation while two trucks were hired to deliver roofing sheets.

### Community engagement and accountability

Communities were involved in all stages of the programme, i.e. from design, to implementation, monitoring and evaluation. In the design stage, members of target communities were consulted on their needs and the type of appropriate assistance they wanted.

During the relief phase, PRC established welfare desks in hospitals, evacuation centres and points of distribution. Staff and volunteers at the welfare desks provide services and information for: restoring family links, tracing, psychosocial support, referrals, and support for communicating with family members.

The formation of barangay recovery committee (BaReCom) was an important tool for community engagement as they are the direct representatives from their own community. Beneficiaries directly provided feedback to BaReCom members, which was essential for the programme implementation and resolving challenges at their level. Each committee comprised of five to ten community members who contribute directly to the local recovery planning, beneficiary selection process, and prioritization of activities as well as implementation and monitoring of the interventions. These committees also acted as advisory groups for all programmes including shelter, livelihoods, water and sanitation, and health, as well as in the selection of beneficiary households and communities. They provided invaluable insights into individual community recovery needs for each sector and assisted in identifying beneficiaries were validated through collective community processes. As such, the barangay recovery committees helped to ensure an integrated approach of multiple programme sectors.

## Monitoring and evaluation

Details on programme monitoring are reported under Output 8.4 as well as under respective sectors.

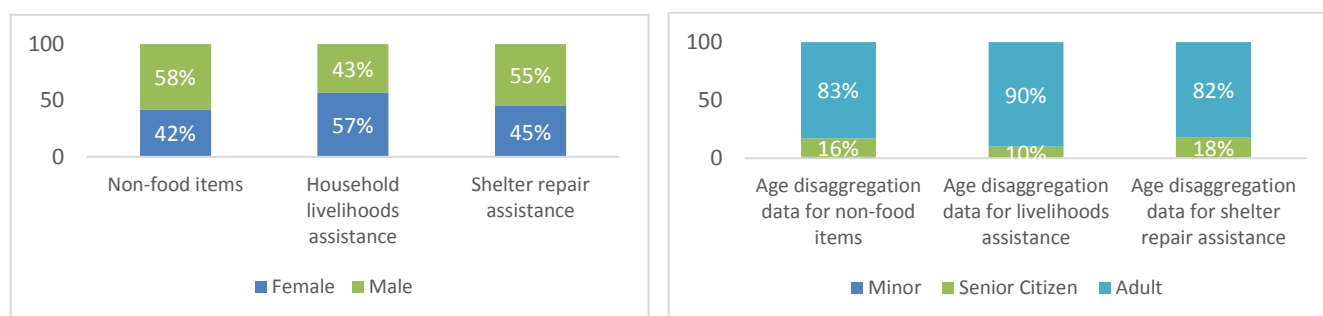
A final evaluation of the operation was conducted in February 2017 by a locally-hired consultant with extensive international experience. The evaluation looked at the design, implementation and sustainability elements of the programmes, with more focus on shelter, livelihood and water and sanitation. The draft evaluation report has been presented to PRC leadership and will be finalized once management feedback is provided. Key lessons and recommendations from this evaluation will guide the PRC in future operations and contribute to broader Red Cross Red Crescent learning, particularly to better address needs in emergency, relief and recovery, considering long-term impact and sustainability. Once management feedback is finalized, the report will be shared with all partners who supported this operation. The report will also be posted on the IFRC evaluation database which can be accessed publicly on: <http://www.ifrc.org/en/publications-and-reports/evaluations/>.

## Cross cutting issues

### Gender and diversity

PRC ensured that interventions were aligned with its own as well as the IFRC Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergency Programming, for example by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, men and boys made vulnerable by the disaster, families that had not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations; those belonging to the socially vulnerable households, and those who lacked relevant resources to cope with basic humanitarian needs on their own.

The number of households assisted via the different areas of focus has been provided under respective sectors, including disaggregation by sex. The graphs below summarize the details below by sex and age.



### Conflict sensitivity

The principle of 'do no harm' was adopted and applied during the operation, with BaReCom members playing a key role in linking with households that received assistance and those that did not. Furthermore, the selection criteria – particularly for recovery interventions – were well communicated to ensure transparency. In addition, some programme activities such as community-based DRM, installation of community water supply systems, and community-managed livelihood projects have community-wide benefit.

### Environmental consideration

The operation considered measures aimed at reducing negative impacts on the environment and reinforcing positive impact on the environment. For instance, all lumber provided as part of the shelter assistance was procured from reputable suppliers with proper licenses, meaning that the raw materials were sourced in an environmentally-friendly manner. Provision of lumber contributed to preventing illegal logging by households that would, otherwise, not afford the cost of materials. Where materials were available locally, cash was used as a modality, thus contributing to reducing the carbon footprint. The operation also supported provision of latrines with septic tank, that is linked to shelter assistance. This, along with hygiene promotion, contributed to reducing open defecation, and contributing to preventing contamination of environment by faecal matter.

### Looking ahead

Direct delivery of assistance to affected communities – through relief and recovery interventions – was completed by 30 November 2016. However, implementation of CBDRR and National Society development activities that were initiated under this operation continues as part of the IFRC's 2017 Operational Plan. Lessons from previous operations – including recommendations from the final external evaluation of the Typhoon Bopha Emergency Appeal operation, undertaken in March 2015 – suggested that PRC and IFRC should close programmes abruptly but instead continue engagement with communities.

Furthermore, strengthening the preparedness for response capacity of PRC chapters beyond the appeal timeframe will ensure localization of capacities and the chapters to address potential future and similar disaster responses better. To support this, the balance of CHF 265,703 will be reallocated to the Operational Plan for Philippines.

As part of the longer-term plan, resilience-building activities in communities will focus on installation of community water supply systems in Sorsogon, enhancing Red Cross 143, and CBDRR. National Society capacity-building activities will focus on the rehabilitation of the Northern Samar chapter office building, training of and equipment of RCAT, prepositioning of disaster preparedness stocks and equipping of the Northern Samar and Sorsogon chapters. These activities will be completed during 2017 and reported in updates of the 2017 Operational Plan.

Donors who have any queries or clarification about the reallocation of the balance are requested to contact the [IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office](#) within the next 30 days.

Reference documents



Click here for:

[Emergency Appeal](#)

[Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

[Revised Emergency Appeal](#)

## Contact Information

**For further information, please contact:**

### In Philippine Red Cross, Manila

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### In Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur:

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### For resource mobilization and pledges:

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### For communications enquiries:

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- ✓ Clarence Sim, PMER Coordinator; email: [clarence.sim@ifrc.org](mailto:clarence.sim@ifrc.org)

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Click here

1. Final Financial [below](#)
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

## 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

## MDRPH020 - Philippines - Typhoon and Floods

Timeframe: 22 Dec 15 to 30 Nov 16

Appeal Launch Date: 22 Dec 15

Final Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/12-2017/2	Programme	MDRPH020
Budget Timeframe	2015/12-2016/11	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>		<b>2,079,515</b>				<b>2,079,515</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		73,348				73,348	
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>		33,089				33,089	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		54,317				54,317	
<i>German Red Cross (from European Commission - DG ECHO*)</i>		239,406				239,406	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		86,516				86,516	
<i>Monaco Government</i>		87,075				87,075	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		56,030				56,030	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		21,839				21,839	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		303,419				303,419	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		112,066				112,066	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>		329,214				329,214	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>1,396,321</b>				<b>1,396,321</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		<b>1,396,321</b>				<b>1,396,321</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>1,396,321</b>				<b>1,396,321</b>	

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

## II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		1,396,321				1,396,321	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-1,130,618				-1,130,618	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		265,703				265,703	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>2,079,515</b>			<b>2,079,515</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	121,500		201,442			201,442	-79,942	
Shelter - Transitional	638,297		94,038			94,038	544,260	
Construction - Facilities			534			534	-534	
Construction Materials			225			225	-225	
Clothing & Textiles	90,894		73,738			73,738	17,156	
Food			6,820			6,820	-6,820	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	58,511		135,166			135,166	-76,655	
Medical & First Aid			1,635			1,635	-1,635	
Utensils & Tools	34,100		24,287			24,287	9,813	
Other Supplies & Services	105,519		6,691			6,691	98,828	
Cash Disbursement	268,085		150,056			150,056	118,029	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>1,316,906</b>		<b>694,631</b>			<b>694,631</b>	<b>622,274</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles			15,746			15,746	-15,746	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>			<b>15,746</b>			<b>15,746</b>	<b>-15,746</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	20,426		6,892			6,892	13,533	
Distribution & Monitoring	16,085		9,690			9,690	6,395	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	90,280		74,046			74,046	16,234	
Logistics Services	20,000		22,716			22,716	-2,716	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>146,791</b>		<b>113,344</b>			<b>113,344</b>	<b>33,447</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	80,713		114,007			114,007	-33,295	
National Staff			10,445			10,445	-10,445	
National Society Staff	90,502		23,142			23,142	67,360	
Volunteers	22,660		19,915			19,915	2,744	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>193,875</b>		<b>167,510</b>			<b>167,510</b>	<b>26,365</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	15,000						15,000	
Professional Fees			401			401	-401	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>15,000</b>		<b>401</b>			<b>401</b>	<b>14,599</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	190,617		5,282			5,282	185,335	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>190,617</b>		<b>5,282</b>			<b>5,282</b>	<b>185,335</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	4,468		31,110			31,110	-26,642	
Information & Public Relations	17,819		8,123			8,123	9,696	
Office Costs	15,828		10,867			10,867	4,961	
Communications	2,520		1,510			1,510	1,010	
Financial Charges	6,628		5,581			5,581	1,046	
Other General Expenses	30,319		321			321	29,999	
Shared Office and Services Costs	11,826		600			600	11,226	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>89,408</b>		<b>58,113</b>			<b>58,113</b>	<b>31,296</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recover	126,919		68,577			68,577	58,342	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>126,919</b>		<b>68,577</b>			<b>68,577</b>	<b>58,342</b>	

**Disaster Response Financial Report****MDRPH020 - Philippines - Typhoon and Floods**

Timeframe: 22 Dec 15 to 30 Nov 16

Appeal Launch Date: 22 Dec 15

Final Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2015/12-2017/2	Programme	MDRPH020
Budget Timeframe	2015/12-2016/11	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**III. Expenditure**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>2,079,515</b>			<b>2,079,515</b>		
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			4,514			4,514	-4,514	
Pledge Reporting Fees			2,500			2,500	-2,500	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>			<b>7,014</b>			<b>7,014</b>	<b>-7,014</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>2,079,515</b>		<b>1,130,618</b>			<b>1,130,618</b>	<b>948,897</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>948,897</b>			<b>948,897</b>		