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Emergency appeal operation update

Philippines: Typhoon Haiyan

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRPH014

GLIDE n° [TC-2013-000139-PHL](#)

Operation update n°4

4-month consolidated report

11 March 2014

Period covered by this operation update:

8 November 2013 to 28 February 2014.

Appeal target (current): CHF126,156,616

Appeal coverage: To date, this appeal is 63 per cent covered through hard and soft pledges. Further funding to support the Philippine Red Cross in escalating the recovery phase of this operation is urgently needed.

Appeal history:

- **16 January 2014:** A revision of this emergency appeal was launched for CHF 126,156,616 to support 100,000 families (500,000 people) over 24 months.
- **12 November 2013:** An emergency appeal was launched on a preliminary basis for CHF 72,323,259 to support 100,000 families (500,000 people) over 18 months.
- **8 November 2013:** CHF 475,495 was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Philippine Red Cross in delivering assistance to those affected and undertake initial needs assessments in the affected areas.



A nurse with the Japanese Red Cross Society health care ERU waves to a departing mother and child, after a medical appointment in Maya, Daanbantayan, North Cebu. Philippine Red Cross nurse volunteers (one shown in the insert) supported this ERU providing medical assistance, preparing prescriptions and acting as translators. These PRC volunteers, like many of the volunteers in the field for this operation, were key in connecting the ERU teams with the people they served. Photo: Japanese Red Cross Society/Asuka Suzuki.

Summary:

Now more than four months since Typhoon Haiyan struck the Philippines, the response operation in support of the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and its partner National Societies has made significant progress in helping families affected by the typhoon. With more than 2,300 tonnes of relief goods mobilized via this appeal, almost 115,000 families have been reached with essential non-food items, shelter materials, and some 44,000 with cash grants, in Tacloban and Ormoc (Leyte Island), Panay and Cebu in the Visayas region. Basic health care has been provided to more than 5,600 people in Cebu and Leyte through two basic health care emergency response units (ERU), while more than six million litres of drinking water have been produced with some 5.81 million litres distributed to families in Leyte. Up to 16,000

people now have access to safe and hygienic sanitation with 205 new latrines built and 90 others rehabilitated in schools that were used as evacuation centres. Shelter assistance in the form of tarpaulins, tents and shelter tool kits has been distributed to almost 115,000 families as well.

Longer-term recovery is now the priority of this operation, with planning for durable shelter solutions, rehabilitation and recovery of livelihoods, better preparedness for future disasters and the sustainability of benefits achieved within the affected communities. One of the first initiatives taken by all emergency response units during the relief phase of this operation was the training of Philippine Red Cross volunteers and field personnel in various sectors including some 1,500 in community-based health services, 268 in hygiene promotion, 61 in vector control, cash grant distribution, emergency shelter and maintenance of field operations equipment. Value from these capacity building exercises has already been evident, with, for example, more than 55,000 people reached through some 900 hygiene promotion activities carried out with trained Philippine Red Cross volunteers and field personnel. To date, up to 8,235 Red Cross volunteers have been deployed in support of the response to Typhoon Haiyan. Capacity building and awareness raising activities in the various sectors are built into the longer-term recovery plan under this operation.

The emergency response units (ERUs) have mostly closed now, with the last ones ending their missions by mid-March. The handover of organizational responsibilities and field equipment is currently taking place, and the National Society has already begun to assume management of these facilities and subsequent related activities.

Several Federation-wide activities have also taken place, including a joint recovery assessment that highlights the areas needing most assistance, and seeks to inform the longer-term recovery planning for this operation; a high-level Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Summit meeting in Manila which established a basis for working together using a Red Cross Red Crescent Movement-Wide Operational Framework to support Philippine Red Cross in its overall recovery operation; and, the mapping of Red Cross Red Crescent partner activities to ensure needs are appropriately addressed with sufficient resources.

Contributions towards the IFRC Typhoon Haiyan appeal have been numerous and far-reaching, currently achieving more than 63 per cent of the target appeal, comprising 51.7 per cent in hard pledges and 11.6 per cent in soft pledges. These include 39 partner National Societies, eight government and institutional donors, more than 11 private direct donors and foundations, 132 National Societies via the Facebook campaign, and countless individual private donors. Details of donor contributions can be [seen here](#). For queries, contact the resource mobilization and relationship management at the Asia Pacific zone [here](#).

On behalf of Philippine Red Cross, IFRC would like to thank all partners and donors for their invaluable support towards this operation.

The situation

Typhoon Haiyan (locally known as Yolanda) struck Central Philippines on Friday, 8 November 2013, with maximum winds of 235 kph and gusts of up to 275 kph. It made landfall in Guiuan, Eastern Samar, then cut across Visayas, the islands of Leyte, Cebu, Bantayan, Panay, and northern Palawan, finally heading out to sea, west of the Philippines on 9 November 2013.

These 24 hours saw Haiyan create a massive humanitarian impact on the Visayas region through a combination of powerful winds, heavy rain and tsunami-like storm surges, which destroyed coastal villages and towns. Affected areas include: Tacloban City in Leyte province which was hardest-hit; Eastern Samar where the storm first made landfall; the northern tip of Cebu and Bantayan Island; Negros Occidental and Oriental; Panay, and Palawan. Other affected areas include, but are not limited to, the provinces of Northern Samar, Samar, Southern Leyte, Bohol, Guimaras, Masbate, Biliran, Romblon and Mindoro. A state of national calamity was declared by the President of the Philippines on 11 November 2013, indicating the request for and acceptance of international assistance. In turn, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) declared the situation in the Philippines a level-3 disaster, the highest category, requiring global mobilization and response.

Access to affected communities proved challenging in the first weeks due to debris and infrastructure damage with roads, airports and seaports blocked off or badly damaged. This delayed the delivery of relief goods and needs assessments, for up to two weeks in some areas, after the disaster.

The latest figures reported by the Philippine National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) on 29 January 2014 are as follows:

Total families affected	3,424,593 (16.8 million persons)
Total deaths reported	6,201
Persons reported injured	28,626
People unaccounted for	1,785
Total families displaced	890,895 (4.1 million persons)
Families still housed in evacuation centres	20,924 (101, 527 persons)
Displaced families with host families/other housing alternatives	869,971 (4 million persons)
Total houses damaged	1,140,332
Houses completely damaged	550,928
Houses partially damaged	589,404

Two other weather events have struck the Philippines since Haiyan in November 2013: mid-January 2014 saw Tropical Depression Agaton east of the Surigao province make landfall east of Davao in the southern Philippines, while in late January/early February, Tropical Storm Kajiki (Basyang) made landfall over Siargao Island, crossing the Central Visayas region over Negros, Guimaras and southern Panay. Neither of these typhoons caused significant delays in the Haiyan operation, though measures were taken in preparation to minimize risk for all those involved.

Coordination and partnerships

The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) continues to take the lead in the humanitarian response to Haiyan, supported by IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and partner National Societies in line with the National Society's overall plan of action.

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Coordination

The Typhoon Haiyan Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordinator arrived on 8 January, and continues to facilitate coordination among all members of the Red Cross Red Crescent and with external parties.

Joint recovery assessment

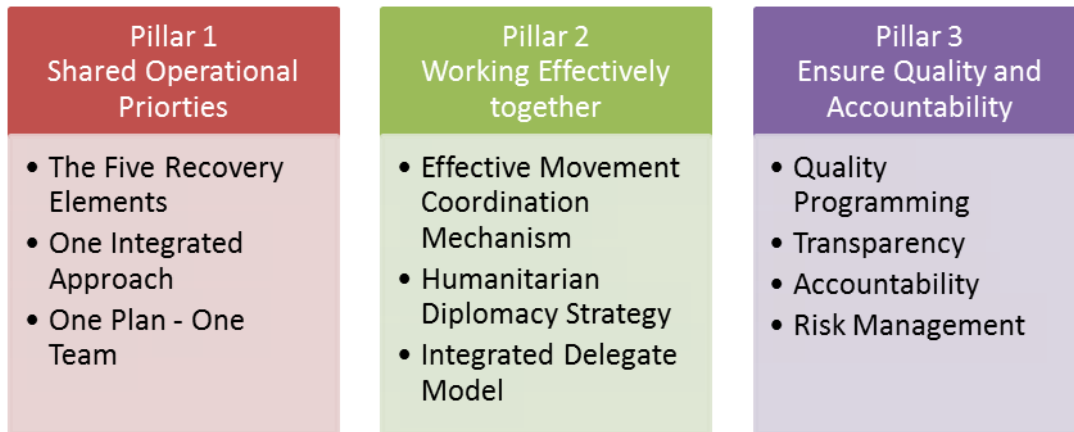
A recovery field assessment was carried out from 9 to 22 January 2014 on Panay, Leyte, Cebu and Palawan, supported by Philippine Red Cross, IFRC, and partner National Societies. The 25-member team from six National Societies and IFRC visited these areas in smaller teams of up to four members each. Sectors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

The resulting report from this assessment analyses the impact of Haiyan across all sectors, to provide a comprehensive picture of the possible recovery interventions required by sector and location. This assessment informs the development of the One Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Operational Framework, which will, in turn, inform and support the finalization of the overall plan of action, together with the results from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Summit meeting. These reports are currently being finalized, and will be made available once this process is concluded.

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

On 12 and 13 February, a Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Summit on Typhoon Haiyan was held in Manila to establish a basis for working together through commitment to a Movement-Wide Operational Framework. This framework is built upon four clear guidelines:

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



The three pillars of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement-Wide Operational Framework

This model seeks to provide a strategic framework for the Red Cross Red Crescent, based on the spirit of the Joint Statement “*Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Response to Humanitarian Needs after Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda)*” signed by the Philippine Red Cross, IFRC and ICRC in November 2013. This operational framework will guide, at the strategic level, the development of the overall plan of action of the Typhoon Haiyan operation in building a Red Cross Red Crescent Movement-wide response that supports the Philippine Red Cross recovery plan.

Prior to the Summit, an Asia Pacific regional meeting for the Philippines was held in Manila on 11 February to reflect upon regional cooperation and coordination in disaster preparedness, feeding into the discussions at the Summit. The meeting called for increased dialogue, a mapping of regional assets and capacities and discussed how to better disseminate existing tools in disaster management.

Mapping of partner activities

In an effort to streamline and ensure efficient effective recovery, discussions were held among Philippine Red Cross, IFRC, ICRC and partner national societies to assign specific areas and sectors for intervention. Sectors include water and sanitation, national society capacity building, health, shelter, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA), and livelihoods, in Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Cebu, Eastern Samar, Iloilo, Leyte, Ormoc, Palawan, and Western Samar.

Coordinating with the authorities

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) provincial, municipal and barangay (village) disaster risk reduction and management councils; and (iii) local government units defined in the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management act from 2010. Philippine Red Cross participates in 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. The IFRC Asia Pacific zone office deployed a disaster law specialist to advise and support Philippine Red Cross, Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, and external partners and authorities in the early stages of response to Haiyan.

Inter-agency coordination

At country level, Philippine Red Cross and IFRC participate in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) forums held both during disasters and non-emergency times. With the acceptance of the Philippine government of international assistance for Haiyan, the HCT clusters were activated. Philippine Red Cross and IFRC participate in relevant cluster information sharing, planning, and analysis at all levels while IFRC supports Philippine Red Cross’s coordination efforts through representation in other relevant clusters as required. IFRC also works closely with the Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP) to establish a cross-cluster cash working group which has been instrumental in standardizing cash-based programming (CBP) interventions across agencies in coordination with the Philippines government. Regionally, the Asia Pacific IFRC zone office participates in regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) meetings, while globally, IFRC took part in the IASC Principles and Emergency Director meetings on the Philippines.

Shelter cluster coordination

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council's figures of 1.14 million homes destroyed or damaged by Haiyan has prompted government requests that humanitarian organizations address the shelter needs of 500,000 households. Several challenges, however, stand in the way of this target such as insufficient funding, quality of available building materials, and the legal issues around no-build zones. As such, the Shelter Cluster estimates that through humanitarian aid, no more than 205,000 households can be supported with durable shelter solutions.

To date, Shelter Cluster partner agencies have provided 527,951 households with emergency shelter assistance such as tarpaulins and tents. Of this total, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement has provided some 27 per cent. To date, 85,616 households have been provided with support for self-recovery, including building and roofing materials and tools by Shelter Cluster partner agencies.

The Shelter Cluster conducted a combined two-day training of trainers on information management with its government counterpart, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) in the Central Visayas region (Region VII). This training will expand over the coming months with the transfer of skills to local counterparts as the Cluster phases out of the region by the end of May. In planning for current and future purposes, the Cluster is finalizing a common tool that will help its partners target affected households better, according to overall needs. This tool takes pre-existing and current vulnerabilities, the socio-economic situation and the damage to the house into account.

Together with Philippine Red Cross and IFRC, several Red Cross Red Crescent national societies – American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Luxembourg Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross – governments and international organizations have contributed resources to shelter cluster coordination. The shelter cluster anticipates the replacement of current emergency shelter material over the coming months, given the frequency of typhoons and other weather events in the country, e.g. Agaton and Basyang have already damaged and destroyed up to 30 per cent of emergency shelters of Haiyan survivors in their paths. It appears many families will still be living in tents and under tarpaulins come the start of the new typhoon season.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

Philippine Red Cross has been on high alert since the typhoon was anticipated in early November 2013. Prior to Haiyan making landfall, volunteers were deployed to support pre-emptive evacuations by authorities while disaster response teams readied for immediate deployment. Once Haiyan struck, Philippine Red Cross volunteers already began response to those affected by providing essential relief items, hot meals, and services to restore family links.

Now more than four months into the operation, and with international support under this appeal from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), partner National Societies, and private and public donations:

- More than 2,300 tonnes of relief goods have been mobilized through 55 airlifts and 23 sea shipments to the Philippines to date.
- 114,669 families have received essential non-food items in Tacloban, Ormoc, Panay and Cebu.
- 44,047 families have received unconditional cash grants in Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Iloilo, Leyte, Ormoc, North Cebu and Palawan.
- 147,741 shelter items, including 109,632 tarpaulins, 2,158 tents and 35,265 shelter tool kits, have been distributed among 114,669 families in Tacloban, Ormoc, Panay and Cebu.



The cash grant team meets to confer prior to carrying out distribution in Dagami, Leyte. To date, an unprecedented 44,047 families have received unconditional cash grants under this operation. Photo: IFRC / Kate Marshall.

- 5,614 patients were provided health care services through the Basic Health Care emergency response units in Daanbantayan (North Cebu), and Ormoc (Leyte).
- 1,507 volunteers and community health workers were trained in community-based health services.
- 6.34 million litres of drinking water were produced and 5.81 million litres distributed through 669 water interventions to typhoon-affected families in east Leyte.
- 205 latrines were built and a further 90 rehabilitated, providing access to safe and hygienic sanitation to over 16,000 people in Leyte
- 55,080 people have been reached through 908 hygiene promotion activities
- 268 Red Cross volunteers are now trained in hygiene promotion and 61 in vector control
- 63.3 per cent of the IFRC's CHF 126.1 million appeal is covered, comprising 51.7 per cent hard pledges and 11.6 per cent soft pledges.

The Palo Base Camp

The Danish Red Cross set up and hosted a base camp in Palo, some 12 km south of Tacloban on Leyte. The base camp opened on 1 December 2013, was run by some 130 national and international staff, and housed up to 4,089 residents until it closed on 1 March 2014. The camp also provided a venue for:

- First aid, generator and GPS training for PRC staff and volunteers, and other personnel
- Accommodation for incoming field visitors
- Basic medical treatment, health care and preventive health measures for field staff and personnel with 76 persons provided with health services during this period.

During this time, the Danish base camp provided a technician to support with the rehabilitation of the local Philippine Red Cross chapter main office and warehouse which suffered damages from the typhoon. Together with eight Philippine Red Cross volunteers, this endeavour was taken up and completed over three and a half weeks.

Progress towards outcomes

Relief (non-food and unconditional cash)	
Outcome 1: Essential household needs of 100,000 typhoon-affected families (500,000 persons) are met within three months.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Output 1.1: Affected families have access to essential food, non-food items and cash transfers to meet immediate needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize volunteers and provide them with orientation on the beneficiary revalidation process and distribution protocols. • Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for distributions. • Distribute non-food items to 100,000 families: (items per family: two blankets, two mattresses, two treated mosquito nets, two water containers, one hygiene kit). • Distribute one radio each to 10,000 families who have limited access to information sources. • Engage a suitable cash remittance service provider with a network in affected areas and capacity to disburse cash to 50,000 families. • Disburse unconditional grants worth up to PHP 2,000 (about CHF 43) to up to 50,000 families through the cash remittance service provider engaged. • Conduct a post-distribution survey. • Monitor and report on distributions.

Non-food items

Since the beginning of this operation, distributions of essential non-food items to those affected have reached 114,669 families in Tacloban and Ormoc in Leyte, Panay Island, Cebu and Palawan. These distributions, which included household and shelter items, were carried out by the Philippine Red Cross through the emergency response units (ERUs), with direct support of the American, French and Benelux (Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg) Red Cross societies. All international ERU relief teams have now completed their scheduled distributions and the Philippine Red Cross chapters are now taking over activities and stocks that remain with their respective chapters.

Distribution of non-food items (NFI) under this appeal as of 27 February 2014

Chapter	NFI Total	Shelter Total	NFI (Emergency Items)					NFI (Health Items)		Shelter Items		
			blanket	sleepin g mat	jerry can 10L	jerry can 20L	kitchen set	hygiene kit	mosquito net	tarpaulin	tent	shelter toolkit
Aklan	50,201	12,899	9,559	9,587	15,218	550	581	6,102	8,604	9,002	210	3,687
Antique	22,212	10,646	4,251	3,095	8,072	0	0	2,553	4,812	7,517	337	2,792
Capiz	88,812	23,296	19,214	12,060	24,143	2,717	0	13,904	16,774	16,341	290	6,665
Cebu	39,129	19,687	10,230	2,946	1,928	7,891	0	8,168	9,320	7,901	3	1,891
Iloilo	50,538	14,410	9,186	9,210	13,056	4,500	887	8,747	4,952	11,127	0	3,283
Leyte	249,753	54,890	48,059	44,454	48,493	12,610	0	35,814	56,633	41,825	693	12,372
Leyte (Biliran)	6,502	1,553	1,857	1,856	1,861	0	0	928	0	928	625	0
Ormoc	34,594	10,360	6,882	6,422	10,650	607	1,085	4,738	5,178	14,991	0	4,575
TOTAL	541,741	147,741	109,238	89,630	123,421	28,875	2,553	80,954	106,273	109,632	2,158	35,265

While the current number of families reached exceeds the anticipated 100,000, there is still some 30 per cent Red Cross stock that will continue to be distributed in March. These distributions are currently being planned by the Philippine Red Cross chapters and will take place in Cebu, Leyte (Tacloban), Panay (in four chapters) and Palawan with overall completion expected by end-March. Given, however, that these distributions are for emergency relief items, it is likely there will be residual stock, which will be pre-positioned for response in future disasters.

In Leyte, a relief post-disaster monitoring exercise was carried out and completed on 19 February. This monitoring exercise was carried out by three teams of five members each to selected barangays where they gathered information through focus groups and individual discussions. In Ormoc, the French Red Cross has closed the warehouse, sending the remaining items to the Palo warehouse near Tacloban, Leyte. In Ormoc, distributions capacity building activities were carried out with the chapter including handling requisitions, organizing transportation, distribution and monitoring as well as the selection of potential team leaders among chapter volunteers. In Palawan, the IFRC early recovery delegate and a logistician supported by Swiss Red Cross visited the island to prepare for distributions slated for the second week in March. Overall, the remaining delegates and team members continue to work closely with Philippine Red Cross staff and personnel in logistics and knowledge transfer.

Some challenges faced by the teams working in this sector, include:

- Delays in arrival of relief items with some still in the pipeline and expected to arrive by early March.
- Port congestion in Cebu, especially at the beginning of the operation, which caused subsequent delays in further dispersion of relief goods to other parts of the Visayas region, including Leyte.
- Severe weather, including the onset of the tropical storms Agaton and Basyang, hindered shipping of goods by ferry to Leyte for up to three weeks.

Cash grants

The Red Cross cash transfer programme has achieved unprecedented success, reaching up to 44,047 of its 50,000 beneficiary target to date. The largest number of beneficiaries served in a single distribution has been more than 3,300 in a day's distribution with the aid of 40 Philippine Red Cross volunteers. The fact that this target has been reached with few or no challenges is evidence that the Red Cross team has been working to improve its efficiency and quality of service delivery, and has improved significantly in its capacity over the past weeks of the programme. All municipalities chosen for this programme have received cash grant distributions as of 24 February 2014.

Unconditional cash grant distributions as of 24 February 2014

Province	IFRC			German Red Cross		Swiss Red Cross		Netherlands Red Cross		Overall Target	Overall Actual	Overall Progress
	Target	Actual	Progress	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual			
Aklan	4,143	3,879	94%							4,143	3,879	94%
Antique	4,094	4,045	99%	1,075	1,075					5,169	5,120	99%
Capiz	7,131	7,019	98%	1,920	1,920					9,051	8,939	99%
Iloilo	10,672	10,362	97%	2,040	2,015					12,712	12,377	97%
Leyte	15,353	14,069	92%					4,066	3,992	19,419	18,061	93%
Leyte (Ormoc City)	4,799	4,673	97%							4,799	4,673	97%
North Cebu				2,506	2,506					2,506	2,506	100%
Palawan						2,000	2,000			2,000	2,000	100%
TOTAL	46,192	44,047	95%	7,541	7,516	2,000	2,000	4,066	3,992	59,799	57,555	96%

In terms of capacity building, Red Cross chapter volunteers have been trained in carrying out the process of cash distribution as well as conducting surveys to gauge impact on beneficiaries.

- At local chapter level, over 45 volunteers were trained and have been helping thousands of beneficiaries through the process of receiving their cash grants. As such, the chapters are now capable of setting up and operating small-scale cash grant distributions on their own. This is a big step in increasing chapter competency in cash transfer programming.
- Chapter volunteers who support this cash grant distribution were trained in conducting surveys and facilitating focus group discussions. These volunteers have been continuing to use these skills in their work where they survey beneficiary communities following cash distributions.

In coordination with other agencies in the field, the IFRC cash distribution team leader has attended weekly Food Security and Agriculture cluster meetings to report on the project's progress. The cluster lead has been informed that the cash grant programme will be closing by mid-March. There are many discussions around livelihoods matters with the recommendation that the IFRC livelihoods sector be involved in the cluster given the overlap of issues and the interest in the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement's activity in this sector.

Follow-up distributions from 25 February to 7 March are being held for beneficiaries who did not claim their cash grants in the previous rounds. Monitoring and evaluation activities are being carried out in the barangays and municipalities where cash grant distribution took place. This information is being compiled, analysed and reported on in the weekly cash distribution report, and final documentation will be made once the programme is complete, in order to inform future similar initiatives.

Shelter and settlements: Emergency shelter

Outcome 2: The immediate shelter needs of 100,000 typhoon-affected families are met within four months.

Outputs	Activities planned
<p>Output 2.1: Emergency shelter assistance is provided to families affected by the typhoon.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify volunteers and staff to support the operation and provide them with orientation on the beneficiary revalidation process distribution protocols. • Select and register families who will receive emergency shelter assistance and provide them with orientation on the project, distribution process, and guidance on installing the tarpaulins and tents. • Distribute tarpaulins to 100,000 families – one per family up to six members. • Provide tents (one per family) to 5,000 families and shelter tool kits to 38,000 families. • Undertake monitoring and provide technical support to ensure that assisted families have correctly installed the tarpaulins and tents. • Report on progress of distributions and emergency shelter outcome.

Shelter and settlements: Shelter (early recovery)

Outcome 3: 65,000 most vulnerable typhoon-affected households have adequate safe and durable shelter and settlement solutions.

Outputs	Activities planned
<p>Output 3.1: 35,000 affected families have received shelter assistance as material and tools and/or cash grants to obtain their choice of shelter repair materials and tools, and have undertaken repairs satisfactorily.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form shelter project teams to identify and orientate beneficiaries, including map construction skills, and create awareness on typhoon-resilient construction techniques. • Identify and register and verify families to receive support and provide orientation on project, distribution process and construction techniques. • Carry out shelter assessments to inform on needs, priority areas, and beneficiary targeting strategy. • Orientate and mobilize volunteers and staff for beneficiary selection and distribution protocols. • Select and register beneficiaries using an electronic system where feasible. • Use PASSA as a tool to raise awareness of best practices in repairing houses. • Provide 35,000 families with repair kits and/or building materials using cash grants of maximum PHP 10,000 (CHF 213). These include 10 CGI sheets, nails, typhoon straps and cash to buy other building materials (or where cash is not appropriate materials will be delivered). • Provide technical support to beneficiaries, with monitoring to ensure safer construction techniques are applied and houses completed. • Undertake regular monitoring to ensure that the targeted families have completed repairing their houses and have observed safer shelter instructions received.
<p>Output 3.2: 15,000 families who have already repaired or rebuilt their houses by themselves but have not included best practice techniques are supported to make their houses safer using PASSA and conditional cash grants support.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out shelter assessments to determine needs, priorities and preferred shelter solutions by beneficiaries. • Mobilize volunteers and orientate them with beneficiary selection and distribution protocols. • Select, register and verify beneficiaries, using an electronic system where feasible. • Use PASSA to identify how families can improve their houses to be safer against future storms. • Support each family with condition cash grants of PHP 5,000 to make improvements to their houses. • Provide technical support and monitoring, and ensure that the beneficiaries have completed houses and followed safer shelter instructions.
<p>Output 3.3: 15,000 families have used adequate typhoon-resilient transitional shelter solutions that they can improve for longer-term durable habitation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out shelter assessments to determine needs, priorities and preferred shelter solutions by beneficiaries. • Mobilize volunteers and orientate them with beneficiary selection and distribution protocols. • Select, register and verify beneficiaries, using an electronic system where feasible. • Develop appropriate core shelter design taking into consideration cross-cutting areas as well as future development of houses. • Use PASSA as a tool to raise awareness of best practice in repairing houses. • Provide 15,000 families core shelter on appropriate sites through a suitable cash transfer mechanism or material distribution. • Up to 10,000 houses rebuilt in a rural context using traditional timber frame structures appropriate for the area but improved to be typhoon-resistant. • Up to 5,000 houses rebuilt in a more urban context or on relocations using the PRC/IFRC form of shelter referred to as the transitional shelter. • For houses built on relocations, all sites will be fully developed, land tenure secured, social infrastructure and livelihoods supported. All sites will have best practices in terms of city and urban planning, infrastructure, access, etc. • Provide technical support and monitoring, and ensure that the beneficiaries have completed houses and followed safer shelter instructions.
<p>Output 3.4: PRC capacity to implement shelter recovery and settlement activities in preparedness for future disasters is increased.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify shelter technical areas in which PRC capacity can be improved. • Organize and train national disaster response team (NDRT) members in emergency shelter response. • Organize shelter kit and technical training for PRC volunteers and disaster management staff to better support repair and construction activities. • Organize PASSA training for PRC volunteers and disaster management staff.

To date, the total of 147,741 shelter items have been distributed in Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Cebu, Iloilo, Biliran and Ormoc and other areas in Leyte. These include 109,632 tarpaulins (which exceeds the target of 100,000 families), 2,158 tents and 35,265 shelter tool kits to a corresponding number of families respectively within the first four months of this operation. These distributions were made according to the shelter cluster guidance of one tarpaulin for a family of five or less, and two for a family of six and greater.

IFRC supported Philippine Red Cross in conducting *building back better* awareness training workshops across 58 barangays throughout the municipalities of Tanauan, Tolosa, Mayorga, La Paz, Julita, MacArthur, Dagami, Alangalang and Burauen. Shelter recovery assessments are being carried out, with field visits, feedback and discussions with municipality and barangay communities, and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). These assessments are supported with secondary data and lessons learnt during the start-up phase. Observations from these assessments indicate that flexible responses which suit people's needs, geographic and social contexts are essential to providing safe, habitable and durable shelter solutions.

The shelter recovery programme is presently focusing on planning and preparations in its start-up phase for implementation through March. Assessments and preparations for pilot locations and a plan of action are being formulated to address gaps and needs in Pastrana, Jaro, Dagami, Alangalang, Carigara, Tunga, Barugo and Burauen, and coastal municipalities. Community mobilization and beneficiary selection is ongoing with implementation planned for mid-March. A community participatory approach to select beneficiary households, following criteria including families with pre-existing vulnerabilities, households headed by single women/children, those with elderly or disabled members, and those with low recovery capacity as well as those living in no-build zones.

At present, 30,000 pieces of 10ft corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) roofing sheets are being delivered from the zone logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur and expected to arrive in Cebu on 6 March. These will be transferred to Tacloban for start-up locations in Tabontabon, ready to begin shelter recovery implementation by mid-March. A further 270,000 CGI sheets are expected to be delivered in instalments over the coming months.

The start-up phase will pilot 500 households with shelter repair and full shelter assistance, and then move forward into the next phase of supporting affected communities with 3,000 repair packages and 1,000 full shelter assistance packages/interventions. Engineers and carpenters will support and supervise on-site, working with beneficiaries. This programme is designed for integration with water and sanitation, and livelihoods recovery. In the next two to three weeks, four preliminary model houses will be built in two barangays in Tacloban. These houses will serve as demonstration models in these two barangays where 500 houses are being planned. Of these 500 houses, 460 will constitute core shelter and the remaining 40, shelter repair. Beneficiary selection and verification is presently being carried out to determine the families receiving this support.

Where possible, support for local livelihoods and local economic activities is integrated into the shelter programme such as coco log collection and stock piling, coco lumber processing and production, hollow block production, bamboo Amakan walling, local window and door sash manufacturers, local transport and skills training for carpenters and masons.

Philippine Red Cross/IFRC are in the process of recruiting carpenters for the shelter recovery programme, and have held Building Back Better awareness training in nine municipalities - Tanauan, Tolosa, Mayorga, La Paz, Julita, MacArthur, Dagami, Alangalang and Burauen – in 58 barangays as start-up locations. This technical support begins the implementation plan for shelter recovery and seeks to create teams of master carpenters through field-based training to teach and guide beneficiaries, other carpenters and affected communities. Plans are underway to conduct training of trainers (TOT) in mid-March for Participatory Approach to Safer Shelter Awareness (PASSA) for the Typhoon Haiyan/Yolanda Recovery Programme approach in working with communities.

Philippine Red Cross and IFRC continue to exchange knowledge and experiences to mutually build and strengthen organizational capacity in this context. The new IFRC shelter coordinator arrives in Manila on 2 March to begin his mission.

Health

Outcome 4: Immediate health and psychosocial risks of 100,000 affected families are reduced.

Outputs	Activities planned
<p>Output 4.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize PRC emergency health stations, mobile teams and first aid posts. • Deploy, set up and open two BHC ERU with surgical and/or mobile clinic capacity.
<p>Output 4.2: Community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness and response, as well as health promotion services and measures are provided to the affected population.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid health assessments. • Carry out emergency health promotion activities using trained staff and volunteers equipped with communication materials and equipment, and mobilized alongside distribution of hygiene kits or with hygiene promoters. • Distribute emergency health kits and essential medical supplies, support mass vaccination campaigns as well as community-based surveillance based on contingency plans for potential infectious disease outbreaks. • Conduct nutritional assessments, screening and surveillance (during vaccination campaigns and at health stations), as well as counselling to mothers of malnourished children and promotion of infant and young feeding practices. • Conduct/facilitate support for and monitor health and hygiene promotion activities/campaigns focusing on diseases with outbreak/epidemic potential. • Provide integrated maternal and new-born health services as well as sexual and reproductive health sensitization to all chapters. • Establish referral systems for affected people.
<p>Output 4.3: The immediate psychosocial support needs of the affected communities of emergency responders are addressed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid assessment on emergency psychosocial support (PSS) needs. • Refresh/retrain psychosocial support providers, and equip them with PSS kits and information, education and communication (IEC) materials. • Conduct guided workshops, recreational and sports activities for children. • Facilitate psycho-education to adults and parents, including disaster responders. • Conduct PSS activities for grieving families. • Refer affected populations to appropriate professional practitioners. • Participate in mental health and psychosocial support working group and coordination mechanisms at various levels, and engage in partnerships with local and international partners. • Facilitate coordination meetings with Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners.

Outcome 5: Medium-term health and psychosocial risks of 100,000 affected families are reduced.

Outputs	Activities planned
<p>Output 5.1: Community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness and response as well as health promotion services and measures are provided to the affected population.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct detailed health assessments and ongoing review of health situation and progress of health response. • Conduct baselines and end-line knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) and observational surveys. • Recruit, train and equip community health volunteers (CHV) as well as PRC 143 volunteers, who will be involved in the recovery programme. • Carry out health promotion activities using trained staff and volunteers equipped with communication materials and equipment, and mobilized alongside hygiene promoters and implementation of other sectoral activities. • Support the Department of Health in the implementation of nutrition programme consisting of supplementary feeding, nutritional counselling and surveillance components. • Pre-position emergency health kits and essential medical supplies, support community-based disease surveillance and cooperate with health partners and other sectors for outbreak preparedness and response. • Using community health methodology, support organization and mobilization of disaster-affected communities in setting up mechanisms for preparedness and response.
<p>Output 5.2: Gaps in the medical infrastructure of the affected population are filled.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake assessments to identify damaged health facilities in target communities. • Construct/rehabilitate and equip selected damaged health facilities in target communities.

<p>Output 5.3: The psychosocial well-being and coping skills of affected communities as well as the psychosocial support services of PRC, are improved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct detailed assessments. • Translate PSS training curriculum for PRC social services department into relevant local/regional language. • Conduct training for staff and volunteers on community-based psychosocial support (CBPSS) and child resilience (natural disaster track). • Implement, through trained volunteers, CBPSS activities in identified communities and for specific population groups. • Participate in mental health and psychosocial support working group and coordination mechanisms at various levels, and engage in partnerships with local and international partners. • Facilitate technical coordination platform with Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners. • Conduct periodic supervision visits to review progress of PSS component. • Develop PSS monitoring, evaluation and reporting system and train relevant staff and volunteers. • Develop and integrate PSS contingency plan with overall PRC emergency response plan. • Train staff and volunteers on PSS in emergencies as well as on stress management, peer support and lay counselling skills at PRC headquarters and chapters. • Hold peer support sessions, “rest and recreation” days and team building activities for staff and volunteers. • Evaluate the PSS component.
<p>Output 5.4: PRC’s capacity in responding to the health impact of disasters and health emergencies is further strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate emergency health strategies, preparedness plans as well as standard operating procedures (SOP) governing response to disasters and health emergencies. • Train and equip PRC health staff and volunteers with identified key health roles in emergencies, such as general emergency health management, emergency assessments, medical response (via BHC ERU), psychosocial support, medical warehousing or management of human remains. • Procure and pre-position emergency health kits and medical supplies to priority chapters. • Repair chapter ambulances and rehabilitate as well as upgrade chapter blood banks/centres damaged by the typhoon. • Conduct operational research, review and evaluate the emergency health component of the typhoon response.



In Ormoc, Leyte, children from typhoon-affected families actively engage in indirect psychosocial support activities run by the health emergency response unit in Ormoc, Leyte. This ERU led by Canadian and Norwegian Red Cross also ran training for volunteers and community health workers in psychosocial support, violence prevention, art therapy and stress management.

Photo: BHC ERU, Ormoc

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

In Ormoc, the Canadian Red Cross/Norwegian Red Cross (CRC/NRC) ERU supported the continued functioning of the Ormoc District Hospital through in-patient hospital care primarily on maternal, new-born and child health, surgery and intensive care until the facility – with a catchment population of 190,000 people – was rehabilitated. Both units supported repairs of the health facilities where they were set up.

Both units carried out community-based preventive health and psychosocial support (PSS) activities in communities where they were operating. Psychosocial support was provided to 3,800 children and adults by the Canadian Red Cross/Norwegian Red Cross unit and a child-friendly space was provided at the Maya health unit, which accommodated approximately 45 children each morning.

The CRC/NRC ERU completed its medical services on 10 January 2014 and community health/PSS activities on 25 January, while all activities of the JRCS ERU ended on 10 February. The following table provides an overview of the interventions carried out over the November 2013-February 2014 period.

Health services provided under this appeal as of 25 February 2014

Emergency response unit (ERU)	Medical Care Services # patients seen			Training Sessions # volunteers and community health workers				
	Mobile Clinic	Rural Health Unit	Basic Health Unit	Acute Watery Diarrhoea	Psycho-social support	Violence Prevention	Art Therapy and Stress Management	Community-based Health
Japanese Red Cross Society	2,561	1,542	-	-	39	-	-	1,301
Canadian/Norwegian Red Cross	-	-	1,226	285	50	23	157	-
TOTAL	2,561	1,542	1,226	285	89	23	157	1,301

Between January and February 2014, the CRC/NRC ERU – through its fourth rotation team which comprised the team leader and two technical staff – have been engaged in taking inventory, cleaning and appropriate storage of the ERU equipment for hand-over to Philippine Red Cross in early March. Together with Philippine Red Cross, the team developed a training programme in the coordination of health response in terms of operational management, maintenance and storage of the basic health unit, and delivered the first training on 24-28 February in Manila. The training was geared toward Philippine Red Cross personnel with field experience in managing health emergencies. Sessions were led by national staff members of the Canadian Red Cross ERU and Philippine Red Cross.

ERU equipment (excluding medicines and disposables) was donated to the Philippine Red Cross by the Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) in support of future disaster response preparedness. JRCS will provide training on the use of said equipment to the PRC within the next six months.

To support Philippine Red Cross in managing the medical donations and stocks received during the Haiyan operation, a medical logistician with technical expertise in emergencies was deployed to assess needs and develop a clear strategy for stock management and the disposal of unusable medical supplies. Medical stocks were reviewed and a medical warehousing tool introduced. This three-week mission was completed in the second week of February.

Going forward, as part of the health recovery process, interventions will take an initial focus on public health and epidemic preparedness primarily on the west coast of Leyte, south of Palo and extending further south to Alung. In order to support ongoing health needs, community-based programmes using community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) and participatory health and sanitation transformation (PHAST) approaches will be scaled up and consolidated around four operational hubs in Tacloban and Ormoc on Leyte, in northern Cebu, and on Panay Island. Philippine Red Cross intends for the community-based health programme to begin with a baseline study using the rapid mobile phone-based (RAMP) survey system. This process is anticipated to commence in March 2014.

Assessments and coordination for support in the reconstruction of RHU and barangay health stations have also started.

Up to 212 PRC staff and volunteers have undergone stress management sessions conducted by Philippine Red Cross national headquarters staff in Leyte (60), Ormoc (105) and Cebu (47). Many of these staff and volunteers have been working almost 24/7 in the field since the operation began, providing psychosocial support, among others, for affected adults and children. These staff and volunteers attended psychosocial support sessions tailored for their needs, and the feedback from these has been very positive. Future sessions which will include executive and technical staff are being considered.

Water and sanitation	
Outcome 6: Immediate reduction in risk of water-borne and water-related diseases in targeted communities	
Outputs	Activities planned
Output 6.1: Access to safe water for 35,000 households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct initial assessment and continuously monitor water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities. Deploy mass water treatment, storage and transport modules in Tolosa municipality. Conduct sessions on safe household water storage and treatment with follow-up monitoring on use of distributed items (<i>see distribution of jerry cans under Relief distribution</i>)
Output 6.2: Access to sanitation for 35,000 household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct initial assessment and continuously monitor water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities. Consult with targeted communities and design toilets, taking into account safety, access for children, people with disabilities, traditional practices, etc. as well as environmental impact and sustainability. Support construction and maintenance in coordination with shelter of pour-flush latrines and septic tanks in the targeted communities. Identify and prioritize communities and barangays for environmental sanitation; procure equipment and materials, and conduct programme for 300 cash-for-work workers (with consideration of gender) in cooperation with affected municipalities. Conduct assessment to identify 20 schools formerly used as evacuation centres, which need upgrading of water and sanitation facilities; consult with school children and design suitable toilet and hand washing facilities; ensure construction and maintenance of pour-flush toilets; support forming of water and sanitation committees to lead proper maintenance of the facilities.
Output 6.3: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to affected communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct needs assessment to define hygiene issues and assess capacity to address problems related to the same. Select target groups and establish beneficiary communications means, and develop hygiene communication plan, including volunteer training for implementation and use of IEC materials. Volunteers conduct hygiene promotion activities. Monitor use of hygiene kits and water treatment products, and user satisfaction through household surveys and water quality testing.

Outcome 7: Sustainable reduction in risk of water-borne and water-related diseases in targeted communities, including vector-transmitted diseases

Outputs	Activities planned
Output 7.1: Hygiene promotion, environmental hygiene and sanitation interventions are provided to the affected population in the target areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct needs assessment to define hygiene issues and assess capacity to address problems related to the same. Identify, train and mobilize community members to participate in environmental sanitation and hygiene promotion activities. Distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials for disease prevention and health promotion, and conduct awareness/education campaigns for families in targeted communities. Support clearing of debris, de-clogging and small-scale improvement of water and sanitation facilities in affected communities to allow further RCRC recovery activities.
Output 7.2: Disaster preparedness measures in ensuring access to safe water in the event of a disaster.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make inventory of all water treatment units in the Philippines and plan for pre-positioning of water and sanitation kits at strategic chapters. Restock existing materials to create Kits 2 and 5. Conduct disaster response kit training of trainers (TOT) sessions for NDRT and PRC volunteers, including mass sanitation modules (MSM).

Response in the water and sanitation sector saw the deployment of three water and sanitation emergency response unit (ERU) in three separate locations: the Swedish/Austrian Red Cross mass sanitation module (MSM) in Tacloban; the German/Austrian Red Cross mass sanitation module (MSM) ERU in Dulag; and, the Spanish Red Cross water treatment ERU in Tolosa. The Indonesian Red Cross deployed a water and sanitation response team to the field based in Tabontabon.

Collectively, the water treatment ERUs provided 6,335,934 litres of drinking water of which 5,813,502 litres were distributed in the east part of Leyte island. Safe household water storage was supported through the distribution and guidelines on the use of jerry cans. Monitoring of water storage is done by the relief/early recovery team.

Water and sanitation interventions carried out under this appeal as of 28 February 2014

ERU (run by Red Cross Societies)	Water			Sanitation				
	litres produced	litres distributed	# interventions (e.g. taps, caps, repairs)	latrines built	people reached	trucks removing debris	# interventions (e.g. various repairs, support)	people reached through interventions
Swedish/ Austrian	124,000	-	-	46	1,150	25	-	-
German/ Austrian	-	-	-	153	4,745	-	90	10,107
Spanish	5,231,934	4,899,502	662	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesian	980,000	914,000	7	6	150	11	-	-
TOTAL	6,335,934	5,813,502	669	205	6,045	36	90	10,107

The collective construction of latrines reached 205 units, providing access for 4,745 people to safe and hygienic sanitation. In addition, the German/Austrian team rehabilitated 90 latrines in schools, reaching 10,107 people. Construction of toilets has been made in line with Philippine environmental standards, and has been done in consultation with target communities and Philippine Red Cross standard designs. Assessment of schools used as evacuation centres is ongoing.

The pilot project for environmental sanitation was supported by 30 cash-for-work workers through whose efforts, 36 trucks of debris were removed. All tools and protection materials are now procured, and the project gains momentum in its implementation.

In terms of capacity building, all ERU teams carried out training with Philippine Red Cross staff and volunteers, as follows:

- The Swedish/Austrian team conducted six training sessions in comprehensive water laboratory management and routine water quality testing prior to handing over laboratory equipment to the National Society, and ensuring sustainability
- All ERUs carried out hygiene promotion training for a combined total of 268 Philippine Red Cross volunteers. Collectively, these volunteers in turn conducted 908 hygiene promotion activities that reached 55,080 people.
- The Swedish/Austrian and German/Austrian teams conducted vector control training for 61 Philippine Red Cross volunteers overall.
- Disaster response kit training sessions was held for 15 Philippine Red Cross volunteers from 15-23 February.

Volunteer training in hygiene promotion under this appeal as of 28 February 2014

ERU (run by Red Cross Societies)	Hygiene Promotion				Vector Control
	# training sessions	# PRC volunteers trained	# activities held	# people reached	# PRC volunteers trained
Swedish/ Austrian	6	97	571	4,947	10
German/ Austrian	5	115	300	48,662	51
Spanish	1	56	37	1,471	-
Indonesian	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	12	268	908	55,080	61

All water and sanitation ERUs have now ended their operations in the field, and handed equipment over to trained volunteers working with the National Society chapters.

Livelihoods	
Outcome 8: Income-earning capacity of 55,500 affected families is restored within 18 months.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Output 8.1: Household economic analysis to identify most vulnerable households based on livelihood and wealth grouping and weakened coping strategies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household Economic Security (HES) surveys in selected rural, peri-urban and urban areas to inform appropriate livelihood support interventions. • Identify most vulnerable households within the typhoon-affected areas to assist with livelihood restoration, employing selection and prioritization criteria that are gender and diversity-sensitive.
Output 8.2: Typhoon-affected people restore income-earning capacity through self-designed livelihood solutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize participatory community sessions to select 20,000 families for livelihoods assistance and provide orientation on conditions to receive conditional grants. • Assemble market information from secondary data and through rapid market assessment to ensure availability and price stability of livelihood inputs. • Implement beneficiary communication and feedback systems to support the livelihoods component. Manage and respond to feedback. • Confirm livelihood activities, grant values and accompanying training, identifying government and partner agencies to provide this skill building • Provide 20,000 families with PHP 10,000 grants in two instalments directly or through cash remittance provider for them to start the livelihood solutions outlined in their proposals. • Undertake regular monitoring to ensure that selected families that receive grants have started the livelihood solutions and monitor progress.

<p>Output 8.3: Relocated families receiving transitional shelter are supported to restart their livelihoods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize participatory community sessions for relocated families on livelihood opportunities, and provide orientation on conditions to receive conditional grants. Confirm livelihood activities, grant values and accompanying training, identifying government and partner agencies to provide this skill building. Provide 35,500 families with PHP 5,500 grants directly or through cash remittance provider, to start livelihood activities outlined in their proposals. Undertake regular monitoring to ensure selected families who receive grants have started livelihood solutions, and monitor progress.
<p>Output 8.4: Livelihood opportunities in the shelter repair and construction are generated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify livelihood activities related to construction that can support the implementation of core and transitional shelter construction. Identify training providers from the government, NGO or private sector. Conduct training for 1,000 craft workers in construction-related skills (e.g. carpentry, masonry, etc.) Support establishment and equipping of craft worker groups for collection and processing of coconut lumber for timber for shelter repairs and construction. Disseminate information exchange on shelter work opportunities.
<p>Output 8.5: Community projects that protect livelihoods through improved resilience and contribute to environmental protection, are completed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish criteria and identify community projects which contribute to livelihoods and environmental protection, reducing risk and potential impact of future disasters. Facilitate community identification of relevant projects and agree on proposals and budgets; establish set-up of one-off conditional cash grant mechanisms to support community projects. Set up grant application process, transfer and approval mechanisms. Conduct risk analysis with local authorities to determine community risk reduction projects.
<p>Output 8.6: Chapter staff and volunteers are trained in livelihoods programming including assessment, delivery and monitoring.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update and disseminate PRC livelihoods guidelines. With input from the Federation Livelihoods Resource Centre, provide livelihood training to staff and volunteers at chapter level and national level. Strengthen the capacity of PRC Social Services to guide and manage livelihoods interventions.

The recovery field assessment (*see Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Coordination*) report highlights livelihoods as a priority. While some of the grant money received under the cash distribution programme was used to support short-term restoration of occupational assets such as fishing tools and repair of boats, goods for farming or livestock, or small business needs, findings from the joint recovery assessment indicate that longer-term sustainability of livelihoods are best supported through:

- Rehabilitating and rebuilding appropriate infrastructure and community assets that support livelihoods;
- The option of alternative livelihood opportunities and learning new skills for more secure income-generation; and
- The re-establishment and enhancement of micro- to medium-sized enterprises, building on local government economic recovery plans.

Planning is currently underway for steps forward and activities to be undertaken for long-term sustainable livelihoods under this appeal.

National Society service delivery capacity and disaster preparedness	
National society capacity building	
Outcome 9: National society capacity to deliver sustainable services is strengthened.	
Outputs	Activities planned
<p>Output 9.1: PRC volunteer, staff and institutional capacity to deliver sustainable services is increased through provision of training.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster management capacity development Information management capacity development Logistics capacity development Revitalize the finance development earlier initiated and finalize the PRC Navision system, including its roll-out to chapters. Technical skills training for staff and volunteers by each ERU.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate and train staff and volunteers in cash-based programming (CBP) preparedness procedures, delivery mechanisms and monitoring requirements. Strengthen coordination and cross-institutional learning with other actors engaged in CBP in the Philippines. Provide water search-and-rescue training for up to 10 chapters. Mentor/coach PRC key staff through the AP Mentoring programme. Identify and train PRC volunteers and staff in three chapters, and the Cebu regional operations centre in the use of HF and VHF radio equipment, movement tracking and disaster monitoring.
Output 9.2: PRC capacity for timely and effective disaster response in health, water and sanitation is strengthened through provision of equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essential office equipment for up to 10 PRC chapters. Rehabilitate two damaged chapter offices. Rehabilitate the PRC regional logistics centre. Construct a regional warehouse Vehicles for PRC chapters. Install HF and VHF radio systems in three PRC chapters and the Cebu regional operations centre. Essential heavy equipment such as forklifts and trucks for PRC disaster operations.
Output 9.3: PRC volunteer management strategy is supported and strengthened through research and evaluation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review PRC/partner national society response to Typhoon Haiyan with focus on short-term response and volunteer management. Evaluate PRC preparedness capacity for frequent disaster response. Conduct three-day symposium at chapter level to build capacity and knowledge for focused operational response in emergencies. Conduct operational research related to volunteering in PRC focusing on impact of disasters on volunteers. Ensure safety and security of all volunteers mobilized as well as relevant insurance coverage. Enhance volunteer induction and development programme. Enhance and strengthen use of the Resource Management System (RMS) for more effective volunteer management.
Disaster preparedness and risk reduction	
Outcome 10: Improved international aid effectiveness through PRC and IFRC advocacy.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Output 10.1: Policy-makers in the Philippines use IDRL and other relevant guidelines and tools to strengthen legal and policy frameworks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IFRC and PRC support the development of new legislation/regulations incorporating lessons learnt and suggestions from the IDRL Guidelines/Model Act as well as global disaster risk reduction and law research.
Outcome 11: National society capacity to assess disaster risks and plan risk reduction measures taking future climate change into consideration is strengthened.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Output 11.1: Skills and capacity development programmes on risk reduction planning focusing on PRC staff and volunteers are carried out.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct VCA and CBDRR training in the context of climate change. Conduct community-based risk reduction programming in targeted communities. Establish community action teams and train them in disaster preparedness and response. Carry out simulation exercises in target communities. Advocate for long-term DRR interventions in high-risk communities with local authorities. Distribute basic early warning tools to targeted communities. Items to be identified in consultation with communities. Develop and distribute of training materials (IEC) to strengthen community-level preparedness. Materials to be adapted, reprinted or developed.
Output 11.2: Public awareness and public education (PAPE) on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change are enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct public awareness and public education (PAPE) activities in target schools. Conduct mass awareness campaign to sensitize communities and build a culture of preparedness. Conduct focused awareness programmes in at-risk communities. Awareness programmes on mainstreaming DRR and climate change into recovery programme sectors such as health, shelter, water and sanitation, and livelihoods.

As many as 8,235 Red Cross volunteers have been deployed in response to the Typhoon Haiyan operation with a large number of them continuing to serve affected families and communities on-site. Capacity development and training of Philippine Red Cross staff and volunteers have been part of the operation from its inception. Some of capacity building activities already carried out throughout the first four months of this operation include:

- Data gathering and management: The field assessment and coordination team (FACT) information management (IM) delegate was integrated in the Philippine Red Cross operations centre from early in the operation, and helped guide Philippine Red Cross staff and volunteers in the collection and presentation of data and statistical information. These figures helped feed into the situational reports and updates that were shared Red Cross Red Crescent Movement-wide. The present IM delegate continues to support Philippine Red Cross staff and volunteers in refining and enhancing the collection of statistical information that will allow better analysis, and in the preparation of templates to capture and disseminate this information in a more useful manner.
- Training and skills development has already been carried out by the various ERUs in the areas of: first aid, generator maintenance and GPS utilization (at the Danish base camp); *building back better* awareness training, and skills development for carpenters and masons (shelter), training of trainers in the participatory approach to safer shelter awareness - PASSA (shelter), psychosocial support, violence prevention, art therapy and stress management, and community-based health (health); water laboratory management and quality testing (water and sanitation); hygiene promotion and vector control (hygiene), disaster response kit usage (disaster response team); radio communications for field operations (IT/Telecommunications); and cash distributions and related surveys (cash relief).

In the health sector, the Canadian/Norwegian BHC ERU team members have worked together with Philippine Red Cross staff and volunteers in developing a training programme to coordinate health response to operate, manage and maintain a basic health care unit in field operations.

Significant progress has already been made in supporting policy makers to make use of the IDRL Guidelines. A first draft of the IDRL research report has been completed by the consultant researcher, and is currently undergoing revision. Philippine Red Cross has participated in two Congressional hearings to review House Bill 3379, or 'An Act Facilitating and Regulating International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance And for Other Purposes', which is based on the recommendations of the IDRL Guidelines. PRC will continue to support the review and amendment of the bill, using the findings of the IDRL research report, as an appointed member of the Technical Working Group.

Chapter rehabilitation

With the help of a Danish Red Cross delegate, the rehabilitation of a 98m² Philippine Red Cross chapter office building in Tacloban is currently underway. This building which was partly constructed a few months before Typhoon Haiyan struck, suffered comparatively minor damage to its roof, doors and windows. While the original plan was to hire skilled and general workers to carry out this rehabilitation, it has been difficult to find skilled construction workers due to the present high demand in the typhoon-affected areas. However, there is now a contractor with skilled workers in place hired to carry out the majority of the rehabilitation work.

A great challenge has been to obtain appropriate building materials and transport them to the building site. The demand for construction materials is tremendous and stocks are always low or not available. While material consumption and purchasing are estimated and planned beforehand, there is no guarantee that stock is available from one day to the next.

Rehabilitation of the adjacent Philippine Red Cross training centre in the National Society's 2,000m² compound has been underway. Following Haiyan, truckloads of broken rubble and debris were removed to clear the area. In order to ensure the structural integrity of the building as a whole, the rest of the structure still standing was demolished and a new cement block wall constructed, with a parallel channel for runoff rainwater. While the interior of the training centre is almost ready for occupation, the entire compound itself has had to be resurfaced and strengthened for the construction of more buildings.

Logistics	
<p>Outcome 1: To effectively manage the supply chain for arrival of relief items and ERUs, including procurement, clearance, storage and forwarding to distribution sites following IFRC logistics procedures in full audit trail requirement and to effectively manage movement of staff.</p> <p>(See IFRC mobilization table: https://www-secure.ifrc.org/DMISII/Pages/03_response/0307_logistics.aspx)</p>	
Outputs	Activities planned
<p>All programmes receive professional logistics support through a coordinated mobilization, reception, warehousing, dispatch to distribution points and reporting on supply chain status and needs, of international relief goods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up, implement and manage one central logistics hub in Cebu (through Mactan International Airport and Cebu port) and three sub-hubs in Tacloban, Ormoc and Roxas. • Assess logistics capacities in various affected areas, in coordination with other agencies and in cooperation with Logistics Cluster. • Support and coordinate with PRC in monitoring reception, warehousing and dispatch of goods from main warehouse to branches, and in producing relevant and accurate reports. • Coordinate mobilization of international supply chain including opening of a mobilization table. • Coordinating with IFRC and PRC programme managers and ZLU in Kuala Lumpur for timely and cost-efficient sourcing options for items required in the operation, including coordinating with IFRC global logistics service in Dubai via air and sea as necessary. • Support PRC with local and international procurement of relief goods according to IFRC standards and procedures, and ensuring best sourcing. • Provide specific technical support to PRC to acquire required vehicles and to set up fleet management monitoring procedures in accordance with IFRC Fleet standards. • Liaise and coordinate actions with other key actors, including PRC and the Logistics Cluster, so that IFRC logistics operation processes use all information as efficiently and effectively as possible.
<p>Outcome 2: PRC is equipped with a more effective and efficient logistics service, and an enhanced institutional capacity that meets Movement standards in addressing PRC and Movement partners' logistics requirements.</p>	
Outputs	Activities planned
<p>PRC's logistics capacities are strengthened through training, technical support and adequate resources (including tools, equipment and human resources.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support PRC, through set-up of an integrated logistics support structure to enhance logistics/relief interface coordination, in close cooperation with partners. • Support PRC on management of logistics technical information, to ensure quality of information on fleet, supply chain, and warehousing at headquarters and branch levels. • Support PRC to enhance its stock management system at headquarters and branch levels. • Improve warehousing operations and conditions by providing human resources, vehicles and equipment (including promotion of the Federation Warehouse Information System). • Support recruitment of logistics staff by PRC and provide training according to recognized standards, at headquarters and branch levels. • Encourage PRC to enhance its fleet management system at headquarters and branch levels, and look into fleet expansion and vehicle replacement policy as per needs.

Since the onset of Haiyan, the IFRC Global Logistics Service (GLS) has mobilized resources and delivered logistics support, primarily through the zone logistics unit (ZLU) based in Kuala Lumpur. On 12 November, a mobilization table was launched to coordinate Red Cross Red Crescent contributions to meet the immediate needs of 500,000 people. These initial needs were fully covered within five days by donations from more than 27 partner national societies and ICRC. Based on ongoing assessment of needs, the mobilization table was re-launched on 26 November, with additional health and shelter-related items.

Some highlights of the logistics response in this operation to date, include:

- More than 2,300 tonnes or 8,500m³ of Red Cross Red Crescent relief goods through 55 airlifts and 23 sea shipments have arrived in the Philippines. These goods include vehicles, tarpaulins, jerry cans, hygiene parcels, blankets, family kits, interagency emergency health kits (IEHKs), shelter kits, mosquito nets, family and warehouse tents as well as Emergency Response Units and equipment. Now that the operation is moving into the recovery phase, it is expected that more sea shipments with shelter materials will arrive.

- Warehouses are currently functioning in Cebu (Cebu Island), Roxas (Panay Island), Palo and Leyte (Leyte Island).
- The logistics teams in the Philippines, Kuala Lumpur and Geneva are preparing to support longer-term recovery and shelter needs over the coming months, with the Philippines team facilitating the arrival of 300,000 corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets from March onwards and transportation to the various recovery sites throughout the Visayas region.

The logistics team in-country is assisting Canadian Red Cross in its handover of the field hospital to the National Society, as well as the Danish Red Cross in its re-export clearance of base camp equipment to Denmark.

With the close of the British Red Cross logistics ERU in Cebu on 22 February, the beginning of March sees a more permanent set-up for logistics in-country with the arrival of a long-term logistics delegate and a logistics coordinator. This team is reinforced with a permanent procurement delegate based in Manila, and another logistics delegate in Cebu. Other key logistics positions for different locations are currently being recruited.

In terms of the activity towards improving warehousing operations and conditions by providing human resources, vehicles and equipment (including promotion of the IFRC Warehouse Information System), the National Society Logistics Capacity Enhancement (NSLCE) tool will be used for the assessment.

Communications – advocacy and public information

The communications unit continues to put a human face on the Typhoon Haiyan operation through weekly news stories on the IFRC [public website](#). It has produced case studies as well with stories from volunteers and beneficiaries. Key messages, talking points and factsheets are updated every fortnight, to highlight new developments relating to the operation. The IFRC has produced video material highlighting activities in specific programme areas including shelter, cash distribution, and emergency relief which serve to highlight to both donors and the general public the recovery of those affected by Haiyan.

Communications plans were developed around the 3 month and 100 day milestones of the disaster. A video was produced on the impact of relief efforts together with a slideshow both of which were promoted extensively via Red Cross Red Crescent social media networks. The communications unit's coverage of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Summit in mid-February 2014 and media conference helped facilitate further publicity of the Typhoon Haiyan operation by both international and national television media while other areas of work such as psychosocial support by the Red Cross, reconstruction and volunteers were themes that were covered by online media channels, and social networks.

Continuing activities include the development of a temporary website for the Philippine Red Cross dedicated to the Haiyan operation through collaboration among communications units from Philippine Red Cross, IFRC and the Geneva Secretariat. The IFRC communications delegate in-country works closely with national society counterparts, using a unified approach which includes developing story ideas around Philippine Red Cross activities and supporting the local media in the field.

Information technology and telecommunications

The information technology and telecommunications (IT/Telecom) emergency response unit has been pivotal in field communications throughout the operation. To date, the total number of delegates deployed across four rotations is 19, comprising nine from New Zealand Red Cross, six from Danish Red Cross and four from American Red Cross. The long-term IT/Telecom delegate has now been deployed to Tacloban and will coordinate and oversee all such future functions in the field.

The IT/Telecom ERU team supported radio and telecommunications access and networks, Internet connectivity, telephone and satellite phone communications, and the functionality of office equipment. These included:

- Providing five VHF and HF radio base stations at IFRC operational centres (Cebu hub, Palo base camp near Tacloban) and Philippine Red Cross chapters, including Leyte and Ormoc (Leyte) and Capiz (Panay).
- Equipping 20 Philippine Red Cross/IFRC vehicles with VHF and/or HF radios

- Programming 40 handheld radios and responding to additional on-demand ad hoc programming requests
- Delivering and provisioning five Iridium 9555 satellite telephones donated from NetHope Inc. to Philippine Red Cross
- Deploying Internet access at active operational locations using available IT/Telecom ERU equipment supplies
- Implementing back-up Internet connectivity solutions where primary connections have been disrupted or where needs are beyond available capacity.
- Setting up frontline short message services (SMS) and trainer operators for Philippine Red Cross/IFRC text telecommunications
- Facilitating the functionality of office equipment including wireless networks for file sharing servers, printers and Skype telephones at multiple operations sites; restoring ERU and donated laptops for Philippine Red Cross's longer-term use
- Providing IT support to all staff in general, across multiple sites from the national headquarters in Manila, at the hubs, base camp and different Philippine Red Cross chapters.

The team were participants at coordination and negotiation meetings particularly for telecommunication and internet connectivity issues with the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), the National Telecommunications Commission, and other related agencies. Team members carried out training of Philippine Red Cross volunteers in the use of radio communications for operations at the Ormoc and Cebu sites, and proved especially versatile in the initial stages of the mission wherein they assisted in fleet management, forklift operations, warehouse and hub refurbishment, including electrical, plumbing and networking systems.

The team is now on final rotation and is expected to complete its mission by 14 March, following handover to the long-term delegate.

Monitoring and evaluation

A real-time evaluation (RTE) team of four arrived in Manila on 27 February and visited Tacloban, Cebu and Panay to assess aspects of IFRC's support to Philippine Red Cross Typhoon Haiyan response operation since it began. This evaluation, from 28 February through 9 March, includes interviews, small group discussions and workshops with beneficiaries, Philippine Red Cross volunteers, staff and senior management, IFRC management and technical staff, partner National Society colleagues, peer agencies, and government representatives. Prior to the visit in the Philippines, the RTE met with key IFRC staff in the Asia Pacific zone office and the disaster management unit. A focus group discussion in Kuala Lumpur with staff from all units in the AP zone office took place after the RTE team's visit to the Philippines.

The outcomes from this evaluation will inform ongoing support to Philippine Red Cross and partner operations at country, regional and global levels. Emphasis will be on the achievements and challenges in the size, scope and range of the operation, given the magnitude and complexity of this disaster. Focus will lie on the way in which IFRC has designed and implemented Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination and cooperation methods and approaches among all partners involved in the operation. The RTE will inform ongoing and future IFRC disaster management systems and processes.

Contact information

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

- **Philippine Red Cross:**
 - Gwendolyn Pang, secretary-general; office: +63 2 525 5654; fax: +63 2 527 0857; gwendolyn.pang@redcross.org.ph
 - **IFRC Philippines country office, Manila:**
 - Marcel Fortier, head of delegation; office: +63 2 336 8622; marcel.fortier@ifrc.org
 - Sandro Kushashvili, head of operations; mobile: +63 998 960 6292; alexander.kushashvili@ifrc.org
 - **IFRC Southeast Asia regional office, Bangkok:**
 - Anne Leclerc, head of regional office; +662 661 8201; anne.leclerc@ifrc.org
 - **IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur:**
 - Al Panico, head of operations; +60 3 9207 5700; al.panico@ifrc.org
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 - Florent Chané, zone logistics coordinator; +6012 298 9752; florent.chane@ifrc.org
 - Peter Ophoff, head of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER); +60 3 9207 5775; peter.ophoff@ifrc.org
 - Emilia Koski, relationship manager; emilia.koski@ifrc.org
- Please send all pledges for funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org



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1. **Interim financial report** [below](#)
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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 \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster 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.

www.ifrc.org

Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

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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		88,157,907	23,175,699		11,323,010	122,656,616	
B. Opening Balance		0	0		0	0	
Income							
Cash contributions							
Albanian Red Cross (from Facebook*)					72	72	
Algerian Red Crescent (from Facebook*)					12	12	
American Red Cross		11,714,048				11,714,048	
American Red Cross (from Facebook*)					118	118	
Andorran Red Cross (from Facebook*)					21	21	
Angola Red Cross (from Facebook*)					21	21	
Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross (from Facebook*)					9	9	
Argentine Red Cross					4,304	4,304	
Argentine Red Cross (from Facebook*)					569	569	
Armenian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)					27	27	
Aruba Red Cross (from Facebook*)					18	18	
ASPEN Insurance UK Services Ltd					45,863	45,863	
Australian Red Cross		919,084				919,084	
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)		901,149			15,603	916,752	
Austrian Red Cross		368,545				368,545	
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)		366,930			231,422	598,352	
Austrian Red Cross (from Facebook*)					17,078	17,078	
Bahrain Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)					27	27	
Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)					36	36	
Belarus Red Cross (from Facebook*)					43	43	
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)		185,208			122,081	307,289	
Belgian Red Cross (Francophone) (from Facebook*)					25,891	25,891	
Belgium - Private Donors					3,689	3,689	
Belize Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)					27	27	
Botswana Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)					9	9	
Brazilian Red Cross (from Facebook*)					52,927	52,927	
British Red Cross		400,967				400,967	
British Red Cross (from Astra Zeneca*)		69,307				69,307	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)		2,213,760				2,213,760	
British Red Cross (from DEC (Disasters Emergency Committee)*)		1,306,138			323,558	1,629,696	
British Red Cross (from Facebook*)					60	60	
British Red Cross (from Vitol Foundation*)		117,159			138,658	255,817	
Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)					68	68	
Bulgarian Red Cross					3,000	3,000	
Bulgarian Red Cross (from Facebook*)					541	541	
Cambodian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)					44	44	
Cayman Islands Red Cross (from Facebook*)					9	9	
Chilean Red Cross (from Facebook*)					293	293	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		345,650				345,650	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch (from Facebook*)					655	655	
China Red Cross, Macau Branch (from Facebook*)					8	8	
Colombian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)					337	337	
Costa Rican Red Cross					44,711	44,711	

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Costa Rican Red Cross (from Facebook*)			395	395
Croatian Red Cross	33,600			33,600
Croatian Red Cross (from Croatian Government*)	54,400			54,400
Croatian Red Cross (from Croatia - Private Donors*)	72,000			72,000
Croatian Red Cross (from Facebook*)			174	174
Cyprus Red Cross (from Facebook*)			763	763
Czech Red Cross (from Czech private donors*)			81,621	81,621
Czech Red Cross (from Facebook*)			1,170	1,170
Danish Red Cross	114,403	114,406	16,487	245,296
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)			963,281	963,281
Danish Red Cross (from Denmark - Private Donors*)			262	262
Danish Red Cross (from Facebook*)			16,672	16,672
Dominican Red Cross (from Facebook*)			118	118
Ecuadorian Red Cross (from Facebook*)			175	175
Egyptian Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)			292	292
Elsevier (Reed)			13,632	13,632
Estonia Red Cross			3,858	3,858
Estonia Red Cross (from Facebook*)			259	259
European Commission - DG ECHO	1,668,837			1,668,837
Finnish Red Cross (from Facebook*)			11,085	11,085
France - Private Donors			12	12
French Red Cross (from Facebook*)			201	201
German Red Cross (from Facebook*)			132,221	132,221
Ghana Private Donors			396	396
Ghana Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			27	27
Grenada Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			9	9
Guatemalan Red Cross (from Facebook*)			133	133
Hellenic Red Cross (from Facebook*)			15,888	15,888
Honduran Red Cross (from Facebook*)			27	27
Hungarian Red Cross (from Facebook*)			900	900
Icelandic Red Cross		75,000		75,000
Icelandic Red Cross (from Facebook*)			3,686	3,686
Indian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			2,762	2,762
Indonesian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			7,879	7,879
Indonesia - Private Donors			252	252
Iraqi Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)			50	50
Irish Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			37,596	37,596
Islamic Committee of the International Crescent			4,522	4,522
Israel - Magen David Adom in Israel (from Facebook*)			909	909
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund			431,406	431,406
Italian Red Cross (from Facebook*)			64,348	64,348
Jamaica Red Cross (from Facebook*)			47	47
Japanese Government	12,454			12,454
Japanese Red Cross Society			128,466	128,466
Japanese Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			3,049	3,049
Jordan National Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)			36	36
Kazakh Red Crescent (from Facebook*)			165	165
Kenya Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)			36	36
Kuwait Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)			100	100
Latvian Red Cross (from Facebook*)			394	394
Lebanese Red Cross (from Facebook*)			90	90
Libyan Red Crescent (from Facebook*)			9	9
Liechtenstein Red Cross (from Facebook*)			10	10
Lithuanian Red Cross Society			3	3

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<i>Lithuanian Red Cross Society</i> (from Facebook*)		397	397
<i>Luxembourg Red Cross</i> (from Facebook*)		284	284
<i>Malaysian Red Crescent Society</i> (from Facebook*)		28,875	28,875
<i>Malaysia - Private Donors</i>		254	254
<i>Maldivian Red Crescent</i> (from Facebook*)		42	42
<i>Malta Red Cross Society</i> (from Facebook*)		290	290
<i>Marriott International Inc.</i>		22,450	22,450
<i>Mauritius Red Cross Society</i> (from Facebook*)		18	18
<i>Mexican Government</i>		906,454	906,454
<i>Mexican Red Cross</i> (from Facebook*)		8,301	8,301
<i>Mongolian Red Cross Society</i> (from Facebook*)		9	9
<i>Moroccan Red Crescent</i> (from Facebook*)		27	27
<i>Myanmar Red Cross Society</i>		1,416	1,416
<i>Namibia Red Cross</i> (from Facebook*)		12	12
<i>Nepal Red Cross Society</i> (from Facebook*)		8	8
<i>Nestle</i>		150,478	150,478
<i>Netherlands - Private Donors</i>		6,790	6,790
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>		365,950	365,950
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i> (from Facebook*)		1,100	1,100
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i> (from New Zealand Government*)		111,975	111,975
<i>Nicaraguan Red Cross</i> (from Facebook*)		28	28
<i>Nigerian Red Cross Society</i> (from Facebook*)		125	125
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i> (from Facebook*)		35,463	35,463
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i> (from Norwegian Government*)		658,587	658,587
<i>Oman National RC Society</i> (not recognized) (from Facebook*)		36	36
<i>On Line donations</i>		734,713	734,713
<i>OPEC Fund For International Development</i>	363,934		363,934
<i>Pakistan Red Crescent Society</i> (from Facebook*)		208	208
<i>Paraguayan Red Cross</i> (from Facebook*)		35	35
<i>Peruvian Red Cross</i> (from Facebook*)		270	270
<i>Polish Red Cross</i> (from Facebook*)		1,732	1,732
<i>Portuguese - Private Donors</i>		12	12
<i>Portuguese Red Cross</i> (from Facebook*)		20,968	20,968
<i>Qatar Red Crescent Society</i> (from Facebook*)		55	55
<i>Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan</i> (from Facebook*)		103	103
<i>Red Crescent Society of Islamic Republic of Iran</i>		17,960	17,960
<i>Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan</i> (from Facebook*)		27	27
<i>Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates</i> (from Facebook*)		515	515
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		98,063	98,063
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i> (from Facebook*)		24	24
<i>Red Cross of Montenegro</i>		2,454	2,454
<i>Red Cross of Montenegro</i> (from Facebook*)		9	9
<i>Red Cross of Montenegro</i> (from Montenegro- Private Donors*)		433	433
<i>Red Cross of the Republic of San Marino</i> (from Facebook*)		21	21
<i>Red Cross of Viet Nam</i> (from Facebook*)		235	235
<i>Red Cross of Viet Nam</i> (from Vietnam - Private Donors*)		45,220	45,220
<i>Red Cross Society of China</i> (from Facebook*)		262	262

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<i>Red Cross Society of Georgia (from Facebook*)</i>		104	104
<i>Red Cross Society of Panama (from Facebook*)</i>		112	112
<i>Red Cross Society of the Republic of Moldova (from Facebook*)</i>		35	35
<i>Republic of Korea Government</i>		89,206	89,206
<i>Romanian Red Cross (from Facebook*)</i>		9,139	9,139
<i>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Red Cross (from Facebook*)</i>		9	9
<i>Salvadorean Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>		36	36
<i>Sao Tome and Principe Red Cross (from Facebook*)</i>		24	24
<i>Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)</i>		85	85
<i>Senegalese Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>		9	9
<i>Seychelles Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>		12	12
<i>Singapore Red Cross Society</i>		100,000	100,000
<i>Singapore Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>		25,354	25,354
<i>Slovak Red Cross</i>		3,838	3,838
<i>Slovak Red Cross (from Facebook*)</i>		593	593
<i>Slovenian Red Cross (from Facebook*)</i>		208	208
<i>Smith & Nephew UK Ltd</i>		43,840	43,840
<i>Spanish Red Cross (from Facebook*)</i>		62,513	62,513
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	2,643,248	1,368,876	4,012,124
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Facebook*)</i>		30,680	30,680
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>		7,524	7,524
<i>Swiss Red Cross (from Facebook*)</i>		25,194	25,194
<i>Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government*)</i>	50,000	650,000	700,000
<i>Switzerland - Private Donors</i>		1,860	1,860
<i>Syngenta International AG</i>		50,041	50,041
<i>Taiwan Red Cross Organisation</i>		27,216	27,216
<i>Taiwan Red Cross Organisation (from Facebook*)</i>		1,147	1,147
<i>Tanzania Red Cross National Society (from Facebook*)</i>		45	45
<i>The Bahamas Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>		53	53
<i>The Barbados Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>		9	9
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>		2,940,513	2,940,513
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		1,703,663	1,703,663
<i>The Gambia Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>		14	14
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	1,699,050		1,699,050
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Facebook*)</i>		17,517	17,517
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>	1,233,046	3,763,418	4,996,464
<i>The Philippine National Red Cross (from Facebook*)</i>		11,862	11,862
<i>The Red Cross of Serbia (from Facebook*)</i>		105	105
<i>The Red Cross of The Former Yugoslav Rep.Macedonia (from Facebook*)</i>		18	18
<i>The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina (from Facebook*)</i>		36	36
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross</i>	1,000,000		1,000,000
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (from Facebook*)</i>		8,538	8,538
<i>The Russian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>		25,670	25,670
<i>The South African Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>		7,572	7,572
<i>The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>		87	87

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<i>The Thai Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			38,051	38,051	
<i>The Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			186	186	
<i>The Uganda Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			21	21	
<i>Tunisian Red Crescent (from Facebook*)</i>			30	30	
<i>Turkish Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)</i>			1,071	1,071	
<i>Ukrainian Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			386	386	
<i>Unidentified donor</i>			500,000	500,000	
<i>United States - Private Donors</i>			649	649	
<i>Uruguayan Red Cross (from Facebook*)</i>			34	34	
<i>Venezuelan Red Cross (from Facebook*)</i>			183	183	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>			5,000	5,000	
<i>Yemen Red Crescent Society (from Facebook*)</i>			12	12	
<i>Zambia Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			14	14	
<i>Zimbabwe Red Cross Society (from Facebook*)</i>			54	54	
C1. Cash contributions	27,692,917	349,406	17,722,846	45,765,169	3,520,166
Inkind Goods & Transport					
<i>American Red Cross</i>	296,091			296,091	
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	36,197			36,197	
<i>Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)</i>		20,544		20,544	
<i>British Red Cross</i>	1,501,379			1,501,379	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	709,233			709,233	
<i>French Red Cross</i>	182,832			182,832	
<i>German Red Cross</i>	33,712			33,712	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	376,806			376,806	
<i>Luxembourg Red Cross</i>	196,071			196,071	
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	29,869			29,869	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	116,933			116,933	
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	48,206			48,206	
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	166,618			166,618	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	196,180			196,180	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	2,092,094	77,259		2,169,354	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport	5,982,219	97,803		6,080,022	
Inkind Personnel					
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	12,160			12,160	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	19,507			19,507	
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>			7,713	7,713	
<i>Other</i>	0			0	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	16,973			16,973	
C3. Inkind Personnel	48,640		7,713	56,353	
Other Income					
<i>Fundraising Fees</i>			-24,443	-24,443	
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc allocations</i>	677,568			677,568	
<i>Programme & Services Support Recover</i>	280,488	4,620		285,108	
C4. Other Income	958,056	4,620	-24,443	938,233	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	34,681,832	451,829	17,706,116	52,839,778	3,520,166
D. Total Funding = B + C	34,681,832	451,829	17,706,116	52,839,778	3,520,166

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

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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		0	0		0	0	
C. Income		34,681,832	451,829		17,706,116	52,839,778	3,520,166
E. Expenditure		-11,943,090	-237,465		-1,064,333	-13,244,888	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		22,738,742	214,364		16,641,783	39,594,890	3,520,166

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	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)			88,157,907	23,175,699		11,323,010	122,656,616	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	16,210,000		3,875,956			3,875,956	12,334,044	
Shelter - Transitional	35,208,100						35,208,100	
Construction - Facilities	1,620,000						1,620,000	
Clothing & Textiles	3,208,000		665,149			665,149	2,542,851	
Food	3,200,000		183,458			183,458	3,016,542	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	6,103,920		1,165,926	27,701		1,193,628	4,910,292	
Medical & First Aid	259,500		5,423	71,077	768	77,269	182,231	
Teaching Materials			3,312			3,312	-3,312	
Utensils & Tools	949,600		433,041			433,041	516,559	
Other Supplies & Services	8,620,000		48,150		2,089	50,239	8,569,761	
Cash Disbursement	11,815,000		1,775,259			1,775,259	10,039,741	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	87,194,120		8,155,675	98,779	2,857	8,257,311	78,936,809	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	815,000						815,000	
Computers & Telecom	203,000		25,589	17,619	12,437	55,645	147,355	
Office & Household Equipment	1,360,000				8,998	8,998	1,351,002	
Others Machinery & Equipment					98	98	-98	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	2,378,000		25,589	17,619	21,532	64,740	2,313,260	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	630,000		73,863	502	20,320	94,685	535,315	
Distribution & Monitoring	1,080,000		2,179,959	26,891	1,759	2,208,609	-1,128,609	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,242,800		337,186		141,532	478,718	764,082	
Logistics Services	100,000		94,102	30		94,132	5,868	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	3,052,800		2,685,110	27,423	163,611	2,876,144	176,656	
Personnel								
International Staff	10,868,100		146,012	1,549	261,562	409,123	10,458,977	
National Staff	1,322,200		17,068		38,689	55,757	1,266,443	
National Society Staff	619,600		949		20,223	21,172	598,428	
Volunteers	1,411,379		8,906		11,747	20,654	1,390,725	
Total Personnel	14,221,279		172,935	1,549	332,222	506,706	13,714,573	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	1,081,500		105,116		17,694	122,810	958,690	
Professional Fees	60,000		573	4,118	2,814	7,505	52,495	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	1,141,500		105,689	4,118	20,508	130,315	1,011,185	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	1,785,400		545		1,205	1,750	1,783,650	
Total Workshops & Training	1,785,400		545		1,205	1,750	1,783,650	
General Expenditure								
Travel	638,250		69,703	5,802	148,396	223,900	414,350	
Information & Public Relations	220,000		13,097	48,612	27,744	89,453	130,547	
Office Costs	643,550		20,733	13,303	59,179	93,216	550,334	
Communications	274,900		8,005	186	17,499	25,691	249,209	
Financial Charges	182,500		37,038	0	31,034	68,072	114,428	
Other General Expenses	1,298,800		156	79	18,869	19,105	1,279,695	
Shared Office and Services Costs	2,139,432		413		23,885	24,298	2,115,135	
Total General Expenditure	5,397,432		149,145	67,982	326,606	543,733	4,853,699	
Operational Provisions								

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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)			88,157,907	23,175,699		11,323,010	122,656,616	
Operational Provisions				7,008		128,915	135,923	-135,923
Total Operational Provisions				7,008		128,915	135,923	-135,923
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recovr	7,486,085		622,637	12,854		64,333	699,824	6,786,261
Total Indirect Costs	7,486,085		622,637	12,854		64,333	699,824	6,786,261
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			25,566	133		1,944	27,642	-27,642
Pledge Reporting Fees			200			600	800	-800
Total Pledge Specific Costs			25,766	133		2,544	28,442	-28,442
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	122,656,616		11,943,090	237,465		1,064,333	13,244,888	109,411,728
VARIANCE (C - D)			76,214,817	22,938,234		10,258,677	109,411,728	

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IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	22,325,634	0	26,175,127	26,175,127	11,837,990	14,337,137	277,176
Recovery	11,213,043	0	366,930	366,930		366,930	
Shelter	54,619,229	0	8,139,775	8,139,775	105,100	8,034,675	3,242,990
Subtotal BL2	88,157,907	0	34,681,832	34,681,832	11,943,090	22,738,742	3,520,166
BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development							
Health	13,804,547	0	376,829	376,829	192,987	183,842	
Organizational development	9,371,152	0	75,000	75,000	44,478	30,522	
Subtotal BL3	23,175,699	0	451,829	451,829	237,465	214,364	
BL5 - Joint working and accountability							
Cooperation and coordination	11,323,010	0	17,706,116	17,706,116	1,064,333	16,641,783	
Subtotal BL5	11,323,010	0	17,706,116	17,706,116	1,064,333	16,641,783	
GRAND TOTAL	122,656,616	0	52,839,778	52,839,778	13,244,888	39,594,890	3,520,166