

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.







Emergency Appeal Final Report

Philippines: Typhoon Nock-Ten

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

| | |
|--|--|
| Emergency Appeal n° MDRPH023 | Glide n° TC-2016-000134-PHL |
| Date of Issue: 31 March 2018 | Date of disaster: 25 December 2016 |
| Operation start date: 25 December 2016 | Operation end date: 31 December 2017 |
| Host National Society: Philippine Red Cross | Operation budget: CHF 982,098 |
| Number of people affected: 2 million | Number of people assisted: 7,315 |
| N° of National Societies involved in the operation: The British Red Cross, China Red Cross (Hong Kong Branch), Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Norwegian Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Swedish Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and the Netherlands Red Cross have contributed towards the Emergency Appeal launched on behalf of Philippine Red Cross. The Government of Canada and the WHO's Voluntary Emergency Fund have supported the operation financially. | |
| 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. | |

Appeal history:

| | | |
|--|-------------------------|--|
|  | 25 December 2016 | - Typhoon Nock-Ten makes landfall in Catanduanes with 185 kmph winds and gustiness of up to 225 kmph. |
|  | 26 December 2016 | - PRC deploys teams equipped with drones to the affected areas for rapid assessments. Typhoon Nock-Ten moves southwest and traverses the Bicol Region before passing southern Luzon. |
|  | 28 December 2016 | - IFRC approves a DREF allocation of 249,803 Swiss francs to enable PRC to launch a timely response in the aftermath of Typhoon Nock-Ten. |
|  | 29 December 2016 | - IFRC launches an Emergency Appeal for 1,600,392 Swiss francs to support 20,000 people over 9 months. |
|  | 18 January 2017 | - Operations Update no.1 is published. |
|  | 7 August 2017 | - IFRC issues a Revised Emergency Appeal for 982,098 Swiss francs to assist 7,315 people over 12 months. |

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Typhoon Nock-Ten (locally known as Nina) made landfall as a Category 3 typhoon on 25 December 2016. The typhoon made seven landfalls, starting in the island province of Catanduanes and traversing across the Bicol region and Region IV-B before heading out to sea. More than 2 million people were affected by the typhoon, with at least 500,000 people pre-emptively evacuated by the Philippine government. More than 300,000 houses were damaged by Typhoon Nock-Ten, with at least 75,000 destroyed. The provinces of Albay, Camarines Sur and Catanduanes in the Bicol region were the most affected. Furthermore, more than 100 million Swiss franc worth of agricultural assets were damaged.



Members of the Philippine Red Cross Action Team (RCAT) orient community health volunteers on how to conduct a psychosocial support survey in their town of Bote, Municipality of Bato, Catanduanes, (Photo: PRC)

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

Immediately after landfall, PRC, with support from the IFRC, conducted rapid assessments in the provinces of Albay, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, Marinduque, Northern Samar, and Sorsogon and, where necessary, provided relief assistance reaching at least 16 municipalities in said 6 provinces. PRC subsequently conducted detailed assessments in the four most affected provinces of Albay, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes and Marinduque. PRC mobilized staff and volunteers from chapters and the national headquarters to the most affected areas, including community-based Red Cross 143 volunteers and chapter-based Red Cross Action Team (RCAT) 143 volunteers and National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members.

The overall figures for the emergency relief PRC provided, including the contribution from the IFRC Emergency Appeal, are shown below. For early recovery, PRC focused its intervention in the province of Catanduanes. The early recovery interventions within the IFRC Appeal focused on livelihood, shelter and DRR.

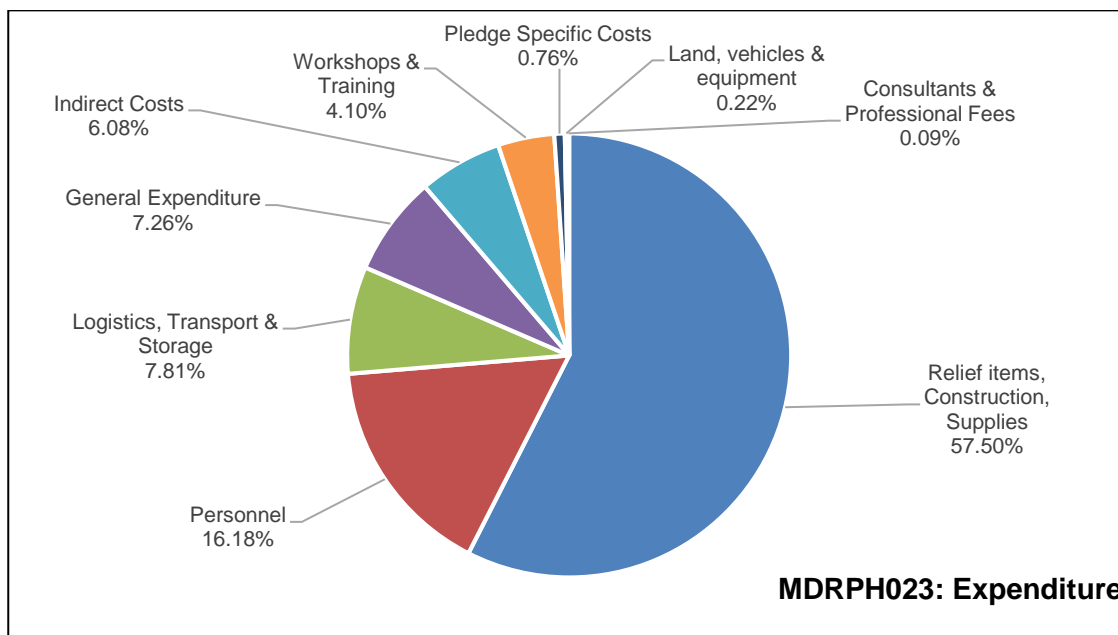
Table 1: Breakdown of response by PRC to the affected population

| Sector | Item | Reached – PRC (overall) | IFRC Appeal funded |
|-----------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Food | Food packs ¹ (3-day ration) | 1,983 households | - |
| | Assorted food packs | 778 households | - |
| | Hot meals | 2,323 households | - |
| | Bread | 1,110 households | - |
| Non-food items | Blanket | 4,402 households | 1,463 households |
| | Mosquito nets | 4,402 households | 1,463 households |
| | Plastic mats | 4,402 households | 1,463 households |
| | Hygiene kit | 4,402 households | 1,463 households |
| | Jerry can (10L) | 4,402 households | 1,463 households |
| | Tarpaulin | 4,617 households | 1,463 households |
| | Solar lamps | 1,075 households | |
| | Kitchen sets | 271 households | |
| Relief cash | Unconditional cash grants | 982 households | 982 households |
| Social services | Welfare desks | 23 desks | 23 desks |
| | Blood pressure taking | 97 people | 97 people |
| | Psychosocial support | 1,733 people | 1,733 people |
| Search & rescue | Individuals transported | 15 | 15 |
| WASH | Potable water | 479,260 litres | 479,260 litres |
| | Hygiene promotion | 1,938 people | 1,938 people |
| Livelihoods | Restricted conditional cash grants | 912 households | 912 households |
| | Community managed livelihoods projects - cash grants | 2 communities | 2 communities |
| Shelter repair | Conditional cash and in-kind | 200 households | 254 households |
| DRR | Community-based disaster risk reduction | 10 communities | 10 communities |

¹ Composed of five kilos of rice, four tins of canned sardines and four packs of noodles.

Financial status

The Emergency Appeal sought CHF 982,098, of which CHF 893,269 was raised (91 per cent coverage). The total expenditure recorded was CHF 882,045 (98.7 per cent of income), leaving a **balance of CHF 11,223 which will be returned to DREF pot**. Summary of the expenditure breakdown is as per chart below. Detailed income and expenditure are outlined in the attached final financial report.



On behalf of PRC, IFRC would like to thank partners and donors – who contributed towards the Typhoon Nock-Ten 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.

The British Red Cross, China Red Cross (Hong Kong Branch), Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Norwegian Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Swedish Red Cross, The Canadian Red Cross and The Netherlands Red Cross have contributed towards the Emergency Appeal launched on behalf of Philippine Red Cross. [<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. PRC coordinated with the Humanitarian Country Team. Planning and coordination meetings were also held with RCRC Movement Partners, in-country or via teleconference.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Typhoon Nock-Ten followed shortly after Typhoon Haima which happened October 2016. Although they affected different areas, the two typhoons caused substantial damage in these vulnerable areas, wherein there is a high level of poverty and which are frequently hit by typhoons causing wind and flood damage to shelters and crops, and often landslides. Based on the recovery needs assessments, the most affected sectors were livelihoods and shelter in the province of Catanduanes.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY AND PLAN

Overall Objective

This Emergency Appeal supported PRC in assisting at least 7,315 people affected by Typhoon Nock-Ten in the Bicol region and Province of Marinduque 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 in Catanduanes, Bicol region 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**.
2. **Households livelihoods assistance** and **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 for 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 vulnerable communities.
7. **National Society capacity development** through strategic support, such as, training and equipping of chapter and national headquarters.

Geographically, during the emergency phase, the IFRC appeal supported operations focused in the four most affected provinces in eastern Luzon.

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 emergency relief, shelter repairs, household-level and community-managed 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

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.

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 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.



After distributions, PRC conducts exit interviews with beneficiaries to gauge the efficiency of the service delivery and ensure that feedbacks and complaints from beneficiaries are captured and addressed. Feedbacks from non-beneficiaries are also received by PRC volunteers and/or staff, (**Photo: PRC/IFRC**)

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 was also conducted to assess the quality, timeliness, efficiency and accessibility of the assistance provided. Furthermore, PRC conducted an evaluation of the implementation and are currently finalizing the report. Some findings are seen in the challenges and lessons learned section in the detailed plan and achievements. The final report will be shared by the country office once it is finalized.

Gender and Diversity

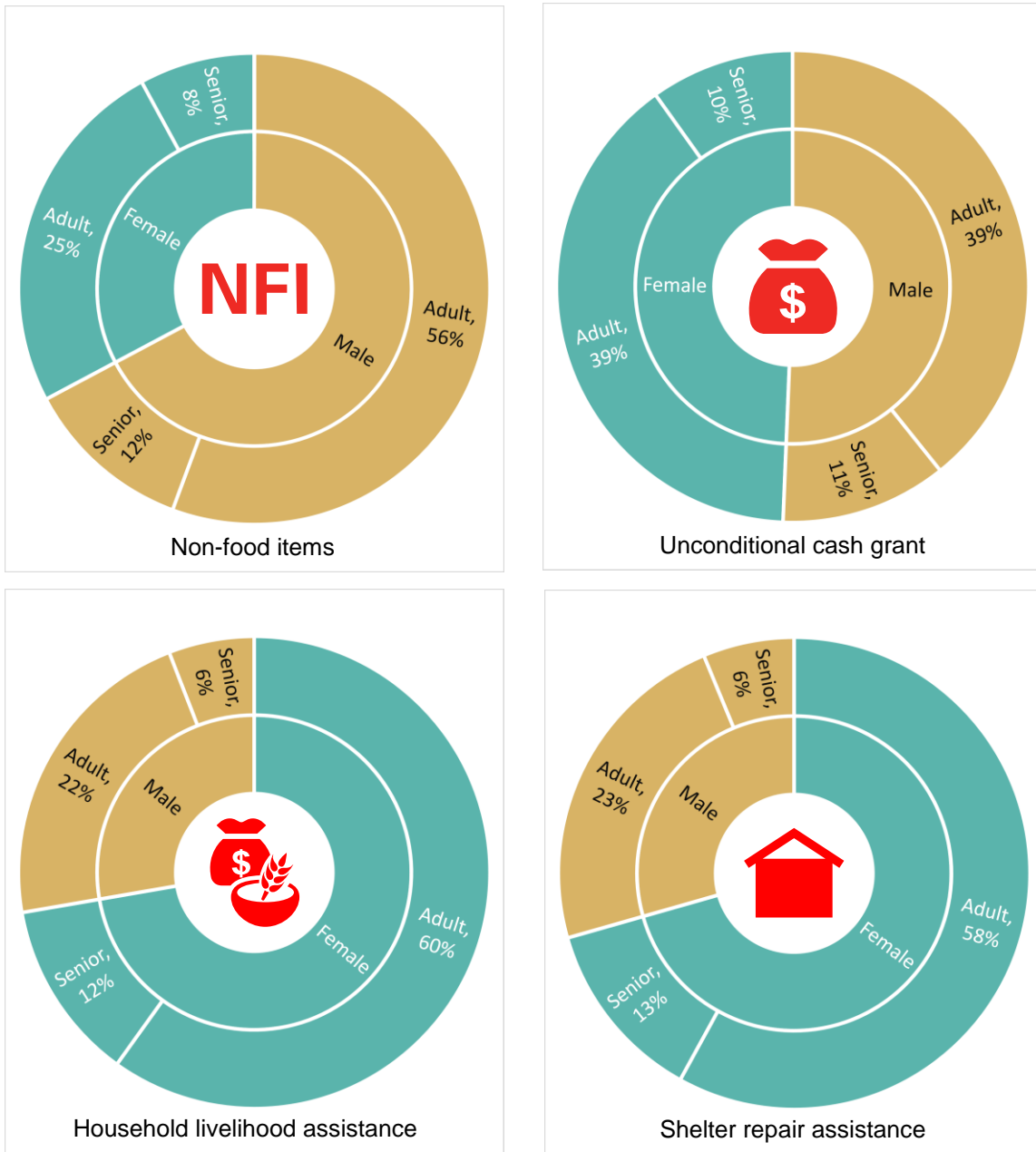
PRC ensured that this intervention was aligned with its own as well as the IFRC minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming, for example by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, men and boys made vulnerable by the disaster, families that did 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:

- 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 chart below is the sex and age disaggregated data of households who received assistance for relief, livelihoods and shelter. On average, 19.5 per cent of the beneficiaries reached are elderly people (60 years and above).

Data displays the sex and age of the representatives of the household.



Note: Adult is between 18 years to 59 years; Senior is 60 years and above.

Green Response

Sustainable behavior 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*². 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)

The IFRC country team was mobilized to support the PRC operation and in the development of the IFRC emergency appeal. IFRC is supporting PRC with technical national and international staff, including the IFRC health and DRM delegates, logistics and finance, communications and PMER.

² Coco lumber in the Philippines is referred as coconut timber or *Cocowood*, a new timber resource alternative to rainforest timber.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities have aimed to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transportation to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to the IFRC logistics standards, processes and procedures. Logistics support for this operation has been provided through strong capacity of the PRC logistics built over the recent years and an experienced IFRC in-country logistics team, supported by IFRC logistics delegate working during the last years in the IFRC country office. The IFRC AP Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department in Kuala Lumpur has been also extending technical support to PRC and the IFRC Country office as needed. The IFRC country office also has been supporting the PRC in managing stocks.

At the onset of the operation there were sufficient stocks of relief items prepositioned across various National Society warehouses in-country and all NFIs required for the immediate relief phase were released to meet the needs in the affected areas. All in-country transportation of relief items was carried out utilizing PRC existing fleet, except for some cases where additional trucks were hired. The IFRC country office also supported PRC by providing vehicles and drivers for rapid and detailed assessments, and relief operations. For cash transfers, PRC was using their existing long-term agreement with a service provider.

The emergency appeal was used to replenish NFIs distributed during the relief phase. Blankets, and sleeping mats (with local specification, suitable for local context) were sourced locally by PRC with support of the IFRC in-country logistics team based in Manila. Other standard IFRC items – hygiene kits, 10-litre jerry cans, mosquito nets and tarpaulins – were sourced internationally via the IFRC AP OLPSCM and delivered to Philippines. All procurements for the operation support were concluded within the operational timeframe.

The logistics team rationalized current PRC in-country NFI stocks to meet PRC strategic target of supporting approximately 20,000 households

Information technologies (IT)

Staff and volunteers were provided with mobile phone credit and internet cards to ensure seamless internal communication. The country office IT officer supported the procurement of IT equipment provided to the Catanduanes chapter to ensure the quality of the equipment purchased.

Security

The IFRC security framework is applicable for this operation. With regards to PRC staff and volunteers, the National Society's security framework will apply. Coordination with the ICRC through regular information-sharing in accordance with the existing, agreed, arrangements is also observed.

Communications

PRC and IFRC communication teams ensure that Red Cross preparedness and response were effectively communicated amongst key public audiences. Various stories and articles issued to date are available [here](#); audio-visual materials can be downloaded at the IFRC audio-visual resources [database](#) or click here for a [video](#) presentation on the aftermath of Typhoon Nock-Ten.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

Reporting on the operation is in accordance with the IFRC minimum reporting standards. The PMER unit of the country office ensures that quality reports for public use and for donors are published in a timely manner. The PMER unit also supported PRC in conducting post-distribution and post-programme surveys, utilizing mobile data collection tools. Data gathered during these surveys were also utilized during PRC's evaluation of the Typhoon Nock-Ten operation.

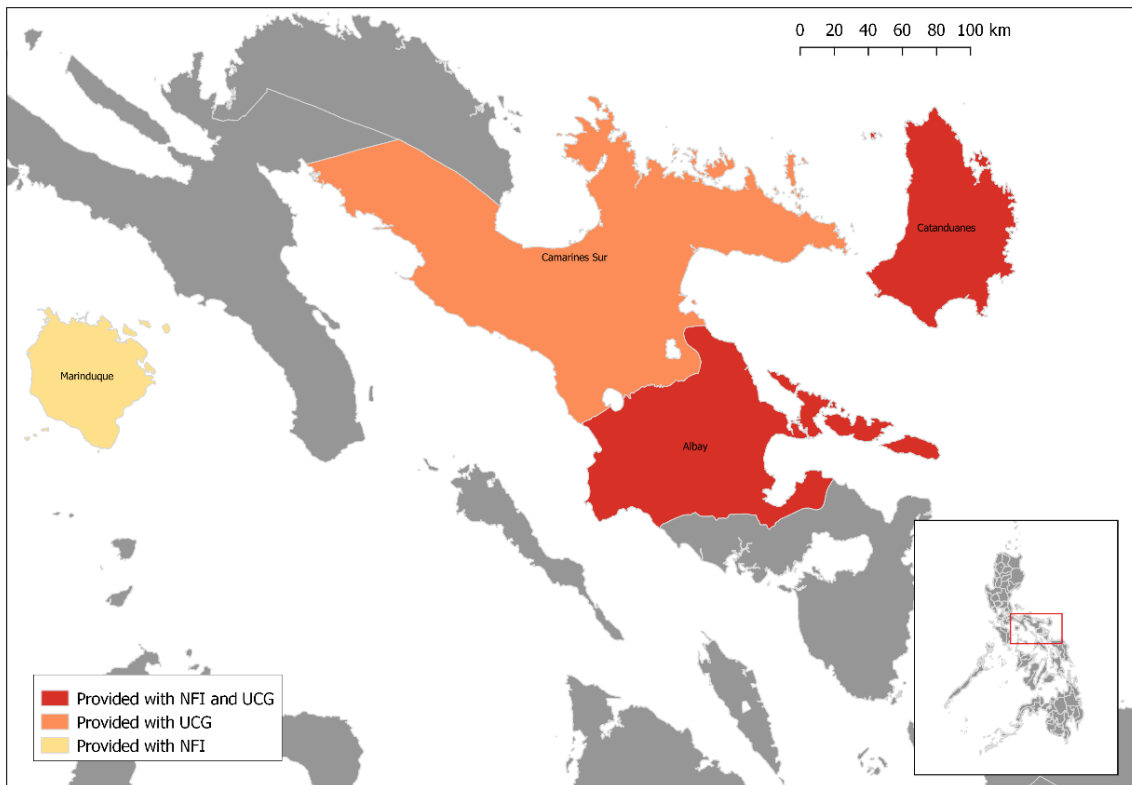
Administration and Finance

The IFRC provides the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers and technical assistance to National Societies on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices. PRC – which is on working advance system – has been supported for many years by the IFRC and is accustomed to these financial procedures.

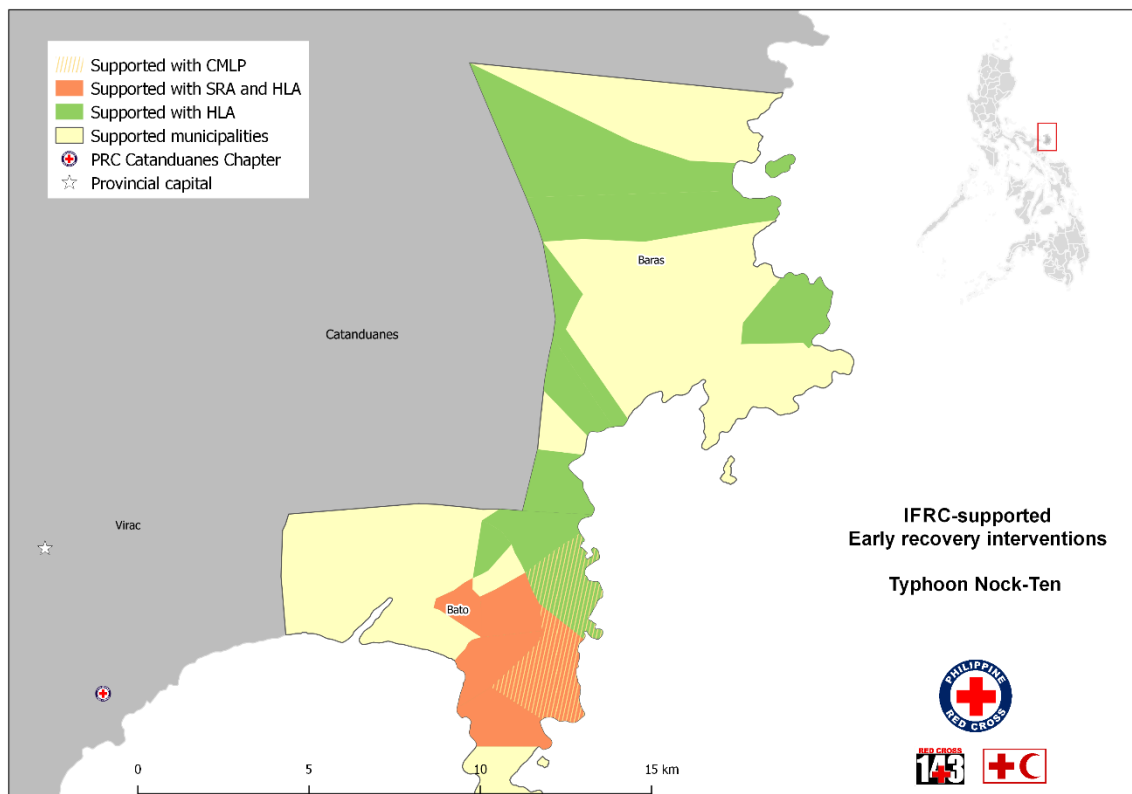
C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

Relief and recovery snapshot

IFRC-supported relief interventions



IFRC-supported recovery interventions



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. Due to devastation of the typhoon, a community based surveillance system should be in place to monitor the possible emerging disease in the affected areas.

Population assisted: In the relief phase, psychosocial support was provided to 1,733 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct guided workshops and sport/recreational activities for children, facilitate psycho-education group sessions for adults and refer those with special psychological needs to professional practitioners 2. Reproduce and distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials on psychosocial support and child protection through the established welfare desks at the affected provinces 3. Conduct peer support sessions and organize 'rest and recreation' and team building activities for staff and volunteers |
| Achievements | |
| <p>Output 1.1: Activities under this outcome have been completed. In the relief phase, PRC established 23 welfare desks in evacuation centres and provided psychosocial support to 1,733 people. 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. Community-based disease prevention and health promotion was initially being undertaken as part of the hygiene promotion component. Mosquito nets were provided (see shelter and settlements sector) to contribute to reducing the risk of mosquito-borne diseases.</p> | |

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Needs analysis: In some affected areas, Typhoon Nock-Ten 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 and water storage containers to affected families. There was also a need to provide sanitation solutions to one severely affected community.

Population assisted: At least 9,720 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct sessions on household water treatment alongside distribution of jerry cans 2. Mobilize two WatSan kit 5 to distribute water to affected population 3. Collaborate with relief sector in providing safe water storage to the affected |
| Output 2.2 Hygiene-related goods which meet Sphere standards are provided to the target population | Activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distribute safe water storage containers (jerry cans) to 1,500 households 2. Distribute hygiene kits to 1,500 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobilize existing community health volunteers to participate in basic hygiene promotion activities 2. Undertake hygiene promotion activities alongside distribution of hygiene kits to 1,500 households |
| Achievements | |
| <p>Outputs 2.1: Typhoon Nock-Ten damaged water systems in Albay and Catanduanes hampering supply of potable water in affected communities. PRC provided more than 972,000 litres of water in the 2 provinces, covering 23 barangays, reaching 9,720 households (48,600 people). IFRC also supported PRC in providing water treatment and purification solutions (chlorine tablets) to at least 2,500 households (12,500 people) and oriented households on the use of these tablets.</p> | |

Total water distribution

| Province affected | Volume of water distributed | No. of Barangays covered |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Albay | 365,760 litres | 11 |
| Catanduanes | 578,000 litres | 12 |

Output 2.2: To provide safe storage of water, the IFRC appeal supported the PRC in providing 2 collapsible 10L jerry cans to 1,463 households in Albay, Catanduanes and Marinduque. The appeal also supported PRC in providing hygiene kits to 1,463 households. Each hygiene kit contained five toothbrushes, a tube of toothpaste, a bottle of shampoo, five pieces of bathing soap, five plastic combs, a pack of cotton-tipped buds (200 pieces), a pack of sanitary napkins (10 pieces), a nail clipper, a bar of laundry soap, two packs of disposable razors, two rolls of toilet paper and five face towels.



WASH information dissemination of local volunteers to the beneficiaries specifically proper water handling and storage. (Photo: PRC)



RC143 CHV conducting health and hygiene promotion in Camarines Sur, (Photo: PRC)

Output 2.3: Red Cross 143 community health volunteers (CHVs) delivered key health and hygiene messages. Households who received the hygiene kit were also provided with orientation on the proper use of the kit, as well as the importance of proper hygiene and sanitation, and their relation to good health. To prevent recurrence and other water-related diseases, PRC has conducted basic hygiene promotion activities for affected population, reaching in total 1,938 people.

As part of the DRR component of the response a WASH Committee training in the municipality of Bato in Catanduanes was also conducted. A total of 45 participants coming from 5 target communities were trained. The communities were represented by two participants from every elementary and secondary school, barangay officials, RC143 volunteers and Barangay recovery committee members.

The training aimed to impart knowledge on hygiene and sanitation, as well as in facilitating the same training for future hygiene promotion projects in the schools covered. The same training is also planned for five barangays in the municipality of Baras in Catanduanes, outside the Typhoon Nock-Ten operation.

Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods

Needs analysis: Thousands of poor families which rely on farming were left without income after rice, corn, and other high-value crop were damaged the typhoon winds. The situation has meant that many tenant farmers, sharecroppers and casual laborer's – who depend on agriculture – lost a good percentage of their income. Families and communities needed support to recover livelihoods and be in the position to fend for themselves with dignity.

Population assisted: There were three components of this outcome:

- To meet the immediate basic household needs, IFRC supported PRC to provide 982 families with unrestricted unconditional cash grants worth PHP 3,000 (CHF 60).
- A total of 779 families also received restricted conditional cash grants worth PHP 10,000 (CHF 200) each for replacing livelihood assets, livestock, replanting crops or restarting small business enterprises. Barangay recovery committees were established to lead selection of households to be assisted and support general monitoring.

- Two community groups received working capital of up to PHP 300,000 (CHF 6,000) for establishing joint community income earning ventures. This intervention supported the enhancement of existing livelihood ventures or diversification, and seek to directly benefit a group of vulnerable households and indirectly, a larger section of the community.

| Food security, nutrition and livelihoods | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------|------------|------|-----|--------------|-----|----------------|-----|---------|-----|---------------|-----|--------------|-----|-------------|----|---------------------|----|----------------|----|---------|----|--------|----|
| Outcome 3: The immediate food and essential needs of households affected by Typhoon Nock-Ten are met | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 3.1: Unconditional cash grant assistance is provided to the target population | Activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distribution 2. Engage a suitable cash remittance service provider with a network in affected areas 3. Distribute unconditional cash grants to 1,000 households 4. Conduct post-distribution monitoring survey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome 4: Economic security of the affected households is restored | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 4.1: Affected communities have restored livelihoods after receiving working capital sufficient to resume income generating activities | Activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meetings with barangay recovery committees for the selection of 950 households and three community groups 2. Selection and training of chapter and community volunteers (Red Cross 143 programme) for livelihood 3. Definition of livelihood groups and calculation of support by livelihood group 4. Provide 950 households with conditional cash grants worth up to PHP 10,000 (CHF 200) corresponding to their livelihood proposals 5. Provide three communities with conditional cash grants and/or inputs (worth CHF 6,000) for establishing livelihood projects 6. Undertake monitoring to ensure that households which were supported have resumed or re-established livelihoods | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Achievements | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Output 3.1: A total of 982 households in Albay (198), Camarines Sur (384) and Catanduanes (400) received the unrestricted unconditional grant worth PHP 3,000 (CHF 60) to support them in purchasing priority needs. A post-distribution survey for the cash grant was conducted in the Albay, Camarines Sur and Catanduanes reaching 233 respondents from the 3 Provinces. The following are some of the key findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 96 per cent said that they felt positive about the fact that cash was being distributed 46 per cent said they incurred debts because of the typhoon 97 per cent said they understood how they were selected as beneficiary 89 per cent said that the assistance was timely 48 per cent of the respondents said that the wife/female parent of the household decided on how to spend the cash grant; 30 per cent said it was both parents who decided; and 20 per cent said it was the husband/male head of the household who decided 90 per cent said the cash grant did not cause tension in their community 69 per cent said they preferred to receive non-food items 31 per cent said they preferred cash <p>More detailed analysis of the results will be part of the final evaluation and lessons learnt report, However, it is considered possible that the preference for NFI's over cash is partly due to the value of the cash grant.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Top expenditures from the received unrestricted unconditional grant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Food</td> <td>97%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>House repair</td> <td>86%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transportation</td> <td>26%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medical</td> <td>18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hygiene items</td> <td>13%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Debt payment</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>School fees</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agricultural inputs</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fishing inputs</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clothes</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Category | Percentage | Food | 97% | House repair | 86% | Transportation | 26% | Medical | 18% | Hygiene items | 13% | Debt payment | 12% | School fees | 9% | Agricultural inputs | 8% | Fishing inputs | 6% | Clothes | 3% | Others | 2% |
| Category | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food | 97% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| House repair | 86% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transportation | 26% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medical | 18% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hygiene items | 13% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debt payment | 12% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| School fees | 9% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural inputs | 8% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fishing inputs | 6% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clothes | 3% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others | 2% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



Output 4.1 – Household livelihood assistance: Under the household livelihood assistance project which aimed for households to restart income generating activities, 785 households from Catanduanes were selected. 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 visit. Registration of the families assisted with Household Livelihoods Assistance (HLA) was conducted using the Open Data Kit (ODK) – a mobile data collection tool. The selected households submitted proposals that were then validated by PRC technical staff for feasibility before being approved.

All 785 households received the first tranche of the cash grants of PHP 6,000 (CHF 120). Upon validation for the second tranche of PHP 4,000 (CHF 80) six

A resident of Barangay Tilod, Baras, Catanduanes utilized the cash grant he received to start a food vending business, (Photo: PRC/IFRC)

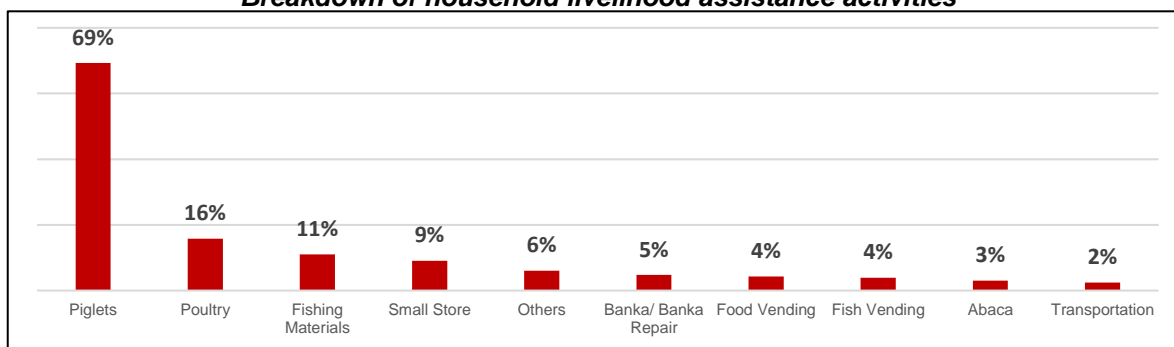
households were disqualified.

Number of beneficiaries per municipality and barangay

| Municipality | Barangay | No. of people first tranche | No. of people second tranche |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Bato | Bagumbayan | 25 | 25 |
| | Bote | 51 | 51 |
| | Batalay | 55 | 55 |
| | Buenavista | 36 | 35 |
| | Cagraray | 55 | 55 |
| | Carorian | 55 | 55 |
| | San Roque | 64 | 64 |
| | Talisay | 25 | 24 |
| Baras | Agban | 113 | 113 |
| | JM Alberto | 89 | 89 |
| | Moning | 51 | 51 |
| | Salvacion | 29 | 29 |
| | San Miguel | 50 | 50 |
| | Santa Maria | 27 | 27 |
| | Tilod | 60 | 56 |
| | Total | | 785 |

In all, 72 per cent of the beneficiaries for the HLA were women: 12 per cent were women aged 60 and above and 6 per cent were men of the same range. The following is a breakdown of the household livelihood assistance activities.

Breakdown of household livelihood assistance activities



* Total is over 100 per cent as some households were engaged in more than one livelihood activity

PRC also initiated different trainings for beneficiaries in partnership with national and local government agencies, as well as with the private sector. The Department of Trade and Industry provided orientation regarding micro, small and medium enterprises which aimed to support technical aspects of enterprises such as business registration, regulatory requirements and financial management. LGUs and private sectors meanwhile provided technical trainings on raising livestock.

HLA Post-programme survey

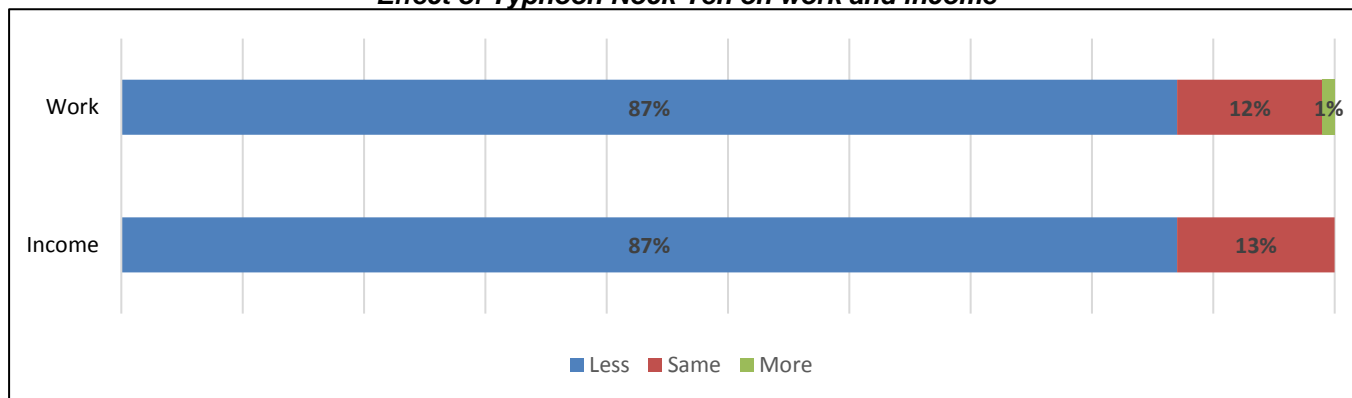
Between November and December 2017, PRC and IFRC conducted an HLA completion survey, reaching 269 out of 779 beneficiary households (34.5 per cent) in Catanduanes. Of the respondents, 75 per cent were women. The following are the key findings from the survey:



PRC initiated a skills-learning activity for the beneficiaries of the livelihood assistance to help them start their own business. The training was conducted in coordination with the Department of Trade and Industry. **Photo: PRC/IFRC**

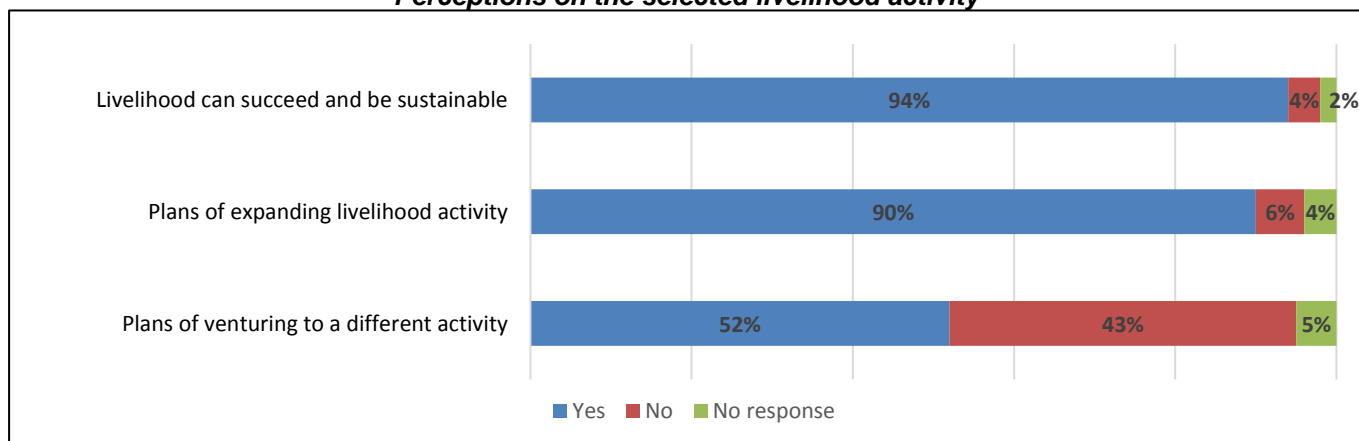
In the survey, 100 per cent of the respondents said that both men and women were given an opportunity to participate in the HLA programme, while 97 per cent said that the beneficiary selection process was informative and fair. The formation of the BaReCom and collaboration with local communities allowed 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 64 per cent of them saying they were very satisfied.

Effect of Typhoon Nock-Ten on work and income



According to the survey, 87 per cent of the beneficiaries suffered loss of work and income because of the Typhoon Nock-Ten, mainly due to the loss of agriculture and casual labour. The survey confirmed the high expectation of sustainability and plans to expand the selected activity.

Perceptions on the selected livelihood activity



Community-managed livelihood project: Two community-managed livelihood projects were approved by PRC.

1. Carorian Tourists Integrated Support Services by the Carorian Tourists and Community Association

This project was established by members of Barangay Carorian and officers from the barangay government. A memorandum of agreement between the association and PRC was signed to ensure that the project will be faithfully implemented based on agreed processes.

Part of the project aimed at vegetable farming, using a quarter of hectare lent rent-free by a member of the association. For this part, the association sought support from the Municipal Agriculture Office for assistance in marketing the harvest. The association also aimed to promote eco-tourism in the area, in coordination with the local government units, Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Agriculture. The association also collaborated with existing associations, groups and individuals within and outside the barangay who have similar projects to help them monitor and discuss challenges about and ideas for implementation. The association also promotes mountaineering activities/trekking with tree planting activities as alternate tourist activities. The association also aims to lend money once profits are made, while all stakeholders are expected to attend meetings to discuss activities and acknowledge inputs from its members.

2. Hog Raising by the Cagraray Hog Breeders' Association

The Cagraray Hog Breeders' Association is a Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) registered rural association established to implement the community-managed livelihood in Barangay Cagraray. For this project, the association purchased 6 to 9-month old swine for mating to rear piglets. The piglets will then be divided into: 20 per cent for the most vulnerable households in the community; 30 per cent will be sold and profits will be kept as organizational savings; 30 per cent for the maintenance of the farm (including vitamins and feeds); and 20 per cent will be divided amongst the members as income.

The association will be supported by barangay officials and the PRC-established Barangay Recovery Committee for monthly monitoring, inventory and personnel evaluation. The association's financial reports will be open to public for transparency, while biannual internal audit reports will be submitted to PRC.

Challenges and lessons learnt

1. Trainings should be provided with ample time prior to the distribution to allow for beneficiaries to consult the facilitators regarding their proposed livelihood activity.
2. Business or financial management trainings should also be considered to enhance beneficiary capacities in managing profits and developing a sustainable long-term income generating activity.

Shelter and Settlements

Needs analysis: With more than 200,000 houses damaged (27 per cent of which destroyed), affected families needed emergency shelter support and subsequently support to undertake repairs or to rebuild their damaged and destroyed homes. Furthermore, essential household items were lost or damaged by the typhoon and needed to be replaced.

Population assisted: To address immediate shelter needs, 1,463 households were provided with non-food items (including blankets and sleeping mats, water storage containers, mosquito nets and hygiene kits) and emergency shelter materials (tarpaulins). Done alongside distribution of tarpaulins was the provision of IEC materials on the use of tarpaulins.

In early recovery, 254 households were provided with 10 pieces of roofing sheets, restricted conditional cash grants for obtaining other shelter repair materials and wages for workers to support them in undertaking repairs.



Together with materials to repair or rebuild shelters, PRC also provided orientation on the principles of safe shelter. Beneficiaries were also provided with a booklet containing the eight key messages developed by the Shelter Cluster, while tarpaulins with the same messages were posted in communities to widen the reach. **Photo: PRC/IFRC**

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 1,500 households per set criteria and prepare lists of households to be assisted 3. Distribute essential household items to 1,500 households |
| Output 5.2: The immediate household, shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met | Activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dispatch emergency shelter items from the warehouses to affected areas 2. Select 1,500 households per set criteria and prepare lists of households to be assisted 3. Distribute emergency shelter items to 1,500 households 4. Reproduce IEC materials on the best use of tarpaulins and distribute them to 1,500 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 250 households that will receive shelter repair assistance and register them for assistance 2. Provide selected households with orientation on the programme and guidance on safer shelter construction techniques 3. Provide the selected households with CGI sheets and conditional cash grants for obtaining shelter materials 4. Mobilize carpenters and masons to support target households in repairing using build back better and safer principles 5. Organize awareness sessions for carpenters, masons and community members on build back better and safer principles 6. Undertake monitoring to ensure that assisted households have undertaken shelter repair works |
|---|--|

Achievements

Output 5.1 and 5.2: The IFRC appeal supported the PRC in providing non-food items to 1,463 households across 3 provinces.

IFRC-supported NFI distribution

| Province | Blankets | Mosquito nets | Sleeping mats | Hygiene kits | Jerry cans | Tarpaulins |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Albay | 319 | 319 | 319 | 319 | 319 | 319 |
| Catanduanes | 865 | 865 | 865 | 865 | 865 | 865 |
| Marinduque | 279 | 279 | 279 | 279 | 279 | 279 |
| Total | 1,463 | 1,463 | 1,463 | 1,463 | 1,463 | 1,463 |

During the distribution, there was an orientation on the proper usage on the items provided. A post-distribution survey for the NFI provision was also conducted in Albay and Catanduanes reaching 117 respondents or 8 per cent of the beneficiaries. The following are some of the key findings:

- **94 per cent** said the assistance provided was timely
- **95 per cent** said they understood how they were selected as beneficiaries
- **94 per cent** said they received enough information regarding the date, time and location of distribution
- **26 per cent** said they were informed of the items they were going to receive prior to distribution
- **100 per cent** said that the NFIs they received were useful
- **91 per cent respondents who received tarpaulins** said they received enough tarpaulins; while **100 per cent** of them said that the quality of the tarpaulin was good
- **15 per cent** said they heard or knew of households who had difficulties accessing the programme
- **67 per cent** said they used motor vehicles from the distribution point to their residence, while **27 out of 117** or **23 per cent** said travelled on foot
- **75 per cent** said they prefer to receive non-food items while **25 per cent** said they preferred cash if the distribution will be redone

Output 6.1: In the early recovery phase, PRC provided shelter repair assistance (SRA) to 254 households (1,270 people) in the form of a restricted conditional cash grant worth PHP15,000 (CHF 300), 10 pieces of corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets, skilled carpenters and awareness raising on the build back safer principles. Each household also received cash support to pay skilled carpenters (CHF 25).

| Province | Municipality | Barangay | No of households |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|------------------|
| Catanduanes | Bato | Batalay | 102 |
| | | Bote | 37 |
| | | Carorian | 35 |
| | | San Roque | 59 |
| | | Talisay | 21 |
| Total | | | 254 |

In repairing shelters, PRC implemented the build back safer principles agreed upon with the Shelter Cluster. PRC provided orientation to the heads of selected households and carpenters on these principles. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials such as flip charts, booklets, and banners of the principles were also distributed and used for carpenter training and beneficiary orientation sessions. Banners were posted in the community (barangay) halls. Awareness sessions, combined with technical support on build back better and safer principles, were organized alongside mobilization of skilled carpenters and masons to ensure that households take in consideration these principles while repairing/retrofitting their dwellings, thus ensuring improved living conditions and improved typhoon resiliency. Carpenters underwent a screening process with the project engineer and chapter representatives assessed their skills based on their knowledge, experience and rapport in the community. Trained staff, volunteers and carpenters monitored repair works to promote incorporation of safer shelter principles. The carpenters and masons were also provided with site safety awareness and occupational first aid training, accompanied with provision of first aid kits.

A Red Cross shelter engineer also trained the project staff and volunteers to guide and monitor the repairs. The engineer selected and trained the local carpenters to work on the project. Carpenters were also provided with occupational safety training and Red Cross insurance.

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 households were mobilized to use the cash grant to buy materials based on the assessments conducted with PRC and carpenters. Once the materials were delivered, the carpenters and household members undertook the repairs, combining new and salvaged/existing materials. The restricted 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.



Red Cross volunteers continuously monitored shelter repairs to ensure that the safe shelter principles were observed. Volunteers also acted as a channel for communication between the chapter and the beneficiaries, taking note of feedbacks from the community and delivering responses of the chapter, (Photo: PRC/IFRC)

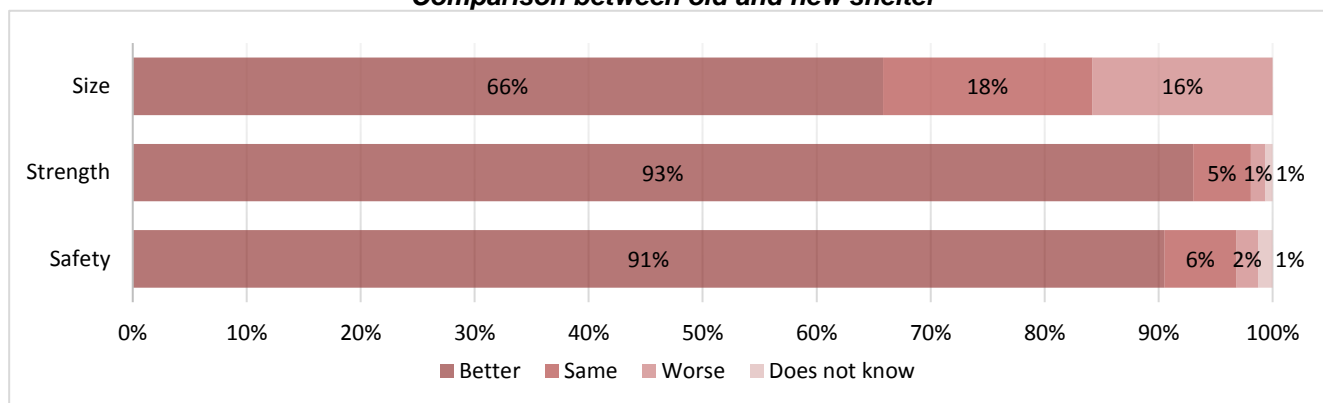
SRA completion survey

In December 2017, PRC and IFRC conducted a SRA completion survey, reaching 158 out of 254 beneficiary households (62 per cent) in Catanduanes. 71 per cent of the respondents were women. The following are the key findings from the survey:

99 per cent of the respondents said that the assistance helped them recover from the disaster, while 97 per cent said that women were able to participate in the project. In the survey, 98 per cent of the respondents said they were satisfied with the shelter assistance provided by the PRC, with 77 per cent saying they were very satisfied. For timeliness, almost 41 per cent of the beneficiaries said they received the assistance within one month of the start of the programme and 50 per cent within two to three months.

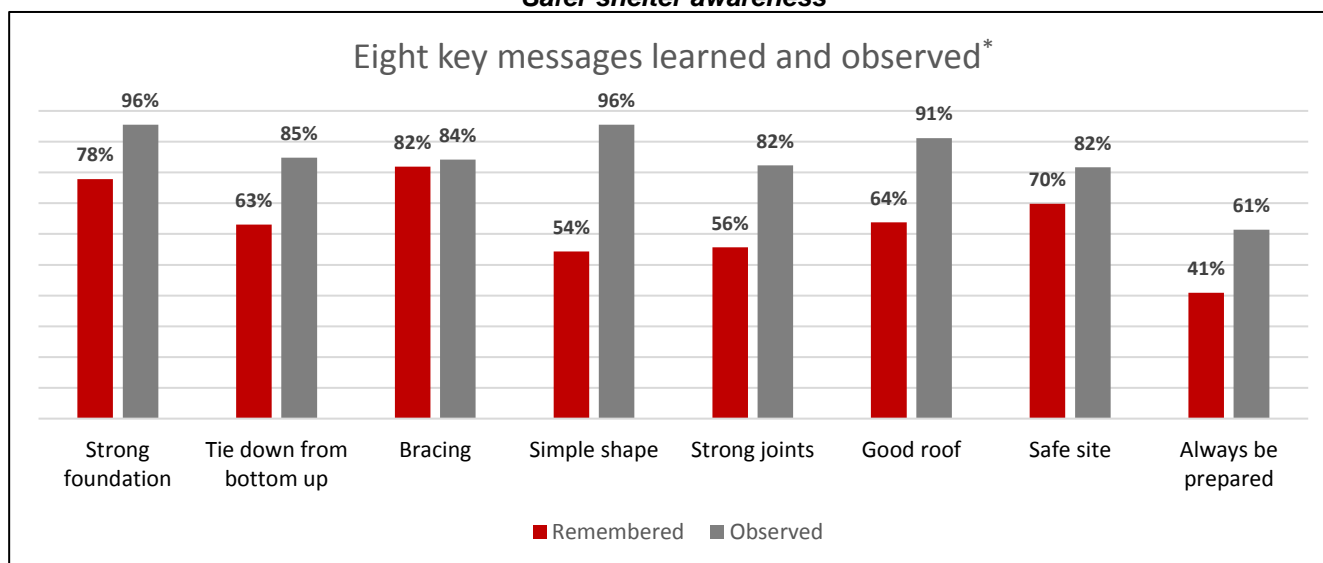
39 per cent of the respondents said the cash provided was enough to repair the shelter, while 60 per cent said it was not enough. Furthermore, 28 per cent of the respondents said that the number of CGI sheets provided was not enough. These reflective the high level of damage to the shelters and in some cases supporting totally damaged houses with only repair assistance.

Comparison between old and new shelter



According to the survey, 94 per cent of the respondents could attend safer shelter awareness sessions, while 7 (4 per cent) said they did not. The following graph shows how effectively the eight key messages were adopted by the households.

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**.

Challenges and lessons learnt

1. In some cases, the shelter repair intervention was found to be insufficient as most beneficiaries' shelters were totally destroyed. Some households knocked down what was left of their existing house and tried to rebuild a new house with the materials and cash support provided by the project and the salvaged materials from their old house, some also borrowed money to complete their houses.
2. PRC will review the design of interventions to more effectively address the damage of shelters.
3. It is also recommended that PRC review guidelines to more accurately incorporate other criteria such as location and building codes.

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Needs analysis: The Philippines is vulnerable to various disasters, including typhoons and floods. The frequency of disasters highlights the need for community preparedness and risk reduction measures.

Population assisted: Community-based disaster risk reduction activities will be implemented in ten communities.

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 community Red Cross 143 volunteers for community work
2. Coordinate with Barangay Recovery Committees to provide training on DRR to the barangay committee members and/or school staff
3. Provide first aid kits for barangay committees and schools

Achievements



Participants from Barangay Bote discuss major events that happened to their barangay during the development of a seasonal calendar (one of the VCA tools), facilitated by PRC, to identify vulnerabilities and capacities of their community, (Photo: PRC/IFRC)

Output 7.1. In line with PRC's commitment to empower communities, DRR programming was community-led and driven, ensuring that priorities of the most vulnerable were addressed and ownership of outcomes. More than 400 people were trained by the Chapter, improving readiness within the affected communities.

PRC, with the support of this appeal, has conducted RC143 volunteers' orientation in 10 barangays in the municipalities of Bato and Baras in Catanduanes, reaching 451 people. The one-day discussion on the structure and roles of RC143 aimed to highlight the importance of community-based volunteers during emergency and non-emergency times. RC143 is a PRC initiative which aims to establish 44

volunteers (one team leader and 43 members) in each barangay in the Philippines. These volunteers serve as the eyes, ears, legs and hand of the PRC in their barangay, supporting the National Society's disaster preparedness and response.

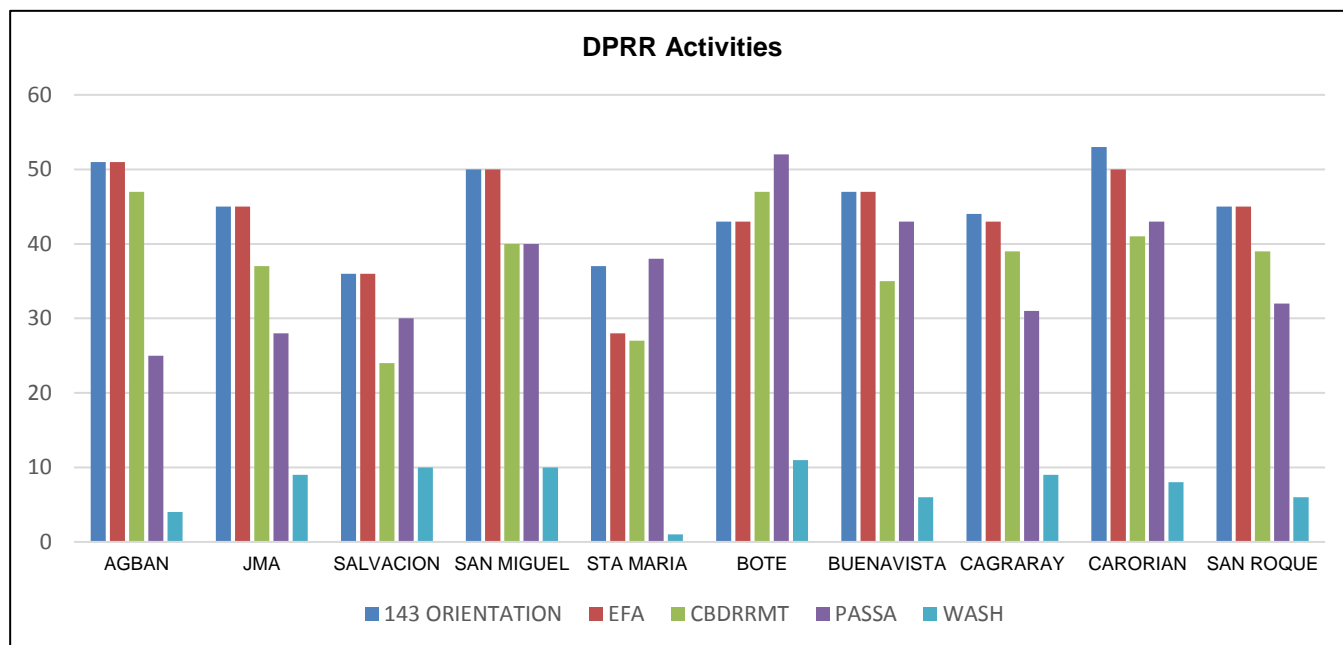
PRC has also conducted trainings for community first-aid in the municipalities of Baras and Bato in Catanduanes, reaching 438 people. Technical training was provided to members of the community to enable them to manage first-aid needs during disasters. Trainings on first aid is vital to the communities considering the geographical location of the project areas. Community members and local officials were trained.

Community-based disaster risk reduction and management trainings were also conducted. The trainings included concepts of DRRM, vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA), community planning and early warning systems. The training has so far reached 376 people in 10 barangays. School-based DRRM trainings were also conducted in the 10 barangays. The Chapter has also opened a programme to offer more trainings on DRRM for communities in the rest of the Province.

PRC also supported the communities to conduct a VCA in one community. PRC facilitated sessions on data gathering and analysis, and supported the community in developing plans to address vulnerabilities as well as advocacy efforts. Community simulations were conducted in partnership with the municipal disaster risk reduction office to assess and improve the readiness of the community. Community members were encouraged to take part in the VCA process to reach a consensus regarding the goals and plans of the community. Through exchanges of knowledge and experiences, hazards and capacities were identified and analyzed. Community members were further encouraged to participate in the process to develop ownership and commitment. By understanding the community's hazards and vulnerabilities to disasters, the barangay was able to increase its readiness and improve their action plans including the existing Barangay DRRM plan.

Community Simulations were also conducted in partnership with Manila Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office (MDRRMO) to test the readiness of the community and check what improvements were needed and show good practice. The community was able to appreciate the activity as they really were fully engaged in the scenario.

A WASH Committee training in the municipality of Bato in Catanduanes was also conducted. A total of 45 participants coming from 5 target communities were trained. The communities were represented by 2 participants from every elementary and secondary school, barangay officials, RC143 volunteers and BaReCom members. The training aimed to impart knowledge on hygiene and sanitation, as well as in facilitating the same training for future hygiene promotion projects in the schools covered.



Training on Participatory Approach on Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) was also conducted to enhance knowledge of the participants on how to strengthen shelters to prepare for disasters such as typhoons. The trained individuals are also expected to advocate the principles of safer shelter in their communities. Also 74 community volunteers were trained in facilitating hygiene promotion.

A Green Response activity was also initiated before the end of the project as part of our support on the National Greening program of the government. 1000 seedlings, a combination of wildling and fruit bearing trees were planted to the ten communities which was participated by the volunteers, staff and community members which is a good community activity to learn how to protect their environment. There was orientation carried out by the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office. The project was implemented through the community system referred to as the "bayanihan" system. Here the whole community participate supported by Red Cross volunteers to cultivate the land and tree planting, also preparing meals together for all and eating together as one community.

| Activity | RC143 Orientation | Emergency First-aid | CBDRRM Training | PASSA Training | WASH Committee | Hygiene Promotion |
|----------------|-------------------|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| People reached | 451 | 438 Recruited RC143 volunteers, Brgy. Officials, Beneficiaries | 376 Recruited RC143 volunteers, Brgy. Officials, Beneficiaries | 348 Recruited RC143 volunteers, Brgy. Officials, Beneficiaries | 74 Recruited RC143 volunteers, Brgy. Officials, Teachers | 1,498 Students |

Challenges and lessons learnt

1. The PRC Chapters involvement was vital to ensure the activities are in line with Chapter plan of action as many of the activities should be continued as part of the Chapter capacity building and their regular activities.

National Society capacity building

Needs analysis: The response to Typhoon Nock-Ten stretched the capacity of PRC as it was the second major typhoon that affected the country in a span of 10 weeks. Support for the Chapter in enhancing capacity through trainings was prioritized as the province of Catanduanes is frequently hit by typhoons. In addition to trainings, information technology and office equipment were also provided to the Catanduanes Chapter to ensure efficient capturing and sharing of information.

Population assisted: One Chapter (Catanduanes) of PRC was supported to obtain essential office equipment, while support for strengthening their Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT) and Red Cross 143 volunteers were also implemented.

National Society capacity building

Outcome 8. National Society capacity to deliver on programmes and services in future disasters strengthened

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

Activities:

1. Support strengthening of Red Cross Action Team and Red Cross 143 volunteers
2. Support equipping RCAT and RC143 volunteers
3. Monitoring and evaluation of the RCAT and Red Cross 143 volunteers
4. Support training and capacity building in assessments
5. Support improvement of regional capacity for prepositioning stocks and equipment

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.

At Chapter level through this operation, Catanduanes Chapter received support for IT, office equipment and air conditioning units. The Chapter recruited staff and volunteers who participated in a project orientation, introduction to the Red Cross Movement and specifically to the works of the Philippine Red Cross as mostly were new to the organisation. Introduction to Safer Access was also disseminated. Volunteers were also trained in Standard First Aid and Basic Life Support Training to equip them with right knowledge and skills as forefronts in emergency response.

Moreover, technical orientation for livelihood and shelter sector was given was given to the volunteers and newly hired staff, the community-based safe shelter awareness session was carried out and discussed thoroughly the 8 key messages with expertise of the Project Engineer. It is also to ensure the readiness of the volunteers and staff in implementing the project. Chapter staff and volunteers also participated in different facilitations and instructors training course such as 12 Chapter volunteers undertaking the DRRM Instructors Training Course and 16 staff and Volunteers undertaking the Participatory Approached on Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) Facilitator's Training Course.

At national level the In line with PRC's strategy the Appeal supported PRC procurement trainings in Cebu (3-4 Aug) and Manila (23-26 Aug), participation in the PSP for Humanitarians Workshop, support for PRC HR including Workplace Learning Development. Under this outcome other Chapters was also supported to build up their Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT), where equipment and trainings were provided to support PRC strategy to build Chapters' capacity as first responders in disaster times and service delivery.

PRC staff vaccinations were also supported - PRC staffs responded to different emergencies in all areas providing humanitarian services. To protect their own health and prepare for future local and international deployments, 16 PRC staffs were provided with recommended vaccinations such as Influenza, Pneumonia, Cervarix, Hepatitis A and B.

Also in line with PRC and IFRC disaster preparedness stocks strategy including for epidemic preparedness prepositioned stocks for First Aid Kit, Avian Flu Kits (PPE Kits were procured N95 mask, disposable gown, clean gloves, shoe cover and alcohol), replenishment of hygiene kits was also supported.

As part of Community-Based Surveillance, PRC, in partnership with Department of Health has conducted series of Surveillance in Post Extreme Emergencies and Disasters (SPEED) orientation to the typhoon affected provinces in the Bicol Region. Adapting the surveillance tool of the SPEED, volunteers were mobilized to gather data and report increasing number of signs and symptoms of communicable diseases in their respective communities. It aims to determine early potential disease outbreaks and monitor trends and priority health conditions.

| Chapter | Date of Orientation | Number of Participants |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Camarines Sur | January 13, 2017 | 25 |
| Albay | January 13, 2017 | 21 |
| Catanduanes | January 13, 2017 | 25 |
| Marinduque | January 20, 2017 | 25 |
| Total participants oriented | | 96 |

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.

D. THE BUDGET

The Emergency Appeal sought CHF 982,098, of which CHF 893,269 was raised (91 per cent coverage). The total expenditure recorded was CHF 882,045 (98.7 per cent of income), leaving a **balance of CHF 11,223 which will be returned to DREF pot**. Summary of the expenditure breakdown is as per chart below. Detailed income and expenditure are outlined in the attached final financial report.



Click here for:

- [Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)
- [Donor Response](#)

Contact Information

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

In the Philippines Red Cross

- Atty. Oscar Palabyab, secretary general; phone: +63 2 790 2300; email: secgen@redcross.org.ph
- Resty Lou Talamayan, manager for disaster management services; email: restylou.talamayan@redcross.org.ph

In the IFRC Philippines Country Office

- Chris Staines, head of country office; email: chris.staines@ifrc.org
- Patrick Elliott, operations manager; phone: +63 998 961 2140; email: patrick.elliott@ifrc.org

In the IFRC Asia Pacific regional office, Kuala Lumpur

- Martin Faller, deputy regional director; email: martin.faller@ifrc.org
- Nelson Castaño, head of disaster and crisis unit; email: nelson.castano@ifrc.org
- Radhika Fernando, interim operations coordinator; email: radhika.fernando@ifrc.org
- Rosemarie North, regional communications manager; email: rosemarie.north@ifrc.org
- Riku Assamaki, regional logistics coordinator; email: riku.assamaki@ifrc.org

For queries on resource mobilization and pledges:

- Sophia Keri, resource mobilization in emergencies coordinator; email: sophia.keri@ifrc.org
Please send all inquiries on pledges to zonem.asiapacific@ifrc.org

For planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) enquiries

- Marie Manrique, interim PMER manager; email: marie.manrique@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Cristina Estrada, response and recovery lead; phone: +412 2730 4260; email: cristina.estrada@ifrc.org
- Susil Perera, senior officer, response and recovery; phone: +412 2730 4947; email: susil.perera@ifrc.org

How we work

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

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

MDRPH023 - Philippines - Typhoon Nock-ten

Timeframe: 28 Dec 16 to 31 Dec 17

Appeal Launch Date: 29 Dec 16

Final Report

Selected Parameters

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2016/12-2018/3 | Programme | MDRPH023 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2016/12-2017/12 | 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 | | | | | | 982,098 | |
| B. Opening Balance | | | | | | | |
| Income | | | | | | | |
| Cash contributions | | | | | | | |
| <i>British Red Cross</i> | | 74,071 | | | | 74,071 | |
| <i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i> | | 51,651 | | | | 51,651 | |
| <i>Finnish Red Cross</i> | | 79,969 | | | | 79,969 | |
| <i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i> | | 52,800 | | | | 52,800 | |
| <i>Norwegian Red Cross</i> | | 100,000 | | | | 100,000 | |
| <i>Red Cross of Monaco</i> | | 16,280 | | | | 16,280 | |
| <i>Swedish Red Cross</i> | | 228,436 | | | | 228,436 | |
| <i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i> | | 52,228 | | | | 52,228 | |
| <i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Red Cross Silent Emergency Fund*)</i> | | 87,531 | | | | 87,531 | |
| <i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i> | | 500 | | | | 500 | |
| C1. Cash contributions | | 743,466 | | | | 743,466 | |
| Other Income | | | | | | | |
| <i>DREF Allocations</i> | | 149,803 | | | | 149,803 | |
| C4. Other Income | | 149,803 | | | | 149,803 | |
| C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4) | | 893,269 | | | | 893,269 | |
| D. Total Funding = B + C | | 893,269 | | | | 893,269 | |

* 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 | | 893,269 | | | | 893,269 | |
| E. Expenditure | | -882,045 | | | | -882,045 | |
| F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E) | | 11,223 | | | | 11,223 | |

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPH023 - Philippines - Typhoon Nock-ten

Timeframe: 28 Dec 16 to 31 Dec 17

Appeal Launch Date: 29 Dec 16

Final Report

Selected Parameters

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2016/12-2018/3 | Programme | MDRPH023 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2016/12-2017/12 | 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) | | | 982,098 | | | 982,098 | | |
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | | | | | | | | |
| Shelter - Relief | 38,880 | | 142,844 | | | 142,844 | -103,964 | |
| Shelter - Transitional | 39,305 | | 11,555 | | | 11,555 | 27,750 | |
| Construction - Facilities | 10,000 | | 11,282 | | | 11,282 | -1,282 | |
| Construction Materials | | | 10,238 | | | 10,238 | -10,238 | |
| Clothing & Textiles | 29,310 | | 6,180 | | | 6,180 | 23,130 | |
| Seeds & Plants | | | 2,585 | | | 2,585 | -2,585 | |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 37,500 | | 24,398 | | | 24,398 | 13,102 | |
| Medical & First Aid | 900 | | 6,499 | | | 6,499 | -5,599 | |
| Utensils & Tools | 6,900 | | 6,900 | | | 6,900 | 0 | |
| Other Supplies & Services | 1,000 | | 777 | | | 777 | 223 | |
| Cash Disbursement | 327,556 | | 283,976 | | | 283,976 | 43,580 | |
| Total Relief items, Construction, Sup | 491,351 | | 507,234 | | | 507,234 | -15,883 | |
| Land, vehicles & equipment | | | | | | | | |
| Vehicles | 17,000 | | | | | | 17,000 | |
| Computers & Telecom | 2,250 | | 1,949 | | | 1,949 | 301 | |
| Office & Household Equipment | 650 | | | | | | 650 | |
| Total Land, vehicles & equipment | 19,900 | | 1,949 | | | 1,949 | 17,951 | |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage | | | | | | | | |
| Storage | 1,200 | | 10,722 | | | 10,722 | -9,522 | |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 10,550 | | 5,735 | | | 5,735 | 4,815 | |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs | 37,760 | | 38,359 | | | 38,359 | -599 | |
| Logistics Services | 12,000 | | 14,061 | | | 14,061 | -2,061 | |
| Total Logistics, Transport & Storage | 61,510 | | 68,877 | | | 68,877 | -7,367 | |
| Personnel | | | | | | | | |
| International Staff | 72,000 | | 68,427 | | | 68,427 | 3,573 | |
| National Staff | 39,280 | | 13,239 | | | 13,239 | 26,041 | |
| National Society Staff | 44,323 | | 40,663 | | | 40,663 | 3,659 | |
| Volunteers | 31,403 | | 20,424 | | | 20,424 | 10,978 | |
| Total Personnel | 187,005 | | 142,754 | | | 142,754 | 44,251 | |
| Consultants & Professional Fees | | | | | | | | |
| Consultants | 15,000 | | | | | | 15,000 | |
| Professional Fees | 3,500 | | 812 | | | 812 | 2,688 | |
| Total Consultants & Professional Fees | 18,500 | | 812 | | | 812 | 17,688 | |
| Workshops & Training | | | | | | | | |
| Workshops & Training | 71,405 | | 36,208 | | | 36,208 | 35,197 | |
| Total Workshops & Training | 71,405 | | 36,208 | | | 36,208 | 35,197 | |
| General Expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Travel | 10,000 | | 19,911 | | | 19,911 | -9,911 | |
| Information & Public Relations | 5,171 | | 7,333 | | | 7,333 | -2,163 | |
| Office Costs | 12,000 | | 12,135 | | | 12,135 | -135 | |
| Communications | 1,450 | | 1,884 | | | 1,884 | -434 | |
| Financial Charges | 2,500 | | 2,309 | | | 2,309 | 191 | |
| Other General Expenses | 2,500 | | 69 | | | 69 | 2,431 | |
| Shared Office and Services Costs | 38,209 | | 20,395 | | | 20,395 | 17,814 | |
| Total General Expenditure | 71,830 | | 64,036 | | | 64,036 | 7,794 | |
| Indirect Costs | | | | | | | | |

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPH023 - Philippines - Typhoon Nock-ten

Timeframe: 28 Dec 16 to 31 Dec 17

Appeal Launch Date: 29 Dec 16

Final Report

Selected Parameters

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2016/12-2018/3 | Programme | MDRPH023 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2016/12-2017/12 | 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) | | | 982,098 | | | 982,098 | | |
| Programme & Services Support Recovr | 59,898 | | 53,422 | | | 53,422 | 6,476 | |
| Total Indirect Costs | 59,898 | | 53,422 | | | 53,422 | 6,476 | |
| Pledge Specific Costs | | | | | | | | |
| Pledge Earmarking Fee | | | 4,454 | | | 4,454 | -4,454 | |
| Pledge Reporting Fees | 700 | | 2,300 | | | 2,300 | -1,600 | |
| Total Pledge Specific Costs | 700 | | 6,754 | | | 6,754 | -6,054 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D) | 982,098 | | 882,045 | | | 882,045 | 100,053 | |
| VARIANCE (C - D) | | | 100,053 | | | 100,053 | | |