



Emergency appeal final report

Philippines: Typhoon Haiyan



Emergency appeal n° MDRPH014	GLIDE n° TC-2013-000139-PHL
Date of issue: 30 June 2017	Timeframe: 08 November 2013 to 31 March 2017
Appeal budget: CHF 94.53 million	Appeal coverage: CHF 82.6 million (87.4 per cent)
Amount advance from DREF: CHF 475,495	N° of people assisted: 793,635 people (158,727 families)
<p>Host National Society: 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.</p>	
<p>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: PRC led the overall response plan to which the Movement partners contributed. The National Society took the lead in Movement coordination, supported by IFRC, in accordance with the Movement-Wide Operational Framework. The National Society worked with the IFRC, ICRC and 13 Partner National Societies in-country. A total of 123 National Societies also provided financial support to the IFRC appeal. Bilateral contributions by other National Societies to the PRC were also made to support the overall Typhoon Haiyan operational plan.</p>	
<p>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: As an auxiliary to the public authorities, PRC maintained a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC); the provincial, municipal and barangay (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and national and local government units, defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction Management Act of 2010.</p>	



“Rise Leyte” is written on a sign held by children in Leyte. Amongst the most vulnerable, hundreds of thousands of children were affected by Typhoon Haiyan across several provinces in the Visayas, Philippines. The IFRC contribution to the PRC plan of action has enabled thousands of families restart their lives and improved the resilience of the population, including the children, through education, awareness raising and advocacies.

Photo: Cheryl Gaglac/IFRC

Appeal history

- 8 November 2013:** Typhoon Haiyan strikes central Philippines; IFRC allocates CHF 475,495 from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund ([DREF](#)) to support the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) in delivering immediate assistance and in undertaking initial needs assessments.
- 11 November:** The Philippine government declares a state of national calamity and calls for international humanitarian assistance. The inter-agency standing committee categorizes Typhoon Haiyan a level-3 disaster, requiring global mobilization and response.
- 12 November:** An [emergency appeal](#) is launched on a preliminary basis for CHF 72.3 million to support 100,000 households (500,000 people) over a period of 18 months.
- 16 January 2014:** A [revision](#) of the emergency appeal is launched, seeking CHF 126.2 million to support 100,000 households (500,000 people) over 24 months.
- 30 July:** A further [revision](#) is made, lowering budget to CHF 99.88 million to support 100,000 households (500,000 people) through December 2016.
- 18 August 2015:** The budget is [revised](#) further, reduced by 5 per cent to CHF 94.53 million.
- December 2016:** Haiyan appeal closes. Longer-term programmes related to the Haiyan response are transferred to the Country Operational Plan for 2017. An extension of the timeframe up to 31 March 2017 is granted ([Operations Update no. 17](#)) to allow financial reconciliation.
- 31 March 2017:** Operation is completed.

The situation

On 8 November 2013, Typhoon Haiyan (locally Yolanda) struck central Philippines with sustained winds of up to 280 kph and gustiness of up to 315 kph. Haiyan first made landfall in Guiuan, Eastern Samar at 0440 H.

One of the strongest typhoons on record, Haiyan barrelled through the Eastern, Central and Western Visayas regions. The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) confirmed 6,300 fatalities across the country, 5,877 of those reported in the Eastern Visayas region. Locally, the actual death toll was reported as higher.

The storm crossed the Visayas region for almost a day, with its strong winds, intense rain fall and tsunami-like storm surges destroying houses, crops, infrastructure and life lines. There were widespread power interruptions; landslides and flash floods were also reported. Major roads were blocked by trees, while domestic and international commercial flights were cancelled.

In some of the worst affected areas, 250mm of rainfall was recorded in less than 12 hours. Storm surges were recorded in many places especially the eastern coastline of Leyte and Samar, such as in Tacloban, the Provincial capital on the east coast of Leyte, where over 5-metre high storm surges were reported which caused widespread destruction and loss of lives.

A total of 3,424,593 families (16,078,181 people) were affected across 12,139 barangays, 44 provinces and 591 municipalities. 890,895 families (4,095,280 persons) were displaced, requiring humanitarian assistance both inside and outside evacuation centres. The number of damaged houses reported reached 1,140,332 (550,928 totally / 589,404 partially). Damage to infrastructure and agriculture was estimated to be CHF 1.99 billion.

Damages	Amount in Swiss franc (CHF)
Productive	484,270,168.40
Infrastructure	212,586,526.39
Social	1,222,359,151.87
Cross-sectoral	68,071,001.49
Total	1,987,286,848.15

On 11 November, the Philippine government declared a state of national calamity, allowing the government to access funds for and to hasten procurement of essential goods and services to provide relief to the millions of affected. The public authorities requested for international assistance and the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator declared it a humanitarian system-wide [Level 3 emergency](#), effectively activating a system-wide mobilization of capacity to enable accelerated and scaled-up delivery of assistance and protection to people in need.

PRC immediately launched an emergency operation, which was supported by IFRC through a DREF allocation of CHF 475,495. Food, water and emergency shelter materials were dispatched and more than 8,000 staff and volunteers were mobilized. As the extent of the damage became more apparent, IFRC launched an emergency appeal to support the PRC overall plan of action whose final revision was seeking CHF 94.63 million.

Typhoon Haiyan is one of the strongest typhoons in history to make landfall and the largest to hit the Philippines in over two decades. This required a massive response from PRC and the Movement to support the most vulnerable families affected. The IFRC appeal enabled PRC to provide relief and early recovery assistance to almost 160,000 households across several provinces, while longer term programmes are ensuring that hundreds of communities will be more resilient and better equipped to prepare for and respond to calamities.

Financial status

The Emergency Appeal sought CHF 94,526,720, of which CHF 82,600,039 was raised (87 per cent coverage). The total expenditure recorded was CHF 75,974,006 (92 per cent of income), leaving a balance of CHF 6,626,033. The balance will be transferred to Operational Plan 2017-2018 for Philippines to continue longer-term programmes and national society development. 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 from the date of this report.

Meantime, building on its strategic plan as well as the achievements, best practices and lessons of the Typhoon Haiyan operation, PRC has developed a new strategic framework – Strategic Plan 2017-2020 – which will guide its work over the next five years. IFRC is supporting and will continue to support PRC in implementing the new Strategy under Operational Plan 2017-2018 for Philippines. The IFRC Operational Plan 2017 is available upon request. Planning for 2018 has been completed with PRC and will be published in due course.

Continuation of longer-term activities under Operational Plan 2017-2018 will enable the linking of relief, recovery and development as part of the exit and transition strategy of the Typhoon Haiyan operation. Already, as part of the longer-term programme, IFRC is providing high-level technical support to PRC. An Organizational Development Delegate is currently working with the National Society to support policy formation and implementation.

On behalf of PRC, IFRC would like to thank partners and donors – who contributed towards the Typhoon Haiyan Emergency Appeal – for their invaluable support towards the operation.

Coordination and partnerships

Overview of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in-country

PRC is Philippines' largest humanitarian organization and works through 102 chapters covering all administrative districts and major cities in the country. It has at least 1,000 staff at the national headquarters and chapters levels, and approximately 500,000 volunteers. At the chapter level, a programme called Red Cross 143¹ is in place to enhance the overall presence of PRC including in preparing for and responding to disasters and crises.

Joint recovery assessment

A recovery field assessment was carried out 9 to 22 January 2014 on Panay, Leyte, Cebu and Palawan, supported by PRC, IFRC, and Partner National Societies. The 25-member team from six National Societies and IFRC visited these areas in smaller teams of up to four members each. Sectors covered included shelter, water and sanitation, health, economic recovery and livelihoods, organizational development and logistics. Cross-cutting areas of accountability to beneficiaries, gender, disaster risk reduction and environment, and support in planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), capacity building and information management were also covered.

The assessment analysed the impact of Typhoon Haiyan across all sectors, and provided a comprehensive picture of the possible recovery interventions required by sector and location. This assessment informed the development of the Movement-wide Operational Framework (MWOFF), which, in turn, informed and supported the finalization of the plan of action, together with the results from the Movement Summit meeting.

Movement Coordination

The National Society worked with the IFRC, ICRC and 13 Partner National Societies in-country in the Typhoon Haiyan operation. The operation covered nine provinces: Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Cebu, Eastern Samar, Iloilo, Leyte, Palawan and Western Samar. PRC led all Movement coordination during the operation – which has now become standard procedure when Movement partners are involved. IFRC supported PRC in accordance with the MWOFF,

1. 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. Red Cross 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.

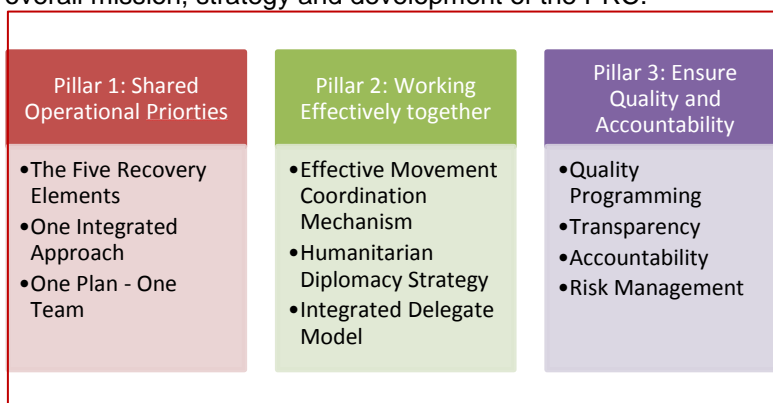
Movement partner meetings were regularly held at the national and field levels to provide updates to partners and coordinate further plans.

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Summit and Movement-wide Operational Framework

One of the key successes in this operation was the development of the MWOFF, which will be considered as a model for future large scale operations in the Philippines.

From 12 to 13 February 2014, PRC and Movement partners held a summit where the MWOFF was presented by PRC. The MWOFF was the main strategic framework of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement governing actions of all partners towards the completion of the overall mission, strategy and development of the PRC.

The MWOFF had three pillars: (1) shared operational objectives and priorities; (2) working effectively together; and (3) ensure quality and accountability. Through the MWOFF, a Movement Coordination Framework was developed wherein the PRC Chairman or Secretary General and the Heads of IFRC and ICRC in-country discussed strategies and external relations. Coordination meetings were held with Movement partners for the planning and information sharing. Technical working groups in the headquarters and chapter levels were established to improve the implementation and integration of technical and thematic areas.



All Movement partners were expected to be transparent and accountable. Furthermore, the MWOFF highlighted the importance of quality programming and risk management, which included compliance with local laws, regulations and standards, as well as adherence to the Movement agreements.

This framework was built upon four clear guidelines:

- i. The Philippine Red Cross vision and strategy
- ii. Shared operational objectives to the Typhoon Haiyan/Yolanda relief and recovery operation
- iii. An agreed framework for Movement cooperation and relations with external actors; and
- iv. Quality programming and accountability in Movement support to disaster affected communities

Mapping of partner activities

To streamline and ensure efficient and effective recovery interventions, Philippine Red Cross, IFRC, ICRC and Partner National Societies agreed to assign specific areas and sectors for interventions. Sectors included water and sanitation, national society capacity building, health, shelter, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA), and livelihoods, which were implemented in the nine areas of operation. Geographically, all nine provinces were allocated to the Movement partners, which avoided duplication and overlapping. ICRC took on activities in Eastern Samar which was considered as a conflict-sensitive area.

Coordination with public authorities and other actors

As an auxiliary to the public authorities, PRC maintained a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC); the provincial, municipal and barangay (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and national and local government units, defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction Management Act of 2010. Throughout implementation, the National Society and its Movement partners worked closely with government departments and local government units to ensure a coordinated approach.

Inter-agency coordination

At country level, PRC and IFRC participated in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) forums. During the Haiyan operation, PRC and IFRC participated in relevant cluster information sharing, planning and analysis at all levels. Regionally, the Asia Pacific Regional Office (formerly the Asia Pacific Zone Office) participated in Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) meetings, while globally, IFRC Secretariat in Geneva took part in the IASC Principles and Emergency Director meetings on the Philippines.

Shelter cluster coordination

Given the wide impact brought by Haiyan to homes and livelihoods, shelter became a significant part of the humanitarian response. In November 2013, the Shelter Cluster was activated and convened by IFRC with coordination with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) – the lead government agency. As







co-chair of the shelter cluster, IFRC deployed an inter-agency shelter coordination team (SCT). The SCT was dedicated to the task of cluster coordination, independent of IFRC operations, and worked closely with humanitarian shelter agencies and national and local authorities, providing technical advice, coordination and information management, assessment, strategic planning, advocacy, monitoring, evaluation, reporting and capacity building services to ensure the core cluster functions are met. When the shelter cluster was deactivated in October 2014, it then evolved to Humanitarian Shelter Working Group (HSWG). For more details on the work undertaken by the Shelter Cluster on Typhoon Haiyan, refer to: <https://www.sheltercluster.org/response/typhoon-haiyan-2013>



IEC materials by shelter cluster using the safer shelter principles were displayed in the communities across operational provinces to provide guidance to repairs and reconstruction of shelters.
(Photo: PRC)

Operational implementation

Snapshot of the IFRC appeal supporting the PRC Plan of Action for Typhoon Haiyan:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 Chapters supported with recovery operations in the five provinces of Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Cebu and Leyte
NFI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 158,727 households provided with non-food items 49,844 households provided with unconditional cash grants (UCG)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18,741 households received shelter repair assistance 7,852 households supported to build core shelters 27,802 households received awareness raising on safer shelter
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24,877 households received household livelihood assistance 575 youth graduated after receiving support to pursue vocational training 56 communities supported to establish community-managed livelihood projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5,684 households reached with participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) activities 8,391 students reached with children hygiene and sanitation training (CHAST) activities 31 water and sanitation facilities completed in schools 1,577 households connected to 172 water access points
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 health facilities rehabilitated or reconstructed and provided with medical equipment 67 communities reached with community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) activities 104,076 individuals reached with community-based disease prevention (CBDP) measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported PRC capacity development initiatives Supported prepositioning of disaster preparedness stock Planned rehabilitation of targeted chapters, blood banks and warehouses 12 chapters supported with Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT) Supported RC143 in operational chapters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated risk reduction across all sectors Implemented the community-based disaster risk management projects in targeted communities Launched Disaster Law project

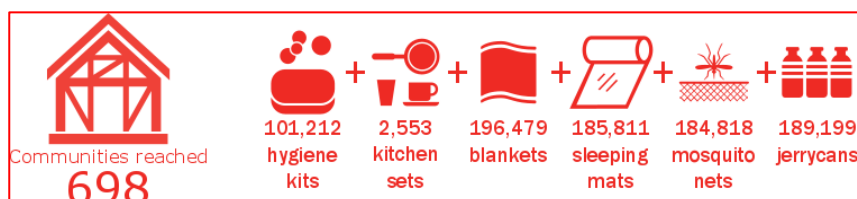
Progress towards outcomes

Relief	Achievements (%)
Outcome 1: Essential household needs of typhoon-affected households are met	134%
Output 1.1: 100,000 affected households have access to appropriate food rations and essential non-food items to meet immediate needs	159%
Output 1.2: 45,000 affected households provided with unconditional cash grants to meet immediate needs	110%

Achievements

Output 1.1: non-food items (NFIs):

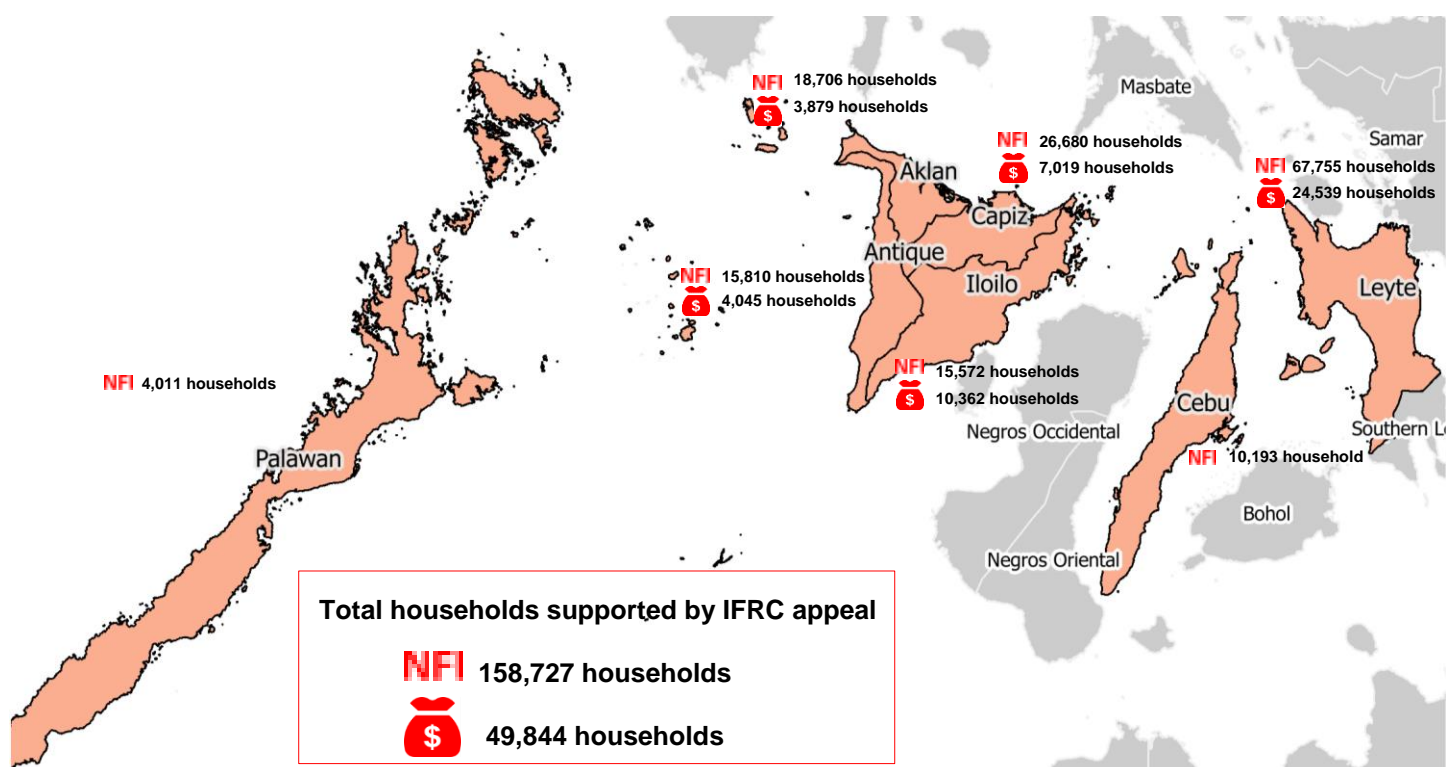
The need for NFIs was enormous and was made more complex due Haiyan making multiple landfalls across the islands. In response to this, PRC, together with Partner National Societies, successfully distributed sleeping kits (blankets, sleeping mats and mosquito nets), jerry cans, kitchen sets and hygiene kits. The distribution was completed by March 2014, reaching 158,727 households in Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Cebu, Iloilo, Leyte and Palawan. These distributions, were carried out by the Philippine Red Cross through the emergency response units (ERUs) supported by the American, French and Benelux (Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg) National Societies. The target of 100,000 households was exceeded owing to large quantities of items received bilaterally but distributed with the support of ERUs.



The distribution was completed by March 2014, reaching 158,727 households in Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Cebu, Iloilo, Leyte and Palawan. These distributions, were carried out by the Philippine Red Cross through the emergency response units (ERUs) supported by the American, French and Benelux (Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg) National Societies. The target of 100,000 households was exceeded owing to large quantities of items received bilaterally but distributed with the support of ERUs.

Output 1.2: This distribution of unconditional cash grants (UCG), aimed to support vulnerable families in meeting a portion of their basic needs in the immediate aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan. The appeal operation reached 49,844 beneficiary households, while the overall Movement reached 95,652 households. The UCG's were successfully completed on 12 March 2014.

Relief distribution supported by IFRC appeal per province



After this programme, a completion survey was conducted with summary outputs below:

Beneficiary selection



94%
found the selection process as fair

Satisfaction of the assistance



76%
satisfied of the assistance in terms of locations in which distributions took place, and the spirit in which the distributions were made



95%
benefitted from the cash grant

Decision maker on how to spend the assistance



45%
Family members made joint decisions on how the grant money should be spent



35%
wife/mother of the family was the main decision maker

Usage of the cash grants



26%
repaired their homes and bought building materials



2%
used to buy food



10%
used the cash for the restoration of agricultural and fishing inputs



42%
used for a variety of needs, including children's education, medical needs, debt payment, transport, hygiene items and clothing


Challenges

The scale of the humanitarian needs stretched the capacity and pre-positioned stocks of the National Society and Partners. The state of the infrastructure in some areas were also severely affected, allowing relief assistance to only reach certain places two weeks after the typhoon. Ports in the region were also congested, hampering movement of goods. Linked to this, there was a large influx of global and regional resources entering the country as part of multilateral or bilateral support that was initially difficult to coordinate. However, this soon led to the development of the MWOFF which resulted in strong Movement coordination, including in distributions.

Lessons learned

During the emergency phase, among the challenges found during the real-time evaluation conducted March 2014 was the under-utilization of the Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT). The evaluation indicated that the RDRT was deployed too late to be immediately relevant and was not adequately utilized as key tool for the initial response. This recommendation has been adopted and during the Nepal Earthquake emergency response, RDRTs were deployed in large numbers and played a prominent role in the initial response.

Cash programming was highlighted as a successful intervention that was relatively rapid and delivered at scale. For the first time in response to a major humanitarian catastrophe, IFRC delivered unconditional cash support in a timely manner and at scale. PRC considers the provision of unconditional cash grants to affected families a success. The UCG intervention has continued to be part of the PRC and IFRC strategies in operations since Haiyan.


 Emergency shelter	Achievements (%)
Outcome 2: The immediate shelter needs of the target population are met	119%
Output 2.1: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to 100,000 households affected by the typhoon	119%

Achievements

Output 2.1: emergency shelter

There was a huge need for emergency shelter in the aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan. In response to this, IFRC supported PRC in distributing emergency shelter items (tarpaulins), reaching 119,314 households in Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Cebu, Iloilo, Leyte and Palawan. The distributions were completed on April 2014. These distributions, which included household and shelter items, were carried out with support of ERUs comprising specialists from the American, French and Benelux (Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg) National Societies.

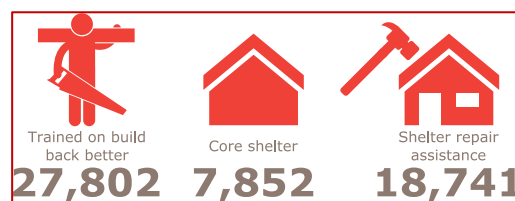


 Shelter	Achievements (%)
Outcome 3: Affected households have recovered safer shelter and gained awareness, knowledge and skills to improve resilience to future shocks	112%
Output 3.1: 15,000 affected households whose houses were damaged have repaired or retrofitted back better	125%
Output 3.2: 8,000 affected households whose houses were destroyed have built core shelters that have improved physical durability to hazards	98%
Output 3.3: Orientation/awareness raising sessions on safer shelter provided to at least 24,000 households in target communities	112%

Achievements

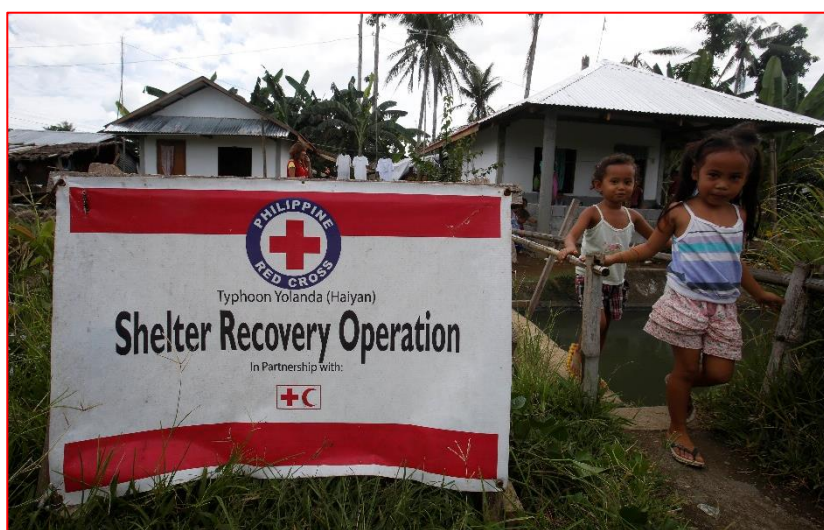
Output 3.1: shelter repair assistance (SRA)

The number of damaged and destroyed houses was reported as 1,140,332 houses (550,928 totally / 589,404 partially). The recovery assessment recognized shelter needs as a priority and subsequently a shelter team was quickly mobilized to start the recovery process. Delivery of shelter assistance is complicated, expensive and often subject to delay. As such, a considerable amount of time and resources went into planning the shelter response, building on the experience and lessons from previous responses, as well as technical advice from the shelter cluster.



PRC supported 18,741 households with shelter repair assistance. The SRA was designed as an early recovery response to be completed within 12 months of the disaster. Each household received a PHP 10,000 (CHF 206) conditional cash grant and 10 sheets of corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) to help repair their homes, as well as orientation on build back safer techniques.

The SRA and core shelters all benefit from good quality CGI roofing sheets which are compliant with international humanitarian assistance standards and the shelter cluster. These sheets are a trademark of the quality of the shelters repaired and new ones built.



Children whose families live in homes built and funded by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the Philippine Red Cross, walk past a banner in Tabon-tabon, Leyte. Rebuilding homes and communities after Haiyan through the shelter recovery program has been Red Cross' largest achievement, with over 7,800 core shelters built, stretching across five provinces, with the largest number built in the province of Leyte in central Philippines. **Photo: Cheryl Gaglac/IFRC**

SRA completion survey: A survey was carried out in February 2016, covering 1,929 respondents or around 10 per cent of total households assisted. Of the respondents, 97 per cent utilized the conditional cash grants for building or repairs, with the rest utilizing the same for other pressing needs including food and medicines. At least 99 percent of households indicated that the assistance helped in their recovery, with 98 percent indicating that they were satisfied with the level of assistance provided. Some 75 per cent felt that their repaired houses were sturdier than their old houses, with 73 per cent indicating that they felt safer. Finally, 88 per cent felt that the beneficiary selection criteria and process were fair.

Output 3.2: core shelter

By June 2016, 7,852 households had received a new core shelter which greatly contributed to increase their resilience. The design of the core shelters supported by the IFRC appeal has developed over the past 10 years and many previous responses, based on lessons learnt and input from the communities. The core shelters are made of half-concrete block/half-timber walls, reinforced concrete foundations and pillars. The floors are finished with concrete and kept close to surrounding ground level to allow easy access and reduced the need for steps.

The water and sanitation programme supported the shelter intervention. All shelters come with an attached pour-flush latrine and septic tank, with each household receiving orientation on proper hygiene. The toilet and wash area, as well as improved hygiene awareness, contribute to reducing water-borne diseases and vectors such as mosquitoes.

Beneficiary households were also fully engaged in the construction by receiving and storing the materials and contributing their labour to the construction. PRC also provided complementary food assistance to each household in the shelter recovery programme worth PHP 3,850 (CHF 79) in two tranches (PHP 2,000; then PHP 1,850). In addition, beneficiaries received assistance in the form of skilled and semi-skilled labour to construct the house. To ensure the quality of shelters being built, trained carpenters and volunteers were mobilized to monitor shelter construction works, with the support and guidance of PRC technical project staff and IFRC delegates.

A total of 302 persons were trained in first aid and 214 first aid kits distributed for responding to accidents associated with shelter construction. A safety campaign was also launched, with a series of banners printed and distributed across target communities to raise awareness on safety during construction.

Logistics support was an integral part of the shelter programme. Each shelter is built using some 22 tonnes of materials, including timber, sand, cement, aggregates, nails and CGI sheets. In all, more than 172,000 tonnes of materials were procured, mobilized and handled across the operational areas. In each area, warehouses have been set up to receive and store building materials prior to collection by or distribution to beneficiaries.

Meanwhile, a remaining commitment is to provide core shelter for 100 families in North Cebu who were badly affected by Typhoon Haiyan and live in no-build zones. An appropriate relocation site has been identified but due to delays in completing the necessary paper works and site preparations, the assistance is now being provided under Operational Plan 2017 for Philippines.



One of the beneficiaries of a new home built and funded by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the Philippine Red Cross, stands outside his new home in Barugo, Leyte central Philippines. The half-concrete/half-wood shelter has its own latrine and septic tank and was designed to allow elderlies and persons with disabilities easy access.

Photo by: Cheryl Gagalac/IFRC

Completion survey: A beneficiary completion survey was conducted in July 2016. All respondents (100 per cent) indicated that the core shelter programme helped in their recovery and were satisfied with the assistance provided. 94 per cent of the women participated in the shelter programme and 95 per cent found the shelter comfortable. At least 90 per cent said they actively participated in rebuilding their homes.

Output 3.3: The mantra of *building back safer* has been echoed across all operational areas for homes to have a better chance of withstanding future typhoons. These principles ensure that houses are built on strong foundations; structures are tied down from the bottom up and braced for future storms; the joints are strong; the roofing is good and the house is positioned safely. The core shelters have been designed based on these best practices for typhoon resilience.

To enable families to put the *building back safer* principle into action, PRC and IFRC provided orientation for builders and beneficiaries. Houses are also built on locations that are deemed safer by authorities. Close cooperation with the IFRC-led shelter cluster helped develop information, education and communication (IEC) materials. These were used by all agencies operating in the shelter response to show best practice in building back safer. The IEC materials were used in the orientation of beneficiaries for both the SRA and core shelter projects.

In all, 27,802 households were reached with safer shelter awareness activities, namely households that benefitted from both SRA and core shelter assistance, as well as 759 labourers trained – exceeding the original target of 24,000. Aside from the carpenters and masons being reached during orientation, members of communities were provided with orientation on safer shelter construction information through the distribution or display of information, education and communication materials such as leaflets and banners.

Furthermore, in Cebu, 300 individuals participated in a 3-day workshop covering more detailed safe shelter awareness. The objective was to help participants understand and implement the eight *build back safer* key messages from the Shelter Cluster. This was also used as a pilot for developing safer shelter awareness for longer term programmes.

Challenges


The shelter response was a challenge due to the significant amount of logistics and procurement needed to meet the high numbers of shelter the Movement and other agencies provided. This increased the pressure to find quality suppliers and materials. For shelter repair assistance, the awareness raising on safe shelter or build back safer message is also a challenge to maintain and apply at the community and household level.

Prior to Typhoon Haiyan, the standard government support for shelter repair was PHP 5,000 (CHF 100). The PRC technical working group for shelter considered this to be too low and as such, following a recommendation of the technical working group, PRC increased the grant amount to PHP 10,000 (CHF 200) plus 10 pieces of CGI. This gave the beneficiary households more opportunity to achieve the output required.

Lessons learned

The shelter intervention provided a good learning platform allowing PRC to test the approach in the context of a large-scale operation. This has resulted in a pool of chapter staff and volunteers with emergency and recovery shelter programming knowledge and skills, which is an important asset for future DRR initiatives. The recovery-shelter guidelines and technical working group mechanism enabled a consistent approach to the design and quality of shelters, with ongoing monitoring of construction by PRC volunteer teams. Variations on quality tended to relate to individual trade persons who had varying levels of skill in implementing the design.

Following the Typhoon, some destroyed homes were in areas classified as 'no-build zones' (assessed by government as being high risk. For some landless families, PRC provided guidance in formulating agreements with landowners for the landless families to build progressive core shelters. Regardless of these efforts, some families that deserved to receive core shelters could not be assisted in rebuilding because of limitations linked to obtaining suitable land. The National Society and IFRC are increasing advocacy efforts aimed at addressing housing, land and property (HLP) rights considering the vulnerability of Philippines to disasters.

 Livelihoods – Nutrition – Food security	Achievements (%)
Outcome 4: Livelihoods are restored among affected populations	149%
Output 4.1: 24,000 affected households have restored livelihoods after receiving working capital and inputs sufficient to resume activities	103%
Output 4.2: Community groups in 100 barangays have restored or diversified livelihoods after receiving working capital and inputs sufficient to resume activities	56%
Output 4.3: 200 youth are awarded scholarships, pursue vocational training and equipped with market-demand skills	288%

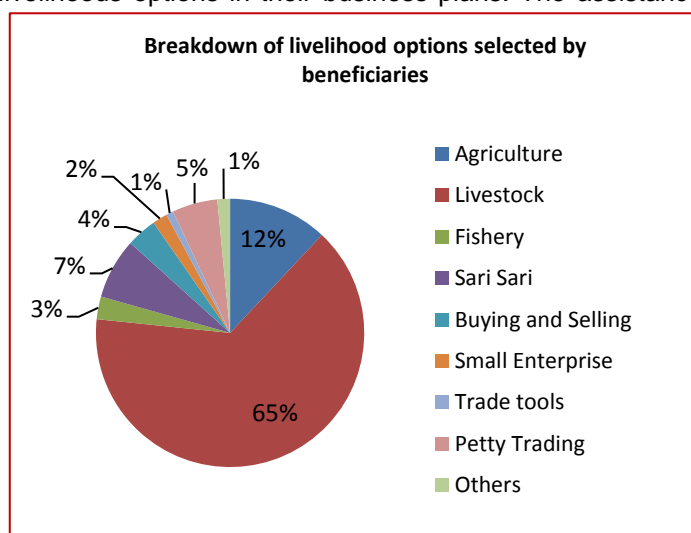
Achievements

Output 4.1 – household livelihood assistance (HLA)

Amongst the most impacted by Typhoon Haiyan was the agriculture sector, on which many households in Central Visayas rely for their livelihoods. Through the IFRC appeal, the affected communities were supported with HLA to kick-start the early recovery. Beneficiaries selected livelihood options in their business plans. The assistance reached 24,877 families by November 2014, with each provided with a cash grant of between PHP 8,000 (CHF 160) and PHP 10,000 (CHF 200) to implement a PRC-approved business proposal.

Majority of the beneficiaries opted for livestock and farming related activities since they based their livelihood option on their existing skills and capacities. During community orientation and proposal generation, it was emphasized to the beneficiaries the importance of livelihood diversification to maximize resources and assets.

The smaller grant of PHP 8,000 was awarded to those engaged in non-farm related activities to discourage the possible over-crowding of similar small businesses within the respective barangay economies.



Completion survey

After household livelihood assistance, a post-assistance survey was conducted to assess the economic status of the beneficiaries before and after they received the HLA. Findings indicate that these grants had a significant positive impact on the living status of families. Many families used the grant to help kick-start their livelihoods and restore their income generating activities, enabling them to feed their families and support their daily needs. This intervention has not only sought to address the immediate recovery of the beneficiaries but also to contribute to their long-term sustainability. It was also observed that the economic status of the affected communities improved.

Output 4.2 – community-managed livelihood programmes

The community-managed livelihood project (CMLP) helped set up and support groups within communities to design and manage their own livelihood project. The 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. These groups, locally known as associations, are either existed or were newly formed. All were registered with the Department of Labour and Employment and have a chairperson, secretary, treasurer and members. They were supported to open a bank account where funds were transferred. Establishment of associations has contributed to the financial inclusion of vulnerable groups, giving access to future financial products and increasing their opportunity to services they would not have previously been able to access.

Through this appeal, 56 communities could establish community-managed livelihood projects – 9 in Antique, 9 in Aklan, 10 in Capiz, 4 in Cebu and 24 in Leyte. Complete list of CMLPs in each province is in **Annex I**. The CMLPs were implemented by community-based organizations or associations to benefit the most vulnerable members of the community by providing a sustainable supplementary income for the participating community members. The community groups were involved in project planning, resource mobilization, implementation and monitoring, and assume the responsibility of managing the livelihood ventures. Each group received approximately CHF 6,000 in working capital/inputs for establishing and running livelihood ventures. The target of 100 communities was not reached partly due to funding constraints but also because priority was put on supporting youth (*Output 4.3*).

CMLP livelihood category



This livelihood programme sought to assist the most vulnerable communities with the least capacity to cope, recover and reduce risk. As such, to mitigate disaster risks, this phase of intervention was also linked to community based disaster risk reduction and management projects. For example, mangrove regeneration will bolster the economic activity through an increased catch - by protecting the feeding grounds of fish, shrimp, molluscs and other marine life – while preventing coastal erosion and flooding. Mangroves also provide a coastal buffer zone from strong winds and tidal waves moving inland.



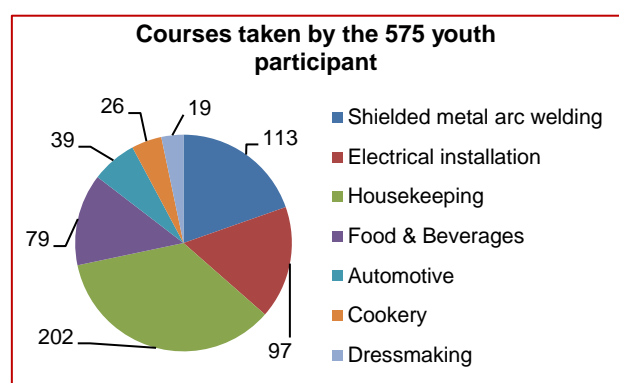
Output 4.3 – skills training and enterprise development

Half of the Philippines population is aged 23 and below. Once they finish school, a lack of job opportunities, especially in rural areas, forces many young people to move away from home to look for work. To support development of specific skills for livelihoods, PRC and IFRC, provided scholarships to young people whose families

were affected by Typhoon Haiyan and could not afford to put them through college. The scholarship was a chance for the young people to improve their employment prospects and provide greater financial support to their families.

Basic courses offered included automotive repair, cooking, dressmaking/tailoring, electrical installation, food and beverages, housekeeping, and welding. A national certificate by the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) was awarded once a candidate demonstrated competency and passed the assessment following completion of on-the-job training.

Through the skills training and enterprise development (STED) programme, 575 youth from the municipality of Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Cebu and Leyte graduated from their respective vocational courses in TESDA. The numbers exceeded the original target of 200, in part due to the extent of the needs on the ground but also because of affirmative action by PRC and IFRC. These youths earned TESDA certificates which they used to secure job opportunities. Together with supporting partners, PRC is now working with the youth to help them gain employment through participation in job fairs and other initiatives.

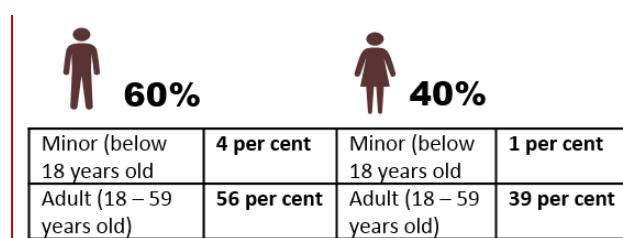


The youth selected for this intervention come from households with low economic resources. Based on lessons learned from previous projects, considerable effort was put on how the youth were selected to reduce the risk of dropping out once the course begun. The family and the wider community were involved in the selection process. They also provided a support network for these youths during their course work. This proved a successful approach as the drop-out rate was nominal. Furthermore, to support each student in terms of living during their course, each received an allowance equivalent to USD 68 per month as well as basic accommodation.

PRC monitored the progress of all graduates and kept track of their employment status via short messaging service (SMS) text blasts and phone calls. In addition, social media platforms have been set up to support monitoring, to provide career advice and to obtain feedback.

Completion survey: After STED, a completion survey was conducted. Due to mobility of the youth, the survey team tried to explore the use of Facebook in reaching all the youth. Since the initiative is quite new and required more exploration the platform was not successful. The team then opted to use [Survey monkey](#). As internet access was limited in some areas, the IFRC supported survey was eventually conducted using mobile data collection technology.

Sex and age disaggregated data for the youth supported through STED



Challenges


The HLA was considered an early recovery response to help kick start livelihoods interventions but some recipients (20 per cent of respondents) were not able to develop viable businesses. Reasons included too many households choosing the same business type in proximity, such as many retail shops in one area, resulting in market saturation and reduced profits. PRC is refining its technical guidelines to address this challenge in future interventions.

The community managed livelihoods and skills training projects were relatively new to the PRC. As such, there was a need to develop the guidelines and develop training to support the implementation of the projects. This took a considerable amount of time, prompting implementation delays. Nevertheless, with the guidelines now in place, PRC can deliver similar assistance in future more effectively.

Lessons learned

The livelihood programme design contained strong community participation and empowerment principles, which provided a solid basis for building longer-term resilience/DRR initiatives. As with the shelter experience, the intervention provided a good learning platform, allowing PRC to test the approach in the context of a large-scale operation, resulting in a pool of chapter staff and volunteers with cash transfer programming knowledge and skills.

In all, cash transfers were a major modality for delivering assistance, both in relief and recovery phases. In total, around CHF 11,817,208 was implemented via cash transfers, covering the sectors of relief (multipurpose or unconditional cash), shelter repair assistance, recovery core shelter assistance, HLA and construction of latrines linked to shelter as part of the PHAST output. This experience has demonstrated the value of giving affected people the ability to decide on and design their own recovery options with dignity. PRC and IFRC will, in future interventions, use cash transfers as a modality when markets and other relevant factors permit.

 Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	Achievements (%)
Outcome 5: Risk of waterborne, water-related and vector-borne diseases in targeted communities is reduced	155%
Output 5.1: Access to safe water by target population in 20 schools and 20 barangays increased	155%
Output 5.2: Access to adequate sanitation facilities by target population in 20 schools and 20 barangays increased	155%
Output 5.3: Knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population in 20 schools and 20 barangays increased	155%



Output 5.1: Access to safe water by target population in 20 schools and 20 barangays increased

The Haiyan Recovery operation supported the rehabilitation or installation of at least 172 water points. Households were also supported to link to these water systems. A total of 1,577 households in 20 barangays are now directly benefitting from improved access to safe water. Rehabilitation or installation of water points was complemented with participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) sessions. 31 schools were also supported to rehabilitate water facilities. This was integrated to the rehabilitation of their sanitation facilities (*see Output 5.2*).

Output 5.2: Access to adequate sanitation facilities by target population in 20 schools and 20 barangays increased



A water-source installed in Tabuelan, Cebu province through the support of the WASH programme of PRC and IFRC. **Photo: IFRC**

The PRC-IFRC operation supported reconstruction or rehabilitation of sanitation facilities in 31 schools – with a total of 8,411 students – in five provinces. Of the schools supported, nine are in Leyte, six in Cebu, six in Antique, five in Capiz and five in Aklan. The facilities provided comprise of latrines, hand-washing facilities, elevated water tanks and water networks. The facilities were also installed with hand rails and ramps to ensure access by persons with a disability and senior citizens.

Identification of target schools included detailed technical assessments, a scoring system as and dialogue with the Department of Education (DepEd).

Following the selection process, a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) specifying the roles and responsibilities of the DepEd and PRC was secured. Moreover, involvement of various stakeholders such as the school heads, teachers, representatives of Parents Teachers Association (PTA), and the local government unit officials was imperative to ensure ownership of the project as well as facilitate the sustainability of the facilities.

Because of the PHAST sessions, community members identified a need to reconstruct or rehabilitate sanitation facilities at the household level. Subsequently, a total of 1,296 households were provided with conditional cash, released in two tranches, to construct the latrines. The first instalment was for the construction of a septic tank and the second for construction of the latrine superstructure.

Each of the 7,852 core shelters constructed under this operation has an attached latrine, with a septic tank and a soak pit. Furthermore, each household supported to construct core shelter was also reached with orientation on the proper maintenance and usage of the facilities.

Output 5.3: Knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population in 20 schools and 20 barangays increased

The operation aimed to enhance knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene in schools and communities. In this regard, 8,411 students in 31 schools supported to rehabilitate or reconstruct WASH facilities were reached with children hygiene and sanitation transformation (CHAST) activities. In addition, more than 5,684 households were reached with PHAST activities in 20 barangays within the five operational provinces.

Through a holistic and integrated approach, hardware projects were complemented by software activities whose primary aim was to facilitate behaviour change. The school-based WASH activities addressed the need for access to water and sanitation facilities complemented by a comprehensive software programme whose objective was to



The CHAST approach was used to reach children with behaviour changing awareness sessions by showing the link between proper hygiene and good health. Volunteers show the students from supported schools proper handwashing techniques, among other hygiene practices. **Photo: IFRC**

provide a model for changing hygiene behaviour, empowering children, teachers and parents, and providing methods that lead to the proper management of WASH facilities in schools. In particular, the CHAST approach was rolled out with the aim of improving hygiene practices and moulding children into agents of change. It promoted good hygiene behaviours among children by utilizing a variety of exercises and educational games in teaching about the direct links between personal hygiene and good health.

Community-based WASH, through the PHAST approach, was undertaken in 20 barangays to instigate behaviour change at the grassroots level. This was to promote good hygiene behaviours, sanitation improvements and sustainable management of WASH facilities by the communities. The approach has contributed to empowering communities to manage their water and to control sanitation-related diseases by promoting health awareness and understanding, leading to environmental and behavioural

improvements.

PHAST sessions were facilitated by community health volunteers (CHVs) who are also part of the Red Cross 143 of the barangay. After recruitment, the volunteers underwent a six-day training that was divided into three parts:

- Part I focused on facilitation skills, community assessment and needs analysis
- Part II focused on planning and community engagement
- Part III focused on conducting effective participatory evaluation

After completion of the trainings, baseline assessments were conducted followed by the full implementation of the PHAST approach. Each CHV facilitated activities to a cluster of 25-50 household representatives from the community. Through the sessions, community members could identify WASH-related problems in their areas and formulated action plans for resolution of the problems. PRC, together with the IFRC, supported the priority concerns (water supply and sanitation) of the barangays. Rolling out of interventions was done through administrative means and with the local government units as counterparts.

End-line assessments were conducted to measure the impact of interventions. As reflected in the outcome of the evaluation, as well as the progress observed during implementation, community members now have an improved understanding on the importance of good hygiene habits through the varied methodologies used during the sessions. Consequently, community members are aware that developing good hygiene habits is a critical component in preventing the spread of disease and warding-off disease causing organisms. The PHAST approach that aimed to improve and facilitate behaviour change became an avenue for community members to become more pro-active in their locality.

The PHAST implementation was integrated with the health sector, especially in areas where water and sanitation health risks were identified, through the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) approach.


Challenges

Feedback has been that the software component was not 'timely' sequenced to follow the hardware provision (latrines). This could have been better integrated, with hardware and software components running in parallel or with the software swiftly following the hardware provision so households could have 'on-time' hygiene knowledge and skills for more effective communicable disease control. While using the core shelter programme for most sanitation solutions is an excellent strategy, other opportunities for wider community sanitation solutions could have been more fully explored, such as through a more innovative application of 'owner-driven' (conditional) cash grants that encouraged households that did not receive core shelter assistance to construct latrines. This is now being considered in subsequent operations of PRC.

Lack of adequate water supply in barangays (via water-metered lines) was a problem consistently raised by community members. While provision of piped water was not part of the operation – as it is a responsibility of public authorities – it is acknowledged that PRC could have advocated for local government units to improve piped water supply. The operation could also have provided alternative water solutions for communities, such as rain harvesting systems in health stations and schools or provided water filters to households. However, the approaches adopted in the operation were deemed most appropriate in view of funding considerations. Moving ahead, PRC is bolstering its advocacy role, especially in championing for the needs of vulnerable populations.

Lessons learned

WASH interventions linked to core shelters and schools were highly effective as they allowed for programme integration both in terms of cooperation as well as delivery of water and sanitation hardware (at household and school levels) and software (for schools). The approach to WASH through the PRC's recovery guidelines – 'Water and Sanitation: Bridging Recovery Programming' – is an example of good practice in delivering effective water, sanitation and hygiene promotion in a recovery situation. PRC will utilize the same in future interventions.

 Health and care	Achievements (%)
Outcome 6: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.	106%
Output 6.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases	100%
Output 6.2: Gaps in medical infrastructure of the affected population in 60 barangays filled	100%
Output 6.3: Community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness, and health promotion measures provided in 60 barangays	112%
Output 6.4: Mainstream and crosscutting psychosocial support provided in 60 barangays and 5 chapters	112%

The operation aimed to contribute to improving the health of target community members through:

- Reconstruction/rehabilitation, upgrading and equipping of 20 health facilities
- Implementation of community-based disease prevention programmes in 67 communities located in the catchment areas of the target health facilities
- Mainstreaming of psychosocial support services in 25 targeted communities
- Strengthening Philippine Red Cross systems, human resources, procedures and capacity for timely and effective emergency response to health needs during disasters



IFRC Health and Care Recovery Interventions

Achievements

Output 6.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases

Health care emergency response units were deployed by PRC to address needs wrought by Typhoon Haiyan. The IFRC also deployed ERUs to augment PRC capacity in providing basic health services. As hospitals and other health facilities were severely damaged across central Philippines, field hospitals and hubs were set-up to accommodate patients.

Specifically, two basic health care (BHC) ERUs were deployed to reinforce the PRC medical response. The Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) ERU was set up in Daanbantayan, North Cebu on 18 November 2013, and the joint Canadian Red Cross/Norwegian Red Cross (CRC/NRC) ERU with surgical capacity in Ormoc, Leyte on 21 November. The JRCS ERU, designed to support a population of 40,000 people, provided basic health care services through a static tent clinic on the site of the damaged rural health unit (RHU) in Maya, and a mobile health clinic covering 20 barangays.

In Ormoc, the CRC/NRC ERU supported the continued functioning of the Ormoc District Hospital through inpatient hospital care primarily on maternal, new-born and child health, surgery and intensive care until the facility – with a catchment population of 190,000 people – was rehabilitated. Both units supported repairs of the health facilities where they were set up. Both units carried out community-based preventive health and psychosocial support (PSS) activities in communities where they were operating.

Psychosocial support was provided to 3,800 children and adults by the CRC/NRC ERU, while a child-friendly space was provided at the Maya health unit, supported by the JRCS ERU, which accommodated approximately 45 children each morning. PRC also facilitated stress management sessions for more than 200 staff members and volunteers. Psychosocial support was also provided to the staff and volunteers.

The CRC/NRC ERU completed its medical services on 10 January 2014 and community health/PSS activities on 25 January 2014, while all activities of the JRCS ERU ended on 10 February 2014.

Contributing to the long-term medical response strengthening of PRC as part of future emergency response, the CRC and JRCS donated/handed over the ERU deployed equipment (excluding medicines and disposables), and trained PRC personnel with field experience in managing health emergencies. Together with PRC, a training programme on coordination of health response, operational management, maintenance and storage of the basic health unit was conducted.

IFRC supported the management of medical donations and stocks received through a medical logistician who supported the development of a strategy for stock management and the disposal of unusable medical supplies.

Output 6.2: Improving health facilities, health care delivery and service

Through the emergency appeal, IFRC addressed needs by reconstructing or rehabilitating 20 health facilities and providing them with medical equipment and supplies. **Complete list of health facilities is in Annex II.** The facilities can cover a caseload of more than 116,000 people in at least 90 barangays. The health recovery programme used rehabilitated health facilities as the entry point for the establishment and development of community based disease prevention (CBDP) and psychosocial support interventions.

The facilities selected were essential for communities in rural and remote areas without or with difficult access to hospitals and health care centres. PRC and IFRC health and shelter teams developed assessment criteria



A newly built health facility in San Remigio, province of Cebu, one of the 20 constructed or rehabilitated health facilities by IFRC. The Red Cross partnered with the Philippine Department of Health to reinforce them against future typhoons. Each new facility also received upgrades and additional new equipment. **Photo by Cheryl Gaglac/IFRC**

for selection, in coordination with local governments, communities and the Department of Health. Health facility assessment training was also conducted reaching a total of 26 PRC staff and volunteers. The 20 selected facilities were constructed or rehabilitated following build back safer principles conforming to agreed national standards and guidelines for safer and more resilient facilities. Ramps and railings were also installed to provide better access for the elderly and the disabled.

Out of 20 health facilities, 12 were rehabilitated and 8 were reconstructed. To promote maternal and neo-natal health, 6 out of 8 reconstructed health facilities were upgraded from non-birthing to birthing facilities contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. To ensure quality health services are delivered to target population, health facilities were equipped with essential medical and non-medical items as per standard technical specification from Department of Health. Pre and post-delivery inspection were done in close coordination with logistics team. A total of 522 medical and non-medical equipment were delivered to the health facilities, which are now operational.

The rehabilitated/reconstructed and equipped health facilities are contributing to fill the gaps in medical infrastructure across 90 communities' in five covered provinces, as well as adjustments barangays, thereby providing sufficient capacity to deliver quality health services.

Output 6.3: Community-based disease prevention (CBDP)

Using the reconstructed or rehabilitated health facilities as the entry point, PRC implemented its CBDP programme using the CBHFA approach. Aside from the CBHFA, ECV, community-based psychosocial support (CBPSS) and emergency health preparedness constituted the entire CBDP programme in covered communities. In consultation with municipal health offices, PRC and IFRC identified 67 communities – out of the 90 covered by health facilities – to implement CBDP within the catchment areas of the rehabilitated health facilities, bridging the gap between communities and government health facilities.

Communities, along with the CHVs, implemented community based disease prevention program as per identified health priorities using community assessments and detailed baseline results. CHVs, guided by the technical staff, conducted health promotion and disease prevention activities. IEC materials were distributed and signage were installed to provide significant health messages, ensuring that health information is well disseminated in all parts of the community.

Epidemic preparedness and response plan was also developed for all 67 barangays targeting the potential disease outbreak in close coordination with municipal health offices. In the course of implementation, 24,507 households were visited, 824 community sessions were organized, 316 school visits were undertaken, and 815 meetings of barangay health centres and CHVs were held. In all, the CBDP programme reached 104,076 people.

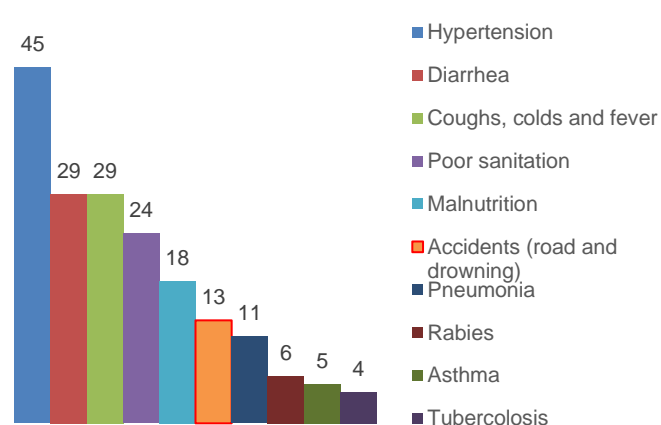
Community Assessment

Health assessments were carried out in a total of 68 barangays, out of which 67 were selected. The detailed community health assessments were conducted to prioritize the development of community action plans with the participation and ownership of communities through the CHVs. Prior to the assessment, templates for community assessment baseline report (CABR) and community action Plan (CAP) were developed, and all technical project assistants were orientated on how to use the them. Comprehensive and detailed community assessments were conducted by mobilizing community volunteers. Open data kit (ODK) was used to conduct the baseline survey. In all, 4,010 households were interviewed. The CABR and CAP were shared with the barangay health committees, local government units, municipal health officers, and other humanitarian actors.

A total of 68 barangays carried out health assessments. Community members identified 17 health-related priorities, including hypertension, diarrhoea, coughs/colds/fever, sanitation, malnutrition, road/water accidents, pneumonia, rabies, asthma, tuberculosis (TB), urinary tract infections and lack of safe water.

45 of the 68 barangays (axis Y) listed, among the range of health issues (axis X), hypertension as their greatest health concern. The chart on the right shows the top 10 health-related concerns listed by priority among the 68 barangays assessed.

Under the health programme, activities were being designed to address the top three concerns in target barangays through CBHFA, as well as CBPSS.



Health teams conducted midline community assessments for all barangays as new health priorities usually emerge after 12 to 18 months. Using ODK, 4,197 households were surveyed. Analysis of assessment findings guided the development of CAP which prioritized health and safety needs.

Capacity building

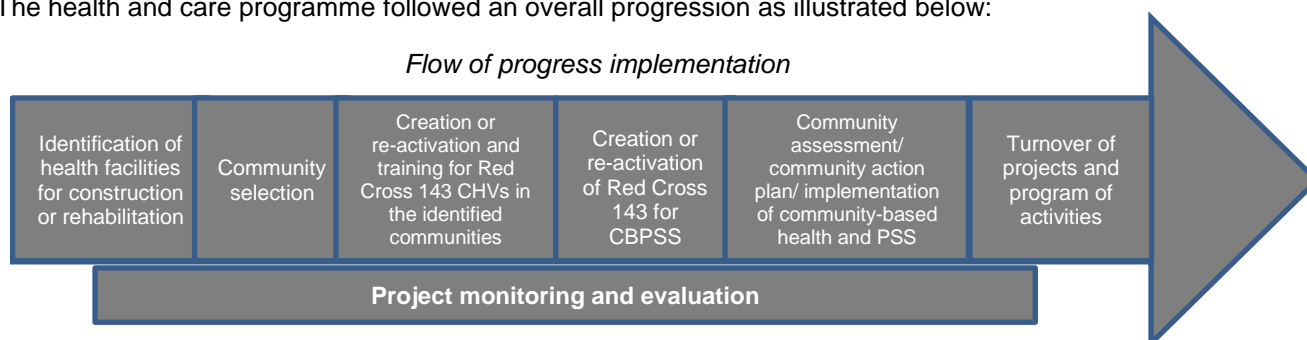
Capacity building was an important component of the health programme. Both community and chapter-based health volunteers were provided with the opportunities to enhance their skills and knowledge, contributing to the overall implementation of the programmes. The programme created a pool of master facilitators on CBHFA, ECV and Standard First Aid (SFA). The master facilitators then conducted trainings at the community level and created a pool of 557 trained CHVs. The CHVs were from the same communities where the programme was implemented.

The first National Disaster Response Team on Health (NDRT-H) training was conducted by PRC, with the support of IFRC. The training aimed to further support the National Society to continue to assist communities to prepare for and respond to disasters, emerging infections and seasonal diseases with possible epidemic potential. A total of 24 PRC staff and volunteers (6 males and 18 females) from 12 chapters and in the national headquarter participated, of whom three were added to the Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) roster. Those trained are now available to support ongoing and new operations, including outside the Philippines.

Table 2. Summary of local and national level training provided by with IFRC support

Trainings	Training of Trainers		CHV Training	
	Target	Completed	Target CHVs	Completed
CBHFA	25	25	557	557
CBPSS	25	29	187	187
SFAT	20	21	486	486
ECV	25	26	448	448

The health and care programme followed an overall progression as illustrated below:



Dengue Awareness Campaign

With the spread of dengue and other vector-borne diseases in the country, preparedness for epidemics comprised an important part of the CBDP programme. As many as 26 master facilitators from Antique, Aklan, Capiz, Cebu and Leyte were trained in ECV. This training aimed to enhance PRC's emergency health preparedness and response capacity through staff and volunteer training and support the rollout of epidemic preparedness at the community level. These trained personnel will be mobilized during health emergencies.

Per the Department of Health, over 55,000 incidents of dengue were reported in the Philippines during 2015. From February to October 2016 PRC held a dengue awareness campaign, with inclusion of Zika Virus awareness in the targeted communities in the 5 operational provinces. More than 20,000 households were reached through community sessions, school visits and destruction of breeding sites through community mobilization. Banners were installed in strategic locations and pamphlets containing key messages on dengue and Zika prevention were distributed. These activities complemented a government initiative to tackle a potential dengue outbreak.

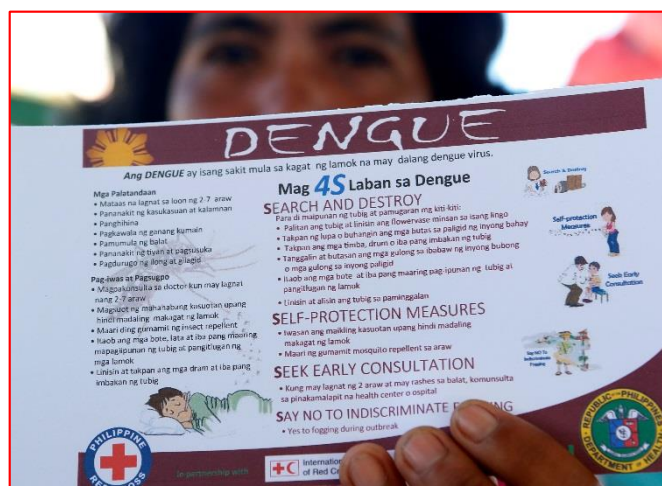
Issues such as child protection and gender concerns have been integrated in all components of the programme, including CBHFA training which supports PRC's commitment to upholding child protection policies. In terms of gender, volunteers include female, male and transgender individuals, who continue to work together with access to equal opportunity and fair treatment in their work environments. Given the universal nature of both child protection and gender equity in Red Cross Red Crescent interventions, the effort to raise awareness and sensitivity towards the needs and rights of children, gender groups and marginalized communities comprise an integral part of all programmes and activities under the Haiyan recovery operation.

Output 6.4: Mainstream and crosscutting psychosocial support provided in 60 barangays and 5 chapters PRC, together with IFRC, identified 25 communities to implement community-based psychosocial support (CBPSS) programme based on the community assessment and in consultation with municipal health offices. The programme mainly focused on CHVs/RC 143 volunteers were trained in CBPSS. The programme was then implemented in the provinces of Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Cebu and Leyte, with more than 189 sessions conducted, reaching 8,331 people. Complete sets of the CBPSS manual were adapted and translated to local dialects in partnership with the academe and were distributed to 34 local chapters. Practitioner trainings were also held in 25 barangays, who are now positioned to support developmental programmes and to serve as responders during disasters.

Volunteer skills and knowledge transfer

IFRC continues to support PRC in strengthening its Red Cross 143 volunteer agenda. This is conducted through disaster response, and community health and welfare training as well as equipping the National Society with necessary tools, vehicles and apparatus. As front liners in the health programme, skills of volunteers are increased through epidemic control training. Opportunities to enhance capacity and skills remain open to community volunteers.

A group of master facilitators was created, comprising 21 persons specializing in basic life support and standard first aid, 26 in epidemic control for volunteers, and 24 in CBPSS. This group trained community members who now make up a pool of 557 CHVs. These trained CHVs work within their own communities where Red Cross programmes are being implemented, providing vital support in ensuring these programmes continue to progress. Also, 302 shelter volunteers were trained in occupational first aid to provide immediate response relating to shelter construction emergencies. The capacity and skills of trained volunteers has already been tried and tested in operations. These include Leyte chapter volunteers who were deployed to support other chapters affected by Typhoon Melor (locally named Nona) in 2015. Staff and volunteers were also trained in on key PSS issues, including psychological first aid, for better and more effective response. This capacity building will help sustain PRC's long-term development programmes and future emergency operations while continuing to strengthen the Red Cross 143 programme.



Reaching communities to take charge of their health.

Development and dissemination of information, education, and communication (IEC) materials like the one above and training community volunteers under the Red Cross Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) programme to support, prepare and build awareness on preventable diseases in the communities they serve is one of the key outcomes of the Haiyan health recovery program. Over 100 communities have been reached.

Photo by Cheryl Gagala/IFRC

Institutional preparedness

As chapters play a key role in responding to disasters as well as delivering services at the community level during non-disaster times, strengthening their efficiency and effectiveness is crucial to ensuring sustainable service delivery. PRC blood banks were among the many frontline health facilities destroyed or damaged across the Visayas region rendering them unable to provide basic services. Per the Philippine Council for Health and Research and Development, one in every seven patients in local hospitals requires blood donation but supply is often limited. To help fill the gap, PRC continued to provide safe quality blood by active blood collection and public awareness-raising through its 82 blood service facilities nationwide. PRC Blood Services is a major supplier of blood in the Philippines, accounting for almost half of the blood needed in vital medical procedures.

Apart from basic health facilities, this appeal included support to rehabilitate and upgrade blood centres in Ormoc and Tacloban cities in Leyte province with the provision of essential equipment as well as the recruitment of 22 skilled staff to augment the capacity for service delivery and blood collection. Procedures in Leyte at these centres have also been adjusted to help many individuals obtain essential supplies without the customary processing fees. To ensure blood services reach to the most vulnerable people, processing fees for the blood was waived for patients and instead covered by the IFRC. More than 2,120 blood processing fees were reimbursed.

Integration

First Aid Training for Shelter Volunteers and Construction Site Workers:

The occupational first aid training for 302 shelter volunteers and construction site workers in all operational areas was conducted in close coordination with local chapters. Those barangays with active shelter construction were provided with first aid kits, to provide immediate first aid in case of accident.

CBHFA and Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST):

All CBHFA and PHAST integration activities in Antique and Cebu have been completed. Simplified PHAST sessions were completed in all covered areas of both provinces. A total of 189 household latrines – out of 1,296 built following PHAST – in five barangays of two provinces were constructed through an integrated approach. Both health and WASH teams worked together with a community action plan that facilitated improvement of hygiene practices in the communities to mitigate waterborne diseases.

Global Handwashing Day 2016:

The health team joined the celebration of Global Handwashing Day with the theme: “Make Handwashing a Habit!” The CHVs led the different activities, which included the demonstration of proper handwashing in schools and in the communities along with hand mural painting. Activities were coordinated with the WASH team.

Volunteer Investment and Value Audit (VIVA)

A study on the value of volunteers was conducted from October 2014-December 2015, covering the operations of the health sector in Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Cebu and Leyte chapters. The study focused on three specific objectives which aimed to determine the economic and social values of volunteers under the health sector of the PRC Haiyan Operation and to further provide evidence-based recommendations that will enhance the volunteer management of the PRC and the capacities of PRC staff and volunteers in facilitating this kind of study. In this study, the value of the volunteers was measured in terms volunteering hours rendered, their targets and their stories relevant to this study, and compared to the value of investment on volunteers.

A total of 506 volunteers were involved in the study, logging 172,693 volunteering hours or around 308 hours per volunteer. The total amount of time rendered is equivalent to 14 full-time staff and worth about PHP 16.1 million (CHF 322,000). The chapters also spent some PHP 6.5 million (CHF 130,000) on volunteer service related activities, i.e. PHP 11,543 (CHF 230) per volunteer. The study indicates that for every peso (CHF 0.02) the National Society invests in its volunteers, it receives PHP 15 (CHF 0.3) worth of services rendered by the volunteers, translating to a 1,500 per cent benefit.

In addition to the economic value, PRC also gains socially as it is seen as trusted partner by the volunteers. Stories reflect inspired, motivated and trained volunteers because of rendering service with the PRC. Health volunteers are also often being tapped as partners of local health units, implementing activities in their local communities such as World Health Day, World Handwashing Day or World First Aid Day.

A two-day VIVA writing workshop was conducted on 21-22 December 2016 for consultation, writing and review of the final composition of the study. There were 20 participants who were part of the workshop: Health Team Leaders, Chapter Administrators, Haiyan Technical Staff, Volunteer Services Representative, and Haiyan Operation Team members and IFRC Health Delegate.

Challenges

One of the challenges in rehabilitating health facilities was the non-compliance of some of the contractors to the scheduled timeline for the construction. Because of this, the completion dates were delayed and the other activities were also affected. A series of meetings were held with the contractors to discuss possible solutions for the delay, while constant follow-ups were also done.

Retention of volunteers is another major concern of the health team in the field. The turnover of trained volunteers resulted to delays in the implementation of the programme. The team always reiterated the importance of volunteerism and the benefits they can get from engaging in health activities. Overtime, there was a steady improvement in retention and activities were completed.

Shortage of ODK phone during the midline community assessment also delayed the implementation of the assessment. To address this gap, IFRC supported the National Society to obtain mobile data collection (MDC) kits and subsequently organized a training to increase the pool of staff and volunteers with capacity to use MDC kits.


Funding for the health component was not realized until a later stage of the operation. Thus, allocation of funds for the programme was delayed, contributing to delays in the implementation of the programme in some areas. However, once implementation started, constant follow up was done to ensure that implementing chapters accessed funds for activities.

In implementing community-based health programme, the process is equally important as the results. There was a feeling among some team members that some of the processes were time-consuming. This resulted in pressure to meet tight timelines. The deadlines set for several new activities resulted in reduced activities in the on-going implementation, delaying the overall implementation. There is now more awareness across sectors about the benefit of investing in the process, especially to gain community participation.

Lessons learned

A key contribution in health and care relates to the number of health facilities that were rehabilitated and/or equipped; which is a significant achievement. The use of hardware (health stations, schools etc.) as an entry point for health software has been an effective strategy, and the important role CHVs play in the recovery process, particularly in awareness and preparedness for disease prevention, is acknowledged. The operation trained 557 CHVs who have gained practical knowledge and skills, presenting an opportunity to grow the Red Cross 143 volunteer network in their barangays of origin, thereby contributing to programme sustainability.

The review found that the mobile data collection tool – ODK – used for community assessments as effective for strategizing community health interventions by making collection and sharing of data from baselines and health surveys easier and faster which became the basis for developing community action plans. This is considered good practice that should be replicated in future operations. PRC's well established relationships with provincial/municipal authorities also enabled field level health staff to be effective in their coordination with relevant health authorities.

 National Society institutional preparedness and capacity development	Achievements (%)
Outcome 7: The Philippine Red Cross level of preparedness for future disasters and its capacity to deliver sustainable programming and services are strengthened	100%
Output 7.1: Increased skillsets available for the Philippine Red Cross to respond to future disasters and deliver programmes and services	100%
Output 7.2: Increased material capacity is available for the Philippine Red Cross to respond to future disasters, deliver programmes and services	100%
Output 7.3: Improved systems and processes in place for the Philippine Red Cross to respond to future disasters and deliver programmes and services	100%
Output 7.4: The capacity of target chapters of the Philippine Red Cross strengthened for them to respond to future disasters, deliver programmes and services	100%

Achievements

Output 7.1-7.4:

IFRC provided technical and coordination support and guidance to PRC in the implementation of relief and recovery interventions. Further, IFRC put deliberate focus on supporting improvement of the National Society's systems and processes that will contribute to enabling it respond better to future disasters and to deliver in longer-term programming. Through this operation, PRC staff in the national headquarters level were capacitated through: (i) improved skillsets among their personnel – through specialized trainings, locally and internationally, in specific sectors; (ii) material capacity through essential office facilities, equipment and supplies; (iii) and systems or and processes through purchased of software related to logistics and financial management to enhance their service delivery capacities. PRC was also supported with peer-to-peer exchange to share relevant learnings and best practices among National Societies.

The support provided under Outputs 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 has not been limited to the national headquarters level but also extended to PRC chapters, especially in areas that were affected by Typhoon Haiyan. PRC chapters were supported to improve skillsets among their personnel, material capacity and systems or and processes to enhance their service delivery capacities. All chapters within IFRC operational were provided with essential equipment, facilities and office supplies. To enhance the capacity of chapters, the operation supported the RCAT programme.

Details of support for this outcome are reported in [Operations Update No. 17](#).

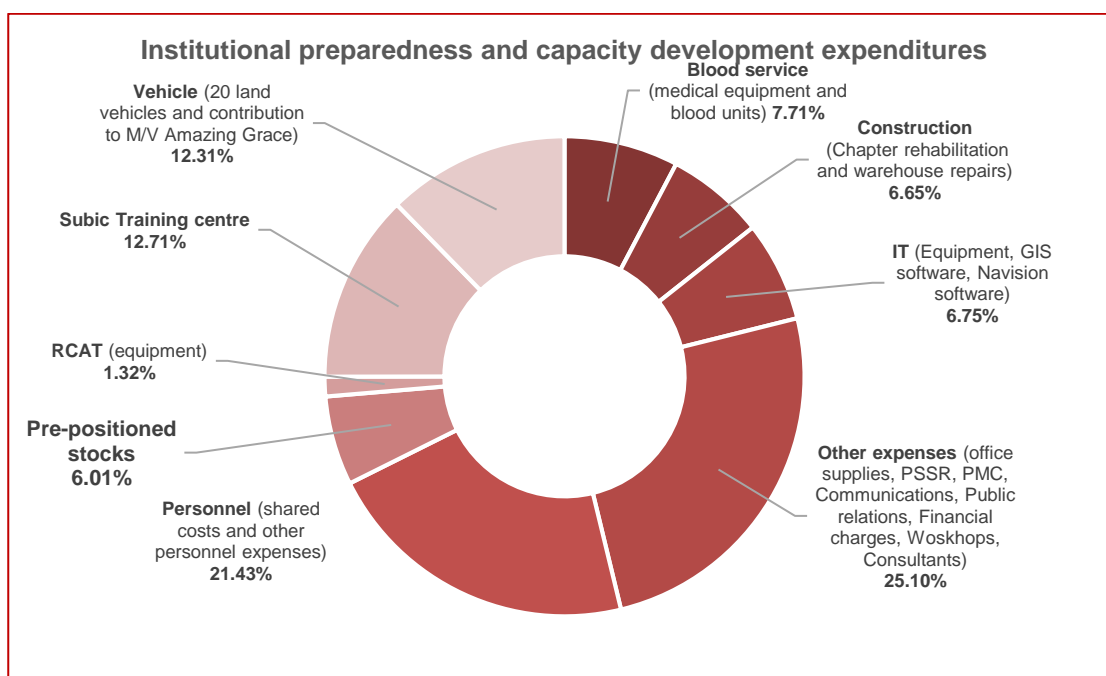
Meantime, in late 2016, an Organizational Development delegate was recruited. The delegate is embedded in the National Society to guide and assist the development of its organizational structure, systems and staff, as determined by its needs and the guidelines in the IFRC's "National Society Development Framework".

Areas currently underway as part of OD, and included in the IFRC Operations Plan 2017, are:

- *Production of a PRC Mobilization Playbook* - designed to reduce confusion during the immediate chaos that ensues following any type of major disaster or crisis.
- *Steering Committee* - as a result of an integration meeting conducted last January which proposed creation of working groups to align PRC systems and processes, work on a more integrated approach, and to achieve strategic goals there has been a proposal to create a PRC Steering Committee (PRCSC).
- *Development and production of the PRC Volunteer Playbook* – A volunteer playbook was developed to mentor and increase the chances of retaining volunteers. It was transformed to a smaller pocket version so that the volunteers can carry the playbook during disasters to assist and guide them on what to do during an emergency.

- *The Red Cross 143 Evaluation* – An internal evaluation will be conducted to identify the achievements, challenges and gaps in the current Red Cross 143 programme to make it more efficient and effective.
- *HR workshop* - an HR workshop with PRC HR staff was conducted to have a better understanding of the status of the PRC HR department. The findings of the workshop helped identify gaps and challenges from which an approach has been developed to allow for a more efficient and effective HR over the next few years in both the headquarters and chapter levels.
- *HR in Emergency* – To enable PRC to respond more rapidly and effectively in major emergencies, IFRC will assist in the development of the procedures and processes for the HR department to guide it during a disaster or catastrophe. This will also feed into the mobilization playbook.
- *Volunteer Coordinator training* - Aims to develop Volunteer coordinators of the PRC by equipping them with the knowledge, skills, and attitude that are aligned with their work function and the core values of the organization. They will in turn make communities, schools, and workplaces safe, and resilient through the Red Cross 143. Moreover, It will assist in having a pool of competent, committed and motivated staff and volunteers.

Overall expenditure to date is broken down as shown below. Part of the funds to be carried over to Operational Plan 2017-2018 have been allocated to support further the PRC capacity building plan. Areas covered include RCAT, chapter development, blood bank and warehouse infrastructure, volunteer development, institutional preparedness and the operation centre.




Challenges

A separate structure was established early to respond to needs on the scale required and ensure that chapters could continue with their core activities. In some areas, the Haiyan taskforce and the chapter faced challenges in establishing a mutually beneficial modus operandi resulting in the chapter feeling disempowered. A few evaluations have proposed measure that will enable PRC to engage chapters better in future large-scale operations to maximize learning and leverage more of the chapter capacity and networks for the benefit of the operation.

Lessons learned

The operation has increased PRC's skills in design, implementation, monitoring and reporting of large-scale relief and recovery programmes and managing multiple partnerships. An array of new and refined technical guidelines are in place contributing to the professionalization of PRC's programming. Work is ongoing on the development of beneficiary communications and DRRM guidelines; and capacity has been built in newer sectors such as managing field hospitals. PRC has deployed staff and volunteers to support field hospitals in Nepal and as part of a livelihoods review in East Timor.

 Community preparedness and risk reduction	Achievements (%)
Outcome 8: Community resilience to disasters is enhanced	
Output 8.1: Risk reduction measures are incorporated in disaster recovery programmes	
Output 8.2: People from target barangays across five chapters are trained as first responders	
Output 8.3: Community-based multi-hazard contingency plans are developed and pre-tested	
Output 8.4: Legal frameworks for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response are strengthened.	

Achievements

Output 8.1:

Risk reduction was incorporated across different sectors of intervention, including shelter, water and sanitation, health and livelihoods. Shelters, health facilities, and water and sanitation facilities were designed to be disaster resilient, and situated in areas that are not prone to disasters.

Output 8.2 and Output 8.3:

As part of the first phase of support to PRC to improve community resilience, a school and community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) project is being implemented in rural areas of Aklan and Antique provinces and one urban area, i.e. Valenzuela City of Metro Manila. The project is its second year of implementation and is a pilot for PRC's DRM framework which aims to cover 15 communities (three in Metro Manila and 12 rural areas in the Visayas). Under the project, PRC is focusing on enhancing community capacity to mitigate risks or to increase the capacity of the most vulnerable communities to cope with, respond to, and recover from the impacts of disaster.

One of the main goals of PRC, through the project, is to boost the recruitment and training of Red Cross 143 volunteers as agents of resilience in their communities. During 2016, PRC established project teams at the chapter level, who reached target communities with activities in risk knowledge, VCA, early warning system (EWS), disaster preparedness for response, mitigating identified risk.

Implementation of CBDRM activities is still ongoing, continuing under the IFRC Operational Plan 2017. A second phase of support is also planned through the Operational Plan 2018 for longer term capacity development in DRM for chapters and national headquarters. This will focus on DMS training professionalization, DRR in the workplace programme development and PRC contingency planning.



Community members discuss the hazard map generated for Barangay Picas, Tanauan, Leyte province. These hazard maps have been instrumental in informing community members about high risk areas and have become bases for community resilience plans. **Photo: IFRC**

Output 8.4

The PRC Disaster Law Programme was launched in May 2016 and will continue under the Operational Plan 2017. The main outcomes of the programme are strengthened and sustainable capacity and understanding of disaster law within PRC staff and volunteers, development of key dissemination and information materials on disaster law, and a strengthened profile of PRC as key player and “partner of choice” in law and policy processes, including dissemination, advocacy and awareness-raising. The main activities covered under this project are conducting of disaster law trainings, peer exchanges with other National Societies and government representatives, development of IEC materials for community awareness on rights and responsibilities under disaster law, and direct engagement with government on important law and policy processes.

In August 2016, the IFRC and PRC organized a disaster law training workshop for managers and staff of several PRC services at the national headquarters. The training aimed to equip the participants with basic knowledge and skills to advocate for better disaster laws and to ensure the position of PRC on disaster law issues. The programme also organized a peer exchange involving the Nepal Red Cross Society and government representatives, PRC and PNS staff and Philippine government representatives, to share experiences and lessons learned on the coordination and facilitation of large scale disaster response operations such as Typhoon Haiyan response, and how to strengthen legal preparedness in general.

In November 2016, the programme collaborated with the Asia Pacific Shelter Coordinator to roll out a workshop on Disaster Law and Regulatory Barriers to Shelter. The participants were PRC staff from Haiyan-affected areas, who also shared their learnings and recommendations on how to better improve shelter programming through advocacy and mitigation strategies. The workshop led to a proposal to craft a PRC Housing, Land and Property Advocacy and Mitigation Strategy

Per government request, the programme has been providing technical support to the NDRRMC for the legal review (sunset review) of the Philippine DRRM Act of 2010 since August 2016. The programme also enabled PRC to provide its inputs to the law reform process, ensuring that the auxiliary role is recognized, and that important lessons and recommendations from the Movement are incorporated in the process.

For 2017-2018, the programme’s focus will be on orienting PRC chapters on disaster law, advocacy and dissemination to give the chapters the necessary confidence in implementing their mandate at the local level and enable them to empower the most vulnerable communities to participate in disaster risk management policy and planning. The programme will also continue to support PRC’s housing, land and property strategy for its recovery programming, and provide technical assistance on disseminating disaster laws and policies at the community level under a “know your rights, roles and responsibilities” approach.

More information about the disaster law programme, including tools such as the [‘guidelines for the domestic facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance’](#) (also known as the IDRL guidelines) and the [‘model act on international disaster assistance’](#) is available at www.ifrc.org/dl.

Challenges

For the Disaster Law Programme, the uncertainty of government policy priorities will always be a challenge. This uncertainty can affect the momentum of any advocacies on strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities. However, this can be balanced by enhancing the understanding and capacity of PRC chapters on disaster law and its advocacy activities and create a multiplier effect from the ground up.

Lessons learned

The DRRM Framework also aims to mitigate identified risk through developing climate and ecosystem smart DRR plans; and, through structural and non-structural mitigation projects. But these are significant responsibilities and tasks for volunteers and chapters, and consideration needs to be given to how this is resourced beyond the Typhoon Haiyan operation. Specifically, there is a need for strategies that:

- Target vulnerable municipalities with a RC 143 network fully trained in standard disaster risk management.
- Detail the development of volunteers, volunteer management, and a volunteer plan aligned with community action plans.

In terms of regulatory and legal frameworks, the Philippines DRRM Act and 5 per cent local DRM fund represent an opportunity for PRC to drive more effective DRM at the national level and secure sustainability of DRRM activities. The various regulatory and legal frameworks provide the National Society with excellent opportunity to leverage sustainability, visibility, fundraising, advocacy, and promotion at both national and community level; the latter specifically through RC 143 trainings and community awareness raising.

Operational support services

Communications

The communications unit, under a dedicated IFRC communications delegate deployed in the aftermath of Haiyan, provided vital information and an increased general awareness of the public about the effects of Typhoon Haiyan and the subsequent humanitarian needs it caused, the relief efforts being undertaken at field level, the preparations made by Movement partners towards recovery efforts, and the resulting impact of the recovery program to the affected communities.

Through the communications lens, relevant and timely information about the operation was provided over the course of the operation. Over 140 stories of human resilience and the spirit of the Filipino people rising from the ashes in the aftermath of Haiyan through the IFRC website's [Haiyan page](#), two dedicated microsites ([2014](#), [2015](#)), [Cumulus](#), and via the official social media accounts ([Facebook](#), Twitter [[regional](#), [global](#)], and [Youtube](#)).

News articles, video clips, social media campaigns, infographics, and other communication packs on the progress and milestones of the Haiyan operation made by PRC and Movement partners were shared with local and international media, partners, donors, and stakeholders. The communications unit was also responsible in coordinating Movement partner and media field visits, and ensured the progress and impact of the emergency, relief, and recovery efforts done by the Red Cross.

The communications delegate supported the operation until late 2015, and was joined by a communications officer as the focal point for the recovery operation who now assumes the role of supporting PRC in communicating the impact of the Red Cross recovery operations online and offline with reporters, social media, and donors.

Administration and Finance

Finance departments of PRC and IFRC participated actively in the process of budgeting and reporting on the operation. Due to the overwhelming response from donors, a separate unit was formed at PRC for Haiyan Operations, and included a finance function. The Haiyan Finance Unit was responsible for monitoring and reporting to IFRC and all partners on this operation.

For the Haiyan Operation, PRC introduced a Shared Cost mechanism. This was to cover salaries for the scaled-up workforce (around 68 positions) over a period of 36 months. PRC allocated the total annual payroll for these extra positions, on a percentage based on yearly budgets submitted by IFRC and partners. The percentage allocated fluctuated over the years as IFRC/PNSs scaled down and completed their Haiyan projects.

PRC reinstated their indirect cost recovery mechanism, referred to as project management cost (PMC), for all partners engaged in the operation, charging 6 per cent on all funds routed to the National Society. Although operations concluded in March 2017, financial bookings were done up to May 2017.

The IFRC administration unit comprises two staff under the direct supervision of the Support Services Coordinator. This unit arranged and processed all flight bookings, hotel accommodation, visas for all IFRC delegates, staff and visitors, and handled the procurement and management of office supplies. The unit also coordinated meetings.

Human Resources

On the onset, IFRC global response tools were quickly deployed to the Philippines to provide support to the country office and the National Society, including FACT and ERU teams. During the emergency period, 25 FACT delegates were deployed. Sector specific delegates were also deployed to implement the Haiyan plan of action as well as to provide technical assistance to the National Society.

In all, 37 delegates were hired to drive the operation; they provided managerial and technical support in field operations, shelter, livelihood recovery, health, water and sanitation, finance, logistics, information management, communications, DRR and PMER. A total of 53 national staff at the Manila office and in the IFRC-supported operational areas throughout the country provided specialized support to the operation and longer-term development programming.

Information Technology

The information technology and telecommunications (IT/Telecom) emergency response unit was pivotal in field communications throughout the early parts of the operation. A long-term IT/Telecom delegate was deployed to Tacloban who coordinated and oversaw all functions in the field. The IT/Telecom ERU team supported radio and telecommunications access and networks, internet connectivity, telephone and satellite phone communications, and the functionality of office equipment. IFRC also provided multi-lateral support to PRC in the upgrade of their Operations Centre.

Information Management

Reporting on the response to Typhoon Haiyan was greatly supported by the presence of IFRC and PRC staff dedicated solely to managing and packaging field data. These efforts at information management (IM) from the beginning of the operation continued through the recruitment of IFRC information management delegates, who supported PRC in building and managing information flow and useful information products. These include incorporating geospatial analysis with programme reporting, using technology for more efficient and accurate data collection, producing and using maps and dashboards, and utilizing open software solutions to support transparency and collaboration,

The underlying idea for improved information management in the Haiyan operation is to collect quality and accurate data and create timely information. The data served as the foundation that allowed the creation of information products such as maps, charts, graphs, and reports. The aim was to create detailed and structured data which are easy to quickly analyse in a variety of ways: breakdown the progress by week or by month, summarize for an overall picture, look at accomplishments by different cooperating partners, explore the progress in a specific geographic area, etc.

The appeal also allowed a move towards modernizing data collection through mobile data collection (MDC). Mobile data collection enabled faster and more efficient gathering and sharing of data across the programme network. The process can also be more informative by incorporating the collection of additional data such as GPS coordinates, automatic start and end timestamps, photos, audio recordings, and digital signatures. The Haiyan operation used *formhub* as the platform and ODK Collect as application.

A total of 12 open data kit (ODK) sets, containing 12 smartphones per set, were procured and used for household profiling as well as baseline, end-line and completion surveys, reaching more than 20,000 beneficiaries. To date, more than 100 volunteers and PRC staff have been trained in the use of the ODK as a mobile data collection tool.

IFRC IM also supported PRC in generating almost 300 maps, as well as producing Haiyan information products and infographics. IFRC also assisted PRC in procuring and launching two Geospatial Information System (GIS) workstations for its Operations Centre, complete with licensed software.

Some Haiyan information management products:

Relief Distributions

- Interactive Graph - http://americanredcross.github.io/dashboard_demo/distributions/

An interactive map and table showing the recovery phase accomplishments.

- Recovery Phase Accomplishments - http://philippineredcross.github.io/yolanda_recovery/

An interactive map showing the core shelter data reported using mobile data collection.

- Leyte Household Profile Results - http://philippineredcross.github.io/leyte_hh-profile/

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities aimed to effectively manage the supply chain, including mobilization, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

Throughout the operation, the logistics unit of the IFRC country office supported the PRC in purchasing and delivering hardware to 698 barangays across 66 municipalities in 8 provinces. The team handled more than 860,000 individual pieces of relief assistance, weighing more than 13,000 metric tonnes. During the recovery period, the logistics team handled more than 124,000 metric tonnes of materials for shelters and more than CHF 1.3 million worth of materials and equipment for health facilities, water and sanitation facilities, and community managed livelihood projects.

During the operation, seven international logistics staff and 63 national staff at the national and chapter levels supported the logistics activities including warehouse management in 9 locations, deployment of more than 50 vehicles and management of logistics hub in 9 operational areas.

The Logistics teams at the country and regional IFRC offices also supported the capacity building of counterparts in the National Society by organizing a series of logistics management trainings to strengthen the logistics capacity of the National Society and the improvement of systems and structures for storing and transporting humanitarian items and assets. This included implementation of IFRC logistics software at the National Society logistics department to enhance their logistics management system.

Community engagement and accountability

To ensure that Red Cross programmes reach the target beneficiaries based on its criteria, Barangay Recovery Committees (BaReCom) were set up to facilitate beneficiary selection for recovery programmes. The BaReComs also supported the monitoring of projects together with the Red Cross volunteers. Communities were also asked to validate the selected beneficiaries, usually in a community assembly held in community centres. PRC also set-up suggestion/grievance boxes, provided a hotline number and arranged community meetings. Post programme surveys were also conducted to check the quality, timeliness and efficacy of the Red Cross response.

The process for selecting livelihood and shelter beneficiaries entailed community participation, with the BRC's playing a crucial role in social mapping and identifying priority beneficiaries. This approach was transparent, rigorous and community-driven (importantly, the same process was also used for livelihoods interventions). Community members were given opportunities to provide feedback about the selection decisions and PRC had verification processes in place (all core shelter beneficiaries and a sample of shelter repair assistance beneficiaries).

For long-term programming approach, IFRC is supporting PRC in the institutionalization of CEA in all its regular programmes through the Operational Plan 2017. CEA integration will be streamlined from the headquarters down to the chapter level with the following objectives: (i) mainstream CEA as a core approach to quality and accountable programming in PRC, (ii) strengthen the awareness, knowledge and skills of PRC staff and volunteers in CEA, (iii) enhance the capacity of PRC staff to integrate CEA into the development programs, response and recovery operations at all levels, and (iv) capture and share evidence of the impact of CEA for organizational learning and improvement, profiling and fundraising. A staff who will be the focal for CEA will be recruited.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

For accountability and transparency to its donors and other stakeholders, the IFRC Country Office PMER unit worked closely with management, finance, programmes and other operational support service teams. The unit supported development and processing of various products including the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and Emergency Appeal Plans of Action, Emergency Appeals and Operations Updates. The unit also produced and issued specialized reports, focusing on various programme sectors, thereby providing more in-depth information in terms of background, methodology and progress, including community engagement and individual feedback.

On a Movement-wide basis, the PMER team worked closely with all Movement partners in-country, including PRC and ICRC, to collect and collate information for three Movement-wide progress reports covering the 1-year, 18-month, 2-year commemorations of Typhoon Haiyan's landfall and the [Three-Year Movement-wide Report](#).

The unit has also produced and submitted over 50 pledge-based reports as per donor requirements, including Partner National Societies, institutional donors and government donors.

In terms of evaluations, two have been conducted for the operation, i.e. a Real-Time Evaluation (RTE) in 2014, and the Mid-Term Review in 2015. A final external evaluation of the operation will be conducted during the third quarter. Key lessons and recommendations from all 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. All reports will also be posted on the IFRC evaluation database which can be accessed publicly on: <http://www.ifrc.org/en/publications-and-reports/evaluations/>

The PMER unit is now largely engaged in monitoring and impact survey activities with beneficiary households and communities, working closely with field teams. Surveys have so far covered impact on shelter repair assistance and household livelihood grants, and will extend to other sectors. [Stories of change](#), which comprise direct engagement with beneficiary households and communities, were gathered (see below) to share the qualitative impact of interventions, in the words of beneficiaries themselves.

Cross cutting issues

Gender and diversity

The MWOFF placed a high priority on addressing gender diversity and violence prevention throughout all aspects of the operation. The commitment was primarily reflected in the beneficiary selection processes, with interventions having prioritized women-headed households, households with pregnant and lactating women, households with people with disabilities and individuals with special needs.

The operation was implemented in line with the IFRC Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergency Programming. There was also a focus on integrated programming that supports Gender and Diversity

crosscutting themes, especially promoting the dignity, access, participation and safety of community members in programming that affects them.

However, an area that clearly requires improvement is collection, analysis and outlining of sex, age and disability disaggregated data (SADDD). Both PRC and IFRC operation teams have made a genuine commitment to enhance capacity in this regard and already the Gender and Social Inclusion team of APRO is supporting efforts to address the gap. Significant resources and time will be dedicated for this endeavour. Already, PRC and IFRC have appointed focal points for gender and diversity to develop the capacity and ensure that gender, diversity, disability and protection matters are mainstreaming in all emergency and recovery operations. They will also support specific programming around child protection, sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), disability support, and psychosocial support.

Innovation

Several tools have been used in this programme, such as ODK for data collection and management of surveys, mapping of operational locations and activities, and the dissemination of infographics for a wider and more diverse audience. Through the ODK, information gathered through a smartphone is uploaded directly via the web; and sent to an online database, saving time and cost in data collection and sharing processes. This single source provides information that can also be rapidly translated into visual products such as maps and infographics. The ODK was and remains the tool to gather health-related data for the programme, using a baseline questionnaire on chikungunya and leptospirosis. This questionnaire was developed, tested and uploaded for sharing more quickly than using the traditional paper survey. The health team has also created a database for related Haiyan interventions, including: health-related guidelines, modules and training; details of trained CHVs in the field; documents needed for health infrastructure development; and programme implementation. The database will be utilized by PRC for reference in future interventions.

Looking ahead

From the start, IFRC committed that this operation would aim to leave a legacy of safer communities and a stronger National Society. Moving ahead, IFRC and PRC have undertaken exit, transition and sustainability planning guided by, but not limited to, the following principles:

- Honour commitments to communities and other stakeholders (local government, donors, etc.)
- Ensure that all relevant stakeholders are well informed about the IFRC country office plans
- Leave no liabilities to the partners
- Ensure that organizational learning is captured, shared and integrated into policies and future operations.
- Where necessary, continue to advocate on issues which cause or increase vulnerability within the communities being assisted.

Building on its current strategic plan as well as the achievements, best practices and lessons of the Typhoon Haiyan operation, PRC has developed a new strategic framework – Strategic Plan 2017-2020 – which will guide its work over the next five years. IFRC is supporting and will continue to support PRC in implementing the new Strategy under Operational Plan 2017-2018 for Philippines.

Transition and promotion of sustainability

As part of transition activities for Typhoon Haiyan, chapters in all the operational areas will be engaged and supported for transition strategies for health, livelihoods and WASH. Follow-up and monitoring will continue which will aim to make sure that there's appropriate handover to the communities and linkages between relevant government agencies. This will not only capacitate local chapters on how to link emergency operations to long-term programmes but as well to build ownership. This transition plan will be part of Operational Plan 2017-2018 and will be reported there.

Reference documents



Click here for:

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

[Revised Emergency Plan of Action \(RPoA\)](#)

[Final Financial Report](#)

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Click here

1. Final Financial Report [below](#)
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page
3. List of Annexures:

Annex 1 ([here](#)): List of Community – Managed Livelihood Programmes in Five Provinces

Annex 2 ([here](#)): Photos of Rehabilitated/Reconstructed Health Facilities

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

MDRPH014 - Philippines - Typhoon Haiyan

Timeframe: 07 Nov 13 to 31 Mar 17

Appeal Launch Date: 12 Nov 13

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/11-2017/9	Programme	MDRPH014
Budget Timeframe	2013/11-2017/3	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		62,324,459	14,535,417		9,473,444	86,333,320	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
Accenture		343	72			415	
Albanian Red Cross (from Facebook*)					72	72	
Algerian Red Crescent (from Facebook*)					12	12	
American Red Cross		13,070,619			48,972	13,119,590	
American Red Cross (from Facebook*)					118	118	
Andorran Red Cross					17,913	17,913	
Andorran Red Cross (from Facebook*)					21	21	
Angola Red Cross (from Facebook*)					21	21	
Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross (from Facebook*)					9	9	
Apple iTunes (from Private donor – Worldwide*)			801,639			801,639	
Argentine Red Cross					5,412	5,412	
Argentine Red Cross (from Facebook*)					569	569	
Armenian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)					27	27	
Aruba Red Cross (from Facebook*)					18	18	
ASPEN Insurance UK Services Ltd					47,323	47,323	
Australian Red Cross		920,695			4,291	924,986	
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)		946,945	13,911		34,937	995,793	
Austrian Red Cross		368,545				368,545	
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)		366,930			231,422	598,352	
Austrian Red Cross (from Facebook*)					17,078	17,078	
Bahrain Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)					27	27	
Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)					36	36	
Belarus Red Cross (from Facebook*)					43	43	
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)		185,208	2,684		122,081	309,973	
Belgian Red Cross (Francophone) (from Facebook*)					25,891	25,891	
Belgium - Private Donors					3,689	3,689	
Belize Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)					27	27	
Botswana Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)					9	9	
Brazilian Red Cross					13,560	13,560	
Brazilian Red Cross (from Facebook*)					52,927	52,927	
British Red Cross		1,597,121			42,906	1,640,027	
British Red Cross (from Astra Zeneca*)		67,624				67,624	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)		7,679,771	247,490			7,927,262	
British Red Cross (from DEC (Disasters Emergency Committee)*)		1,681,961			318,730	2,000,691	
British Red Cross (from Facebook*)					60	60	
British Red Cross (from Vitol Foundation*)		114,915			136,001	250,916	
Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)					68	68	
Bulgarian Red Cross					3,000	3,000	
Bulgarian Red Cross (from Facebook*)					541	541	
Cambodian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)					44	44	
Cayman Islands Red Cross (from Facebook*)					9	9	
Chilean Red Cross			27,745			27,745	
Chilean Red Cross (from Facebook*)					293	293	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		347,903				347,903	

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MDRPH014 - Philippines - Typhoon Haiyan

Timeframe: 07 Nov 13 to 31 Mar 17

Appeal Launch Date: 12 Nov 13

Selected Parameters

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Budget Timeframe	2013/11-2017/3	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch (from Facebook*)			655	655
China Red Cross, Macau Branch (from Facebook*)			8	8
Colombian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			337	337
Costa Rican Red Cross			44,956	44,956
Costa Rican Red Cross (from Facebook*)			395	395
Credit Suisse Foundation	87,291		87,291	87,291
Croatian Red Cross	34,520		34,520	34,520
Croatian Red Cross (from Croatian Government*)	54,400		54,400	54,400
Croatian Red Cross (from Croatia - Private Donors*)	72,000		72,000	72,000
Croatian Red Cross (from Facebook*)			174	174
Cyprus Red Cross	13,592		13,592	13,592
Cyprus Red Cross (from Facebook*)			763	763
Czech Red Cross (from Czech private donors*)			82,374	82,374
Czech Red Cross (from Facebook*)			1,170	1,170
Danish Red Cross	114,403	114,406	16,487	245,296
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)			963,281	963,281
Danish Red Cross (from Denmark - Private Donors*)			262	262
Danish Red Cross (from Facebook*)			16,672	16,672
Dominican Red Cross (from Facebook*)			118	118
Ecuadorian Red Cross			14,989	14,989
Ecuadorian Red Cross (from Facebook*)			175	175
Egyptian Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)			292	292
Elsevier (Reed)			13,632	13,632
Estonia Red Cross			3,858	3,858
Estonia Red Cross (from Facebook*)			259	259
European Commission - DG ECHO	1,663,464			1,663,464
Fiji Red Cross Society (from Fiji Private Donors*)			72	72
Finnish Red Cross	104,059		84,166	188,226
Finnish Red Cross (from Facebook*)			11,085	11,085
France - Private Donors			12	12
French Red Cross	9,132			9,132
French Red Cross (from Facebook*)			201	201
German Red Cross	2,100			2,100
German Red Cross (from Facebook*)			132,221	132,221
Ghana Private Donors			396	396
Ghana Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			27	27
Grenada Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			9	9
Guatemalan Red Cross (from Facebook*)			133	133
Hellenic Red Cross (from Facebook*)			15,888	15,888
Honduran Red Cross (from Facebook*)			27	27
Hungarian Red Cross (from Facebook*)			900	900
Icelandic Red Cross	116,600	75,000		191,600
Icelandic Red Cross (from Facebook*)			3,686	3,686
Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government*)	148,400			148,400
Indian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			2,762	2,762
Indonesian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			7,879	7,879
Indonesia - Private Donors			252	252
Iraqi Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)			50	50
Irish Red Cross Society	4,690			4,690
Irish Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			37,596	37,596
Islamic Committee of the International Crescent			4,522	4,522
Israel - Magen David Adom in Israel (from Facebook*)			909	909
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	244,097	187,309		431,406

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MDRPH014 - Philippines - Typhoon Haiyan

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Reporting Timeframe	2013/11-2017/9	Programme	MDRPH014
Budget Timeframe	2013/11-2017/3	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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Italian Red Cross (from Facebook*)			64,348	64,348
Jamaica Red Cross (from Facebook*)			47	47
Japanese Government	6,155,520			6,155,520
Japanese Red Cross Society	787,129	604,750	165,921	1,557,800
Japanese Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			3,049	3,049
Jordan National Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)			36	36
Kazakh Red Crescent (from Facebook*)			165	165
Kenya Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			36	36
KPMG Disaster Relief Fund			30,355	30,355
KPMG International Cooperative(KPMG-I)	415,732			415,732
Kuwait Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)			100	100
Latvian Red Cross (from Facebook*)			394	394
Lebanese Red Cross (from Facebook*)			90	90
Libyan Red Crescent (from Facebook*)			9	9
Liechtenstein Red Cross (from Facebook*)			10	10
Lithuanian Red Cross Society			14,071	14,071
Lithuanian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			397	397
Luxembourg Red Cross	12,539			12,539
Luxembourg Red Cross (from Facebook*)			284	284
Malaysian Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)			28,875	28,875
Malaysia - Private Donors		254		254
Maldivian Red Crescent (from Facebook*)			42	42
Malta Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			290	290
Marriott International Inc.			22,464	22,464
Mauritius Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			18	18
Mellon Bank	-76,014	160,771		84,757
Mexican Government	40,000	866,454		906,454
Mexican Red Cross (from Facebook*)			8,301	8,301
Mondelez International Foundation	-43,312	255,916		212,604
Mongolian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			9	9
Monsanto Foundation		18,777		18,777
Moroccan Red Crescent (from Facebook*)			27	27
Myanmar Red Cross Society			1,416	1,416
Namibia Red Cross (from Facebook*)			12	12
Nepal Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			8	8
Nestle			152,265	152,265
Netherlands - Private Donors	5,106		1,683	6,790
New Zealand Red Cross	4,051	608,180	17,038	629,269
New Zealand Red Cross (from Facebook*)			1,100	1,100
New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government*)			111,975	111,975
Nicaraguan Red Cross (from Facebook*)			28	28
Nigerian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			125	125
Norwegian Red Cross	4,818		12,806	17,624
Norwegian Red Cross (from Facebook*)			35,463	35,463
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)			658,587	658,587
Oman National RC Society (not recognized) (from Facebook*)			36	36
On Line donations		752,226	15,858	768,084
On Line donations (from Argentina - Private Donors*)	2			2
On Line donations (from Armenia - Private Donors*)	1			1
On Line donations (from Australia - Private Donors*)	16			16
On Line donations (from Austria - Private Donors*)	2			2
On Line donations (from Azerbaijan Private Donors*)	1			1
On Line donations (from Bahrain - Private Donors*)	3			3

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		Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2013/11-2017/9	Programme	MDRPH014
Budget Timeframe	2013/11-2017/3	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)			
On Line donations (from Barbados - Private Donors*)	6		6
On Line donations (from Belgium - Private Donors*)	6		6
On Line donations (from Bermuda - Private Donors*)	2		2
On Line donations (from Bhutan - Private donors*)	1		1
On Line donations (from Brazil - Private Donors*)	21		21
On Line donations (from Brunei - Private Donors*)	1		1
On Line donations (from Bulgaria - Private Donors*)	1		1
On Line donations (from Cambodia - Private Donors*)	2		2
On Line donations (from Canada - Private Donors*)	40		40
On Line donations (from Cayman Islands - Private Donors*)	1		1
On Line donations (from Chile Private Donors*)	1		1
On Line donations (from China - Private Donors*)	15		15
On Line donations (from Colombia - Private Donors*)	5		5
On Line donations (from Costa Rica - Private Donors*)	7		7
On Line donations (from Croatia - Private Donors*)	1		1
On Line donations (from Czech private donors*)	4		4
On Line donations (from Denmark - Private Donors*)	2		2
On Line donations (from Ecuador - Private Donors*)	1		1
On Line donations (from Egypt - Private Donors*)	4		4
On Line donations (from Finland - Private Donors*)	3		3
On Line donations (from France - Private Donors*)	14		14
On Line donations (from French Guiana - Private donors*)	1		1
On Line donations (from Germany - Private Donors*)	21		21
On Line donations (from Great Britain - Private Donors*)	37		37
On Line donations (from Greece - Private Donors*)	5		5
On Line donations (from Guatemala Private donors*)	2		2
On Line donations (from Haiti- Private Donors*)	1		1
On Line donations (from Hong Kong - Private Donors*)	21		21
On Line donations (from Hungarian - Private Donors*)	2		2
On Line donations (from India - Private Donors*)	56		56
On Line donations (from Indonesia - Private Donors*)	8		8
On Line donations (from Ireland - Private Donors*)	2		2
On Line donations (from Israel - Private Donors*)	2		2
On Line donations (from Italy - Private Donors*)	7		7
On Line donations (from Japan - Private Donors*)	22		22
On Line donations (from Jordan - Private Donors*)	1		1
On Line donations (from Kazakhstan - Private Donors*)	2		2
On Line donations (from Kenya - Private Donors*)	1		1
On Line donations (from Kuwait - Private Donors*)	9		9
On Line donations (from Lithuania- Private Donors*)	4		4
On Line donations (from Luxembourg - Private Donors*)	2		2
On Line donations (from Malaysia - Private Donors*)	22		22
On Line donations (from Mexico - Private Donors*)	18		18
On Line donations (from Nepal Private Donors*)	1		1
On Line donations (from Netherlands Antilles - Private donors*)	1		1
On Line donations (from Netherlands - Private Donors*)	6		6
On Line donations (from New Zealand - Private Donors*)	5		5
On Line donations (from Norway - Private Donors*)	13		13
On Line donations (from Oman - Private Donors*)	2		2
On Line donations (from Philippines - Private Donors*)	1		1
On Line donations (from Poland - Private Donors*)	6		6

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Budget Timeframe	2013/11-2017/3	Budget	APPROVED
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Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

On Line donations (from Portuguese - Private Donors*)	1			1
On Line donations (from Puerto Rico - Private donors*)	5			5
On Line donations (from Qatar Private Donors*)	9			9
On Line donations (from Republic of Korea - Private Donors*)	3			3
On Line donations (from Romania Private Donors*)	2			2
On Line donations (from Russia - Private Donors*)	20			20
On Line donations (from Saudi Arabia - Private Donors*)	14			14
On Line donations (from Serbia - Private Donors*)	1			1
On Line donations (from Singapore - Private Donors*)	67			67
On Line donations (from Slovenia - Private Donors*)	2			2
On Line donations (from South Africa - Private Donors*)	3			3
On Line donations (from Spain - Private Donors*)	5			5
On Line donations (from Sri Lanka - Private Donors*)	2			2
On Line donations (from Swedish - Private Donors*)	11			11
On Line donations (from Switzerland - Private Donors*)	12			12
On Line donations (from Taiwan - Private Donors*)	19			19
On Line donations (from Tajikistan - Private Donors*)	2			2
On Line donations (from Tanzania - Private Donors*)	1			1
On Line donations (from Thailand - Private Donors*)	15			15
On Line donations (from Trinidad & Tobago - Private Donors*)	2			2
On Line donations (from Turkey - Private Donors*)	10			10
On Line donations (from United Arab Emirates - Private Donors*)	63			63
On Line donations (from United States - Private Donors*)	1,060			1,060
On Line donations (from Uruguay - Private Donors*)	1			1
On Line donations (from Venezuela - Private Donors*)	2			2
On Line donations (from Vietnam - Private Donors*)	4			4
On Line donations (from Zimbabwe - Private Donors*)	4			4
OPEC Fund For International Development	363,934			363,934
Oracle Corporation		472,923		472,923
Other	463,037	1,927	-249,168	215,796
Pakistan Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)			208	208
Paraguayan Red Cross (from Facebook*)			35	35
Pershing LLC		12,901		12,901
Peruvian Red Cross (from Facebook*)			270	270
Polish Red Cross (from Facebook*)			1,732	1,732
Polish Red Cross (from Poland - Private Donors*)		47,733		47,733
Portuguese - Private Donors			12	12
Portuguese Red Cross (from Facebook*)			20,968	20,968
PricewaterhouseCoopers	-259,871	265,566		5,695
Qatar Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)			55	55
Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan (from Facebook*)			103	103
Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan (from Facebook*)			27	27
Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran			18,319	18,319
Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates (from Facebook*)			515	515
Red Cross of Monaco	1,659		98,063	99,722
Red Cross of Monaco (from Facebook*)			24	24
Red Cross of Montenegro			2,446	2,446
Red Cross of Montenegro (from Facebook*)			9	9

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Subsector:	*		

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Red Cross of Montenegro (from Montenegro- Private Donors*)			432	432
Red Cross of the Republic of San Marino (from Facebook*)			21	21
Red Cross of Viet Nam (from Facebook*)			235	235
Red Cross of Viet Nam (from Vietnam - Private Donors*)			45,220	45,220
Red Cross Society of China (from Facebook*)			262	262
Red Cross Society of Georgia (from Facebook*)			104	104
Red Cross Society of Panama (from Facebook*)			112	112
Red Cross Society of the Republic of Moldova (from Facebook*)			35	35
Republic of Korea Government			89,206	89,206
Romanian Red Cross	1,274			1,274
Romanian Red Cross (from Facebook*)			9,139	9,139
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Red Cross (from Facebook*)			9	9
Salvadorean Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			36	36
Sao Tome and Principe Red Cross (from Facebook*)			24	24
Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)			85	85
Senegalese Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			9	9
Seychelles Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			12	12
Singapore Red Cross Society	1,332,723		100,000	1,432,723
Singapore Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			25,354	25,354
Slovak Red Cross			3,838	3,838
Slovak Red Cross (from Facebook*)			593	593
Slovenian Red Cross	17,699			17,699
Slovenian Red Cross (from Facebook*)			208	208
Smith & Nephew UK Ltd	43,840			43,840
Spanish Red Cross	2,027			2,027
Spanish Red Cross (from Facebook*)			62,513	62,513
Swedish Red Cross	5,024,647		1,368,876	6,393,524
Swedish Red Cross (from Facebook*)			30,680	30,680
Swiss Red Cross	9,116		7,524	16,640
Swiss Red Cross (from Facebook*)			25,194	25,194
Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government*)	50,000		650,000	700,000
Switzerland - Private Donors			1,860	1,860
Syngenta International AG			50,041	50,041
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	27,216			27,216
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation (from Facebook*)			1,147	1,147
Tanzania Red Cross National Society (from Facebook*)			45	45
Texas Instruments	49			49
The Bahamas Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			53	53
The Barbados Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			9	9
The Canadian Red Cross Society	2,748,284	25,242	1,311,807	4,085,333
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)	1,510,000	3,284,858	1,703,663	6,498,521
The Gambia Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			14	14
The Netherlands Red Cross	335,105	3,830		338,936
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Facebook*)			17,517	17,517
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)	2,690,451	2,237,377	7,586	4,935,414
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Red Cross Silent Emergency Fund*)			61,050	61,050
The Philippine National Red Cross (from Facebook*)			11,862	11,862

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<i>The Red Cross of Serbia (from Facebook*)</i>			105	105
<i>The Red Cross of The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (from Facebook*)</i>			18	18
<i>The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina (from Facebook*)</i>			36	36
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross</i>	2,000,000			2,000,000
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (from Facebook*)</i>			8,538	8,538
<i>The Russian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			25,670	25,670
<i>The South African Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			7,572	7,572
<i>The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			87	87
<i>The Thai Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			38,051	38,051
<i>The Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society</i>	34,187			34,187
<i>The Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			186	186
<i>The Uganda Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			21	21
<i>Tunisian Red Crescent (from Facebook*)</i>			30	30
<i>Turkish Red Crescent Society</i>	5,364			5,364
<i>Turkish Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)</i>			1,071	1,071
<i>Ukrainian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			386	386
<i>Unidentified donor</i>	500,000			500,000
<i>United States - Private Donors</i>	227		18,863	19,090
<i>Uruguayan Red Cross (from Facebook*)</i>			34	34
<i>Venezuelan Red Cross (from Facebook*)</i>			183	183
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>			5,000	5,000
<i>Yemen Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)</i>			12	12
<i>Zambia Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			14	14
<i>Zimbabwe Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			54	54
C1. Cash contributions	52,024,379	13,291,212	9,525,479	74,841,076
Inkind Goods & Transport				
<i>American Red Cross</i>	296,091			296,091
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	36,197			36,197
<i>Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)</i>		52,130		52,130
<i>British Red Cross</i>	1,972,666			1,972,666
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	34,656			34,656
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	697,310			697,310
<i>French Red Cross</i>	182,832			182,832
<i>German Red Cross</i>	33,712			33,712
<i>Irish Red Cross Society</i>	72,148			72,148
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	587,526			587,526
<i>Luxembourg Red Cross</i>	196,071			196,071
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	65,546			65,546
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	116,933			116,933
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	48,206			48,206
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	166,618			166,618
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	196,180			196,180
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	2,092,094	77,259		2,169,354
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport	6,794,784	129,389		6,924,173
Inkind Personnel				
<i>American Red Cross</i>			73,303	73,303
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	0		45,853	45,853
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	51,390			51,390
<i>Danish Red Cross (from United States - Private Donors*)</i>			37,189	37,189

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	124,016		148,813	272,829
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>			89,680	89,680
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>			27,925	27,925
<i>Other</i>	0		158,227	158,227
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>			0	0
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	26,534		97,027	123,561
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>			42,805	42,805
C3. Inkind Personnel	201,941		720,823	922,763
Other Income				
<i>Fundraising Fees</i>	-20,801	-46,638	-14,286	-81,726
<i>Sales</i>			11	11
<i>Sundry Income</i>			575	575
<i>Write off & provisions</i>	-1,838	-4,996		-6,834
C4. Other Income	-22,639	-51,635	-13,700	-87,973
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	58,914,630	13,452,807	10,232,602	82,600,039
D. Total Funding = B + C	58,914,630	13,452,807	10,232,602	82,600,039

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		58,914,630	13,452,807		10,232,602	82,600,039	
E. Expenditure		-57,073,099	-10,979,293		-7,921,614	-75,974,006	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		1,841,531	2,473,514		2,310,988	6,626,033	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPH014 - Philippines - Typhoon Haiyan

Timeframe: 07 Nov 13 to 31 Mar 17

Appeal Launch Date: 12 Nov 13

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/11-2017/9	Programme	MDRPH014
Budget Timeframe	2013/11-2017/3	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
A						B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			62,324,459	14,535,417		9,473,444	86,333,320	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	8,735,311		8,512,022	210,066			8,722,088	13,223
Shelter - Transitional	16,481,005		12,608,833	25,484			12,634,317	3,846,688
Construction - Housing	56,222		56,222				56,222	0
Construction - Facilities	1,771,720		78,651	590,732			669,383	1,102,338
Construction Materials	63,249		325,182	161,266			486,449	-423,200
Clothing & Textiles	1,506,417		1,498,508	63,681		74	1,562,263	-55,846
Food	1,323,362		1,055,784	2,362			1,058,146	265,216
Seeds & Plants			42,703				42,703	-42,703
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2,917,817		1,917,177	941,144			2,858,321	59,497
Medical & First Aid	970,467		6,036	727,225		1,897	735,158	235,310
Teaching Materials	524,776		335,878	22,838			358,716	166,060
Utensils & Tools	1,423,483		433,106	13,396		43	446,546	976,937
Other Supplies & Services	119,052		235,105	164,343		170	399,617	-280,565
Cash Disbursement	12,919,014		12,159,261	185,737			12,344,998	574,016
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	48,811,896		39,264,468	3,108,274		2,183	42,374,925	6,436,972
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	915,691			786,893			786,893	128,799
Vehicles	664,349		1,520	762,029			763,549	-99,200
Computers & Telecom	642,169		69,489	377,242		42,689	489,421	152,749
Office & Household Equipment	58,488		19,036	18,105		17,822	54,963	3,525
Others Machinery & Equipment	1,945		65,918	634			66,552	-64,607
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	2,282,643		155,963	1,944,902		60,512	2,161,377	121,266
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	894,040		632,085	122,631		13,354	768,069	125,971
Distribution & Monitoring	2,417,293		2,271,226	95,395		5,125	2,371,746	45,547
Transport & Vehicles Costs	2,632,033		2,014,347	360,821		130,135	2,505,304	126,729
Logistics Services	423,116		419,400	52,934		15,897	488,231	-65,115
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	6,366,481		5,337,058	631,781		164,511	6,133,350	233,132
Personnel								
International Staff	10,459,463		3,936,216	1,011,876		4,520,408	9,468,501	990,962
National Staff	1,171,322		406,857	151,619		540,730	1,099,205	72,117
National Society Staff	1,579,612		376,338	1,393,670		21,752	1,791,760	-212,148
Volunteers	922,592		653,935	288,371		10,039	952,345	-29,753
Total Personnel	14,132,988		5,373,345	2,845,536		5,092,929	13,311,811	821,178
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	1,025,424		843,484	13,655		164,295	1,021,435	3,989
Professional Fees	572,866		208,126	33,088		161,808	403,022	169,844
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	1,598,290		1,051,610	46,743		326,104	1,424,457	173,833
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	1,837,126		131,463	475,402		138,258	745,123	1,092,004
Total Workshops & Training	1,837,126		131,463	475,402		138,258	745,123	1,092,004
General Expenditure								
Travel	1,044,675		487,564	135,832		303,918	927,315	117,360
Information & Public Relations	610,975		86,598	78,723		91,871	257,192	353,783
Office Costs	686,004		172,731	221,516		139,769	534,016	151,988
Communications	250,543		84,365	21,376		88,414	194,155	56,388
Financial Charges	740,528		530,070	114,329		77,227	721,626	18,901

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPH014 - Philippines - Typhoon Haiyan

Timeframe: 07 Nov 13 to 31 Mar 17

Appeal Launch Date: 12 Nov 13

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/11-2017/9	Programme	MDRPH014
Budget Timeframe	2013/11-2017/3	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			62,324,459	14,535,417		9,473,444	86,333,320	
Other General Expenses	733,440		26,940	479,625		114,588	621,153	112,286
Shared Office and Services Costs	1,562,013		545,067	180,862		855,760	1,581,689	-19,677
Total General Expenditure	5,628,176		1,933,336	1,232,263		1,671,548	4,837,147	791,030
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies	15,865		15,865				15,865	0
Cash Transfers to 3rd Parties	54,000		64,000				64,000	-10,000
Total Contributions & Transfers	69,865		79,865				79,865	-10,000
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recovt	5,247,285		3,345,852	666,622		437,789	4,450,264	797,021
Total Indirect Costs	5,247,285		3,345,852	666,622		437,789	4,450,264	797,021
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	332,268		369,976	22,203		23,210	415,388	-83,120
Pledge Reporting Fees	26,300		30,163	5,567		4,571	40,300	-14,000
Total Pledge Specific Costs	358,568		400,138	27,770		27,780	455,688	-97,120
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	86,333,320		57,073,099	10,979,293		7,921,614	75,974,006	10,359,314
VARIANCE (C - D)			5,251,360	3,556,124		1,551,830	10,359,314	

Annex 1

Lists of CMLPs across the five operational areas of Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Cebu and Leyte

Aklan		
		
Pineapple plantation Lumaynay, Altavas	Water Pump (Irrigation) Daja Norte, Banga	Water Pump (Irrigation) Daja Sur, Banga
		
sOyster Farming Odiong, Altavas	Fabric Production Jalas, New Washington	Stationary rice Mill Sibalew, Banga
		
Vermi compost Organic Fertilizer Sigcay, Banga	Dress Shop Guinbaliwan, New Washington	Green Charcoal Making Puis, New Washington
Antique		
Artificial Reef and Fishing Equipment Idio, Sebaste	Water Refilling Station Maria, Laua-an	Otoshiami Sta. Fe, Pandan
Stationary Rice Mill Alegre, Sebaste	Poultry Raising and Egg Production Intao, Lauan	Poultry Raising and Egg Production Cabugao, Pandan
Farm Machineries P. Javier, Sebaste	Tilapia Fish Farming Embarangaan, Barbasa	Tilapia Fish Farming Luhod Bayang, Pandan
Capiz		
		
Rice Mill Cabugao, Panit-an	Rice Mill Binangig, Panita-an	Mobile Rice Mill (Travelling) Quinabcaban, Dao



Farm Machineries
Magubilan, Panay



Water Pump (Irrigation)
Nasonogan, Dao



Water Pump (Irrigation)
Agtanguay, Dao



Ginger Plantation
Calaan, Panit-an



Farm Machineries with Pump
Machine
Bita, Dao



Rice Mill
Quios, Panit-An



Organic Fertilizer
Ilas Norte, Dao

Cebu



Mangrove Plantation
Looc, San Remegio



Mangrove Plantation
Lambusan



Mangrove Plantation
Luyang



Poultry Raising and Egg Production
Tacup

Leyte



Bunga Rice Machine and Rentals

Bunga



Pagsang-an Productive Noodle Producer

Pagsang-an



Ormocay Rice Mill Facility

Ormocay



Organic Fertilizer Vermiworm culture

Calsadabay



Abaca Production and Supplier

Villa Corazon



Coconut General Merchandise

Canmarating



Capilian Vegetable Production

Capilian



Katipunan Coconut Merchandise

Katipunan



Manarug Banana Plantation

Manarug



Talisayan Organic Fertilizer

Talisayan



Planza Fish Cage

Planza



Caranhug Water Pump Services

Caranhug



Organic Fertilizer Production

Guindaohan



Rice Machine and Water Pump Services

Hilaba



Villa Patria Corn Mill Services

Villa Patria



Bagong Silang Vegetable Production
Bagong Silang



Guintiguian Water Pump Services
Guintiguian



Taguite Rice Mill Services
Taguite



Vegetable Farming Production
Mawodpawod



Cadac-an Rice Machine Rentals
Cadac-an



Canfabi Banig Production
Canfabi



Pilit Rice Mill Services
Pilit



Water Pump Services and Rentals
San Isidro







Tibak Rice Mill Services
Tibak





Annex 2: Before and after photos of the rehabilitated/reconstructed health facilities

Aklan			
Altavas Rural Health Unit		Malinao Barangay Health Station	
Before	After	Before	After
			
Type of facility: With birthing facility		Type of facility: Upgraded from non-birthing to birthing	
Antique			
Abiera Barangay Health Station			
Before	After		
			
Type of facility: Non-birthing			
Capiz			
Aganan Barangay Health Station		Agtanguay Barangay Health Station	
Before	After	Before	After
			
Type of facility: Non-birthing facility		Type of facility: Non-birthing facility	
Lacaron Barangay Health Station		Tanza Sur Barangay Health Station	
Before	After	Before	After
			
Type of facility: Non-birthing facility		Type of facility: Non-birthing facility	
Timpas Barangay Health Station			
	Before	After	
			
Type of facility: Non-birthing facility			





Cebu





Bongon Barangay Health Station		Dapdap Barangay Health Station	
Before	After	Before	After
			
Type of facility: Upgraded from non-birthing to birthing		Type of facility: Non-birthing facility	





Kanlim-ao Barangay Health Station		Mabunao Barangay Health Station	
Before	After	Before	After
			
Type of facility: Non-birthing facility		Type of facility: Upgraded from non-birthing to birthing	

Tambongon Barangay Health Station		Poblacion Rural Health Unit	
Before	After	Before	After
			
Type of facility: Upgraded from non-birthing to birthing		Type of facility: Upgraded from non-birthing to birthing	

Leyte

Abaca Barangay Health Station		Cabalawan Barangay Health Station	
Before	After	Before	After
			
Type of facility: Non-birthing facility		Type of facility: Non-birthing facility	

Cantuhaon Barangay Health Station		San Guillermo Barangay Health Station	
Before	After	Before	After
			
Type of facility: Upgraded from non-birthing to birthing		Type of facility: Upgraded from non-birthing to birthing	

Tabunok Barangay Health Station		Suhi – GMA Birthing Health Centre (Extension)	
Before	After	Before	After
			
Type of facility: Upgraded from non-birthing to birthing		Type of facility: Non-birthing facility	