









Emergency Appeal Final Report

Philippines: Typhoon Haima

Emergency Appeal n° MDRPH022	Glide n° TC-2016-000110-PHL
Date of Issue: 31 October 2017	Date of disaster: 19 October 2016
Operation start date: 19 October 2016	Operation end date: 31 July 2017
Host National Society: Philippine Red Cross	Operation budget: CHF 1,662,701
Number of people affected: 2.4 million	Number of people assisted: 31,100
N° of National Societies involved in the operation:	
The American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Norwegian Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Swedish Red Cross and The Netherlands Red Cross have contributed towards the Emergency Appeal launched on behalf of Philippine Red Cross. The Swiss Red Cross supported PRC on a bilateral basis.	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation:	
Philippine Red Cross participated in the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) meetings and coordinates with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and Department of Health, and the NDRRMC at provincial, municipal and barangay levels. Other agencies present were: Action Against Hunger and Relief International, through the support of UNICEF and Care Philippines.	

Appeal history:

	17 October 2016	- Haima develops in the Pacific as a Severe Tropical Storm.
	18 October	- Government enforces pre-emptive evacuations in areas likely to be severely affected by the typhoon.
	19 October	- Tropical Cyclone Warning Signal (TCWS) number 5 – the highest – is declared over Cagayan province. - Haima makes landfall 23H00 (local time) over Peñablanca, Cagayan (around 500 km northeast of Manila) with winds of 225 kph and gustiness of 315 kph Haima brings strong winds and heavy rains; wind damage and flooding in the affected areas. - DREF allocation is requested for CHF 48,659. This was later increased to CHF300,000.
	23 October	- Emergency Appeal seeking CHF 2,994,770 is launched on preliminary basis at the request of PRC.
	4 November	- Operations Update No. 1 is issued
	20 December	- The Emergency Appeal Plan of Action was revised and the budget was adjusted down to CHF 1,818,879.
	12 May 2017	- Operations Update No.2 is issued.
	26 July	- The Emergency Appeal Plan of Action was revised and the budget was adjusted down to CHF 1,662,701 in the Operations Update no. 3 .

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Typhoon Haima (locally known as Lawin) made landfall over Peñablanca, Cagayan on 19 October 2016 with winds of up to 225 kilometres per hour (kph) and gusts of up to 315 kph. Haima left 14 people dead and more than 2.4 million people affected in 5 regions across Luzon. The provinces of Cagayan and Isabela were amongst the most severely affected. Almost 200,000 houses were damaged in those provinces, while damage to livelihoods amounted to 10 billion Philippine pesos (200 million Swiss francs).

Typhoon Haima damaged thousands of homes across the affected region. This family, sitting in their house with a blown-off roofing and wall, is one of the many who lost their homes to the typhoon.

Photo: Cheryl Gagalac /IFRC



Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

Philippine Red Cross (PRC) is the nation's largest humanitarian organization and works through 104 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. Each Chapter has a programme called Red Cross 143, which aim to put in place 44 volunteers in each community (1 leader, 43 members) to enhance the overall capacity of the National Society to prepare for and respond in disaster situations.

Overview of the response

Based on the typhoon's forecasted track and the estimated number of people to be affected, the PRC NHQ contacted the Chapters to mobilize assets and RC143 volunteers to provide early warning and disseminate of alerts, preposition response equipment and relief items, and coordinate with the respective DRRM Offices and Councils.

Immediately after landfall, PRC, with support from the IFRC, conducted rapid assessments in 58 municipalities from 11 provinces of Abra, Apayao, Aurora, Cagayan, Ifugao, Ilocos Norte, Isabela, Kalinga, Mountain Province, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya. PRC subsequently conducted detailed assessments in the four most affected Provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, Kalinga and Apayao.

Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT) and National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members were deployed to selected areas to support the Chapter in providing relief and conducting rapid assessments. A caravan was dispatched from NHQ, carrying non-food relief items, response vehicles, and equipment, together with the Search and Rescue (SAR) Teams. SAR Teams were able to rescue 84 individuals trapped by the floodwaters and assist people in the evacuations. Chapters established welfare desks and first aid stations, and provided hot meals in evacuation centres. From the rapid assessment recommendations, food and non-food relief assistance were distributed to the most affected areas.



Emergency Response Unit (ERU) from the PRC National Headquarters were deployed in Isabela province to support search and rescue.

Photo: PRC

PRC immediately launched its Emergency Response Plan of Action to provide welfare services and relief targeting up to 10,088 families with non-food items and at least 3,000 families with food items, as follows¹:

¹ PRC Haima Plan of Action: Response and Early Recovery Plan, November 2016

Support	Target	Provinces
Food Items	2,400 families	Abra, Apayao, Cagayan, Ifugao, Ilocos Norte, Isabela, Kalinga, and Mt. Province
Non-Food Items	10, 088 families	Cagayan, Isabela, Kalinga, Apayao, Abra and Mt. Province

Before landfall, IFRC initiated a DREF request for CHF48,659 to support the pre-landfall mobilization of Red Cross personnel, relief supplies and specialized equipment closer to areas that are likely to be affected. This enabled PRC to undertake search and rescue operations, initiate rapid needs assessments and immediate distribution of relief supplies after Typhoon Haima's landfall. The DREF was later increased to CHF300,000 and subsequently loaned to the Emergency Appeal launched on 30 October in support of the PRC overall Plan of Action and their National Appeal.

PRC coordinated with the National DRRM Council, the Response and Shelter Clusters, and the Humanitarian Country Team meetings. Planning and coordination meetings were also held with RCRC Movement Partners, in-country or via teleconference.

The overall figure for the emergency relief PRC provided, including the contribution from the IFRC Emergency Appeal, is as follows:

Table 1: Breakdown of food and non-food relief items provided by PRC to the affected population

	Item	No of municipality	No of barangay	No of households	Supported by the IFRC Appeal
Food	Food packs ² (2-3 day ration)	20	175	4,106	
	Food packs	2	2	655	
	Hot meals	16	18	5,596	
	Biscuits	3	5	2,514	
	Bottled water	1	1	92	
	Bread and juice	1	3	389	
	Water ration	1	2	24,000	
Non-food items	Blanket	50	361	8,309	4,852
	Mosquito nets	46	331	7,812	5,152
	Plastic mats	50	359	8,269	5,228
	Hygiene kit	41	301	7,522	5,591
	Jerry can (20L)	44	327	7,291	4,995
	Tarpaulin	33	256	6,369	6,220

PRC Chapters set-up 22 welfare desks positioned within the Chapter or in the evacuation centres. Through the welfare services, 131 individuals were supported for blood pressure taking and 800 individuals with psychosocial support. Hygiene promotion was conducted alongside the distribution of non-food items, reaching 10,901 individuals.

For early recovery, PRC focused its intervention in the provinces of Cagayan and Isabela –the two most-affected provinces based on government data and detailed assessment conducted by PRC. At the provincial level, the two Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Councils provided lists of most-affected municipalities which were then validated by PRC and was considered during geographic beneficiary targeting. Local government units also provided vital information during coordination and validation. The IFRC Appeal and Swiss Red Cross were the two main donors to the PRC early recovery operation. The intervention was mainly for WASH, livelihoods and shelter needs.

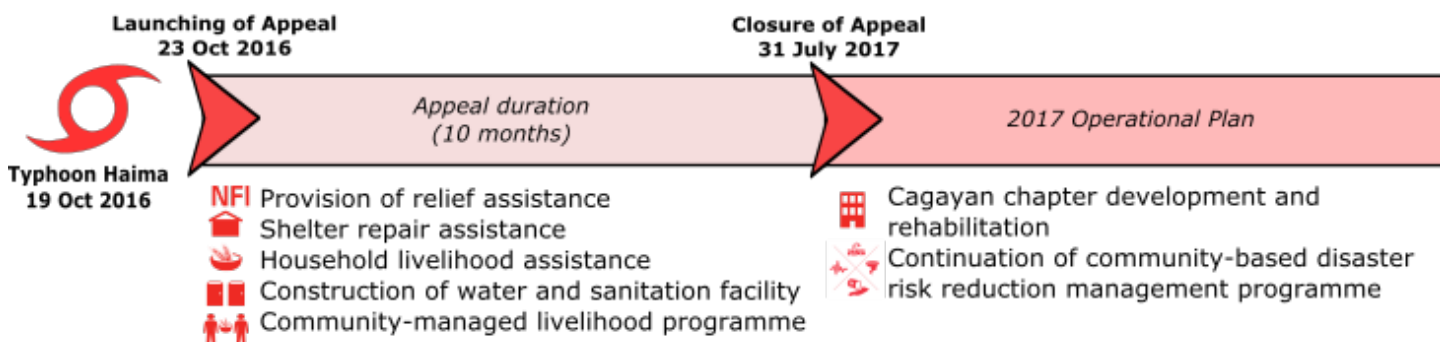
Table 2. breakdown of households supported by PRC for the early recovery intervention.

	Household Livelihoods Projects	Community Livelihoods Projects	Shelter Repair Assistance	WASH
IFRC Appeal	604	1	585	1 community (11 households from an indigenous community) was provided with two-unit latrine and two-unit bathroom and established water system.
Swiss Red Cross	272		200	
Total	876	1	785	

² Composed of 5 kilos of rice, 4 tins of canned sardines and 4 packs of noodles

Financial status

The Emergency Appeal sought CHF 1,662,701, of which CHF 1,190,876 was raised (72 per cent coverage). The total expenditure recorded was CHF 1,136,635 (95 per cent of income), leaving a balance of CHF 54,242. The balance will be transferred to IFRC Operational Plan 2017 for the Philippines to enable the country office to continue to support PRC with the community-based disaster risk reduction management programme and for Cagayan Chapter development and building rehabilitation. Both activities are expected to be completed before the end of 2017. 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.



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

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The PRC works with the IFRC and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as well as American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, The Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Taiwan Red Cross Organization and Qatar Red Crescent Society in-country.

Some of these in-country partners, such as the Swiss Red Cross, have supported the PRC response to Typhoon Haima on a bilateral basis. The Red Cross Society of China and the Singapore Red Cross – which do not have a presence in the Philippines – have also provided direct bilateral support to the PRC's Typhoon Haima response.

The American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Norwegian Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Swedish Red Cross and The Netherlands Red Cross have contributed towards the Emergency Appeal that IFRC launched on behalf of PRC. [<Click here for donor response>](#)

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

As auxiliary to the public authorities, PRC maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation or collaboration with (i) the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC); (ii) the provincial, municipal and barangay (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) the local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act from 2010. The provincial and municipal levels both for disaster risk reduction management council, and social welfare and development offices provided important information during coordination and collaboration.

PRC participated in NDRRMC meetings and coordinated with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and Department of Health, and the NDRRMC at provincial, municipal and barangay levels. PRC assigned some dedicated personnel who represented the National Society in NDRRMC meetings.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Typhoon Haima was the third major weather disturbance which affected the north-eastern coast of Luzon within a month between September and October 2016. These are vulnerable areas with a high level of poverty that are frequently hit by typhoons causing wind and flood damage to shelters and crops, and often landslides. Based on needs assessments, the most affected sectors were livelihoods and shelter and the two most affected and vulnerable areas were Cagayan and Isabela provinces.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

This Emergency Appeal supported PRC in assisting at least 31,100 people affected by Typhoon Haima in Northern Luzon with appropriate immediate and medium-term assistance in a timely, effective, and efficient manner. The operation also supported the early recovery of the most affected and vulnerable families through assistance in the shelter and livelihood sectors, as well as supported communities in improving resilience to future shocks.

The strategy adopted

The operation consisted of closely integrated sectors:

1. **Immediate household needs** assistance, including the distribution of essential household **non-food items** to 6,220 households.
2. **Households livelihoods assistance** to 604 households and one **community-managed livelihood programme** to support a community group to start their income generating activities, through a **cash transfer programme** approach.
3. **Shelter and settlements** assistance to support access to safer living conditions during the initial states of the emergency by the provision of tarpaulins. During the recovery intervention, shelter repair or construction of affected households were supported through the provision of conditional cash and roofing materials, complemented with technical support and awareness on build back safer techniques.
4. **Health** interventions in the emergency phase focused on **psychosocial support** and **health promotion**.
5. **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion** interventions focused on improving access to safe water, access to improved sanitation, and a reduction in the risk of diseases (water-borne, vector-borne and water-related) in affected communities;
6. **Community preparedness** and **disaster risk reduction** in 13 communities.

Geographically, during the emergency phase, the IFRC appeal supported operations focused in the six most affected provinces in northern Luzon. PRC undertook other interventions using resources mobilized bilaterally and/or from Movement and non-Movement sources. The appeal also supported the overall PRC Plan of Action, contributing to the early recovery efforts in Cagayan and Isabela Provinces.

As with PRC-led operations, there were four key aspects for the operational strategy:

- **A Movement-wide approach:** PRC was responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of the disaster response operation, supported by components of the Movement.
- **Cash transfers:** Cash transfer programming contributed towards the empowerment of the affected population by giving them the flexibility to prioritize their own recovery needs. This modality was used for shelter and livelihoods intervention in the recovery phase.
- **Integrated programming and resilience-building:** The early recovery intervention consisted of closely integrated sectors of shelter, livelihoods, WASH, and DRR which provided the needs of communities and contributed in improving resilience.
- **Factoring lessons from previous operations:** lessons learnt during Haiyan and post-Haiyan was incorporated in the operation including the mobilization of trained staff, NDRT and RCAT members.

Cross cutting issues

Cash Transfer Based Programming

Cash transfers were utilized as part of the shelter repairs and household livelihood early recovery activities. Provision of cash allows beneficiaries to prioritize the most important materials for repairs and source livelihood inputs from the most suitable suppliers. Cash transfer was also used as a methodology for the community managed livelihoods project.

Community engagement and accountability

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

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

The formation of barangay recovery committees (BaReCom) was an important tool for community engagement as they are the representatives of their own community. Beneficiaries directly provided feedback to BaReCom members, which was essential for the programme implementation and resolving challenges at their level. Each committee comprised of

five to ten community members who contributed directly to the local recovery planning, beneficiary selection process, and prioritization of activities as well as the implementation and monitoring of the interventions. These committees also acted as advisory groups for all programmes including shelter, livelihoods, water and sanitation, and health, as well as in the selection of beneficiary households and communities. They provided invaluable insights into individual community recovery needs for each sector and assisted in identifying beneficiaries who were validated through collective community processes. As such, the barangay recovery committees helped to ensure an integrated approach of multiple programme sectors.

A post-distribution survey was also conducted after the emergency phase to gauge the efficiency of the distribution and the quality of the items distributed. A post-programme survey for the shelter repair assistance and household livelihood assistance is also being conducted to assess the quality, timeliness, efficiency and accessibility of the assistance provided.

The level of integration of community engagement and accountability was assessed by the PRC Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) officer through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Key Informant Interviews (KII). PRC will continue to improve its institutionalization of CEA for all the emergency operations, and for the regular and developmental programmes. IFRC is supporting the PRC CEA officer and plan of the action.

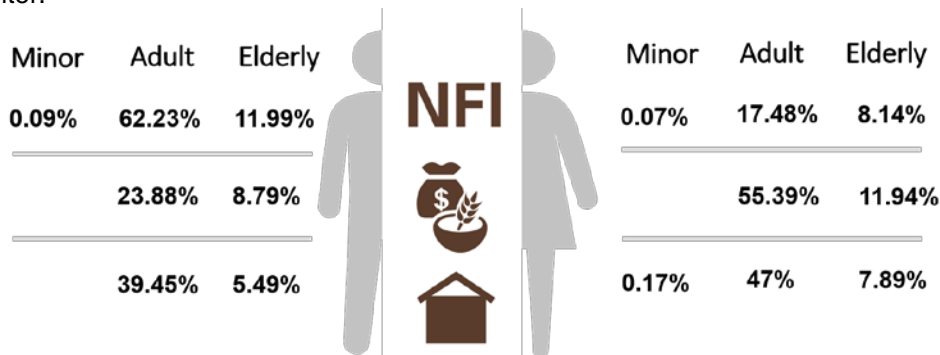
Gender and Diversity

PRC ensured that this intervention was aligned with its own as well as the IFRC minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming, for example by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, men and boys made vulnerable by the disaster, families that did not receive any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations, those belonging to the socially vulnerable households, and those who lack relevant resources to cope with basic humanitarian needs on their own. These groups were considered according to level of impact.

The following considerations were also applied during the intervention:

- prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, where the construction of sanitation facilities in the relocation site in San Vicente took into account the needs of men and women, e.g. there’s a separate latrine and bathroom for the men and women;
- protecting children in all aspects of the recovery by ensuring that they were not involved in the construction or repair works for the shelter;
- for inclusion, community members helped households with members with disabilities or elderly members in the construction works – offering labour assistance for free – an evidence of social cohesion;
- for diversity, PRC encouraged the participation of community members from different sex orientation and social status. The diversity in the composition of the BaReCom, was evident where some members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, and/or intersex (LGBTI) community were part of the committee.

The chart below is the sex and age disaggregated data for those households who received assistance for relief, livelihoods and shelter.



During relief distributions, 0.16 per cent of these households who received the items were people with disabilities, while 7.5 per cent were from households headed by women. For the livelihoods component, 0.66 per cent were single-headed households.

Green Response

Sustainable behaviour and practices were incorporated within this operation to minimize the environmental impact. One of the main risks for the environment is the use of indigenous materials. Hence, the programme maximized the use of fallen coco lumber. New lumber that was purchased by beneficiaries was from reputable suppliers that should have a permit to cut down trees from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. This helped reduce the risk of illegal logging. One of the mitigation measures of the disaster risk reduction activities was to plant trees. This was to

lessen the risk of floods and to support reforestation. Also, as much as possible, materials used in the operation were procured and manufactured locally to avoid transportation.

Operational support services

Human resources (HR)

At least 175 staff and 1,013 volunteers of PRC have been mobilized to support the operation. RCAT and NDRT members were deployed as part of the emergency relief phase. PRC also mobilized national headquarters staff.

To support the communications and media relations aspects of the operation, the IFRC country office deployed its communications officer, together with a professional photographer, to northern Luzon. Furthermore, a communications delegate was deployed from the IFRC country cluster support team (CCST) in Bangkok to augment media relations and communications needs on the ground. Collectively, the communications personnel supported PRC in providing updates to the public using various media platforms. Another surge delegate from APRO Disaster and Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery was also sent to support the advance assessment team and provided additional technical support in the field.

In early November, an information management delegate – mobilized as [Surge Information Management Support \(SIMS\)](#) seconded by the Netherlands Red Cross – was deployed to provide in-country surge support to the operation for one month. At the same time, one member of the Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) – seconded by the Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China – was deployed to support the operation for one month.

Logistics and supply chain

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

All non-food item (NFI) and corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) distributions were completed as per the plan of action by the National Society relief teams with the support of the IFRC Country Office team. All NFIs required in operation were released from NS in-country pre-positioned stocks. All in-country transportation of relief items was carried out by utilizing PRC's existing fleet. PRC, through IFRC support, also hired two drivers (one each in Cagayan and Isabela) to support the early recovery operations.

The replenishment of NFIs was conducted locally by the IFRC Country Office whereas all international replenishments were concluded by the IFRC Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) Unit in Kuala Lumpur. Considering the in-country stock level of the relief items and the increase in the per family distribution of tarpaulins, the following items were replenished: 1,500 pieces of jerry can (10L), 9,100 pieces of mosquito nets, and 21,000 pieces of tarpaulins. A total of 7,151 pieces of CGI sheets was also replenished. A balance of tarpaulins was added to the disaster preparedness stocks of PRC as part of National Society capacity building.

For cash transfers, the Philippine Red Cross has a standing agreement with a service provider for all cash transfer programmes.

The IFRC logistics team supported the operation by setting up field offices to support the field teams and assisted in the procurement of goods and/or services for different programs. It also supported the documentation and delivery of materials for the office rehabilitation of Cagayan Chapter. IFRC OLPSCM unit in KL extended its technical support to NS and IFRC CO as needed.

Communications

During the emergency phase, a PRC and IFRC composite rapid assessment team was prepositioned where Typhoon Haima was to make landfall so that they can effectively communicate the immediate preparedness and response efforts to key public audiences. The communications specialists deployed to support PRC in the response phase ensured the production of high quality audio-visual materials for use in their publicity efforts. The various stories and articles issued are available at the IFRC website under [news stories](#) and [press releases](#), while audio-visual material can be downloaded at IFRC's audio-visual resources database [here](#) and [here](#).

Stories of change and success for [household livelihoods assistance](#) and [shelter repair assistance](#) are in the annex.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

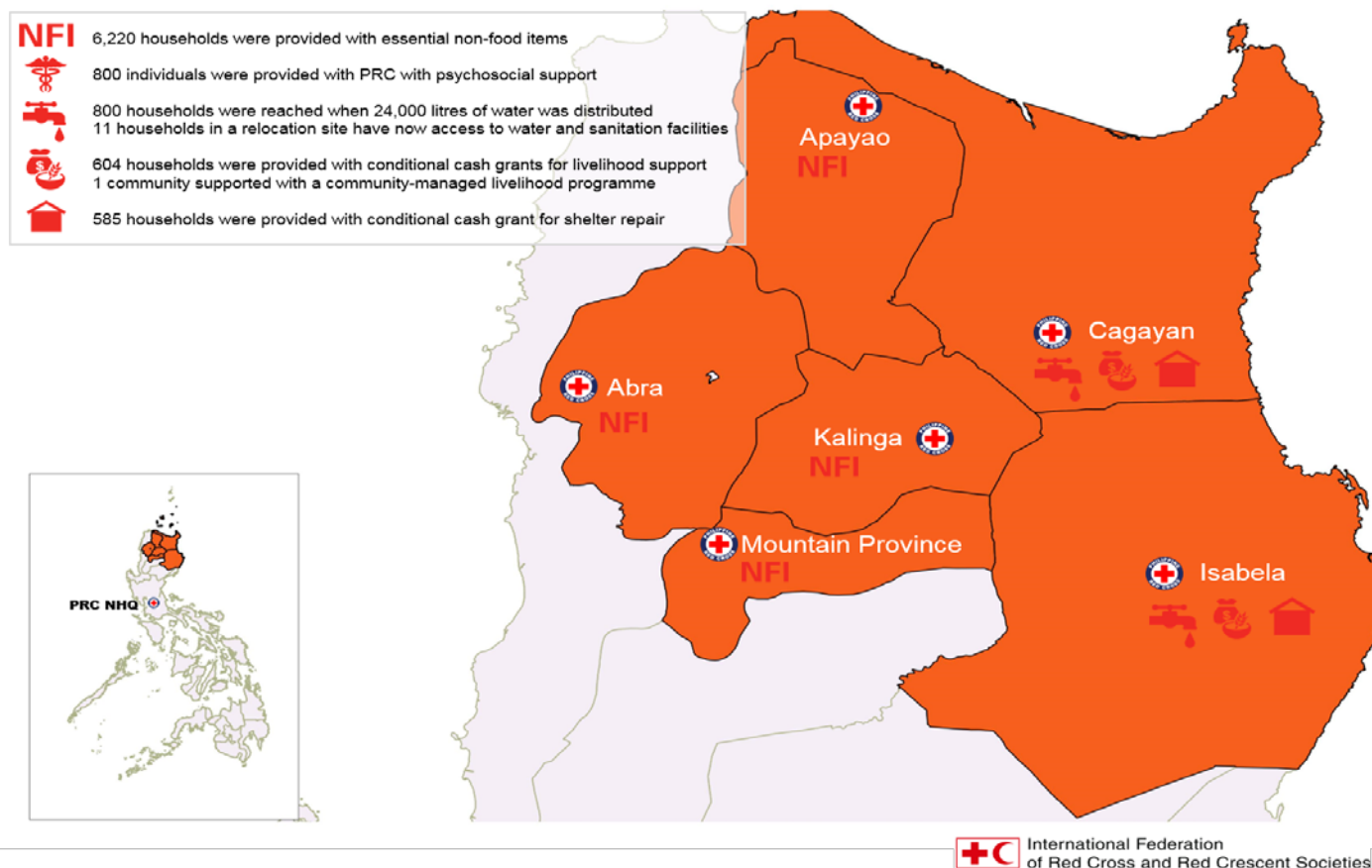
Reporting on the operation was done in accordance with the IFRC minimum reporting standards. Three operations updates were issued and this final report is issued within three months of the end of the operation. Regular monitoring of activities was carried out by the operation team in the field, supported by technical staff from PRC NHQ and IFRC.

This operation applied three different mechanisms to identify lessons learnt, best practices and recommendations, in real-time and as part of an end-line evaluation.

- 1 PRC had two simultaneous emergency operations, Typhoons Haima and Nock-Ten. For learning exchange and replication of best practices, IFRC supported the coordination and technical working group meeting organized by the Recovery unit of PRC Disaster Management Services held in June 2017 in Isabela. It was also complemented with a field visit where project staff and volunteers involved for Nock-Ten operation visited the operational areas for Haima.
- 2 With support from IFRC and Swiss Red Cross – PRC conducted an internal evaluation in August 2017 for its over-all Typhoon Haima National Appeal. The evaluation was led by the Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning unit of PRC DMS, supported by the IFRC PMER. The evaluation was designed to assess and analyse the strengths, weaknesses, best practices, and lesson learnt of the programme and will provide recommendations of project design, delivery, quality and resourcing. The evaluation also supported PRC for further development of future programmes and related processes. Following field work at the community level, findings from the focus group discussions and key informant interviews were validated through a lessons-learnt workshop in Isabela where staff and partners involved were present. Findings from the field work were further validated when the two Chapters – Cagayan and Isabela – involved in the operation presented their accomplishments, challenges and lessons learnt. Finalization of the report is on-going and will be shared to partners once completed. The key findings on the evaluation are embedded in the different thematic sections of this report.
- 3 Three household level surveys were conducted - one post-distribution monitoring for the relief items, and two completion surveys for livelihoods and shelter repair. The surveys made use of mobile phones for the data collection using the Open Data Kit tool. The surveys were undertaken to determine the level of satisfaction and relevance of the assistance among the people who received the assistance for relief, livelihoods and shelter repair. Details are shown based on their corresponding sections.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

Relief and recovery snapshot



Health and Care

Needs analysis: Individuals affected by the typhoon needed psychosocial support to cope with the sudden impact of the disaster on their lives, homes and livelihoods. The conditions left by the typhoon were also conducive for the breeding of mosquitoes, and the north of Luzon is an area that historically sees high cases of malaria. As such, there was a need to provide mosquito nets to affected families.

Population to be assisted: In the relief phase, psychosocial support was provided to 800 individuals.

Health and Care	
Outcome 1: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected population are reduced	
Output 1.1: Psychosocial needs of the affected populations are met	Activity: 1. Provide psychosocial activities in evacuation centres and affected provinces
Achievements	
Output 1.1: Activities under this outcome has been completed. In the relief phase, psychosocial support was provided to 800 individuals. Specific activities undertaken included counselling for adults and art and play therapy for children, helping affected individuals to cope with the stress brought by the disaster.	

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Needs analysis: In some affected areas, Typhoon Haima disrupted the supply of safe water, thus the need for distribution of safe water pending restoration of damaged systems. To address this need, PRC undertook distribution of water storage containers to affected families. There was also a need to provide sanitation solutions to one severely affected community. To address this, a community based sanitation facility is also being constructed.

Population to be assisted: At least 4,995 households were supported under the WASH sector.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	
Outcome 2: The immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities	
Output 2.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	Activity: 1. Conduct sessions on household water treatment alongside distribution of jerry cans
Output 2.2: Hygiene-related goods which meet Sphere standards are provided to the target population	Activities: 2. Distribute safe water storage containers to 4,995 households 3. Distribute hygiene kits to 5,591 households
Output 2.3: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population	Activities: 1. Mobilize existing community health volunteers to participate in basic hygiene promotion activities 2. Undertake hygiene promotion activities alongside distribution of hygiene kits to 5,591 households
Outcome 3 Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	
Output 3.1: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	Activities: 1. Undertake detailed assessments to identify communities whose water and sanitation facilities have been damaged 2. Engage suitable construction firm to undertake rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in one community 3. Monitor the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in one community

Achievements

Outputs 2.1 and 2.2:

Due to the disrupted supply of safe drinking water, PRC distributed 24,000 litres of safe drinking water to the benefit of 800 households (4,000 people) in two barangays – Batong Labang and San Antonio – in the municipality of Ilagan, Isabela. The distribution of water helped meet the immediate water needs of the most affected people in the communities. There were also 4,995 households who received 20-litre jerry cans (1 per household) for safe water storage in the five provinces of Abra, Apayao, Cagayan, Isabela and Kalinga. During distribution of the jerry cans, the families were also oriented on household water treatment.

In these the same provinces, the appeal supported, 5,591 households with hygiene kits³. Each kit contained products suitable to provide the basic hygienic needs of a 5-member family in precarious situations for a period of one month.

Output 2.3

PRC conducted hygiene promotion activities in two ways: alongside distribution of hygiene-related items and as a stand-alone activity. This activity reached 10,901 individuals from the provinces of Aurora, Bulacan, Cagaya, Ilocos Norte, Kalinga and Mountain Province. Among the messages promoted were for proper handwashing, good personal hygiene, and proper garbage disposal and segregation.

Output 3.1 This Appeal also supported the construction of a tube well and hand pump, two latrines and two bathing rooms for a severely affected indigenous community. The water system was constructed in a relocation site in barangay San Vicente, Isabela where 11 households from the Dupaningan Tribe were also provided with shelter assistance. The water system served as a water source for drinking and at the same time for the maintenance of the newly constructed latrines. To ensure protection and privacy, separate latrines and bathing rooms were provided for men and women. Prior to the implementation, the field team coordinated with the Philippines' Department of Health, through the Municipal Health Officer, to test whether the water was safe for drinking. In the construction, the same trained carpenters and masons who were mobilized for the shelter intervention were also mobilized for the construction of the water system and latrines.

The hardware component was complemented with hygiene promotion. The team collaborated with the Department of Health to strengthen the information dissemination of how to improve health and hygiene practices in the community. Based on assessments, the information dissemination would help address some of the key findings on open defecation, access to sanitation facility and proper waste disposal. To ensure protection and that their right and culture was respected, the tribe leader was consulted along with the National Commission on Indigenous People with regards leaving their ancestral land and be relocated.



An elderly about to get water from the jerry can, among the non-food items distributed by PRC.

Photo: Maryjoy Evalarosa/IFRC



Children from Dupaningan tribe cooling off from the mid-day heat. This water system was constructed in the relocation site to provide water access to the 11 households.

Photo: Perzeus Jay Luna/IFRC

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

Challenges and Lessons learned

1. Many of the barangays/municipalities in the scope of the project have limited water and sanitation infrastructures. Most of the barangays depend on ponds, tube wells and gravity feed systems as their main source of water for drinking, cooking and cleaning.
2. Low visibility of or low priority for water and sanitation awareness in the barangays or at municipalities means there is a significant need for safe water and sanitation infrastructure and promotion. This was particularly the case in Barangay San Vicente with the Dupanangan tribe where PRC was able to support with water and sanitation infrastructure and the software components.
3. Many of the barangays and municipalities are not connected with the National Water Resources Board (NWRB) which prevents a significant amount of water and sanitation related awareness programme and infrastructure development. Communities in the mountainous areas depend on tube wells and gravity feed systems and most of the private companies do not have access to these areas. This is a key area where PRC could play a significant role in supporting the municipal governments in the realization of water and sanitation hardware and software component.
4. Sanitation coverage in barangays is very low. Not many households have access to improved sanitation facilities, while the rehabilitation of latrines were not included in the SRA package. To address this, PRC rolled-out the software component of sanitation using participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) – a community-based approach – and children hygiene and sanitation transformation (CHAST) – a school-based approach.

Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods

Needs analysis: Thousands of poor families who relied on farming were left without income after rice, corn, and other high-value crops were damaged by the typhoon. The situation meant that many tenant farmers, sharecroppers and casual labors (who depended on agriculture) lost a good percentage of their income. The estimated cost of damage caused to agriculture alone exceeded PHP 1 billion (more than US\$ 20 million).

Population to be assisted: To support immediate needs, the appeal supported PRC to provide 604 families with a conditional cash grant of PHP 10,000 (CHF 203). The grant aims to provide the most vulnerable affected households with cash to replace livestock, replant or restart small business enterprises. As well as household level one community group was also provided with a combination of conditional cash grants and technical support to establish an income-generating projects.

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods	
Outcome 4: Economic security of the affected people is restored	
Output 4.1: Target households have restored income-generating activities	<i>Activities:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formation of barangay recovery committees 2. Household livelihood conditional cash grants for 609 households 3. Undertake monitoring to ensure that households have resumed or re-established livelihoods
Output 4.2: Affected community groups have restored livelihoods after receiving working capital sufficient to resume income generating activities	<i>Activities:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formation of barangay recovery committees 2. Community livelihood conditional cash grant for 1 community 3. Undertake monitoring to ensure that households have resumed or re-established livelihoods

Achievements

Output 4.1:

Under the household livelihood assistance project, 604 households were provided with conditional cash grants of PHP 10,000 (CHF 203) to restart income generating activities. The households were selected based on the vulnerability criteria set by PRC through the BaReCom and a process of validation by community assembly and house-to-house validation. Registration of the families assisted with Household Livelihoods Assessment (HLA) was conducted using the Open Data Kit (ODK) – a mobile data collection tool.

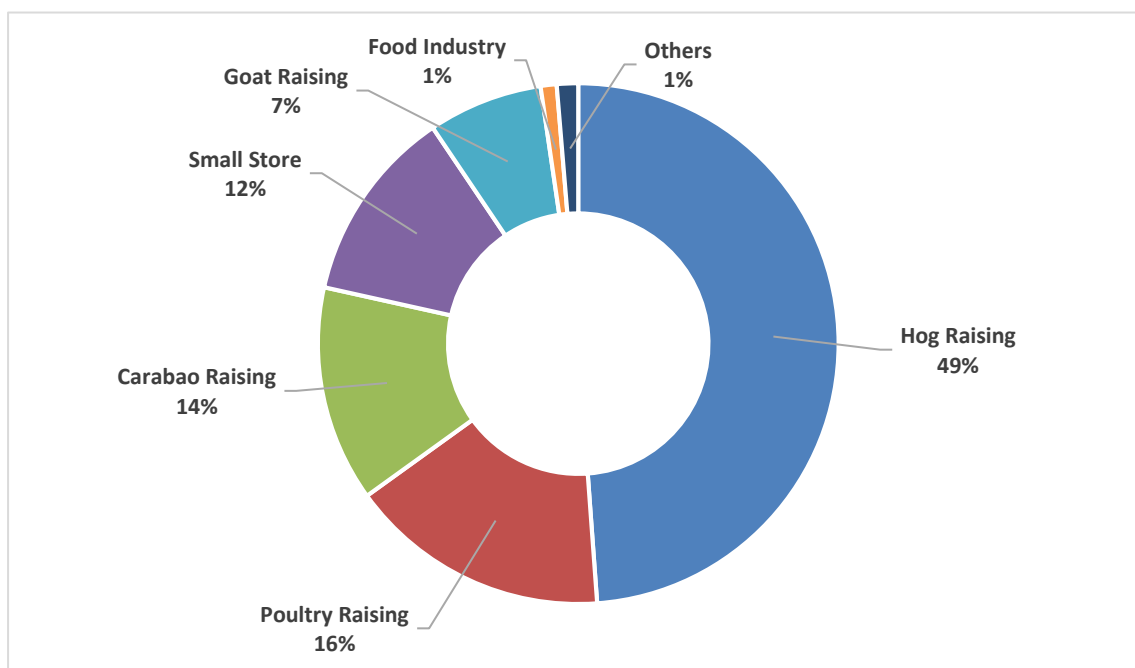


Abraham Agustin, 69, married, from barangay Ubong in the municipality of Solana, Isabela chose to invest in pig rearing as his livelihood option. **Photo: Maryjane Flor Patulilic/IFRC**

Province	Municipality	No of barangays	No of household-beneficiaries
Cagayan	Peñablanca	2	91
Cagayan	Solana	1	130
Isabela	San Pablo	1	116
Isabela	Tumauini	4	267
Total	4	8	604

The selected households submitted proposals that were then validated by PRC technical staff for feasibility before being approved. Part of the strategy for the HLA was to link the communities to their respective local government units (LGU) for technical support. The linkage aimed to promote the sustainability of the project through appropriate guidance and technical inputs. Through partnership with the Department of Agriculture and the municipal agriculture's office, all household livelihoods beneficiaries were trained on different type of livelihoods activities such as pig-raising and poultry. Most of the proposals received were for restarting small-scale livestock farming.

The breakdown of livelihoods activities is as follows:

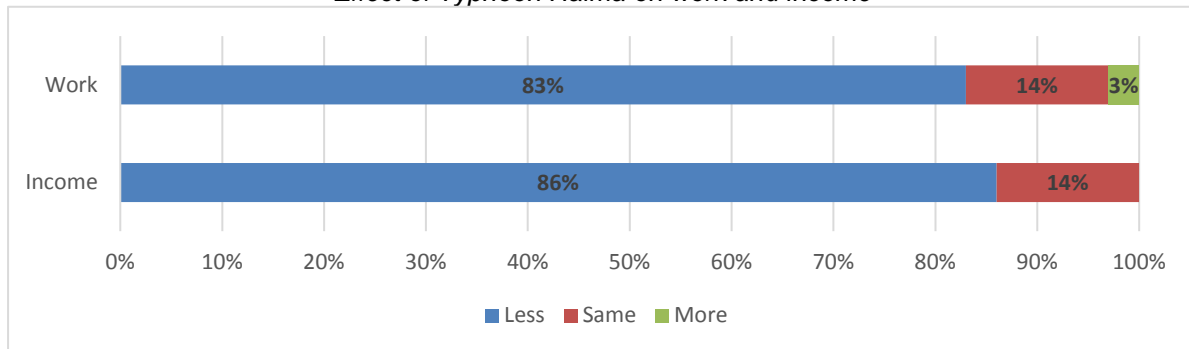


HLA Post-programme survey

In October 2017, PRC and IFRC conducted an HLA completion survey, reaching 256 out of 604 beneficiary households (42 per cent) in Cagayan and Isabela provinces. The following are the key findings from the survey:

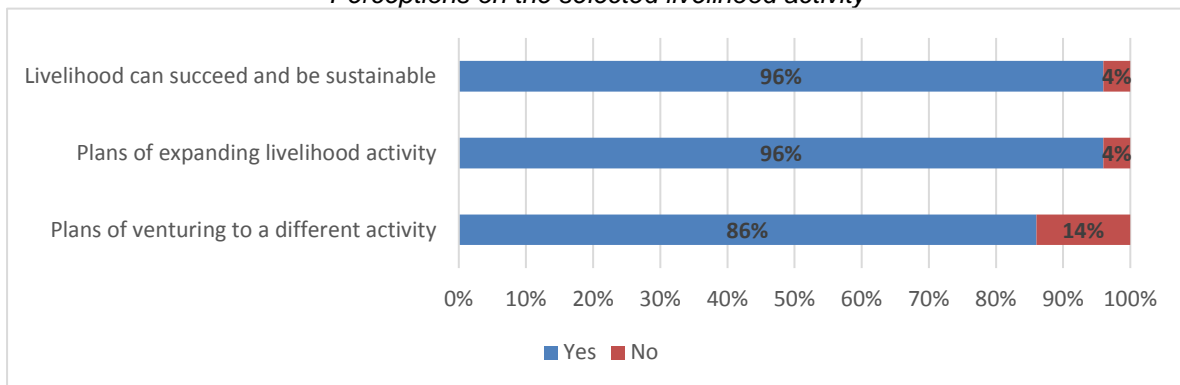
In the survey, 100 per cent of the respondents said that both men and women were given an opportunity to participate in the HLA programme, while 99 per cent said that the beneficiary selection process was informative and fair. The formation of the BaReCom and collaboration with local communities allowed for the beneficiaries to be validated by community members, ensuring the criteria were met and that the selected were the most vulnerable in the communities. All of the respondents were satisfied with the support provided by the Philippine Red Cross, with 67 per cent of them saying they were very satisfied.

Effect of Typhoon Haima on work and income



According to the survey, more than 80 per cent of the beneficiaries suffered loss of work and income because of Haima, mainly due to the loss of agriculture and casual labour.

Perceptions on the selected livelihood activity



The survey confirmed the high expectation of sustainability and plans to expand the selected activity.

Output 4.2:

A community-managed livelihood project was also set up to support a group within a community to design and manage their own livelihood project. This intervention supported the enhancement of existing livelihood ventures and sought to directly benefit a group of the most vulnerable families and indirectly, a larger section of the community.

The barangay identified for the project was Camasi in Tumauni, Isabela. The association, called Lawin Community Association, was newly-formed and registered with the Department of Labour and Employment (DOLE) with a total of 38 members. The Association identified a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, auditor, business manager, public information manager, board of directors and members. All members of the association were engaged in the everyday implementation of the activities. Each member was given a specific role based on their capacity.



Members of the Lawin Community Association clean the pig pen. The association has 38 members who will be responsible for the management and maintenance of this business.

Photo: Perzeus Jay Luna/IFRC

The association developed a pig-raising business since most of the members have already basic knowledge on pig-raising. Based on market analysis conducted by PRC, there is a high demand for pork meat in the market and there was not enough local supply.

The association was supported to open a bank account where funds were transferred from PRC. As of reporting, the fund was transferred to the association's bank account which was used for the purchase of pigs, feeds and construction of a pig-pen and water system.

The newly established association was not just formed to manage the livelihood activity in the community but also to improve and harness the member's productive potentials and provide opportunities that will accelerate their equal and full participation in socio-economic development. The association have a weekly contribution amounting to PHP 20.00 as individual savings, wherein all members have their own personal records signed by the president and treasurer. The savings can be accessed by any members in times of true emergency and with a very low interest rate. All funds received by the association are kept by the secretary and deposited in the bank twice a month.

Based on the approved plan of the association, proceeds will be divided into four categories: maintenance, association savings, community responsibility, and members' shares.

- 25 per cent will be allocated to their maintenance (daily operations and expenditures);
- 25 percent will be part of the restricted savings intended only for venturing into another livelihood activity;
- 25 percent will be allocated to the provision of piglets which will be given to the most vulnerable members of the community (recipient will undergo member validation based on vulnerability criteria set by the association);
- 25 percent will go to members' benefits.

PRC technical staff, with support from IFRC, supported the association in terms of, but not limited to, work plan, human resource plan, budget details and coordination with the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE). Association members were fully engaged in project planning and resource mobilization. The Department of Agriculture provided technical support to the association. The supplier of pigs will also be providing free vaccinations and will also provide further technical input on pig production. For financial literacy and bookkeeping, PRC partnered with TESDA to provide a training to the association officers and members.

Lawin Community Association was the first ever association from the community to implement a such a significant project in their barangay. Through the support of PRC and the LGU, the Department of Labor and Employment will provide the association resources to have another livelihood activity with financial and technical support, expending the opportunity for diversification of livelihoods for the Association in the future.

The project is now running and fully operational. At the closing of this Appeal, the Chapter will continue its monitoring of the association and provide technical support.

Challenges and lessons learnt

- 1 For Household Livelihoods now, there was no significant impact in terms of livelihood restoration since most of the beneficiaries are still rearing their livestock options.
- 2 The livelihood intervention was complemented with a technical training on livestock management in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture through the Municipal Agriculture's Office. This approach gained appreciation from the beneficiaries because they could receive technical inputs related to their livelihood options.
- 3 One of the key recommendations during KII and FGD was the provision of business management training for the beneficiaries. This would help them do financial management and better business planning to improve their livelihood options and promote sustainability.
- 4 For the community-managed project, there was a lack of management capacity. Since this was a newly formed association, most of the members didn't have knowledge on how to manage an association. This gap was initially identified in the beginning of the project, hence, the association requested support from both PRC and the LGU for capacity building in terms of financial literacy, and training for association management.

Shelter and Settlements

Needs analysis: With widespread damage to housing, affected families needed support for meeting emergency shelter needs and to undertake repairs or to rebuild their damaged homes. Essential household items were also lost or damaged by the floods and there was a need to replace them.

Population to be assisted: The appeal supported 4,757 households with non-food items (including blankets and sleeping mats, water storage containers, mosquito nets and hygiene kits) and tarpaulins to 6,220. For early recovery, 585 households, were provided shelter repair assistance.

Shelter and settlements	
Outcome 5: The immediate household, shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met	
Output 5.1: Target populations are provided with essential household (non-food) items	Activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dispatch essential household items from warehouses to affected areas 2. Select at least 4,757 households according to set criteria and prepare beneficiary list 3. Distribute essential household items to selected households
Output 5.2: Target populations are provided with emergency shelter materials	Activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dispatch emergency shelter items from the warehouses to affected areas 2. Selected 6,220 households according to set criteria and prepared beneficiary list 3. Distribute emergency shelter items to selected households 4. Reproduce IEC materials on the best use of tarpaulins and distribute to selected households
Outcome 6: Affected households have recovered safer shelter and gained awareness and skills on safer shelter	
Output 6.1.: Affected households whose houses were damaged have repaired or retrofitted back shelter	Activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify 585 households that will receive shelter repair assistance and register them as beneficiaries 2. Provide selected households with orientation on the programme and guidance on safer shelter construction technique 3. Provide the selected households with CGI sheets and conditional cash grants for obtaining shelter materials 4. Mobilize carpenters and masons to ensure that target households have repaired using build back better and safer principles 5. Organize awareness sessions for carpenters, masons and community members on building back better and safer principles

Achievements

Output 5.1 and 5.2:

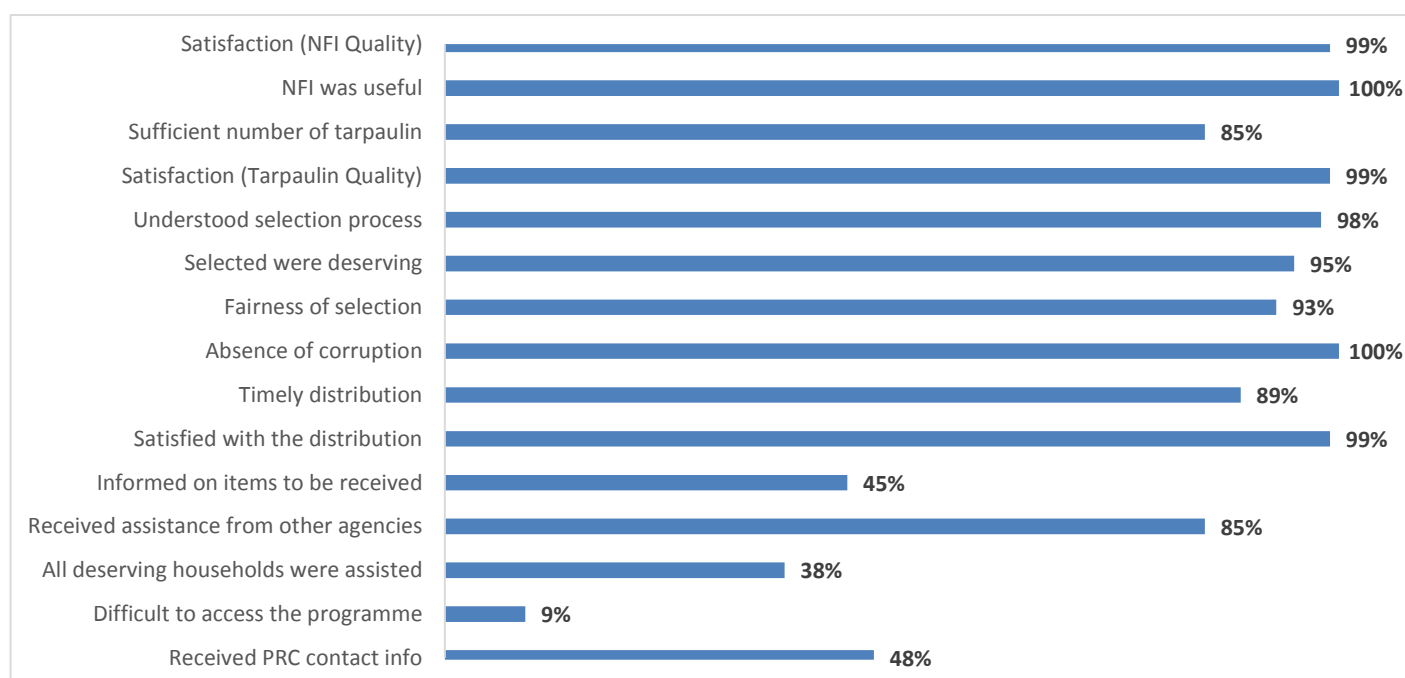
The IFRC Appeal initially targeted 4,000 households to support PRC on its non-food item distribution during the emergency phase. This target was adjusted to 6,220 households to accommodate the additional request from the chapters based on the actual needs on the ground. Through the appeal, PRC was able to distribute the following items in different provinces:

Province	No of Municipality	Blankets	Mosquito nets	Sleeping mats	Hygiene kits	Jerry cans	Tarpaulins
Abra	9	500	400	400	600	400	-
Apayao	7	371	671	671	571	581	671
Cagayan	6	1,881	1,881	1,957	2,320	1,914	2,671
Isabela	6	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	2,378
Kalinga	3	200	300	300	200	200	200
Mt. Province	10	-	-	-	-	-	300
Total	41	4,852	5,152	5,228	5,591	4,995	6,220

During the distribution, there was an orientation on the proper usage on the items provided.

A post-distribution monitoring activity was conducted in Cagayan and Isabela to gauge the perception of the beneficiaries with regards the quantity, quality, and usefulness of the items, as well as the efficiency, fairness, and accessibility of the distribution process. A total of 322 beneficiaries responded to the survey. Of the respondents, 55 per cent were males

and 45 per cent females. Most of the respondents were 36 – 59 years old (57 per cent) and 18 – 35 years old (25 per cent). 97 per cent of the respondents had damaged shelters, while 80 per cent of them had their livelihoods adversely affected by Haima (63 per cent with destroyed crops). More analysis is presented below.



Overall the survey confirmed that the beneficiaries were satisfied and found the items useful. When asked on their preference for relief assistance, 55 per cent preferred non-food items while 45 per cent preferred cash. In terms of transportation cost from and going to the distribution site, 68 per cent said that they did not spend any amount, 24 per cent spent not more than PHP50 while 8 per cent spent more than PHP50. The 55 per cent travelled on foot and 39 per cent through motor vehicle. Low scores were recorded the question 'deserving households were assisted'. This was considered to reflect the fact that the demand for items was higher than the financial capacity to support the affected communities.

Output 6.1:

In the early recovery phase, PRC provided shelter repair assistance (SRA) in the form of conditional cash grant worth PHP15,000 (CHF 268), 10 pieces of corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets, skilled carpenters and awareness raising on the build back safer principles. In previous operations, PRC provided PHP 10,000 to beneficiaries to support them in purchasing the materials for repairs. However, due to the extent of the repairs, difficulties in accessing materials and inflation, PRC determined that the amount should to be increased to PHP 15,000.

Province	Municipality	Barangay	No of households
Cagayan	Solana	Cadaanan	87
		Calililuan	30
		Padul	61
		Ubong	33
Isabela	San Pablo	San Vicente	24
	Tumauini	Antagan 1st	60
		Antagan 2nd	44
		Camasi (Sitio)	49
		Cumabao	79
		Namnama	48
San Vicente	70		
Total			585

In repairing shelters, PRC has implemented the build back safer principles agreed upon by the Shelter Cluster. PRC provided orientation to the heads of selected households and carpenters on principles. Information, Education and

Communication (IEC) materials such as flip charts, booklets, and banners of the principles were distributed and used for carpenter training and beneficiary orientation sessions. Banners were posted in the community (barangay) halls. A Red Cross shelter engineer also trained the project staff and volunteers to guide and monitor the repairs. The engineer also selected and trained the local carpenters to work on the project.

The trained carpenters conducted detailed damage assessments with each household. Based on the damage assessment, the carpenter and the household member developed a list of materials they needed to repair the shelter and incorporate the appropriate 'build back safer' principles. The carpenters, together with PRC staff and/or volunteer, monitored the shelter repairs, ensuring commitment to standards and timeframes.

The cash received by the beneficiaries was used to purchase building materials in local shops, increasing households' purchasing power. A cash feasibility assessment was undertaken to determine whether suppliers in the area had the capacity to provide the quantity and quality of materials required for the repairs. Afterwards, roofing sheets and the first tranche of conditional cash grant were distributed. The households were then mobilized to use the cash grant to buy materials based on the assessment. Once the materials were delivered, the carpenters and household members undertook the repairs, combining new and salvaged/existing materials. The cash modality was based on a needs-based approach whereby the beneficiaries were given the opportunity to freely select the construction materials based on the type and kind of repair their house needs while also using the principles of build back safer.

Eleven households from the indigenous community, the Dupanangan Tribe, in Barangay San Vicente in the municipality of San Pablo, Isabela, were also supported. They were relocated in a safer area to land provided by the Barangay. These vulnerable families were living closely to the Macannauan river's flood plains with a high risk to future flooding. To ensure protection and that their right and culture was respected, the tribe leader was consulted along with the NCIP (National Commission on Indigenous People) to agree on the support.



A booklet containing the eight key messages on safer shelter repair were distributed to beneficiaries to ensure retention and dissemination of the key principles. **Photo: PRC/IFRC**



Members of the Dupanangan Tribe express their appreciation to the support provided by PRC to their whole tribe. Support includes livelihoods, shelter, and WASH.

Photo: Maryjane Flor Patulilic/IFRC



"Masaya kami na nalipat yong bahay namin. Meron pa kaming magandang CR. Wala ng makakakita sa amin kapag maliligo kami."

(We are very happy to be relocated. We also have a very nice latrine. No one will see us when we bath.)

– Olive Azurin, 47, Dupanangan tribe member.

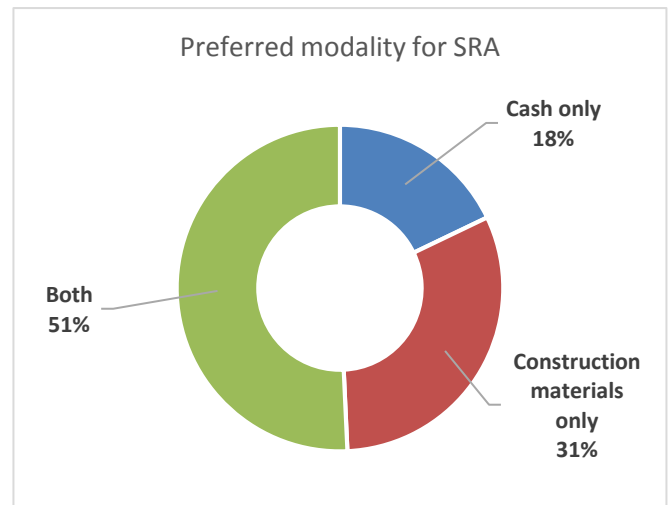
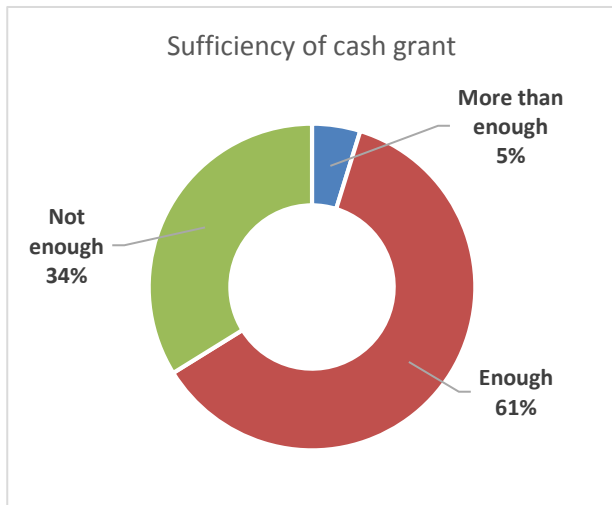
NCIP will also link them to other local agencies for fund support. The IPs were also included in their data base and will be given additional cash grant for their livelihood. Part of their program is to conduct training on agriculture, education, family planning and health promotion. The Department of Interior and Local Government initial proposal for funding was also sent by Barangay San Vicente for the construction of new foot bridge to improve access for the relocation.

SRA completion survey

In October 2017, PRC and IFRC conducted a SRA completion survey, reaching 275 out of 585 beneficiary households (47 per cent) in Cagayan and Isabela provinces. The following are the key findings from the survey:

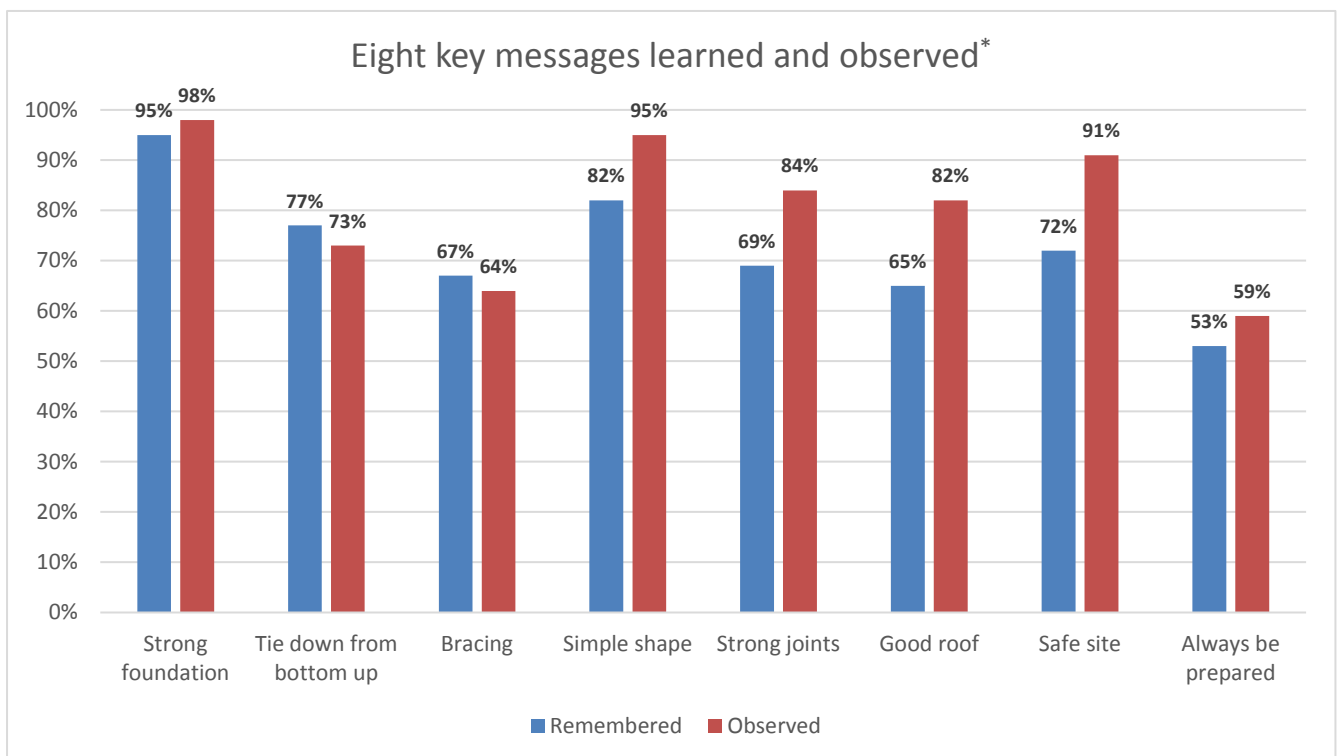
All of the respondents said that the assistance helped them recover from the disaster, while 99 per cent said that men and women were both given an opportunity to participate. In the survey, 99 per cent of the respondents said they were satisfied with the shelter assistance provided by the PRC, with 71 per cent saying they were very satisfied.

Of the respondents, 66 per cent said the cash provided was enough to repair the shelter, while 34 per cent said it was not enough. This is reflective of the high level of damage to the shelters.



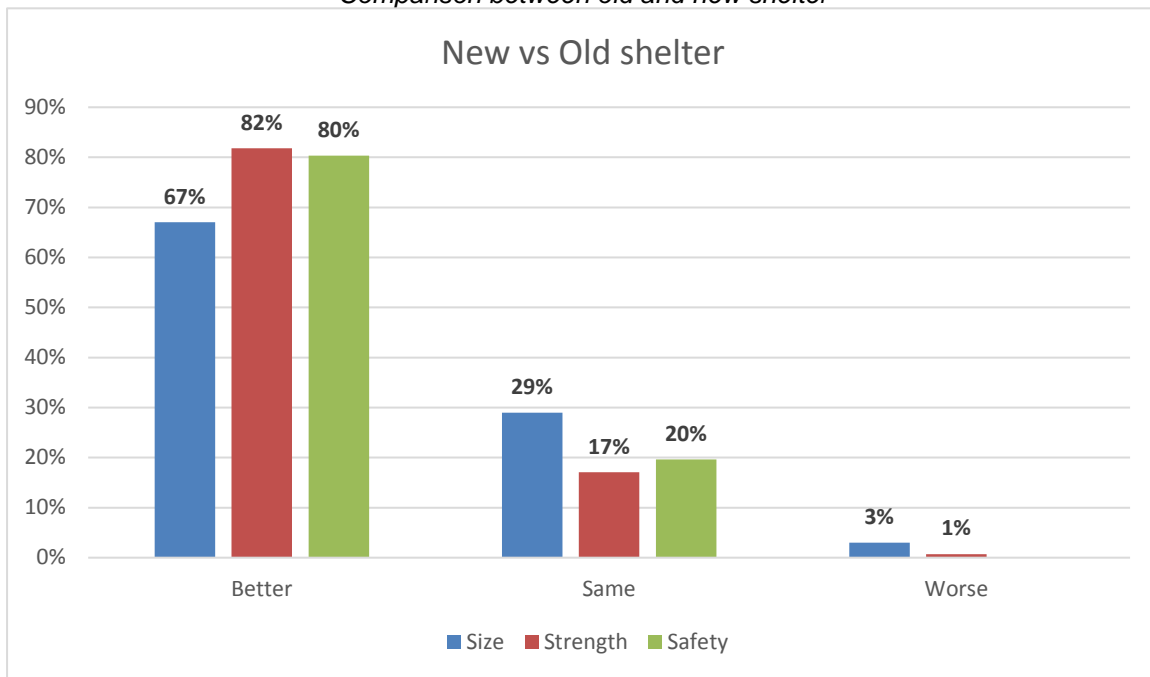
Half of the respondents preferred the current modality of assistance, while 18 per cent preferred cash only and 31 per cent preferred construction materials only. The 31 per cent who said they preferred materials only could be interpreted as an indicator that the financial support was insufficient to cover the repair and apply the build back safer principles.

Safer shelter awareness



* during the survey, the respondents were asked about the eight key messages and they identified what they **remembered**. The data collector (towards the end of the survey) then checked the newly repaired/built shelter to see which of the messages were **observed**.

Comparison between old and new shelter



Challenges and lessons learnt

- 1 One of the main challenges for shelter is the huge need versus the financial capacity to respond and support the needs of the community. In Cagayan, a total of 25,388 houses were destroyed and 110,936 were damaged while a total of 10,264 houses were destroyed and 52,496 were damaged in Isabela.
- 2 *Due to lack of funding resources the appeal did not support the construction of core houses but instead concentrated on repairs.* Additionally, the SRA package was not always sufficient to fully repair/reconstruct the damaged houses. The SRA package was limited in its dual function to repair the house and also ensure the build back safer principles were applied.
- 3 There was scarcity of labour force for construction during the implementation of the shelter programme due to the high demand of skilled workers in the area. To mitigate this issue, the operational team formed groups of trained carpenters and masons. These groups were mobilized to do construction works from one community to other.
- 4 In this operation, skilled workers reported that the wages they received was less compared to the labour work they had provided. The rate should be based on the daily minimum wage in their respective areas. Days of work and the number of carpenters required for a repair should be estimated by a technical person (i.e. engineer and architect).

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Needs analysis: Many parts of the Philippines are at a high risk of being affected by disasters, including typhoons and floods, causing damage to life lines, livelihoods and housing stock. There is also a high level of poverty in some areas. This situation highlights the need to ensure that community preparedness and risk reduction measures are implemented alongside relief and recover interventions and into longer term developmental programmes.

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Outcome 7. Communities' resilience to disasters is strengthened

Output 7.1. Target communities have improved knowledge and skills to assess risk, plan and implement disaster risk management measures

Activities:

1. Organize site safety awareness and occupational first aid training for shelter repair or construction workers
2. Provide first aid kits to workers engaged in shelter repair construction
3. Public awareness and education activities are carried out

Achievements

Output 7.1.

The community-based disaster risk reduction management (CBDRRM) programme started in 13 communities in Cagayan and Isabela. The programme follows the PRC DRR framework. The DRR Framework of PRC DMS is aimed at contributing to the increased safety and resilience of communities., with references to its own Strategic Plan 2017-2020 and legal mandate prescribed in the Philippine laws.

In addition to the community focus, schools are identified beneficiaries of this project due to the vulnerability to and exposure of pupils and facilities. The school stakeholders are strong partners in DRRM because of their influence on the development of youth values and the peer-to-peer and multiplying effects of engaging youth. During the formation of Red Cross 143 in the community, school teachers actively participated and became members. They requested to have a Red Cross training in their schools and hence WASH committees were introduced. As of today, six WASH Committees were organized in six schools in Cagayan composed of 8 members per schools (3 teachers, 3 students and 2 parents). These committees will be responsible to roll out hygiene promotion sessions in their respective schools after their training from the PRC local chapter. The Isabela chapter is preparing for the same.

Two VCAs (vulnerability and capacity assessment) will be carried out. These will also be used to further capacitate the chapters in the process of VCAs. Activities to date include:

- Preparation. The process and the program were discussed in both Chapters. The Chapter Service Representatives will act as the focal person.
- Internal preparation and initial coordination: the plans to conduct VCA activities were discussed to the local government units in San Pablo and Peñablanca municipalities. This is to ensure their commitment and participation especially in drafting Barangay DRRM plans
- Capacity building for the chapter: Chapter volunteers and staff are trained on VCA.
- Data gathering: Collection of data is ongoing.

Progress to date is as follows:

Training	Province	Target participants	No. of barangays covered	No of people	Total
Basic Life support and standard first aid training for instructors	Isabela	Chapter volunteers	n/a	10	15
	Cagayan			5	
Red Cross 143 orientations	Isabela	Red Cross 143 volunteers (Barangay)	7	308	572
	Cagayan		6	264	
First Aid and Basic Life support	Isabela	Red Cross 143 volunteers (Barangay)	7	308	572
	Cagayan		6	264	
Standard Disaster Risk Reduction Management	Isabela	Red Cross 143 volunteers (Barangay)	7	42	78
	Cagayan		6	36	
WASH in schools (CHAST)	Isabela	Teachers and elementary students	6	*not started	
	Cagayan		7	*not started	
HP sessions (PHAST)	Isabela	Agta Community/ Barecom/RC 143 volunteers (San Vicente, San Pablo)	1	*ongoing. Number of pax to confirm *chapter conducted the orientation and training. Trained and oriented will be recruited as community health volunteers	
Total			13		572

An additional DRR activity took place as part of the initial phase of early recovery activities. Members of Barangay Recovery Committee suggested to have a tree planting activity, whereby all beneficiaries of both the livelihood and shelter programmes would participate. Through the support of the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (PENRO) in Region II, a total of 3,000 pieces of trees ranging from Narra, Umbrella tree, Paper tree and Jemilina tree were planted strategically in different communities of both Cagayan and Isabela. Because of this tree growing activity, the community had a good relationship with the PENRO and became aware that they can access free seedlings anytime they want.

DRR activities were discussed with municipal mayor and MDRRMC San Pablo. Agencies involved will also take part in vulnerability capacity assessment of barangay Tupa and Bical.

At the end of the appeal in July, all activities for the CBDRRM were transferred to the Operational Plan 2017. This is to ensure that activities for disaster risk reduction are properly implemented within a longer timeline. The programme started in May and will end by 31st Dec 2017.



Tree planting activity in Camasi, Tumaini, Isabela.
Photo by: Perzeus Luna/IFRC

National Society capacity building

As per normal practice part of the appeal supported the institutional preparedness and capacity enhancement of the National Society's NHQ and Chapters.

National Society capacity building

Outcome 8. Capacity of PRC headquarters and Chapters to respond to disasters strengthened

Output 8.1. Capacity of PRC headquarters and Chapters to respond to disasters is strengthened

Activities:

1. Rehabilitate office of building of one Chapter
2. Provide office and IT & Telecom equipment to two Chapters
3. Support strengthening of Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT) and Red Cross 143 volunteers in target Chapters
4. Support the improvement works of PRC's Tuguegarao warehouse

Achievements

Output 8.1.

IFRC provided technical and coordination support and guidance to PRC in the implementation of relief and recovery interventions. Further, IFRC put a deliberate focus on supporting the 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 Chapter and national headquarters were supported and capacitated through specialized trainings and material capacity through essential office facilities, IT equipment and supplies, HR training and resources.

Under this outcome other Chapters are also being supported to build up their Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT), where equipment and trainings were provided. The support will build the Chapters' capacity as first responders in disaster times where RCAT will also supports in service delivery.

For logistics development, the appeal also supported another round of procurement standard training to PRC national headquarters and Chapter level staff. For fleet management, a vehicle was purchased that will be deployed to a Chapter for future responses. As part of PRC warehouse strategy stock was reallocated between warehouse Cebu and Subic bay warehouses. And the disaster preparedness stock of tarpaulins was increased.

The Cagayan Chapter was damaged by the typhoon and was in a generally poor state. This appeal supported the rehabilitation of the Chapter. Construction is ongoing but completion has been transferred to the Operational Plan 2017 and will be complete by end of Dec 2017.

During the operation, PRC staff and volunteers were mentored and coached – by NHQ PRC and IFRC technical personnel – to enhance their capacity to design, implement and monitor shelter, livelihoods and water and sanitation programmes. PRC staff and volunteers were also provided with orientation on the use of ODK for beneficiary registration, undertaking surveys and project monitoring. As part of the CBDRRM both Chapters are also receiving training and practical application in the VCA.

D. THE BUDGET

The Emergency Appeal sought CHF 1,662,701, of which CHF 1,190,876 was raised (72 per cent coverage). The total expenditure recorded was CHF 1,136,635 (95 per cent of income), leaving a balance of CHF 54,242. The balance will be transferred to the IFRC Operational Plan 2017 for the Philippines to enable the country office to continue to support PRC with the community-based disaster risk reduction management programme and for Cagayan Chapter development and building rehabilitation. Both activities are expected to be completed before the end of 2017. 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.

Additionally, there was an overspending of CHF 11,535 on the Transport & Vehicles Costs budget line. This was overspent due to a wider geographical coverage of the appeal than was first planned for. The plan supported an assessment and a combination of NFI delivery in six chapters for relief and then due to lack of funding, it focussed on two chapters for recovery. Therefore, the costs for assessment and relief were higher than expected.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)
- [Donor Response](#)
- [Final Financial Report](#) (below)



- [Return to title page](#)

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In Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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



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



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



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

Annex 1: Stories for households livelihoods assistance and shelter repair assistance



Red Cross supports indigenous community in Isabela with shelter, livelihood, and WASH after Haima

As far as 55-year-old Wilma Cabaddu could remember, she and her tribe have always lived in the shadow of the Sierra Madre mountain range, living off from the lush virgin forest and rivers teeming with game and wild vegetables and fruits. Wilma belongs to the indigenous semi-nomadic hunter-gatherer Dupaningan tribe, one of the ethnic sub groups living in Northern Luzon. As tribe leader, Wilma and her husband, Ayok, are responsible for 11 families.

“We know how to fish, plant maize, hunt wild game, and forage for wild vegetables and fruits” says Wilma. “We would come down from our ancestral land in the mountains once a week to barter our produce in San Vicente for clothing and rice in the nearest town. It was a simple life. But as time passed, game became rare, and the illegal loggers

forced us out of our ancestral lands. We had no choice but to live nearer to the river and sell some of the fish we catch.”

The tribe relocated beside the Macannauan river deep in the Sierra Madre range in small huts, but was given a small parcel of land near the town’s border, protected from the Macannauan river by a three-foot dike.

The day Typhoon Haima (local name: Lawin) struck the province of Isabela, Wilma and several members of Dupaningan Agta tribe were gathering food up on the mountains near their ancestral land. It was a couple of days before they could safely descend from the mountains only to find their huts washed away when the river swelled thrice its size and spilled over the dike.

“The tribe members were beside themselves, a lot of the harvested maize, sacks of rice were lost because of the typhoon. I was thankful when the Red Cross came after the typhoon to look at how we were doing,” recalls Wilma.

Together with town officials, community members, and tribe leaders, the PRC technical teams arranged a number of community meetings to discuss a possible relocation for the Dupaningan tribe and after several meetings, the town decided to donate another parcel of land to the tribe farther from the river and nearer to their ancestral land where the tribe gets their main livelihood from, allowing them to visit their farms every other day.

“We still want to live here nearer to the town, but we wanted to keep tilling our ancestral land as our ancestors have lived, planting rice and maize,” says Wilma.

New homes for 11 families were constructed over the relocation site over the course of the Haima recovery programme, along with construction of a one-unit water system and two latrines and bathing rooms, one for male and female. Since one of the main health problems most of the children had in the past has been water-borne diseases, health and hygiene sessions were also rolled out in the community by Red Cross staff members fluent in the tribe’s language.

“With their maize farms and root crops destroyed, we helped purchase new farming tools and gave the tribe an opportunity during community meetings to propose long-term livelihood assistance they needed,” says Reygeilyn Barend, IFRC field officer for the Haima operation.

The tribe requested for two water buffalos and carts to help the tribe transport their produce from the mountains to the town market. It was the first time the tribe owned a farm animal.

“We’re very thankful to the town officials, community members of San Vicente and the Red Cross staff who helped us move into a safer area,” says Wilma. “But what I’m most thankful for is the opportunity and the encouragement to have a voice in the community meetings.”



Building a stronger foundation for his family

A farmer-labourer, 34-year-old Zoilo Fugabian lived in a small thatched house he had built himself for him and his family in the town of Cadaanan in the province of Cagayan. Although he had no formal training in carpentry, Zoilo quickly learned from observing the carpenters who built the concrete houses of his neighbours and asking them for tips during their break time. He would put the knowledge to test during the long wait in between planting and harvest seasons.

“I used materials I could find in the field and used them to make my house stronger,” says Zoilo. “I was confident it was strong enough to weather the heavy rains, and even typhoons!” says Zoilo.

When they heard over the radio of an incoming strong typhoon, he and his family were told by the local officials to evacuate to the town hall a day before Typhoon Haima was to hit the province. They initially wanted to remain in their house, but for the safety of their two-year-old, who was sick at the time, they decided to spend the night at an official’s house, which was only a stone throw’s away from their home. Zoilo and his family could hear Haima’s strong winds blow roofs up and debris kept hitting concrete walls and windows of their shelter for the night. The only part of Zoilo’s house that was still standing the next day was one side of a concrete wall. “The rest of our things were scattered outside into the field behind their house”, according to Zoilo.

“The first week was quite hard for us. Haima hit us just before harvest season, so I was asked by my employer to immediately go back and work in the rice field so we could harvest what was left,” recalls Zoilo.

Zoilo earns 150 PHP (around 3 USD per day) during rice planting and harvest season from the owner of the rice farm. His wife, Marilyn, and his two daughters, 12-year-old Eloisa and 2-year-old Aisa only rely on the 15 sacks of rice he receives per harvest. “I couldn’t work on rebuilding the house because I didn’t have enough money to buy the materials I need, so my wife and kids had to prolong our stay with our relative,” says Zoilo. “Imagine how happy I was when we found out we qualified for shelter assistance!” Zoilo and 86 other residents from Zone 5 in the town of Cadaanan whose homes have sustained severe damage from the typhoon, after a thorough assessment from the Red Cross, were given conditional cash grants so they can purchase the shelter materials they needed.

Using the build back better and safer principles of the Red Cross shelter and settlements program, the selected households and mobilized carpenters and masons were also given orientation and trainings on the shelter programme and safer shelter construction techniques.

IEC materials in the form of booklets were also distributed to the affected households. “The orientation was an eye-opener for me, because I realized I’ve been bracing the wrong joints of my house. Most importantly, I learned new techniques on how to create a strong foundation and braces so it can withstand the strong winds,” says Zoilo. “I was not only given assistance, but added knowledge too!”

Zoilo plans to expand his newly repaired home soon, but this time he is now equipped with the skills he needs to build a stronger foundation for his family

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPH022 - Philippines - Typhoon Haima

Timeframe: 19 Oct 16 to 31 Jul 17

Appeal Launch Date: 22 Oct 16

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/10-2017/10	Programme	MDRPH022
Budget Timeframe	2016/10-2017/7	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		1,108,544	304,333		249,824	1,662,701	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		182,232	20,248			202,480	
<i>British Red Cross</i>		88,531				88,531	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		42,854	10,714			53,568	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>					87,398	87,398	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		100,000				100,000	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		15,984				15,984	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		191,210			37,856	229,066	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		75,730	14,499			90,229	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>		193,693	50,037		79,091	322,821	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>		800				800	
C1. Cash contributions		891,033	95,498		204,345	1,190,876	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		891,033	95,498		204,345	1,190,876	
D. Total Funding = B + C		891,033	95,498		204,345	1,190,876	

* 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		891,033	95,498		204,345	1,190,876	
E. Expenditure		-851,982	-80,538		-204,114	-1,136,635	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		39,051	14,960		231	54,242	

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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)			1,108,544	304,333		249,824	1,662,701	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	280,254		280,183			71	280,254	0
Shelter - Transitional	42,188		19,191				19,191	22,996
Construction - Facilities	50,000		3,913				3,913	46,087
Construction Materials	117,000		78,919				78,919	38,081
Clothing & Textiles	22,715		22,715				22,715	0
Seeds & Plants	47,198		8,626				8,626	38,572
Medical & First Aid	120					119	119	1
Utensils & Tools	3,450		3,450				3,450	0
Other Supplies & Services			42	-42			0	0
Cash Disbursement	480,694		300,203				300,203	180,491
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,043,619		717,242	-42		190	717,390	326,229
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	16,282			16,282			16,282	0
Computers & Telecom	3,449			1,949			1,949	1,500
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	19,732			18,232			18,232	1,500
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	16,733		7,620	73		9,113	16,806	-73
Distribution & Monitoring	2,956		532	1,241		624	2,396	560
Transport & Vehicles Costs	52,177		9,174	3,116		51,422	63,712	-11,535
Logistics Services	25,151		23,151	733		1,000	24,884	267
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	97,017		40,477	5,163		62,159	107,798	-10,781
Personnel								
International Staff	36,000					26,708	26,708	9,292
National Staff	26,132		9,942	409		14,957	25,308	825
National Society Staff	42,415		9,874	6,588		22,756	39,219	3,197
Volunteers	68,150		4,964	766		16,103	21,832	46,318
Total Personnel	172,698		24,780	7,763		80,524	113,066	59,632
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	20,000							20,000
Professional Fees	3,500		414			3,476	3,890	-390
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	23,500		414			3,476	3,890	19,610
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	132,500		7,726	30,598		7,453	45,777	86,723
Total Workshops & Training	132,500		7,726	30,598		7,453	45,777	86,723
General Expenditure								
Travel	31,856		2,393	8,463		19,226	30,082	1,773
Information & Public Relations	6,704		4,554	1,440			5,994	710
Office Costs	7,650		40	2,920		4,094	7,054	596
Communications	930		81	126		579	786	143
Financial Charges	5,605		-5,345	590		1,848	-2,907	8,512
Other General Expenses	450		0			119	119	331
Shared Office and Services Costs	17,694					11,332	11,332	6,362
Total General Expenditure	70,889		1,723	13,539		37,198	52,461	18,428
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	101,397		51,504	4,891		12,415	68,810	32,587
Total Indirect Costs	101,397		51,504	4,891		12,415	68,810	32,587

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	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			1,108,544	304,333		249,824	1,662,701	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			5,576	285		350	6,211	-6,211
Pledge Reporting Fees	1,350		2,540	110		350	3,000	-1,650
Total Pledge Specific Costs	1,350		8,116	395		700	9,211	-7,861
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,662,701		851,982	80,538		204,114	1,136,635	526,066
VARIANCE (C - D)			256,562	223,795		45,710	526,066	